

Development Need Assessment And Evolving Plan In Thiruppullani Block Ramanathapuram District Tamil Nadu

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Abstract- Tamil Nadu is considered to be one of the developed states in India. Each State needs development in certain areas. But some of the reason need to more focused on the migration, quality of the health and education service, and specific focus on the living of the standard. This research attempts to find out the Development needs, assessing the need to evolve a plan for Thiruppullani block in Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu. Especially Health, Education, livelihood, and standard of living. particularly Vaigai, Kalakudi, and Velayuthapuram village in Thiruppullani block. Thiruppullani block has a total of 33 panchayats. Under this block, In three villages 90 samples of the health, education, and livelihood cover. Most of the respondents SHG and AFG members also farmers, laborers, and fishermen. About 40% of the households are from Scheduled Caste and about 36 % are from backward communities and ramming 23% MBC. The random sampling method and simple quantitative techniques are used for the whole study.

In Vaigai, Kalakudi village most of the people's livelihood is Agriculture and allied activity. But Velayuthapuram village all people depend on Fishing activity. Vaigai village 39 % family is landless and Kalakudi village 13% family landless. Another family very low land holding capacity. In This area, the soil type is clay, that the water holding capacity is very high. So, in both villages, most of the people following the mono-cropping system. And irrigation source only tank and Farm pond. In Vaigai 48% and Kalakudi village 61% farmer sowing only paddy crop. The nearest Market is Ramanathapuram for selling their yield. But some farmers their paddy crop sale in village also, in local buyer. And some part of yield farmer sale in Government procurement unit especially in Kalakudi and Vaigai village farmer sale in T.U. Mangai. Through the survey, 90% of the farmer don't aware of government schemes. In Velayuthapuram village 85% family engage in fishing activity a total of 21 (100%) sample 9 (50%) of people have their boat, and 4 (22%) of people share, boat, diesel, and fishing net and catch fish. And 5 (28%) of people don't have a boat they only depend on daily wages.

Keywords- Village Development, issues, assessment, development plan, standard of living, health, education.

I. INTRODUCTION

A village is a geographically distinguishable place which is habitat of some human beings who lives in groups called family are socially, culturally and economically interrelated with each other. According to the data of conscious 2011 of India, 68.84 per cent Indians are stayed in village which is around 833.1 million people live in 640,867 different villages Tripathy (2020). The majority of the villages in the country still face constraints such as access to education, health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, Credit, Information, and Market. achieve also socio-economic development of rural India. In a study Tripathy and Khan (2018) was talking about a village named Keelamatian of Madurai district in Tamil Nadu. They mentioned about the inaccessibility of medical facilities in the village that there is no hospital in around 7 Km radius. Khan and Tripathy (2020) while talking about two villages in Odisha i.e. Laxhmannath and Gop also talked about the in accessibility of medical facilities and due to the remoteness of the villages colluded with bad transportation facilities made the life of villagers horrible during the medical emergencies. In a holistic study of 5 panchayats Tripathy (2020) described very clearly about the villages of Jharkhand that how the villages are detached from the main stream facilities. The rays of development not yet reached to that part of India. Schools are there but without teachers, poles are there but without electricity. After the independence government is working on health, education, drinking water, housing, and roads. Development is a process by which a society transforms its institutions in ways that enhance the ability of its people to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed benefits consistent with their aspirations. And freedom for choice in individual and group. As well as quality of life, like education, health, standard of living. The present condition struggles to measure, compare, and document the extent of development in blocks relating to the above said choices to the local

community. It has captured the status of Human Development of Ramanathapuram District through Human development index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), and Multidimensional poverty index (MPI), which is a composite index highlighting the benchmarks and concerns in the district. Development-related issues are centrally important to the greatest challenges facing our planet. They include poverty, inequality, income-generation, agrarian relations, neoliberalism, globalization, migration, conflict, and environmental sustainability.

This study has mainly three core dimensions of well-being. education, health, and livelihood. also, Multidimensional Poverty lacks access to basic amenities such as drinking water, fuel, and sanitation which are likely to reinforce loss of well-being due to poor incomes. And Food Security seeks to capture both the production and distribution aspects of food security with attention to the nutritional aspects of food consumption. Also, the livelihood pattern of that village and other income generation activity. In the education dimension, Education for male-female as well as drop out percentage and student-teacher ratio.

Study objective:

- To study about the socio-economic and the standard of living of Tirupullani block
- To assess the health and education status of Tirupullani block
- To understand the development issues/problem in the study location.
- To evolve a development plan for the Thirupullani block.

Study area and methodology

This study was done in Thirupullani Block of Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu. The block, district and state was purposively selected as per the need of the funding organisation. For doing this research with Primary data. The data collections tools were mainly the questioner and to understand the whole scenario as a big picture the participatory tools were used. According to Tripathy and Khan (2020) participatory tools are the best tools to understand the community emotions and actual needs. The villages were selected with the condition of coastal influence on it. A sample size of 90 is selected by stratified random sampling. and Secondary Data, district website, census 2011.

Study and Finding:

This study mainly focuses on the three dimensions of the study location *i.e.* Education, Livelihood, Sander of living. The findings are given here below –

EDUCATION

Age between 20 to 30 age, 12% Vaigai, 12% Kalakudi, and 28 % Male drop out in Velayuthapuram. And 36% of students' parents don't know about the future of student jobs and higher education mean no guidance. and 39% of students work with family during the holiday like agriculture work, daily wage, construction etc.and 24% of parents did not visit school, for meetings, inspection, and discussions with the teacher. As per the student test 25% of students very low and 37% low and Medium category and no one student taking a score in the high and excellent category. All three village 42% girl's student participate in graduation. So, this is 42% archive goal number five "achieve gender equality".

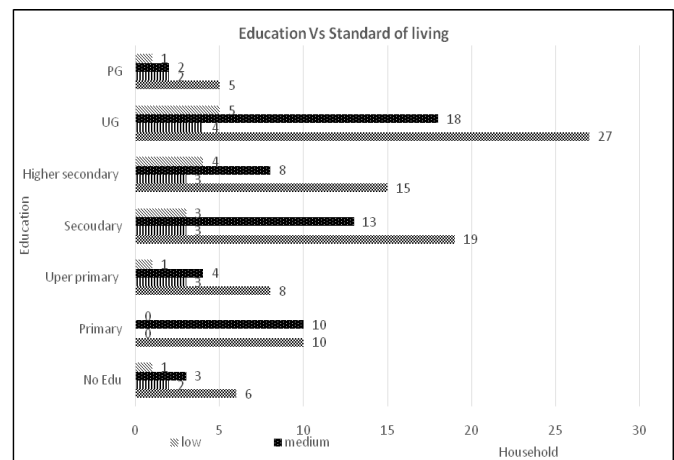


Figure 1 Education Vs Standard of living comparison

STANDARD OF LIVING

In three villages, a total of 6% Vaigai, 8% Kalakudi village don't have a toilet facility. As per data in Vaigai village 94% and Kalakudi 92% and Velayuthapuram 100% family achieve goal number six. "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all".and 33% of Vaigai villagers, 19% Kalakudi villagers are using less than 100 units of electricity in one month. Same as all three-village access 100% electricity. That is archive goal one "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" and goal 7th "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all". Vaigai and Kalakudi more income inequality and also low per capita income comparison to Velayuthapuram. Total 12% family depend on firewood in Vaigai and 8% in Kalakudi and 4% Velayuthapuram village. Mean 82% Vaigai and 92% Kalakudi and 96% Velayuthapuram family use LPG gas for

cooking so that is Achieve goal number 7th “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”

Table 1 Per capita income in three villages

	Per capita income			Total
	Vaigai	Kalakudi	Velayuthapuram	
Total House income	5085000	5585000	4570000	15240000
Population	126	130	87	343
Per capita income	40357	42961	53139	136457

LIVELIHOOD According to Tripathy (2020) Rural Livelihood is an integrated set of activities that people perform on their farm under the available resources and in favourable circumstances to generate the productivity and profitability. It is a complex interrelated matrix of soil, animal, labour, capital and other inputs that are controlled by farm families and influenced by the social, political, economic and environmental forces. In this block Total 20% Vaigai, 8% landless in Kalakudi. and 8% of families and 27% family have less than 1, acre of land in Kalakudi mean, many marginal and small farmers are there. and 100% PDS coverage in all three villages. This is also archive goal number two. “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”. As per the data, all three-village people ate locally available food. So that is archive goal number two. “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”. MGNREGA Coverage in Vaigai 57 % Kalakudi 69 % and Velayuthapuram 38% so that is achieved goal number one “End poverty in all its forms everywhere:” and also archive goal number 8th “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. 10% Male complete ITI course in three villages out of 90 samples this also achieves 10% of the goal number 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” Net income in cotton 5200. /- paddy,9700/-, chili 9800/- mean it very few amounts save by farmer.28% Coolie work in fishing, 22% Share boat, net and Diesel. And 50% own boat in Velayuthapuram village. Migration status 27% in Vaigai, 22% Kalakudi, and 9% Velayuthapuram. And 30% Coolie work in Vaigai, 36% Kalakudi, and 23 Velayuthapuram.

Table 2 Cost-benefit ratio of the Paddy crop

S.no	Expenditure	Particular	Rate	Total
1	Seed	30kg	30/kg	900/-
2	Ploughing	1 hr.	700/hrs.	700/-
3	Fertilizer Urea	2 Bag	400/bag	800/-
4	Fertilizer DAP	2 Bag	1050/bag	2100/-
5	Sulphate	1 bag	350/bag	350/-
6	Potassium	1 bag	1000/bag	1000/-
7	weeding (Herbicide)	1 litter	800/lit	800/-
8	Labour	1 person	650/-	650/-
9	Pesticide spraying	3 time	700/litter	2100/-
10	Labour	3 time	650/-	1950/-
11	Irrigation	10 time	500/time	5000/-
12	Harvesting	Harvester	1400/ Acre	1400/-
13	Transport	Farm to home	500/-	500/-
	Total expenditure	-	-	18250/-
	Income (yield)	20 quintals	1400/quintals	28000/-
	Net income	1 acre	-	9750/-

FINANCE 12% in Vaigai, 13% Kalakudi, 14% Velayuthapuram taking loan through Loan in money lender. Loan reason 33% health, 15% Business, 18% Ag and 6% Education., 3% marriage in Vaigai. 5% in health, and 30% Ag, and 13% Education in Kalakudi village. In Velayuthapuram 4% health, 33% Business. And 4% Marriage and 0% education. 17% Household part of SHG. Out of 90 sample so that is an archive only 17% for goal number one “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” and goal number five “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”

HEALTH STATUS Vaigai only 12% have health insurance and 45% LIC. And 39% do any type of insurance and 18% have only crop insurance but 27% don’t have crop insurance. Kalakudi 11% health insurance, 55% have LIC, 30% Don’t have any type of insurance and 30% have crop insurance and 27% don’t have crop insurance. Velayuthapuram 19% have Health insurance and 80% have LIC insurance. 33% have chronic illness in Vaigai, 36% in Kalakudi, and 42% in Velayuthapuram. Like diabetes, BP, and body pain. 88% family in out of 90 survey health expenditure 500-10k and 3% family have 10 to 20k and 1% family have 40-50k. 51% family chose govt hospital for minor illness and 24% chose in major illness and 6% chose a private in minor illness and 28% family chose in a private hospital in Major illness. as per data, they access quality health service through institutions so this is also archive SDG goal number three. 33% Addict in Alcohol in Vaigai village and 25% Kalakudi and 14% in Velayuthapuram. This is not achieved goal number three “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”. As per qualitative data all three-village, last year going to institutional delivery this is archive SDG goal number three. Source: Sustainable Development Goals and Gram Panchayats

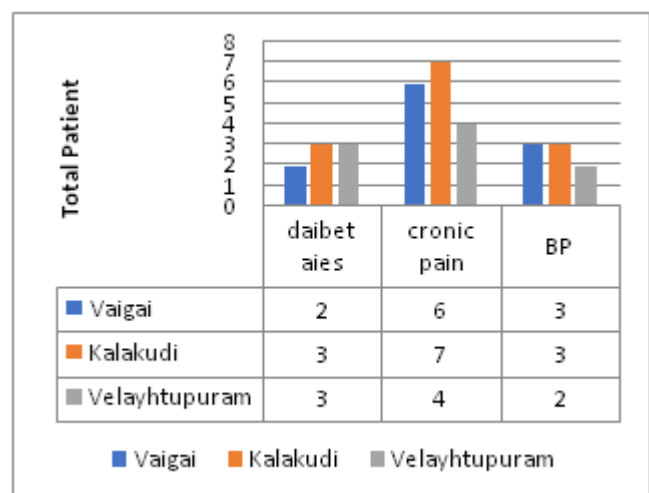


Chart 1 Types of disease

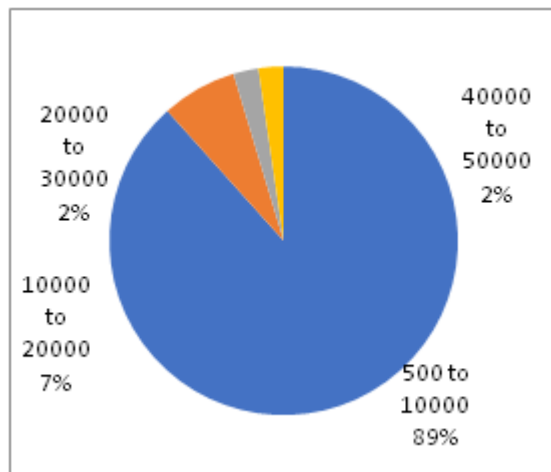


Figure 2 Health expenditure status

II. CONCLUSION

This research carries out Development need assessment and Evolving plan in Thiruppullani block Ramanathapuram district Tamilnadu. During June- July 2020. For the study assessment of Health, Education, and Standard of living in Vaigai, Kalakudi, and Velayuthapuram village. Vaigai and Kalakudi village most of the people engage in agriculture and allied activity like, cows, bullocks, calves, sheep, goats, chickens, others They are domesticating this livestock for various purposes like bullocks for cultivation, cows, and goats for dairy products, sheep, pigs, and chicken for meat. In this case the skills like pottery can be alternative livelihood for the villagers. Pottery is a trending enterprise which have different seasonal products and its renewable product producing enterprise so the demand in the market will be every time. According to Tripathy and Bardhan (2019) with the support from Govt and NGOs with community interest it can be a booming industry. But people didn't aware of government schemes, and also do not aware of the disease of the livestock, their need for training in this area. in agriculture the most grown crop is Paddy. So, soil fertility is decreases day by day, especially in that area very low content in Nitrogen. So, people spending more money on fertilizer. the big reason for monocropping Is the unavailability of irrigation water. All farmer depends on Rainwater and Tank water. As per data in Vaigai 20% landless and Kalakudi 8% lend less family have. Most of the landless families engage in Coolie or construction work and some depend on MGNREGA work. And no other major source of livelihood that area so people oblige to migration. Most of the people going to abroad for earning but they not able to go out of the country they work in Chennai, Coimbatore, Salem, and Madurai. In Vaigai village 27%, Kalakudi 25%, and Velayuthapuram village 9% migration has happened. Each family one male member migrates. But migration plays an important role in family

income but another aspect of migration abroad, the family takes the huge loan for visa and passport related and also gives commission to middlemen. one traditional livelihood in Thiruppullani Charcoal making. In Velayuthapuram village main occupation is Fishing and allied activities like dry fish marketing, Labour, and boat sharing activity. As well as their livelihood depends on seafood. Their need for intervention in awareness about government schemes. but all three villages second most livelihood is MGNREGA. As per data Vaigai village, 57% family got 100-day work, and the same as Kalakudi village 69% and Velayuthapuram village 38% got 100-day employment.

Thiruppullani block is a very high density of Prosopis juliflora tree. This available fallow lands. In Kalakudi and Vaigai village most of the family work traditionally and the government also provides subsidies for preparation charcoal. This is a huge market in Charcoal in that area, special hotel, tea stall, and crackers but very least use charcoal in agriculture. In Thiruppullani block Guntor river belt most of the people got work in the Salt field. But very few people engage in that activity. But people suffer from occupational hazards like eye problems, skin problems in the salt field. In Education, Thiruppullani block is very low performance. Because of drop out of student and quality of education, availability, and accessibility. Because in students test both English medium and Tamil medium student not performing well. Same as qualitative and quantitative data not up to the mark education as per the villagers. Very few people going to college for higher education. And 28% male drop out in Velayuthapuram is high compression to another village. And Vaigai village is 15-20 age group drop out is high because of the accessibility and availability of school. Because in that village only primary school is there but Upper primary and higher secondary school is 5-7 km far away that village. some people got industrial tanning but they didn't get a job. All three-village government school participation is very high. The health dimension is play important role in well-being and quality of life. And food patterns also responsible for good health. Most of the family glossary items taking by the PDS shop. As per data, 100% family have green cards and they access services for PDS. In FGD people understand so many traditional methods in minor illness. but very few families have to follow those traditional methods. But there we can find a gap into the vegetable intakes because of their poor economic condition. In such case the kitchen garden is one of the approach what the people can adopt for getting a nutrient balanced food in home. According to Tripathy (2018) A plot of (5×4) m² can easily supply the vegetable for a family of 4 persons. Also, understand traditional food patterns special for pregnancy time eating. In Thiruppullani block as per research, most of the family visit private hospitals in major illness and

health expenditure. alcohol is a major problem in all three villages 33% addicts in Vaigai village and 25% and 14% Kalakudi and Velayuthapuram village. Standard of living in the play an important role in development. safe cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity. Housing and home assets are parameters in research. But utilization of facilities like assess toilet, transport, financial need, etc. in Vaigai village 82%, Kalakudi 92%, and Velayuthapuram village 96% family have access to LPG connection and also use firewood. But as per observation firewood stove use outside of the home, very few families use Kerosene in that area. The second parameter is Toilet availability and use, in Vaigai and Kalakudi village 6% and 8% family don't have toiled and Velayuthapuram village 100% toilet facility availed as per the survey. Also, all house has access to the electricity. As per the survey, finical accessibility in Thiruppullani block most people from taking loans through money lenders. In Vaigai 12%, Kalakudi 13%, Velayuthapuram 14% household taking loan to Money lender. The main reason for taking loans for Agriculture, Business, Health, Education, and Marriage. As per the data Velayuthapuram village is better than compared to other both villages in terms of toilet facility, safe cooking fuel, alcohol, and per capita income.

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