

**REPORT OF BASELINE SURVEY CONDUCTED IN SIX VILLAGES OF
KULLU, HIMACHAL PRADESH
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED CSR PROJECT**



Conducted by

National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub

Tata Institute of Social Sciences,

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Indian Oil Corporation Limited

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. IOCL: Indian Oil Corporation Limited
2. CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility
3. TISS: Tata Institute of Social Sciences
4. DPE: Department of Public Enterprises
5. CPSE: Central Public Sector Enterprises
6. NCSRH: National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub
7. BDO: Block Development Office
8. CS Pro: Census and Survey Processing System
9. SPSS: Statistical Product and Service Solutions
10. MoC: Memorandum of Collaboration
11. RCC: Reinforced Concrete Cement
12. PCC: Plain Concrete Cement
13. LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
14. OBC: Other Backward Classes
15. SC: Scheduled Caste
16. ST: Scheduled Tribe
17. IAY: Indira Awas Yojana
18. MDM: Mid-Day Meal
19. NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation
20. HH: Household
21. OAD: Open Air Defecation
22. MAP: Mass Awareness Programmes
23. ODS: Open Defecation System
24. RMP: Registered Medical Practitioner
25. SHC: Sub-Health Centre
26. ASHA: Accredited Social Health Activist
27. ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
28. PHC: Primary Health Centre
29. CHC: Community Health Centre
30. MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

31. PDS: Public Distribution System
32. APL: Above Poverty Line
33. BPL: Below Poverty Line
34. AAY: Antyodaya Anna Yojana
35. DTP: Desk Top Publishing
36. APMC: Agricultural Produce Market Committee
37. ITI: Industrial Training Institute
38. MBBS: Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Science
39. BAMS: Bachelor of Ayurveda, Medicine and Surgery
40. SHG: Self Help Group
41. CCR: Concrete Cement Roads
42. MMV: Mobile Medical Van
43. CGWB: Central Ground Water Board
44. IT: Information Technology
45. MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging
46. MCH: Mother and Child Health

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The research study conducted in Kullu is part of the Baseline Survey commissioned by Indian Oil Corporation Limited to National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, Tata Institute of Social Sciences. This study was undertaken as per the terms of the Memorandum of Collaboration (MoC) between IOCL and TISS as signed on 27th of November, 2012. The Baseline Survey is spread across 5-7 villages in each of the 41 locations across 21 states, making it a large-scale study affecting more than 270 villages across India. Six villages in the district of Kullu were chosen for implementation of the study by IOCL officials.

Study Design

The Baseline Survey was conducted with the three-fold objectives: to establish baseline information of the villages in order to gauge their present situation; to understand the needs of the households, levels of accessibility and availability to services; to identify the gaps and challenges and chalk out the possible areas of CSR intervention.

This was an Exploratory study using Quantitative methods of investigation. Two separate quantitative tools were developed: Household questionnaire and Village questionnaire to triangulate information and obtain best possible accuracy of data. The questionnaires were scientifically designed to obtain household and village-level information on various socio-economic indicators. The data obtained has been thematically segregated in the report in the following domains:

1. Demographic and Housing Characteristics
2. Literacy and Educational Status
3. Vocational Training
4. Water Resources, Sanitation and Hygiene
5. Health-care Facilities and Birth Details
6. Livelihood, Landholding and Livestock
7. Social Welfare Schemes
8. Safety Nets and Credit Patterns

9. Infrastructure – Availability and Accessibility

Systematic Random Sampling method was employed with the help of existing enumeration lists (Voters' list) obtained from local authorities. The data, after on-field data collection, was entered and analysed using SPSS.

Findings and Recommendations

Kullu, the district is famous for the fairs, holiday destination and for its handicraft products. The sampled villages of Kullu, also found rich in cultural activities. They are developed in terms of level of education, water facility in almost every sampled village, electricity in almost 90% of the households, etc. As Kullu is located in the lap of Himalayas, therefore few of the villages which are located at geographically tough terrain such as Narogi, Kshamlidhar still lacking in road infrastructure and transport facility.

The major areas of intervention found across the surveyed villages of Kullu are:

1. **Health:** There is no government's health infrastructure in all the sampled villages of Kullu. For their primary treatment, villagers have to travel a distance of 6 to 15 km from their respective villages. The sub health centers locally known as dispensaries are also at the distance of 2 to 5 Km from the villages. It is observed that due to long distances and lack of public transport and roads, most of the villagers ignore the disease and do not take treatment which in turn harms them in long run. As people have to travel a long distance combined with lack of infrastructural and transport facility, in an emergency situation such as accidents or cases of pregnancy, the end result is a loss of life in number of the cases. To avoid such issues and by keeping in mind about the geographical terrain, health clinics/dispensaries establishment can be helpful to the villagers in accessing the primary treatment.
2. **Livelihood:** Focusing on economic concern, livelihood options and decent income is the first requirement for a person to fulfill his basic needs like food, clothing and shelter. Further, to empower the women, livelihoods can also play an important role. But lack of livelihood opportunities especially among women is a serious issue noticed in all of the surveyed villages at Kullu. It is also analysed from the data that majority of the young girls and women are either housewives or do not have any occupation. The general attitude observed among the villagers

was that women should be more involved in household chores; however, they could be involved in petty trades that involved working from home if vocational trainings can be provided to them.

3. Disaster Management: Natural Calamities in the form of could burst and heavy floods have been taking place in district Kullu since 1994. The intensity of floods is very high throughout the district. The cloud bursting is the biggest fear in the mind of the villagers as it is observed during the interactions with the community and the key informants of all the six villages. Though there are state authorities to deal if any kind of disaster took place, but there is a need to train the individuals to save the lives and properties if any kind of disaster took place.

4. Infrastructural requirements: The villages have infrastructural need such as installation of streetlights. There is always the fear of wild animals in the villages as they are close to forests. Absence of street lights makes it difficult to commute especially during monsoons as the roads are also in unsatisfactory condition. The other infrastructural requirements such as toilets to avoid open defecation, dustbins and PCC roads are also required to construct in few of the listed villages.

Prioritisation and Categorisation of Interventions

Interventions for above-mentioned problems have been elaborated upon in the report. The interventions, as per the IOCL-TISS MoC requirement have also been prioritised on the basis of stakeholders' views, data analysis and on-field observations of the Research team. This means that in each village the recommended intervention on Priority-1 should be given first preference and importance over others and accordingly implementation should be planned for each village. Moreover, the interventions have been identified and categorised on Short, Medium and Long term basis keeping in mind the nature of the interventions to be planned for implementation for each village.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The concept of CSR, although an age old one, has multiple definitions based on how it is understood. It was 30 years ago that Votaw wrote: “*Corporate Social Responsibility means something, but not always the same thing to everybody*” (Garriga & Mele, 2004). CSR, although, a subjectively understood idea, finds at its core, the integration of the communities social, environmental and other concerns into the company’s business operations.

The role of businesses in social welfare has seen a major shift over the years. It has changed its trajectory from philanthropy to go in the direction of coming up with long-standing sustainable projects with a predetermined goal. As Frederick (1987, 1998 as cited in Garriga & Mele, 2004) stated, CSR has transcended over the years from being an ethical-philosophical concept to an action-oriented managerial concept of social responsiveness. Which goes to say that it now entails understanding the interaction between business and society, comprehension of responsibility of business towards society and finally, relationship-building. Hence, two of the four dimensions of business along with income-generation and political performance are social demands and ethical values. Social demands and ethical values display connect between society and business and bring out the two-way relationship between the two.

One of the very many groups of theories (Integrative theories) constructed around CSR states how business should integrate social demands since business depends on society for its existence, continuity and growth (Garriga & Mele, 2004). It is in the form of social demands, the society interacts with business and hence it should be made so that the business operates in accordance with the current social values.

One more important aspect of CSR is, understanding that social needs that are not set in time and space. There is a constant shift in society and the business, in its attempt at social welfare, needs to keep track of it and modify its ways in accordance.

1.2. SIGNIFICANCE OF CSR

Since the adoption of LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) policies by the Indian government in the 1990's, the economy of India has seen a monumental rate of growth. Although liberalisation and globalisation is a radical phenomenon in world economy, it accounts for a lot of economic tension for India since it is still a developing nation with a very different socio-economic makeup and flow of money than the rest of the world. The growing industrialisation due to liberalised policies coupled with low-cost technology, has led to a host of social and environmental challenges such as water scarcity, pollution, labour conditions, displacement of communities, effect on agriculture and livelihood etc. These must be addressed to avoid weakening the nation's ability to sustain growth and development in the decades to come. In addition to these, due to its still developing status, adoption of such policies brings with it issues of rapid but uneven economic transition with certain sections of society being ignored and left behind from the process of development. Although the Indian constitution promises economic equality along with other rights, a large portion of Indian voters remain economically disadvantaged (Zile, 2012). These reinforce the need for an existence of a social welfare mechanism.

Since the corporates are becoming more economically powerful than the State, joining forces with individual companies by mandating promotion of social welfare could simulate a win-win situation. It could, on one hand, help bridge the economic divide in the society by the upliftment of backward areas and communities. On the other hand, it helps the company create a relationship with its stake-holders thereby promoting goodwill of the company. The government gives the companies the autonomy of choosing how and where they wish to utilise their CSR funds while avoiding additional taxes in the process.

For this, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) under Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises has introduced the CSR Guidelines in March, 2010 for the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). According to the revised DPE guidelines (IEF April, 2013), CSR is, "the responsibility which the corporate enterprises accept for the social, economic and environmental impact their activities have on the stakeholders. The stakeholders include employees, consumers, investors, shareholders, civil society groups, Government, Non-Governmental Organisations, communities and the society at large. It is the responsibility of the companies to not only shield

the diverse stakeholders from any possible adverse impact that their business operations and activities may have, but also entails affirmative action by the companies in the social, economic and environmental spheres as expected of them by the stakeholders, to the extent of their organisational resource capabilities.” It also states, “It is now universally accepted that corporate social responsibility is not a stand-alone, one time, ad-hoc philanthropic activity. Rather, it is closely integrated and aligned with the business goals, strategies and operations of the companies. There is a close integration of social and business goals of companies” (Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises, 2013). The guidelines give a view about the concept of CSR and how a corporate needs to conceptualise its CSR interventions prior to their implementation. Earlier the trend was more of charity or philanthropy which was considered as CSR but in recent times a shift has taken place with focus on the participation of people with the employees in implementing CSR initiatives. The interventions are required to be thoroughly researched on the basis of that the programmes/project have to be formulated which is a new and phenomenal development in the last few years. This interest and initiative is seen on part of the CPSEs as they gradually realise their responsibility towards the environment, people and the potential of such a corporate in affecting change.

1.3. NATIONAL CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY HUB

As stated before, CSR in modern times is becoming an increasingly streamlined and organised process and since the trend is moving from ad-hoc philanthropic activities to long-term social modification, an understanding of social aspects becomes a necessity. National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub (NCSRH) was created by the DPE under the guidelines for CSR at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. TISS, a pioneer educational institution in social sciences, was chosen to establish NCSRH by the DPE for its 75 years of experience and expertise of teaching, research, advocacy, capacity building, publications, documentation, and field interventions. The Hub is created to carry out the following tasks:

1. Preparation of panels of Agencies for CSR Activity
2. Nation-wide compilation, documentation, and creation of database;
3. Training and Competency building

4. Advocacy; and Research;
5. Think Tank; Conferences and Seminars
6. Promotional Activities and Dissemination

The NCSRH comprises of a dedicated team working closely and dealing with CPSEs approaching the Hub for the shelf of activities as per the DPE Guidelines on CSR. The major activities are related to Research in which the Hub conducts Baseline survey and recommends the possible areas of interventions to the CPSEs based on the findings thereof. The Hub's recommendations are holistic and sustainable in line with the DPE Guidelines and come out from scientific techniques covering all the major areas like water, sanitation, health, education, livelihood, with a multi-stakeholder approach. After receiving recommendations from the Hub, CPSEs choose from the possible areas of interventions and implement projects in accordance with their CSR policy and CSR budget allotted for the year.

For implementation of the activities, CPSEs require credible partners in the form of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Trusts, Community-based Organisations etc. For this task, the hub is engaged in a continuous process of empanelling organisations from different states spread across the country. For the purpose, the Hub has an independent team consisting of the faculty from TISS, engaged in scrutinizing the applications of these implementing organisations and shortlist credible organisations on the basis of pre-decided parameters. The Hub also undertakes the Impact Assessment and Evaluation studies for the CPSEs' CSR activities that are undergoing or have been completed even prior to the DPE Guidelines being implemented. The Hub then scrutinizes on-field implementation, effect, benefits and gaps in the programmes and recommends improvements thereof for effectively achieving the programme objectives.

1.4. INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED

Indian Oil is India's flagship national oil company, with business interests that straddle the entire hydrocarbon value chain - from refining, pipeline transportation and marketing of petroleum products to exploration & production of crude oil & gas as well as marketing of natural gas and petro-chemicals. It is the highest ranked Indian corporate in the prestigious Fortune 'Global 500' listing, ranked at the 83rd position in the year 2012. Indian Oil and its subsidiaries have a dominant share of the petroleum products' market, national refining capacity and downstream

sector pipelines capacity. With a strong workforce, Indian Oil has been helping to meet India's energy demands for over five decades now.



Indian Oil has a concerted social responsibility programme to partner communities for health, family, welfare, education, environment and cultural heritage protection. The Corporation has always been at the forefront during national emergencies stepping in to provide assistance, relief and rehabilitation as well as maintaining an uninterrupted supply of petroleum products. Indian Oil has successfully combined its corporate social responsibility with its business offerings, meeting the energy demands of millions of people every day, across the length and breadth of the country.

Indian Oil has time and again rallied to help victims of natural calamities, maintaining uninterrupted supply of petroleum products and contributing to relief and rehabilitation measures. Indian Oil has successfully combined its CSR agenda with its business offerings.

1.4.1. CSR Approach of Indian Oil Corporation Limited

At Indian Oil, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been the cornerstone of success right from its inception in the year 1964. The Corporation's objectives in this key performance area are enshrined in its Mission statement: "...to help enrich the quality of life of the community and preserve ecological balance and heritage through a strong environment conscience."

Indian Oil has defined set of core values– Care, Innovation, Passion and Trust – to guide them in all they do. They take pride in being able to claim almost all countrymen as customers. That's why, they coined the phrase, "Indian Oil – India Inspired", in their corporate campaigns. Public corporations like Indian Oil are essential organs of society deploying significant public resources. They, therefore, are aware of the need to work beyond financial considerations and put in that little extra to ensure that they are perceived not just as corporate behemoths that exist for profits, but as wholesome entities created for the good of the society and for improving the quality of life of the communities they serve¹.

¹www.iocl.com

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

This chapter on methodology will give information about the research design, sampling method, objectives, rationale used for the study. This becomes pertinent so as to give the reader a thorough understanding about the research process followed by the researchers so as to give a rationale and background to the findings of the study. This methodology is the basis of the study conducted by National CSR Hub, TISS for IOCL. The entire methodology, including the objectives, sampling and tools has been in consultation with faculty experts within TISS and this was shared and discussed with the company prior to the study.

2.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

- To obtain baseline information of socio-economic conditions like housing, sanitation, education, health, livelihood and safety nets of the households in the villages
 - To assess the present situation of the villages and obtain information about the facilities and services available to the locals
 - To assess the needs of the households to understand the major areas of interventions from the locals' point of view
- To understand the levels of availability and accessibility to services and facilities in and around the villages for the locals
- To understand the critical areas or challenges and find out the possible areas of CSR interventions

2.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is used to give structure to a research. It provides a blueprint for the entire study, from its inception to the end, to maximize control over factors thereby reducing random error, controlling systematic error and enhancing the overall validity of the research. A research design, by answering the four major questions; which questions are to be asked, *what* data is

relevant, best *way to obtain* the data and how to *analyse* it; helps streamline the process of research and bring it in line with its given objectives.

The current study adopts an *exploratory research design*. An exploratory design, as the name suggests, is used when not much prior information is available about the research questions. It helps to look at the problem in isolation without forming preconceived notions in the mind of a researcher. An exploratory design is, in fact, made use of to determine the nature of the problem. Moreover, it is used as it gives flexibility to delve deep into the subject at hand and ‘explore’ various aspects that may come out prior or during the study to gain a better understanding of the problem at hand.

Considering the number of locations and villages, to standardise the study, Quantitative Research was adopted. “Quantitative research is ‘Explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analysed using mathematically based methods (in particular statistics)’” as defined by Aliaga and Gunderson (2000).² Therefore, quantitative research method is used in this study to quantify the data by using sampling methods and analyse it statistically, and further generalise it to a larger universe. This quantitative method identifies certain significant indicators that help assess the real situation of the population and the set objectives of the study. The following thematic areas were considered to determine the quality of life by creating a complete village and household profile:

1. Demographic and Housing Characteristics
2. Literacy and Educational Status
3. Vocational Training
4. Water Resources, Sanitation and Hygiene
5. Health-care Facilities and Birth Details
6. Livelihood, Landholding and Livestock
7. Social Welfare Schemes
8. Safety Nets and Credit Patterns
9. Infrastructure – Availability and Accessibility

² Introduction to Quantitative Research: http://www.sagepub.in/upm-data/36869_muijs.pdf

The data was collected at two levels viz. Village level and Household level. The Household Questionnaire was to understand the socio-economic situation at the household level on the above-mentioned areas/ parameters, whereas the Village Questionnaire looked at the structure and make-up of the village as a whole and finding information from the point of view of the officials and key persons from the village. Information at the village level was collected from key stakeholders like Sarpanch, Secretary, School Principal, Teachers, Doctors, etc. providing a bird's eye view of the village; while the household information was collected from independent households in the village.

2.3. SAMPLING

Being a quantitative method and spread over multiple locations across various States of India, this study had to select a sample out of the total population. It was designed based on systematically selected households as the 'sample' and the village on the whole as the total 'universe'. The aim in a Sample Survey is to generalise and universalise the data collected and findings of the sample population to the entire universe that is the total population. The following is the step-wise sampling method that was followed for this study:

Step 1

The survey was conducted in 5-7 pre-decided villages at every location covered under the scope of the study. A minimum sample size of 50 was decided for each village irrespective of the population and number of households in the village. This was a measure taken to standardise the sampling across all locations keeping in mind the representativeness of the sample as there are inevitable differences in each location due to its uniqueness in geography, demography, locale, etc. A household sample of 400 across the sampled villages was to be drawn. An additional 50 number of household sample was added to the 400 to rule out loss of data in case of unforeseen circumstances and human errors. Thus, the total sample from each location was to be 450 households across 5-7 villages.

The sample size for every location was decided by keeping duration of the field work, size of questionnaire and man days in mind. After the preliminary decision of a total of 450 across the 5-7 villages in a location and a minimum sample of 50 within each village, a formula was devised to draw the sample size of each of the village according to the number of population and

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households in the village. Depending on the size of the population, additional sample size was proportionately computed to make up the final number of 450 for each location. A matrix to calculate the exact number of sample to be drawn from each village was designed using computing techniques in Microsoft Excel. A sample of the calculations is provided below for reference.

Input: List of 7 villages with number of households

SNo	Village	HHs
1	Pudakalkatti	433
2	Kvarkop	421
3	Govankoppa	192
4	Belur	395
5	Goutan Nagalavi	48
6	Benkankatti	227
7	T.R.Nagar	36
	Total	1752

Output: List of 7 villages with number of households, sample selection process and sample size allocation to each village

SNo	Village	HHs	Minimum sample size	HHs in excess of 50	Addl. sample size	Total sample size	Weight
1	Pudakalkatti	433	50	383	31	81	1.367438
2	Kyarkop	421	50	371	30	80	1.345785
3	Govankoppa	192	50	142	12	62	0.800357
4	Belur	395	50	345	28	78	1.297006
5	Goutan Nagalavi	48	48	0	0	48	0.256849
6	Benkankatti	227	50	177	14	64	0.904237
7	T.R.Nagar	36	36	0	0	36	0.256849
	Total	1752	334	1418	116	450	

Instructions

Enter or copy and paste the list of 7 villages and number of households in the input table

Copy the unshaded portion of Output table and paste as **values** elsewhere.

Continue the process until the sample size is estimated for all locations

Remove all the columns except **SNo**, **Village**, **Households**, **Total sample size** and **Weight**.

Note: Weight is required for later use. Input 'HHs' is assumed to be reliable and correct.

Step 2

The number of households and the total number of population was acquired from the online census data, 2001 for each of the villages (Census of India, 2011 results were not available for all locations at the time of designing and conducting the said study). In case where the census data was absent for a few villages on the official website of the Census of India, the information was then collected on field from the Panchayat, the BDO office or the Municipal Corporation office as relevant to finalise the sample from those villages.

After acquiring the data needed to compute the sample numbers, the next step was to systematically and effectively draw out specific names of households. This was to maintain authenticity and avoid bias in the data and impartially select households from each village through a systematic method. To acquire the pool of sample households, the latest enumeration list was required for each village. Given the paucity of time, manually enumerating each household in each village was not possible and therefore the next impartial method was to use and rely on authentic and official government enumeration lists. The Voters' List containing a list of all adult population eligible to respond to survey questions was considered ideal in this situation. Hence, the latest voter's list was collected for each of the villages from the Panchayat/ Block Development Offices at the village/ block level.

Step 3

Once the sample size was computed, a method of Systematic Random Sampling was utilized to select the specific households to be interviewed from the village from the Voters' Lists. Systematic random sampling is used in cases where there is a large population to be sampled from the total population and avoid any kind of bias in selection. Systematic sampling is the method of selecting individuals at regular interval from the list (in the sampling frame), only the starting point being selected at random.

Example: After obtaining the sample size for each village as illustrated in the image, the Voters' List was then sought from the local authorities. The steps that were followed to draw the sample are as mentioned below:

Number of Households: 395

Sample Size: $78 + 40\% = 40/100 * 78 + 78 = 109$ (40% was additional sample drawn)

Population: 1975

Family size: $1975 / 395 = 5$ (average family size followed in GoI research study standards)

Voters: 1500

Sample Interval: $1500 / 78 = 13.76 = 14$ (The interval should be higher than 5 i.e. number of members per household)

Random sample: 3

Hence, every 14th person after Voter no. 3 will be part of the study that is 3, 17, 31...109 will be drawn as sampled respondents for the study.

The additions, deletions, modifications in the Voters' List will also be included, deleted, modified prior to beginning the process of drawing out samples from the List.

2.3.1. MULTI-STAGE SAMPLING FOR SPECIFIC LOCATIONS

For certain locations like Kerala, and Municipal areas in other locations the researchers had to employ slightly different approach for the sampling frame. In Kerala for instance, the numbers do not adhere strictly to village or cities, as the rural-urban divide with the developmental and socio-political scenario is blurred. So given the numbers and size of the villages in Kerala according to the Census data and discussion with the Block and Panchayat officials on-field, the sampling for this location was altered to achieve the target in the given time frame. Although the methodology and technique used was the same; Multi-Stage sampling approach was used to draw the sample. Each village, administratively, is divided into several wards. So as the first stage, two to three wards from each village were selected through systematic random sampling. In the next stage, selection of households was done from each ward by using the same method of sampling. The questionnaire was then administered to these sampled households.

2.4. TOOLS OF THE STUDY – SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Primarily the tools employed in the core investigation were quantitative tools; a Household Questionnaire and a Village-level Questionnaire.

2.4.1. Household Questionnaire: The household questionnaire was used to seek information from a sample of households in the location about their socioeconomic background,

housing and sanitation, demographic characteristics, recent births related information, morbidity, health seeking behaviour, occupation, vocational skills possessed, credit patterns, and access to PDS etc.

2.4.2. Village-level Questionnaire: This questionnaire was administered to all villages as per the list provided by the company. The information obtained in this questionnaire was about facilities available in and around the villages such as schools, aanganwadis and PHCs, social institutions like Mahilamandals, SHGs and farmers clubs, activities undertaken by companies (under CSR) and other NGOs, and felt needs of the villages. The information was obtained by visiting the functionaries of the village level institutions such as Panchayat representatives and officials, school principal and teachers, aanganwadi worker, non-formal leaders and informal discussion with a cross-section of village authorities and key people.

Both the questionnaires included one open-ended question inquiring about the major problems in the village. This was added so as to give space and flexibility to the respondents to give their understanding of the problems as well as possible solutions from the villagers' perspective of the issues as it is believed that the sample population and village officials can provide an insider's view to the needs of the village as well as the resolution of the same.

2.5. DATA COLLECTION

The data collection for the survey was initiated with a team of eight professionals with two Programme Officers and six Research Investigators at all the locations. The targeted numbers of households were identified from the Voters' Lists which were accessed by the team from Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, website of the respective state and the number of households were finalised from the Census data which was of 2001. The gaps from 2001 and 2011 data were identified and sorted out during the initial field visit in every village. These visits were made to all the villages to inform the locals about data collection and to take official 2011 (if available) data from the Panchayat to finalise the sample from Voters' List.

The data collection was completed in 5 to 7 villages from each location in 8 to 10 days. All the questionnaires filled by investigators were scrutinized each day by the TISS Programme Officers to check it for proper entry and clearing the doubts. If questionnaires were eliminated for

improper data entered or any other issues, the sample number was taken care of beforehand by drawing additional sample. Apart from Household Questionnaires, TISS PO and Local PO collected data for Village Questionnaires with a multi-stakeholder approach. The questionnaires were administered on key Panchayat officials, teachers, doctors and other relevant persons to obtain the necessary information. It was needed to find out the available facilities and accessibilities.

2.6. DATA ENTRY

After the completion of data entry, the questionnaires were checked and the additional/qualitative responses were translated from regional languages to English for data entry purposes. Software called “Census and Survey Processing System” (CS Pro) was used for data entry which is a widely used software for quantitative data. The data was then exported to Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) for data analysis purposes.

2.7. DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

Baseline survey is a quantitative study with a selected sample of households in each of the locations. The data collected from the households and village key informants was then entered in SPSS, statistical software, for further data interpretation. This data was used to conduct village as well as household specific analysis represented through indices for clear understanding. The indices are a tabular representation of the analysed data in percentages or numbers.

The primary data received through the survey itself was corroborated with the secondary data obtained from various sources to complete the analysis in a wholesome manner.

2.8. COORDINATION OF THE PROJECT

To maintain the quality and uniformity of the project, all the stages of the entire project from budgeting, study design, data collection, data entry, data analysis, and report writing was coordinated, closely monitored and conducted by two Programme Managers under the close guidance of the Project Director. Faculty Guidance from expert faculty in TISS was sought for design and methodology of the study. The data collection was coordinated by nine Programme Officers as well as preparation of the study, data analysis; report writing was also done under the

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guidance of the two Project Coordinators. The officials of IOCL were involved in the project to coordinate the processes of the study from the company.

CHAPTER 3: VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHICS

Village Profile			
Village 1: Sirach			
<i>Sources: Primary Baseline Data - Village Questionnaire, Census of India 2001</i>			
District	Kullu	Block	Kullu
Taluka	Kullu	Village	Sirach
		Panchayat	Balh
Demographics		Sampled Households	51
Population	440	Number of Households	75
Scheduled Caste	61.5%	Hindu HHs	100%
Scheduled Tribe	5.8%	Muslim HHs	0%
Other Backward Class	0%	Christian HHs	0%
General	30.8%	Other HHs	0%
No Response	1.9%		
Major Castes		Major Tribes	
Kohli (SC)		Rajput	
Rajput (Gen)			
Brahmin (Gen)			
Basic Amenities		Land Details (in Acres)	
Total public/ common tap points	15	Total land	35
Household tap connections	00	Residential land	5
Major source of water	1. Public Tap	Agricultural land	28
<i>(Ranked in the order of usage)</i>	2. Bawdi	Total Non-irrigated land	28
		Total irrigated land	0
Community toilet	0	Waste Land	2
Type of House (Largest two)	1. Semi-pucca 2. Kuccha	Important Towns	
Sources of Fuel in Use (Largest two)	1. Grass/ crop residue/ wood - 98.1% 2. Cow dung - 98.1%	Kullu (12kms) Bhunter (10kms)	

Village Profile			
Village 2: Kshamlidhar			
<i>Sources: Primary Baseline Data - Village Questionnaire, Census of India 2001</i>			
District	Kullu	Block	Kullu
Taluka	Kullu	Village	Kshamlidhar
		Panchayat	Bhulang
Demographics		Sampled Households	
Population	415	Number of Households	39
Scheduled Caste	100%	Hindu HHs	100%
Scheduled Tribe	0%	Muslim HHs	0%
Other Backward Class	0%	Christian HHs	0%
General	0%	Other HHs	0%
Major Castes		Major Tribes	
Kohli (SC)			
Basic Amenities		Land Details (in Acres)	
Total public/ common tap points	00	Total land	15
Household tap connections	30	Residential land	3
Major source of water <i>(Ranked in the order of usage)</i>	1. HH Tap Connection 2. Bawdi	Agricultural land	11
		Total Non-irrigated land	11
		Total irrigated land	0
Community toilet	0	Forest Land	1
Type of House (Largest two)	1. Semi-pucca 2. Kuccha	Important Towns	
		Kullu (7kms)	
		Bhunter (10kms)	
Sources of Fuel in Use (Largest two)	1. Grass/ crop residue/ wood - 100% 2. Cow dung – 81.6%		

Village Profile			
Village 3: Narogi			
<i>Sources: Primary Baseline Data - Village Questionnaire, Census of India 2001</i>			
District	Kullu	Block	Kullu
Taluka	Kullu	Village Panchayat	Narogi Shilihar
Demographics		Sampled Households	
Population	800	Number of Households	54
Scheduled Caste	0%	Hindu HHs	100%
Scheduled Tribe	0%	Muslim HHs	0%
Other Backward Class	0%	Christian HHs	0%
General	100%	Other HHs	0%
Major Castes		Major Tribes	
Rajput (Gen)			
Basic Amenities		Land Details (in Acres)	
Total public/ common tap points	10	Total land	150
Household tap connections	30	Residential land	3
Major source of water (Ranked in the order of usage)	1. Public Tap 2. Bawdi 3. HH Tap connection	Agricultural land	47
Community toilet	0	Total Non-irrigated land	47
Type of House (Largest two)	1. Semi-pucca 2. Kuccha	Total irrigated land	0
Sources of Fuel in Use (Largest two)	1. Grass/ crop residue/ wood - 100% 2. Cow dung – 83.6%	Forest Land	100
		Important Towns	
		Kullu (15kms) Bhunter (5kms) Shamshi (6kms)	

Village Profile			
Village 4: Choyal			
<i>Sources: Primary Baseline Data - Village Questionnaire, Census of India 2001</i>			
District	Kullu	Block	Kullu
Taluka	Kullu	Village Panchayat	Choyal Shamshi
Demographics		Sampled Households	
Population	800	Number of Households	72
Scheduled Caste	6.8%	Hindu HHs	100%
Scheduled Tribe	0%	Muslim HHs	0%
Other Backward Class	0%	Christian HHs	0%
General	93.2%	Other HHs	0%
Major Castes		Major Tribes	
Rajput(Gen)			
Kohli (SC)			
Brahmin (Gen)			
Basic Amenities		Land Details (in Acres)	
Total public/ common tap points	20	Total land	340
Household tap connections	70	Residential land	16
Major source of water (Ranked in the order of usage)	1. Public Tap 2. HH tap connection 3. Bawdi	Agricultural land	240
Community toilet	0	Total Non-irrigated land	220
Type of House (Largest two)	1. Semi-pucca 2. RCC	Total irrigated land	20
Sources of Fuel in Use (Largest two)	1. Grass/ crop residue/ wood - 95.9% 2. LPG - 72.6%	Forest Land	84
		Important Towns	
		Kullu (8kms)	
		Bhunter (3kms)	

Village Profile			
Village 5: Mohal			
<i>Sources: Primary Baseline Data - Village Questionnaire, Census of India 2001</i>			
District	Kullu	Block	Kullu
Taluka	Kullu	Village	Mohal
		Panchayat	Mohal
Demographics		Sampled Households	74
Population	610	Number of Households	144
Scheduled Caste	37.8%	Hindu HHs	100%
Scheduled Tribe	1.4%	Muslim HHs	0%
Other Backward Class	13.5%	Christian HHs	0%
General	45.9%	Other HHs	0%
Don't Know	1.4%		
Major Castes		Major Tribes	
Rajput (Gen)	Lohar (OBC)	Sunar	
Kohli (SC)			
Brahmin (Gen)			
Basic Amenities		Land Details (in Acres)*	
Total public/ common tap points	15	Total land	164
Household tap connections	00	Residential & Waste Land	20
Major source of water (Ranked in the order of usage)	1. Public Tap 2. Bawdi	Agricultural land	144
		Total Non-irrigated land	NA
		Total irrigated land	NA
Community toilet	2		
Type of House (Largest two)	1. Semi-pucca 2. RCC	Important Towns	
		Kullu (6kms)	
		Bhunter (4kms)	
Sources of Fuel in Use (Largest two)	1. LPG – 89.2% 2. Grass/ crop residue/ wood – 85.1%		

*The Land details are of whole Panchayat.

Village Profile			
Village 6: Jouli			
<i>Sources: Primary Baseline Data - Village Questionnaire, Census of India 2001</i>			
District	Kullu	Block	Kullu
Taluka	Kullu	Village	Jouli
		Panchayat	Mohal
Demographics		Sampled Households	78
Population	582	Number of Households	139
Scheduled Caste	39.7%	Hindu HHs	100%
Scheduled Tribe	0%	Muslim HHs	0%
Other Backward Class	0%	Christian HHs	0%
General	59%	Other HHs	0%
Don't Know	1.3%		
Major Castes		Major Tribes	
Kohli (SC)	Bodh (SC)		
Rajput (Gen)			
Brahmin (Gen)			
Basic Amenities		Land Details (in Acres)*	
Total public/ common tap points	25	Total land	164
Household tap connections	120	Residential & Waste land	20
Major source of water <i>(Ranked in the order of usage)</i>	1. HH Tap connection 2. Public Tap 3. Public Handpump	Agricultural land	144
		Total Non-irrigated land	NA
		Total irrigated land	NA
Community toilet	0		
Important Towns			
Type of House (Largest two)	1. Semi-pucca 2. RCC	Kullu (8kms)	
		Bhunter (6kms)	
Sources of Fuel in Use (Largest two)	1. Grass/ crop residue/ wood – 92.3% 2. LPG – 74.4%		

*The land details are of whole Panchayat.

CHAPTER 4: KULLU, HIMACHAL PRADESH: An in-depth analysis

This is the Final Report of the Baseline Survey for IOCL conducted in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh by National CSR Hub, TISS for IOCL to identify possible areas of CSR intervention. This report is a product of the extensive survey undertaken in six villages of Kullu district.

The following tables throughout the report will have various indices or thematic areas like Household information – religious composition, caste composition, literacy, sanitation, water, livelihood, infrastructure, etc. across the six villages. Each of the tables have been explained with the significant information pertaining to the villages and these tables also provide a benefit of comparative analysis across these six villages in terms of their socio-economic condition in each area one panoramic view of the location. This in-depth analysis is followed by the very significant chapter on *‘Possible Areas of Intervention’* that is the problems and recommendations that are common to all villages as well as specific issues and suggested resolutions are defined.

DEMOGRAPHIC & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1: DEMOGRAPHIC & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
		Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 6 Jouli
Religious Composition (%)	Hindu	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Muslim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sikh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category (%)	Scheduled Caste	61.5	100	0	6.8	37.8	39.7
	Scheduled Tribe	5.8	0	0	0	1.4	0
	General	30.8	0	100	93.2	45.9	59
	Other Backward class	0	0	0	0	13.5	0
	No Response/ Don't Know	1.9	0	0	0	1.4	1.3
Major Castes	1	Kohli	Kohli	Rajput	Kohli	Rajput	Kohli
	2	Rajput			Rajput	Kohli	Rajput
	3	Brahmin			Brahmin	Brahmin	Brahmin
	4					Lohar	Bodh
	5					Mehta	
	6					Mahant	
	7					Khatri	
Major Tribes	1	Rajput				Sunar	
	2						

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Type of House (%)	RCC	13.5	2.6	0	13.7	45.9	37.2
	Pucca	0	0	1.8	8.2	6.8	1.2
	Semi Pucca	65.3	81.6	60	74	47.3	57.7
	Kuccha	21.2	15.8	25.5	4.1	0	2.6
	Hut	0	0	12.7	0	0	1.3
House Ownership (%)	Owned	98.1	100	100	98.6	100	100
	Rented	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rent Free	0	0	0	1.4	0	0
	Subsidized/ Allotted under scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Response/ Don't Know	1.9	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity (%)		98.1	92.1	98.2	100	98.6	100
Fuel (%)	Grass / Crop Residue / wood	98.1	100	100	95.9	85.1	92.3
	Cow dung	98.1	81.6	83.6	71.2	63.5	74.4
	Coal / Charcoal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kerosene	3.8	5.3	3.6	2.7	8.1	2.6
	Bio Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Solar Energy	11.5	0	0	0	0	0
	LPG / Natural Gas	25	2.6	9.1	72.6	89.2	74.4
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The survey conducted across the six villages of the District Kullu. The population of the individual sampled villages is not more than 900. The highest population is 800 reported in two villages; Choyal and Narogi and the lowest population is 415 in Kshamlidhar village. It is also found that Choyal is the village with maximum 200 households and Kshamlidhar with only 55 households as per the enumeration conducted in 2011 by Census of India. The average family size across the six villages is approximate 5 members per family. All the surveyed six villages are dominated by Hindu religion only as all the sampled households of these villages belong to Hindu (100%) religion. However as per the key stakeholders of the villages, few households in Mohal, Jouli and Choyal belong to Buddhist religion followers. The data is showing that 100% of the population of Kshamlidhar is comprised of SC category and belongs to Kohli caste group while 100% population of the Narogi village comprises of General category and belongs to Rajput caste group. In Sirach village 61.5% of the population belongs to SC category and 30.8% belongs to General category. Also 5.8% of the population belongs to ST. In Choyal 93.2% of the people belong to General category and remaining 6.8% belongs to SC. Only in Mohal village 13.5% population from OBC is also present and 1.4% belongs to ST. In Jouli 59% of the population belongs to General category and 39.7% to SC while 1.3% of the population does not know about their category. Only in two villages Sirach and Mohal a small share of tribal population is also found. The Kohli (except Narogi village) and Rajput (except Kshamlidhar) are the two castes common in five villages. Apart from this Brahmin, Lohar, Mehta, Khatri, Bodh and Mahant are the few other castes that are present in four villages except Kshamlidhar and Narogi. It is also found that some of the households in Sirach from Rajput caste group also belong to ST category while in Mohal, Sunar is the ST tribe group.

According to the data, more than 45% of the houses in the surveyed villages are semi-pucca with highest in Kshamlidhar (81.6%) followed by Choyal (74%) and lowest in Mohal with only 47.3% semi-pucca houses. In Mohal it is found that more than 45% of the population has RCC houses followed by Jouli with 37.2% while the concern area is Narogi where not even a single household have RCC house and 12.7% of the population also have huts. The reasons for this are also lack of road availability and geographical tough terrain. In Jouli, 1.3% of the population has huts. It is also found that above 98% of the households in across the six villages are owned by

the families living in it and above 90% of the households is electrified. In Kshamlidhar village nearly 8% of the households are not electrified because of the Kuccha houses.

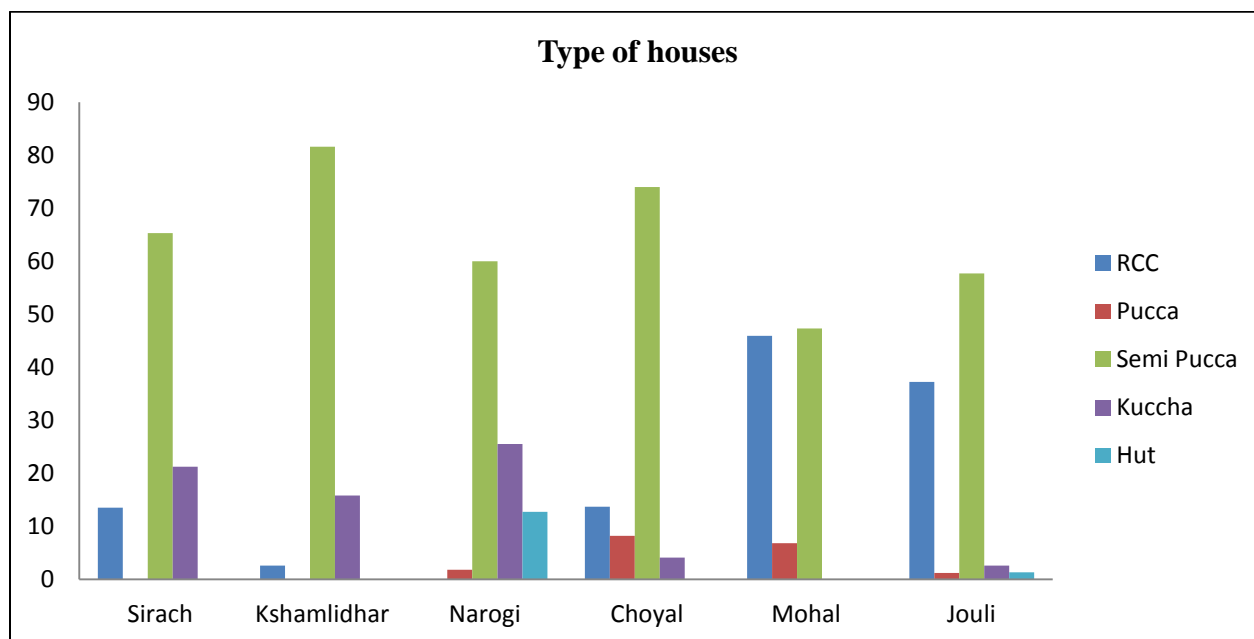


Figure 1: Type of Houses

In all six surveyed villages, wood (above 85%) and cow dung (above 60%) is used as a fuel for cooking. In villages like Narogi and Kshamlidhar less than 10% of the population use LPG for the household chores due to unavailability of the road facilities in these villages as they are on high terrain. The villages like Mohal, Jouli and Choyal have more than 70% of the households using LPG cylinders as these villages are near to the state highway and LPG is easily available.

LITERACY & EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Table 2: LITERACY & EDUCATIONAL STATUS							
		Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 6 Jouli
Literacy Level (%)		71.4	60.5	66.8	72.4	81.2	72.6
Currently Studying (%)		62.4	54	52.6	61.4	69.5	61.6
Children studying in Type Of Institution (%)	Government	95.9	100	90	82.9	56.2	63.6
	Private Aided	2.7	0	10	17.1	43.8	35.1
	Private Un-Aided	1.4	0	0	0	0	1.3
Mode Of Travel (%)	Walk	71.2	100	95.7	70	65.1	61
	Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Scooter / Bike	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Auto / Taxi / Cycle Rickshaw	0	0	0	1.4	6.8	2.6
	Bus	28.8		4.3	28.6	28.1	36.4
Mid-Day Meal (%)	No Meals	27.5	6.4	16.4	32.4	43.3	50
	Once a Week	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Few Days a Week	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All the Days	72.5	93.6	83.6	67.6	56.7	50

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Reasons of Dropout (frequency)	To work and support household	0	4	0	1	0	1
	Required to attend domestic chores	2	10	1	0	1	1
	Education / Higher Education not considered important	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Too poor in studies / failed / Irregular to school	2	4	6	2	0	2
	School to far / Sending girls not safe	1		8	1	0	0
	Poor quality of teaching / teachers not available or rude	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Too high fee / expenses	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Frequent shifting of residence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Physical / Mental disability / illness	1		0	0	0	0
	Quit education due to early marriage	1	1	1	0	0	0
	No Response	8	4	15	9	5	3

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS

In the six surveyed villages, data is showing that Mohal is the village with 81.2% of the literacy rate followed by Jouli (72.6%) while the lowest is 60.5% in Kshamlidhar. The table is showing that in Mohal the percentage of currently studying is 69.5%. Interesting findings are from Sirach and Narogi where only Government primary or middle schools are available and they have 62.4% and 52.6% currently studying population and the literacy level is 71.4% and 66.8% respectively.

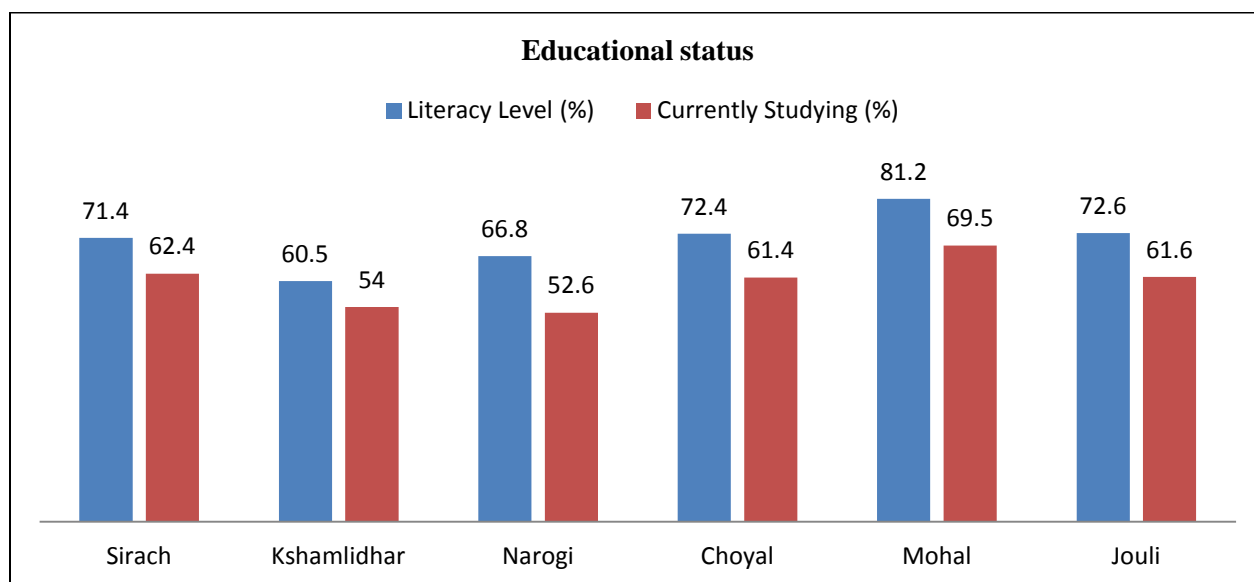


Figure 2: Educational status

It is also analyzed that Kshamlidhar is the only village where no one is currently pursuing higher studies while from rest of the villages students are pursuing master degrees and management/ engineering degrees. The table is also showing that more than 60% of the students across six villages study in Government schools only. Mohal is the only village where 43.8% of the students are getting education from private aided schools. It is also found that students studying in nearby places or in District Kullu travel from bus while there is no transport facility available in Kshamlidhar and Narogi because of the hilly terrain. In Narogi 4.3% of the student access the transport facilities after walking around 4 to 6 Km to Bhuntar. The findings are showing that those who are studying in Government schools are also receiving the benefits of MDM scheme.

It is also important to note that there is less dropouts in the surveyed villages. The maximum dropout rate of 32 is analyzed in Narogi village where 8 students drop out because school is too

far from the village and is not safe for the girls while 15 people did not respond to the reason of their dropouts from the formal schools. It is also observed that students generally quit studies after middle school education (upto 8th standard) in Narogi. In Kshamlidhar only 23 dropouts are found and the main reason of dropout from the school education is to attend the domestic chores. This is the main reasons behind the dropout of the female students.

The data is also showing that Mohal is the common village for all the sampled six villages where Government and private senior secondary schools are available and mostly accessed by the students and Kullu is accessed by students for higher education. It is more than 5 Km from each village. It is also observed that Shamshi village has Government polytechnic college but none of the sampled population across six villages found to be studying in this college.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Table 3: VOCATIONAL TRAINING							
		Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 6 Jouli
Received Vocational Training (frequency)		3	0	1	2	3	4
Modern Skills (frequency)	Computer / TV / Electronics / Mobile	2	0	1	1	2	4
	Home Appliances	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DTP Center / Xerox / Book Binding / Screen Printing and related work	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Catering / Bakery / Hotel-related	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tuition / Training – Related	1	0	0	0	0	0
Household (frequency)	Tailoring / Embroidery / Weaving / Dying / Spinning / Textile – related	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Toy / Decoration – Related	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	Beedi / Agarbatti / Soap / Home use Item Making	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Basket / Carpet / Home Utensils making	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Papad / Sweet / Eatable Making	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service (frequency)	Driving Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Photography	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health Care	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Beautician Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agency Provided Training (frequency)	NGO	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Government	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Charity Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0
	By company (Bhutico society)	1	0	0	1	3	3
Engagement (frequency)	Wage Employed	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Self Employed	0	0	0	0	0	
	Both	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Pursuing	0	0	0	0	1	
	Not Engaged	2	0	1	2	1	2
Reasons of Non-Engagement (frequency)	Financial	1	0	1	1		1
	Time Constraints	1	0	0	0	1	1

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Marketing Problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labour Problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity Problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raw Material Problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Familial Problems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complying Rules & regulations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shifted to better income source	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not in Demand	0	0	0	1	0	0
Married & changed work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Familial responsibilities	0	0	0	0	0	0

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Across six sampled villages the data reflects that only the habitants of Kshamlidhar have not received any vocational training while 4 people from Jouli have received the technical skills of electronics/ computer/ mobile repairing from Bhutico cooperative society and from government institute. Out of 4 people, 2 are both wage and self-employed while 2 are not engaged in any kind of income generation activity due to the financial and time constraints. In Mohal and Sirach 3 people from each have also taken vocational training, 2 people from each village have taken the same training of electronics/ computer/ mobile repairing while one from Sirach have taken training in tuition related course and one from Mohal have taken training in health care services. In Mohal all the three have received training from Bhuttico cooperative society while only one from Sirach have taken training from there rest of people have taken it either from NGO or from government institutes. Only one person is engage in wage employment and two are not engaged in any income generation activity from Sirach while in Mohal one is wage employee, one is pursuing and one is not engaged in any of the work. In Choyal 2 people have taken vocational training in computer repairing and in tailoring/ weaving/ spinning and in Narogi only one person have taken training in computer/ mobile repairing. It is also analyzed that no one from these two villages are engaged in any kind of income generation activity and as analyzed from data that only financial and time constraints are the main reasons reported by participants from all the sampled villages. The findings are showing that Kullu is the place where vocational training institute is located and is more than 5 Km from each village.

WATER RESOURCES, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Table 4: WATER RESOURCES, SANITATION & HYGIENE								
			Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 6 Jouli
Water Facility (%)	Own Private Tap		0	0	0	20.5	5.4	17.9
	Own Govt. Tap		84.6	55.3	85.5	79.5	94.6	76.9
	Own Hand Pump		0	0	0	1.4	0	0
	Own Open Well		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Neighbour's Tap		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Community Tap		3.8	2.6	10.9	4.1	0	11.5
	Community Hand Pump		0	0	0	2.7	5.4	17.9
	Community Open Well		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tank / Pond		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stream / River		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Canal		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Natural Resource (Bawdi)		88.5	89.5	43.6	19.2	12.2	9
	Tanker Water		0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Common / Public Taps and Individual Taps	Public		15	2	10	20	35	25
	Individual		0	30	30	70	135	120

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[VQ]								
Type of Toilet (%)	Flush Toilet (Own)		11.5	2.6	3.6	12.3	28.4	15.4
	Pit Toilet (Own)		55.8	57.9	47.3	78.1	68.9	76.9
	Flush Toilet (Community)		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pit Toilet (Community)		0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Facility		32.7	39.5	49.1	9.6	2.7	7.7
Toilet Construction Expense (%)	Fully Owner		88.6	78.3	85.7	97	97.2	95.8
	Shared By HH		2.9	0	0	1.5	1.4	1.4
	Subsidy		8.5	21.7	10.7	1.5	1.4	2.8
	Govt. and NGO Expense		0	0	3.6	0	0	0
People Interested in a Private toilet Facility (%)	Yes, If Free		47.1	40	51.8	85.8	50	0
	Yes, If Subsidized		52.9	60	48.2	14.2	50	100
	Not Interested		0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Community Toilets [VQ]			0	0	0	0	2	0
Problem of Sullage Nuisance (%)	None	Respondent	9.6	31.6	0	23.3	18.9	23.1
		Observer	1.9	0	1.8	6.8	2.7	5.1
	Water Stagnation	Respondent	0	0	3.6	2.7	0	0
		Observer	0	0	5.5	0	1.4	0
	Drainage / Sewage	Respondent	1.9	0	34.5	4.1	1.4	1.3

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	Observer	3.8	0	21.8	6.8	5.4	3.8
Cattle Waste	Respondent	63.5	34.2	67.3	63	35.1	52.6
	Observer	71.2	55.3	80	83.6	58.1	73.1
OAD (Open Air Defecation)	Respondent	5.8	5.3	1.8	2.7	1.4	
	Observer	7.7	23.7	14.5	4.1	1.4	1.3
Waste Dumping	Respondent	59.6	65.8	83.6	65.8	78.4	66.7
	Observer	71.2	81.6	87.3	79.5	90.5	82.1

WATER RESOURCES, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

In six surveyed villages, two main resources of water are available. One is Government taps and second is Bawdi (a natural resource of water). In Mohal 94.6% of the sampled population is using own Government taps followed by Narogi (85.5%), Sirach (84.6%) and the lowest in Kshamlidhar (55.3%) where 89.5% of the sampled population also access Bawdis to fulfill the water requirement. Also in Sirach, 88.5% of the sampled population access Bawdis and the lowest is in Jouli where only 9% of the sampled population access Bawdi.

As per the availability of data, Mohal has the maximum number of community tap points (also includes community hand pumps) and highest 135 household tap connections are provided to its habitants where as in Kshamlidhar only 2 community tap points and 30 household tap connections are provided.

Talking about the toilet facilities in six villages findings are showing that approximately 28% of the flush toilets are available in Mohal while only 2.6% of the flush toilets are available in Kshamlidhar. It is analyzed that more number of pit toilets are there in all the six surveyed villages. It is also noticed that in three villages Narogi, Kshamlidhar and Sirach which are settled in high hill terrains have 49.1%, 39.5% and 32.7% of the sampled households respectively do not have toilets. They practice open air defecation while below than 10% of the population in remaining three villages also practice open defecation. Mohal village has 2.7% households practicing open air defecation. This village has reported to receive Nirmal Gram Puruskar in 2011 under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) programme of central Government. This award is given by the government to the village having all the households with flush toilet facility.

The data is also reflects that above 75% of the population in all the six villages fully borne the construction expenses of toilets while less than 10% of the households across six villages have constructed toilets by receiving the benefits of subsidies either provided by government or by NGO. The population without any kind of toilet facilities across the six villages is mainly interested to construct toilets if subsidies are provided to them. It is also noticed that only Mohal village have two community toilets which are opened only on special occasions.

The findings are showing that two main problems across surveyed six villages are cattle waste and waste dumping which are creating sullage nuisance in the surroundings while open defecation is observed less inside the villages. As per the observations, in Kshamlidhar, 23.7%

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observers reported open defecation as sullage nuisance while in rest of the five villages the percentage is below 15. The problem of waste dumping is more than 70% in all surveyed six villages observed by the observers and more than 60% of the sampled population across six villages reported the same problem.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES & BIRTH DETAILS

Table 5: HEALTHCARE FACILITIES & BIRTH DETAILS							
		Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 7 Jouli
Primary Mode of Treatment (%)	Traditional Healer/ Dai	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Local Doctor/ RMP	0	15.8	5.5		24.3	10.3
	Chemist Shop	1.9	26.3		9.6	31.1	7.6
	Mobile Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SHC/ ASHA/ Aanganwadi	13.5	0	3.6	0	0	0
	PHC/CHC	26.9	7.9	9.1	2.7	1.3	14.1
	Government Hospital	38.5	26.3	23.6	52.1	20.3	28.2
	Private Clinic	17.3	7.9	40	26	12.2	15.4
	Private Hospital	1.9	15.8	18.2	8.2	10.8	24.4
	Dispensary	0	0	0	1.4	0	0
	No Treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Depends on Ailment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accessed in the last 12 Months (%)	Traditional Healer/ Dai	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Local Doctor/ RMP	0	18.4	5.5	0	24.3	11.5
	Chemist Shop	23.1	39.5	14.5	23.3	36.5	19.2
	Mobile Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SHC/ ASHA/ Aanganwadi	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	PHC/CHC	46.2	13.2	16.4	11	4.1	17.9
	Government Hospital	94.2	97.4	85.5	97.3	98.6	96.2
	Private Clinic	78.8	31.6	72.7	58.9	41.9	48.7
	Private Hospital	44.2	36.8	76.4	67.1	56.8	61.5
	CSR Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Treatment	0	2.6	0	4.1	0	3.8
	Depends on Ailment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birth in Last 3 Years (frequency)		17	11	12	10	15	18
Sex of child (%)	Male	58.8	63.6	58.3	60	40	38.9
	Female	41.2	36.4	41.7	40	60	61.1
Place of Birth (%)	Government Maternity Center / General Hospital	76.5	90.9	33.3	30	73.3	55.5
	Private Maternity Center / Hospital	5.9	0	0	30	13.3	22.2
	PHC / CHC	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health Sub Center	0	0	0	0		
	Home By Nurse / Doctor	0	0	0	0	6.7	5.6
	Home By Birth Attendant	17.6	9.1	50	30	6.7	16.7
	Home By Other	0	0	16.7	10	0	0
Maternity Allowance (frequency)		11	5	11	9	9	16

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND BIRTH DETAILS

It is analyzed that more than 20% of the sampled population from each village mainly approach government hospital for their primary treatment. Around 52% population of Choyal access government hospital as a primary mode of treatment and 97.3% of the population responded that in last one year they have accessed the facilities of government hospital which is more than 5 Km from the village and located at Kullu District. In Sirach, the primary mode of treatment is government hospital accessed by 38.5% of the population followed by PHC/CHC (26.9%) which is also more than 5 Km away from the village but in last one year 94.2% of the population have accessed government hospital while 78.8% have also accessed private hospitals for the treatment. Talking about Kshamlidhar and Narogi more than 85% of the population from each village accessed government hospital in last one year but in case of primary mode of treatment 40% of the population from Narogi access private clinics as they are near to the village than government hospital which is more than 10 Km away. The data shows that for all surveyed villages, government hospital is more than 5 Km away from every village and easily accessed by villagers. The habitants of Narogi and Kshamlidhar are not connected with the roads and have to walk a distance of more than a kilometer to access the transport facilities to reach the health institutions. It is also noticed that chemist shop is also more than 5 Km for three villages viz. Sirach, Kshamlidhar and Narogi. It is also noticed that the facility of health sub-centre in these three villages is also not available.

In last three years, 18 children are born in Jouli followed by Sirach (17) while the lowest are 10 children born in Choyal. It is analyzed that in Mohal and Jouli the percentage of female children are more than male. In Kshamlidhar 63.6% are the male children while in Jouli 61.1% are the female children born in last three years. The data is showing that more than 60% of the deliveries across five villages except Narogi take place either in Government hospitals or in private maternity homes. In Narogi only 33.3% of the deliveries took place in Government hospital while 50% of the deliveries took place in home in the presence of birth attendants. The drop in institutional deliveries is because of the unavailability of the health personnel like ASHA worker and absence of roads. The Sub health centre is also at a distance of 4 Km from the village located at Chour village and PHC is also at a distance of 5 Km from the village at Bhuntar where services of mother childhood care can be taken. It is also observed that the deliveries that took

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place in Government institutions also received the benefits of maternity allowances given under Janani Sishu Suraksha Yojna.

LIVELIHOOD, LANDHOLDING & LIVESTOCK

Table 6: LIVELIHOOD, LAND HOLDING & LIVESTOCK							
		Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 6 Jouli
Primary Engagement (%)	House wife	23	16.3	25.2	25.4	21.1	24.5
	Farming	22.3	27.9	29.2	27	30.3	21.1
	Agricultural Labour	0.7	2.9	1.1	4.4	1.2	2.5
	Non – Agriculture Labour	2.6	4.1	2.2	3.1	0.3	2.8
	Salaried (scale based)	3.7	2.3	1.5	3.8	3.9	7.2
	Salaried (local/consolidated)	4.5	0.6	2.2	2.2	3.3	1.3
	Artisan/Craftsmen/House hold Industry	2.6	2.3	0.4		0.6	2.5
	Contractor/Broker	0	0	0	0.6		
	Petty Business/Trade	1.1	4.1	0	3.1	4.2	4.1
	Livestock Rearing	0.5	0	0	0.3		
	Pension / remittance	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	0.6
	Local Services (Including Traditional Services)	0	0	0	0	0.5	0
	None	39	39.5	38.2	29.5	34.2	33.3
	House wife	1.2	13.5	3	5	8.7	7.5

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Secondary Engagement (%)	Farming	3	8.7	6.5	3.1	6.9	6.6
	Agricultural Labour		1	2.4	0.4	0.5	0
	Non – Agriculture Labour	1.3	0	0	0	0.9	0
	Salaried (scale based)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salaried (local/consolidated)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Artisan/Craftsmen/House hold Industry	0	2.8	0	0	0	0.9
	Contractor/Broker	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Petty Business/Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Rearing	0.6	1	1.1	4.9	2.3	1.4
	Local Services (Including Traditional Services)	0.6	0	0	0	0	0
	Pension / remittance / Rent	0	1	0	1.3	0.5	2
	None	93.3	72	87	85.3	80.2	81.6
Land [VQ] acres	Total Area	35	15	150	340	144	0
	Irrigated	0	0	0	20	0	0
	Non-Irrigated	28	11	47	220	0	0
	Grazing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest	2	1	100	84	0	0
	Wasteland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Land Condition (%)	Flood Proneness	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Alkalinity	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Water Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	Soil Erosion	75	50	50	25	50	25
	Drought Proneness	100	100	100	75	25	50
	Snowfall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ownership of Agricultural Land (%)		96.2	86.8	92.7	71.2	87.8	79.5
Total Owned Land (%)	0.1-5 acres	88	75.7	84.6	80.7	84.4	82.4
	6 -10 acres	4	15.2	9.4	11.6	9.2	9.6
	11 – 15 acres	8	9.1	0	5.8	4.6	8
	16 -20 acres	0	0	6	1.9	1.8	0
	21 acres and above	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivated Land in Acres (%)	0.1-5 acres	88	78.8	86.4	84.6	86.2	85.6
	6 -10 acres	6	12.1	11.6	9.7	9.2	8
	11 – 15 acres	6	9.1	2	3.8	3	6.4
	16 -20 acres	0	0	0	1.9	1.6	
	21 and above acres	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigated Land in Acres (%)	0.1-5 acres	100	100	92.1	97.9	97	90.4
	6 -10 acres	0	0	7.9	2.1	3	4.8
	11 – 15 acres	0	0	0	0	0	4.8
	16 -20 acres	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21 and above acres	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sources of Irrigation	Kulhs				√	√	√
	Pond						
	Well						
	River						

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	Motor Pump						
	Tube well						
	Bore Well						
	Dam						
	None						
Major Crops (& Average Land)		20 acres (Wheat)	3 acres (Wheat)	45 acres (Wheat)	140 acres (Wheat)	Wheat	Wheat
		10 acres (Garlic)					
		20 acres (Maize)	3 acres (Maize)	25 acres (Maize)	100 acres (Maize)	Maize	Maize
			1 acre (Rajma)	15 acres (Rajma)			
					5 acres (Paddy)		
			2 acres (Vegetables)	30 acres (Vegetables)	52 acres (Vegetables)		
Ownership of Livestock (%)		73.1	42.1	81.8	78.1	56.8	65.4
List of Livestock (%)	He Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0
	She Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cow	94.7	81.3	82.2	98.2	97.6	100
	Bullock	44.7	31.3	68.9	24.6	26.2	7.8
	Sheep	10.5	25	0	12.3	2.4	7.8
	Goat	5.3	12.5	0	7	0	0

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Piggery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry	2.6	6.3	0	3.5	0	2
Horse	0	0	1.8	0	0	1.3

LIVELIHOOD, LANDHOLDING AND LIVESTOCK

In the surveyed villages it is found that people are mainly dependent on farming for their livelihoods. In Mohal, farming is the primary occupation for 30.3% of the population followed closely by Narogi (29.2%), Kshamlidhar (27.9%) and lowest is 21.1% in Jouli. It is also analyzed that a small portion of population across six villages also engaged in agricultural/ nonagricultural labour. Livestock rearing is the primary occupation in Sirach and Jouli for less than 1% of the population. In Sirach, people are engaged in salaried jobs also which is primary source of income for 4.5% of the population. It is also found that from each village less than 40% of the population is only dependent on their family.

The data is showing that farming and Livestock rearing are the two main secondary sources across the surveyed villages. In Choyal 4.9% of the population is engaged in livestock rearing while for 6.9% of the population in Mohal farming is also a secondary source of income.

The availability of land is more in Choyal which is around 350 acres of the land followed by Narogi (150 acres) and lowest in Kshamlidhar (only 15 acres). It is also analyzed that in all the six villages agricultural land suffers maximum from seasonal droughts and soil erosion. In Kshamlidhar, Sirach and Narogi whole agricultural land is non- irrigated and totally dependent on rain for irrigation purposes while in Choyal only 20 acres of land is irrigated and 220 acre is non-irrigated and in Mohal out of 144 acres of land more than half of the land is irrigated as per the Panchayat officials.

In all the surveyed villages more than 70% of the sampled population in each village has the ownership of agricultural land. In Sirach, 96.2% of the people have the ownership of agricultural lands and the lowest agricultural land ownership is 71.2% in Choyal. It is also found that in each village more than 75% of the sampled population has the land holdings between 0.1 to 5 acres of the land. Kshamlidhar and Choyal are the two villages where 15.2% and 11.6% population respectively have the land holdings in between 6 to 10 acres of land. It is also found that same percentage of the land in each of the six villages are cultivated by the owners while more than 90% of the land in between 0.1 to 5 acres in each of the six villages is irrigated either by *Kulhs* (a small stream from which water is channelize to the agricultural fields) or by household tap connections by small portion of the population. In all the six villages Maize and Wheat are the two main crops that are grown. In Choyal (52 acres), Narogi (30 acres) and Kshamlidhar (2

acres) vegetables are also grown. It is also observed that a cash rich crop of pulses (*Rajma*) is also grown in Narogi and in Kshamlidhar.

Among the surveyed villages it is found that 81.8% of the sampled households of Narogi owned livestock which is followed by Choyal (78.1%), Sirach (73.1%) and lowest is 42.1% in Kshamlidhar. It is also analyzed that in all six villages cow and bullock are common and owned by the villagers. More than 80% of the livestock owners from each village owned cows.

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES

Table 7: SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES							
		Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 6 Jouli
Indira Awas Yojana	Total Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	3	4
	Male	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Financial Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Challenges						
MGNREGA	Number Of Job Cards	50	100	100	169	104	143
	Males	20	60	40	104	39	81
	Females	30	40	60	65	65	62
	Minimum Wage	130	130	130	130	130	130
	Challenges	No demand of work by villagers, raw material carriage cast			Raw Material carriage cost		

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES

Two main schemes of the Government which provides financial assistance to the rural population of India are Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and MGNREGA. It is found that MGNREGA which provides 100 days employment guarantee to the households are functioning in all the six sampled villages while IAY which is a housing welfare scheme is functioning only in two villages which are Mohal and Jouli. The data also shows that maximum of 169 job cards under MGNREGA are made in Choyal followed by Jouli (143) and lowest is 50 cards made in Sirach. It is also analyzed that the participation of women in Mohal, Narogi and Sirach are more as compare to men. In Mohal 65 job cards are issued to women while 39 to men. In all the six villages, daily wage of Rs. 130 is given to the employee. In two villages Narogi and Sirach the problem of carrying construction materials to the village is reported by the participants, which is hindering the smooth functioning of MGNREGA in the villages.

SAFETY NETS & CREDIT PATTERNS

Table 8: SAFETY NETS & CREDIT PATTERNS							
		Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 6 Jouli
Type of PDS / Ration Card (%)	APL Card	59.6	50	65.5	82.1	87.8	88.5
	BPL Card	38.5	39.5	29.1	15.1	10.8	9
	Antyodaya / BBPL Card	1.9	7.9	3.6	1.4	0	1.3
	Applied But Not Received	0	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2
	Not Applied	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avail PDS (%)	Yes, Regularly	96.2	100	74	100	100	100
	Yes, Sometimes	0	0	1.9	0	0	0
	No	3.8	0	24.1	0	0	0
Reasons for Not Availing PDS (frequency)	Not Interested	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poor Quality of Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No PDS shop / Irregular	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shop Too Far	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Have APL Card	2	0	13	0	0	0
	No Money During PDS Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	Use Own Farm Produce Partly	0	0	1	0	0	0
People with outstanding loans (%)		11.5	15.8	7.3	9.6	14.9	10.3
Source of Credit (%)	Bank	71.4	83.3	50	66.7	80	75
	Money Lender	0	0	0	0	10	0
	Trader / Employer	0	0	0	16.7	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Relative / Friends	0	0	50	16.6	0	12.5
	SHG	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Co-operative Society	28.6	16.7	0	0	10	12.5
Interest Rate (%)	0 -1%	0	0	50	16.7	0	12.5
	2- 5%	28.6	33.4	0	0	20	37.5
	6-10%	14.3	16.7	25	16.7	40	37.5
	11-15%	14.3	16.7	25	33.3	10	0
	16-20%	14.3	0	0	0	10	0
	Above 20%	28.5	33.2	0	33.3	20	12.5
Assets Mortgaged (%)	Own Land / House Deed	71.4	83.3	50	33.3	40	87.5
	Others Land / House Deed	0	0	0	0	20	0
	Personal Security / Fixed Deposits	0	0	0	16.7	10	0
	Don't Know	0	0	0	0	10	0
	None	28.6	16.7	50	50	20	12.5

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Purpose of Loan (%)	Farming	42.9	16.7	25	0	50	37.5
	Petty Trade / Business	0	0	25	33.3	20	0
	Medical Expenses	0	16.7	25	16.7	0	0
	Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Marriage	0	0	0	8.4	0	0
	Family Function / Ceremonies / Festivals	14.2	0	0	8.3	0	0
	House Construction / Purchase / Repair	28.6	33.3	25	33.3	20	62.5
	Purchase of Land	14.3	16.7	0	0	0	0
	Purchase of Jewelry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Purchase of Durable Goods	0	0	0	0	10	0
	Buy Animals	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pay Another Loan	0	16.6	0	0	0	0
	Family Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pregnancy / Child Birth Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Death Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0

SAFETY NETS AND CREDIT PATTERNS

In all the surveyed villages it is found that more than 50% of the population has APL cards. Alone in Jouli 88.5% of the sampled population have APL cards which is followed closely by Mohal (87.8%) and lowest APL card are 50% in Kshamlidhar with maximum BPL card holders (39.5%) are found closely followed by Sirach (38.5%) and lowest in Jouli (9%). It is also found that in Kshamlidhar 7.9% of the sampled population have AAY cards while Mohal is the only village where no AAY card is issued.

The data reflects that all the sampled households of Mohal, Choyal, Kshamlidhar and Jouli access PDS while in Sirach 96.2% and in Narogi 74% of the population avail PDS. The reason for not availing PDS is having APL card reported by 13 participants from Narogi and 2 from Sirach also reported same.

Across the surveyed villages, there is a small percentage of households who have taken loans and the highest is in Kshamlidhar village where 15.8% of the households have taken the loans which is followed by Mohal (14.9%) and the lowest in Narogi (7.3%). The main source of the loan across the six villages is bank. In Narogi, 50% of the borrowers have taken loan from relatives / friends without mortgaging anything and they also reported of not paying any interest. In Choyal and Jouli where 16.6% and 2.5% of the borrowers taken loan from relatives are also not paying any interest and they have not mortgaged anything to the lender. Across all the six villages mainly own land/ house deeds are mortgaged to the source. The main purpose of taking loan is for house construction/ repairing in all the six villages. The findings also reflect that loan for farming activities is also a popular reason across five villages except Choyal where loan is taken for petty business and for house construction/ repair. In Mohal village out of total borrowers 50% have taken loan for farming activities while in Kshamlidhar only 16.7% out of the total borrowers have taken loan for farming activities. In Kshamlidhar mainly loan is taken for house construction. It is also noticed that in Kshamlidhar, out of the total borrowers 16.7% have taken loan to repay the previous loan. The noticeable fact is that none of the surveyed villages have taken loan for educational purpose.

INFRASTRUCTURE- AVAILABILITY & ACCESIBILITY

Table 9: INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY								
			Village 1 Sirach	Village 2 Kshamlidhar	Village 3 Narogi	Village 4 Choyal	Village 5 Mohal	Village 7 Jouli
Recreational	Playground						√	√
	Samaj Mandir		√	√	√	√	√	√
	Gymnasium							
	Community hall				√	√		
	Library							
	Cremation/ Burial Place				√	√		
Physical Facilities	Cement/Tar road	Within Village				√	√	√
		Within 5 Km	√ (Pachali)	√ (Dornalla)				
		More than 5 Km			√ (Chhour)			
	Bus Stop	Within Village					√	
		Within 5 Km	√ (Pachali)	√ (Dornalla)		√ (Shamshi)		√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km			√ (Bhuntar)			
	Public Telephone Booth	Within Village					√	

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		Within 5 Km				√ (Shamshi)		√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km		√ (Mohal)	√ (Bhuntar)			
Daily Market		Within Village					√	
		Within 5 Km				√ (Shamshi)		√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km	√ (Kullu)		√ (Bhuntar)			
Weekly Market		Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km	√ (Kullu)	√ (Kullu)	√ (Bhuntar)			√ (Kullu)
PDS Shop		Within Village			√	√	√	
		Within 5 Km	√ (Kulbed)	√ (Cheda)				√ (Gadoli)
		More than 5 Km						
Grocery Shop		Within Village				√	√	√
		Within 5 Km	√ (Pachali)					
		More than 5 Km		√ (Kullu)	√ (Bhuntar)			
DTP/Xerox Center		Within Village					√	
		Within 5 Km				√ (Shamshi)		√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km	√ (Mohal)	√ (Kullu)	√ (Bhuntar)			

Local Institutions	Post Office	Within Village					√	
		Within 5 Km			√ (Chhour)	√ (Khokhan)		√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km	√ (Mohal)	√ (Mohal)				
	Railway Station	Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km						
	Police Station	Within Village						
		Within 5 Km				√ (Bhuntar)	√ (Bhuntar)	
		More than 5 Km	√ (Kullu)	√ (Bhuntar)	√ (Bhuntar)			√ (Bhuntar)
	Gram Panchayat Office	Within Village			√	√	√	
		Within 5 Km		√ (Bhulang)				√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km	√ (Pirdhi)					
	Co-operative Society	Within Village					√	
		Within 5 Km	√ (Kulbed)				√ (Shamshi)	√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km		√ (Kullu)	√ (Bhuntar)			
Bank for S/B Account	Within Village					√		

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		Within 5 Km				√ (Bhutico Colony)		√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km	√ (Dornalla)	√ (Kullu)	√ (Bhuntar)			
Block Development Office		Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km	√ (Kullu)	√ (Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√ (Kullu)
Taluk Headquarters		Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km	√ (Kullu)	√ (Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√ (Kullu)
District Headquarters		Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km	√ (Kullu)	√ (Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√ (Kullu)
Warehouse		Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km		√ (Kullu)			√(Kullu)	√ (Kullu)
APMC/ Mandi		Within Village						
		Within 5 Km				√(Bhuntar)	√(Bhuntar)	√ (Bhuntar)
		More than 5 Km	√(Bhuntar)	√(Bhuntar)	√(Bhuntar)			
Transport	Public/ Pvt./ Mini		√	√			√	

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facilities	buses							
	Maxi Cabs/ Jeep		√			√	√	
	Share auto							√
	Taxi/ Auto			√		√	√	√
	Bicycle					√	√	√
	Motorcycle			√		√	√	√
	Bullock/ Horse Cart					√		
Education	Pre-Pri/Nursery School	Within Village	√	√	√	√	√	√
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km						
	Govt. Primary School	Within Village	√		√	√	√	√
		Within 5 Km		√(Bhulang)				
		More than 5 Km						
	Charitable Primary	Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km						
	Pvt. Primary School	Within Village				√	√	
		Within 5 Km						√ (Mohal)
		More than 5 Km	√(Mohal)	√(Mohal)	√(Bhuntar)			
	Govt. Secondary School	Within Village					√	
		Within 5 Km				√ (Mohal)		√ (Mohal)

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	More than 5 Km	√(Mohal)	√(Mohal)	√(Bhuntar)			
Charitable Secondary School	Within Village						
	Within 5 Km						
	More than 5 Km						
Pvt. Secondary School	Within Village					√	
	Within 5 Km				√ (Mohal)		√ (Mohal)
	More than 5 Km	√(Mohal)	√(Mohal)	√(Bhuntar)			
Higher Secondary School	Within Village					√	
	Within 5 Km				√ (Mohal)		√ (Mohal)
	More than 5 Km	√(Mohal)	√(Mohal)	√(Bhuntar)			
Degree College	Within Village						
	Within 5 Km						
	More than 5 Km	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√(Kullu)	√ (Kullu)
ITI/ Polytechnic	Within Village						
	Within 5 Km				√ (Shamshi)	√ (Shamshi)	√ (Shamshi)
	More than 5 Km	√ (Shamshi)	√ (Shamshi)	√ (Shamshi)			
Vocational training center	Within Village						

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		Within 5 Km						√ (Shamshi)
		More than 5 Km	√ (Kullu)	√ (Mohal)	√ (Kullu)	√ (Kullu)	√ (Kullu)	
Health care Facilities	Traditional Healer/ Dai	Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km						
	Local Doctor/ RMP	Within Village						
		Within 5 Km		√	√		√	√
		More than 5 Km						
	Chemist Shop	Within Village					√	
		Within 5 Km				√		√
		More than 5 Km	√	√	√			
	Mobile Clinic	Within Village						
		Within 5 Km						
		More than 5 Km						
	ASHA/ Aanganwadi	Within Village	√	√	√	√	√	√
		Within 5 Km						
More than 5 Km								
PHC/CHC	Within							

Baseline Survey Report Phase II: **Kullu, Himachal Pradesh**

	Village						
	Within 5 Km				√	√	
	More than 5 Km	√	√	√			√
Government Hospital	Within Village						
	Within 5 Km						
	More than 5 Km	√	√	√	√	√	√
Private Clinic	Within Village						
	Within 5 Km		√		√	√	√
	More than 5 Km	√		√			
Private Hospital	Within Village						
	Within 5 Km						
	More than 5 Km	√	√	√	√	√	√
CSR Hospital	Within Village						
	Within 5 Km						
	More than 5 Km						
Veterinary Clinic	Within Village				√	√	
	Within 5 Km	√	√				√
	More than 5 Km			√			

CHAPTER 5: AN OVERVIEW OF PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE AREAS OF INTERVENTIONS

SALIENT FEATURES OF PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The problems in the report have been explained in detail with the village-wise findings analysed and the interventions succeeding these are aimed at a sustainable approach to improve the situation of the villages in a long-term and effective manner. Being in similar stage of development and poverty, villages may have similar problems in nature like lack of healthcare, livelihood, sanitation facilities. Therefore, the recommendations or possible areas of interventions are also similar in nature and explained once in this section under each area of concern. However, the pertinent point to be noted is that this does not imply cluster or common project-implementation for a set of villages. The interventions recommended in need independent implementation in each village under the given location, as the problem is uniquely present in each village as given in the village-wise findings.

There are also few problems and recommendations that are singled-out in the last part of this chapter which are identified and appearing exclusively in that particular village, but not in any other villages in that same location. Hence these have been given a separate mention. The implementation, like in the first part, also needs to be independently done in that particular village.

Prioritising and Nature of Interventions

As required in the Memorandum of Collaboration (MoC) between TISS and IOCL, each intervention has been given a Priority on the basis of stakeholders' views, data analysis and on-field observations of the Research team. This means that in each village the recommended intervention on Priority-1 needs to be given first preference and importance over others and accordingly implementation should be planned for each village.

Moreover, each intervention also has been segregated under three terms depending upon their 'nature' as required in the MoC: Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Intervention. Short term intervention is defined here as those interventions that require less than 1 year engagement from the company; Medium term interventions are those that need 1 to 3 years of engagement; Long term interventions are those that need a continued engagement of more than 3 years. A particular intervention may be short, medium or

long term, but the implementation needs to begin in the first year; the number of years is indicative, and not restricted, of the duration of completion to give an idea for planning. Also, if the company and implementing agency deems any intervention to be continued longer than the specified term to achieve its objectives or expanded depending on the need and beneficiary response, the discretion is upon the company to allocate the time, efforts and spending on the intervention accordingly. The implementation may be planned for those selected interventions by the company on the basis of the priorities and nature of interventions provided in this chapter.

Priority 1: Health care Facilities – Medium Term Intervention

Situation of Healthcare Facilities:

To access primary health facilities, villagers have to approach the nearest available government facilities and the government hospitals are at the distance of 6-15 km from all the villages. It is also observed that there is no presence of health infrastructure in any of the surveyed village. The dispensaries are also at a distance of 2-5 km from the village which are not preferred by most of the villagers because of the distance. Most of them ignore the disease and do not take treatment which in turn harms them in long run. In these dispensaries, ANM or compounder is available but visits by doctor are rare; shortage of medicines add into misery as reported by the participants. The unavailability of roads from the villages like Narogi, Kshamlidhar and Sirach and lack of transport facility from there make matters worse to avail primary health treatment. As people have to travel a long distance combined with lack of infrastructural and transport facility, in an emergency situation such as accidents or cases of pregnancy, the end result is a loss of life in number of the cases. Further the government hospital which is located in Kullu town also remain busy with in and out patients, as this is the only major health institution available in the block and accessed by all the villages of the block which results in long queues even to seek the primary treatment. This also adds to avoid approaching the health institutions in case of primary treatment and minor ailments which get converted into major ailments. Also the ASHA workers are also not trained well to handle common health challenges in the village. The scenario becomes difficult in case of Narogi village as they have to walk for nearly 4 km to access the dispensaries, and it is also reported that in case of the pregnancy related emergency cases it becomes challenging. It is also reported that in some of the cases, pregnant women have delivered on the way to hospitals.

Village-wise Findings:

Village 1: Sirach

In Sirach, the findings show that there is no health care institution within the village. Even for treatment of minor illnesses villagers have to travel a distance of 10 to 12 km from the village where the Primary Health Centre (PHC) is situated. The nearest health institution is 5 km away from the village and as per the respondents and findings it is hardly visited by any villager because of the unavailability of doctor and lack of medicines for even minor illnesses. The data also shows that 38.5% access Government zonal hospital, while only 13.5% of the people access the services of the Health sub-centre (SHC) for the primary treatment. The Government zonal hospital is at a distance of 12 km from the village. To commute from village to hospital/ health centres is also a major challenge for the villagers as

transportation facility is limited and time specific. Hence, this compels them to ignore the health issues which sometimes result in serious illness. Also to access the transportation facility villagers have to walk at least a kilometre or more which makes the situation more vulnerable, especially in pregnancies and other emergencies.

Village 2: Kshamlidhar

On a close look it is clear from the data that for the primary treatment nearly 26% of the villagers prefer chemist shops which is not a healthy practice as the patients do not visit any doctor to take a prescription prior to visiting the chemist shop. The intake of these non-prescribed medicines may result in serious repercussions on their health of which the villagers are not aware. The nearest health institution (Sub health centre) is situated a kilometre above in the hills from the village where the doctor is not available as informed by the respondents and the only way to reach there is by foot. The problems are mainly faced by pregnant women and the elderly population to reach the main road as they have to walk down a hill which is more than half kilometre in order to access the transport facility.

Village 3: Narogi

The condition is further more vulnerable in this village as there is neither any health institution, nor health personnel and most importantly not even any road infrastructure available to the people. Due to this pregnant women particularly face problems to travel to a health centre for delivery. Fifty percent of the deliveries conducted in the home by attendant and as per Government norms deliveries should be conducted in the hospitals under proper care. The nearest health institution is 5 km from the village at Bhuntar and the only way to reach there is by walking. It has been reported that few of the deliveries have taken place on the way while taking the women to the hospital. Therefore, there is an urgent need to set up a health clinic in this village where the facility to conduct deliveries should also be made available.

Village 4: Choyal

Despite Choyal being located a few kilometres away from the National Highway, yet there are very limited transportation facilities available to commute from this village to any health facility. The population of the village is nearly 800 and they do not have any public health centre from where the villagers can access primary treatment. As per the data nearly 52% of the people visit Government Zonal Hospital even for the primary treatment. This being the only Zonal Hospital in the town, it always remains overcrowded with patients thus restricting optimum quality of treatment and attention to every patient. Moreover, as per the field observations, it is found that people from difficult backgrounds often

do not give proper attention to their illness as this is low on priority for them and an added expenditure. In discussion with the researchers, the *Gram Panchayat* representatives showed willingness in providing space to open a health clinic in the village. This will also help other nearby villages to opt for better health services and treatments.

Village 5: Mohal

Mohal is the main hub where a government senior secondary school, a private secondary school and a revenue office is located. However, there is an absence of a health clinic in the village. The nearest health institution is (Health Sub Centre) 2 km from the village where no doctor is available as per the respondents. Majority of the villagers (31.1%) approach chemist shops to seek primary treatment as it is available in the village itself. It is also analysed that 24.3% of the villagers seek treatment from local doctors/ RMPs who are non-qualified persons but due to their easy availability within the village and lack of awareness towards safe medical practices, people refer to them for treatment. People from economically weak sections and those reported being illiterate have been found to approach chemist shops and local doctors instead of hospitals. As per field observations, often they address the chemists as '*doctor saab*'. Therefore there is a need to change the attitude of people in seeking health treatment. They only approach the hospitals when their ailments are prolonged and not cured by the local doctors.

Village 6: Jouli

Jouli is adjoining to Mohal village and also comes under the Panchayat of Mohal. The SHC is a kilometre away and the PHC is 6 km away from the village. To avail transport facility they have to walk a distance of at least one kilometre to reach the bus stop. For primary health treatment villagers prefer to visit Government Zonal Hospital. From the data it is evident that the most preferable health institution in the region is the Government Zonal Hospital which is located in Kullu. The hospital is being approached by many villages in the region which results in long queues even for the primary treatment. It is also reported by the respondents that if they have to visit the hospital even for treatment of cough, then they have to take a day off from their work and children have to take leave from the schools. Most of the villagers being dependent on farming and daily wage labour, this means a major loss for them in terms of livelihood. Therefore to counter these issues, a health clinic can be started in the village where villagers can avail primary treatment effectively.

INTERVENTIONS:

In the surveyed villages, clinics/ dispensaries can be started where medicines and check up by a MBBS doctor will be provided to the people. An MBBS doctor can visit these clinics twice or thrice a week at least for 3 hours. If the strength of the patients increases then the timings of doctor can be extended as per the convenience. Further, with the help of villagers of respective villages, space for starting clinic can be located in the villages itself. To understand the effectiveness of the service, a health card of the patient visiting first time can be made and nominal fees can be charged from them. This will also keep the track of the common diseases in the village. The nominal charges can also be made for medicines. The nominal charges will help people in understanding the importance of the services as the free services are considered to be poor.

Referral Services:

Moreover, the implementing agency can partner and tie-up with nearest multi-specialty hospitals like public and private hospitals in the block that would act as referrals for the villagers. The treatment, tests, medication would be sponsored by the company free of cost depending upon the economic situation of the patients. The clinic doctor can refer the patients suffering with major illnesses, need pathology, X-ray, MRI, etc., tests, and care.

Health Cards:

In the event of quality and low cost health care services for the villagers, a facility of health cards can be initiated which would act as an additional help in cases of emergency. The health card can define which kind of illnesses and maximum amount of spending in parts or fully. The card can be used on hospitalization of treatment at a hospital or health facility, for which the implementing agency would partner with them along with the referral services.

In addition to that, ASHA workers can be provided regular training for handling the commonly faced health issues in the village. Aanganwadi workers can also be trained to provide first aid care for various issues concerning children and women. They can also be trained for conducting deliveries in case of emergencies and the necessary material support by consulting from the doctors can also be provided by the company to the ASHA worker if they have to conduct the delivery in case of emergency.

Priority 2: Livelihood – Long Term Intervention

Situation of livelihood

Lack of livelihood opportunities especially among women is a serious issue noticed in all of the surveyed villages at Kullu. Lack of higher education, no job opportunities in the village, etc. are the reasons of lack of livelihood opportunities in these villages. Livelihood issues pose social as well as economic concerns for all the villages. First, focusing on economic concern, livelihood options and decent income is the first requirement for a person to fulfill his basic needs like food, clothing and shelter. Lack of proper income generation activities can also lead to secondary ill effects such as lack of proper nutrition and drinking water, no access to better healthcare facilities, lack of education of children, lack of adequate sanitation measures and low living standards.

Further it is also observed that majority of the young girls and women are either housewives or do not have any occupation. Though marginal population of women found to be engaged in agricultural activities and it is also limited to the households who have agricultural land. The general attitude observed among the villagers was that women should be more involved in household chores; however, they could be involved in petty trades that involved working from home.

Village-wise findings:

Village 1: Sirach

In this village the main source of livelihood is farming as 22.3% of the sampled population engaged in it. Farming is not done throughout the year as the villagers are dependent on rain for agriculture and have no means of irrigation to increase the revenue of the crop production. The data reveals that very few people of the village have secondary option for their livelihood. The data shows that 39% of the sampled population are not engaged in any income generation activity. This percentage of people also includes the youth who are educated but unable to get any kind of employment. The women of this village spend most of their time in household chores. It has been also observed in the field that women are more enthusiastic in doing income generation work. Few of the villagers are even skilled in knitting and weaving but due to the unavailability of machine and tools they are not able to utilise these skills. If the people of the village have more livelihood options available apart from farming then the economic status of the whole village will improve and these options will also keep the youth involved in income generation and to have a better future rather than being involved in illegal and anti-social activities such as consumption of intoxicating elements like liquor, marijuana, etc.

Village 2: Kshamlidhar

In this village, it has been observed that there is greater dependency of the whole family on single individual. Around 40% of the population is dependent and includes unemployed youth, elderly, widows etc. Apart from farming the alternative source of livelihoods are traditional basket weaving, non-agricultural labour and agricultural labour. It is also observed that women of the village are only limited to work in the farms and household chores. The whole village population (100%) consists of Scheduled Caste and the households are facing financial difficulties. An indicator of their economic situation is that only 2.6% of the sampled population use LPG for the purpose of cooking and rest of the people are dependent on wood/ grass and cow dung. The main reason behind this is the low income of the families and unemployment. Therefore, to improve the socio-economic status of this village it becomes important to provide them with sustainable livelihood options.

Village 3: Narogi

The main source of livelihood is farming in this village with 29.2% people engaged in it. According to the data, the village has an approximate population of 800 and the total agricultural land is only 50 acres. The landholding is not adequate and concentrated amongst the households with better financial situation. Therefore the condition is worse for those who belong to difficult financial backgrounds. The data shows 84.6% of the sample population have the agricultural land ownership ranging in between 0 to 5 acres of land. Out of this 84.6%, almost 60% of the population have a small chunk of land ranging between 0.1 to 2.5 acres of land and in this small proportion of land they can only cultivate enough for the consumption of their family and not for sale to generate income. It is also found that people rarely migrate in search of work to the nearest town and the cities because of the unavailability of the road and transport infrastructure. Therefore it becomes important to provide them alternative source of income within the village so that the village can prosper and flourish. This will allow the children to opt for higher education which they generally are unable to due to the low income levels of the family.

Village 4: Choyal

Almost 30% of the population is not engaged in any income generation activity. It is found that the youth in the village are unskilled. The village is near to the National Highway from where commutation to the nearest town is very easy. Therefore, the youth of the village, if provided with vocational trainings, can become an earning hand of the family. It is also found that women and the young girls are not into any income generation activities. The need of livelihood also felt mainly for women as they can earn for their family as well as be empowered enough to raise their socio-economic status. Nearly 65 women from the

village have been found to be engaged in MGNREGA daily wage employment but the work does not provide them income for the whole year. There is a need of skilled workers in the nearby small-scale industries and in hotel industries. If vocational trainings are provided to the youth then they can find a livelihood option in the nearby industries and make their village and their life sustainable.

Village 5: Mohal

The village which have government senior secondary school and a private secondary school but still the youth of the village is unemployed due to the lack of interest and awareness about the jobs. The youth of the village have been found to be involved in illegal and anti-social activities such as consumption of liquor, marijuana, etc. which is detrimental to their future. Nearly 34% of the people are dependent on other family members for their survival. The focus is mainly on the youth both male and female, as they are the future of this village and there is a need to make them self-reliant. They can be enrolled in ITIs, vocational training centres and provide them job placements. Further, most of the villagers (30.3%) are dependent on the farming, therefore training to youth and to the farmers also need to be imparted among them so that the productivity of the crops increases and they overcome their vulnerable financial conditions.

Village 6: Jouli

Jouli is part of the Mohal Panchayat and is located just adjoining to the Mohal village. Therefore the problems are of a similar nature in this village as found in Mohal. The data depicts 33.3% of the villagers being dependent on others' income and 24.5% women being housewives. These are the factions of the population that can be engaged in substantial income generating activities. The consumption of liquor is also observed among the men, that makes the condition of women highly vulnerable. Therefore to make women of the village empowered in socio-economic terms, there is a need to generate livelihood options for them.

INTERVENTION:

The Kullu is known for its handloom cottage industries. The Kullu shawls and caps are well known and famous products all over the world and remain highly in demand among locals due to the geographical and climatic conditions of the state. As per the secondary data, in Kullu there are 1817 small scale industries and most of them are located in between Bhunter and Manali. Nearly 625 textiles/handloom industries are present in the Kullu which are registered with the respective government department³.

3 <http://hp.kullu.nic.in/DeptIndu.html>

Keeping this in mind, vocational training in the fields of weaving, knitting, tailoring, etc. can be provided to the interested women in all the villages. After providing training, these women can be placed in the small scale handloom/textile industries so that they can earn their livelihood. If somebody from these trained people want to start their own petty trade than company can provide the required material and machinery support to them which will help them in starting their own trade. Further due to the restrictions of the families, household chores and lack of transport facilities from villages such as Narogi, Kshamlidhar and Sirach, women may not be able to go out of the village for the job. Therefore company with the help of some NGO can form the SHG groups in the village and by linking those to the market or to cooperative societies work can be outsourced to these groups. Initially, manufacturing structure can be set up by the company to make these SHGs functional. After that, the responsibility of sustainability the group must be given to the group members.

Apart from this, awareness related to the available government schemes for handloom industry can also be imparted among the masses. The schemes such as, Integrated handloom Development scheme which provides looms and accessories to SHGs and Cooperative societies, Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna which provides benefits for handloom weavers, etc. are functioning in the state.

Further for those who are engaged in farming activities, training on modernization of agriculture can be given to the farmers which can be arranged along with the Panchayat involvement. As agriculture forms the primary occupation for many, the agricultural skills of the villagers can be utilized to enhance the yields for higher benefits.

Priority 3: Disaster Management Plan – Short Term Intervention

Situation

Natural Calamities in the form of could burst and heavy floods have been taking place in district Kullu since 1994. The intensity of floods is very high throughout the district. The cloud bursting is the biggest fear in the mind of the villagers as it is observed during the interactions with the community and the key informants of all the six villages. Few participants of Narogi also report that few years back village has witnessed a cloud burst due to which the villagers faced loses of livestock and damage of crops. Cloud bursting and flash floods can completely stop the natural flow of daily lives and causes severe damage to life, property and livestock that is beyond the coping capacity of human beings. Furthermore, villages like Mohal, Jolly and Choyal are very close to the river Beas and Parvati. Heavy rains in the higher hills, from where these rivers originate brings down the flood like situations. Apart from this, being a tourist place,

water sports activities like rafting, river crossing also takes place near to these villages. There are several chances when tourists and locals get carried away in these floods and lose their lives. The villages like Narogi, Kshamlidhar and Sirach are located in the higher area than other three villages and the houses are constructed in the slope of the hills which can bring a huge damage to human lives, cattle, property and infrastructure. The flood response system lacks public participation. There is also lack of awareness among the people about simple ways of safeguarding their lives and properties during floods and cloud bursting. They are also not aware of the role they can play in the preparedness, mitigation, rescue and relief during floods.

INTERVENTION:

The impending natural disasters are a key concern across all the six villages surveyed and the intervention is needed in each of these villages individually.

To make people aware about how to sustain and react during any kind of disaster, company can hire a NGO that works on flood mitigation issues. This NGO can make a community based flood mitigation, preparedness and response plan with the help of villagers. The village members can be made aware about the basic dos and don'ts of floods. They can be made aware of the preparatory measures to be taken. Moreover, people can be given early warning about floods. There is always a need of sheltered and disaster-resistant space where all the people can gather at the time of disaster. Identification of the safe shelters (like schools / community halls located at higher levels and are not affected by floods) can take place which can be used by the community during flood situations. The NGO along with village people can identify the areas of the village that get severely affected in a flood situation and make the community members of such areas aware of evacuating their houses and going to the identified safe areas. The NGO in collaboration with IOCL and government departments can carry out mock drills at regular intervals so as to make villagers prepared for such disastrous situations. IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials should be displayed at Gram Panchayat office, in schools, Aanganwadi Centres, PDS Shops and other commonly visited places which will help people to re-read and remember the safety measures. The geophysical reasons responsible for flooding should be properly researched and mitigation measures to minimize the impact of flooding through structural measures should be taken up.

Priority 4: Street Light – Short Term Intervention

Situation in the villages

In all the villages, people showed the need of installation of street lights. According to villagers and key respondents, lack of street lights create problem to commute during night time, especially for women and children. There is also fear of scorpion and snake bites in the villages. In addition to that it poses serious problems for transportation during emergency situations such as in pregnancy situation or any other serious ailments. In rainy season, the situation manifolds because of damaged roads and potholes. In some villages, people also reported incidents of theft due to dark in night times.

Village-wise findings:

Village 1: Sirach

The village is settled on a hill and it has been observed that not even a single street light has been installed. There is always a fear of wild animals in the region and also Sirach is surrounded by forest area where wild animals are often found. The footpaths of the village have been found in deplorable condition which makes it difficult to walk and more prone to accidents in the dark. This condition also poses a security threat for the women and adolescent girls of the village and well-illuminated streets are a prerequisite to ensuring safety and convenience of the villagers in the night.

Village 2: Kshamlidhar

The village is settled in between a forest area. The condition is same as of Sirach village with no source of illumination. In this village also no street light has yet been installed which causes difficulties for the people of village to walk in the after sunset hours. Being surrounded by forest, snakes and other reptiles are commonly found in the village and to safeguard the villagers from these dangers on a daily basis, street lights are needed.

Village 3: Narogi

The village is more prone to wild animals than of any other surveyed villages as it is located on a higher altitude and in between the forest. There are few of the cases reported by the villagers when the domesticated animals have been taken away in the dark by the wild animals. The absence of street lights in the village premises also leads to loss of livestock. Along with it the fear of wild animals among the inhabitants always remains when they go out in the dark.

Village 4: Choyal

The absence of street lights in the village creates problem to commute during night time, especially for women and children according to the respondents. There is also fear of scorpion and snake bites in the villages. As per the observations not even a single street light is found in the village. Cases of theft have been reported by the villagers that have taken place during the late hours of the night.

Village 5: Mohal

Mohal is a relatively important village among these six villages and so it has been found that the Panchayat had installed few street lights in the village but only one or two are in working condition as per the respondents. The village is densely populated and the absence of the street lights causes inconvenience to the people. Moreover, parents are in constant fear for their children if they venture out in the dark as stray animals are commonly seen on the streets in the night time.

Village 6: Jouli

In this village no street light has been found as reported. Also, the village has narrow streets where any accident can take place as the streets are not found to be in a good condition. The situation becomes worse during rains as the people have to walk through the flooded and muddy streets with potholes in the absence of street lights during late hours. Therefore, an urgent need of installation of street lights is there in the village to reduce the risk of accidents.

INTERVENTION:

The village streets can be illuminated in night times with the help of solar street lights installed on poles at specific places. This concept of solar light is eco-friendly as well as cost effective. This installation can be done in every village. IOCL can hire a company that provides installation as well as maintenance of solar cell panels. The only problem with solar cell panels is that in cloudy seasons its efficiency considerably drops up to 10%. To tackle this issue there should be mechanism of grid-tied solar electric system that makes up any shortfall in a system's production capabilities as grid systems has facility of battery banks to provide electricity in adverse situations. The village Panchayats have also shown their interest in providing the required assistance.

Village Specific Problems and Recommendations:

Priority 5: Sanitation and Behaviour Modification – Medium term intervention

Village Names: Narogi, Sirach and Kshamlidhar

In the absence of toilets, Open Defecation System (ODS) is practiced, particularly more so in the three villages, Narogi, Sirach and Kshamlidhar. The people of these villages lack sanitation facilities because of several reasons like lack of awareness, financial incapability and lack of understanding of the adverse effects of open defecation on their health and well-being. Open defecation in the villages is mainly practiced by those who belong to difficult financial backgrounds as they face difficulty in affording private toilets at household level. Sanitation means access to - and the use of functional - toilets or latrines that ensure privacy and dignity and are backed by sustained and collective hygiene behaviour change of the entire community, contributing to a healthy living environment for all. Apart from this, it is also observed that leashing domesticated animals close to home also leads to accumulation of cattle waste around the houses which add on to the problems of infiltrating village land with ODS. With such insanitary and unhygienic conditions the health conditions of the villages suffer.

Village-wise Findings:

Village 1: Narogi

As per the data, 49.1% people of the village do not have any kind of toilet facility. The economically low condition of the villagers does not allow them to construct private toilets. Unavailability of roads also limits the scope for constructing a toilet for the households with low incomes. Only 3.6% of the people have flush toilets. As per the respondents, they prefer to defecate in open which clearly shows that lack of awareness about sanitation is there in the village.

Village 2: Sirach

The poor financial conditions of the villagers would not allow them to construct a private toilet. The data shows that 32.7% of the households have no toilet facility and they defecate in open. Taking a look at their economic situation it is revealed that a majority of the population (22.3%) is engaged in farming and the income from agriculture product is not high as people have small land holdings. As per data 88% of the people have agriculture land holdings between 0.1 to 5 acres. It is also observed that villagers prefer to defecate in open because of the widespread belief that defecating in open is good for health and use of toilet is unhygienic.

Village 3: Kshamlidhar

As per data, 39.5% of the households do not have toilet facilities in their house and they defecate in open. The villagers are not capable of constructing toilets because of their poor financial conditions. It is also observed that households that have toilet facilities also prefer to defecate in the open in the forest. This issue points towards a cultural and behaviour habit and pattern that needs to be addressed at the root level. Inadequate supply of water is also one of the reasons which limit the use of toilets. Open defecation in the forest area is always a risk especially for the children as there is always the fear of wild animals and reptiles such as snakes, scorpions, etc.

INTERVENTION:

For a sustainable and permanent solution to the problem, prior to toilet construction, there is a need to conduct behaviour modification sessions for people to gradually improve or to understand the importance of sanitation and hygiene whether it is related to human waste or to cattle waste. The behaviour modification should be strategic and focused to grab the optimum response from the community. Women, girls and children should be focused as they are more motivated than man and can change the lifestyle of whole household. Girls should be targeted and training should be provided to them to train other fellow partners and villagers. Aanganwadi workers and ASHA workers can be contacted to take their help in reaching out the community. Wall painting related to hygienic practices, toilet use and related messages should be painted at several common places.

Once the attitude of the villagers sees some change, private individual flush toilets can be constructed by providing subsidies to the people who do not have flush toilet facilities. The subsidies in the form of construction material can be provided by the company to the peoples. Along with it, the use of toilet should also be taught to people with the practice of maintaining it. Importance of hand wash after toilet use should be taught to the villagers.

Priority 6: Smokeless Chulah – Short term intervention

In particular to the three villages, Narogi, Sirach and Kshamlidhar, it was observed during the survey and data also replicates that majority of people in these villages use crop residue or wood and cow dung as fuel for cooking. There is very less percentage of people who use LPG connections. Burning wood or cow dung has very adverse effects on health of women, as majorly women cook food in a household. It

leads to various breathing problems, eye problems etc. as they inhale many harmful toxins like carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide etc. causing ill-health in the long run.

Village-wise Findings:

Village 1: Narogi

In this village, there are only 9.1% households which use LPG as a fuel for cooking while rest of the households use wood/grass/ crop residue or cow dung. It is also observed that households having LPG cylinders at their house use it for cooking in emergencies or for making food items which take less time to cook. The village is not yet connected with road and people have to walk about 4 to 5 km to reach the nearest town. The population of the village is 800 and most of them depend on farming (29.2%) for their livelihood and income levels are generally low due to the less agricultural land ownership. The data also shows that 84.6% of the people own the agricultural land in between the range of 0.1 to 5 acres. Therefore, considering their socio-economic condition, a cost-effective and environment-friendly smokeless Chulah can play an important role in reducing the health problems which are caused by the harmful gases coming out from traditional Chulahs.

Village 2: Sirach

As per the data, 98.1% of the households use both wood/grass/ crop residue and cow dung as a fuel for cooking which means the use of traditional chulah is more in this village. There are 25% of the households who also use LPG cylinder, but it is observed that this facility is limited to economically sound households and they too use it in the cases when it is urgent or for the food items which take less time to cook. It is also observed that the high prices of LPG cylinders also restrict its consumers in the village to use it regularly to cook the meal of three times a day. In that case smokeless chulahs can play a pivotal role in reducing health risk on women and air pollution in the village.

Village 3: Kshamlidhar

In Kshamlidhar almost every household (100%) uses wood/grass/ crop residue as a fuel for cooking. The reason being village is surrounded by dense forest and wood/grass is easily available without any cost. Cow dung is also used as a major fuel source by 81.6% of the households. It is observed that villagers are not able to afford the cost of LPG cylinders as seen in the data where countable households (2.6%) use them and that too not regularly. Also the financial status of the village is also observed to be poor by the researchers and as per the data majority of the population (27.9%) are engaged in farming activities with

rain being the sole medium to irrigate field lands which make it seasonal activity. The low income of the villagers is also one of the reasons behind less users of LPG, one the most efficient fuel.

INTERVENTION:

There is an emerging concept of smokeless chulah. This is a single burner chulha which is operated by solid fuel like wood, grass, crop residue etc. same as traditional Chulahs, but it reduces the use of fuel by 65% and emits very less smoke than traditional Chulah, which will help in decreasing the amount of harmful toxins inhaled by women daily. The intervention can be done in different steps. As it is uses the same method as traditional Chulahs, but with an innovative mechanism, the villagers would not require any special training or challenges in culturally accepting this chulah.

At the same time, for the usability and success of any new intervention, awareness generation and behaviour modification should be done so that people should feel the need of smokeless Chulah and should get motivated to use it. The advantages like health benefits and less fuel consumption of this Chulah should be communicated to the villagers, which will help in motivating the villagers.

VILLAGE	PRIORITY	PROBLEM	INTERVENTION	NATURE OF INTERVENTION
Mohal, Choyal, Jouli	5	Waste disposal system: There is no cleanliness mechanism in the three villages where people encounter various communicable diseases as they dump garbage, solid waste in open areas of the villages which spreads stench and diseases. It affects the environment and physical health of the	Proper disposal of solid waste is important for overall health. A committee can be set up with the help of Panchayat and villagers which can work for maintaining and monitoring cleanliness and hygiene in the village. Dustbins can be placed in the villages by the company so that the garbage can be collected at one place. And after a week or ten days a truck can collect all	Medium term intervention

		villagers.	<p>the garbage from the dustbins and can dump it at a designated place out from the villages. Trucks are required to arrange by company.</p> <p>While placing dustbins, awareness is also required in the villagers so that they can understand the need and importance of dustbins and how the use of dustbins will increase the hygiene. For this, awareness camps at schools, wall paintings, street plays, group discussions, etc can be done to create awareness and affect the behaviour of villagers in a positive direction. For this company can take the services of some expert and specialised organisation in this field.</p>	
Choyal	6	Irrigation facilities	<p>Half of the agriculture land is completely dependent on rain and it can be only utilized if water is lifted from the river or from streams through motor pumps in consultation with Panchayat and respective government department. By doing this, agricultural land</p>	Medium term intervention

			<p>can be used for whole year. Along with it water is required to be channelized properly so that the water reaches the non-irrigated land only. If the problem is resolved then villagers will be able to cultivate more cash crops and this will in turn boost the income levels of the farmers and economy of the village in the village.</p>	
Mohal	6	Infrastructure for school	<p>The Government higher secondary school in the village is accessed by most of the students of the nearby villages. The school is lacking in the basic infrastructural facilities like benches, chairs, tables, computers, etc. These needs can be addressed by company in consultation of school authorities.</p> <p>In the Government primary school a boundary wall is required as in monsoons the water from other areas floods into the school which causes a severe problem and hinders regular schooling during this season, for both students and</p>	Short term intervention

			teachers.	
	7	Construction of community hall	There is need of community hall in the village where people can arrange meetings and different functions and marriages. The community hall may be constructed in a way which can be used as a shelter during any disaster. The village Panchayat has also reported to assist in providing land.	Short term intervention
Kshamlidhar	7	Drinking Water in School: The government primary and upper primary schools are adjacent to each other. As the village is prone to drought, it also has negative effects in the schools. The connection for water supply is provided by government but it is not continuously functional.	The construction of overhead water tank is required in the school along with the taps. The overhead tank can be connected with the water supply connection provided by government. As the supply of water does not remain continuously functional therefore overhead tank is necessary to construct.	Short term intervention
	8	School Infrastructure: The school lacks in adequate number of benches, causing inconvenience to the	The Government upper primary school is lacking in benches. The desk student ratio is 30:102. Therefore students have to sit on the carpets due to	Short term intervention

		students. Proper seating arrangement is required to ensure smooth imparting of education.	which attendance of the students goes down mainly in the winter season as it is naturally extremely cold, inconvenient and not health-friendly for any child.	
Narogi, Kshamlidhar	7	Infrastructure needs: The cremation ground in both villages need urgent infrastructure.	The construction of shed, roof and boundary walls are required in the cremation ground. By constructing this, the problems faced by the villagers during the rains in performing rituals can be solved. It is expressed as a pressing need by the participants.	Short term intervention
Narogi, Sirach	8	Pucca Roads	The internal streets of the village are in very poor condition. There are very few PCC roads in the village. In the monsoon season it becomes very difficult to pass through these narrow streets as also reported by the participants.	Short term intervention
Sirach	7	Veterinary facility	There is no veterinary hospital in the village. The nearest one is 3km away from the village and lacks medicines and also irregular. The farmers of the	Short term intervention

			<p>village are totally dependent on animals for the farming activities, and if these farming cattle fall ill then they have to call the veterinary doctor from either Mohal village or from Kullu. Therefore, a veterinary facility is required in the village. This can be done by organising health camps twice in a month for animals in the village. Before conducting such camps, initial mobilisation should be taken into consideration to take villager's view and increase their awareness.</p>	
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CONCLUDING REMARKS

The baseline survey conducted at this location revealed certain key areas that need urgent attention. Intervention in these areas will work towards growth and development of the villages and its inhabitants in different spheres of the socio-economic arena. Different chapters on data analysis, key findings of the village and interventions give a clear picture of the kind of problems faced by people and the needs that are to be addressed along with priority of the intervention.

Following are certain important considerations which the company must take care of during implementation of the interventions.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION

1. Maintenance of the Projects and Infrastructure

Infrastructure, which will be built by IOCL, should be maintained by the individual or the Panchayat, as per the projects. The common bathrooms, lanes, drain, etc. should be maintained by the Panchayat from their funds, or additional funds from IOCL, and individual taps, toilets, etc. should be maintained by individual households. These considerations should be discussed with the Panchayat prior to starting any of the projects and a written agreement should be signed with them in this context. The maintenance terms should be made clear to the Panchayat members as well as to individual households which will help them in maintaining it. If the Panchayat and individual households need some financial help in maintaining the infrastructure, IOCL can consider providing the same and take a decision on that. The partnership between the organisation and villagers should be framed out clearly and completely, on their terms, before implementing any of the projects. This will start all the projects on very clear and positive note.

2. Caste Discrimination as a Hindrance in Development and Growth

Caste discrimination, on general terms, is evidently present in most parts of our country, either in obvious ways or through subtlety. This fact needs to be kept in mind while implementing any of the projects so as to ensure equal access by all to the facilities made available in addition to preventing encouragement of the phenomenon in the process of development. Facilities, like water tanks in some villages, are also made available on the basis of castes, as people practise untouchability which is a legal offense but practised widely across India. The caste discrimination practised should be taken into consideration before implementing the projects, as all the benefits can get concentrated with the dominant castes. The services should be provided with special

emphasis on the socially backward castes as they are doubly marginalised- one because of the lack of development and the other because of their social backwardness in certain states. Practising untouchability is a crime, according to the Indian Constitution and this principle has to be followed strictly in implementing the projects with equal access being provided to groups from all the castes. In fact, care should also be taken to provide interventions specific to marginalised caste groups as they do not have equal opportunities for access.

3. Linkages between Different Projects

The projects recommended above should be in sync with each other. For instance, roads with drains should be constructed after laying down pipelines, if the water project is to be implemented by IOCL. And the Mobile Medical Van project will be more effective and easy to implement, if there are roads with drains laid down in the villages.

4. Community Ownership of the Projects

The ownership of the projects by the community is a much-needed phenomenon, for the success of any social development project. The labour for all the construction should be drawn from the locals by providing them masonry training, as this will help in income generation and result in semi-skills development of the locals. Semi-skilled persons can be first trained by forming a group across the villages and each semi-skilled labourer can form his own team of people of unskilled labourers. Construction of, say, individual toilets or drainage lines in that particular village becomes the responsibility of the semi-skilled team leader with his/ her group of unskilled labourers. This will be cost-effective, train the people and give them an intrinsic sense of community ownership of the projects. The community can be involved in all the projects, using the method of '*ShramDaan*', which is a very popular concept to engage communities in India. With this, ownership can be generated among people, as they will be involved in building these projects, from the start. The locations of the projects should be decided through discussions with all stakeholders to make it comfortable for majority of the people.

5. The Collaborative Model

All the projects taken up for implementation by IOCL should be in sync with the Local and Central Government Schemes, to avoid duplication. If there are projects previously sanctioned by the government, which are yet to be implemented, they can be supported by IOCL financially in a collaborative model with the Government. Collaboration with the Government is necessary for the sustainability of the projects and for increasing their usability. India is a welfare state and accordingly the state has provisions for every single aspect of human development. The Central

and State Governments have a variety of schemes available to support the rural population, but the areas of contention are *availability, accessibility and affordability*. Lack of attention, funds or will in any of these areas makes the implementation of these schemes weaker. The level of awareness is also not particularly high, because of which people are not able to avail their basic rights. The Government can be approached by the Company to provide the support needed for reaching out to people and for optimum utilisation of available resources for holistic development.

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ANNEXURES

Village Questionnaire

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS		
Name of District: _____		Code: _____
Name of Taluka: _____		Code: _____
Name of Block: _____		Code: _____
Gram Panchayat: _____		Code: _____
Name of Village: _____		Code: _____
<u>Informant name</u>	<u>Informant status</u>	<u>Status Code</u>
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Date of completion of interview (DD/MM/YY): / /		

P: Population, Land and Water

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES																														
P01	WRITE YEAR OF ENUMERATION AND RECORD HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE (CODE 0000 UNDER YEAR IF NO ENUMERATION)	YEAR..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> HOUSEHOLDS..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> POPULATION..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																														
P02	Total, irrigated, non-irrigated (rain fed), grazing (pasture) land, forest land, wasteland area in the village (RECORD ALL FIGURES IN ACRES)	TOTAL AREA.....1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> IRRIGATED.....2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NON-IRRIGATED.....3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> GRAZING.....4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> FOREST.....5 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WASTELAND.....6 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																														
P03	What extent of agricultural land in the village suffers from flood proneness, alkalinity, water logging, and soil erosion? (RECORD IN ACRES OR WRITE CODES IN BOXES –	FLOOD PRONENESS.....1 ALKALINITY.....2 WATER LOGGING.....3 SOIL EROSION.....4																														

Baseline Survey Report Phase II: **Kullu, Himachal Pradesh**

	<p>1 ALMOST NIL, 2 SOME, 25%, 3 HALF, 50%, 4 MORE THAN HALF, 75%, 5 ALMOST ALL)</p> <p>DEFINITIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FLOOD PRONENESS – CAN BE EASILY AFFECTED BY FLOODS IN RIVER NEARBY 2. ALKALINITY – OR CLAY SOIL, THAT IS HIGH IN ALKALINE, LOW INFILTRATION CAPACITY CAUSING RAIN WATER TO EASILY STAGNATE/ LOG 3. WATER LOGGING - THE WATER TABLE (LEVEL) OF THEGROUND WATER IS TOO HIGH FOR AGRICULTURE TO TAKE PLACE 4. SOIL EROSION – SOIL THAT GETS WASHED AWAY EASILY BY WIND OR WATER 5. DROUGHT PRONENESS – LAND THAT IS SUFFERS NORMALLY FROM DROUGHTS, I.E. LACK OF RAINS IN THE REGION 	<p>DROUGHT PRONENESS.....5</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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P05	<p>What are the various sources of irrigation in the village?</p> <p>(NOTE: WITH OR WITHOUT MOTOR)</p> <p>(ASK FOR ALL SOURCES)</p>	<p>TANK/POND.....A</p> <p>STREAM/RIVER.....B</p> <p>CANAL.....C</p> <p>OPEN WELL.....D</p> <p>TUBE WELL.....E</p> <p>OTHER.....F</p> <p>NONE.....X</p>								
P06	<p>What are the various sources of water for the use of households in the village? Rank them in order of importance?</p>	<p>TANK/POND.....1</p> <p>STREAM/RIVER.....2</p> <p>CANAL.....3</p> <p>OPEN WELL.....4</p> <p>TUBE WELL.....5</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP/OVERHEAD TANK.....6</p> <p>PRIVATE (HH) TAP.....7</p> <p>TANKER WATER.....8</p> <p>OTHER.....9</p>								
P07	<p>Number of public/common tap water posts and number of households with individual tapconnections by the Government.</p>	<p>PUBLIC/COMMON TAP POINTS... <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>HH TAP CONNECTIONS..... <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p>								

Q: Livestock, Crops and Livelihoods

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKP																											
Q01	<p>What are the major crops grown in the village and in how much acres of land area these crops were grown during the last one year?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CROP NAME</th> <th>CODE</th> <th>LAND AREA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	CROP NAME	CODE	LAND AREA	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
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Q02	What are the sources of livelihood for the people of the village? ENCIRCLE MULTIPLE OPTIONS	OWN FARM ACTIVITIES.....A AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.....B NON-AGRI LABOUR (RURAL).....C FACTORY LABOUR (MODERN).....D SALARIED EMPLOYMENT.....E PETTY BUSINESS/TRADE.....F CATTLE REARING.....G COLLECT & SALE FOREST/MINING PRODUCTS.....H RENT/PENSION/REMITTANCE.....I ARTISAN (TRADITIONAL).....J OTHER.....K																													
Q03	Accessibility of the forest/mining area to the people of the village for their livelihoods? What purposes? ENCIRCLE MULTIPLE OPTIONS (YES – CAN ACCESS, NO – CANNOT ACCESS, NA – NO FOREST/MINING)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CODE</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>NA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIREWOOD</td> <td>.....1</td> <td>A</td> <td>B C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRUIT/NUTS/LEAVES/...</td> <td>.....2</td> <td>A</td> <td>B C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUNTING</td> <td>.....3</td> <td>A</td> <td>B C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CULTIVATION</td> <td>.....4</td> <td>A</td> <td>B C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COAL COLLECTION</td> <td>.....5</td> <td>A</td> <td>B C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td>.....6</td> <td>A</td> <td>B C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CODE	YES	NO	NA	FIREWOOD1	A	B C	FRUIT/NUTS/LEAVES/...2	A	B C	HUNTING3	A	B C	CULTIVATION4	A	B C	COAL COLLECTION5	A	B C	OTHER6	A	B C	
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COAL COLLECTION5	A	B C																												
OTHER6	A	B C																												
Q04	Extent of Household of the village (at least one member) temporarily or for certain periods migrates to other places in search of work.	YES, MANY MIGRATE.....1 YES, FEW MIGRATE.....2 RARE.....3	→ Q06																												
Q05	Where do people migrate for work?	Within the state (Agri Labour).....1 Within the state (Non-Agri Labour).....2 Outside state (Agri Labour)...3 Outside state (Non-Agri Labour).....4 Other.....5																													
Q06	How many children of this village are currently (this year) staying and studying outside the village ?	NUMBER OF CHILDREN..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																													

R: Religion, Caste, Recreation and Transport Facilities

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKP												
R01	What is the religious composition of this village? (ASCERTAIN AND RECORD APPROXIMATE NUMBER/PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS)	<u>Religion HHs</u> HINDU.....1 MUSLIM.....2 CHRISTIAN.....3 BUDDHIST.....4 SIKH.....5 JAIN.....6	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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		OTHER _____ 7																									
R02	<p>What is the caste/ tribal composition of this village? (ASCERTAIN AND RECORD APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS) (CATEGORY – 1 GENERAL, 2 SCHEDULED CASTE, 3 SCHEDULED TRIBE, 4 OTHER BACKWARD CLASS, 5 NOMADIC TRIBE, 6 DENOTIFIED TRIBE)</p>	<p>Caste/ TribeCATG.CodeHHS</p> 1 _____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 2 _____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 3 _____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 4 _____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 5 _____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 6 ALL OTHERS..... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																									
R03	<p>Recreation/Common facilities available in the village such as playground, Samaaj Mandir, gymnasium (vyayamshala), conference hall etc. (ASK ALL SOURCES)</p>	PLAYGROUND.....A SAMAAJ MANDIR.....B GYMNASIUM (VYAYAMSHALA).....C COMMUNITY HALL.....D LIBRARY.....E CREMATION/BURIAL PLACE.....F OTHER _____ G																									
R04	<p>Which are the nearest towns to which people of your village often go for buying household goods and for services including medical services? How far they are from your village (km)? How many trips public/state transport buses MAKE in a day to these towns from or through your village?</p>	<p>TownDistanceTrips</p> 1 _____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 2 _____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 3 _____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																									
R05	<p>What other common transport facilities people often use to go to the (se) town(s)? (ASK ALL SOURCES)</p>	PRIVATE BUSES/MINI-BUSES.....A MAXI CABS/JEEP.....B SHARE AUTO.....C TAXI/AUTO.....D BICYCLE.....E MOTOR CYCLE.....F BULLOCK/HORSE CART.....G OTHER.....H																									

S: Physical, Educational and Health facilities

Qn.	Items	Distance to the nearest item	SKIP
	<p>DISTANCE CODES: 00=Within village/<1 km, 01 to 94 kms: (KMS As It Is), 95=95+ kms, 98=Don't know, 99 Not applicable/none nearby</p>		

Baseline Survey Report Phase II: **Kullu, Himachal Pradesh**

S01	<p><u>Nearest Physical Facilities</u></p> <p><u>FACILITIES CODE DISTANCE VILLAGE/ TOWN NAME</u></p> <p>CEMENT/ TAR ROAD.....1</p> <p>BUS STOP.....2</p> <p>PUBLIC TELEPHONE BOOTH.3</p> <p>DAILY/EVENING MARKET...4</p> <p>WEEKLY MARKET.....5</p> <p>PDS SHOP.....6</p> <p>Grocery shop.....7</p> <p>DTP/XEROX CENTRE.....8</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td style="width: 5%;"></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>																																		<table style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> </tbody> </table>																															
S02	<p><u>Nearest Local Institutions</u></p> <p><u>NAME</u></p> <p>POST OFFICE.....1</p> <p>RAILWAY STATION.....2</p> <p>POLICE STATION.....3</p> <p>GRAM PANCHYAT OFFICE...4</p> <p>COOPERATIVE SOCIETY....5</p> <p>BANK FOR S/B ACCOUNT...6</p> <p>BLOCK DEVT OFFICE.....7</p> <p>TALUK HEADQUARTERS.....8</p> <p>DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS...9</p> <p>WAREHOUSE.....10</p> <p>APMC/MANDI.....11</p>	<p><u>INSTITUTIONS CODE DISTANCE VILLAGE/ TOWN</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td style="width: 5%;"></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>																																																	<table style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> </tbody> </table>																
S03	<p><u>Nearest Educational Institutions</u></p> <p><u>FACILITIES CODE DISTANCE VILLAGE/ TOWN NAME</u></p> <p>PRE-PRI/NURSERY SCHOOL..1</p> <p>GOVT PRIMARY SCHOOL.....2</p> <p>CHARITABLE PRIMARY.....3</p> <p>PVT PRIMARY SCHOOL.....4</p> <p>GOVT SECONDARY SCHOOL...5</p> <p>CHARITABLE SECONDARY....6</p> <p>PVT SECONDARY SCHOOL....7</p> <p>HIGHER SEC SCHOOL.....8</p> <p>DEGREE COLLEGE.....9</p> <p>ITI/POLYTECHNIC.....10</p> <p>VOC TRAINING CENTRE....11</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td style="width: 5%;"></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>																																																	<table style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></td></tr> </tbody> </table>																

S04	Nearest Health/Medical Facilities	
	<u>FACILITIES CODE DISTANCE VILLAGE/ TOWN NAME</u>	
	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE.....1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE...2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	CHC/GOVT GEN HOSPITAL...3	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	PVT CLINIC (RMP+).....4	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	PVT CLINIC (MBBS/BAMS+) .5	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....6	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Ayush HOSPITAL.....7	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	VETERINARY CLINIC.....8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	MEDICAL SHOP/CHEMIST....9	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	ASHA WORKER.....10	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
DAI (TRAINED/UNTRAINED) .11	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
S05	Does any mobile medical team visit this village?	YES.....1 NO.....2 → S09
S06	How often does the team visit this village?	DAILY.....1 FEW DAYS A WEEK.....2 WEEKLY.....3 FORTNIGHTLY/LESS FRQNTLY.....4
S07	By whom is the Mobile Medical Van service provided? (PROVIDE DETAILS OF THE AGENCY)	BY PHC/CHC.....1 BY MISSIONARIES.....2 BY COMPANY.....3 BY OTHERS.....4
S08	What services are provided by Mobile Medical Vans? MCH – Mother Child Healthcare	MINOR AILMENT TREATMENT.....A CHRONIC DISEASES TREATMENT....B MCH SERVICES.....C BLOOD/URINE TESTS.....D SCANING RELATED TESTS.....E BP/DIABETIC RELATED TESTS.....F HIV/STI RELATED SERVICES.....G OTHER.....H
S09	Number of Anganwadi centres in the village	ANGANWADI CENTRES..... <input type="checkbox"/>
S10	Number of self-help groups (SHGs) in the village for women, men, mixed, production/business activity-based	SHGS' FOR WOMEN.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> SHGS' FOR MEN.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> SHGS' MIXED.....3 <input type="checkbox"/>

T: Social Organizations, Government, NGO Functionaries; MGNREGS and other schemes

T01: Details of social/community organizations such as SHGs, Women clubs, youth clubs, farmers clubs within and outside your village that serve the village.

Baseline Survey Report Phase II: **Kullu, Himachal Pradesh**

Name of Institution	Type	No. of Members	Active or not?	Activities and beneficiaries in the last one year (Record all activities and number of beneficiaries by activity)	
				Activities	Number of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Col (2) Organisation type: **01** Peoples Organisations (e.g. Water and Sanitation Committee), **02** Youth Club/Group, **03** SHG, **04** Mahila Mandal, **05** Bhajan Mandali

Col (4) **01** Yes, **02** No, **03** Don't know

Col (5) Activities: **01** Mid Day Meal food preparation, **02** Awareness creation, **03** Literacy/Education providing, **04** Health care activities, **05** Developmental activities, **06** Rehabilitation/Disaster control activities, **07** Giving early warning system, **08** Working on environment issues, **10** Working on Policies/advocacy **11** Others.

Col (6) Beneficiaries: Record number of beneficiaries by activity.

T02: Which Government functionaries and NGO workers visit your village? How often?

Sector	Sr. No.	Who visited (designation)	Frequency of visit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture department (e.g. Agriculture extension officer, patwari)	1		
	2		
	3		
2. Rural development (Gram sevak, Collector, BDOs, CDOs, DM, Panchayat officials)	1		
	2		
	3		
3. Health and social welfare (e.g. Doctors, ANM, ASHA Health Inspector, Anganwadi Worker/ Anganwadi Sahayika, Supervisor/CDPO)	1		
	2		
	3		
4. Other government functionaries	1		
	2		
	3		
5. NGOs	1		
	2		
	3		

Baseline Survey Report Phase II: **Kullu, Himachal Pradesh**

Col (3):Who visited: 01 Agriculture extn officer, 02 Patwari, 03 Gram sewak, 04 BDO, 05 Panchayat official, 06 Health worker, 07 PHC doctor, 08 ANM, 09 Health inspector, 10 Anganwadi supervisor/ CDPO, 11 Veterinary doctor, 12 ASHA, 13 Anganwadi worker, 14 NGO people, 15 Other

Col (4):Frequency of visit: 1 Daily, 2 Few days a week, 3 Weekly, 4 Occasionally, 5 Rarely, 6 Other

T03:MGNREGS or NGOs implemented employment and income generation schemes in this village in the past 12 months

Program	Implemented by whom?	No. of Job Cards (If MGNREGA)	No. of beneficiaries		Minimum Wage (As per Panchayat)	Challenges in Implementation
			Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Column 1: 1 IAY, 2 NREGA, 3 SJGSY, 4 NGY, 5 JGSY, 6 Others.

Column 2: 1 Govt., 2 CSR, 3 NGO, 4 Other

U: Health, Sanitation and Education Institutions

U01: Health Institutions (Hospitals/Clinics) in and around the village

Name and address of the institution	Type	Distance	Services available	Cost of services	Utilization by villages	Reasons for non-utilization of services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Col (2) Type: 1 PHC, 2 Govt. hospital, 3 Private hospital, 4 CSR hospital, 5 Private clinics, 6 Other

Col (3) Distance: Distance in completed km, 00 if <1 km or within the village

Col (4) Services available: 1 Minor Ailment Treatment, 2 Chronic Diseases Treatment, 3 MCH Services, 4 Blood/Urine Tests, 5 Scanning Related Tests, 6 BP/Diabetic Related Tests, 7 HIV/STI Related Services, 8 Other

Col(5)Cost of services: 1 Free, 2 Free but tips paid, 3 Subsidised, 4 Reasonable charges, 5 Very high charges

Col (6): Utilization by Villages: 1 Most people go, 2 Many people go, 3 Few go, 4 Rich/affordable people go, 5 Rarely people go

Col (7) Reasons for Non-Utilization: 1 No Facility Nearby, 2 Timing not Convenient, 3 Health Personnel often absent, 4 Waiting time too long, 5 Poor Quality of Services, 6 Unaffordable, 7 Other

U02: Community Toilet Facility available in the village (RECORD ONLY ONES IN USE)

Sr. No.	Location (Record nearest landmark)	Type of toilet	No. of pits/toilets	Provided by	Maintained by	Water facility	Payments	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Baseline Survey Report Phase II: **Kullu, Himachal Pradesh**

Col (3) Type of toilet: 1 Pit, 2 Flush, 3 Other, 4 None

Col (5) Provided by: 1 Panchayat, 2 NGO, 3 CSR, 4 Other

Col (6) Maintained by: 1 Panchayat, 2 Local people, 3 NGO, 4 Other, 5 None

Col (7) Water facility: 1 Overhead Tank, 2 Well, 3 Bore well, 4 Storage Tank, 5 Other, 6 None

Col (8) Payments: 1 By Panchayat, 2 By User, 3 Through CSR, 4 None

Col (9) Remarks: Record sanitation & infrastructural condition of the toilet as per interviewer’s observation

U03: Educational Institution in and around the villages (Up to Higher Secondary Education)

Name of Institution	Run by	Standard (from-to)	Medium of instruction	Transport facility by institution	Number of students	Mid-day meals served	Cost of education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Col (2) Run By: 1 Government, 2 Private Aided, 3 Private Unaided, 4 Missionary/Trust, 5 CSR, 6 Other

Col (4) Medium of Instruction: 1 Hindi, 2 English, 3 Regional Languages

Col (5) Transport Facility by Institution: 1 Bus, 2 Auto Rickshaws, 3 Cycle Rickshaws, 4 Other, 5 None

Col (7) MDM Served: 1 Yes, 2 No

Col (8) Cost of education: 1 Free, 2 Subsidised, 3 Reasonable charges, 4 Very high charges

V: Schemes and Facilities for Special Groups and Overall Developmental Activities

V01: Collect List and Record Details of Differently-abled Persons

Vocational skills need to be assessed from the individual or dependents.

Sr. No.	Name	Parents name	Sex (M=1, F=2)	Age (As it is)	Marital status	Education	Occupation	Type of disability	Vocational skill	Skill interested in
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

Col (6) Marital Status: 1 Unmarried, 2 Married, 3 Widowed, 4 Divorced, 5 Separated/ Deserted, 6 Other

Col (7) Education (completed): 00 Illiterate, 01 Literate without schooling, 01-05 Standard (if literate only), 06-10 Standard, 11-12 Higher secondary, 13-15 BA/BSc/B.Com Degree course, 16-17 MA/MSc/M.Com Degree course, 18 M.Phil doing/completed, 19 PhD doing/completed, 21-29 Years of engineering/technical/management degree course, 31-39 Years of Medical/health degree course, 41-49 Years of Post-SSLC certificate/diploma/vocational course (ITI, polytechnic, VHSC’s and other courses) 51-59 Years of Pre-SSLC certificate/diploma/vocational course

Baseline Survey Report Phase II: **Kullu, Himachal Pradesh**

Col (08): Occupation:00 None, 01 Farming, 02 Agriculture labour, 03 Non-agriculture labour, 04 Salaried (scale based), 05 Salaried (local/consolidated), 06 Artisan/craftsman/household industry, 07 Contractor/broker, 08 Petty business/trade, 09 Livestock rearing, 10 Local services (including traditional services), 19 Other (specify)

Col (9):Type of Disability: 1 Physical Disability, 2 Mentally Challenged, 3 Visual Impairment, 4 Hearing Impairment, 5 Other

Col (10 & 11):Type of skill: Modern: 11 Computer/TV/Mobile/Electronic goods sale/service, 12 Home appliances sale/service, 13 DTP Centre/Xerox/Bookbinding/Screen-printing and related work, 14 Catering/bakery/hotel-related, 15 Tuition/Training-related, 19 Other modern skills,

Household Industry: 21 Tailoring/embroidery, 22 Weaving/dying/spinning/Textile-related, 23 Toy/Decoration-making, 24 Beedi/Agarbathi/Soap/Home use items making, 25 Basket/Carpet/Home utilities making, 26 Papad/Sweet/Eatable making, 29 Other household industry related skills,

Agricultural-related: 31 Thresher/Harvester/Tractor operation, 32 Horticulture/Sericulture training, 33 Progressive farming techniques (including vermiculture and related skills), 34 Insecticide spraying/related operation, 35 Food processing, 39 Other agricultural skills,

Service-oriented: 41 Driving vehicles, 42 Photography/Photo studio, 43 Healthcare (nursing, midwifery and related work), 44 Beautician services, 49 Other services,

Small Scale Industry: 51 Motor mechanic (repair and related work), 52 Welding/Electrical repair work, 53 Jewellery or bead making, 54 Construction related work, 59 Other small scale industry skills,

Traditional skill: 61 Cobbling, 62 Leather/related work, 63 Carpentry, 64 Masonry, 65 Pottery, 66 Stone-carving, 67 Wood-carving, 68 Metal work (ironsmith and related skill), 69 Other Traditional skills.

V02: Collect List and Record Details of Beneficiaries under Different Social Security Schemes

Sr. No.	Name	Father's/ Husband's name	Sex (M=1, F=2)	Age	Marital status	Education	Occupation	Type of benefit	Amount/ month (As It is)	Problems
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

Col (6)Marital Status:1 Unmarried, 2 Married, 3 Widowed, 4 Divorced, 5 Separated/ Deserted, 6 Other

Col (9) Type of Benefits: 1 Old Age Pension Scheme, 2 Widow Pension Scheme, 3 Disability Pension Scheme, 4 Other

Col (11) Problems: 00 Have no problems, 1Do not get all benefits, 2 Irregular, 3 Do not get any benefit, 4 Other,

V03: Details of development activities by non-Governmental organizations (NGOs including under CSR) in the past 3 years.

Sr. No.	Nature of activity	Agency provided the benefit	Year of activity (As it is)	Approx. cost (As it is)	No. of beneficiaries (if applicable)	Maintenance By	Functional or not?
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

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Col (2) Nature of Activity: 1 approach road, 2 streetlight, 3 hand pumps, 4 tanker water supply, 5 watersheds, 6 renovation of buildings, 7 supply of equipment, 8 medical facilities (clinic, hospital, MMU), 9 Other

Col (3) Agency Provided the Benefit: 1 State Govt., 2 Central Govt., 3 CSR, 4 Panchayat, 5 Missionary/ Trust, 6 Other

Col (7) Maintenance by: 1 State Govt., 2 Central Govt., 3 CSR, 4 Panchayat, 5 Missionary/ Trust, 6 Other

Col (8) Functional or not?: 1 Yes, 2 No, 3 Need urgent Maintenance

W: Major Problems of the Village

W:Major Problems (Could Be Related To Health, Nutrition, Sanitation, Education, Livelihood, Disaster, Etc.) That Require Attention According To Respondents

Household Questionnaire

(As this questionnaire requires input from male and female members of household, it should be administered to head of household in the presence of other responsible adult male and female members.)

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS	
Before Starting Interview	
Name of District _____	Code: _____
Name of Taluka _____	Code: _____
Name of Block _____	Code: _____
Gram Panchayat _____	Code: _____
Name of the village _____	Code: _____
Date of Interview (DD/MM/YY): ____/____/____	
Time of starting Interview (HH.MM): _____ .	
AM / PM	

A: Household, Water and Sanitation background

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
A01	What is your religion?	HINDU.....1 MUSLIM.....2 CHRISTIAN.....3 SIKH.....4 BUDHHIST.....5 JAIN.....6 OTHER.....7 NO RELIGION.....8	
A02	What is your caste or tribe?	CASTE/TRIBE _____ <input type="text"/> NO CASTE/TRIBE SYSTEM.....97	
A03	Do you come under scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, nomadic tribe, or other backward class? Which one?	SCHEDULED CASTE.....1 SCHEDULED TRIBE.....2 NOMADIC TRIBE.....3 DENOTIFIED TRIBE.....4 OTHER BACKWARD CLASS (OBC).....5 GENERAL.....6 DON'T KNOW.....7	
A04	TYPE OF HOUSE (RECORD AS PER GUIDELINES BASED ON TYPE OF WALL, ROOF AND FLOOR)	RCC1 PUCCA2 SEMI-PUCCA3 KUCHCHA4 HUT5 TENT (MAKESHIFT).....6	
A05	Is the house your own, rented, rent-free, sanctioned/provided under some scheme? (READ OUT ALL THE OPTIONS TO RESPONDENT & PROBE)	CONST/PURCHASED/FAMILY (OWN)1 RENTED.....2 RENT-FREE (EMPLOYER'S)3 RENT-FREE (RELATIVE'S)4 LAND FREE & CONSTRUCTION OWN.....5 CONST/ALLOTTED WITH SUBSIDY.....6 ALLOTTED UNDER SCHEME.....7 OTHER.....8	A07 A08
A06	Allotted under which scheme?	INDIRA AWAS YOJNA.....1 GHARKUL YOJNA.....2 BY CONCERNED PSE UNDER REHAB.....3 OTHER.....4	
A07	Do you have registered papers (patta) of this land?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
A08	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

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A09	What type of toilet facility do you have?	FLUSH TOILET (OWN)1 PIT TOILET (OWN)2 FLUSH TOILET (COMMUNITY)3 PIT TOILET (COMMUNITY)4 OTHER5 NONE6	} → A11										
A10	If own, how was the toilet constructed?	FULLY OWNER EXPENSE1 SHARED BY HOUSEHOLDS2 WITH SUBSIDY3 FULLY AT GOVT/NGO EXPENSE4 OTHER5	} → A12										
A11	Would you like to have a (flush) toilet for your household? (ASK FOR THOSE HAVING "PIT TOILET (OWN)" ALSO)	NOT INTERESTED1 YES, IF PROVIDED FREE2 YES, IF PROVIDED SUBSIDY (MATERIAL/CASH)3 YES, OTHER4											
A12	Is there sullage nuisance surrounding your house? What is the nature of sullage nuisance? (INTERVIEWER: MAKE AN INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT AND RECORD) (ASK ALL THE OPTIONS & MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)	RESP INTWR NONE X X WATER STAGNATION A A DRAINAGE/SEWAGE B B CATTLE BASED WASTE C C OPEN AIR DEFECATION D D WASTE DUMPING E E OTHER F F											
A13	From where do you fetch water for your household? (ASK FOR ALL SOURCES/ MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE) FOR SELECTED SOURCES, RECORD DISTANCE IN BOXES AS PER CODES: 1 WITHIN HOUSE 2 JUST OUTSIDE, 3 WITHIN 1/2 KM, 4 WITHIN 1 KM, 5 MORE THAN 1 KM	TAP (BY OWN)A OWN TAP BY GOVT/PANCHAYATB OWN HANDPUMPC OWN OPEN WELLD NEIGHBOUR'S TAPE COMMUNITY TAPF COMMUNITY HANDPUMPG COMMUNITY OPEN WELLH OTHERI	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>										
A14	What types of fuel does your household use for cooking? (ASK FOR ALL SOURCES/ MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)	GRASS/CROP RESIDUE/WOODA COWDUNGB COAL/CHARCOALC KEROSENED BIOGASE SOLAR ENERGYF LPG/NATURAL GASG ELECTRICITYH OTHERI											

B: Household composition

B01	In total how many members are there in your household including those staying away for studying, working, delivery and other purposes?	NUMBER OF MEMBERS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
-----	--	--

B02: Please give following details for all members of your household, starting from the head.

Sl.No. (MID)	Name of Member	Relation to Head	Residential Status	Sex (M=1 F=2)	Age Completed	Marital Status (10+)	Education (7+)	Studying? (Y=1,N=2) (3-24)	Reasons for dropout/no schooling (7-18)	Occupation	
										Primary	Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01		01									
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											
11											
12											

Col (3) Relation to Head:01 Head, 02 Spouse, 03 Son/Daughter, 04 Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law, 05 Grandchild, 06 Father/mother, 07 Father-in-law/Mother-in-law, 08 Brother/Sister, 09 Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law, 10 Uncle/Aunty, 11 Niece/Nephew, 12 Grandfather/Grandmother, 13 Other relative, 14 Servant/Employee/Other (specify)

Col (4) Residential status:1 Currently residing, 2 Studying elsewhere, 3 Working elsewhere, 4 Staying elsewhere but not studying or working, 5 Other (specify).

Col (5) Sex:1 Male, 2 Female. **Col (6) Age:** Record age in completed years, 00 if not completed one year, 96 if age 96 or above.

Col (7) Marital Status:1 Unmarried, 2 Married, 3 Widowed, 4 Divorced, 5 Separated/ Deserted, 6 Other (specify)

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Col (8) Education (completed):00 Illiterate, 01 Literate without schooling, 01-12 Write standard as it is, 13 Bachelors 1st Year, 14 Bachelors 2nd Year, 15 Bachelors 3rd Year/ Completed Graduation, 16 Masters 1st year, 17 Masters 2nd year/ Completed Post-graduation, 18 M.Phil doing/completed, 19 PhD doing/completed, 21-29 Years of engineering/technical/management degree course, 31-39 Years of Medical/health degree course, 41-49 Years of Post-SSLC certificate/diploma/vocational course (ITI, polytechnic, VHSC's and other courses) 51-59 Years of Pre-SSLC certificate/diploma/vocational course, 60 Other (specify)

Col (10): (MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE) Reasons for dropout/Not gone to school (if code 2 in Col. 9):1 To work and support household, 2 Required to attend domestic chores, 3 Education/higher education not considered important, 4 Too poor in studies/failed/irregular to school, 5 School too far/sending girls not safe, 6 Poor quality of teaching/teachers not available or rude, 7 Too high fees/expenses, 8 Frequent shifting of residence, 9 Physical/mental disability/illness, 10 Quit education due to early marriage 11 Other (specify)

Col (11, 12): Activity:00 Housewife, 01 Farming, 02 Agriculture labour, 03 Non-agriculture labour, 04 Salaried (scale based), 05 Salaried (local/consolidated), 06 Artisan/craftsman/household industry, 07 Contractor/broker, 08 Petty business/trade, 09 Livestock rearing, 10 Local services (including traditional services), 19 Other (specify) 97 None.

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B03: CHECK B02 AND LIST ALL PERSONS STUDYING (CODE 1 IN COLUMN 9) AND THEN ASK DETAILS

MID	Name of Student	Standard studying	Type of Institution	Distance to institution from home	Mode of travel	Frequency of mid-day meal (ASK UPTO STANDARD 8TH)	Benefits received in one year (RECORD UP TO 5 BENEFITS)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Col (1) & (2) MID & Name of Student: RECORD AS PER TABLE B02

Col (3) Standard studying: Codes as in Col (8) of Table B02, **00** Pre-school education.

Col (4) Type of Institution: **1** Govt, **2** Private-aided, **3**Private-unaided, **4**other (specify)

Col (5) Distance to institution from home: Distance in completed km as it is, **00** if less than 1 km or within the village.

Col (6) Mode of travel:**0** Walk, **1** Bicycle, **2** Scooter/Bike/etc, **3** Auto/Taxi/Cycle Rickshaw, **4** Bus, **5** Train, **6** Other (specify)

Col (7) Frequency of mid-day meal: **0** No, **1** Once a week, **2** Few days a week **3** All the days

Col (8) Benefits received:**0** None **1** Food supplements/ration, **2** Scholarship **3** Fee concession, **4** Uniforms, **5** Books & stationery, **6** Bus/train pass, **7** Health facilities, **8**. Bicycle **9**other (specify).

B04	Did you or any of your household members receive any vocational skill training in the last 3 years? (READ THE LIST OF VOCATIONAL SKILLS)	YES..... .1 NO..... .2	C01
-----	---	---------------------------------	-----

B05: LIST ALL THE PERSONS WHO RECEIVED SKILL TRAINING AND ASK DETAILS (IF RECEIVED MORE THAN ONE TRAININGS, CONSIDER THE LATEST ONE COMPLETED)

MID	Name of person	Type of Skill	Agency provided training	Duration of training (As it is)	Month and year of training (As it is)	Engaged in this activity for income generation	If not engaged, why?
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Col (1) & (2) MID & Name: RECORD AS PER TABLE B02

Col (3) Type of skill: Modern: **11** Computer/TV/Mobile/Electronic goods sale/service, **12** Home appliances sale/service, **13** DTP Centre/Xerox/Bookbinding/Screen-printing and related work, **14** Catering/bakery/hotel-related, **15** Tuition/Training-related, **19** Other modern skills (specify),

Household Industry: **21** Tailoring/embroidery, **22** Weaving/dying/spinning/Textile-related, **23** Toy/Decoration-making, **24** Beedi/Agarbathi/Soap/Home use items making, **25** Basket/Carpet/Home utilities making, **26** Papad/Sweet/Eatable making, **29** Other household industry related skills (specify),

Agricultural-related: **31** Thresher/Harvester/Tractor operation, **32** Horticulture/Sericulture training, **33** Progressive farming techniques (including vermiculture and related skills), **34** Insecticide spraying/related operation, **35** Food processing, **39** Other agricultural skills (specify),

Service-oriented: **41** Driving vehicles, **42** Photography/Photo studio, **43** Healthcare (nursing, midwifery and related work), **44** Beautician services, **49** Other services (specify),

Small Scale Industry: **51** Motor mechanic (repair and related work), **52** Welding/Electrical repair work, **53** Jewelry or bead making, **54** Construction related work, **59** Other small scale industry skills (specify),

Traditional skill: **61** Cobbling, **62** Leather/related work, **63** Carpentry, **64** Masonry, **65** Pottery, **66** Stone-carving, **67** Wood-carving, **68** Metal work (ironsmith and related skill), **69** Other Traditional skills (specify).

Col (4) Agency provided training: **1** NGO, **2** Government, **3** Charity organization, **4** CSR/ By Company(specify name) **5** Other (specify)

Col (7) Engaged in this activity: **1** Wage employed, **2** Self employed, **3** Both, **4** Pursuing course training **5** Not engaged

Col (8) If not engaged, why?: **00** NotApplicable **01** Financial (Credit) constraints, **02** Time constraints, **03** Marketing problems, **04** Labour problems, **05** Electricity problems, **06** Raw materials problems, **07** Family problems, **08** Complying rules and regulations, **09** Shifted to better income source, **10** This skilled work not in demand, **11** Married and changed work, **12** Family/Child care commitments, **19** Other (specify).

C: Health seeking behaviour

C01	If household members fall sick, where do you go or whom do you consult first?	TRADITIONAL HEALER/DAI 1 LOCAL DOCTOR/RMP 2 CHEMIST SHOP 3 MOBILE CLINIC 4 SHC/ASHA/ANGANWADI 5 PHC/CHC 6 GOVT HOSPITAL 7 PRIVATE CLINIC 8 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 9 COMPANY/AIDED HOSPITAL . . . 10 NO TREATMENT 11 DEPENDS ON AILMENT 12 OTHER _____ _ 13	
C02	During the last 12 months, which are the agencies did you/your household members visit for consultation and/or treatment? (ASK FOR ALL SOURCES/ MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)	TRADITIONAL HEALER/DAI A LOCAL DOCTOR/RMP B CHEMIST SHOP C MOBILE	

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		CLINIC.....D SHC/ASHA/ANGANWADI..... ..E PHC/CHC..... ..F GOVT HOSPITAL.....G PRIVATE CLINIC.....H PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....I COMPANY/AIDED HOSPITAL....J OTHER _____ ___K NO TREATMENT.....X NOBODY SICK.....Y	
--	--	---	--

C03	Did any woman in your household give birth to a child in the last 3 years (that is, since January 2010)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	D01
-----	--	-------------------------------	-----

C04: Please give the following details in respect of all the **births, including live and still births** (OCCURRED IN THE LAST 3 YEARS).

MID of Mother	Name of Mother	Name of Child	Sex of child	Date of birth	Place of birth	Mother's age at birth	Order of birth	Maternity allowance	Birth registration	If child died, age at death (0-3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

Col (1) & (2) MID & Name: RECORD AS PER TABLE B02

Col (4) Sex of child: 1 Male, 2 Female.

Col (5): Date of birth: Exact date of birth (DD/MM/YY) or at least month and year of birth need to be recorded.

Col (6) Place of birth:1 Government Maternity Centre/General Hospital, 2 Private Maternity Centre/Hospital, 3 PHC/CHC, 4 Health sub-centre, 5 Home by Nurse/doctor, 6 Home by birth attendant, 7 Home by other, 8 Other (specify).

Col (7): Age of mother at child birth: Age of the mother when the child was born;

Col (8): Order of birth: Order of birth to the mother, irrespective of survival status of the children. 1 first birth, 2 second birth, and so on.

Col (9): Maternity Allowance (In Rs.): Allowance given for the delivery by Government or NGOs usually to meet transport and hospital expenses, under Safe Delivery Scheme.

Col (10) Birth Registration:1 Yes Registered, 2 No Not Registered, 3 Certificate Awaited, 4 Status Not Known, 5 Other (specify).

Col (11): If died, age at death: 0 Still Birth; Record the age at death in completed days, if the child died within 2 months of birth (xx days), in completed months if died within 2 years (xx months) and in completed years if died after 2 years (xx years).

D: Landholding and Livestock

D01	Does your household own any agricultural land including any plantation land?	YES..... ..1 NO..... ..2	→ D06
D02	How much agriculture land do you own? (RECORD IN LOCAL UNITS, IF REQUIRED)	ACRES _____ . _____	
D03	How much land do you cultivate? (RECORD IN LOCAL UNITS, IF REQUIRED)	ACRES _____ . _____	
D04	How much of the land cultivated by you is irrigated (total owned, rented, encroached, etc.)? (RECORD IN LOCAL UNITS, IF REQUIRED)	Nil..... 0 ACRES _____ . _____	→ D06
D05	What are the sources of irrigation? NOTE: DO NOT RECORD RAIN AS A METHOD OF IRRIGATION (ASK FOR ALL SOURCES/ MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)	CANAL..... .A POND..... .B WELL..... .C RIVER..... .D MOTOR PUMP.....E	

		TUBE WELL..... F BORE WELL..... G DAM..... .H OTHER _____ _I NONE..... .X																					
D06	Does your household own any livestock? (READ LIVESTOCK LIST)	YES..... .1 NO..... .2	→ E01																				
D07	Please give the list of livestock and numbers you possess. (RECORD 99 IF NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK 99 & ABOVE) (ASK FOR ALL SOURCES/ MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)	HE BUFFALO..... A SHE BUFFALO..... B COW..... C BULLOCK..... D SHEEP..... E GOAT..... F PIGGERY..... G POULTRY..... H OTHER _____ I	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																				

E: Public Distribution System and Outstanding Loans

E01	What type of PDS/Ration card does your household possess?	APL CARD..... 1 BPL CARD..... 2 ANTYODAYA/BBPL CARD..... 3 APPLIED BUT NOT RECEIVED..... 4 NOT APPLIED..... 5 NONE..... .6	E04 } →
E02	Do you avail ration from PDS?	YES, REGULARLY..... 1 YES,	→ E04

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		SOMETIMES.....2 NO..... .3	
E03	What are the reasons for not (regularly) availing PDS ration? (ASK FOR ALL REASONS/ MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)	NOT INTERESTED.....A POOR QUALITY OF GRAIN.....B NO PDS SHOP/IRREGULAR.....C SHOP TOO FAR.....D HAVE APL CARD.....E NO MONEY DURING PDS SUPPLY.....F USE OWN FARM PRODUCE PARTLY.....G OTHER _____ _I	

Loans

E04	Does any member of your family have outstanding loan from bank, cooperatives, SHGs, money lenders, friends, relatives, and so on?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	F01
-----	---	-------------------------------	-----

E05: Details of loans outstanding

MID	Name of borrower	Source of credit	Month & year of loan	Amount borrowed	Interest rate % per year	Assets mortgaged	Purpose of loan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Col (1) & (2) MID & Name: RECORD AS PER TABLE B02

Col (3) Credit source: 1 Bank, 2 Money lender, 3 Trader/Employer, 4 NGO 5 Relative/Friends, 6 SHG, 7 Co-operative Society, 8 Other (specify)

Col (7) Asset mortgaged: 0 None, 1 Own land/house deed, 2 Others land/house deed, 3 Own jewels, 4 Others jewels 5 Own durable goods, 6 Others durable goods 7 Personal security, 8 Deposit 9 Other (specify)

Col (8) Purpose of Loan: **01** Farming activity; **02** Petty trade/business; **03** Medical expenses, **04** Education, **05** Marriage expenses, **06** Family function/ceremonies/festival, **07** House construction/purchase/repair, **08** Purchase of land, **09** Purchase of Jewelry, **10** Purchase of durable goods, **11** To buy animals, **12** Settle/pay another loan, **13** Family consumption, **14** Pregnancy/child birth related expenses, **15** Death related expenses, **16** Other (specify). (RECORD UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)

F: Major problems in the village

F01: What, according to you, are the major problems faced or needs to be addressed in the village at the village level? (PROBE & ELABORATE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THE RESPONDENT)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____