LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

CRITERIA 1: CURRICULAR ASPECTS

1.2. ACADEMIC FLEXIBILITY

CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

PRA 2016-17
PRA 2017-18
PRA 2018-19
PRA 2019-20

REPORT OF CERTIFICATE COURSE ON

PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)

Venue**:** Samskrithi- Sahajeevanam,

Pattuvam P.O Kannur, Kerala.670143

sjvanam@gmail.com

27 January 2020- 1 February 2020

ORGANIZED BY

LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sreekariyam, Thiruvananthapuram - 17

PLANNING MEETING 1: DATE: 17-01-2020; Friday; TIME: 11.30am-12.20pm

In the first planning meeting, general coordinators for program were selected and the whole groups of 24 students were divided into 4 groups with each group having 6 members. Different functional committees were formed as Documentation, Travel and Accommodation, Food, Finance, Entertainment and First Aid. Overall estimated budget of program was fixed as Rs. 3000 per head. GENERAL CCORDINATORS: Anna George K and Meera John.

STUDY GROUPS

GROUP NO.	GROUP LEADER	GROUP MEMBERS
1	Rose	Akshay, Ashly, Bushra, Jithin, Aleena
2	Ashwini	Dency, Maria, Nibin, Prince, Sandra
3	Aswathy	Anju, Dona, Meenu, Rameez, Tison
4	Gayathri	Anna, Athira, Meera, Riya, Vineeth

FUNCTIONAL COMMITEES

Committees	Leader	Members
Documentation	Dona	Maria, Sandra, Tison
Accommodation and Travel	Vineeth	Jithin, Akshay, Bushra
Food	Rameez	Aleena, Athira, Meenu
Finance	Prince	Riya
Entertainment	Dency	Ashly, Nibin
First Aid	Anju	

PLANNING MEETING DAY 2: DATE: 22-01-2020; Wednesday; TIME: 10.30am-11.20am

Fr. Saji Joseph gave a general introduction to students on PRA practice in field and explained its aim as participation of people and their empowerment. Students were then made to sit in study groups and discuss about basic principles and methods of PRA and role of a PRA facilitator.

Decision regarding travel, food, buying of needed materials like chart papers, color pens etc. were also made.

GENERAL REPORT

27th January 2020- Day

The Social Work trainees started the journey for PRA on 27th of January at 5:30pm. The trainees reached the college by 5pm and have arranged everything for the travel. They reached railway station by 6pm. One hour of time was spent at station to catch the train during that time trainees had tea and snacks. Trainees got into train by 6:45pm as the train has arrived, and have kept the luggage in train. Journey started by 7pm and have settled themselves in seats. Trainees spent time in playing cards and have engage in other fun activities.

Trainees had food at 8:30pm, afterwards spent some quality time together with the group. Later they settled themselves in seats reserved, took rest and went to sleep.

28 January 2020- Day 2

The trainees woke up by 6:30am and have prepared to get down in Pazhayagandi at 7:30am. The trainees after getting down took traveler and have moved to Sahajeevan Pattuvum where the trainees stay. After breakfast, the trainees spent their time at Palamruthillam doing trekking and practicing ecological social work. The trainees met Fr. Rajesh director of Sahajeevanam.

The afternoon session started just after the lunch. An official inauguration of PRA camp was organized in presence of Pattuvam Gram Panchayath President and Ward members of all four selected wards which students were assigned to go. After this, the orientation class regarding the PRA tools which have to be applied in the field were given by Fr. Saji. The field work started at 3:30 PM. The trainees after the field work came back to Illam at 8:15PM. After having the dinner, the trainees went to prepare for next day's presentations. The trainees where able to spend quality time with the group members and also noted that trainees have improved their unity within the group.

29 January 2020- Day 3

The social work trainees started the day's activities by 9.10am. The forenoon session contained the presentation made by each group regarding the transect walk they did and maps made along with the local people's participation. Corrections and suggestions were given by the faculty members in order to make the maps more effective. Trainees were encouraged to raise doubts and contribute with more valid points. The groups were dispersed after assigning each member with certain topics to study and discuss in-common after lunch.

After lunch, discussion about five more PRA tools were done and trainees left for field to interact with people and construct the map. After accomplishing the task, the trainees came together for dinner. A small but insightful interaction with Fr. Rajesh helped the trainees to look into some of the harsh realities of the world. The day ended as the trainees worked together to compile the collected information in the form of different maps.

30 January 2020- Day 4

The daily activities began by 8:00am with the breakfast. The trainees shared their food with the companions.Then the presentations of the groups started.The presentations were based on the field work experiences from the previous day.Group 1 commenced the presentation with the service and opportunities map.Then all the groups presented the same.Then the timeline presentations were done.After the comments of the students and the mentors.After the break,the trend analysis of various wards in terms of education, types of houses,occupation, transportation, food habits,dressing, technology etc. Then seasonal diagrams were presented. During the presentation, Superior of Jesuits in Kannur district, Fr. Joy visited the trainees and conveyed wishes and regards. The presentation ended with the presentation of daily activities chart.

The afternoon session started just after the lunch as the orientation class regarding the PRA tools which have to applied in the field. The field work started at 3:30 PM. The trainees after the field work came back to Illam at 8:15PM. In the field all the group members could experience the cultural folklore of Kannur, Theyyam. After having the dinner, the trainees went to prepare for next day's presentations.

31 January 2020- Day 5

The presentations started at about 9:30 AM. The 4 groups presented their findings and charts. Venn diagram, Cause- effect relationships, Impact diagram, SWOT analysis, Wellbeing ranking method were the tools presented by the various groups. Each group got suggestions from the faculty members like improving the quality of presentation, specifying the points and should focus on the topic etc. The faculty then asked everyone to present the concurrent issues in the locality and their interventions. They also issued a few guidelines for the afternoon sessions.

After the presentations, everyone had lunch, after which they all went back to the groups to work on the issues and their interventions. After all the groups completed the work, they were asked to present. The trainees were then asked to go to their respective fields and visit the ward members to thank them for their help as well as say bye to everyone they know in the field.

Each group left for their fields, after collecting the cake from the place they were staying.

Later they returned to illam and gathered for an interaction with Fr Rajesh along with Fr Saji and Dr Francina. They shared their experiences at Sahajeevan and presented a small painting work done by the students as a token of love. After dinner at 8.00 pm, trainees had an evaluation meeting with the faculties. The meeting was dispersed at 10 pm. In between the meeting, trainees had some quality time with the faculties. The trainees in group completed their reports and sent to the documentation committee.

01 January 2020 – Day 6

Activities performed in detail

The day's activities started at 7:00 am, as the trainees were involved in packing and cleaning to leave the place. It was the final day of the PRA and they gathered at the home of Mrs.Sreeja to have the breakfast. Once they finished with that, everyone went back to the accommodation and ensured that the surroundings are being cleaned and they took all the things back for the journey to Trivandrum. The faculty members arranged a bus of St.Paul's English Medium School for the trainees. From there the trainee's along with the faculty members visited the St.Paul's school to see the authorities there, who have arranged the bus and all for the trainees. They welcomed the team with tea and snacks and also spent almost 20 minutes there.

Then they moved to Payyambalam beach and spent very few minutes there. It was very hot there and the team moved to St.Angelo's Fort, Kannur and spent almost half an hour there by engaging in site seeing, taking pictures etc.

The lunch was arranged at Bishop house, Kannur. The student trainees bought some fruits for the staff there and also had a very delicious food from there. Then the team moved to Kairos and had attended a session there, about the activities and related details about the agency. It was very clear that the agency is a great strength for the people and their activities extended from women empowerment, working for migrant laborers, children, transgenders etc. to a lot and lot more. The trainees had tea and snacks from the agency and some of them visited E.K Nayanar center in between, which is very near to Kairos and the team reached the railway station at 4:30pm. The trainees reached the destination point at 3:30 am.

GROUP REPORTS

GROUP 1- **MUTHUKUDA**- WARD 1

MEMBERS: Rose, Aleena, Bushra, Ashly, Akshay, Jithin

DAY 1 28 Jan 2020

Introduction

The social work trainee started field work at 4:50 PM, has visited ward 1 with ward member Lalitha. The ward member connected the trainees with the community. On the way to the public library the trainees and ward member met 2 ladies of Haritha Karma Sena who too joined the trainees to conduct the PRA tools. The trainees could get an outline of the community through them. The trainees could gather nearly 15 members for conducting PRA tools at the community hall.

Transect Walk

The social work trainees conducted a transact walk with the ward member. The trainees could observe 3/4th of the ward. The trainees visited some of the houses near the community hall and invited them to participate in the Social mapping, Resource Mapping and Mobility Mapping. The trainees met with many interesting incidents during the transact walk. And could also analyse and observe the community as a whole.

While conducting transect walk the trainee could observe the locality and could analyse that the area comprises anganawadi, community hall, agricultural fields, temples, infrastructures including pump house, clubs, bus stops, tarred roads, electric posts etc. The locality has a total population of 775 with 311 families and 97 SC families.
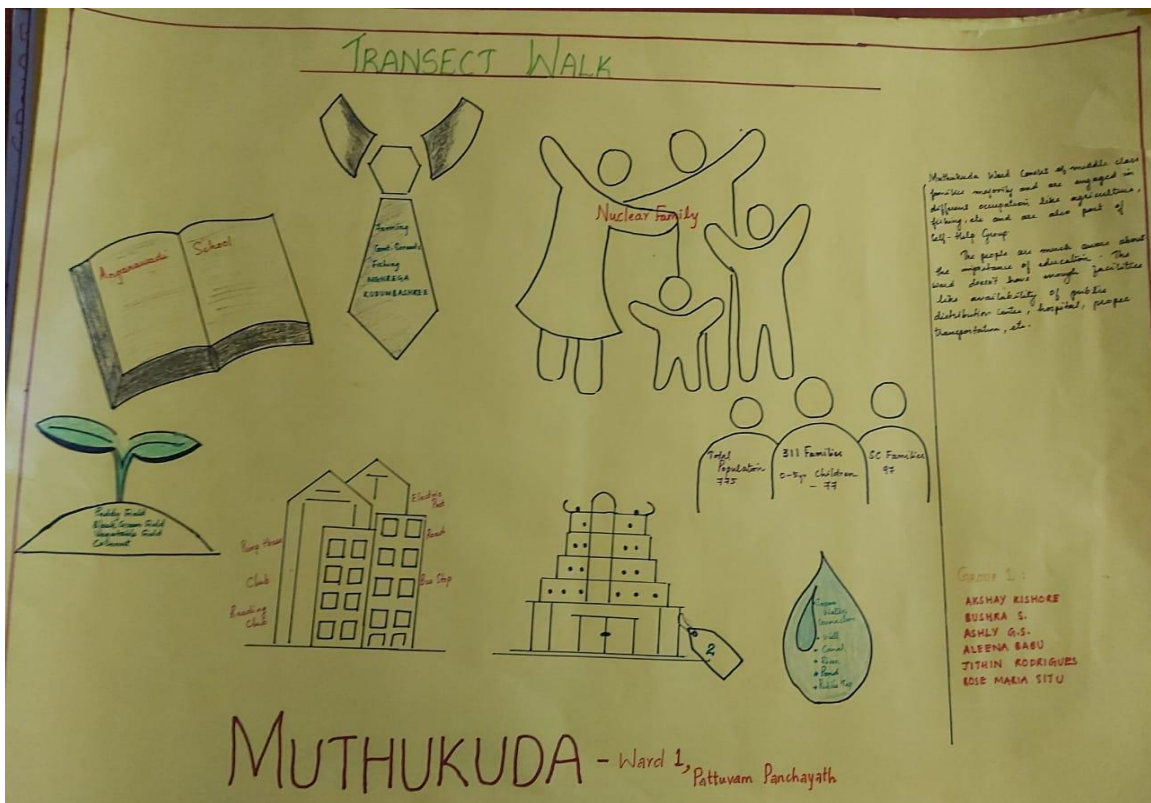
Social Map

The social mapping has been conducted with the help of community members including ward member and natives including children , women, men and members of Haritha Karma Sena. The

community has helped the trainees in locating the available man made and natural resources they have in their locality.

The social work trainee while conducting social map of the ward could learn various house hold wise information. The observed findings while conducting the field work was that the locality earns majority of the income through cultivation. The houses were located very near to the community hall and anganawadis. The availability of water resources like pipes, pond, river etc.. helps in irrigation. To the corner of the ward there the SC colony can be located. In one other corner there is a small population of Muslim community.
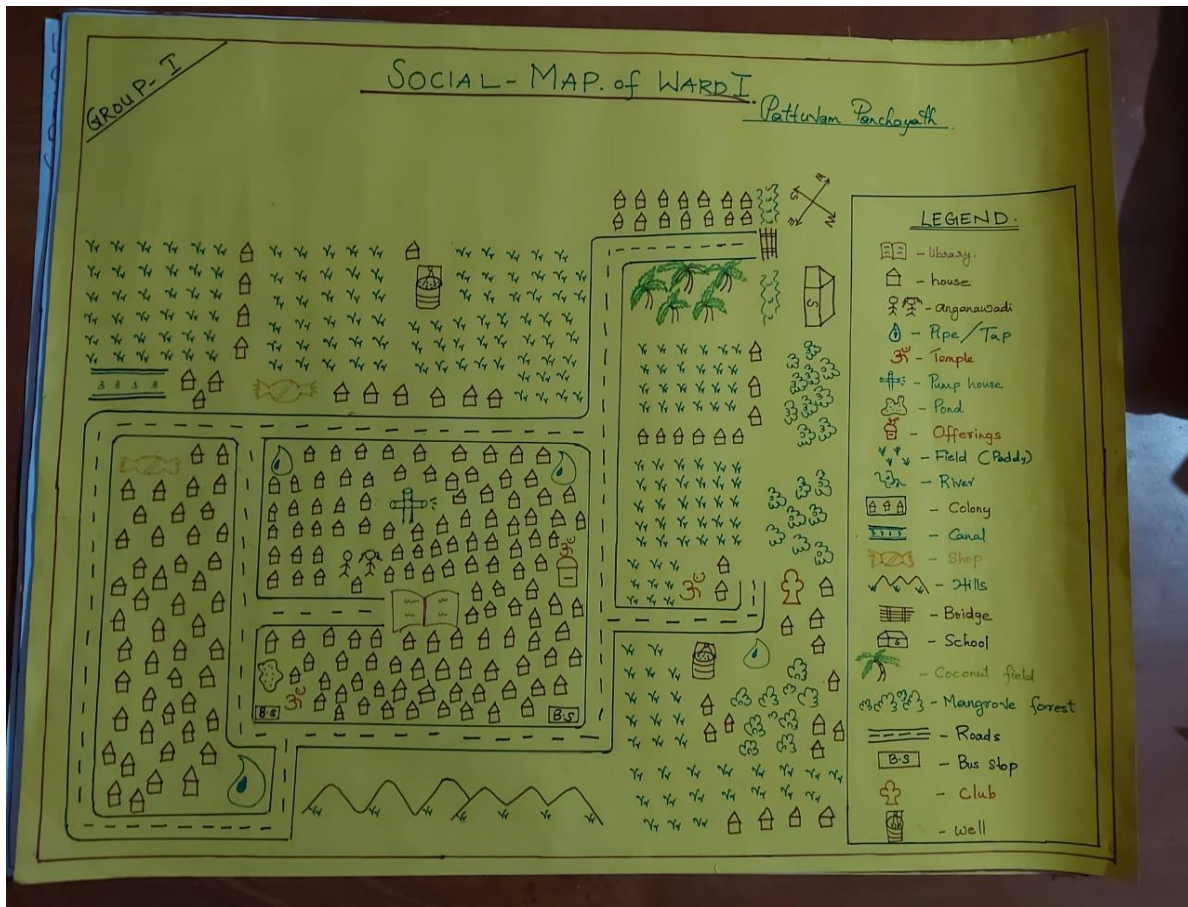
Resource Map

The social work trainees conducted resource mapping with the help of the President of ADS , natives including children , women, men and members of Haritha Karma Sena. The trainees could locate the resources like paddy fields, black team field, river, pond, coconut groves small hill etc..

The major portion of the land is undergoing agriculture. And the irrigation of these agricultural purpose is through the ponds, wells, river, pipes, canal etc.. To the corner of the land there are mangrove forest where prawns farming is carried out.
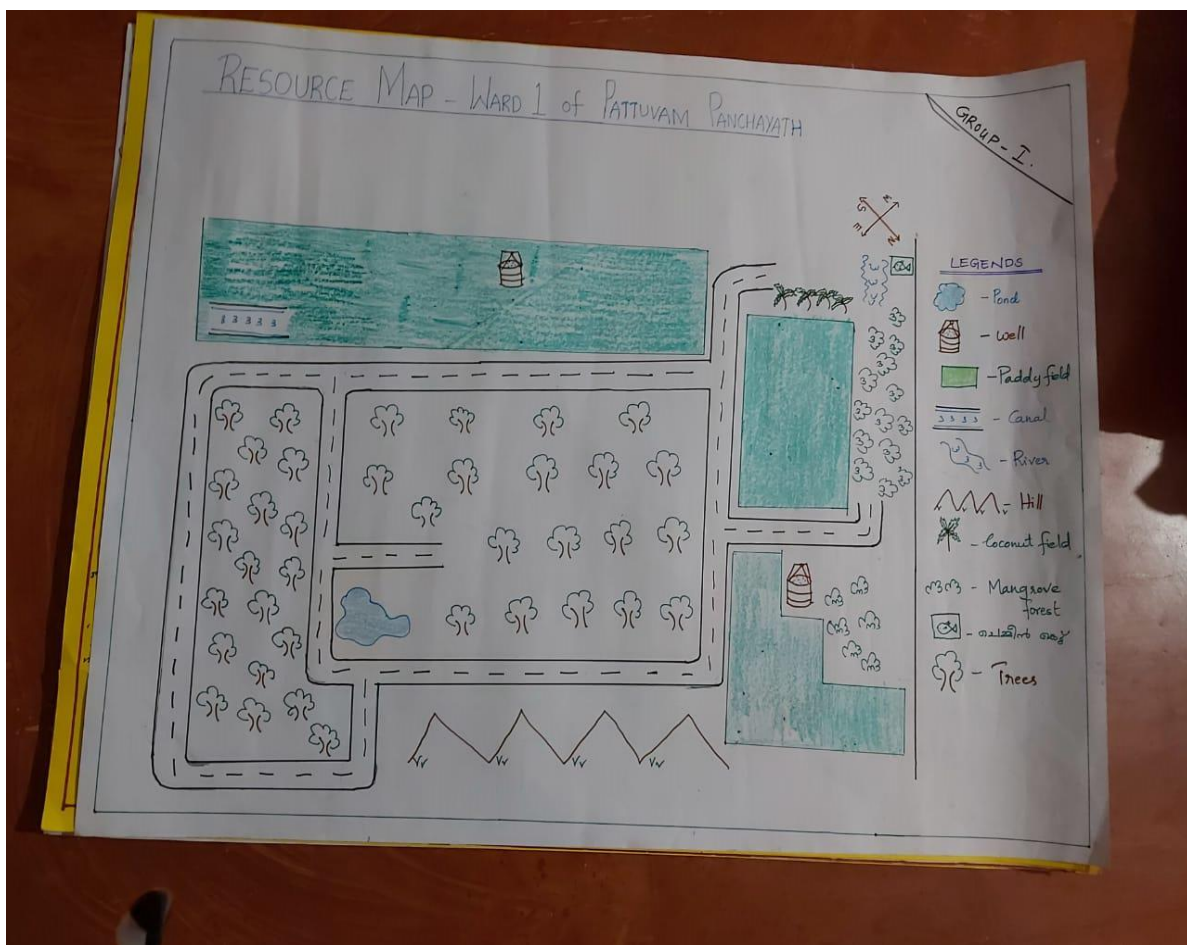
Mobility Map

The mobility map of the community reveals that the Thaliparambu is the major place that people depend the most for their daily needs. Education, medical care, and other needs like shopping,

etc. The other two places to which people travel are Kavungal and Pattuvam junction. The ward has no public distribution centres or Primary Health Care centres of it's own.
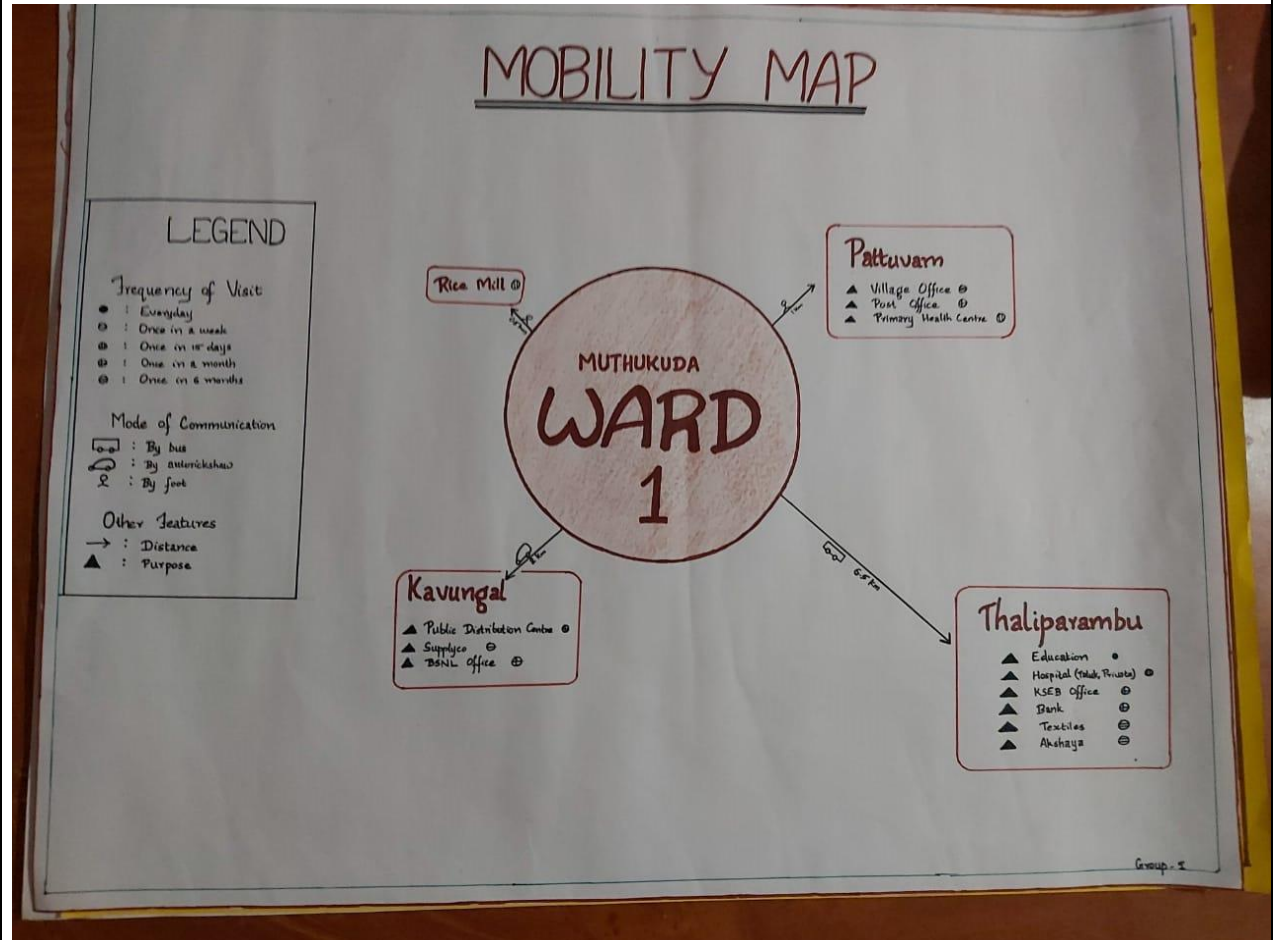
Limitations

1. The people of the community themselves were not aware about their problem.

2. The ward member was not available to help the trainees in conducting field work as she had to participate party meeting.

3. A ritual of Theyyam was conducting in nearby tharavadu from 6 30 PM. There by people were not available.

DAY 2

29/01/2020 WEDNESDAY

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>

The members of group one along with the other group members gathered at the common Hall for the presentation of the charts prepared by each group during the previous night. Each group made presentation on the space related tools that the team members practiced in their respective wards. The faculties made necessary corrections and gave useful guidelines to the team members. The group members realised that their work was not up to a expected level provided they got only less time to prepare.

By 1.00 pm the presentations came to an end. After the presentations the group members were given guidelines regarding the duties that they have tolerate in their respective wards on the current day. The group members were asked to practice time related tools in the wards. The members were asked to were assigned to study different time related tools and each individual should present their assigned tools in common after lunch.

After having lunch at 2.pm the group members along with other groups gathered at the common Hall and shared what they learned.

By 3.45 the group members left the 'palamrithillam' to their respective wards.

The various time related tools are as follows

1.services and opportunities

2.trend analysis

3. Time line

4. Daily activities

5.seasonal diary

Trend analysis

On early days the infrastructure facilities in the ward was very week and there was no proper roads and houses. ICDS centers, public library was not there. The people's life style was also too low that they were not able to have one-time meal a day. There was no electricity and proper water system. Presently the ward has pukka houses for all the ward members and have a good water system provided by the village authorities. The poverty and famine were the main problems faced by the villagers during the older days but when time passes they were enjoyed the benefits of the food security and having 3 times meal.

TREND ANALYSIS - WARD I, PATTUVAM

GENERATION / CRITERIA	1st Generation (50s-70s)	2nd Generation (70s-2000)	3rd Generation (2000-2019)
DRESSING	Mundu, Shirt; Mundu, Blouse	Pant, Shirt; Saree	Jeans, T-Shirt, Salwar Kameez.
EDUCATION	SSLC, Type Writing	Degree	Degree and higher Education.
OCCUPATION	Agriculture	Agri, Central govt Jobs.	Agri, Central Govt Jobs, Gulf.
CONSUMPTION	high Consumption	Moderate Consumption.	Low Consumption
COMMUNICATION	Public Booth	Telephones	Mobile Phones
TRANSPORTATION	By foot	KSRTC	Car, Bus, KSRTC, 2 Wheelers.

GROUP - I

Rose Maria Siju
Bushra S.
Aleena Baby
Ashly. S. G.
Jithin Rodrigous.
Akshay kishore

Time line

The trainees have collected detailed information about the community history and the important milestones of the community. The trainees have noticed a developing change that took place in the community and were able to identify the important events that marked the important milestones of the community.

TIME LINE - Ward I, Pattuvam.   GROUP-I

Feudalism	1945
	1950 > Insufficent drinking water (Salt Water)
Initial Start of Library	1958
	1960 > Construction of Canal
Bus Service (Sarbath Service, 10 paise Pattuvam - Thalipramb)	1968
	1969 > Reconstruction of Library
Pipe Connection, Electricity	1970
	1980 > Construction of Pakka Houses
Started Anganawadi	1985
	1990 > Land Mafia
Lack of Interest in Farming	1994
	1995 > Expansion of Transportation
- Evolution of Mass Communication - Education expanded among lower class - RSS Violence - Mud Roads were constructed in pocket roads	2000
	2005 > Increasing of Muslim Community
- Pakka Roads were constructed in pocket roads	2010
	2011 > Anwar Murder
Restarted Farming	2015
	2017 > Importance to cultural activities
Road constructed infront of Anganawadi	2018

Service and Opportunity Map

The trainees were able to understand and identify the important services and opportunity that are utilized and existing in the community. The trainees noticed the community utilized services like post office, banksetc. very poorly and also these services are far away from their community,

they mainly focused on library, getting together and spending quality tine together, the library was easily accesible and situated at the middle of community which marks the centre point of the community. The community utilised the services and opportunity from the near by town as they lacked in their own community.
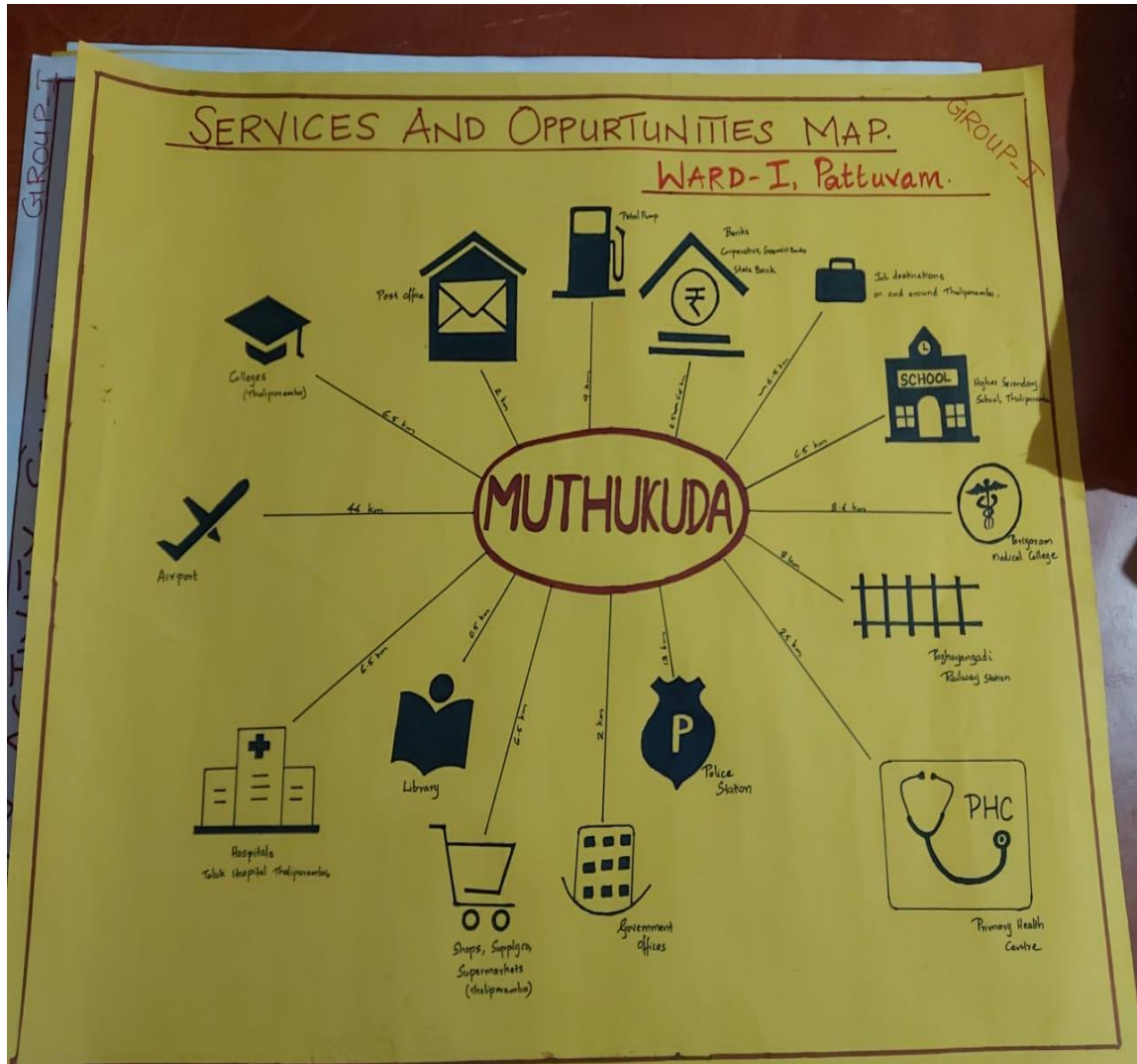

Daily Activities

The trainees have collected daily activity information from three members of different age groups. Daily activity information was collected from a men and woman of middle adulthood

and college going student of age 21. The trainees noticed that the people gave a greater importance to library and community hall and they spend their free time together there. The people in the community use television or other gadgets very less.
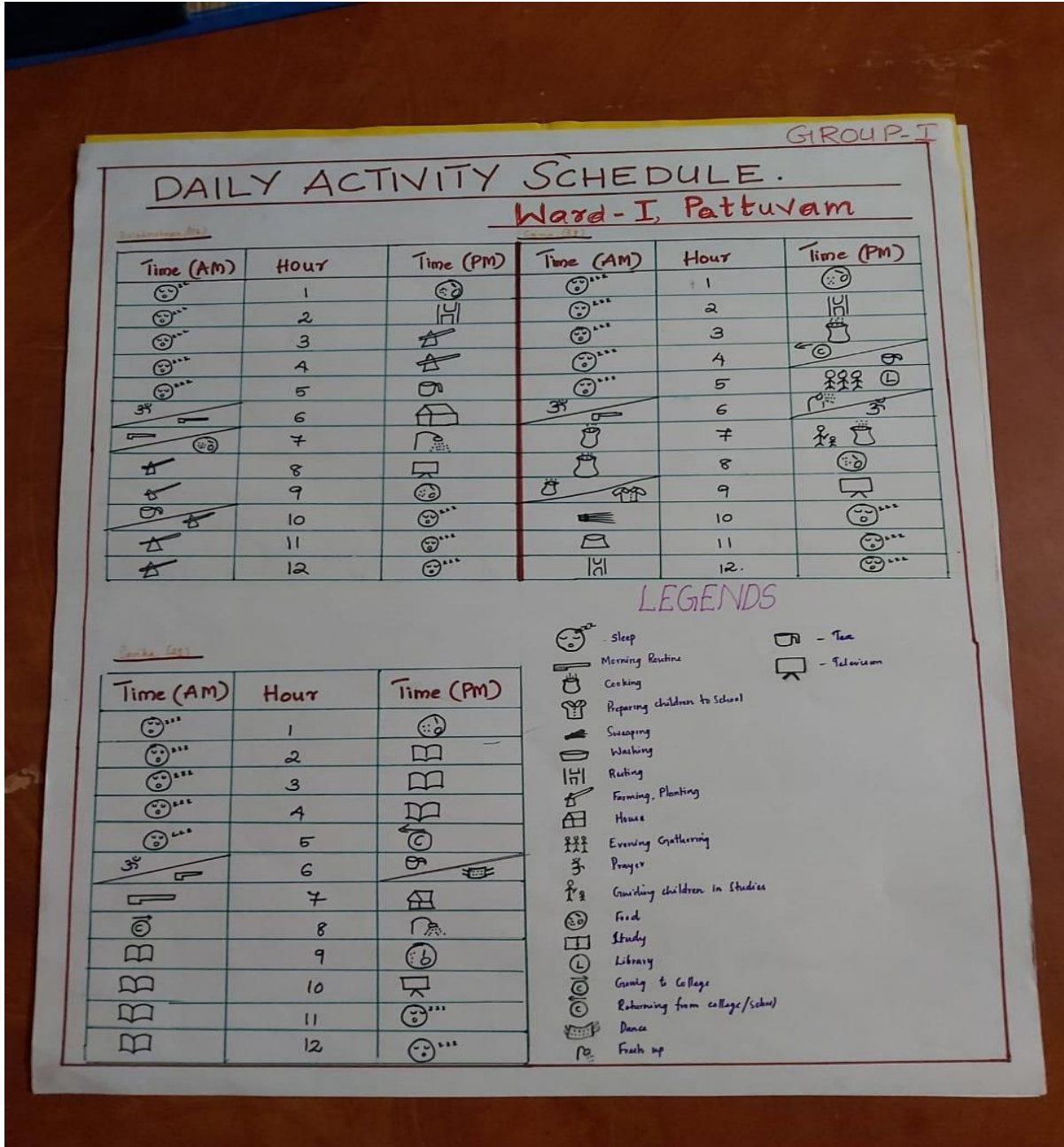
Seasonal Diagram

The trainees were able understand how people in the community have engaged for one year, how they utilize their resources, their expenditureetc. The trainees noticed that during certain period of time the people lack income and they suffer difficulty in leading a better life.
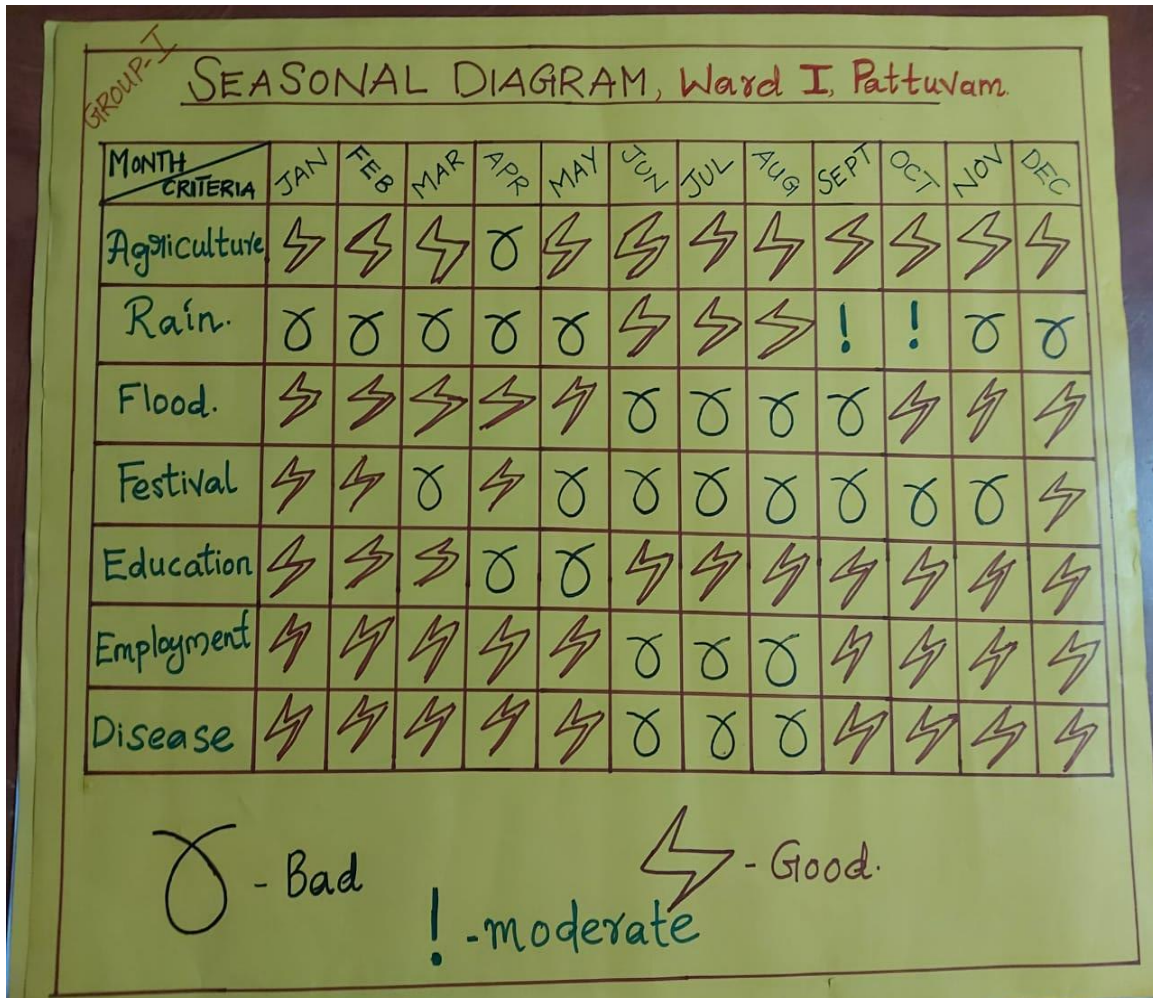
Day 3 - 30/01/2020

The social work trainees practiced PRA relation method with the help of community members. The trainees. The trainees started the survey at 3.30pm. The trainees had interaction with people in SC colony to collect details. Mrs. Nisha a community member has facilitated and guided the trainees to the entire SC community.

The trainees got opportunity to explore the mangrove forest and lake nearby the colony, it helped the trainees to understood about the living conditions and challenges faced by the people.

The social work trainees conducted four type of PRA relation method to gather more information about the wellbeing, social stigma and importance of agriculture in people's life and how much they have dependent on it. The palamritham illam has got a significant role in the life of the villages during the present and in ancient time.

Well being

The social work trainees selected five houses from SC colony and five houses from other area. The trainees were able to understand the difference between these two areas. The group used parameters like education, own house, electrical appliance, modern gadgets, etc.

The social work trainees could analyze that people are living in a better condition and are able to meet the basic needs. The trainees also came to understand that program or problem initiated by central, state and local self-government has made tremendous change in making the villagers to have a better standard of living.

GROUP-I

WELL BEING RANKING METHOD.

WARD I, PATTUVAM

RANK	NAME	OWN HOUSE	Single/Double	Pakka/Kacha HOUSE	EMPLOYMENT	EDUCATION	TV	MOBILE	REFRIDGERATOR	WASHING MACHINE	TWO WHEELER	FOUR WHEELER	AVAILABLE LAND
1	LALITHA	✓	DOUBLE	PAKKA	WARD MEMBER	10th STD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75 CENTS
2	BALA KRISHNAN	✓	DOUBLE	PAKKA	GROCERY SHOP	10th STD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	20 CENTS
3	CHANDRAMATHI	✓	DOUBLE	PAKKA	HOUSE WIFE	10th STD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	24 CENTS
4	NISHA	✓	DOUBLE	PAKKA	GOVERNMENT JOB (HUSBAND)	+2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	20 CENTS
5	SUJATHA P·K	✓	DOUBLE	PAKKA	SARSHARATHA MISSION WORKER	PDC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	23 CENTS
6	PUSHPA	✓	SINGLE	PAKKA	CLEANING STAFF (HOSPITAL)	10th STD	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	7 CENTS
7	LAKSHMI	✓	SINGLE	PAKKA·	MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE (SON)	7th STD	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	6 CENTS
8	BHASKARAN	✓	SINGLE	PAKKA	NIL (DIFFERENTLY ABLE PERSON)	10th STD	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	3 CENTS
9	MATHAVI	✓	SINGLE	PAKKA	Coolie (Son-in-law)	6th STD	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	3 CENT
10	NARAYANI	✓	SINGLE	PAKKA	OLD AGE PENSION	4th STD	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	3 CENT

LEGENDS   ✓ -YES   ✗ -No

Venn Diagram

By depicting Venn diagram, the trainees noticed that the people in village are more connected to library and community hall in the center of ward one. The trainees are also related the government service and are utilizing then to a larger extent.
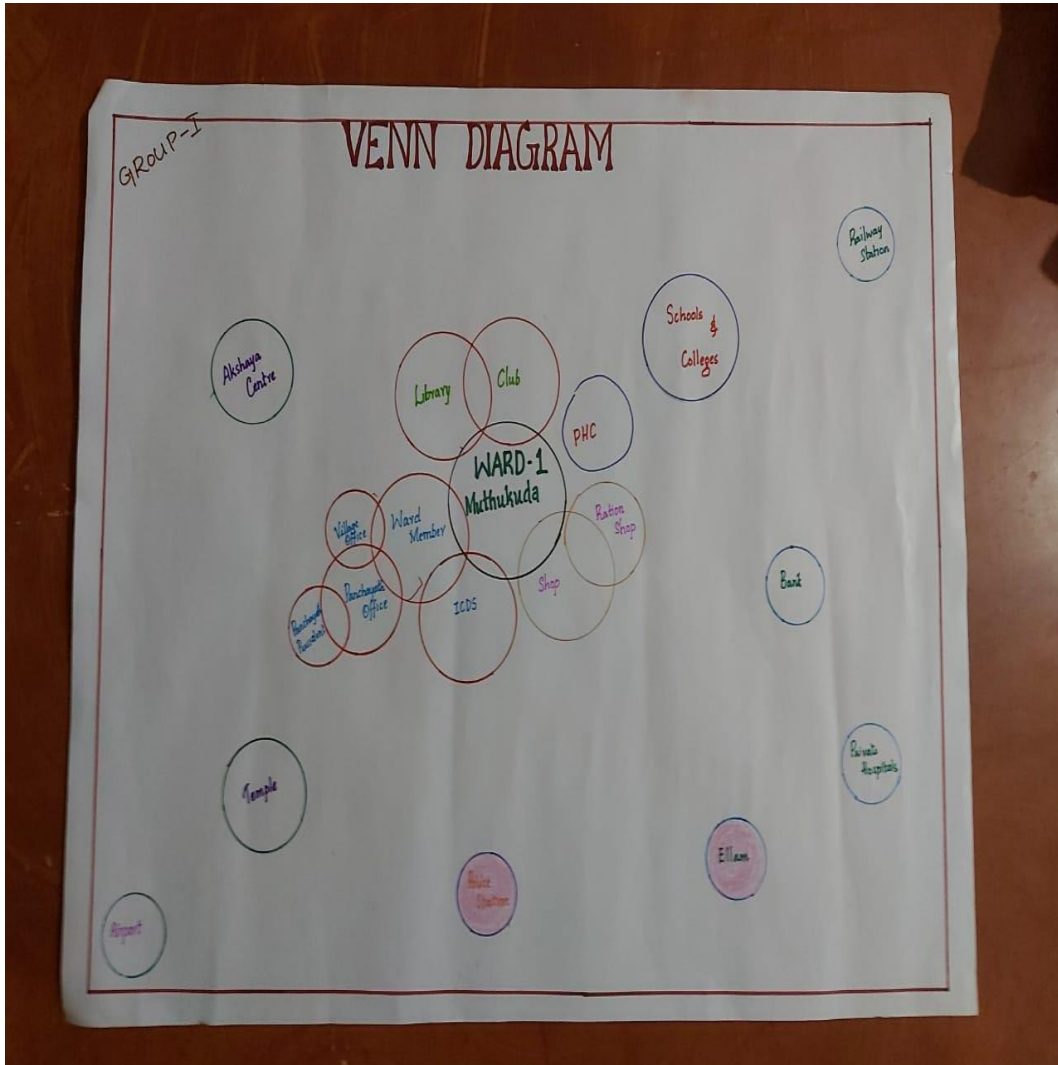
Cause and effect diagram

  The social work trainees were able to notice various problems in the community like social stigma,reducing the utilization of farming land and alcohol addiction among youth. The social work trainees have selected the core problem as social stigma that exist in SC colony. The social work trainees have noticed that self-stigmatization and external stigma in community still exist even nowadays.

  As a effect of social stigma, the SC people started migrating from the community forestry etc. The cause identified were untouchability, attitude of community members religious and cultural beliefs, etc.
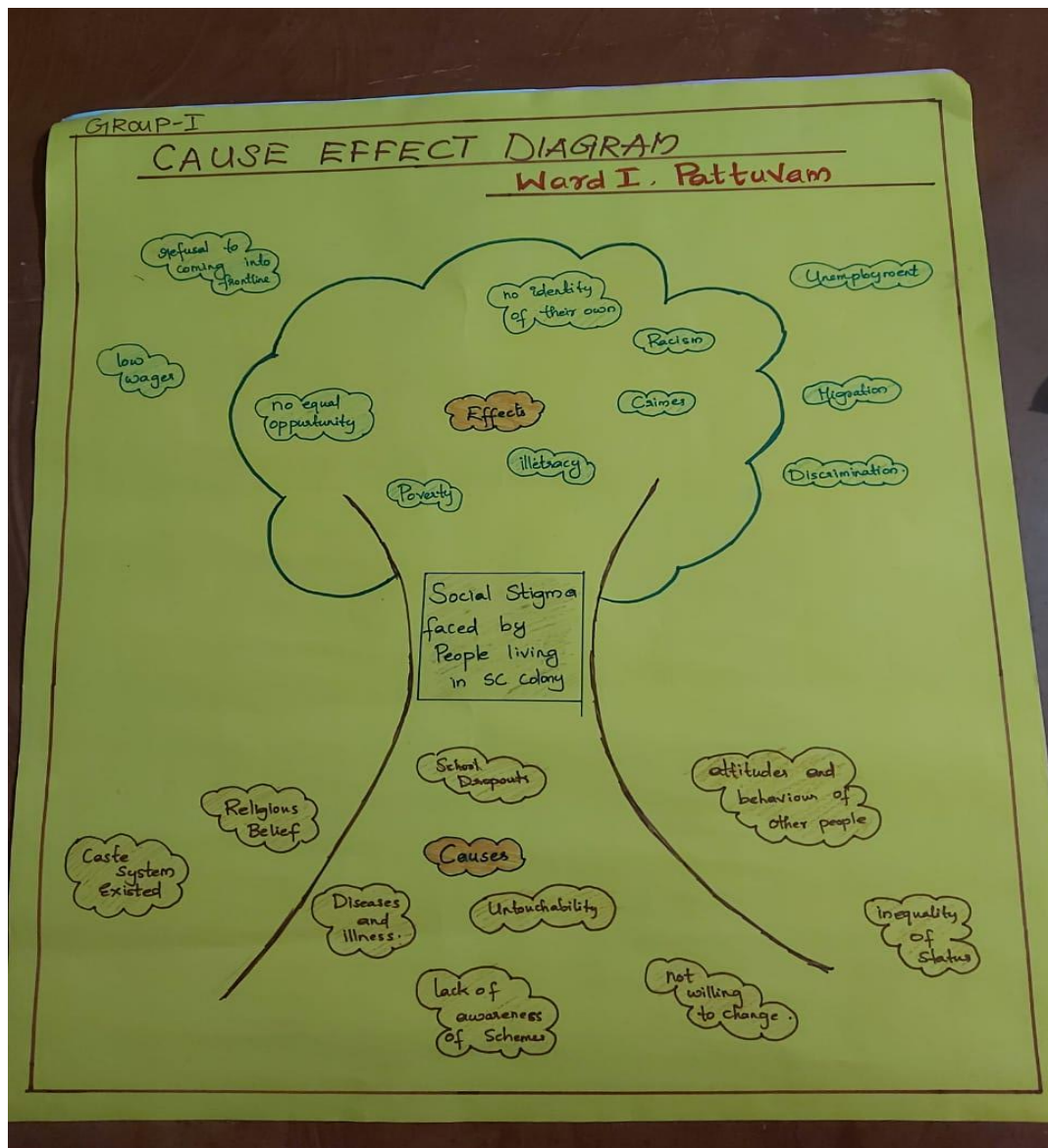
SWOT Analysis

The social work trainees were able to analyze the strength, weakness, opportunity and threats/ challenges of the community by past field work days. The major strength identified were cooperation of people, farmingetc. Major challenges and weakness include social stigma, transportation etc.
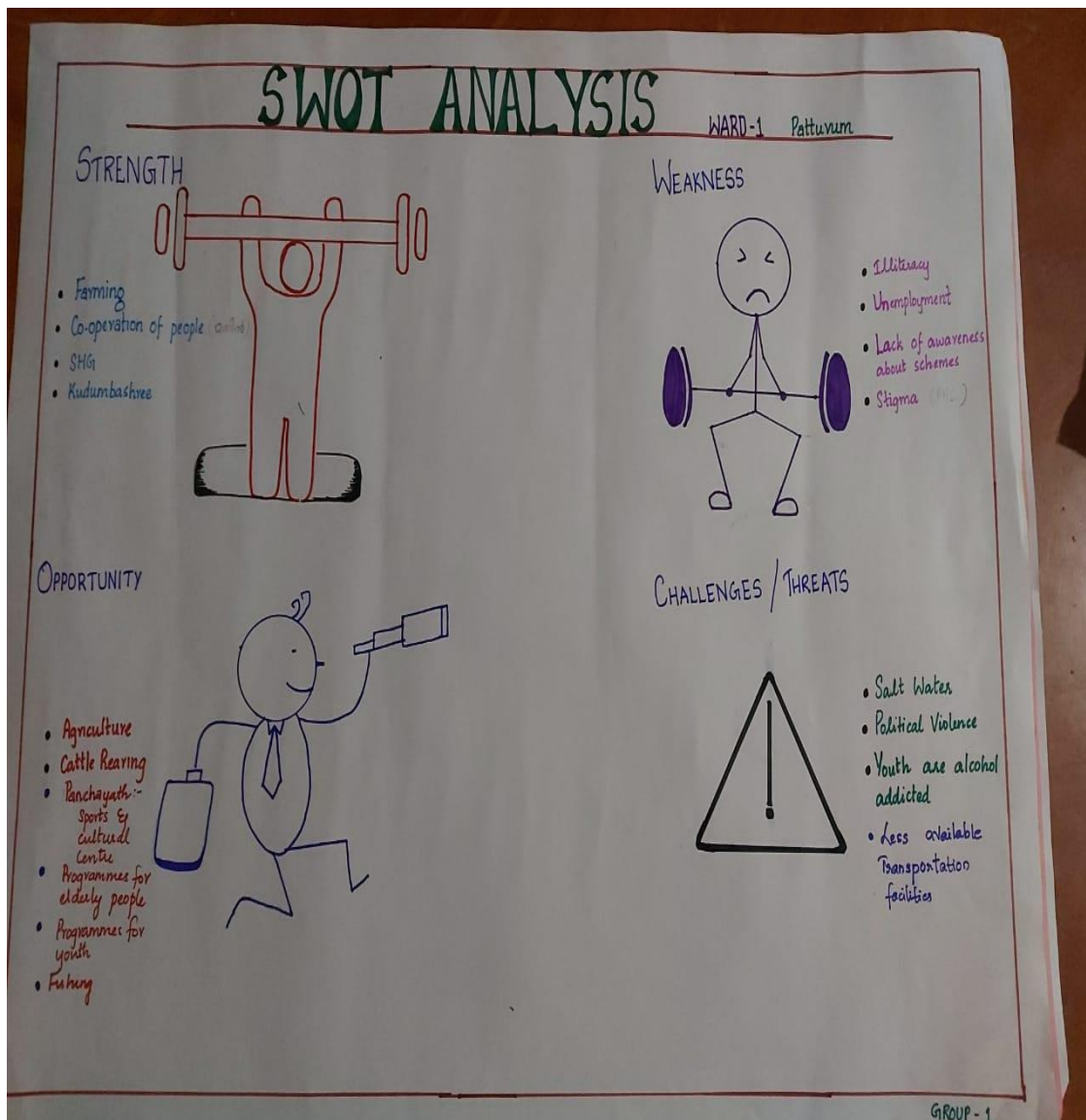
Day 4 - 31/01/2020

The last day of PRA field work started with an evaluation and presentation of previous day. The social work trainees have gone to field in afternoon by 5.00pm. The social work trainees have visited the community members and have spent some quality time with them. The social work trainees bid farewell to the community and community members and have visited some of the community members and have presented a token of love to the ward member who helped and facilitated the social work trainees in many ways. The trainees after spending nearly 2 hours in the community have moved back to Sahajeevanam

FINDINGS AND INTERVENTIONS

Social work trainees understand that Muthukuda ward which was allotted to them has 311 families consisting of 67 SC families. Muthukuda ward has a library and a community hall which was the main center of their fun and recreation. Trainees also found that their existed a difference between SC community and other, also caste difference between Muslims and Hindus exist within the SC community. Trainees came to know that the main income of the community is from agriculture, also people from SC community were employed in Government sectors. The main problems the trainees found from the community include:

Core Problem

● Social Stigma among community about SC community.

Intervention

● It will be better if Sahajeevan could take SC community to the Illam, so that the community could overcome their beliefs and ideologies thus reducing stigma to an extent.

● Conducting programs for children from SC community and children from other community together so it helps to build unity and we feeling among children in the community.

- Ward member can initiate programs including people from SC community and others thus reducing stigma.

- Cast: The coordinators of various community programs should make sure that people from every walk of life participate in the programs irrespective of caste and religion. Create communal harmony among the younger generation through value education and awareness classes in schools.

Core Problem
- Uncultivable farmland and lack of interest in people for agriculture.

Intervention
- Panchayat could provide proper funding for the improvement of farming.

- Panchayat could make people aware about programs and schemes that provide support for agriculture.

- Self help groups can be encouraged to involve in agriculture or farming.

- Use of modern machinery in farming could help in increasing the productivity of farmland.

- Panchayat can provide high yielding seeds to farmers.

- Enhance the water quality through desalination or reverse osmosis. Governmental funds can be used for the same.

- Educate the farmers on alternative cultivation practices. Introduce seed varieties which can adapt to saline water can be made available through the collaboration with Krishi bhavan

Core Problem

- Lack of proper transportation.

Intervention

- Panchayat can take initiative to provide jeep services to local areas.

GROUP 2 – KOOTHATTU- WARD 10

MEMBERS: Ashwini, Sandra, Maria, Dency, Prince, Nibin

Pattuvam is a panchayat in Taliparambu Block in Kannur District of Kerala. It belongs to North Kerala Division. It is located 21 Km towards North from district headquarters Kannur. As part of the PRA, students of Loyola College visited Pattuvam panchayat and they were divided into four groups. Each group was assigned to one ward of Pattuvam Panchayat. The second group visited 10th ward of the Panchayat and with the help of ward representative Adv. Rajeev Kappacheri, the trainees were able to locate the area and the gatekeepers. With the help of Mrs Geetha, trainees started the transect walk by 05:15 pm. Each member had different roles during the walk- one of them made a rough sketch of the area, two of them clarified doubts and made queries, others recorded details and photographs. Later, trainees gathered few of the people of the locality to help them to make a graphical diagram of their area. Trainees used space related tools to gather information regarding the resources, social institutions and other major areas of their locality. Trainees facilitated with chalks, stones, and leaves etc to mark the major structures on the map. When trainees started the activity, the people of the locality were very much excited and involved actively to prepare social map, resource map and the mobility map. It was very easy for the trainees to complete the map due to their huge support. People were very welcoming to the trainees, when they came to know about the purpose of their visit.

TRANSECT WALK

The village, the trainee discovered, has 300 families, engaged mostly in fishing and agriculture, and a few in daily wage work. Fishing is done in the adjacent river, and selling the fishes 4kms from Koothattu. Crab and prawns farming is done together with other inland agriculture, which involves coconut, areca nut and paddy. The population is mixed, with Hindu, Islam and Christian communities dispersed evenly across the area. Numerous family temples and a Juma Masjid within the boundary of the ward, and a common temple situated outside the ward marks the place of worship. The Christian church is at some distance, but the Christian population is also considerably less. The ward houses a 'model anganawadi', but has no other educational institutions within its boundary, but makes use of the LP school and high school in the nearby wards. A community hall facilitates the community's get togethers.

SOCIAL MAP

The ward houses 300 families, dispersed over an area of 3km radius. The social map shows 4 family temples dispersed across the area, and one mosque. Crab farming and prawns faming are common in the area. Two SC colonies have a few Muslim families disperse among them. 1 ration shop and Public Health Centre in the ward, and a public well on the boundary, are used by the ward population. The Primary Health Subcentre came into existence very lately and is used very less by the population, as they use the Primary Health Centre for all health needs.

RESOURCE MAP

River on one side, and mountains on the other, border the ward, cutting it off from other wards, linking it to the only town accessible around, Thalipparambu. Paddy fields and mountains are the main natural features on left side, walking in the West-East direction. Some coconut and araca nut trees are also visible in the area. The right side is bordered by the river, which is dotted by mangrove forests, paddy cultivation, crab and prawns cultivations.

WARD 10 RESOURCE MAP

MOBILITY MAP

Mosque and temples are available in the area itself. The population is also dependent on the ration shop for their food needs. The dependency, though is mostly on the Thalipparambu town, for occupation (to an extend), purchases and banking needs. L. P. School is situated outside the ward, but accessible to the people. PHC, to the west of the vllage, is used frequently by the Subcentre is not used much by the people; so is the post office. The panchayat office is a frequented place, though not very much. The fish stall to the west of the village, is where the fishermen sell their catch.

MOBILITY MAP

DAY 2 REPORT

The team arrived at Kootthattu at 4:30 pm, and met with the women engaged in drying prawns. After initial interaction, we gathered information about their occupation and lifestyle, gathering information for the PRA tools also in the process. In the local tea shop, from the men gathered there, we gathered information about the basic issues in the area.

With the assigned guide, the team visited the elderly in the community to gather information about the history of the area. We also gathered information from the group of men seen on the way, and youth playing in the ground.

Based on these information, we prepared the following charts.

   (1) SEASONAL DIAGRAM

Fishing is one of the most important jobs, supplanted by paddy cultivation. These are not possible during certain months, as shown in the daigram. Therefore there's seasonal unemployment, and thus seasonal financial instability.
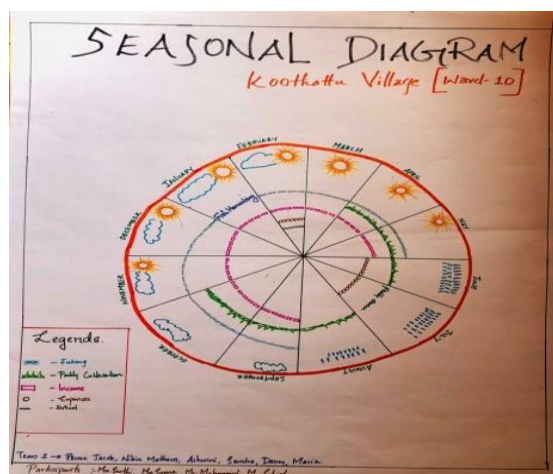
SERVICES AND OPPORTUNITY MAP

It is generally inferred that, Thaliparamba town is most commonly relied on by the villagers for meeting almost all the basic requirements of their day-to-day lives. Be it for education, health, provision, fuel and even entertainment needs are met in this particular town.

Within the ward, they've got only few amenities; which is indeed observed as limited of access for the localities. Though, they totally seem satisfied with the limitations they are disposed to.

This, is as informed by men in the village, as opposed to the information in the Venn diagram, given by women.
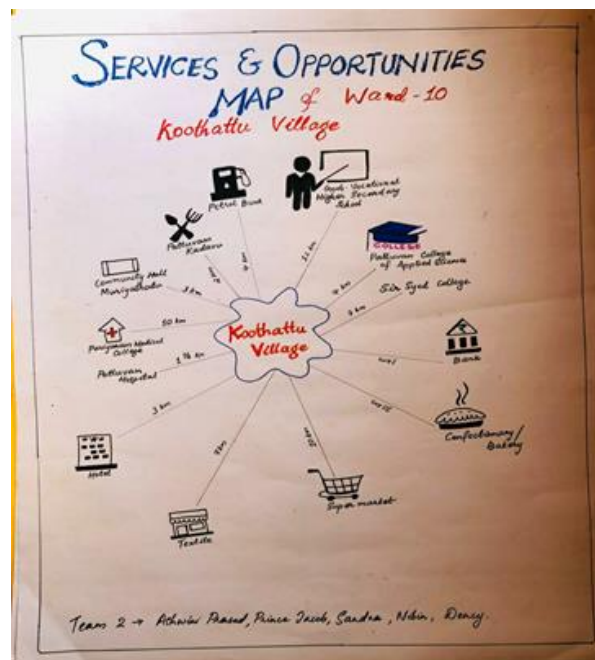
TIMELINE AND TREND ANALYSIS

There are no specific or important milestones in the timeline of the community. The only notable change is that the caste system has seemingly declined. Regarding agriculture, the importance has declined over the years and there are long stretches of barren land. Education's importance has not increased, nor has it decreased.
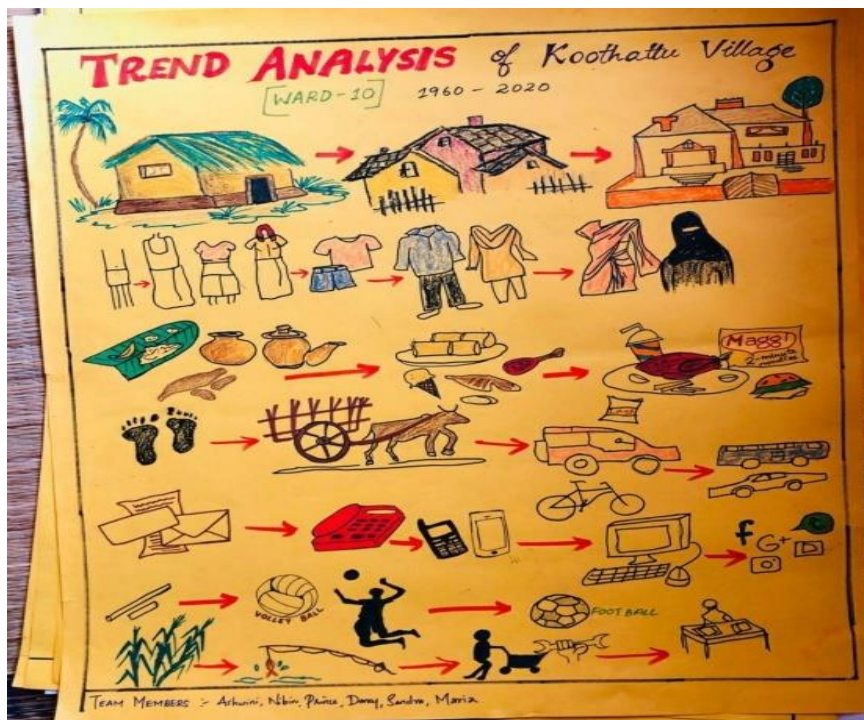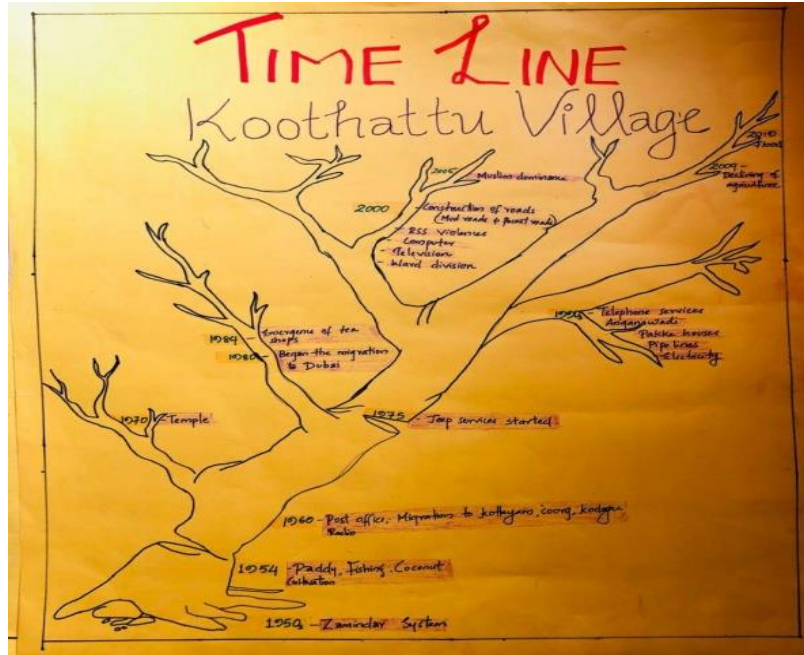
DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

This shows the wastage of productive time by the youth; great hike in schools dropouts, especially among boys leading to spend time idly. This leads to an almost the same pattern of daily schedule of the people belonging to similar social background.

DAY 3 Report

The team arrived at the village by 3:45 pm. At the tea shop, we met 4 men, who were very welcoming and shared their problems. Being aged men, they shared about the changes that have come over the area, and the problems that they desire be addressed. This included difficulty faced in agriculture, and youth without jobs or even ambitions.

At the ward member's office, which also serves as a cooperative bank, we met with women in the area who shared problem like men's alcoholism, in contrast to men's account of agriculture as an issue.

The group then went on to watch Theyyam, an important ethnographic art form, and interacted more with the community.

CAUSE EFFECT DIAGRAM

The core problem identified was "Idle youth". The causes and effects are depicted in the diagram.

The interventions, we perceive can be implemented at three levels;

At parent level- educating the parents about the opportunities in education and employment fields, like vocational training, skill training, government schemes on education and employment like DDUGKY. Awareness on the scholarships available to students, at different levels in education, specific to comminutes, so that even in the absence of financial prosperity they can avail the benefits of education system.

At school level- training to teachers on motivating and ensuring that children continue their education; life skill training; career orientation, peer education

At community level- study groups organized at community level with parent participation, like groups for school study, competitive exams like PSC etc.

WELL BEING

Most of the families are middle class families, with not much land area available for cultivation. Basic living conditions are met fairly well by the whole population. More than half of the population is engaged in fishing, a few are employed in government sector, some go for daily wage employment and some others have found jobs in the cooperative Bank in the area. Income level is enough to sustain their day to day activities, but sometimes the fishermen find it difficult to meet both ends. Education level is one common cause for this disparity, as most of them have completed school education only.

VENN DIAGRAM

The community doesn't go beyond their geographical area for much needs. Their basic needs like food, water, banking, entertainment, government dealings are all met within their locality.
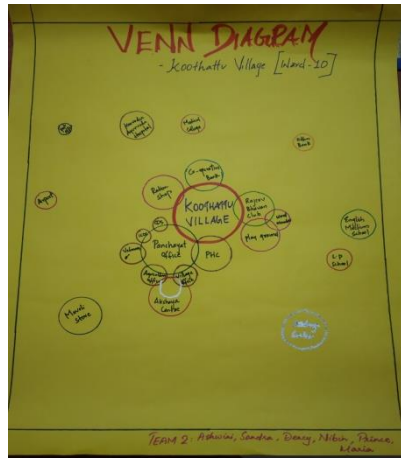
IMPACT DIAGRAM

Japan drinking water scheme has benefited the area to an extend. Half of the population, who live beside the saline water bodies had no other means of getting clean water (the other half had wells at home). The benefits of the system are mentioned in the diagram, along with it's demerits. The scheme needs upgradation (in quality and regularity of supply) and proper monitoring and repair of the pipeline.
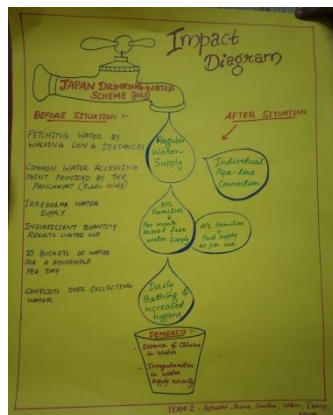
DAY 4 REPORT

In light of these four days of community immersion, we have arrived at the following problems and possible interventions in the community.

(1) The idle youth in the community

Interventions at three levels;

At parent level- educating the parents about the opportunities in education and employment fields, like vocational training, skill training, government schemes on education and employment like DDUGKY. Awareness on the scholarships available to students, at different levels in education, specific to comminutes, so that even in the absence of financial prosperity they can avail the benefits of education system.

At school level- training to teachers on motivating and ensuring that children continue their education; life skill training; career orientation, peer education

At community level- study groups organized at community level with parent participation, like groups for school study, competitive exams like PSC etc.

(2) The cultivable barren lands in the area

Possible interventions:

To educate farmers on modern technologies in agriculture

To get access from the Mullayil public well for the same.

(3) Soil infertility

Possible Interventions:

 Opinion from expertise in association with Krishibhavan

To start using those seeds which are suitable for salinity.

(4) Rain water harvesting

Possible Interventions:

To spread awareness classes about its relevance today

 Proper monitoring

Other common suggestions for the ward's development in general:

Reverse osmosis- associate with panchayat, CSR, and beneficiaries (SHGS, youth etc)

Need for a Library in connection with the community Hall, with books and newspapers and other discussions on relevant and current social affairs.

These problems and interventions were elucidated among the social workers group since morning to noon. After which, the group dispersed to their respective field areas for the sake of bidding adieu to their resource persons inclusive of the ward member and other local folk. And then the group returned to the Palamrithillam and had an hour's interaction cum evaluation session with Fr. Rajesh who's the director of SahajeevanaKendram. Later, they dined together and spent some time with each other by entertaining the entire group by singing and making merry.

Before concluding the day's events they also successfully finished their daily reports and then went for sleep.

GROUP 3- ARIYIL- WARD 8

MEMBERS: Aswathy, Anju, Dona, Meenu, Rameez, Tison

Day 1

After having lunch, the trainees were given an orientation on the PRA tools to be practiced today. They were then asked to be in groups and discuss roles each member has to play during the mapping process. At 3:30 PM, there was an inauguration where the trainees were introduced to the Panchayat president and the ward members.

The trainees were allottedAriyil,which is ward 8 in Pattuvam panchayat, of which Mrs. Sainaba is the ward member. After a short rapport building with the ward member, the trainees were able to understand the demographics of the ward area. Around 5:30 PM, the trainees left for the area in two vehicles. Two trainees, ward member and a worker of Samskrithi Sahajeevan left in Mr Hashim's car, brother of Mrs Sainaba, while the others came by auto.

TRANSECT WALK:

The trainees travelled through the length and breadth of the ward, where they were acquainted with the various natural and manmade resources. The trainees met with Mr Ramesh, who took them to the centre of the ward and then through the area where they met with various residents.

Mr Hashim took them to the common well, the place where everyone gathers. It was there, where they met with Mr Ramesh. He took them to the nearby farms and surrounding areas. They then went to the nearby tea shops to know more about the area.

The trainees were then taken to a nearby house, where they decided to draw the maps with the help of the people there.
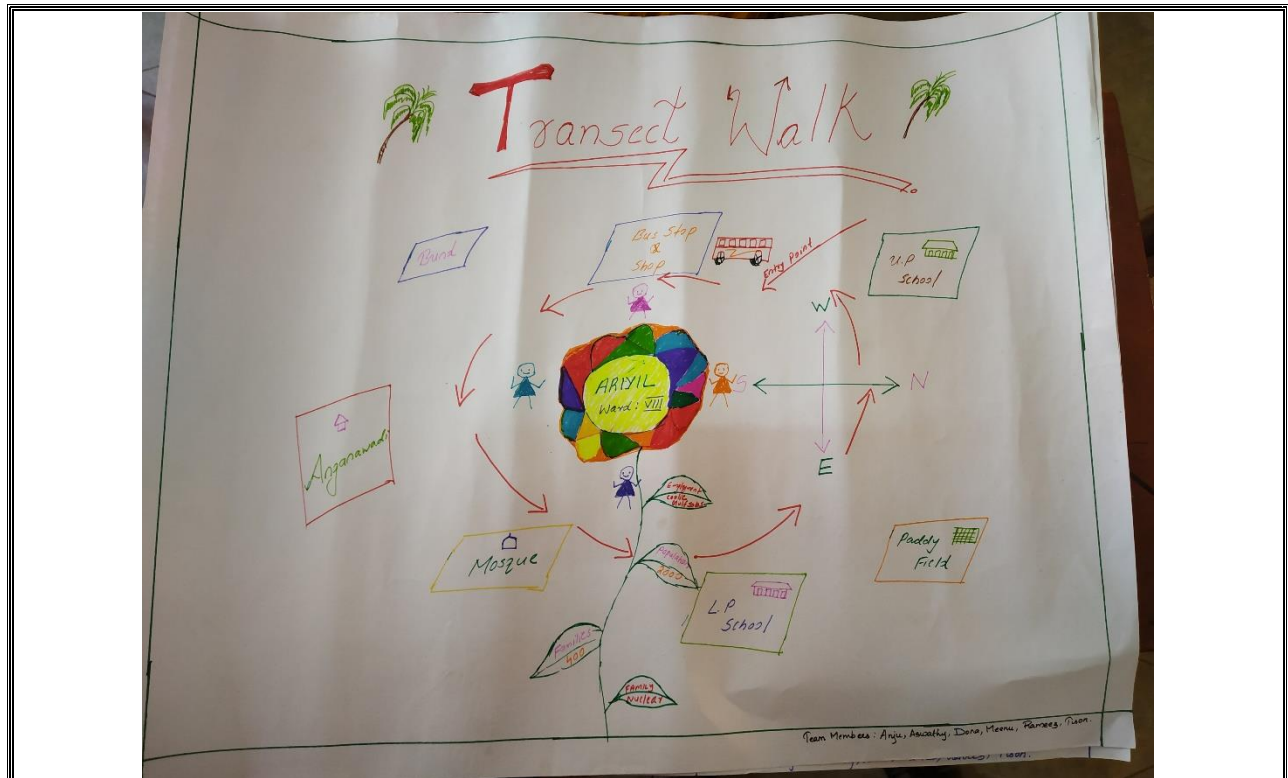
RESOURCES AND SOCIAL MAP:

With the help of local people a central area was located. The trainees drew Resource map and Social map, based on their transect walk and mainly by the information provided by the residents. The process was documented in photos. They also drew various parts of the ward like mosque, temple, schools, common gathering places, shops etc.

The area had more of paddy fields and prawn cultivation and less forest land. Basic facilities like hospitals, panchayat office, ration shops etc. were distant from the area.

Resource Map – Ariyil

Social Map – Ariyil

MOBILITY MAP:

It was to assess the movement pattern of people and frequency of their visit to certain places. The public well which was the centre of the area ranked first as most frequently visited place, it was a common gathering centre for people. Schools and shops were visited on daily basis. The area was having Muslim majority due to which mosque was one of the most frequently visited place. Talipparamba was the nearest town
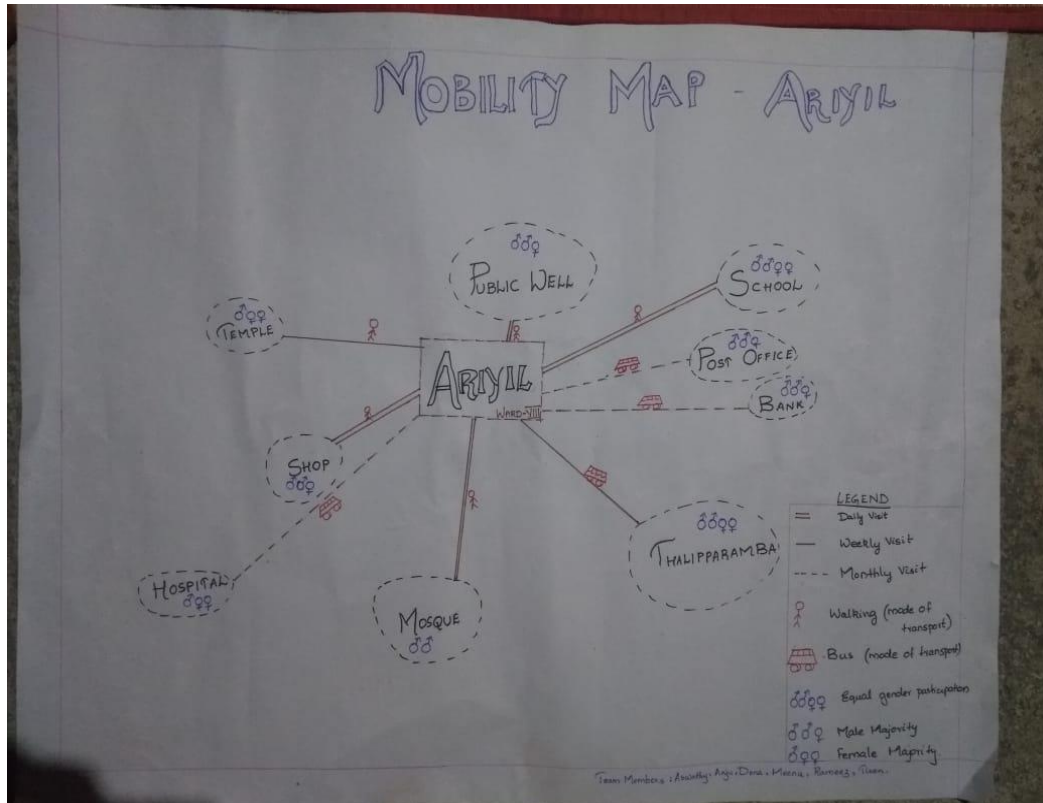

By 7:15 PM, the maps were complete after which the trainees took photos with the residents and then left the area.

Day 2

Members of the group number 3 left the place by 3:45pm and by 4:15pm they reached the field area i.eAriyil. They walked through the roads and met many people.They built rapport with them.TheyInterviewed an elderly person named Rasakh who was 67years old.He gave details about the history of the village like the whole panchayat was surrounded by water bodies and the main source of income was Pisciculture. The families got flourished because of the gulf employees. The group also talked with Abdul and Krishnan,Ahmad; tea shop owner and Kannan and Ummar other tea shop owner.They all shared the services and opportunities they have nearby.Also they shared that 70% gulf employee,30% coolie workers.There exists the custom that men live in the women's house after marriage. Pisciculture was private owned so no profit for native people.They complained that they donot have adequate government institutions. Then the villagers took them to the chameen bund. After the visit they have done house visits,interviewed five women who gathered there.Womenfolk of the village usually gather at evenings in any of their houses.From them they took daily activity schedule and trend analysis.The historical,political, educational concepts and development was shared.Violence due to political parties was common in the area.Muslim community uplifted through the services and opportunities which was provided by the gulf countries.By 7:20pm the group returned.

SERVICE AND OPPORTUNITIES MAP:

It's a space related PRA tool which explains various basic services available to people in an area. It assesses the commonly visited places by people, for what purpose and the distance from a common central point. Most visited place by people of Ariyil where Taliparamba for markets, hospital, schools etc. opportunities were not restricted to a certain geographical circle, indeed it extended up to gulf countries where majority of Muslims in area were Employed.
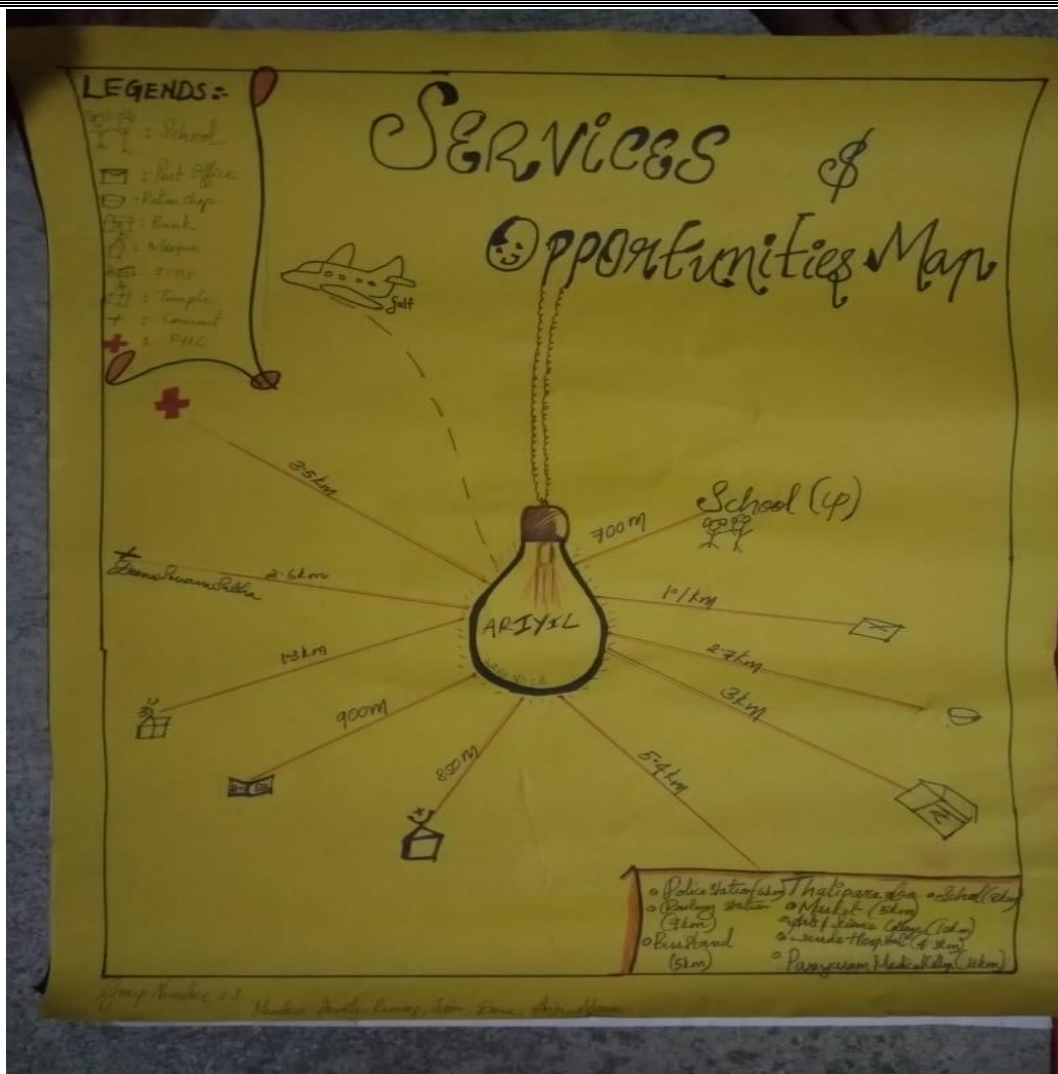
TIME LINE:

The evolution of an area is understood through this.by interviewing old people, significant milestones in development of an area were received. Starting with 1950s, how thinks were at that time and how everything changed after 1980s when majority started migrating to Gulf Countries and a stagnation occurred in agricultural field. One another milestone of that area was 'AriyilShukkoor' murder case which inflicted a riot against Muslim League and Marxist party.
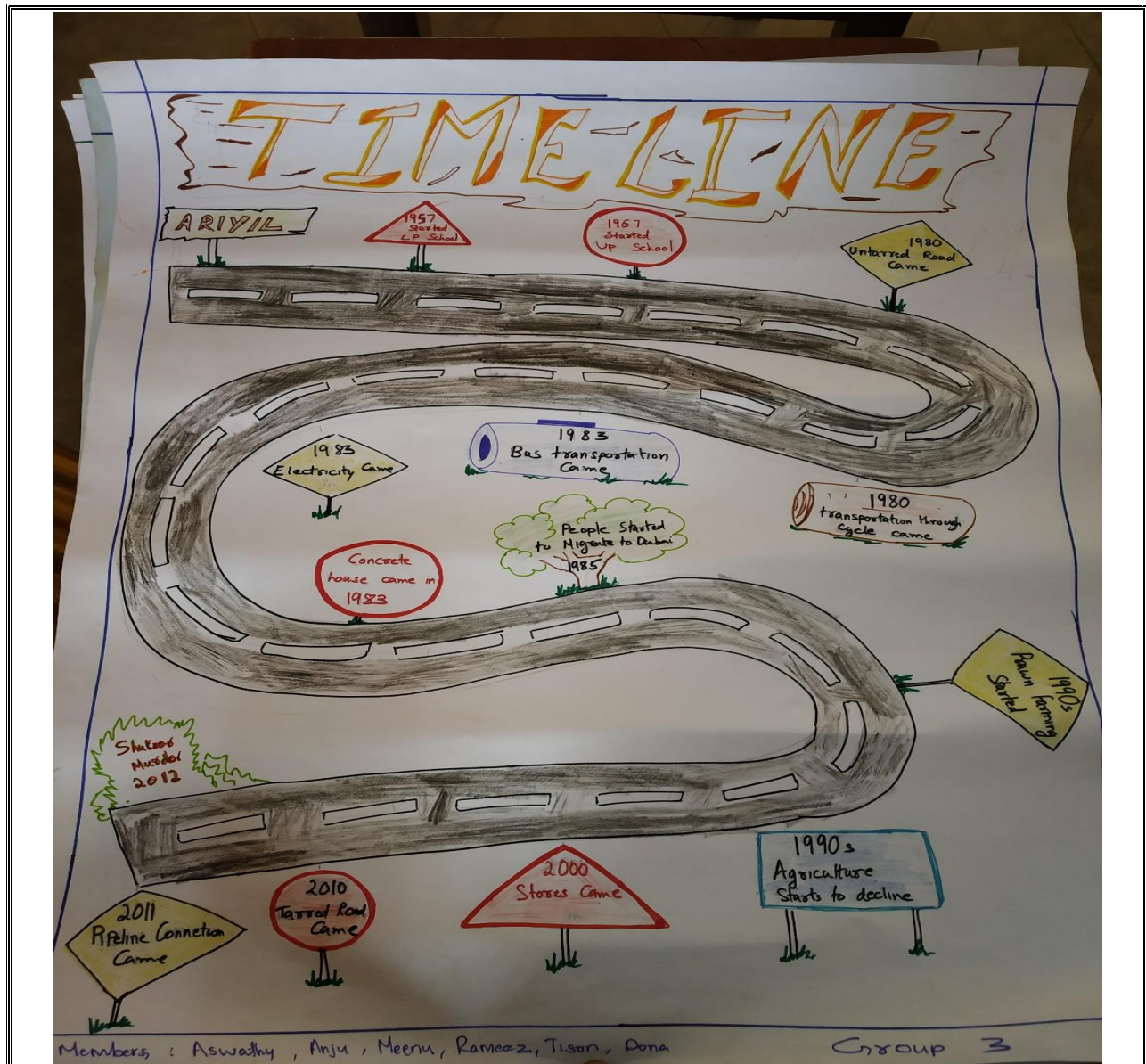
TREND ANALYSIS:

An assessment of changes that happened in an area starting from 1950s itself. Various factors to indicate change were occupation, dressing, food, type of house, transportation etc.

TREND ANALYSIS

| ERA	EDUCATION	TYPE OF HOUSE	OCCUPATION	TRANSPOR- TATION	FOOD HABIT	DRESSING	TECHNOLOGY
1950 - 60	NO EDUCATION 1st govt-LP SCHOOL	THATCHED ROOF	AGRICULTURE FISHING	WALKING	RICE FISH TAPIOCA	SYNTHE BLOUSE LUNGI	—
1960 - 70	GOVT- UP SCHOOL MADRASSA	THATCHED ROOF	AGRICULTURE FISHING	WALKING	RICE FISH TAPIOCA	KACCI BLOUSE LUNGI	—
1970 - 80	LESS PREFERENCE TO GIRLS	ROOF TILES THATCHED ROOF	AGRICULTURE FISHING	WALKING	RICE FISH TAPIOCA	HANDLOOM SHIRT LUNGI SAREE	—
1980 - 90	INTEREST IN EDUCATION	ROOF TILES	COOLIE (KARNATAKA, MAHARASHTRA) GULF JOBS	BUS CYCLE WALKING	CHAPPATHI RICE TAPIOCA	SAREE SHIRT DHOTI	ELECTRICITY RADIO TV
1990 -2000	IMPORTANCE TO EDUCATION EQUALITY IN EDUCATION	CONCRETE ASBESTOS ROOF TILES	COOLIE GULF JOBS	BUS AUTO TWO-WHEELER CAR WALKING	BIRIYANI CHAPPATHI RICE	SAREE CHURIDHAR SHIRT PANTS DHOTI	TELEVISION PHO TV RADIO
2000 - 2010	PRIVATE SCHOOLS	CONCRETE ASBESTOS	COOLIE GULF JOBS	BUS AUTO TWO-WHEELER CAR	FAST FOOD RICE BIRIYANI CHAPPATHI	CHURIDHAR PANTS JEANS SHIRT	FRIDGE MOBILE PHO TV MIXER GRIN
2010 -2020	MORE EDUCATED GIRLS ENGLISH MEDIUM HIGHER EDUCATION	CONCRETE	COOLIE GULF JOBS	BUS AUTO TWO-WHEELER CAR	FAST FOOD BIRIYANI RICE CHAPPATHI	CHURIDHAR KURTI PANTS JEANS	FRIDGE WASHING MAC SMART PHO

Members : Aswathy, Anju, Meenu, Rameez, Tison, Oona   Group 3

SEASONAL DIAGRAM:

To understand how changes in seasons affected lives of people and how it is connected with various other factors like occupation, harvesting, income, migration, diseases etc. the group did a circular model of seasonal diagram and it included farming time, festival time, prawn cultivation, occupation, time of more expense, diseases etc. As agricultural sector had a stagnation there, it did not affected lives of people much. People in area was generally healthy so disease rate was also less. As it was a Muslim dominated area along with few Hindus, festivals like 'Theyyam', Bheemappalliuroos etc were celebrated during months of January and February.
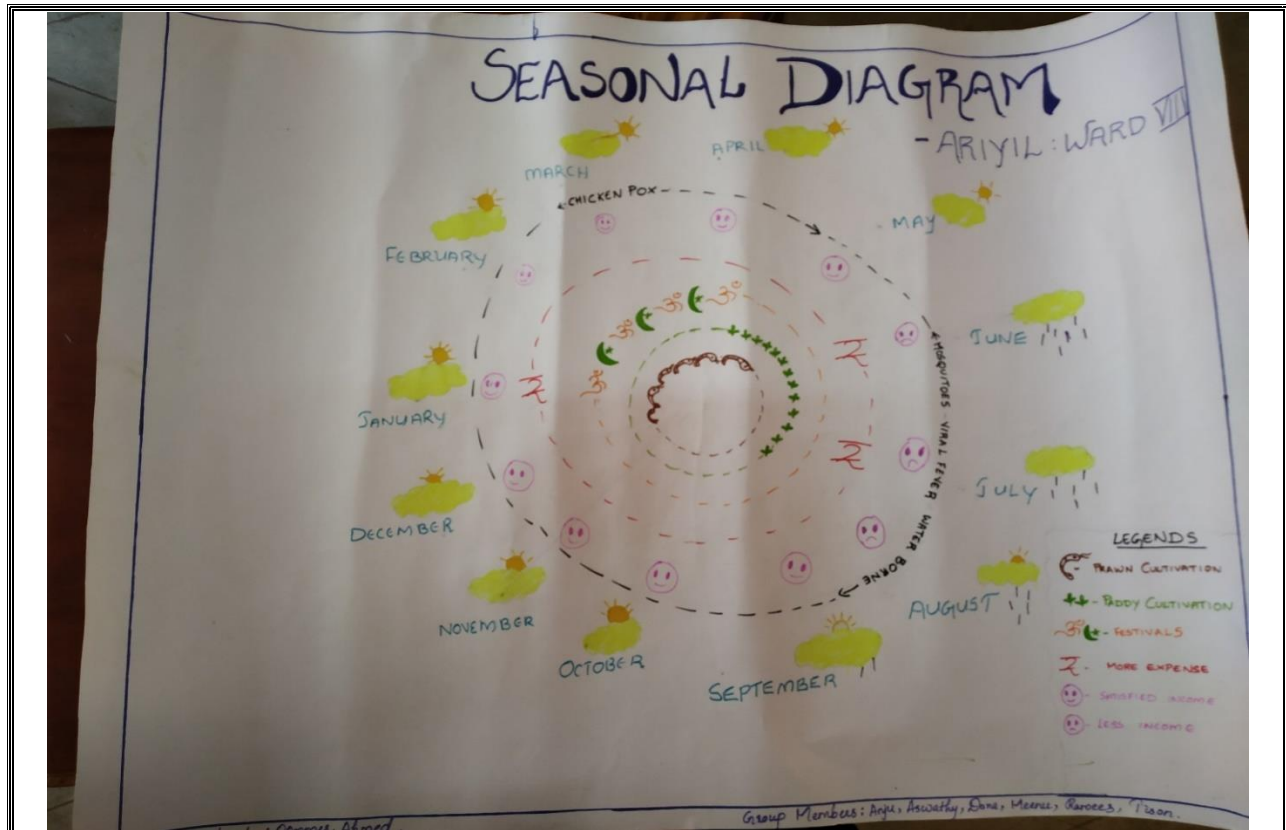
DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE:

The general daily routine of people in area was asked to understand how their lives went, how it is different from normal patterns, how different is the life of a man and women etc. the group surveyed working aged man, women and school going aged Boy and Girl. It was observed that women spent more time with family and household daily chores whereas men went for work and had enough time for leisure and gathering in evenings. Daily schedule of school going boy and girl was more or less the same.
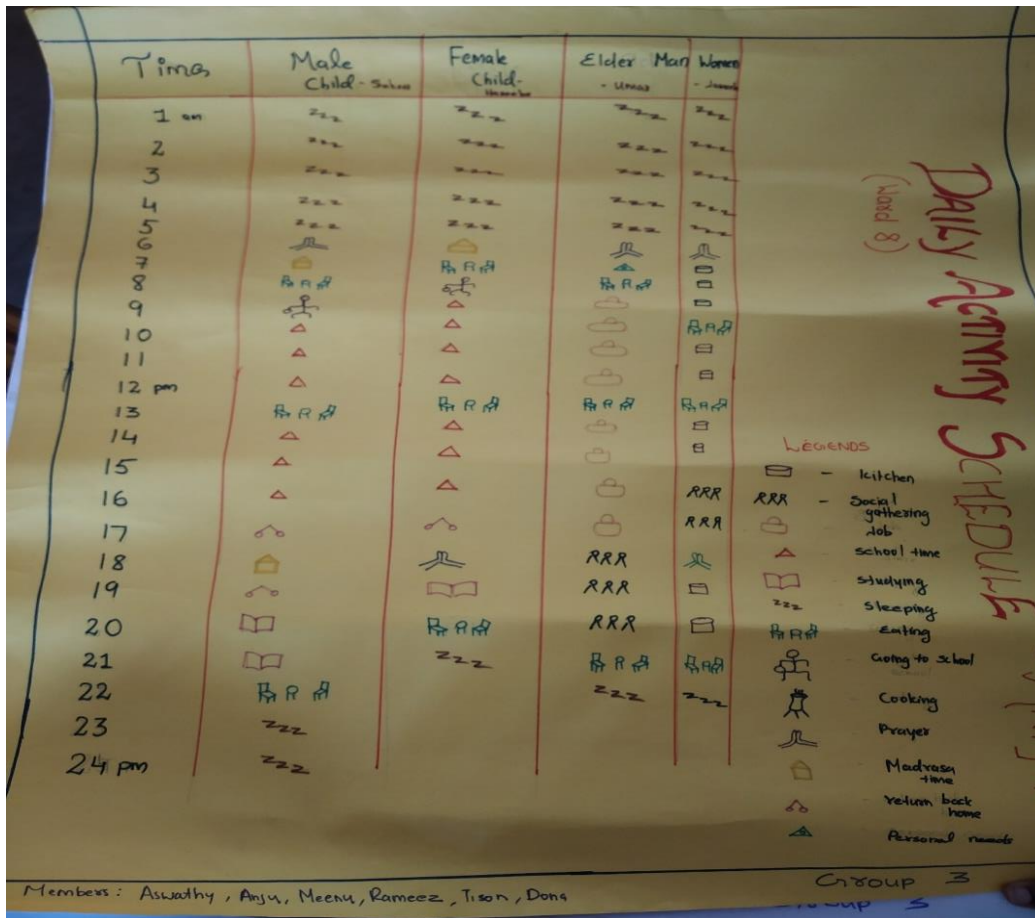
Observations

- Mainly,the village developed with the help of the money from gulf countries.

- Public transportation developed from 1980s

- Prawn farming also developed during the 1980s.

- Most of the farm lands were converted for the pisciculture.

- The Shukoor murder case has changed the whole political scenario in the village.

Day 3

Group 3 members presented their presentations along with other groups. The presentation was based on the 8th ward called Ariyil. Service and opportunity map, timeline, trend analysis, daily activity schedule & seasonal diagram were presented. Service and opportunity map was presented by Meenu, trend analysis was presented by Tison, timeline was presented by rameez, seasonal diagram was presented by Tison and daily activity schedule was presented by Aswathy. And three of the team members were not present at the time of presentations because of bad health. Service and opportunity depicts the services including education, health, transportation, railway station etc. Timeline captures the chronology of events as recalled by local people. Trend analysis used to explore temporal dimensions with a focus on change. Seasonal diagram reflects the perceptions of the local people regarding seasonal variations on a wide range of items. Daily activity schedule is the daily schedule, daily activity profile, daily routine and 24 hour method to explore the activities of an individual, group or community on daily basis. After lunch all the group discussed about the various techniques in their group. The team got suggestions like the timeline where perfectly depicted Cause-effect diagram, impact diagram, well-being ranking method, Venn diagram and Swot analysis were discussed.

CAUSE-EFFECT DIAGRAM is the visual depiction of causes and effects of a problem, situation or phenomena which is considered as core issue in an area and it is affecting lives of people there. Issue trainees found were ' Lack of interest for higher education in boys'. Causes identified were lack of quality educational services near the area, political background of area which attracted youth, lack of motivation and awareness. Effects of this issue were unutilized youth power, burden on families and idleness.

Cause Effect Relationships
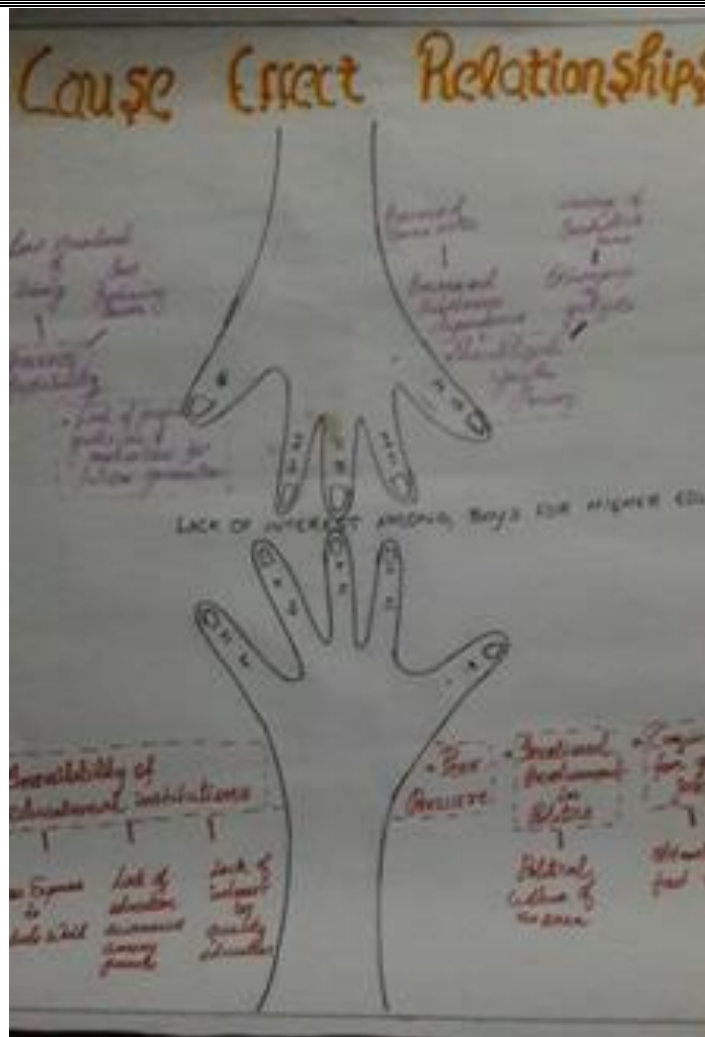
SWOT ANALYSIS :

It focuses on basic characteristics in an area like Strength- Weakness-Opportunity-Threat the land face. An analysis of it enables to find causes of general problems and means to tackle it using resources available in that community itself.
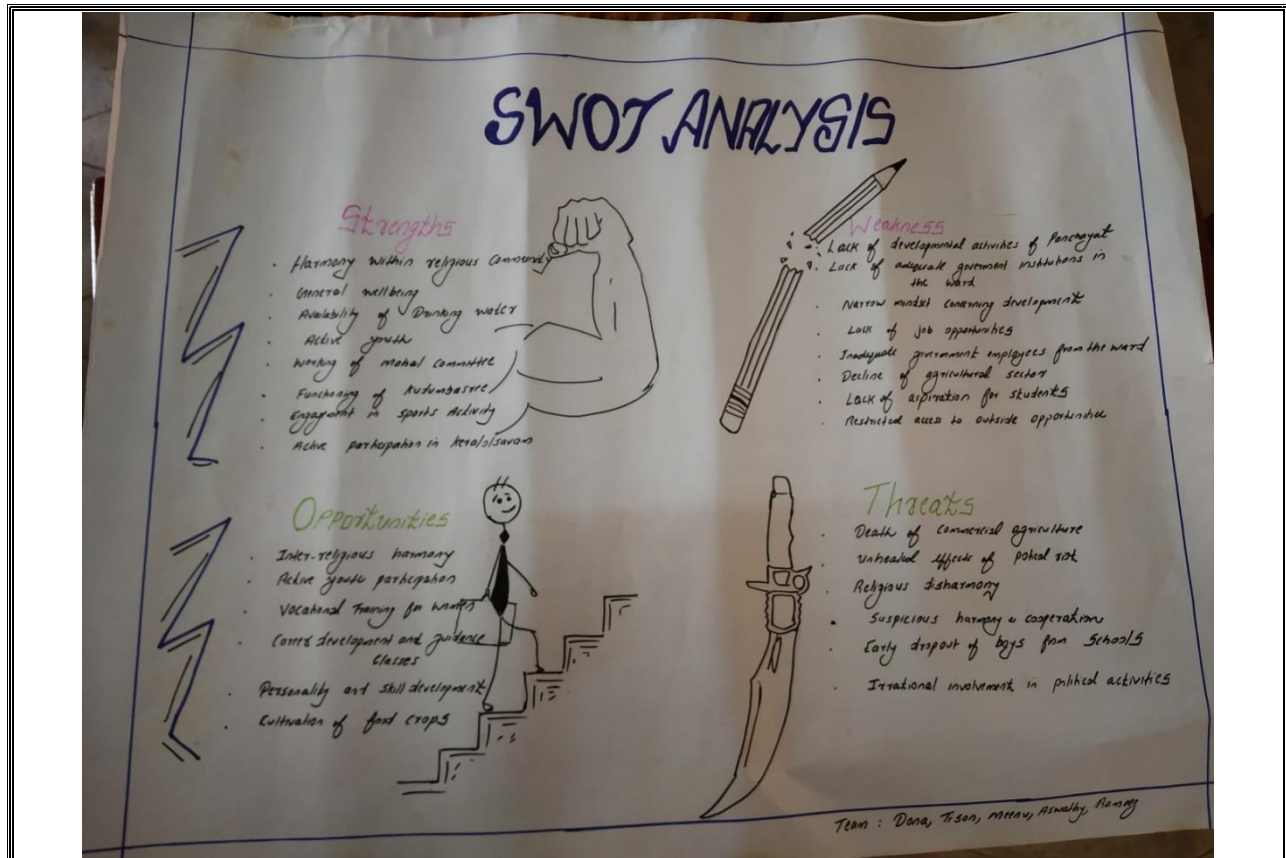
WELL BEING is used for ranking and grouping households and communities on the basis of income, land assets, home appliances, occupation, toilet and water facilities, automobiles the family own etc. from this tool it was understood that majority of people in area were having temporary or daily wage jobs and seasons or health affected their income greatly. Land was not a solid indicator for wealth as majority of land were left uncultivated and doesn't gave much profit to owners.

WELL-BEING RANKING - ARIYIL WARD VIII

VENN DIAGRAM is to study institutional relationship to identify how certain services and service providers are connected and which all services are used frequently. In this tool it was found that majority of people depended on Taliparamba for receiving basic services and it had a significant place in their lives.

Group members went into the field and they visited about 5 to 6 houses and collected their details after that the group members gone to witness the traditional art form called "theyam". About 8pm they had their dinner.

The findings were there were communal problems in the community as part of the Shukoor murder. Hindu people are afraid of coming together with Muslims. Hindus have separate SHGs and kudumbasree and Muslims have also their own this shows the depth of the communal problems existing in the community. The interventions that the social workers can do is like the peace building. In connection with some social organizations can conduct cultural programs participating both Muslims and Hindus.

Day 4

31 January 2020

The group commenced their activities from 10:00am with the presentations.The presentations were based on the observations and findings from the field work experience on the previous day.They have done the presentations one after another i.e Problem tree analysis, Well Being Ranking method,VennDiagram,SWOT analysis etc respectively. The Problem tree analysis was based on the Education of the community.The male population of the community lacked higher education and they opted for easy money jobs in their native place as well as abroad.The primary and secondary causes were identified and portrayed. Then the major effects were also studied.They got the comments from the group to focus the problems.Then they presented the well being ranking method.It was based on daily wages,occupation, basic facilities, land holdings etc.The Venn diagram depicted the institutions and individuals the community has more accessibility. The SWOT analysis showed the Strength,Weakness, Opportunities and Threats.

After that the group discussed about the possible interventions to the identified problems in the community and presented it by 3:00pm.Then,they went to field.They thanked their ward member Mrs.Sainaba for the help she did.After meeting her family,the group bid goodbye to the people they met in the community. By 6:45pm,the group returned back for evaluation.

Learnings

The life of the people was understood within limited days,so the observation were based on the interaction with few families.

The significance of gate keepers or local leaders in a village community was identified.

There existed many problems in the community in relation with the Shukoor murder case which led to a communal riot in the area.

Also,there existed lack of tranportation and health facilities in the area.

But the group focused on the lack of education among the male youth population because it affected majority of the community in terms of living standards and income.

FINDINGS AND INTERVENTIONS

Group 3 was assigned with using PRA tools at Ward no.8 of PattuvamGramPanchayath. The area is generally known as Ariyil which is the most populated ward in Pattuvam. The trainees received immense support from the Ward member Mrs. Sainaba and her brother Mr. Hashim. Within three days the trainees could apply 13 tools of PRA and have gained adequate knowledge about the history and nature of Ward. The native people showed hospitality and was welcoming to share their knowledge to the trainees.

The general understanding about the locality by way of applying PRA tools were:

- Ariyil is the most populated ward in Pattuvam

- Majority of the people belonged to Muslim Community

- 70% of income to area came from Gulf jobs

- 30% of population earned their livelihood by engaging in daily wage jobs.

- Agriculture sector has faced stagnation since 1980s and at present the ward has 10 acres devoted to agriculture.

- The ward has only one LP School and UP School as Government institutions.

- Political affluence is extreme in ward and sad tragedies associated with 'AriyilShukkoor' murder is still invisibly haunting the minds of people.

- People generally go to Talipparamba for obtaining general services such as health education, bank, marketing.

PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED:

Core Problem

- Lack of interest among boys for higher education.

Interventions

- Awareness classes for parents regarding the importance of education.

- Conduct remedial English Grammar classes for students under religious or voluntary leadership

- Career guidance classes and skill assessment at Schools and at religious institutions.

- Good rapport between teachers and parents by conducting regular PTA meetings.

Problem 2:

- Stagnation of Agricultural sector

Interventions

- Collaborate with Panchayath and Krishibhavan to introduce students to the culture of agriculture through conducting classes, experience sharing of elderly farmers.

- Distribution of agricultural seeds through SHGs, Kudumbasree and Voluntary organisations

- Promotion of vegetable gardens at schools on class wise

- Conduct agricultural fest by the Panchayath which will enlighten the people regarding the importance of cultivation and would serve as a motivation for the new generation

- Ensure proper communication is made between Krishibhavan and farmers regarding free services, availability of seeds and subsidies

Problem 3:

Inadequate access to basic health care facilities.

Interventions

- Visit by a health care team to ward for atleast 2 days per week in an easily accessible place.

- Facilitating basic health check-ups like BP, Sugar, Cholestrol etc through Anganawadis.

GROUP 4-   **KAVUNGAL**- WARD 2

MEMBERS: Gayathri P Nair, Meera John, Riya K Aniyan, Athira Wilson, Vineeth Benedict L

DAY 1 ,28 Jan 2020

The trainees reached Sahajeevan on 28/01/2020 and each group was assigned with specific wards of Pattur panchayat. The trainees, a group of 5 visited houses and were trying to build a rapport with the villagers.The main aim of the day was to apply the tools of PRA- Transact walk, social mapping, resource mapping and mobility mapping

TRANSECT WALK

The day's activities started at 4:30.The trainees were assigned to second ward, which was lead by member Sasi.

The trainees conducted transcet walk from the samskritiillam, which is included in the ward and trainees walked for over 3 kms. They visited two three houses nearby and also met people who were very enthusiastic to see the new faces in their village. Trainees mentioned their purpose of visit to the people and some of them helped in finding directions and infrastructures in the ward, which was helpful for the trainees.The people are really welcoming and were very active and happy to accept and welcome the new faces.

 The people were affected with flood of 2019 and also the road construction (tojumamasjid) is progressing. Since it is under construction, there is lot of dust in the area.

 The trainees identified a school, public well, juma masjid, santhwanamcentre and other natural resources in the locality.

Another observation is that people know each other very well and there is a major cultural centre named ' kasak' which is the centre for many activities of thvillage.The trainees also found that the children come together in the fileds, play together and which is quiet is different to be seen in Trivandrum regions.

They came to know that there are 230 houses in the ward and when the trainees enquired about the occupation of the locality a shop keeper says that the region was rich in paddy cultivation and

farming once and now everything weakened. Eventhough there is cultivation, people engaged with different occupations like construction works, working abroad etc. The trainees realised that the ward is consisting majority of muslim population.
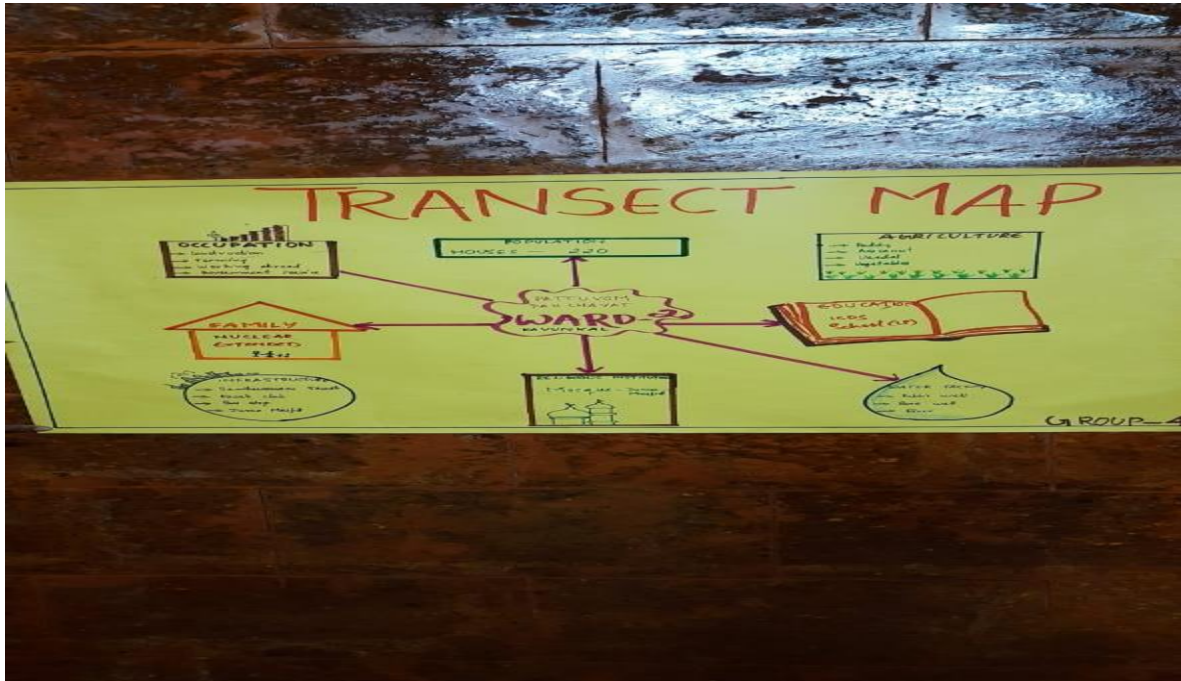
SOCIAL MAP

The Social Work ttrainees assembled a tKasaak, a Cultural Club of Muthukudaregion. With the participation of Mr. Sashi, Ward Member of 2 and 15peoples from different age group of women, men and youth. The social work trainees at first explained the purpose of the social mapping and facilitated and then the cultural club members came forward and started doing by themselves as there were members of different age group all of them contributed and corrected if some mapping went wrong.

The people were so welcoming and they were proud to talk about their land and the forest and the agricultural fields.   Both natural and manmade resources were drawn by the people themselves and it helped the trainees to locate everything in the village. There is a L.P school, club, grocery shops, mosque, a palliative trust etc. are there. The predominant occupation of the

village is agriculture and there are 220 families residing in the village. It is also a Muslim dominant village. These are the basic inferences gained from the social map.


RESOURCE MAP:

The trainees were able to identify a good number of natural resources in the second ward. The people during the mapping time clearly mentioned the same, which was more helpful.

The region is rich in paddy fields and once the area was abundant with cultivation. Now the cultivation is not much profitable and so the level of cultivation has decreased. The maintenance of the forests play a key role in the existence of natural habitat in this region.

There is also a river in the ward which is consisting of thick mangrove forest, and the area was really beautiful with the presence of different kinds of birds. The trainees were able to find plastic wastes in the forests and people says that eventhough there is Harithakarmasena to dispose waste, it is not being properly functioning. If it is working properly resources can be protected in a much better way.
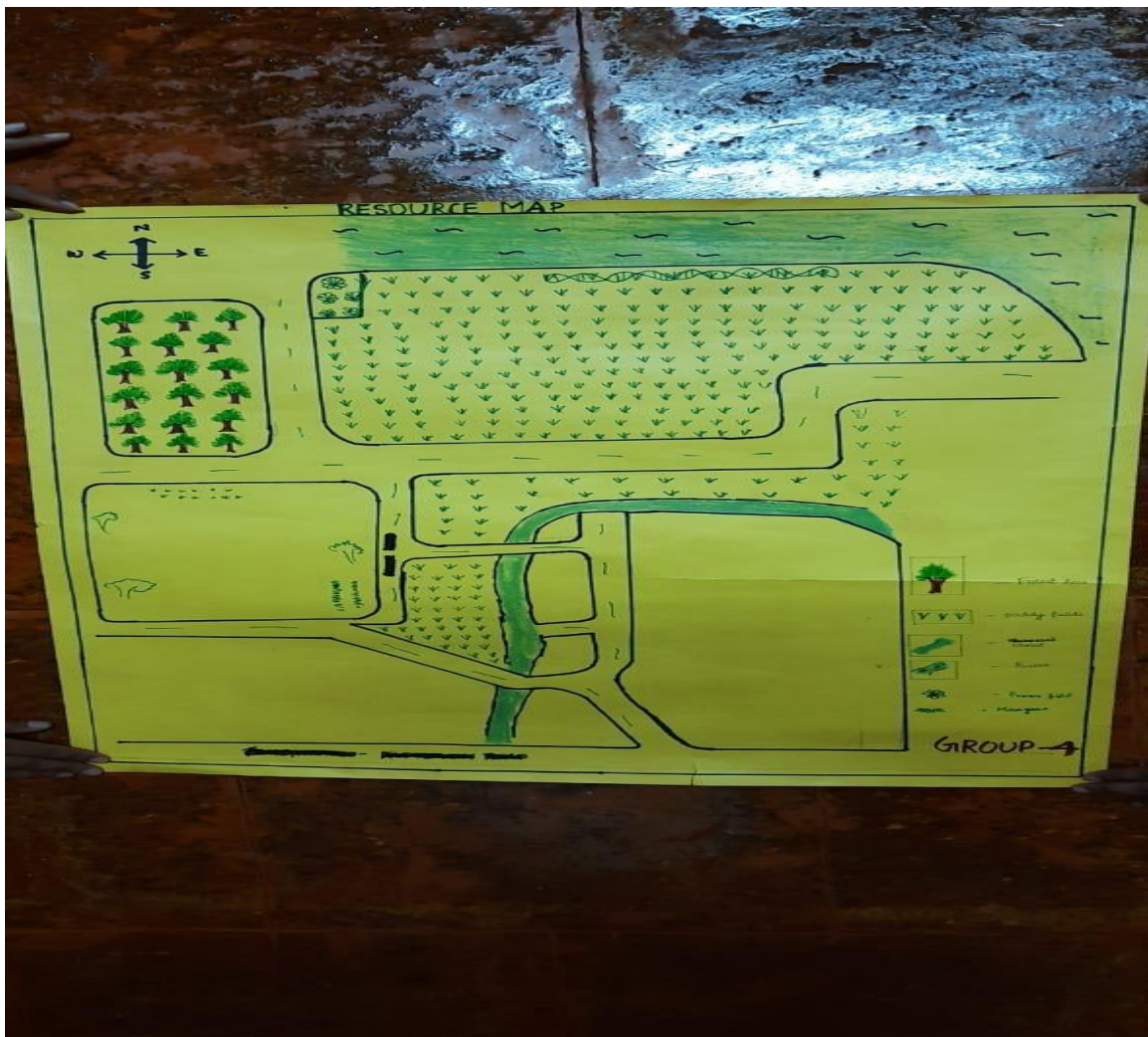
MOBILITY MAP

   The people were completely involved in the mobility mapping as they only know the services and places they are accessing more.It was clear that the people go to Thaliparamb for all services and they use banks, school, college, hospital etc at Thaliparambu

 They also have access to PHC (2.5 km) supply co(1.5 km) LP school(100m), panchayath office(2.5km), Shiva temple(2.5km) and Juma Masjid which the people go for a daily basis. The real need was to have a map for women's access to services, men's access and likewise for children too.

They also use the services of a nearby grocery shop which is only 50 m from the kasak cultural centre. They also have an access to pariyaram medical college which is 12 kms east to the ward

The trainees were not able to depict all these services in a single mobility map.
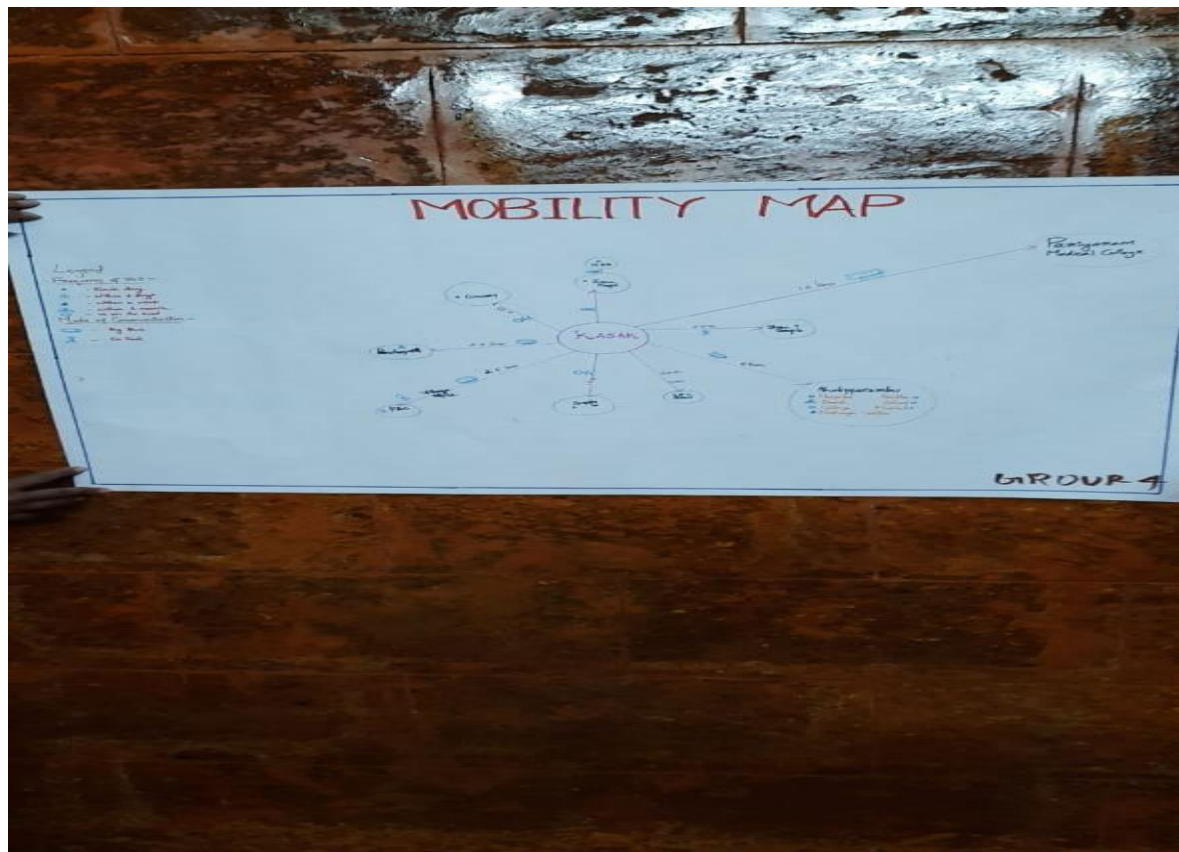
DAY 2

29/01/2020 WEDNESDAY

On the second day of PRA, the trainees were asked to conduct the time related PRA such as

 1.Services and opportunities

 2.Trend analysis

3. Time line

4. Daily activities

5.Seasonal diary

SERVICE AND OPPORTUNITY MAP

   The trainees visited the second ward of pattuvam panchayath and conducted a service map there with the help of people. They elaborated the services and opportunitues they have in the panchayath and nearby areas. They go to thaliparambu frequently to satisfy their basic needs, and this place is 7 km away from the ward. They depend Thaliparambu for banks services, school, colleges, ATM etc. They only have a LP school, grocery shop, flour mill, mosque, santhwanam palliative trust, and kasak club in their ward. For all other services they depend other wards of the panchayath and Thaliparambu areas. It was also clear that the ward consist of majority of Muslim population and many of them are working abroad. Through the interactions with people it is also found that the youth is interested in working abroad and others depend on farming and allied activities.

But the people are happy and satisfied with the available facilities. The trainees were not able to mention that placing everything under the ward is a basic need for the people.
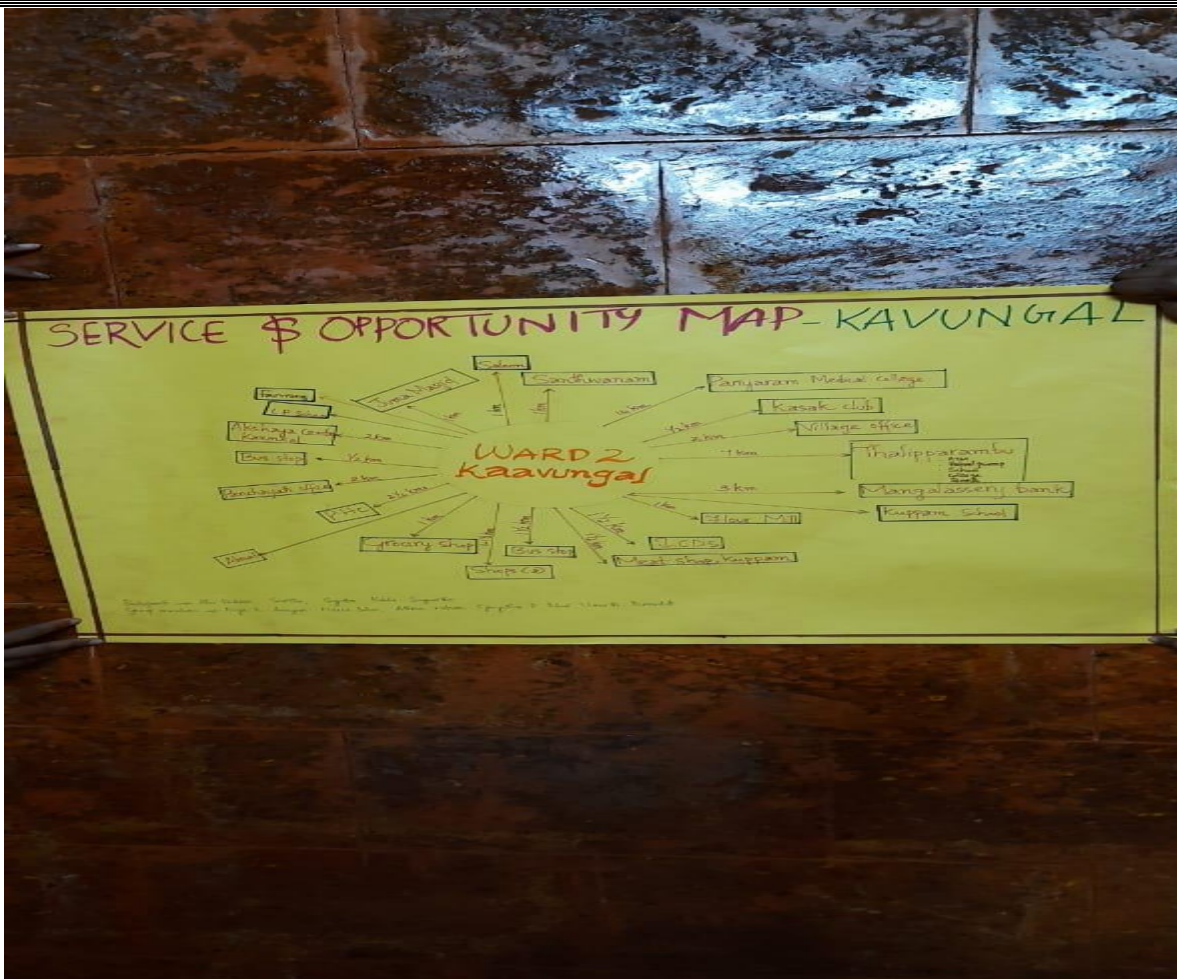
SEASONAL DIAGRAM.

Another tool that the group administered today was Seasonal Diagram. The trainees found a gathering of three people at the time of transect walk and that helped to accomplish the task of enquiring them about seasonal variations and their perception about it, as well as compiling those information in the form of a map.

The trainees at first explained about the objective of doing this activity and encouraged them to provide more information regarding the seasonal variations and how they perceive it. The seasonal diagram showed that the people were satisfied more during the months of September and October. Diseases were more prevalent during months of July, August, December and January. Due to rainy season, farming might not be possible during the months of june and july. Thus in short the least satisfied months are April, May June.

People were very active while conducting this activity. There were different opinions when it came to certain aspects like sowing and harvesting time, but they managed to arrive conclusions eventually.

TIMELINE

The trainess visited the 2nd ward if the patuvam panchayat in order to create a timeline of the major events happened in the past of the Kavungal ward where the local people who were born and brought there itself and they recalled the major events that happened in their childhood and the first major event of the ward was the establishment of Juma Masjid in the year 1920 as it was a community that had a majority of Muslim community later on which in 1960 the LP school

was started to provide basic education to the community after which the roads were constructed in 1983 followed by which the bus service started after 2 years and the public well and they got the electricity connection in the following years in 1994 the pattuvamgramapanchyat was formed and after 1 year they got the water connection and in the year 2002 for the first time an SC candidate won the election and in the next election too this happened. And the year 2012 for the first time the women got elected as the member and in 2016 the self help groups got started after 2 years they constructed a bus stop and recently in 2019 the kasak club got established and in the same year was the community got affected by the flood.
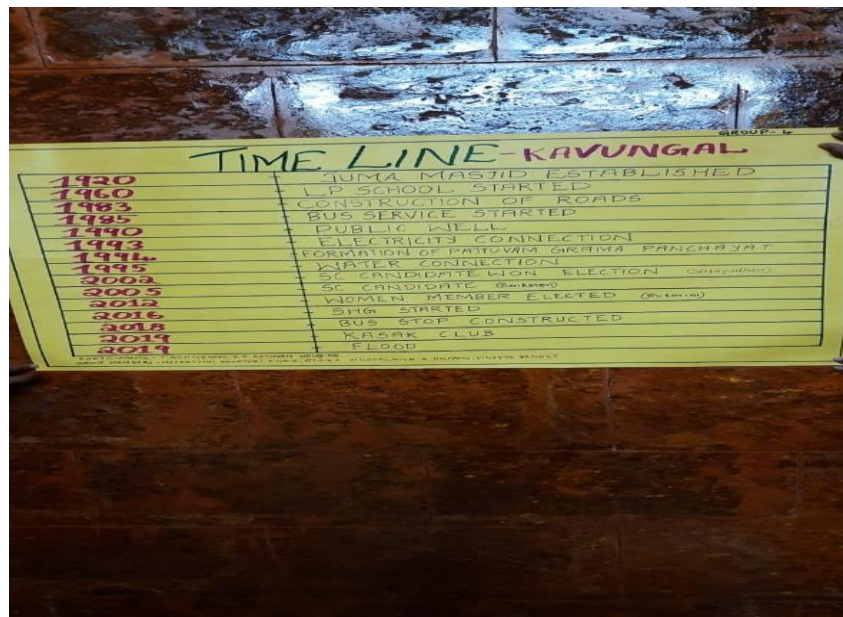
TREND *ANALYSIS*

Trainees visited second ward of pattuvamgrama panchayat as part of PRA studies. Trainees attempted to make a trend analysis. Trainees interviewed three village women and 2 men. The participants were the representative of the whole ward since they were from both religions which are dominant and from both gender. They explained the trend that changed throughout the period between 1980 and 2020. The parameters were food pattern, dress, education, cultivation pattern, family. During 1980's food were not available. People experienced struggle to get food items. Later, public food distribution system became prominent and food was available. At present, food is available to all families because of strong distribution system and available of food in

market. Dress pattern has not changed much in muslim community. But, there is notable difference among hindu community. Education was not accessible to all in the beginning if 1980s. There were no much schools or any educational institutions. Theare have developed much and now children can access education and schools are not in much far. Cultivations was a major occupation. Now, as a global phenomenon, cultivations and agriculture sector became weak. Many paddy fields and area for vegetable cultivation are barren now. Family life is am important in villages. Joint family was present in 1980s. Later, it became extended family and by 1995, nuclear family became common.

DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

In Kavungal Ward, social work trainees engaged with 4 different groups of people to know about their daily activity schedules.

INFERENCES

1 .From this daily activity schedule it is evident that there is availability of man power for carrying out agricultural activities in the Kavungal ward.

2. There is availability of the housewives who can engage in agricultural or other allied activiites and will create resource /income for the family.

3.Throughproperutilizationofthesemanpower(housewives)willhelptorecovertheagriculturalactivitiesofthekavungalwardandwhichwillpavewaytowomenempowermentandenablethemtoearnaproperincomefromtheseagriculturalactivities

Day 3 - 30/01/2020

      The trainees started their field work at 3:30 pm and they wewre supposed to practice the relation PRA tools on the day. The tools includes Well being , SWOT analysis, Cause effect diagram, venn diagram.

SWOT

The trainees visited the 2nd ward of the patuvam panchayat in order to prepare the Swot Analysis of the kavungal ward and to find out the strengths, weakness, opportunities and challenges of the locality and some of their strengths are availability of agricultural lands which they depend on for their livelihood another strength are the self help groups and the unity regardless of the religion and the majority of them are free from chronic diseases and the community has more number of government employees are some of their strengths. And some of the weakness of the community are poor infrastructure mainly their roads and the community is confined to their own community and there are unskilled workers and they don't have much savings for what they earn and also there is alcoholism. And the main opportunities of the community are one is the tourism, Kudumbashree programs and kasak cultural centre is one of their opportunity and they have panchayat level sports programs too and some of the challenges the community face are over political intervention brings the development down and there are no much girls in the community and there are drought and flood the community faces.
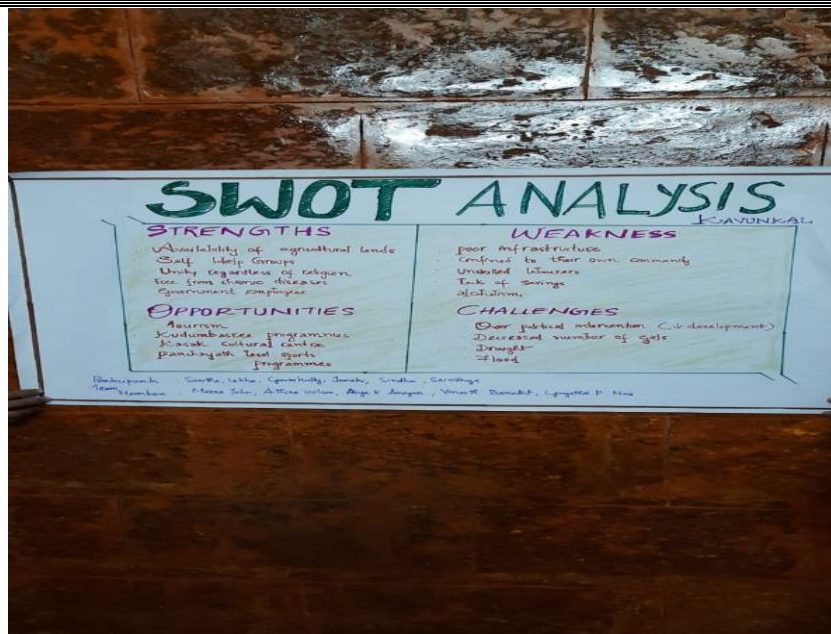
VENNDIAGRAM

Thesocialworktraineeswenttoward2namedkavungal.ThepurposeofthevisitwastocollectinformationforVenndiagram.

Thetraineesvisitedsomehousesand Kudumbashreemeetinginordertogetdirectviewsofpeople.TheparticipantinvolvedinthisVenndiagramareMrs.saritha,lekha,gourikutty,Sindhu,janaki,meena,sulekha.

Theinstitutionsorserviceswhichareaccessedmostbythepeopleofkavungalwardarethe followinglikepanchayatoffice,Akshayacenter,villageoffice,publichealthcenter,andpublicdistributionservicecenters.AmongthatAkshayacenter,panchayatofficeandvillage office are interlinked to each other. The participants shared that they mostly visit Akshaya centers, panchayat office and village offices for the purpose of taking income certificate, caste certificates etc.

WELL BEING

The social work trainees approached some of the local people for making well-being ranking tool. The trainees made house visits to 10 households in order to collect required data. People responded everything very clearly and the trainee's observation also contributed towards the completion of the tool. The tool made it clear that even when agriculture was not very effectively being practiced, nobody experienced poverty. Everyone except one house among the 10 had property of their own. The highest income as of the data collected was Rs. 60,000 whereas the lowest was Rs. 1,200. Nobody lived in kucha houses and toilet facility was available in every household. The inference that the trainees got was that, every household had one or the other earning method even when cultivation fails. Nobody complained about their inability to but gadgets or vehicles. Satisfaction in things they have and they do was visible in people.

CAUSE EFFECT ANALYSIS

On the third day of the field work, as part of the PRA, the trainees of group 4 visited the ward kavungal, ward number 2 to conduct a cause effect analysis. As part of that the trainees interacted with the villagers and from that they realized 'Low productivity in Agriculture' is one of the problems that exist there. This might be because of the unacceptance of modern agricultural machines, uneconomic land holdings, attitudeproblems, subsistence farming etc.

The underlying causes also included climatic changes especially flood, unskilledlaborer's, decrease in the availability of factors of production etc. These causes results in the price hike of products, farmer'slow-income unbalanced expenditure, poverty etc. It is also made clear that people are less aware about the problems and they don't even consider it as a big deal. They know well that the production has decreased to greater levels, than before. Agriculture is the predominant occupation of this locality and if production decreases it will negatively affect the entire economic stability of the village.
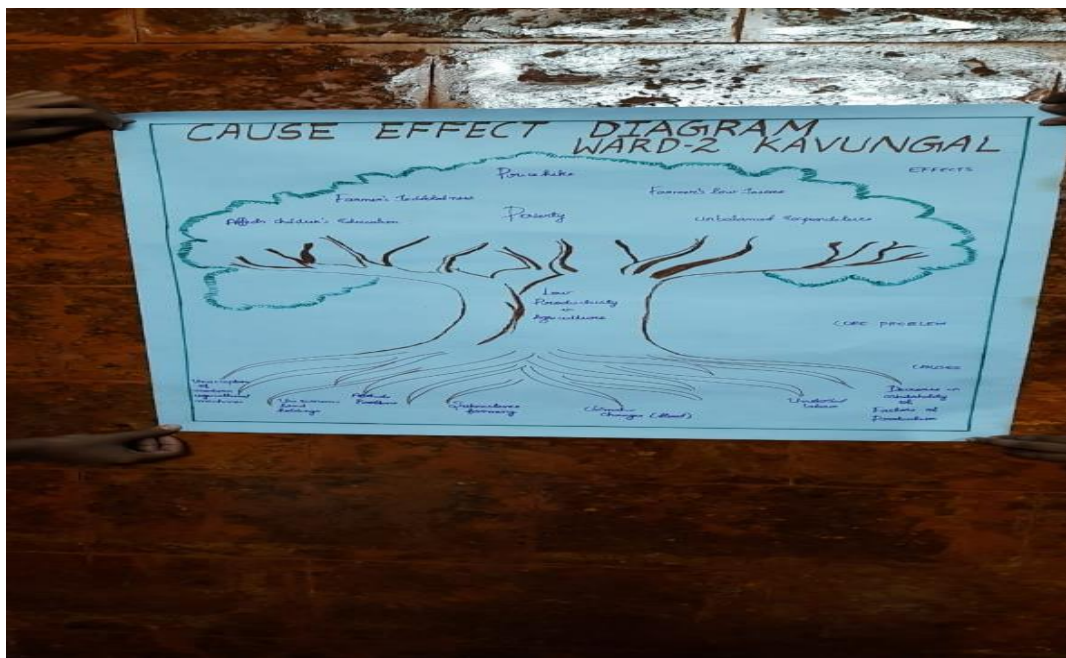
DAY : 5

DATE : 31/1/2020

The social work trainees started the day with the previous day's evaluation. Soon after that presentations on the remaining tools, the trainees left to the field. The aim of the day's visit was to thank the people who helped in the process of successfully completing PRA. The trainees made sure to make a walk through the community in order to see local people and inform them that the trainees were leaving the next day.

Trainees felt the love and respect that the village people showed. Everyone enquired about the completion of the work for which the trainees came to the village. Most of them were very thoughtful and offered tea and snacks.

FINDINGS AND INTERVENTIONS

- The ward consists of 220 families and majority of the people are Muslims. The village in abundant in natural resources. There are very few problems or needs the trainees identified from the village, within the 4 days from the field. Those are discussed below.

- The major problem is school dropouts, especially among the Muslim boys. There is a strong tendency among Muslim boys to drop out after their higher secondary education and move abroad (gulfcountries) in search of job. This might become a problem when recession occurs in gulf countries and the people will find it difficult to find another job if they come back to the native place.

- Another problem is seasonal unemployment. People lacks sufficient jobs in the village when there is the time of harvest. For daily earning jobs also, there will be off seasons, where people do not have jobs. This will affect the consumption pattern, savings, and livelihood of the people.

- One among the major problems haunting the village is low productivity of agricultural products. The predominant occupation of the village is agriculture and once the village

was abundant with the same now everything has changed. There is a drastic decrease in the production.

INTERVENTIONS

School dropouts:

- The intervention for school dropouts can be done in various levels, as from the family itself. First of all, make the parents aware of the importance of education which can be initiated by the school or even by the panchayath
- Since Kasak cultural club plays a key role in the village,it can also initiate awareness programs on the same.
- Successful personalities within the community can be made available to take classes for the children to make an impact about the importance of education.
- Career guidance classes and life skill education can be provided to the children through the Madrassas, as these institutions play a decisive role in regulating the life of children.
- The schools should ensure that PTA in the school is working properly and if not, then the association must be strengthened. This will help to regulate and monitor the educational patterns and quality of the education.
- The consequence of migration to other countries could be taught, as when a recession occurs then the workers abroad should come back.Classes can be initiated by Sahajeevan.
- Introduce the children, skill training program like DDUGKY

Seasonal Unemployment:
- Introduce skill training and capacity building to the people who have been suffering from seasonal unemployment.
- Promote entrepreneurship among the workers.
- Depends on the flexibility of labor particular regions with seasonal demands may try to find ways to encourage temporary migration.
- Promote alternative jobs like horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry etc when there is an off season for the major occupation. This won't allow the fields to be barren.
- It is possible to introduce cottage industries in the village through policies and with the initiative of panchayath.

- The panchayath can provide any sort of assistance to the self-employed workers.
- Proper marketing facilities can be initiated by the panchayath or else by the existing self-help groups

Low agricultural productivity:
- Warehouses can be made available, so that people will store the grains in the warehouses, thus eliminate the need of a middle men, who buy the products from the farmers and resell it for a very high price.
- Consolidation of land holdings with the help of panchayat
- Availability of high yield seeds made possible through Krishi Bhavan
- Ensuring subsidies for farmers for better cultivation of crops. This might include subsidies for good seeds, machinepurchase, animalhusbandry, manure etc.
- Panchayat level agriculture awards for promotion of farming. Regular meetings to educate the farmers about new technologies and methods of farming.

FINANCE COMMITTEE Total amount collected per head– 3000	
Sahajeevanam expense (food and accommodation)	35,000
Train tickets	8900
Dinner in train	3368
Snacks	2313
Group expenses	2174
Stationary	2813
Diesel, leisure visits	3316
Documentation+ other	50+40
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	57,974
INDIVIDUAL EXPENSE	57974/24= 2415.
Amount Returned Per Head	3000-2415= 585

Conclusion

We thank Fr. Saji and Dr. Francina P. X for accompanying us throughout this programme. We acknowledge with thanks Principal, head of the department and all the faculty for their support to complete this endavour successfully. Fr. Rajesh and team of Sahajeevanam, and the people of Pattuvam were cooperative and supportive.

PHOTO GALLERY

LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN CERTIFICATE COURSE
(PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL)
(2020 January 28 – 2020 February 1)

	AKSHAY KISHORE
1.	ALEENA BABU
2.	ANJU CERIN MATHEW
3.	ANNA GEORGE K
4.	ASHLY G S
5.	ASHWINI PRASAD
6.	ASWATHY PONNACHAN
7.	ATHIRA WILSON
8.	BUSHRA S
9.	DENCY MARY REJI
10.	DONA MARIA KURIAKOSE
11.	GAYATHRI P NAIR
12.	JITHIN RODRIGUES
13.	MARIA TERES SEBASTIAN
14.	MEENU MARIYAM LAL
15.	MEERA JOHN
16.	NIBIN MATHEWS
17.	PRINCE JACOB
18.	RAMEEZ M SYDEEK
19.	RIYA K. ANIYAN
20.	ROSE MARIA SIJU
21.	SANDRA JOHNSON
22.	SHILPA KARTHIK
23.	TISON THOMAS
24.	VINEETH BENEDICT L.

Fr. Saji Joseph S.J
Faculty in-charge – Certificate Course (PRA)
Dept. of Social Work, LCSS

REPORT OF CERTIFICATE COURSE ON PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)

CAMP VENUE: TUDI, Eachome, Wayanand

DATE: 25-30 November 2018

ORGANIZED BY

LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sreekariyam, Thiruvananthapuram - 17

PLANNING MEETING- 1

DATE: 02/11/2018

Time: 2.30pm-3.30pm

The PRA to be conducted from 25th Nov to 30th Nov 2018 were announced by the faculties to the Professional Social Work Trainees. Ms. Francina P.X and Fr. Saji S.J announced that the PRA would be conducted in Wayanad, TUDI. The functional committees were decided as follows:

- ❖ General coordinators: Bincy Babu and Elna Joseph
- ❖ Finance committee: Anjali T.A, Mathewskutty Sunny, Annie Bose and Sandra George
- ❖ Food committee: P.J Nandita and Brilliant Maria Anto
- ❖ Documentation committee: Sruthy.V, Anju Anna Gheevarghees, Abhilash K Sebastian,
  - o Najima T.R, Christansia Das
- ❖ Travel Committee: Ashiely S James, Sajin. S and Archana Louis
- ❖ Accommodation committee: Treesa Varghese, Jenin Koshy, Gouthaami R.S,
  - o Sunitha Kumari
- ❖ Cultural Committee: Meenu Rose Ebi and Ancy Lal

And also decided the five study groups. Transportation committee was given the responsibility of booking the tickets on the basis of student's concession by submitting a request at the college.

The study group were decided as follows

- ❖ Group 1: Abhilash K Sebastian, Archana Louis, Najma T R, Elna Joseph, Sunitha Kumari
- ❖ Group 2: Ancy, Ashley, Gauthami, Nanditha, Tresa
- ❖ Group 3: Anjali T M, Bincy Babu, Jenin Koshy Abraham, Meenu Ebi Rose
- ❖ Group 4: Anju Anna, Brilliant Maria, Mathews Kutty Sunny, Sandra George
- ❖ Group 5: Annie, Christansia Das, Sajin M, Sruthi V

PLANNING MEETING - 2

Date: 23/11/18

Time: 4.30pm- 5.30pm

The second and final meeting for PRA was called by Fr. Saji and Miss Francina at the Sutter hall at 4 30 pm. The fifth group was dissolved and merged to other 4 groups. The new study groups were

- ❖ Group 1: Abhilash K Sebastian, Archana Louis, Najma T R, Elna Joseph, Annie Bose
- ❖ Group 2: Ancy Lal, Ashley James, Gauthaami, P J Nanditha, Tresa Varghese, Sajin M
- ❖ Group 3: Anjali T M, Bincy Babu, Jenin Koshy Abraham, Meenu Ebi Rose, Sruthi V
- ❖ Group 4: Anju Anna, Brilliant Maria, Mathews Kutty Sunny, Sandra George, Sunitha Kumari

Final arrangments and the current progress of various functional committee was discussed and further modification needed area was mentioned. From each committee one member was called to present their part. Fr saji added that the PRA lectures will be taken at tudi itself before the field hours. The meeting was dispersed by 5 30 pm

DATE: 25/12/18

The journey starts at 6 am from Trivandrum in Janashadabdhi express with 19 students along with Fr Saji. Ms Francina and the rest 3 students joined the team from kollam and alapuzha station.

The whole day was spend for travelling and thr team reached TUDI by 8 30pm.

Day 1

Date: 26/11/18

<h3 style="text-align:center">ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN DETAIL</h3>

The first day in TUDI began at 7 am with the Yoga session handled by Fr. Saji Joseph SJ. Then the students had a visit to Fr. E J Thomas, the former Principal, Loyola College of Social Sciences. At 8am the students had a very delicious breakfast at the common dining space. Then the group rejoined at TUDI Kalakendra for the discussion of PRA principles, tools and techniques in their respective study groups. Mr Nitheesh, the alumni of Loyola College of Social Sciences joined the group for its ventures. At 10 am Fr. Baby, the Director of TUDI gave a brief introduction about TUDI and its major areas of work.

After a twenty minutes break Fr. Saji gave a short lecturing on the important aspects of PRA such as Resource Mapping, Social Mapping and Transect walk. For getting familiarized with PRA, a mock PRA was organized in which the group 1 members were the facilitators and the rest were the natives. The focused area was TUDI and the whole group had a short visit around the agency. After the mock PRA the groups shared their challenges and gave feedbacks regarding their experiences while conducting the PRA.

After the lunch, the four study groups were assigned with four different villages and by 2: 45 pm, they left off.

By 7 pm almost all groups had successfully completed the PRA and returned back. Followed by the dinner there was an evaluation session led by Fr. Saji and Ms. Francina. By 10 am the session had come to an end and the study groups were left to carry out works regarding the next day's presentation and documentation.

Day 2

Date: 27/11/2018

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN DETAIL

The second day in TUDI began at 7 am with the exercise session handled by Fr. Saji. At 8 am the students had a healthy breakfast. The presentations were scheduled at 9 am. The study group were presented their charts on social mapping, resource map and transit walk. The trainees and faculties asked questions about the presentation.

After the 15 minutes break Fr. Saji gave a short lecture about six PRA tools they are Mobility Map, Service Map, Trend Analysis, Daily Activity Schedule, Time Line and Seasonal. After the session the students discussed in their study group.

After the lunch, the four study group went to assigned fields.

By 8 pm the students and faculties had the dinner there was an evaluation session led by Fr. Saji and Ms. Francina. By 9.30 pm the study groups were left to carryout works regarding the next day's presentation and documentation.

Day 3

Date: 28/11/2018

<div align="center">

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN DETAIL

</div>

The third day in TUDI began at 7.15am with the exercise session handled by Fr. Saji. At 8am the students had a breakfast. The presentation were scheduled at 9am. The study groups were presented their charts and major observation. After each presentation the students asked the doubts related to the presentations.

After the break Fr. Saji gave a brief lecture about the five PRA tools they are, Problem tree analysis, Venn diagram, Well-being, Impact diagram and SWOT analysis. Compare to other PRA tools these five tools are very complicated but it is very useful for understanding the depth of the society.

After the lunch the trainees went to the field. The trainees presented two street play in front of Sarvodaya school students. It creates a ray of light among the students about the pathetic situation of addiction in children and child rights.

By 8 pm the students and faculties had the dinner and also have an evaluation about the day activities led by Fr. Saji and Ms. Francina. By 9.30 pm the study groups were left to carry out works regarding he next day's presentation and documentation.

Day 4

Date: 29/11/2018

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN DETAIL

Early morning the students and faculties went to kurumbalakotta as part of recreation. It was a different experience for each ones. It creates a platform to explore the beauty of nature. After the visit the trainees and faculties returned to TUDI. After the breakfast, the trainees presented the charts and their observation related to field experience.

After the lunch the trainees prepared the group wise report. At 6.30pm the cultural event began and Fr. Baby's birthday was also celebrated along with it. The trainee Elna Joseph delivered birthday wish and vote of thanks.

After the dinner the trainees along with faculty members had an evaluation with the managing director of TUDi Fr. Baby. The trainees shared their overall experiences and observations on the tribal settlement.

Day 5

Date: 30/11/2018

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN DETAIL

The final evaluation meeting was conducted at one of the trainee's house at Viathiri. The trainees reached Elna's house by 5.30 am. By 9.30 am the students assembled for the overall evaluation. The trainees evaluated the overall program on the basis of planning, execution of plan, challenges faced, and functioning of committees.

The trainees expressed their opinions, major observation and suggestions about the activities. Most of trainees mentioned about punctuality yet have to be improved which was a major drawback of the whole group and said about the planning was not properly done.

The trainees mentioned about the finance committee duties they didn't have a clear picture about the overall expenses. The trainee have strong suggestion that is as the theory portion were teach before the field hours, it's students only less hours for field time.

The major suggestion contributed by the trainees are, food committee and travelling committee should have meet with finance committee atleast once to discuss the current status of the expenses. All committee members should equally take part in their assigned duty rather making one to take up the whole burden. Considering the climate factor, PRA should have scheduled early as the sudden change to cold weather it had seriously addressed the health issues of the students. More than making the TUDI as the PRA intervention area, the TUDI and its tribal villages can be preferred to a live in exposure site as there is lot more to be explored.

PRA theory class taken it early, study groups can sit together and discussed or conduct a "mock PRA" within the study groups its self. So it will help to get a better understanding of the subject before entering into the field. As the time is main constrain to the field work, it will be better if the students should be pre occupied with atleast something about the community they have to work with. Street play was very well organized and it could have impacted.

EXPENSE

Total amount collected	58000/-
Total expenses	51934/-
Travel expenses	15972/-
Food	6442/-
Accommodation	28000/-
Other expenses	720/-
Balance amount	6066/-

<div align="center">

**Group I**

Tribal settlement at Chalakkara

</div>

Group members

1. Archana Louis
2. Najima T. R
3. Annie Bose
4. Christansia Das
5. Elna Joseph
6. Abhilash K. Sebastian

Introduction

The study group 1 was assigned to go to Chalakkara Colony to conduct P.R.A. The Chalakkara colony is a part of Kaipattukunnu ward of Panamaram Panchayat. It has 18 houses and belongs to Paniya tribe. There is community head known as Moopan. The people here depend on daily wage works.

1. **Transect walk map**
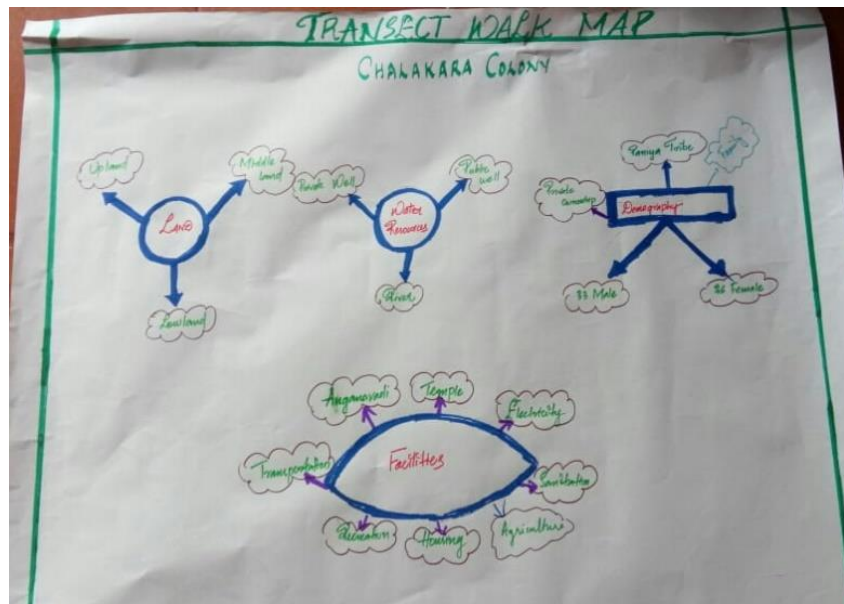
- The social work trainees used four parameters. They are land, water resources, demography and facilities.
- There are 18 houses in the area.
- There are three wells in the area. One being private property and other two being public property.
- There are goat rearing in some houses.
- There is a cooking place outside the house addition to the one inside the house.
- The firewood is collected from a nearby plantation.
- There is no gas connection at any house instead only firewood method is used for cooking.
- More than 90% of the inhabitants are addicted to arecanut chewing. The arecanut chewing is at its peak that, they use these shells for cooking.
- Half the road is concrete road and half the road is mud road.
- The houses are concrete houses.

2. Social mapping
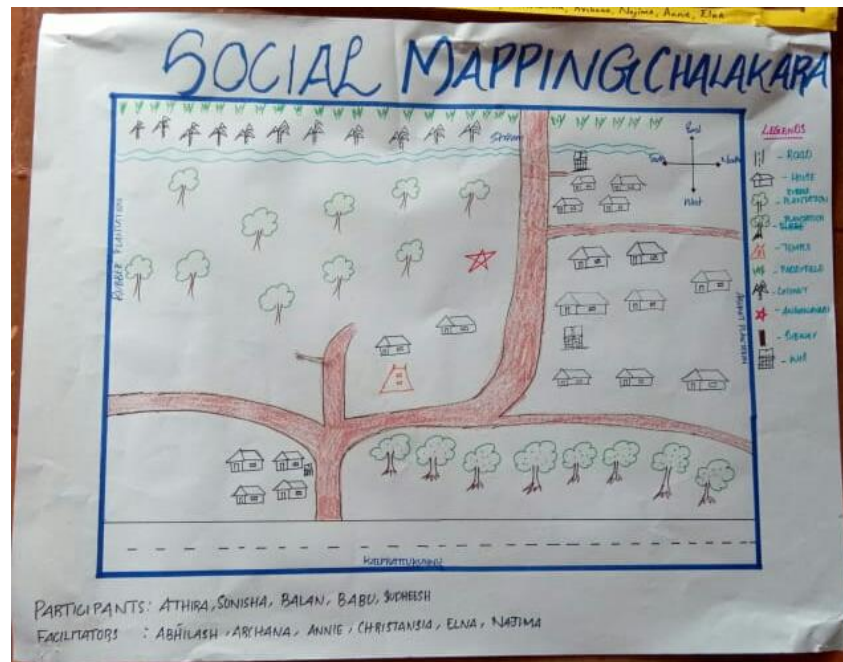
- The trainees apply the tool to identify various natural and manmade resources, especially manmade resources.
- It helps to get overall idea about the community. That means the spatial dimensions of people's realities.
- The habitation patterns and the nature of housing, social infrastructure, roads, schools, drinking water facilities etc.
- The participants used various legends with the help of facilitators.
- There were around 19 participants.
- During the mapping they were able to say that the four borders with the help of four directions (east, west, south, and north).
- Through this Social Mapping trainees could understand the various things which are directly or indirectly connected with community members like a detailed map.
- Also trainees could understand their major occupation, lifestyle, etc.
- Trainee observe that they have all the facilities such as school, Anganwadi, PHC, etc. but they were not accessing these facilities.

- They have low literacy level

- School dropouts are high among them

- After the flood most of them are unemployed and it leads poverty and malnourishment.

- They have poor eye contact and poor personal hygiene

- Most of them are feared of outsiders and more inferior

- They were maintained poor social cooperation between the community members.

3. Resource map
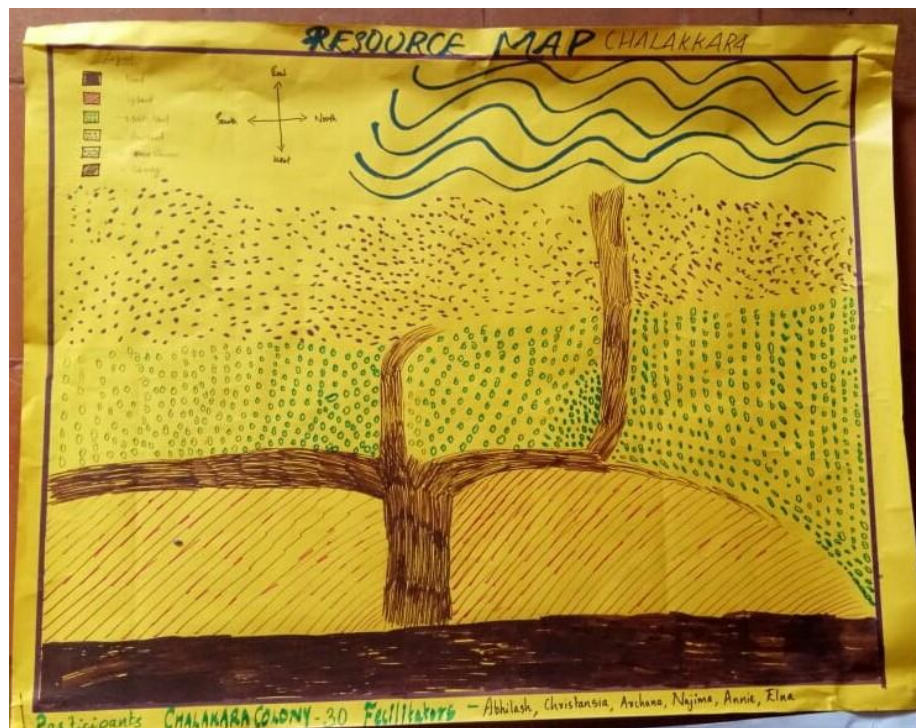
- The social work trainees applied the resource map for understanding the geographical structure of community.

- The trainees identified three types of land. They are up land, middle land and low land.
- There are two types of soil. They are laterite soil and loamy soil.
- Laterite soil is suitable for rubber, coffee, areca nut, and pepper plantation.
- Low land is used for paddy cultivation.
- Stream is the only one natural resource which is used for bathing and washing.
- Community is very safe to live.

4. **Mobility map**

- The trainees used the mobility map to explore the movement pattern of people of the Chalakkara settlement.
- They frequently visit Panamaram and kalpatta for the meeting their needs.
- The farthest place they travel is to Sabarimala.
- Comparing to men, women has less mobility.
- For the employment purpose they travel to Coorge and H.D Kotta which is 120 km away.
- The men preferential places are Panamaram, Nettiyadi and kalpatta.
- Women move around to participate MGNEREGA and hospital purposes.

5. **Service and Opportunity**
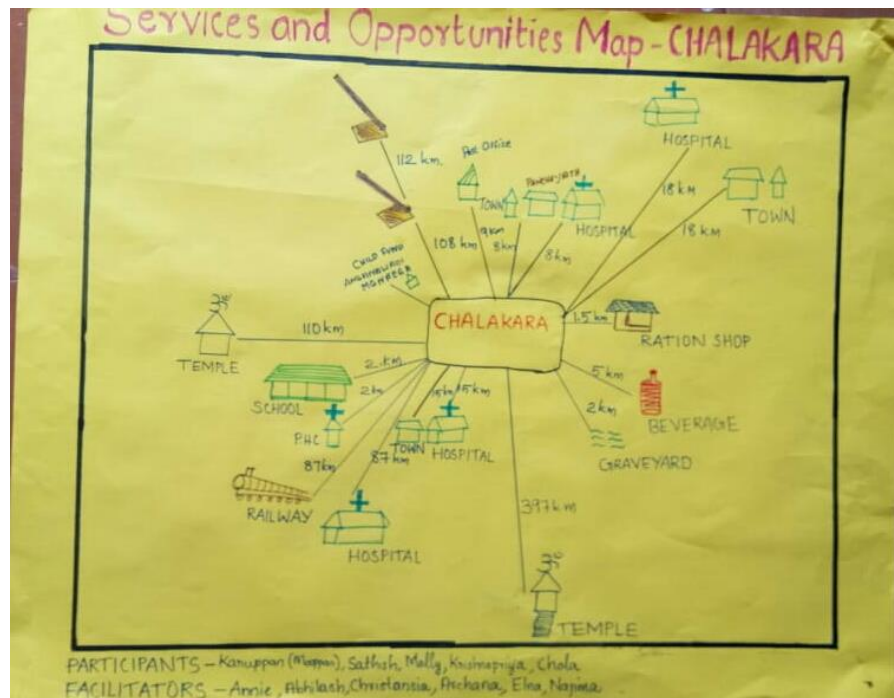
- The services and opportunity map portrait the accessibility of different services and opportunities available for the Chalakkara people.
- The settlement has accessibility of all need services. eg: schools, hospital, ration shop, job opportunities etc.

  Comparing to women, men use more services and opportunities. .
- The settlement people were very introvert and they didn't access the available service system.

7. Timeline
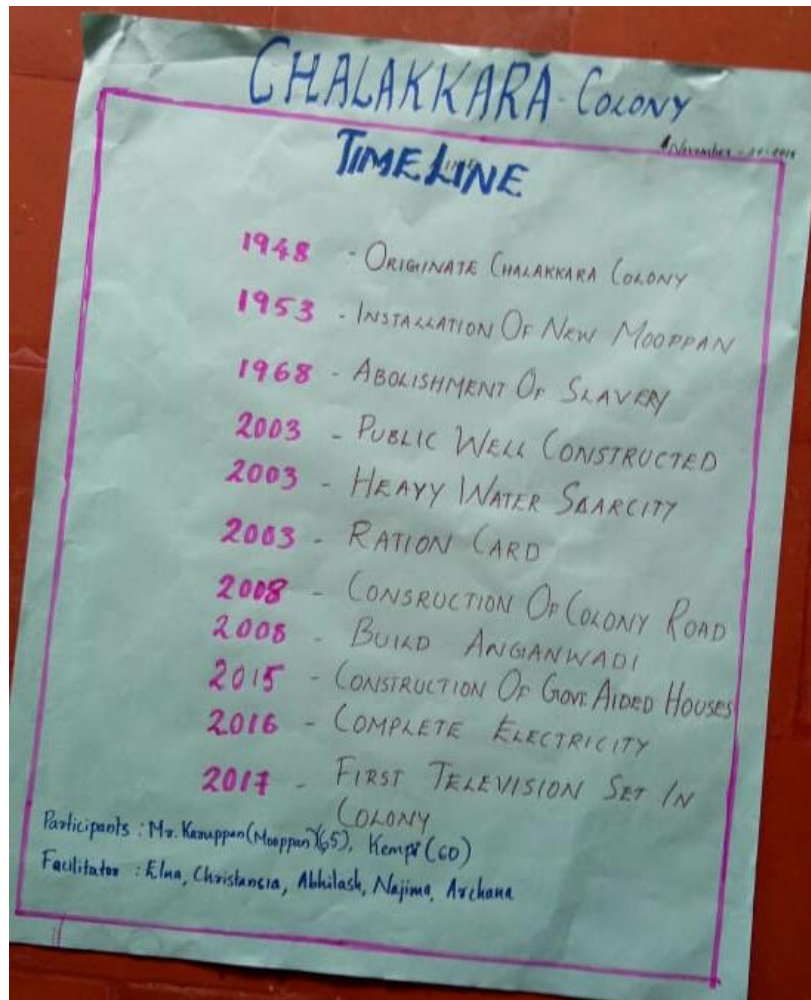
- Time line tool is related with the time related with time related methods.
- It provides an aggregate of the various landmark events as perceived by the community members.
- Through this PRA tool trainees could understand the temporal dimensions of the Chalakkara colony from a historical perspective.
- It is based on a chronological order.
- Trainees approached three elder people in the colony that is Mr. Karuppan (Mooppan),Kemby.

- They were not able to recall the exact year of their major milestones. They only said the approximate years.

8. Seasonal diagram

- The seasonal diagram helps to understand the trend of livelihood, credit, consumption pattern, food security etc. have changed across seasons over the years.
- The social work trainees used five parameters i.e employment, clothing pattern, seasonal festivals, expense and games
- They were not able to co-operate for the implementation of tool as they didn't know the names of months or proper seasons.
- The employment irregularity during monsoon creates idleness among them.

## 4. Trend analysis

TREND ANALYSIS ;CHALAKARA

- The trend analysis helps to understand the social work trainee the community how they perceive changes over time in various aspects.
- The parameters which we used, Water, Education, Occupation, Language, Dress, Addictions, and Houses etc...
- Though there are changes happening through the ages, the pace of development is very slow.
- They are not very open to development.
- They are hostile to outsiders.
- There is no major change in language.
- The beetle leaf chewing addiction has been passed on from generations and new trend of alcohol addiction has come up.

5. daily activity schedule

- The daily activity schedule helps to understand the daily functioning of the community.
- The trainees were able to understand that women are involved in household activities as well as MGNREGA. Therefore they are more responsible than men.
- The children are not interested to study when they come back from school. During the implementation of tool it was understood that the children are engaged in games and watching TV once they come back from school.

6. Cause Effect diagram
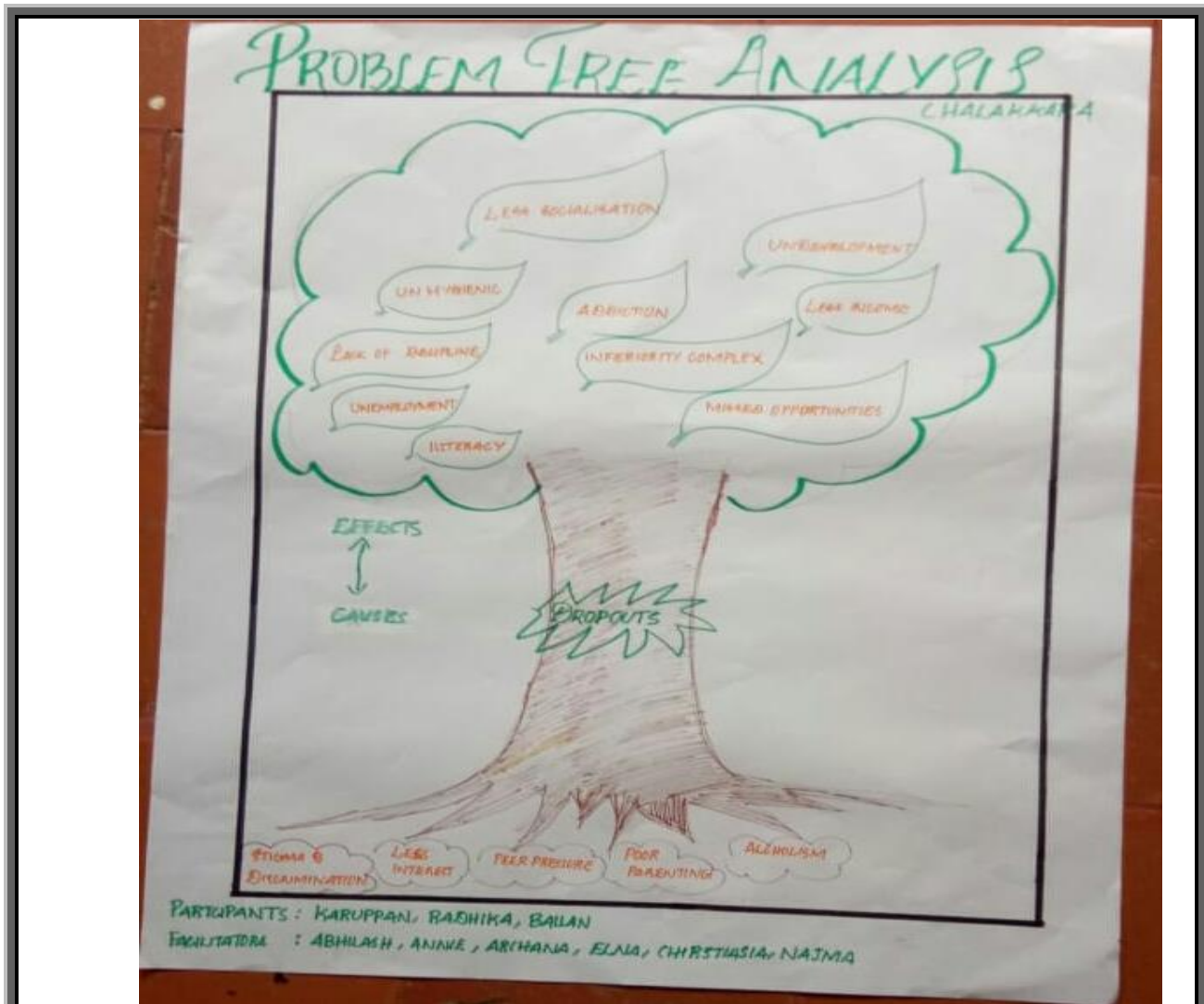
- The cause effect diagram has been used as a tool to understand the major problem and its causes and effects in the community.
- The trainees identified "drop outs" as major problem of the community.
- The trainees critically evaluated the opinions and gathered information through interaction and thus understood the depth of the problem.
- The major causes for drop outs are stigma and discrimination, less interest, peer pressure, poor parenting and lack of aspiration.
- The trainees found it difficult to gather information from the community as majority of the community members are either drop outs or lacks formal education.

- The irresponsibility of parents is an evident reason for children not going to school.
- The children find it difficult to follow the education system as they only know tribal language (Paniya).
- The children also face exclusion at schools which results in their lack of interest in attending school.

7. Impact diagram
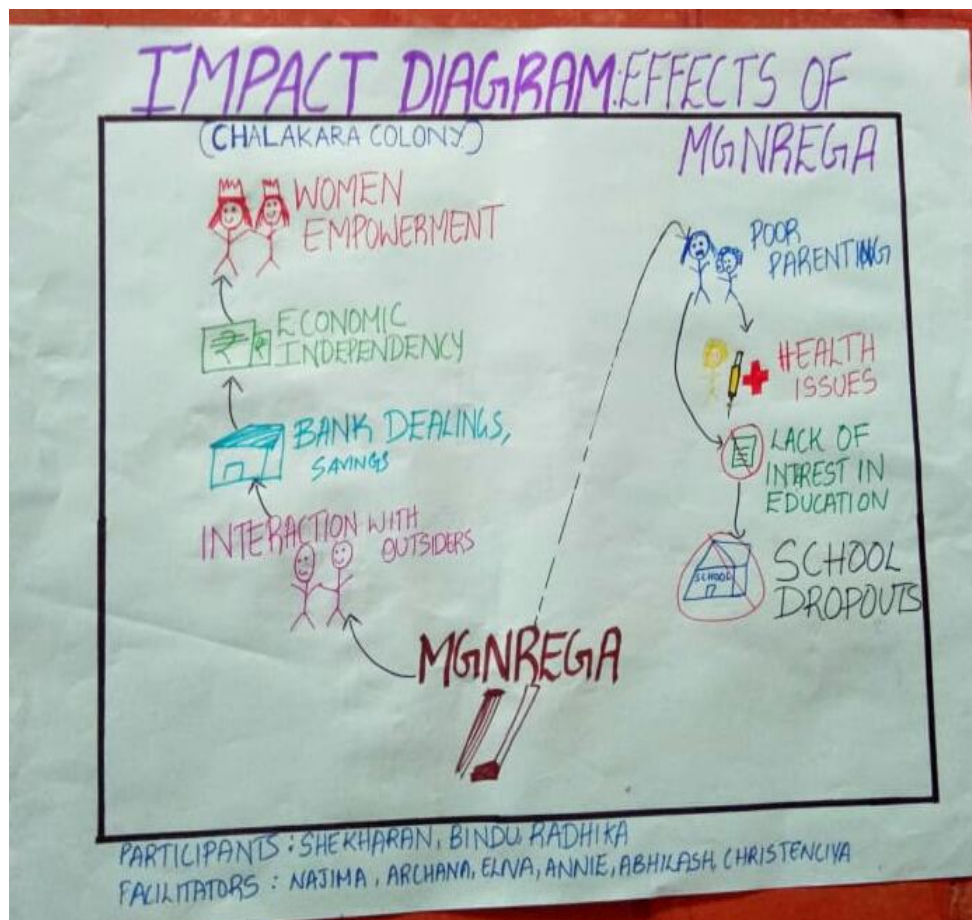
- The trainees used these tool to understand how the govt intervention for more employment opportunities (MGNREGA) has affected the lives of people in Chalakkara Colony.
- MGNREGA has helped the women to improve their social interaction.

- The women has learnt banking.
- MGNREGA slowly leads to women empowerment.

8. Wellbeing ranking

WELL-BEING RANKING CHALAKKARA

HOUSEHOLDS	FOOD	WATER	SHELTER	APPLIANCES	SANITATION	SAVINGS	EMPLOYMENT	EDUCATION	HEALTH	RANKING
VASANTHA	✓	WELL	✓	✓ TV	✓	✓	SEASONAL MGNREGA	PARENTS X CHILDREN ✓	✓	II nd
KARUTHA	✓	✓	✓	✓ TV	✓	✓	SEASONAL MGNREGA	PARTIAL X	✓	III rd
SANTHA	✓	✓	✓	✓ TV	✓	✓	SEASONAL MGNREGA	PARENTS X CHILDREN	✓	II nd
KARUPPAN	✓	✓	✓	✓ CHAIR	✓	✓	✓	X PARTIAL CHILDREN X	✓	IV th
SHEKARAN	✓	✓	✓	✓ TV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	I st
RATHIKA	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	V th

Participants : Vasantha, Karutha, Santha, Karuppan, Shekaran, Rathika
Facilitators : ABHILASH, ANNIE, ARCHANA, CHRISTANSIA, ELNA, NAJIMA

- The social work trainees understand the wellbeing ranking of the tribal community to identify and classify the households based on the parameters: food, water, shelter, appliances, sanitation, savings, employment, education and health.
- Through that the trainees have understood there are differences in their possessions, education, family status, infrastructure etc.
- They follow concept of "minimalism".

9. Venn diagram

Venn Diagram of Institutions — Chalakkara

- To study the institutional relationship within the community and also how they are inter-related with each other.
- Through this, the trainees could understand community member's perceptions about local institutions, individuals, programs etc.
- Through the trainees understood that the various institutions plays a vital role in developmental activities.

- The major institutions in Chalakkara colony are Moopan, Tribal promoter, Anganavady, panchayat, school etc.
- The trainees also observed that even if they have enough facilities for their upliftment they do not access these facilities.

10. SWOT analysis

- Through the SWOT analysis trainees learned about the strength, weakness, opportunities and strength of the Chalakkara tribal settlement.
- The strength of the settlement is that all the basic services like anganawadi, school, hospital, panchayath, public distribution service, textiles and market are easily available and accessible to them.
- Lack of hygiene, illiteracy, poor parenting, inferiority, poor leadership are their weaknesses
- MGNREGA, nearby schools, Child Fund Projects, TUDI, Bank, transportation facilities, government schemes, employment opportunities etc.

- School drop outs, exploitation by the rich people, beverage outlet at Nettyadi, peer pressure, Non participatory developmental projects are the major threats.

- One of the main observations is that the education system and the places of education are less tribal friendly. The mother tongue of the Paniya tribe is the Paniya language and both Malayalam and English are equally foreign to them. The discrimination they face at the schools is very high. That is why there are lots of drop outs.

- Most of the children go for labour during November and December which th season for Coffee and tea. And during the month of April and may they have no jobs and that time is given as vacation. So a proper understanding of the beneficiaries and their lifestyle id=s needed when making supportive schemes for them.

- Most of the welfare activities don't reach to the tribals. Agents or powerful tribes like Kurichiya absorbs almost all the welfare activaties to their tribe.

- Paniya people have no land.

- They are daily wage workers.

- They have a bonded psyche. They were slaves for almost 450 years and that psyche is still active in them and so they are afraid of strangers and outsiders.

- Only trained insiders can make positive change among them.

  Problems

  - Illiteracy: Most of the people have only elementary education

  - Drop outs: People consider schools as a place for getting food. Many of them don't go to school. they go for labour from early childhood onwards.

  - Poor parenting: Parents are not educated. They are least worried about the children. They don't guide or correct their children.

  - Poor personal hygiene: They lack sense of hygiene.

  - Alcoholism: They take alcohol and other substances.

  - Lack of unity: They are having no unity among themselves. All are worried about his/her own problems only.

  - Betel leaf chewing: Even children below the age of 10 chew betel leaves, some of them consider chewing Betel leaf as part of their culture.

- No historical sense: When we enquire about their past and important /landmarks they were unable to say about it.
- No orientation: They don't have any orientation about time and space.
- Lack of cleanliness: The surroundings and the living places are kept very untidy.
- Exploitation by landlords: They are exploited by the landlords by giving fewer amounts of daily wages, Alcohol instead of Wage etc. Even the documents of their land are kept by the landlords.
- Lack of futuristic planning: People are less ambitious. They don't save anything.
- Lack of family planning: In most of the houses we see more than three children for each household and they don't look after them well.
- Early marriage: The marriages of the girls are done in an early age.
- Lack of discipline among children: The children develop addictions to alcohol, Betel leaf at an early age. They are regularly irregular to the schools.
- Malnutrition: Their food includes Rice and Leaves of some plants mainly. Many of the children are anemic.
- Poor leadership: There is a Moopan for the settlement who is supposed to be the leader of the tribal settlement there. He himself is uneducated and illiterate and lacks real leadership qualities.

Solutions

- Capacity building through awareness classes on hygiene, health, ST schemes and importance of education.
- Elementary education should be given by an insider in Paniya language and later stage they can be given education in Malayalam.
- Advanced technological skills can be taught to them as part of education, like using machines for climbing trees, driving, use of wood cutting machines, weed cutting machines, computer etc.
- Intervention should be participatory.
- Forming SHG's.

- Environment modification through resource mobilization and management
- Bottom to top approach from the part of the government is feasible
- tribal-friendly education system
- skill development programs for the youth
- vocational training
- improving and promoting livestock management
- Proper implementation of the government schemes for the tribal people.
- A need-based right-based approach.
- Committed tribal promoting officers
- Continuous monitoring and follow up is needed.
- Development shall not destroy the rich culture and tradition of the tribal people.
- identify informal leaders
- Kinesthetic means can be used for educating them.
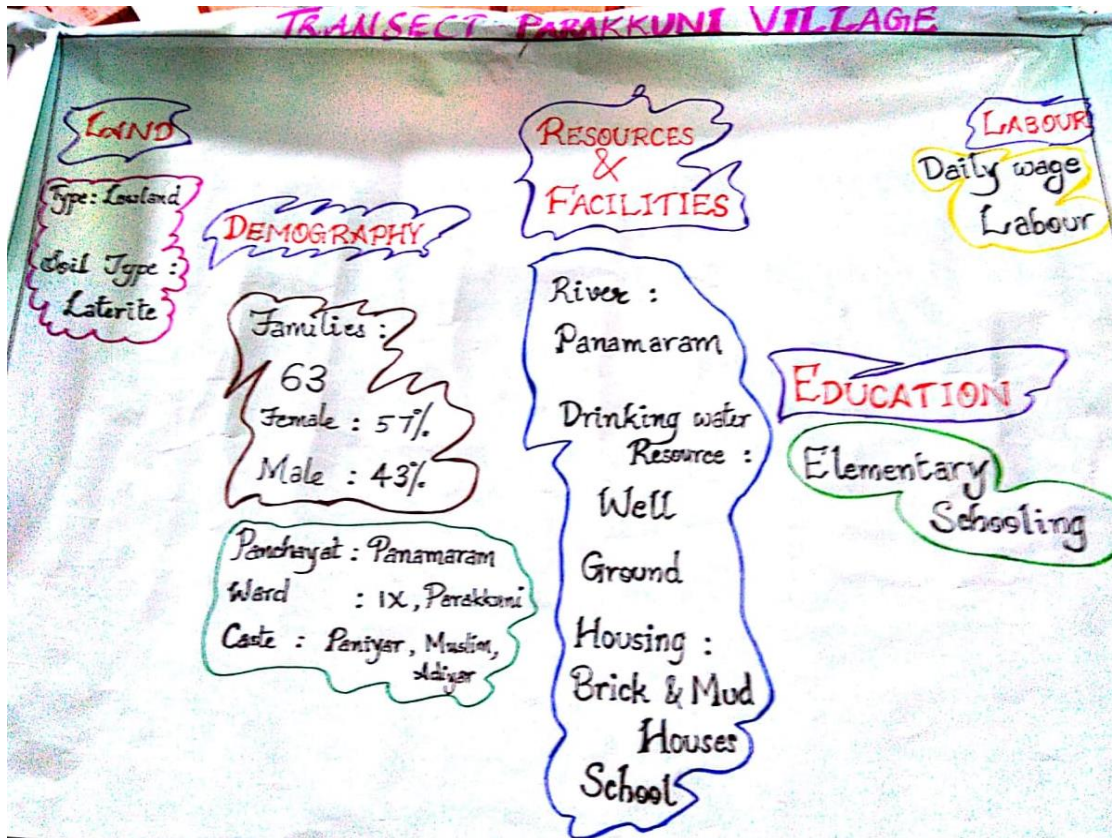- Promote their traditional skills.

GROUP 2

PARAKKUNI VILLAGE

Wayanad of Kerala, geographically situated in the Western Ghats is the district known to be residence to the largest Paniya tribal population. The Social work trainees from Loyola College of Social Sciences were led to practice Participatory Rural Appraisal tools in the Panamaram Panchayat, amongst the Paniya tribal community. The task had been host by social work organisation TUDI (Tribal Upliftment for Developmental Initiatives), near Eachome, Wayanad. Group No. 4 of 6 members visited Ward: No. **9**, **Parakkuni** colony**.**

Facilitators:

1. Anju Anna Geevargheese
2. Ashiely S. James
3. Brilliant Maria Anto
4. Mathewskutty Sunny
5. Sandra George
6. Sunitha Kumari.

Transect Walk

TRANSECT - PARAKKUNI VILLAGE

LAND
Type: Lowland
Soil Type: Laterite

DEMOGRAPHY
Families: 63
Female: 57%
Male: 43%
Panchayat: Panamaram
Ward: IX, Parakkuni
Caste: Paniyar, Muslim, Adiyar

RESOURCES & FACILITIES
River: Panamaram
Drinking water Resource: Well
Ground
Housing: Brick & Mud
Houses
School

LABOUR
Daily wage Labour

EDUCATION
Elementary Schooling

The team conducted a transect walk through the community to explore the spacial dimensions of the people's reality in the village. It provides a cross-sectional presentation of the different agro-ecological zones and their comparison against certain parameters including Topography, land-type, land usage, ownership, access, soil type, soil fertility, vegetation, crops, problems, opportunities and solutions.

Observations

- The Population: 63 families consisting of Paniya majority, Kurumbar, Adiyar and Muslims with a Female and child majority.
- Type of land: Low-land with laterite soil.
- Occupation: Daily-wage labour mostly.
- Institutions: **Alternative School** under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* for class 1 to 4, with one teacher for15 students.

- Most homes have sheds it ended as temporary housing, provided by Flood Relief organisations, which are used for storing firewood, drying clothes, cooking, etc.
- A major portion of the population including women and youth has made habit of chewing betel leaf and areca nut.
- North boundary : Road from Panamaram town

  South boundary : Panamaram River (Kabani)

  East boundary : Coconut grove and fields of non-resident land lords

  West boundary : colony extends through other populations.
- Women seldom go out of the house or community. Men go out for work and bring home amenities from the market.
- Children attend school roughly till class X, after which many tend to drop out, especially girls.

Inferences

- The tribal community has their special ways of dressing, preparing food and customs and traditions.
- The people in the community are more dependent on the natural resources but at the same time they have accepted the changes that took place.

Social Mapping
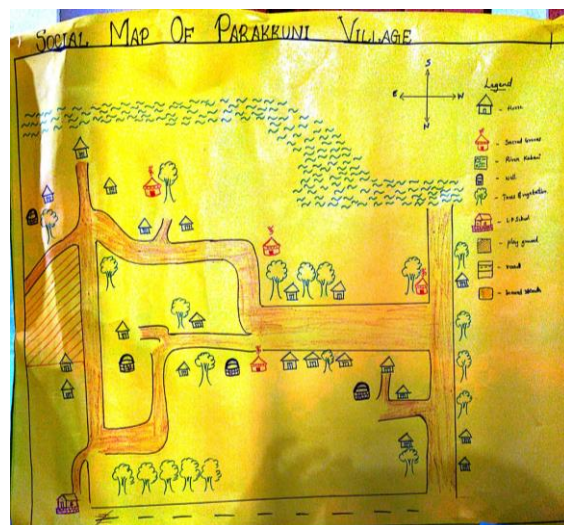
Social map reflects the perceptions of the social dimensions of the reality of the people with a high degree of authenticity.

A team of 15 participated in the Social mapping process. They took active part in drawing the map of their colony with charcoal on the floor, using legends like flowers, fruit shells, stones, leaves and twigs to mark homes, wells(4), sacred groves (3), river, pathways and a primary school.

Flood

The flood that lasted 2 weeks submerging the homes till roof cost the colony their plantain cultivation, and all the electronic appliances. The 3 public toilets were restored with 2 after the flood. All homes that had enough space had been provided sheds of aluminium sheets built into arches. The Electronics department of Don Bosco College had included the village in their Re-electrifying Project as part of Flood relief activities.

Resource Map
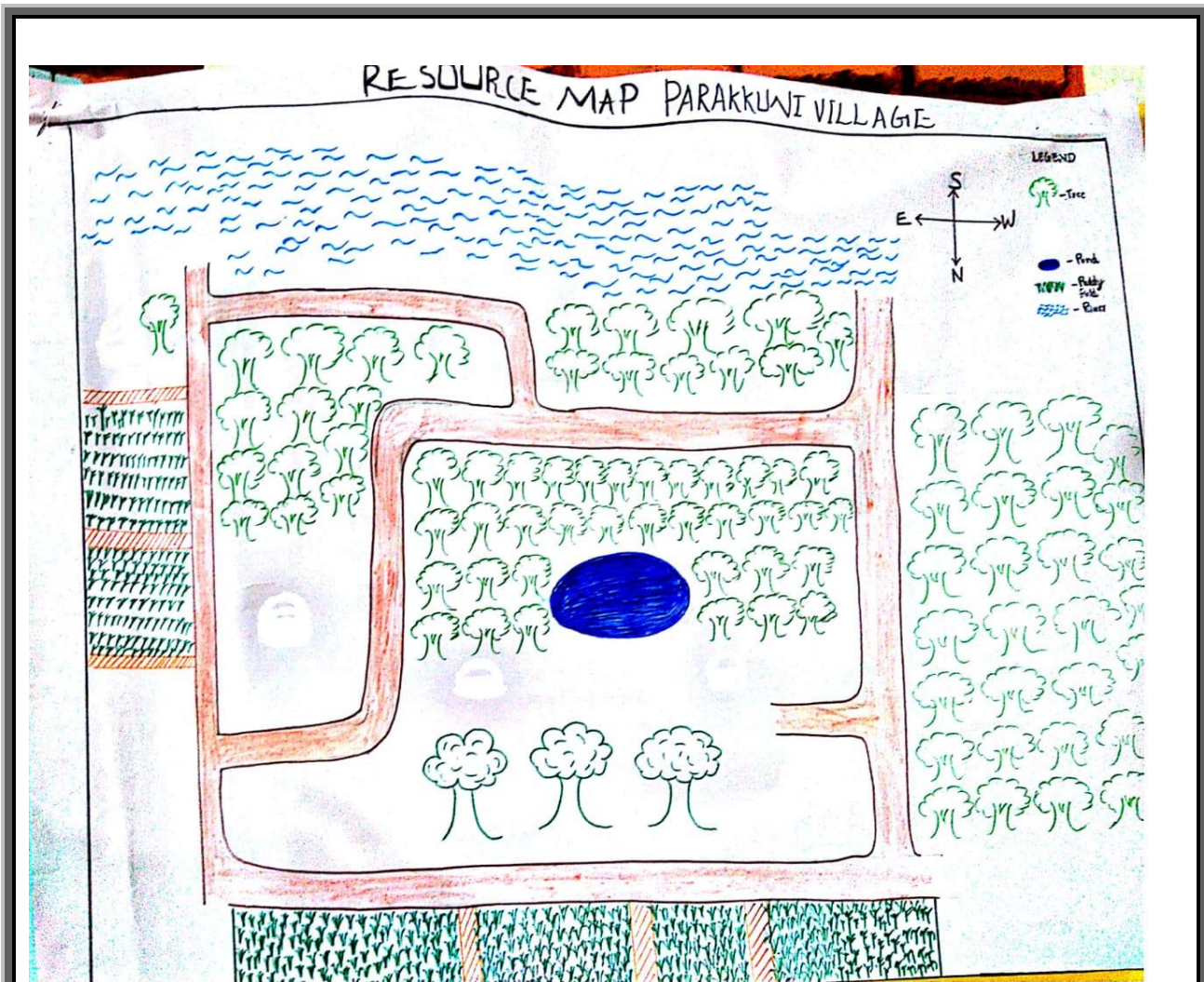
Intended to mark the perception of the people in the community about the natural resources in their area, Natural Resource Mapping was conducted the first day of field visit by the team. The participants marked the map on paper for the facilitators.

Observation & Inference

- ❖ The area has 4 wells, one pond, paddy field, the Panamarom River(tributary of the Kabani-*Kaveri*). The natural resources are abundant in nature but at the same time the river is not clean and it can lead to communicable diseases.
- ❖ The community has rich water resource and can also make use of the abundant rain they receive for clean drinking water.

- ❖ The village is struck by floods every year and recently, they have stopped cultivating paddy in the fields as all their cultivation gets submerged during rains.
- ❖ The villagers do go for fishing but do not utilise the river resource so much.
- ❖ The villagers have enough wells but not all are usable after the floods.

27 November 2018

Mobility Map

A diagram that shows the movement of the community dwellers to various places of requirement, with focus on where people go and for what, showing the frequency of visit and distance.

Observations & Inference

- ❖ The people have access to a lot of services. Being nearer to the town and having transportation facilities, the people have chance for increased mobility than expressed.

- ❖ Men move more than women and children, outside the colony. Women seldom leave their homes.
- ❖ The only areas they focus are the primary and High schools, the market, Parassinikkadavu temple once in a while, Coorg for employment, and the hospital in Panamarom or Medical College at Calicut in cases of severities.
- ❖ The community has better prospectus for growth and development, for movement, etc.
- ❖ Not being a community too strict of gender differences, Parakkuni villagers can definitely benefit by mobilising its women, with just a change of attitude.

Service- Opportunities Map
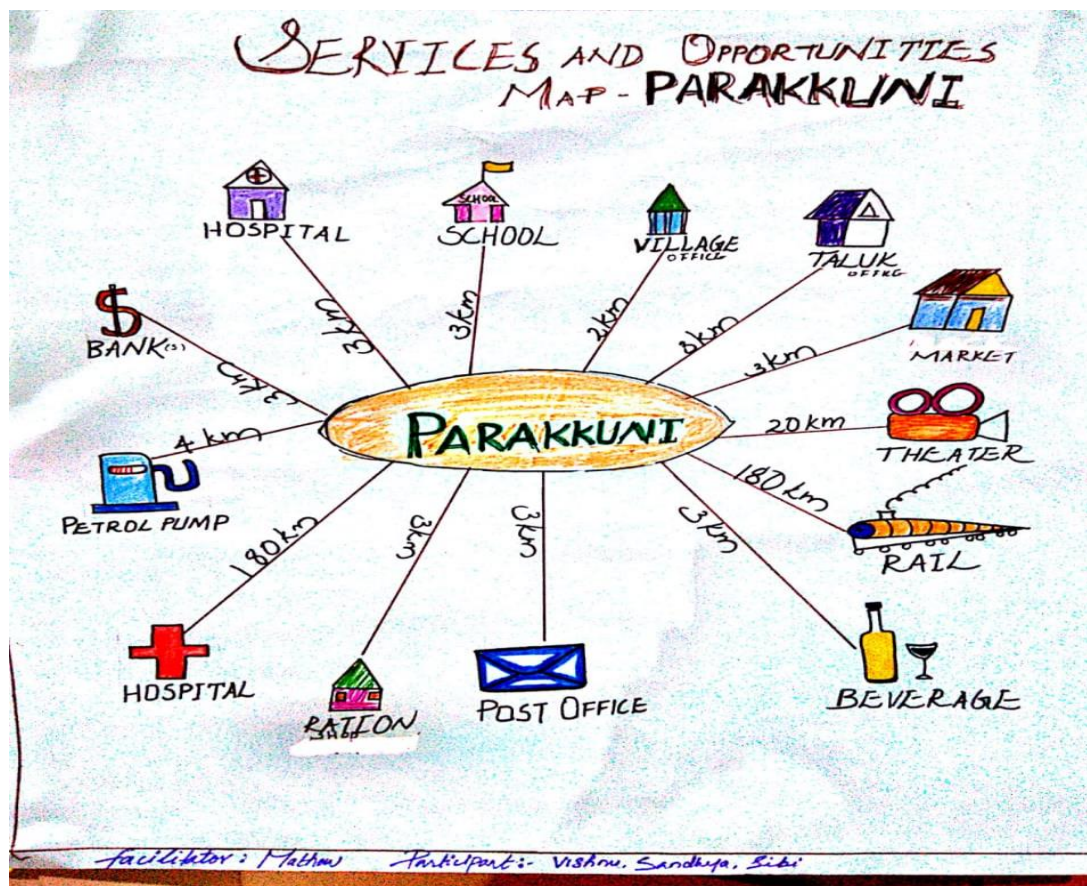
The Service Opportunities Map show the Services the people of the community avail, and the opportunities they have in accessing facilities for their development.

The participants marked visiting bank, school, Village Office, hospital, theatre, railways, Beverages, Post Office, Petrol Pump, Taluk Office.

Observations

- ❖ The people in the community use the service and they are satisfied, but at the same time there is no one who is involved in the government service sector
- ❖ The Parakkuni village is mor exposed to opportunities and accessible of necessary services than the other three communities studied.
- ❖ The major services accessed are The Post office, Village office, Market, Bank, School, etc.
- ❖ The community is observed to make least use of these opportunities. The reason points to the difficulty in finance

Daily Routine Chart

This diagram shows the general daily routine of the community. This helps find their time distribution and allocate their time fruitfully. It's a method used to explore the activities of an individual, group or Community on a daily basis. It is done on the basis of hours and periods of the day, depicts not only the various activities but also the duration of those activities.

Observations

- ❖ Could observe that the people of the community especially men used to wake up early and go for work.
- ❖ Women cook food, wash clothes and take rest in between and starts to cook food for dinner.
- ❖ Girl children use to clean their homes early morning.
- ❖ school going children.. Goes to school and spend tym for studies after returning from school

Inference

The community members were found to spend a lot of time in idleness and the children spending least time in studies.

Seasonal Diagram
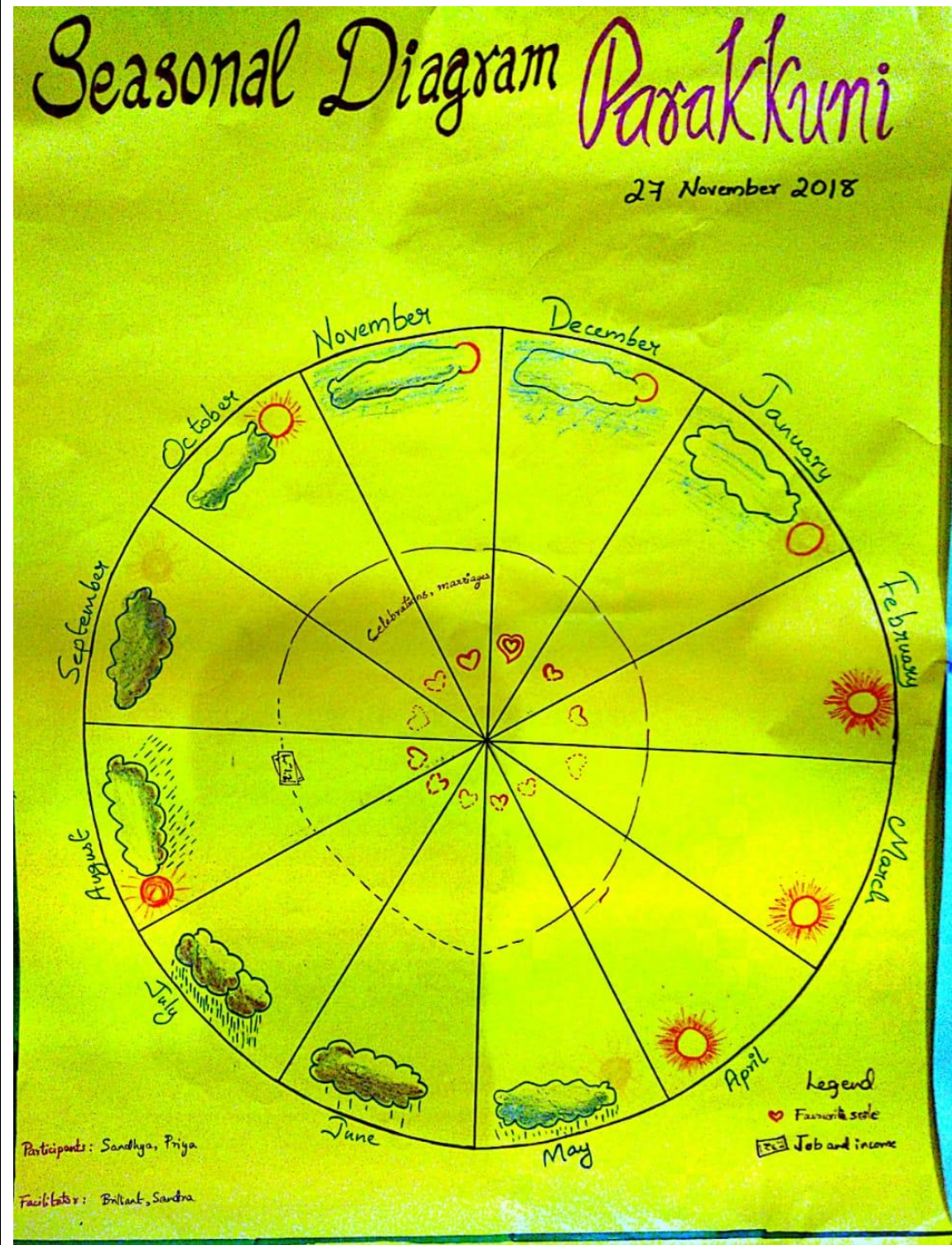
This diagram shows the interdependent seasonal variations in the life of the community, in terms of climate, farming patterns, employment, food habits, diseases, etc.

The seasonal diagram drawn on 27 Nov.2018, indicates the community character on four scales – Climate, celebrations, job and income, and favourite season.

Observations

- ❖ The people like the cold season from November to December, as they call the season of God.
- ❖ These seasons are the season of celebrations.
- ❖ The people don't have regular cycle of diseases or illnesses except that reported succeeding the great flood recently, when the colony inmates returned to clean their place and caught fever.
- ❖ Months of rain mean decreased employment, in turn reduced income.
- ❖ Rainy season extends from May to August.

Trend Analysis Diagram
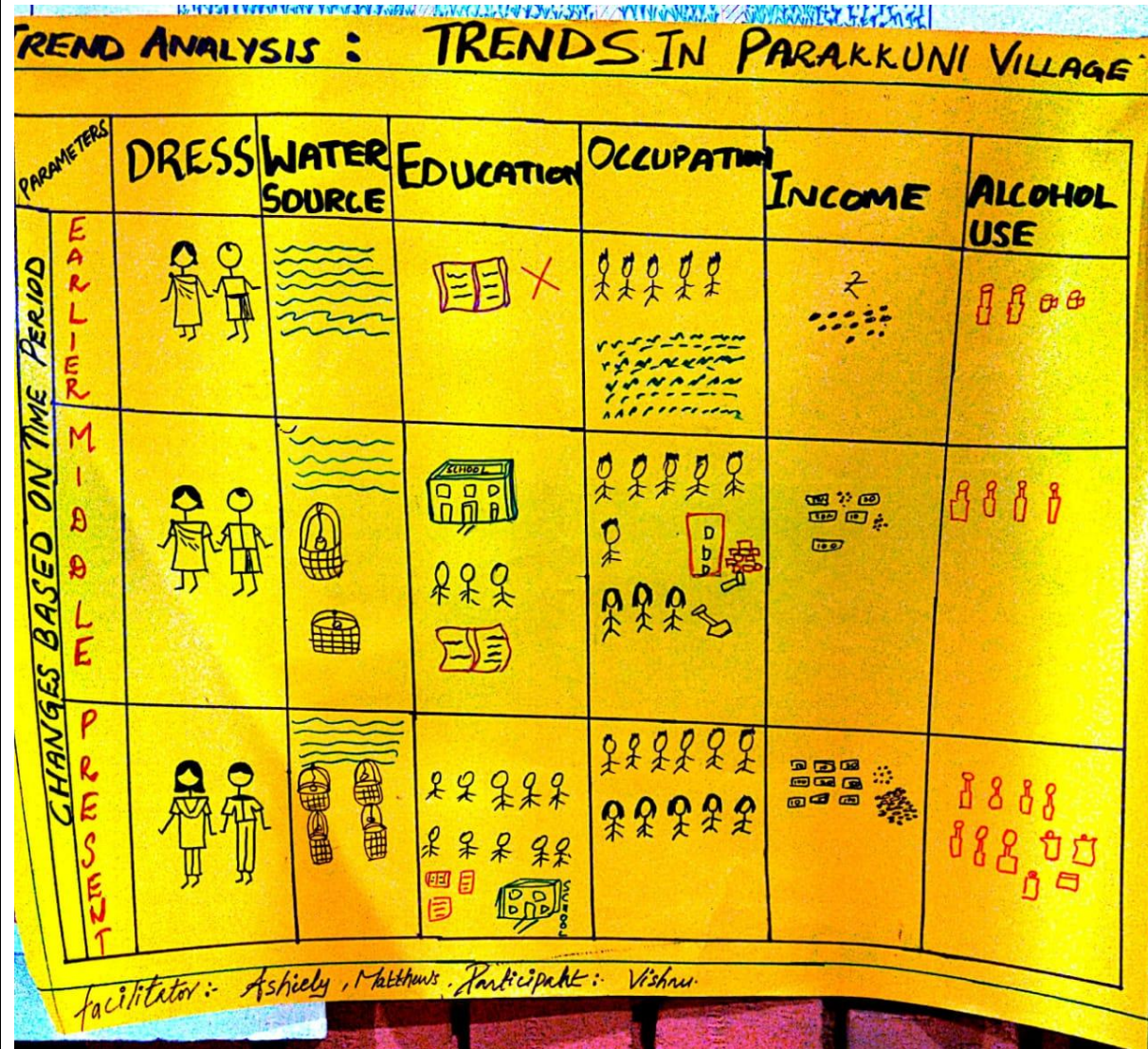
It is used to learn from the community, as to how they perceive changes over time, in various areas of their lives and integrates significant changes in the villagers' profile. The trend analysis is a PRA tool used to explore temporal dimensions with a focus on change. It helps to understand the changes and trends related to certain variables over different span of time. Trends analysis helps to understand increases and decreases in the variables under study over a period of time.

The parameters used were dress, water resource, education, occupation, income, alcohol use. The trend was analyzed on the basis three time periods: earlier, middle, present.

Observations:

- The trainees were able to understand in the earlier times people used to wear traditional dresses "mundukuttu" and "Aratti" and as the years passed by the women in the village started to wear blouse and mundu and the men wore shirt and lunki. Today's generation has accepted the modern dressing pattern and most of them do wear the churidar material, shirt and jeans.

- The trainees could also understand that in the earlier times the education did not had much importance but later the schools came in and they started to send their kids to schools and now every child in the community do go to school and most of the people in the community has passed the elementary schooling.

- The occupation in the earlier times were farming and later on the men moved into the construction work and as the MGNREGA Scheme came in, most of the women started to engage in the daily labor and today most of the men and women in the community have an earning through the daily wage job.

- The villagers used to depend on the river as their water source and now they have 5 wells from which they fetch water for their daily needs.

- In the earlier days the income was very low and slowly it started to increase and now they have a decent rate of income which helped them to increase their standard of living.

- The alcohol use in the earlier times were high, the people in the village used to depend on their traditional drink called "Patta" and now the alcohol consumption is extremely high as it is easily available in the nearby town Panamaram.

- The participants were active and they could really bring out the changes that took place. The trainees could understand that the some of the people do consider Alcoholism as a serious issue in the community.

Time-line
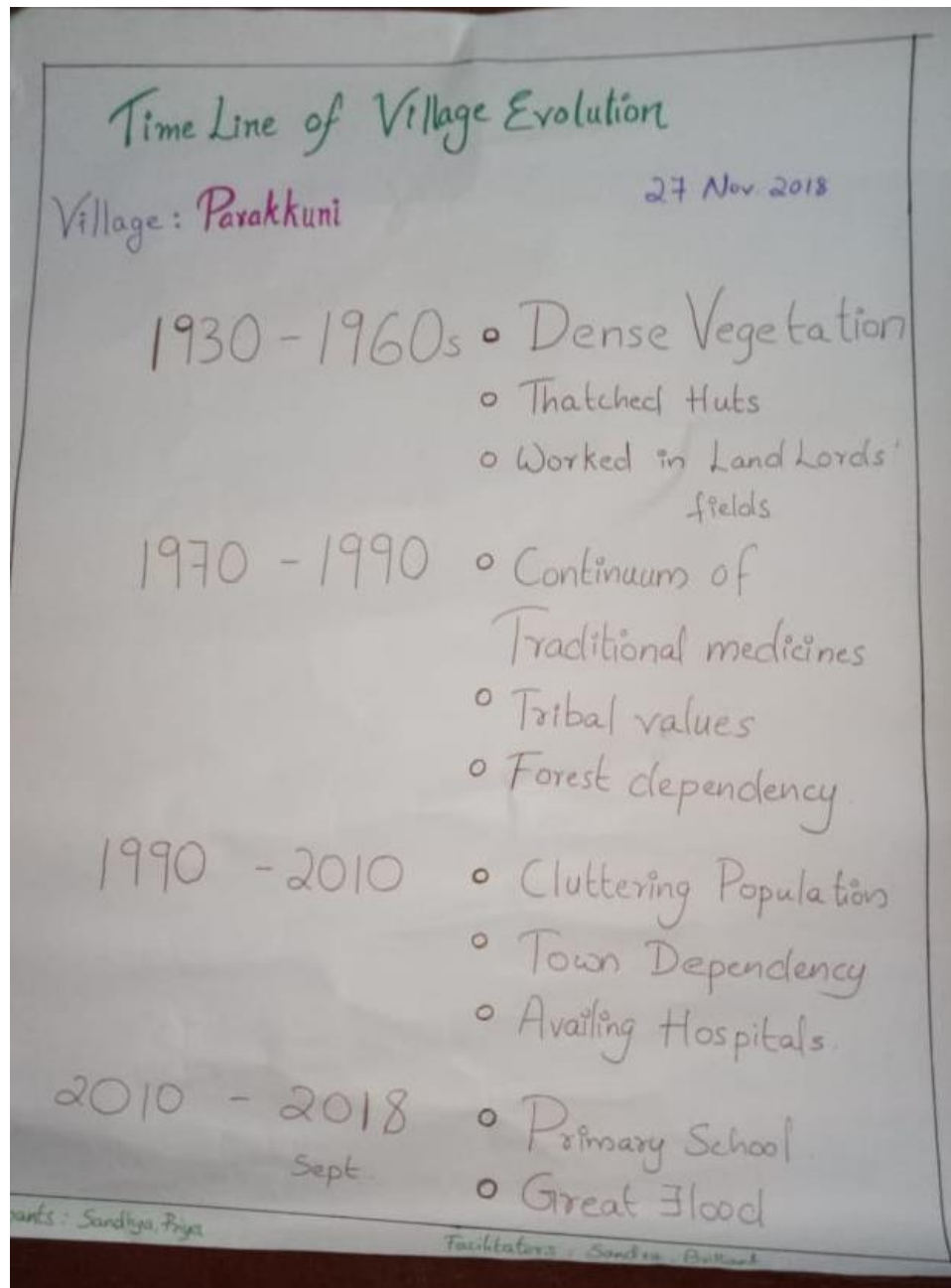
Time-line seeks to describe a general picture of major events as perceived by the community over a period of time. Generally done with elder persons of the community, it seeks to understand the evolution of the community and trace its development.

❖ Dense forest

❖ Use of traditional medicines.

❖ Huts

- ❖ More natural resources

- ❖ Movement of people into the forest and building of houses

- ❖ Deforestation

- ❖ Frequent flood

- ❖ Emergence of hospitals

- ❖ Use of modern medicines

- ❖ Town dependency

- ❖ Primary schools

- ❖ Great flood

Observation and Inference:

The Paniya tribe in the Parakkuni region hasn't expressed many distinguishable milestones in their history. Although it is quite evident that the community is open to changes, with a lot of difference already visible.

28 November 2018

Cause-effect Diagram

Cause Effect Diagram
Parakkuni
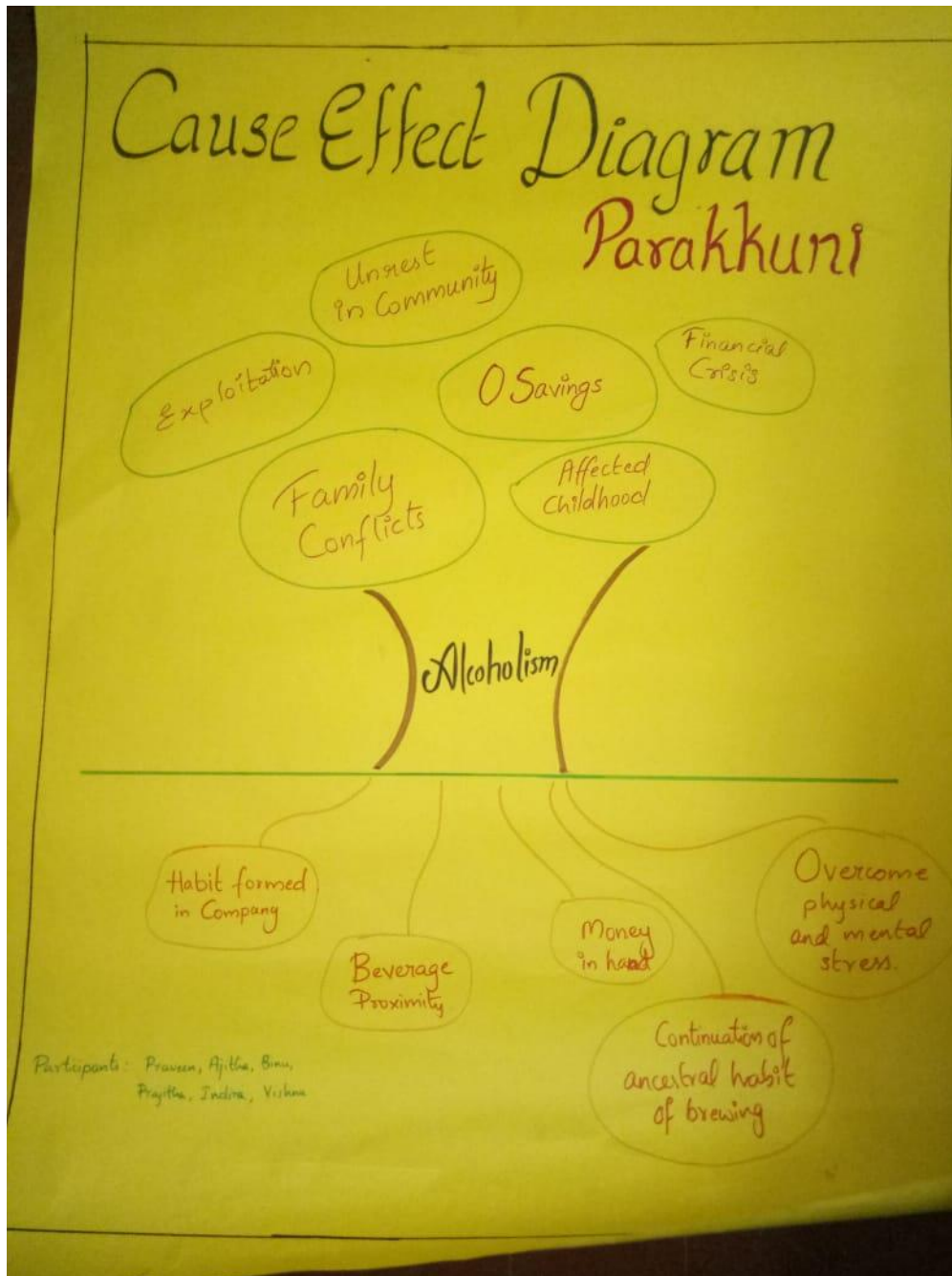
The cause-effect diagram seeks to find causal factors of a phenomenon or problem and the effects thereof. Analysing the major problems in the community in the form of a problem tree helps suggest solutions and formulate interventions to resolve these problems.

The major problem pointed out by a participant in the community was Alcoholism. The reasons for drinking habit was explained to be to relieve mental and physical stress, because they have surplus money when employed and there exists no habit of saving. Alcoholism is a hobby, and

most usually picks up the habit from peer-groups as time-pass. The ancestral habit of brewing and always having seen their elders drunk, is one factor for fixation.

Impact diagram

It is a flow diagram commonly used to depict the impact of an activity, intervention or event. The parameter used to analyze the impact was the MGNREGA Scheme.

Observations :

❖ Through MGNREGA (indicator), generation of income was done which led to both positive and negative impact.

❖ The work scheme helped the women in the community to be more self reliant and they were able to come forward to work along with the men in the community.

❖ The positive impacts are the standard of living was increased and the community began to develop.

❖ The negative impacts are as the men were able to earn they started to spent their money in Alcohol consumption and its really affecting the family relationships.

Inference:

❖ The trainees felt that people should be made aware about the health issues and other problems that can be caused by consumption of alcohol.

Well-being Ranking Method

The well being ranking is the PRA tool which helps in understanding the standard of living of people in the community. The tool is being analyzed on the basis of different parameters like Household, Employment, Type of House, Land Ownership, Health, Education, Food, Water Facility, Toilet Sanitation and Appliances. There were five participants.

Observations:

The trainees were able to understand that people were bit confused about the process but they were cooperative.

- ❖ The household which were comparatively established in all the parameters was ranked as the first one in the well being ranking tool.
- ❖ Most of them have their own houses but the land does not belong to them and their stability at that place is at risk.

❖ Some of the women in the community does not have job and they find it difficult to take care of the family.

Inference:

❖ The trainees understood that the people in the community mostly depend on daily wage for their earnings and it's really hard for them to survive when they don't have job.

❖ The trainees understood that some of the families lost their appliances in the flood and they are in need of it.

Venn Diagram

VENN DIAGRAM OF PARAKKUNI
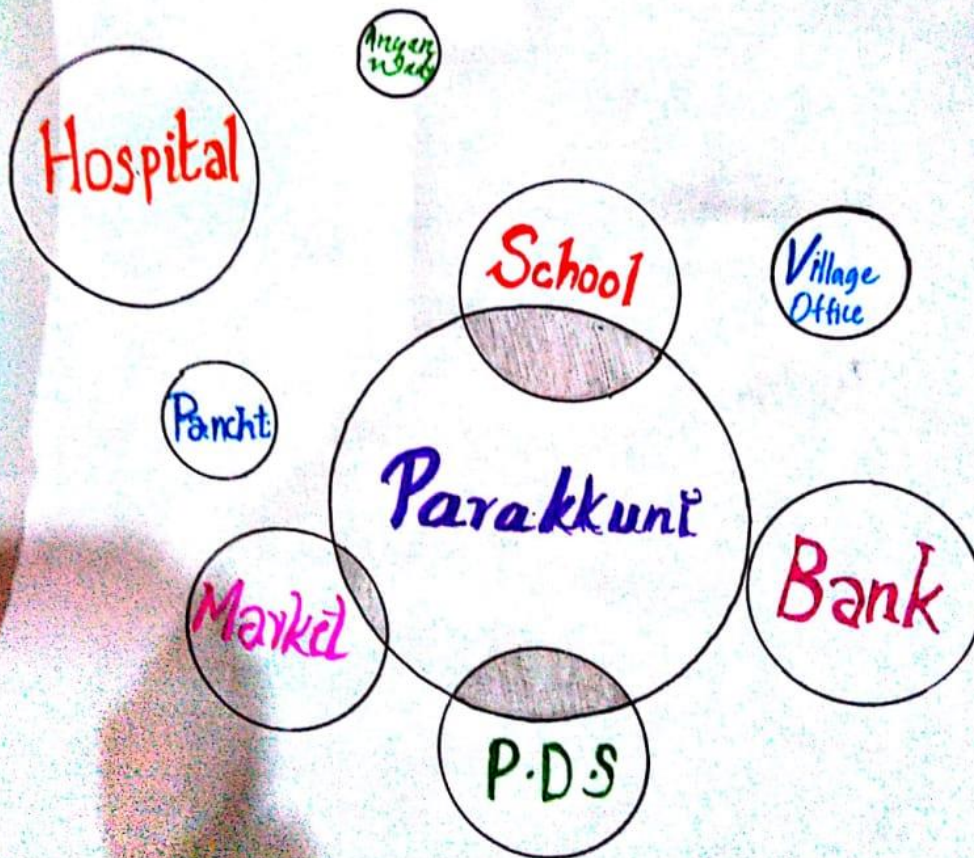
It helps to identify external and internal services, group, and important persons active in the community. Venn diagram helps identify the institutional relationship with the community. Larger circles signify importance and the proximity indicates the frequency of use and the intersection shows the influence of institutions on the community.

Observations:

- ❖ The community lives in frequent usage of PDS and the Panchayat and Village offices.
- ❖ Though ICDS services are available, the community seldom makes use.

SWOT Analysis

SWOT ANALYSIS
- PARAKKUNI

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
• UNITY AMONG THE PEOPLE	• ALCOHOLISM	• EDUCATION (PRIMARY)	• EXPLOITATION
• KUDUMBASHREE	• SCHOOL DROPOUTS	• MEDICAL ACCESS	• HUMAN RESOURCE STAGNATION
• MOTHERS EMPOWERED			
• LESS DIVORCE	• FINANCIAL INSTABILITY	• TRANSPORTATION	• NATURAL CALAMITIES
• BETTER UNIT UNDER MEDICAL LIVING STANDARDS	• INSTABILITY IN EMPLOYMENT	• BANK	• BEVRIDGES
• RELIGIOUS HARMONY	• LESS INCOME	• MARKET	• EARLY MARRIAGE
• LESS POLITICAL CONFLICTS	• EARLY MARRIAGE	• EMPLOYMENT UNDER MGNREGA	

Participants : Aarathi, Rejitha, Maya, Praveen.

Facilitators : Ashlely, Mathews, Anju, Sandra Brilliant

The SWOT Analysis tools helps in identifying the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats of the community. The trainees were able to understand that the people in the community has unity among them and the religious harmony is really good. The people have less financial stability and they have less income as their daily job depends upon the seasons also.

The major threat is alcoholism and the people should be given awareness on how to overcome the issues.

Group 3

Mathothpoyil

Name of the group members

Jenin

Meenu,

Anjali

Bincy

Sruthi

Swetha

Mathothpoyil is a Paniya tribal village in Panamaram Panchayat of Mananthavady Block in Wayanad. There are 38 houses in the village. This village is rich in its culture, custom and

tradition. Most of them are employed in a daily wage basis. This community follows the traditional patriarchal system, which is still prevailing in different parts of Kerala.

The trainees were assigned in this village for practicing Participatory Rural Appraisal for a week. The trainees had generated many abstractions and inferences from their field work experiences. The major PRA tools used were:-

TRANSECT WALK

- Most of the land in the village seems to be barren and only few were cultivated
- One of the major causes that leads to less cultivation in farming is the over expense in irrigation method

SOCIAL MAPPING

- Social institutions are absent in the community so they need to travel 3kms for buying groceries and for seeking treatment in hospitals.
- They lack own vehicles so that transportation seems to be very difficult
- The people in the community were very cooperative towards the trainees
- People in the community are not interested in farming and cultivation.
- There is no scarcity of drinking water

<u>RESOURCE MAPPING</u>

- Natural resources seems to be comparatively low in this area

- There is a paddy field which is left barren because of financial and interest issues.

MOBILITY MAPPING

This method is used to explore the movement pattern of individual, a group or the community. The focus is on where people go and for what.

- Hospitals, grocery shops, textiles, banks, public distribution system are accessible within 3kms in Panamaram
- Men are more mobile than female
- People are not exploring places other than Wayanad for job and sightseeing.

SERVICES AND OPPORTUNITIES MAP

This method is used to explore the spatial realities of the local people with specific reference to the local people's perceptions of the services and opportunities available. The main observations are:

- Most of the people access the services that they receive from Panamaram town
- The movement of people to far places is comparatively low.
- Few of the people make use of the available services and opportunities, but others are not still aware of the services
- Development in the village is only possible if the people make use of the services and opportunities available to them.

TIME LINE
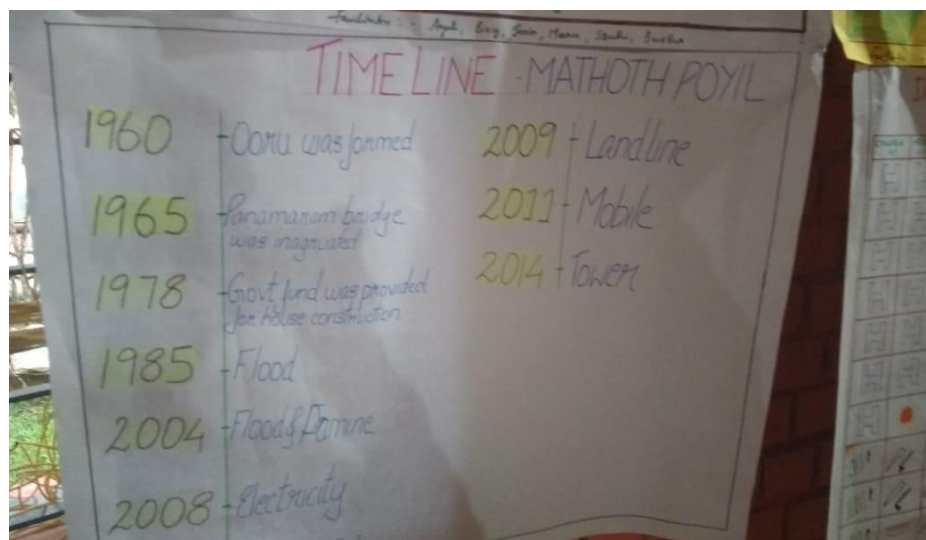
This method is commonly used to explore temporal dimension from a historical perspective. Timeline captures the chronology of events as recalled by local people.

- There was a drastic change in the mode of dressing and food habits from the older days to that of present situation.
- They used to work in taking land on lease from landlords but now they own the land and most of the women are going to MGNREGA.
- Flood and famine are common phenomenon to the community

- Development of technologies like landline and mobiles were late arrivals to the community.
- Road construction and tarring had occurred recently

TREND ANALYSIS
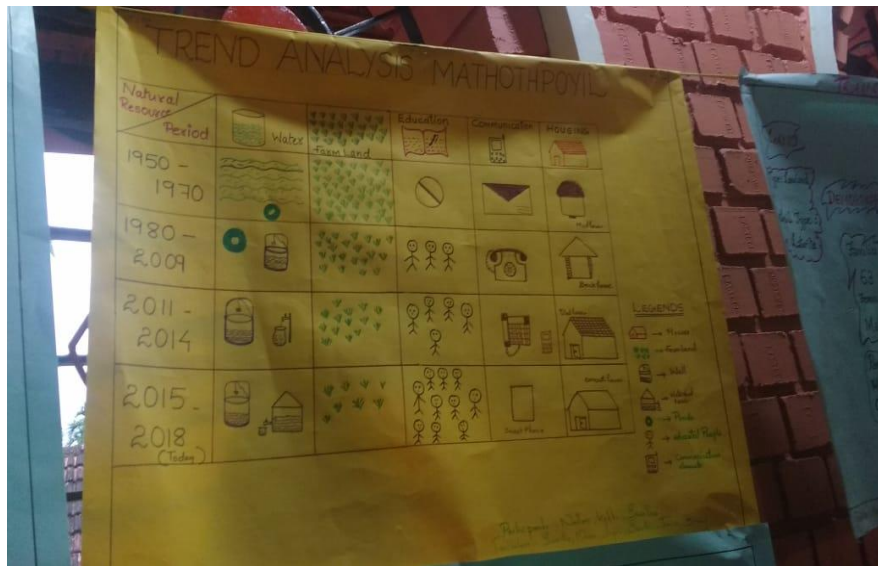
Trend analysis is a popular method used to explore temporal dimensions with a focus on change. It captures changes and trends related to certain variables over different spans of times. It is useful to learn from the community as to how they perceive changes over time in various areas of their lives.

- The farming provides a low income to the people
- Discrimination is still existing in the community
- The people lack interest in farming

SEASONAL DIAGRAM
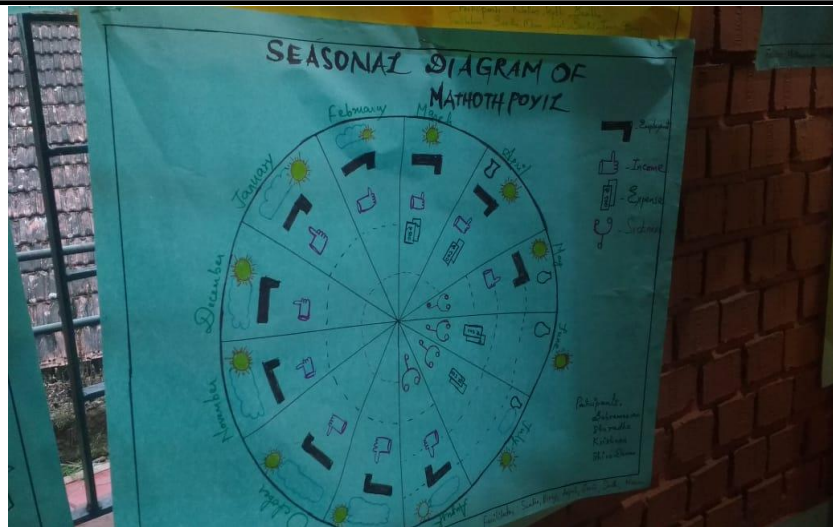
- Seasonal diagram helps in analyzing the seasonal activities of the people. The major problem
- They does not have any work during rainy season so it is necessary to have alternative jobs like dairy farming, poultry farming, soap making etc.
- They get only low wages when they work under the *gounder*.
- The spread of contagious diseases are also common during rainy season.

DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

- It will help to explore the activities of an men women and children on a daily basis
- Men and women are equally engaged in daily wages activities

- The women are more engaged in MGNREGA at the time many of them not engaged in other activities
- In the observation majority of the children go to the school but some of them not interested
- They are satisfied to use their time in daily basis

CAUSE EFFECT DIAGRAM

- The major problem of school drop outs was common in the area.
- The children lack motivation to study and have an independent job
- Children are not able to attend school as they have to look after their parents who are sick
- The schools are not providing better chances to learn because of their differences in language and culture
- Lack of education can be a block in the further development of the community people
- Some of the children are not interested to go to the school because of laziness
- The major effects are they didn't get better job, low literacy rate, lack of socialization, less technological knowledge, unemployment etc.

IMPACT DIAGRAM

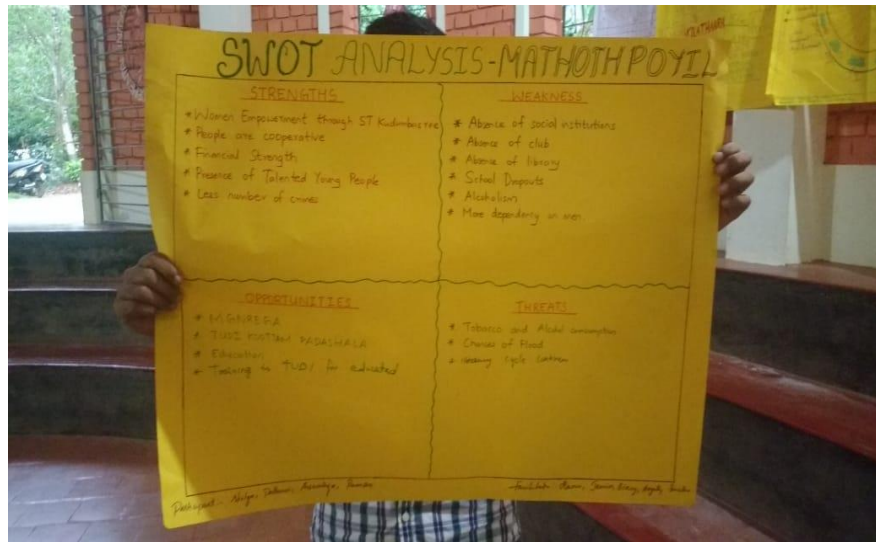- MGNREGA has got a very good impact in that area.

- The people felt difficult to find the negatives of MGNREGA

- This had improved the living conditions and attitude of women

- The men who doesn't have job daily could depend upon MGNREGA

- This had also improved the social interaction between the people

WELL-BEING DIAGRAM

- Most of the houses were concrete through LIFE scheme, concrete houses were built

- As there is a district hospital in Panamaram, for illness they consult the doctors, these their health is good

- Through PDS they gets food

- Water facility available, as there are public well

- Sanitation ,electricity are available for people in Mathothpoyil

- Low literacy rate

- Women are more dependent on men

VENN DIAGRAM

- Venn diagram helped in understanding the services and opportunities for the people and also their utilization and awareness.

- Most of the common services were provided nearby but only a few are utilizing it fully.

SWOT ANALYSIS

- SWOT analysis can help in planning appropriate interventions according to the nature of problems of the community.
- The problems of school dropouts and alcoholism are the major threats in the area.
- They have got many opportunities but they are not utilized properly.
- A common gathering program like clubs, awareness classes could make the people to be aware about their problems so that they could take initiatives by themselves.

SUGGESTIONS

- School dropout is the major problem in the community so it is important to provide the children continuous mentoring, awareness classes and special attention
- Some of the women are not engaged in other activities so the need of a vocational training is necessary for utilizing their time.
- It is difficult for the children to reach the Anganwadi because of the long distance, so they didn't get basic education, food and nutrition

PLACE – KOLATHAARA

GROUP MEMBERS

 ANCY LAL

GOUTHAAMI R S

P J NANDITHA

SAJIN M

TREESA VARGHESE

Kolathaara is a beauty to the eye, with a serene atmosphere. The community is located five kilometers away from Panamaram town. The community is filled with different culture, traditions which brings them together. The trainees visited and studied the community for three days while engaging with them. They are beautiful souls, through which the trainees gained new knowledge, and they are very welcoming and opening to the outsiders.
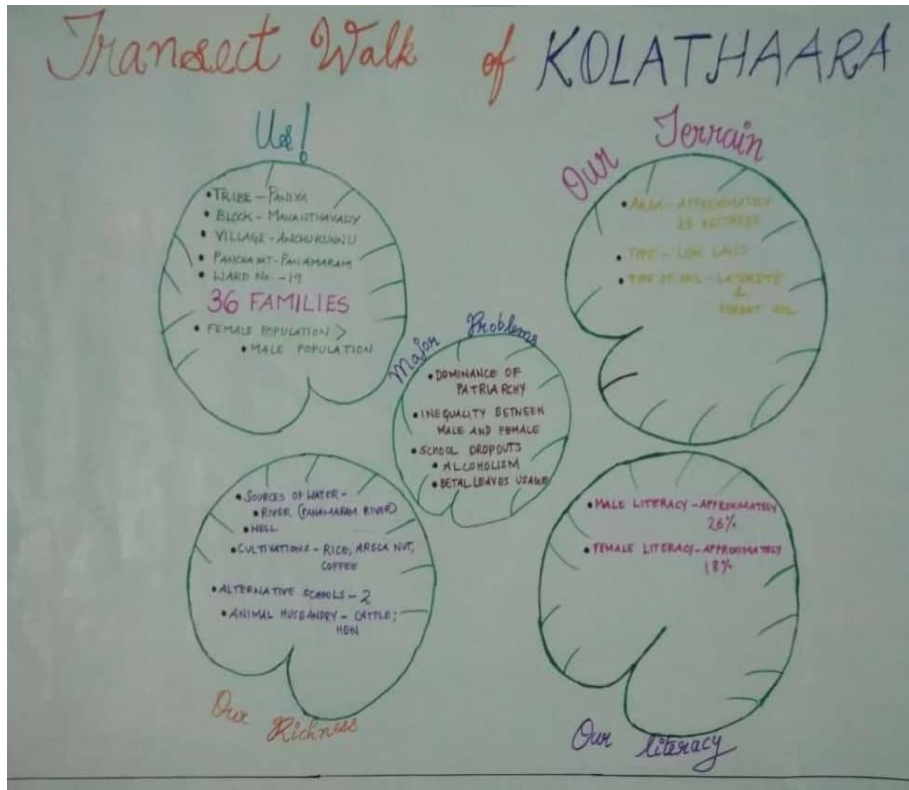
Ward No: 19

Village: Anchukunnu

Panchayat: Panamaram

Block: Mananthavady

❖ TRANSECT WALK

The trainees conducted a cross-sectional walk across three blocks of Kolathaara village. The trainees divided into two groups and tried to observe the characteristics of the village. The trainees observed 3 aspects – terrain, literacy and resources.

Observations and Learnings:

➢ The village has low density of population and the houses are scattered around with a considerable distance between them.

➢ The village is 32 acres in land and has laterite and forest soil.

➢ Female sex ratio is high in the community.

➢ Literacy rate is low in the village.

➢ The tribal population residing in the village is Paniya and Kurumba.

➢ All the community members own a land of their own.

➢ The main source of water is Panamaram River, a tributary of Kabani River; and public well.

➢ The trainees observed that the village has natural resources of paddy fields, areca nut, coffee, tapioca, rubber, poultry etc.

> ➤ The village has one Anganwadi and a CCS.

Inferences:

- ➤ The trainees understood that there is a dominance of patriarchy.
- ➤ There is inequality between men and women in terms of socialization, wage, schooling etc.
- ➤ The village faces problems in transportation.
- ➤ There is a major issue of school dropouts.
- ➤ Betel leaf usage is high among the villagers, even among the youth.

❖ **SOCIAL MAP**

The trainees organized the villagers to conduct social mapping. The legends used were their houses, water sources, road, services, religious centres etc. The trainees understood that the village is divided into six blocks.

**Observations and Learnings:**

- ➤ Panamaram River runs on the South-West of the village.
- ➤ The village begins with the sacred grove on its left.
- ➤ There is a teashop at the village where the members shop for groceries and socialize among them.

- ➢ There is one Anganwadi and a CCS to the village from which the villagers benefit by.
- ➢ The houses are scattered in the village and there is much distance between them.
- ➢ There are two grounds where the children play and the adults gather for socialization.
- ➢ The houses are constructed with either mud or bricks.
- ➢ There is a public well and a water tank, which is mainly for irrigation purposes.

Inferences:

- ➢ The services within the community are limited and the village has to travel to more than 4kms for the services.
- ➢ The Anganwadi and CCS is maximum utilized by the members.
- ➢ There is a drainage system and is properly utilized.

❖ **RESOURCE MAP**
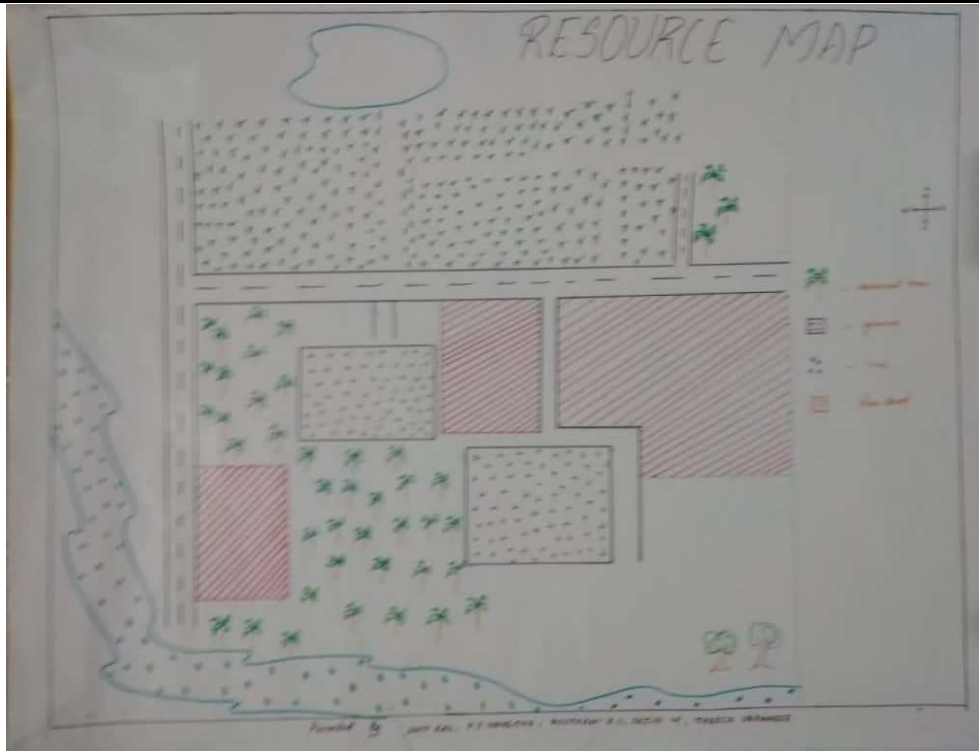
The trainees organized the villagers for depicting the resources within their community. The legends used were their agriculture, fishing, livestock etc.

Inferences:

- ➢ The village has paddy fields but it is owned by outsiders of the community.
- ➢ Coffee is a natural resource to them which is yielded seasonally.
- ➢ Areca nut also is a beneficial resource to them.
- ➢ The grounds at the village provide a space for socialization.
- ➢ The *Jalanidhi* water tank situated at Anchukunnu provides water service to the community.

❖ **MOBILITY MAP**
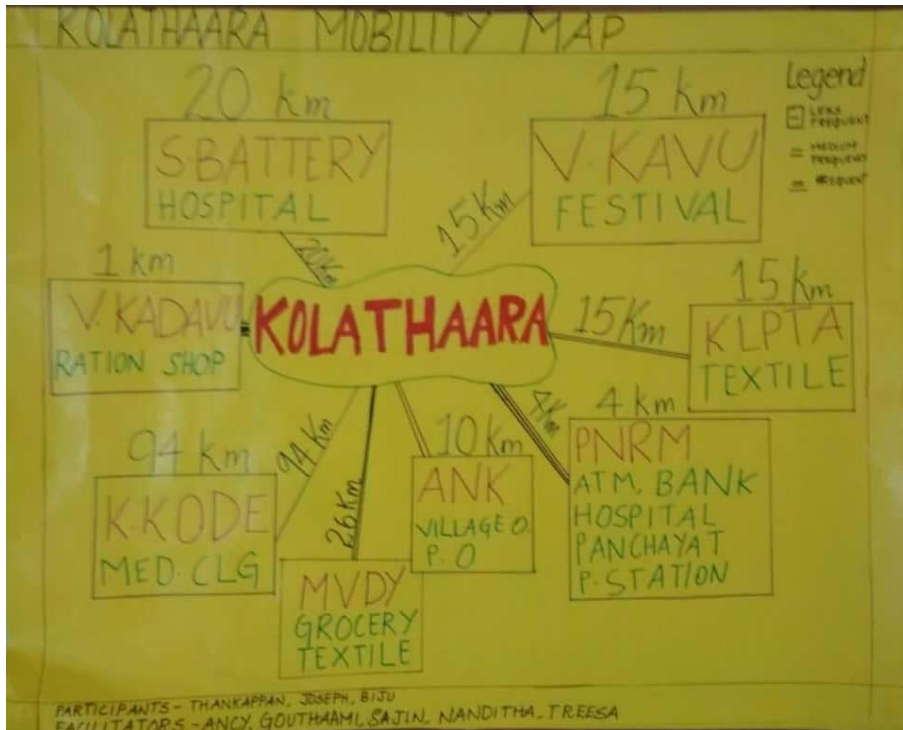
The mobility map was carried out through interaction with community members of all age groups. It gave an understanding of the mobility of men and women within the community.

Inferences:

➢ The villagers depend more on Panamaram town, 4kms away from Kolathaara, were they receive access to school, bank, ATM, textile industry, Panchayat office and police station.

➢ Other places often visited are Kalpetta for buying clothes, Mananthavady for grocery and textiles, Anchukunnu Village Office, Varamalssery Kadavu where they access their ration (Public Distribution System), Sulthan Battery for hospital, and the farthest mobility is to Calicut for accessing the Medical College in case of critical health issues.

❖ **SERVICES AND OPPORTUNITIES MAP**

The services and opportunities map was extracted from the villagers through triangulation.

Inferences:

➢ Other than the Anganwadi and CCS, no other services are accessible to the villages.

➢ Lack of transportation facilities is one of the hurdles which prevent the village from accessing the services.

➤ The village has to depend on nearby towns for services. The nearest is 4 kms away at Panamaram.

❖ **TIMELINE**

❖
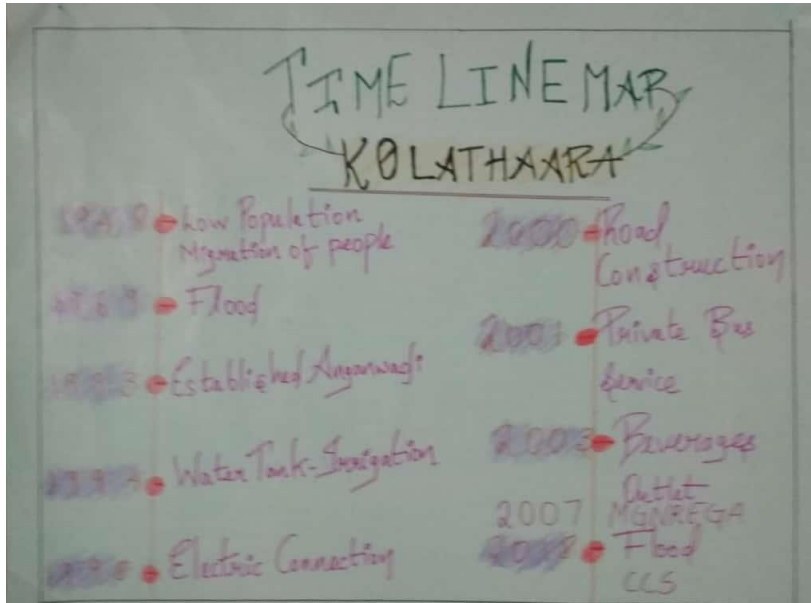
The trainees interacted with the elderly members of the community and were able to trace a vague history of the village.

Observations and Learning:

➤ Tracing the history, the villagers could not narrate notable developments of their village.

➤ Majority of the members are migrants from nearby villages or other districts.

➤ The tradition of the village is followed by very few members and may not last for the future generation.

Inferences:

➤ The first notable landmark in the history is in 1993 with the establishment of the Anganwadi.

➤ Roads came in only by the 21st century but do not provide much use for them as it is partially completed and they have no public transportation available.

➤ The 2018 flood is a milestone for their development as government and non-governmental agencies funded for the village's growth.

➤

❖ **TREND ANALYSIS**
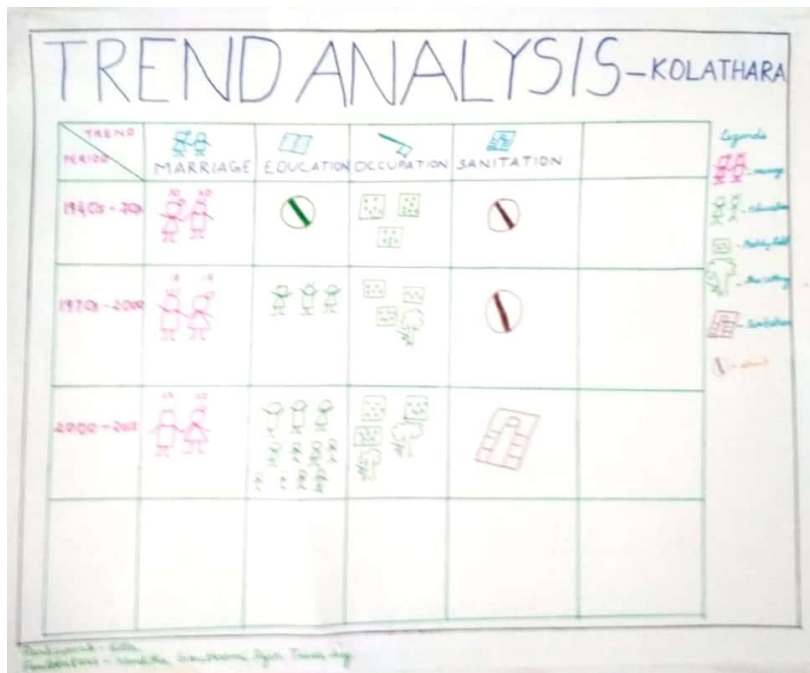
The trend analysis was conducted using four indicators – marriage, education, occupation and sanitation.

Inferences:

➢ The institution of marriage shows a progressive trend. From around 1940s to 1970s, the age of marriage for women was 30 and men were 40. This was due to the joint family system and change to nuclear family system.

➢ The village has transformed from a state of illiteracy to around 45% literacy through the years.

➢ MGNREGA has contributed substantially for the promoting occupation among both men and women. It has been instrumental to empowerment of women in the village.

➢ The toilets were developed during the 2000s. Even with the construction of toilets, some of the members still openly defecate.

❖ SEASONAL DIAGRAM
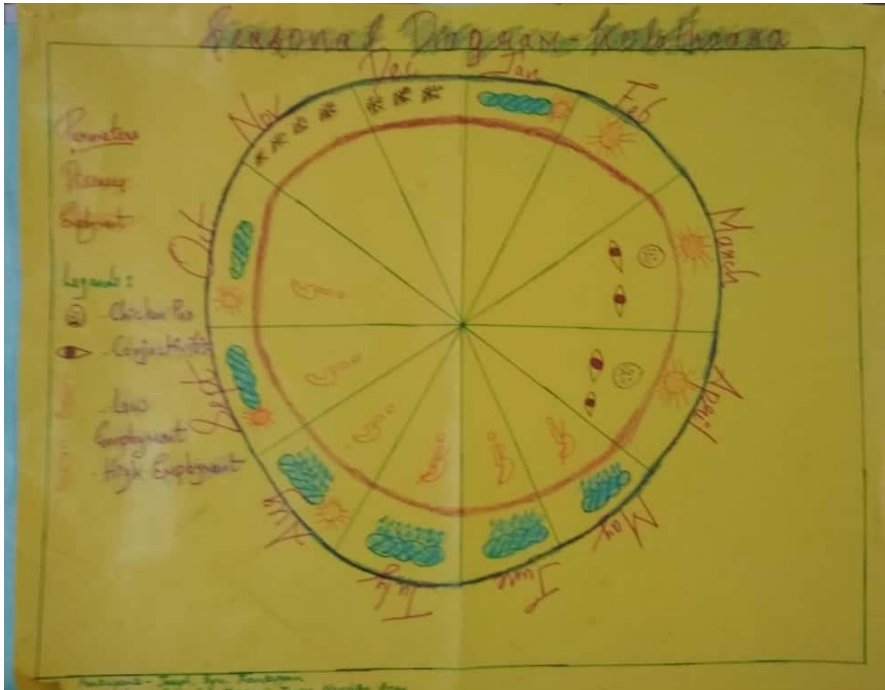
The seasonal diagram was carried out with the help of three parameters i.e. season, employment and diseases.

Inferences:

➤ There is heavy rain during May, June and July and there is unemployment during these months.

➤ August, September and October are partially sunny and provide employment to the villagers.

➤ November and December are cold months and the villagers engage in seasonal employment.

➤ March and April is sunny and some villagers experience conjunctivitis or chicken pox.

❖ DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

KOLATHAARA

The trainee interacted with the villagers of different age groups.

Inferences:

➢ Women in the community wakes up early and engage in household activities, followed by MGNREGA activities till 5 in the evening.

➢ Unlike females, males socialize with the other members in the community and go outside the community for job.

➢ Children in the community generally spend their time doing household chores and playing. Most of them are school dropouts.

❖ **CAUSE-EFFECT DIAGRAM (PROBLEM TREE)**
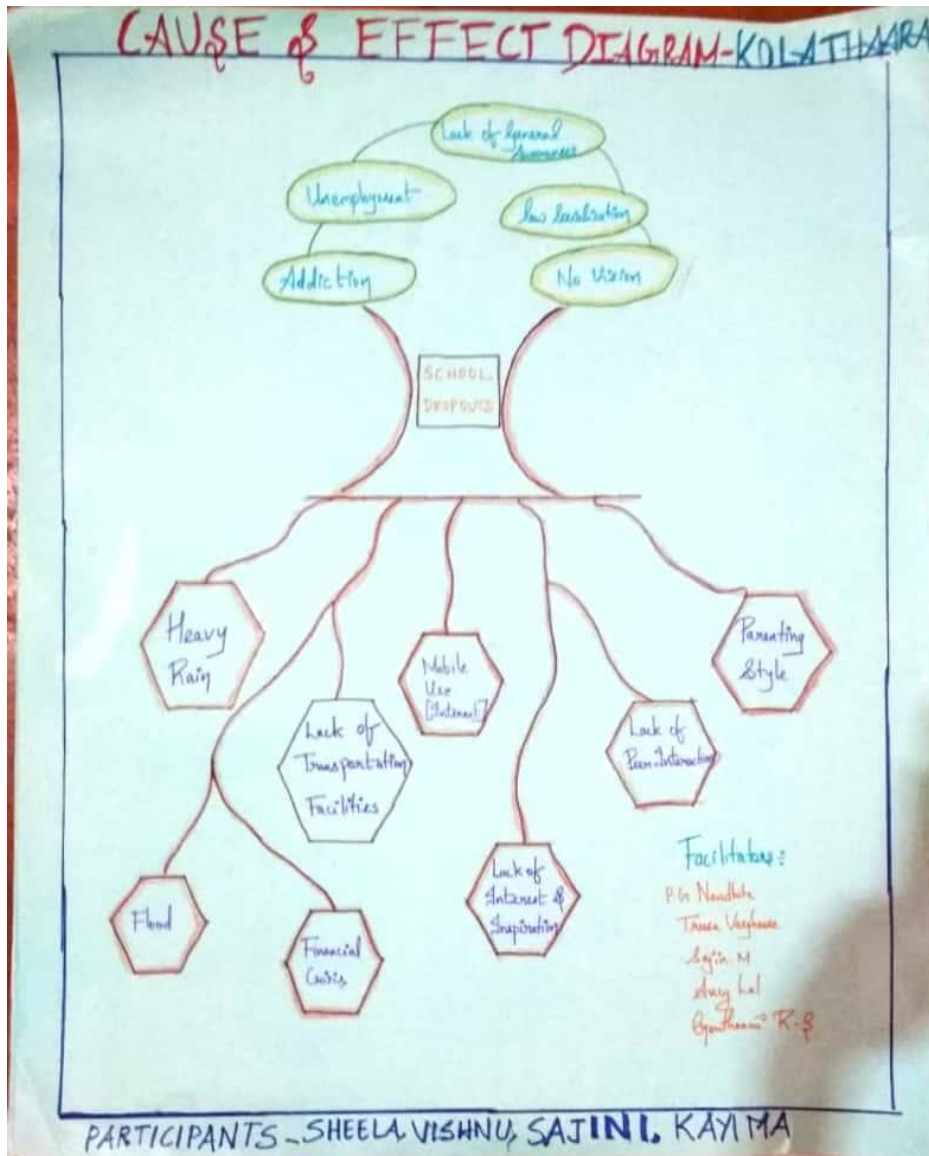
The trainees organized the community members in order to understand a pertaining problem availing in the community. Through the interaction the trainees were able to understand the cause effect relationship of the particular problem. The pertaining problem that the trainees took was the school dropouts.

Inferences:

- ➢ School dropout is one of the major issue which is pertaining in their community. The causes include heavy rain, flood, financial crisis, lack of transportation facilities, mobile use, lack of interests and inspiration, lack of potential peer interaction and parenting style. This in turn result in school dropout.
- ➢ The effects include addiction (phone), unemployment, lack of general awareness, low socialization and no vision.

❖ **IMPACT DIAGRAM**
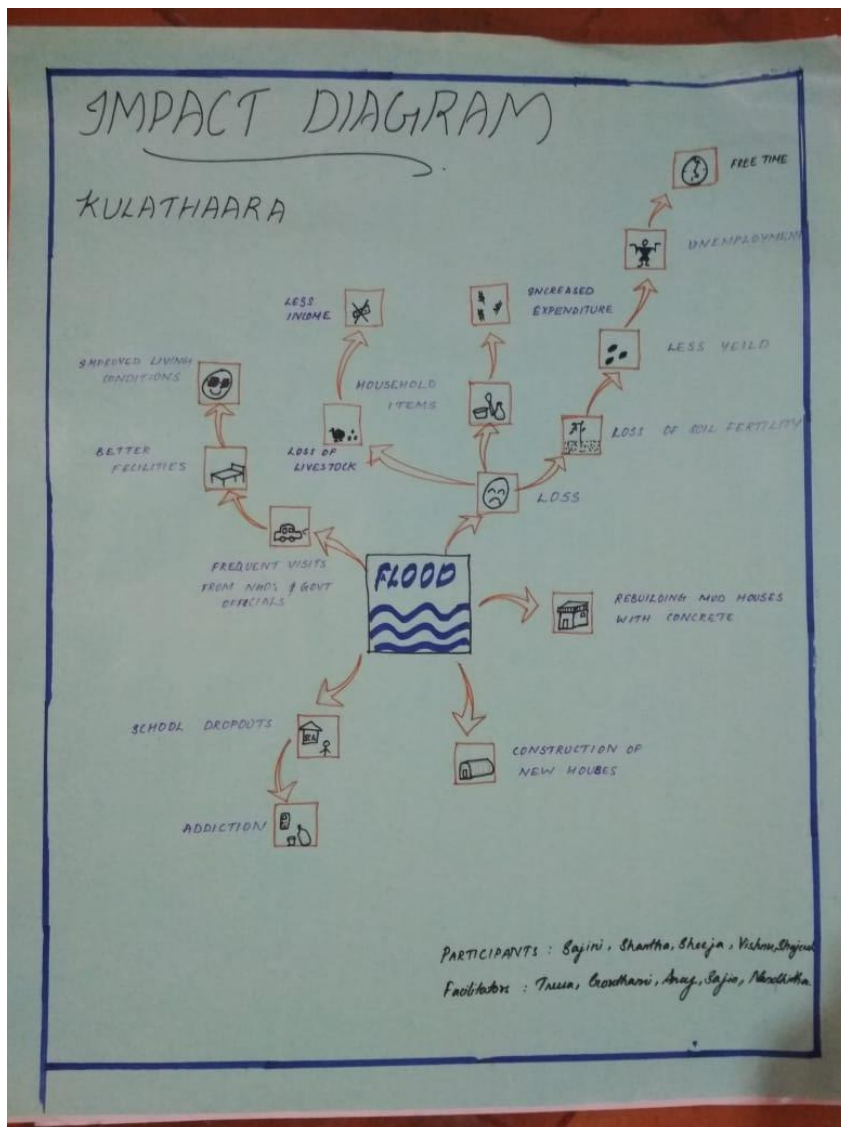
The trainees prepared an Ipact diagram to represent the major event and its impact on the community. The identified event was the flood of 2018.

Inferences:

➢ The tributary of Kabani River flows through the border of the villages, even minor floods causes greater impacts

- The 2018 flood has created great loses like loss of livestock, household items, soil fertility and some houses.
- Flood also has positive impacts, after the flood government agencies and NGO's started regular interventions
- New houses were built by NGO's
- Flood Increased the number of school dropouts which ended up in addiction

❖ **WELL-BEING RANKING**

The trainees mainly adopted four indicators to rank the well being of five of the community households. The trainees selected five houses randomly from different blocks. Four indicators were kept for analysis which included land, housing, toilet and appliances.

Inferences:

- Majority of them own their own land, has housing, toilet and appliances.
- From the data collected only two members did not have housing and appliances.

❖ **VENN DIAGRAM**
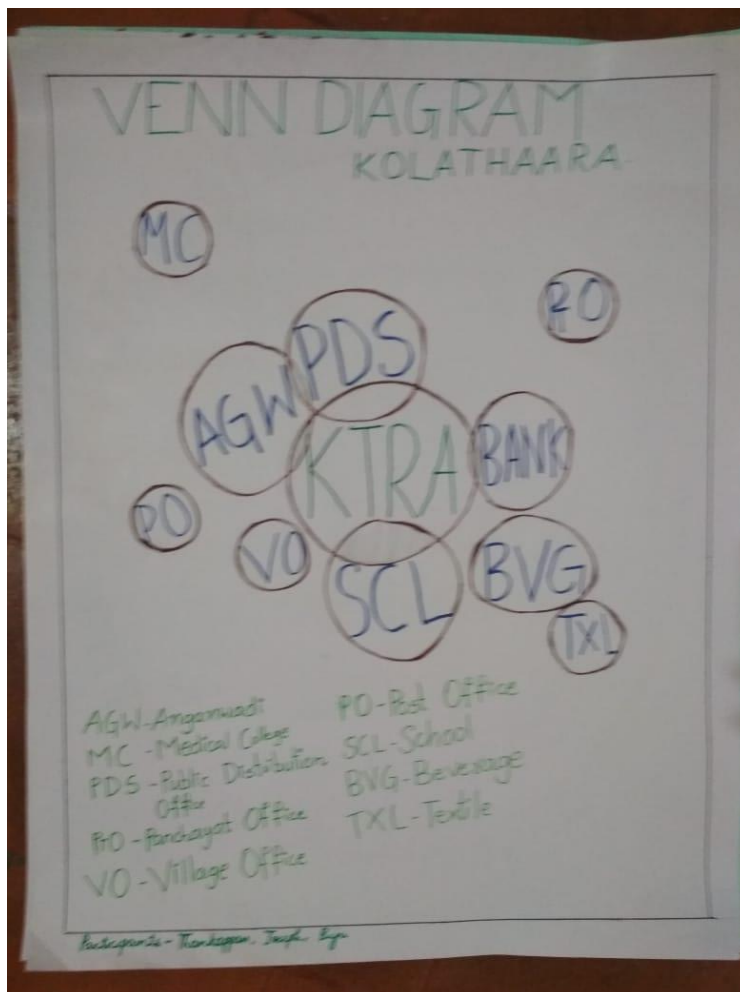
The trainees used Venn Diagram to identify and represent the various resource centers. Through Venn diagram it was able to represent the inter linkages between various service centers and the frequency of accessibility.

Inferences

- Public distribution shops and schools are the mostly accessed resource centre; the frequency of visits is high.

- The resource centers identified other than PDS and school are Anganwadi, Bank, Post Office, Village Office, Panchayat office, Beverages, Textiles and Medical college.
- It is observed that the villagers started accessing the Bank after involving in MGNREGA.

❖ **SWOT ANALYSIS**

The trainees analyzed Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats of the community through triangulation.

Inferences:

- The identified strengths are unity among people, potential youth, willingness to work, agriculture.
- The identified weakness are lack of education and transportation facilities
- MGNREG provides great opportunities for men and women, awareness given by the Anganwadi.
- Alcoholism, heavy rain, absence of PHC are as the threats to the community.

Observations

Kolathaara is a typical village community less polluted with urban invasions. The community definitely needed to be developed but the serenity should maintained with sustainable development strategies.

Panamaram River which is a tributary of Kabani River is both a boon and bane for the place. The soil is fertile because of the river but the same river damages the soil and cultivation when rains.

The attitude of the people was contradictory to the expected behavior of Paniyar tribe. They were receptive and welcoming. The misery created by the flood seems to be the reason for it and they have an understanding that people from outside can provide them many things.

People of the community do not possess enough land assets. 5 cents of land is the average possession of single family. Though the community is not interested farming the lesser availability increases this indifferent attitude.

Community resources are limited.

Suggestions

This scenario came after the flood has the potential to change the community.

It will be better to implement individual care plans for the community dwellers since the population is lesser.

People should be given education and training to improve the agriculture

Proper rescue systems should be introduced in the community since regular floods isolates families

Vocational training is a need rather than giving formal education for the youth

The trainees during the visits thought that there should be more classes to increase their general awareness so that they stay connected with the outside world.

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Loyola College of Social Sciences
Certificate Course in Participatory Rural Appraisal
List of Participants MSW 2017-19 Batch
25-30 November 2018

Sl. No.	Name of Participants
1	ABHILASH K SEBASTIAN
2	ANCY LAL
3	ANJALI T.M.
4	ANJU ANNA GEEVARGHEESE
5	ANNIE BOSE
6	ARCHANA LOUIS
7	ASHIELY S JAMES
8	BINCY BABU
9	BRILLIANT MARIA ANTO
10	CHRISTANSIA DAS
11	ELNA JOSEPH
12	GOUTHAAMI R S
13	JENIN KOSHY ABRAHAM
14	MATHEWSKUTTY SUNNY
15	MEENU ROSE EBI
16	NAJIMA T R
17	NEETHU M KRISHNA
18	P J NANDITHA
19	SAJIN M.
20	SANDRA GEORGE
21	SHILPA RAJ
22	SRUTHI V
23	SUNITHA KUMARI M.S.
24	TREESA VARGHESE

Fr. Saji Joseph S.J
Faculty in-charge – Certificate Course (PRA)
Dept. of Social Work, LCSS

REPORT OF CERTIFICATE COURSE ON

PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)

CAMP VENUE: AADI, PALAKKAD

DATE: NOV 8-14, 2017

ORGANIZED BY

LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sreekariyam, Thiruvananthapuram - 17

INTRODUCTION

As a part of PRA camp in curriculum the twenty five students along with two faculties (Ms. Francina P. X and Fr. Saji J) from Loyola College of Social Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram reached Attapadi Adivasi Development Initiative (AADI) on 9th November, 2017. AADI is the eventual shape of the 16 year old Jesuit action with the People of Attapadi. It aims at inherent progress of the Tribals in Attappady. Besides encouraging education, employability and soft skill training, it is decided to organize a center for Eco – education through the blooming of an Eco – Reserve for the future generation.

AERA set up in 24 acres of land at Mannathukadu next to Silent Valley National Park. It basically emphasis on the evaluation of socio-economic progress made in Attappady and thereby scrutiny the refinement made in the livelihood of the local group specifically the tribal communities. Afforestation, biomass development, conservation of water resources and promotion of sustainable Income Generating Activities (IGA) are attempted through community based organizations.

The We spent five days in Attapady; it enabled them to experience rural life and the style of living of tribal people. The We were divided into five different groups and assigned five tribal settlements such as, Vananthara, Kallakara, Karayoor, Vadakottathara, Vattalaki for practicing PRA tools. There the We practiced space related, time related and relationship related PRA methods. From that the We were able to draw different observations and findings about the settlement. Through this report the We would like to put forward the observations about the five settlements through the application of PRA tools.

1. VANNANTHARA

Transect Walk

- The team could observe that, Vannanthara is a sloppy hilly area were most of the people are of Tamil origin, following Tamil culture. The settlement has got two divisions. The Tamil migrants at one side and the tribal are at the other side. Both of them have their own temple and their own beliefs

- . Most of the children move out from the settlement as part of education and employment.
- Even though the youth in the community is educated there are no proper employment opportunities for them.
- The main occupation of the community was coolie. Cattle rearing, MGNREGA.
- Most of the people in this community follow an extended family system.
- Most of the houses were constructed as part of central Government housing projects. The people in the locality are depending on the natural resources and they are accessible to road but, there is lack of drinking water facilities even though, there are lots of public taps.

Social Mapping

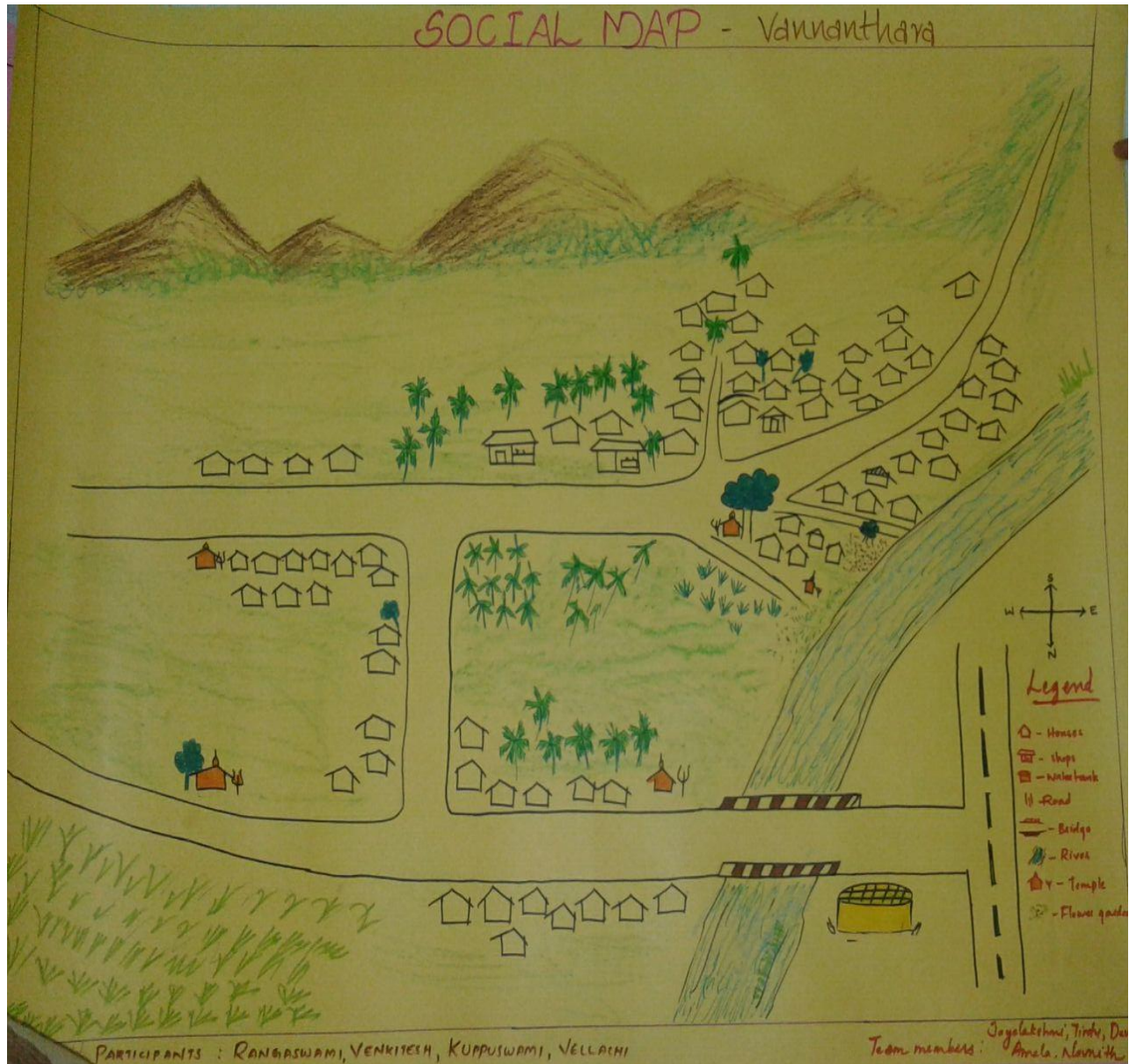In Participatory Rural Appraisal social map is the major tool that is being used in order to depict the habitation patterns and nature of housing and social infrastructure of a rural community. Social map is a space related PRA method. Social mapping of Vannanthara settlement was done by a group of five members. For the preparation of map first of all the members visited the houses of the settlement and

informed them about the mapping. A limited number of members attended in the tool preparation. But the mapping was done successfully by the group members with the participation of the tribal people.

The social map mainly consisted of the major boundaries of the settlement.

- In the Vannanthara settlement the northern and eastern boundary is the river Siruvani. And western and southern borders are mountain area.
- The whole settlement has road facility and other basic infrastructures. They are accessible to the outer world.
- Most of the houses in the settlement were tiled and as the part of Indira AwasYojna all the members in the settlement are provided with *pucca* houses. These houses are now under construction.
- Within the settlement there is an Anganawadi, community hall by AHADS, water reservoir, pump house and many other infrastructures. There are many religious worshiping points inside the settlement.
- For the basic purchases there are two shops in the settlement.
- The people in the settlement mainly depend on river Siruvani for water for the purposes of daily activities as well as for their cultivation.
- Most of the families in the settlement have cattle and farm lands. The major share of their income is received from cattle rearing and farming.
- All the houses in the settlement have electricity and many of the families are accessed with modern technology.
- As the settlements have people from two strata namely Tribals and Tamilians, there is still discrimination within the community. Even though all the facilities are provided to the tribal people in the settlement they are not satisfied with what they have.
- By preparing the social map of Vannantharaooru the group was able to identify the social dimensions of the settlement.

SOCIAL MAP - Vannanthara

Legend
△ – Houses
🏪 – shops
🏦 – water tank
ɪɪ – Road
▭ – Bridge
🐟 – River
🛕 Y – Temple
✿ – Flower garden

PARTICIPANTS : RANGASWAMI, VENKITESH, KUPPUSWAMI, VELLACHI

Team members : Jayalakshmi, Tintu, Dev, Amela, Navmith

Resource Map

The resource map focuses on natural resources in the locality and depicts land, hills, rivers, fields, vegetation, etc. It is done by the local peoples in the locality. The local people are considered to have an in-depth knowledge of the surroundings where they have survived for a long time. So that, the resource map drawn by the local people considered to be more accurate and detailed.

Observation

- Vannathara settlement is a hilly area surrounded by Western Ghats.

- The main occupation of the people was cattle rearing. Therefore most of the land area is used as grass land. Other area is used as cultivable land which includes coconut, plantain, arecanut and floriculture. Some area is used to cultivate grass for the cattle's.

- For the irrigation purposes they depend on Sirvani River, the water reservoir and on pipe line. Most of the areas were remained uncultivable because of the unavailability of the water in the hilly areas and of by the animals attacks.

- There is a bridge over the Sirvani River and there is a good road facility. The people in this locality were able to depict their resources. But the team members noticed that the Tamil migrants and the tribal people in this area were differentiated in all aspects.
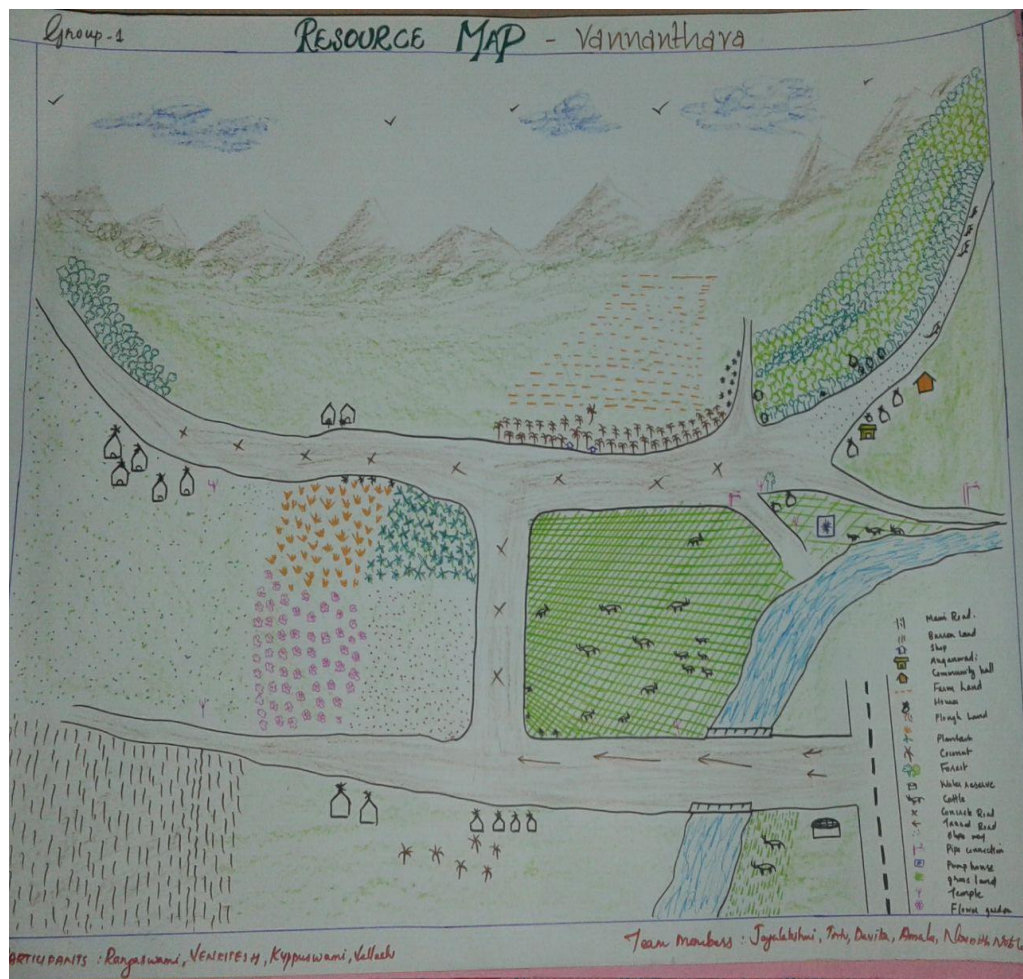
Services and Opportunities Map

It is used to explore the spatial realities of the local people with specific reference to the local people's perception of the services and opportunities available. It can also reflect the distance, importance and accessibility of local services as perceived by the participants.

Near to the Vannathara tribal settlement that is within 1 Km distance there is bus stop. There is temple with only 25m distance. The community hall is 50m away from the settlement. Near to this, there is Anganawadi with a distance of 100m. The ration shop is with 1.5 km distance. Milk society is with 2km distance. With 2.5km distance there is tribal specialty hospital in Kottathara. KSEB with 4km distance. A higher secondary school named Arokyamatha is with a 6 Km distance. Bank at 4km distance and the market is with 7km distance.

Observation

From the services and opportunity map it is clear that the essential services and opportunities are in a nearby distance with the settlement.

- The people are really making use of these services and opportunities in a proper way.
- The people are not complaining the distance but sometimes they felt helpless when their opportunities are denied and when the authorities consider them as vulnerable sessions in the community.
- Most of the people in the community are against the concept of community kitchen and few are against ration shop as they say such services are making them more dependent.
- Most of the people move to Tamil Nadu for alcoholism as the bar in Kerala border is closed.
- The marketing of goods and purchase of goods are usually from Tamil Nadu as the people can afford the cost.
- Usually projects are planned in a top-down approach, it would be better if it follows a bottom-top approach by having an attempt to understand the needs and opportunities of the people.

Mobility Map

Mobility method is a PRA method to explore the movement pattern of an individual, a group or the community. The focus is on were people go and for what. Other aspects of movement, like the frequency of visits, distance and the importance of the places visited may also studied and depicted. It reflects the people's perception of movement patterns and the reasons thereof.

- Milk Society   - Each day (By walk, both men and women)
- School(children)   - Each day(bus, children)
- Temple   - Each day(walk, men, women and children)
- Ration shop   - Each week(walk, both men and women)
- Market   - Each week(walk, bus, both men and women)

- Panchayat   - Each month(bus, usually men)
- KSEB   - Each month (bus, usually men)
- Bank   - Each month (bus, both men and women)
- Hospital   - Six months(bus, men, women and children)
- Railway line   - Six month (bus, usually men and children)

Observations

From the mobility map it is clear that:

- Usually men and children are more mobile and they are moving long distance usually for marketing and education purpose. The mode of their transportation is usually through bus and train.
- Women are usually less mobile and they move a less distance to meet their daily needs. They usually move to ration shop, temple, milk society and the market as which are easily accessible and is less mobile. The mode of their travel is usually by walk.
- As per the need and situation women also travel long especially to KSEB, Bank, Panchayat and Market.
- But both men are women are equally responsible in their household needs.
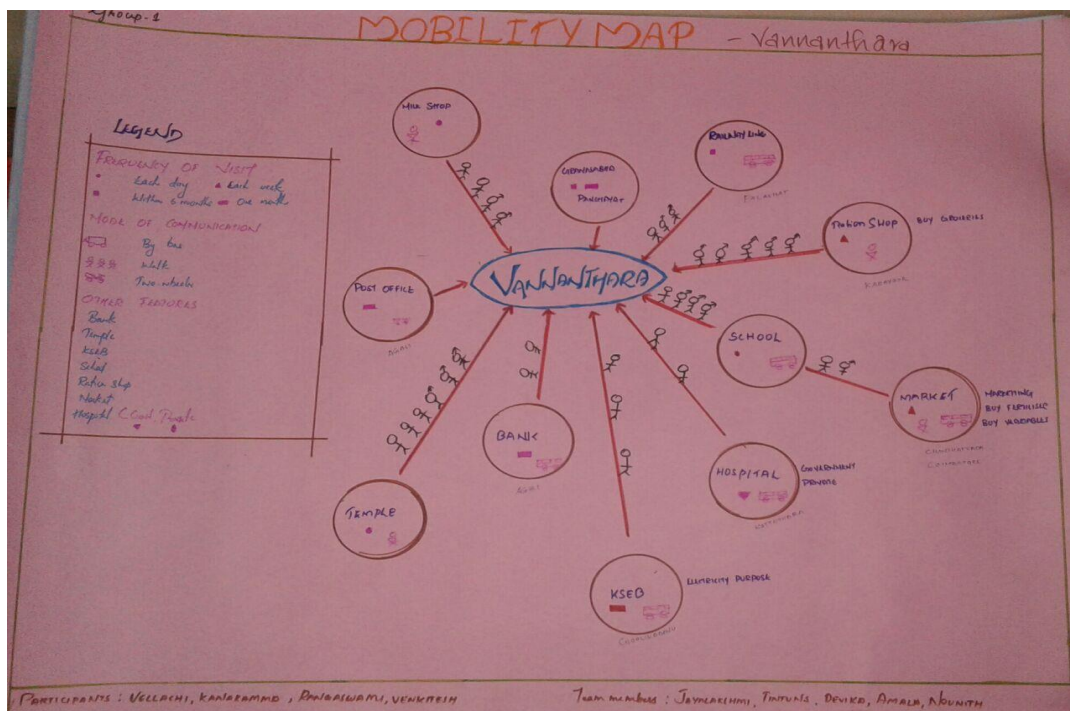
Daily Activity Schedule

Daily activity schedule, also referred to as daily schedule, daily activity profile, daily routine and 24-hour method is a popular PRA method used to explore the activities of an individual, group or community on a daily basis.

Women

Women wake up at 5.00am and cook food till 6.00am she sweeps the premises and at 7.00am she move to temple. At 8.00am she had her breakfast and at 9.00am she move to work. Till 5.00pm she will be engaged in work later at 6.00pm she reach back at home and cook food till 7.00pm and had his dinner at 8.00pm and clean the dishes at 8.30pm later till 10.pm she will be engaged in watching television and move to bed at 10.pm

Men

Men wake up at 6.00am and move to milk society at 7.00am. At 8.00am he had his breakfast and move to work at 9.00am. Till 5.00pm he will be engaged in his work (coolie) and at 6.00pm he move for cattle rearing and came back at 7.00pm and move to market. At 8.00pm he had his dinner and watches television till 10.pm and move to bed at 10.00pm.

Observations

- Both men and women are engaged throughout the day with their own works.
- As in older times, most of them give focus only to their daily needs and not for savings in future. But now they are bothered of tomorrow.
- In many families both men and women are earners to the family.
- Both men and women spend most of their time in work and spend few hours for watching television which is one of their entertainments.
- In most of the days both of them follow the same routine and they are not finding it as a tight schedule, they are really hard workers.

Daily Activity Schedule - Vannanthara

Time Line

Time line provides the historical milestones of a community, individual or institution.

Observation

The team members visited some of the elderly people in the settlement for collecting the data. They don't have any clear idea about the origin of Vannanthara settlement. The important milestones collected by the team members were:

- 1950: arrival of Tamils
- 1982: school started
- 1987: construction of road
- 1997: electricity connection
- 2002: construction of pipe line

- 2002: active participation of women in election

- 2003: started anganwadi

- 2006: construction of water tank

- 2007: access to technology

- 2008: started kudumbasree

- 2008: construction of tarred road

- 2010: ration shop

- 2010: established community hall
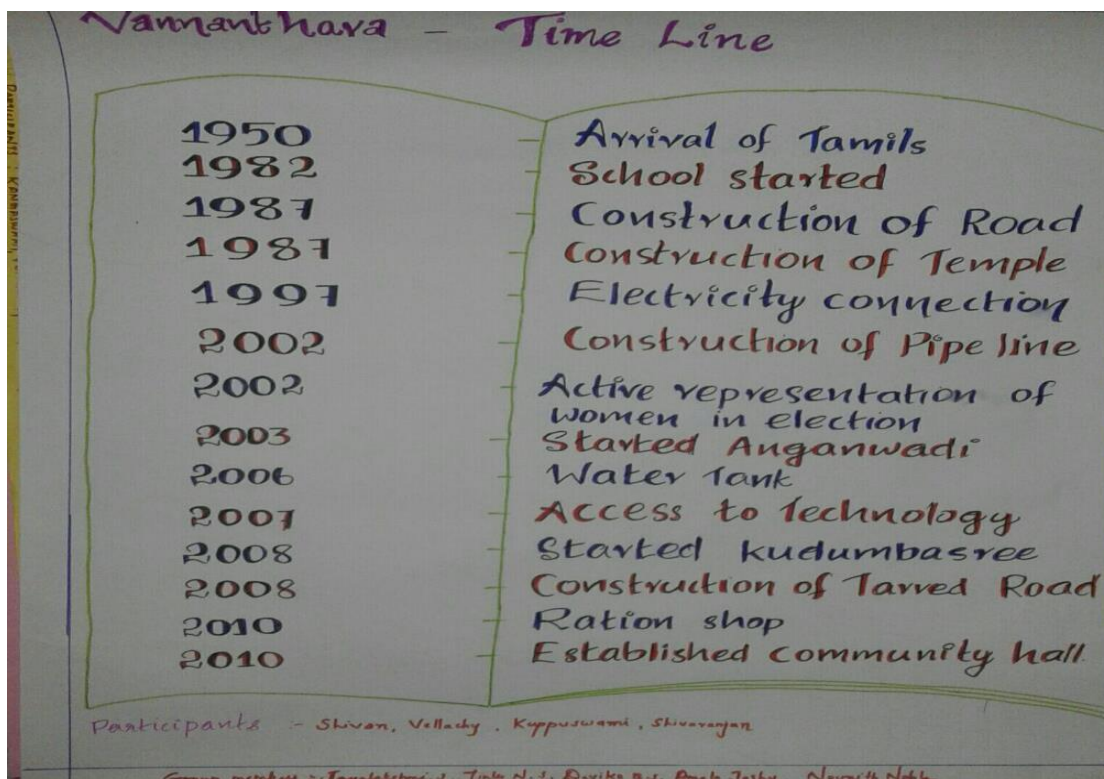
Well-Being Ranking Method

Well-being ranking is also known as wealth ranking and well-being analysis. This is based on the perception of the local people. It helps to understand the local people's conceptions of wealth, well-being and their views on socio-economic disparities between households. This method is used for identify and classify households based on relative wee-being in the areas of income, wealth, asset, status etc. And also to arrive at an understanding of the people's criteria and indicators for wealth, the good life, well-being development, etc.

Observations

The main parameters used by the team in vannanthara settlement were income, occupation, cattle's, goats, gold, debt, electricity and also the appliances in each household.

- The main occupations of the people were cattle rearing, MGNREGA and cultivation.
- Most of them own acres of land but they are not cultivating crops in this.
- In the first ranked family it is clear that they give importance to all appliances needed in a house but they don't consider toilet as such important.
- The wellbeing map helped team members to understand the socio-economic disparities between households.

VANNANTHARA
WELL-BEING RANKING METHOD

| HH / Parameters	Income	Occupation	Land	Cattles	Goats	Gold	Debt	Electricity	TV	Fan	Mixi	Toilet
HH₁	15,000	Cattle rearing	4 acres	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
HH₂	10,000	Flori Culture	1 acre	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
HH₃	10,000	MGNREGA	2 acres	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓

Participants :- Kavitha, Lakshmi, Kalamma

Seasonal Diagram

Seasonal diagram is one of the popular PRA methods that have been used for temporal analysis across annual cycles. With months or seasons as the basic unit of analysis. It reflects the perception of the local people regarding seasonal variations on a wide range of items.

Observations

- In the month of January – February and August-September the people receive high income as it is the time of harvesting and the stress among the people is also high at this time.
- The attack of wild animals is common in all month but, it is more in March-April-May months.
- In the month of June-July the expense is high (school re-opening) and the income get reduced.
- In the month of November-December the chance for disease (fever, cough and cold) is high as it is rainy.
- The festivals are usually celebrated in the month of May-June and September.
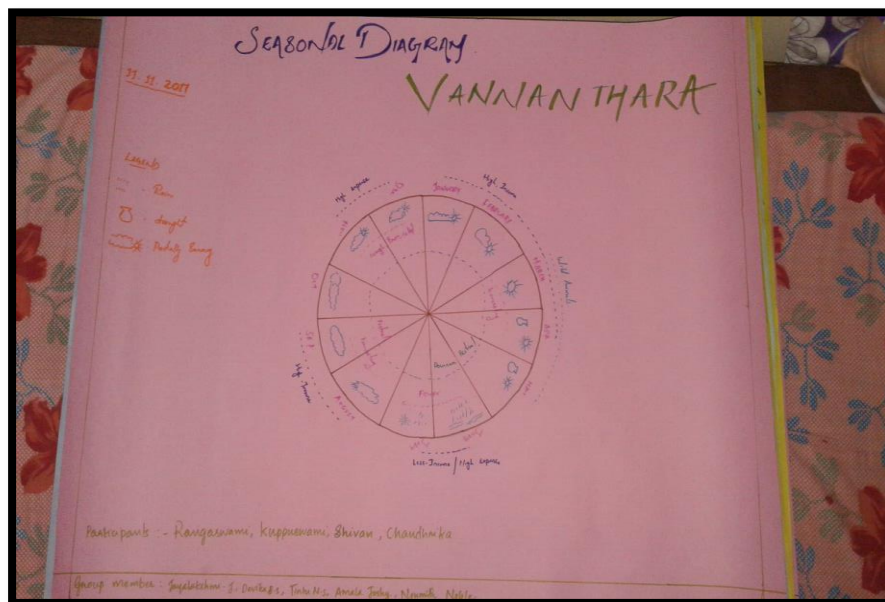
Trend Analysis

Trend analysis is a popular PRA method to explore temporal dimensions with a focus on change. It captures changes and trends related to certain variables over different spans of time. It is thus people's account of the past and of how things have changed and hence also provides a historical perspective. Trend analysis can provide a good idea of the quantitative changes over time in different aspects of village life, such as yields, population, livestock population, the number of trees, area under cultivation, rainfall etc.

The team members took Food, Occupation, Education, Infrastructure and Technology as the parameters for assessing the trend analysis of 'Vannanthara Tribal Settlement'.

- In the period of 1980-1990 cereals, Ragi, Honey, vegetables and Tapioca was the main food of the people. They were daily food gathers during this period. No one were educated at this time but they had knowledge about basic life needs, agriculture etc. At this period, there was poor infrastructure such as no road and the people make bamboo bridges and they make use of firewood for cooking.

- In the period of 1990-2000 staple foods (rice, wheat) and tuber crops was the main food. The people started income generating agriculture and follow organic farming. There were very few people who were educated and most of them had primary education, the road facility was improved and electricity connection came.

- In the period of 2000-2010 the people started to use ration food and staple foods the cattle rearing and coolie work was the main source of income during the time. The people started to accept education and many started to move from village for further studies and dropout cases were also reported during the time. The roads were tarred, housing pattern changed, construction of bridges and Anganawadi started to perform. Most of the people started to use two wheelers and mobile phone.

- In the period of 2010-2017 the people started to use ration food, vegetables and modern food styles. MGNREGA, Coolie and cattle rearing were the main source of income. Many people were educated and the access to education improved. The Housing project, pipeline and community hall were constructed. Access to Television, gas and usage of social media increased.

Observations

- Through interacting with the people in the community group members could understand that even there was poverty and not much facilities the people were happy with it. They are worried of the condition and changes happening in their community

- Many are blaming education and technology as it has brought wider changes in their community.

- The youth is not ready to follow the customs and agriculture pattern of their ancestors.

- As per the change in lifestyle the people is affected with different life style diseases. A gradual change in their trend pattern is clearly visible.

SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis is a management technique. It is used to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

Strengths

- Unity of the people
- Natural resources
- Educated youth
- No pollution
- Indigenous culture, beliefs

Weaknesses

- Less aware of Government schemes
- Youth less interested in agriculture
- Poor hygiene
- Alcoholism
- Locality head- less power
- No street light

Opportunities

- Government support (housing schemes, AHADS)
- Reservation (education, employment)
- Participation in election
- Kudumbasree, MGNREGA

Threats

- Wild animals
- Influence of technology
- Social media(mis-interpreting news)

- Alcoholism

- Discrimination

- Exploitation

- Scarcity of water

Observations

- It is possible to change strength to opportunities as both of them are internal.
- The elderly people and the youth in the locality says different strengths, But, it is difficult to reduce weakness and threat because it is influenced by external factors
- The people in the community is worried of this external factors which they have no control
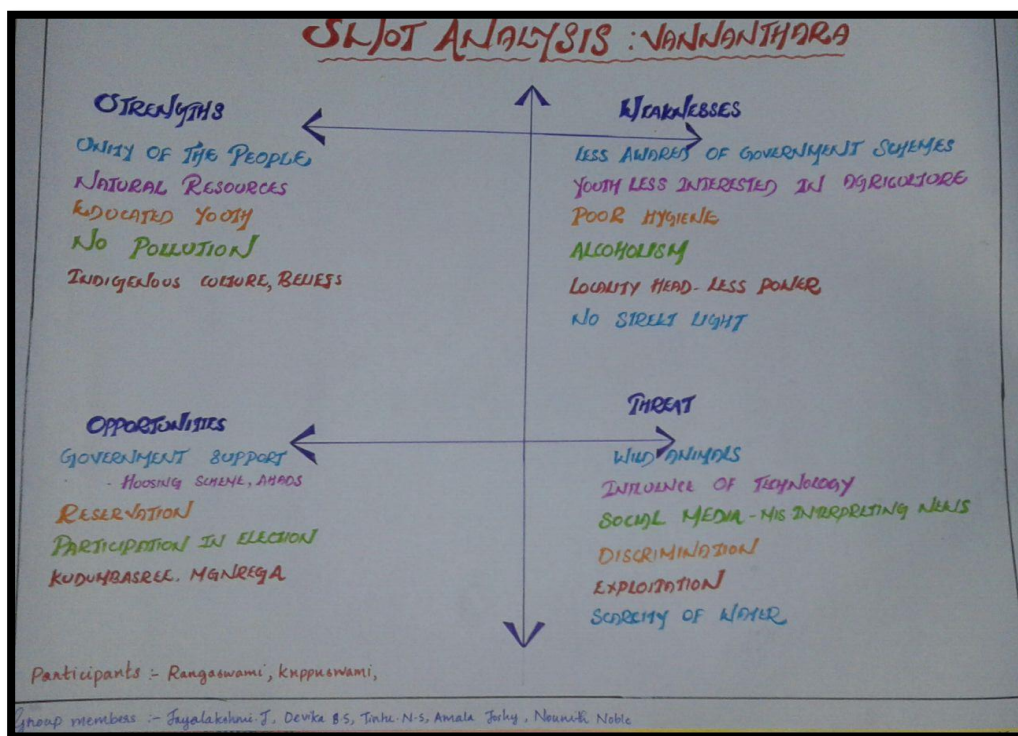
Venn Diagram

Venn diagram is a important tool which is used in PRA. Venn diagrams are mainly used to find the relationship between various institutions in a particular locality. Vannathara tribal colony is situated more than 10 acres of land. From the diagram it is clear that which are institutions with in settlement are closely connected. Ration shop, KSEB, school and hostel, market and auto stand are outside or away from the settlement.
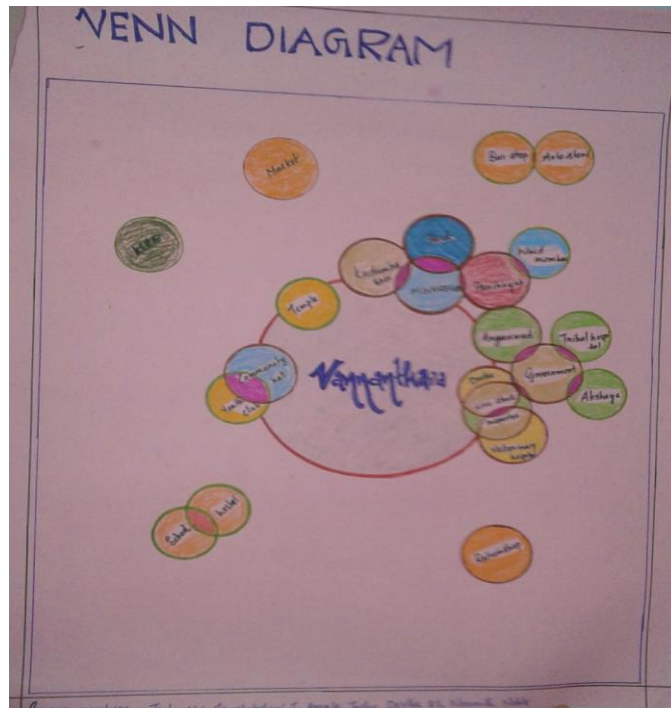
Observations

- From the diagram it is clear that most of the services are assessable to the community.
- Even though these services are available within the settlement the people are not much aware of it.
- Most of the services are connected to each other.

Venn diagram of the Vannathara tribal settlement is depicted below

Impact Diagram

Impact diagram is a flow diagram which is used to identify and depict the impact of an activity, intervention or event. The study group of PRA practiced this tool in the Vannanthara settlement. For this purpose the group members got divided within the group and done house visits. From the

interactions with different members in the settlement the group could identify the programme of AHADS had made an impact on the life of the people in the society.

- Attappady Hill Area Development Society (AHADS) is a Japan project which spend around 210 crore rupees for the development of all the tribal settlements coming under the jurisdiction of Attappady.

- This project was implemented in the first decade of 21st century in order to make a difference in all the areas of life of the tribal people. From the interviews carried out, the group could understand that before the project got implemented there were a lot of difficulties faced by the people. They were exploited by the upper strata of people by giving them insufficient wages for their work and by owning their properties through malpractices.

- Before AHADS came there were no road facilities inside the settlement and there were no retain walls to protect from soil erosion. Till then the women in the community haven't got sufficient recognition in the society.

- After the introduction of AHADS there came a lot of differences in the society. The major change happened was in the environment. They started afforestation by planting trees and through this a job was provided to the people in the settlement. They were given enough wages for the work that they have done. Women were also got participation in the endeavour and hence they got empowered.

- AHADS built a community hall for the people which later become an important place for the community for all the programs. By building concrete roads within the settlement the transportation facilities also got improved.

Observations

- As the AHADS had brought lot of development in the settlement but the project had got some negative impact too.

- Receiving all the facilities and enough money made the people to forget their tradition and values. Many move away from agriculture and cattle revering after the implementation the scheme

- The people in the settlement regret for not taking the housing project of AHADS

- Even though their needs were fulfilled they were not satisfied and started demanding more things.

- The impact brought by AHADS had become a major milestone in the development of VannantharaTribal settlement.
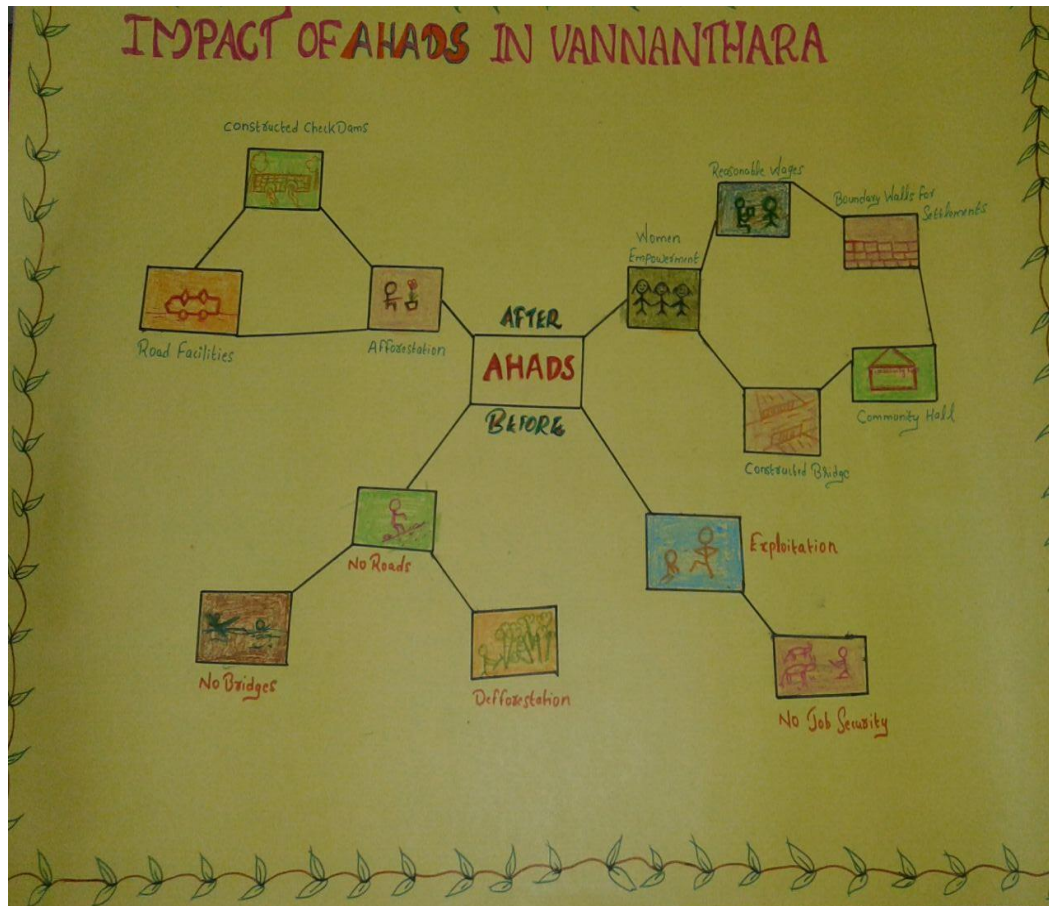
2. KARAYOOR SETTELMENT

Transect Walk

Observations

- The We were able to observe that tribal people are now living in concrete houses built by AHADS project.
- The settlement is situated in a hilly area.
- It is observed that there are concrete roads to the settlement and transportation facility is also available there.
- The We also saw their agriculture land, most of it was taken control over by outsiders and the tribal people were not able use that land for their need.

- The We were also able to observe that most of the dogs in that area were affected from skin diseases and it also created problems to people.
- Tribal people are relying on Shirvaniriver for water for their needs.
- The system of community kitchen providing food is a great relief for them.
- They are following multilevel cropping, but the scarcity of water is a great threat to them.
- In the evening most of the youngsters and children go to the river bank for playing football and kabadi. It has been a part of their daily routine.
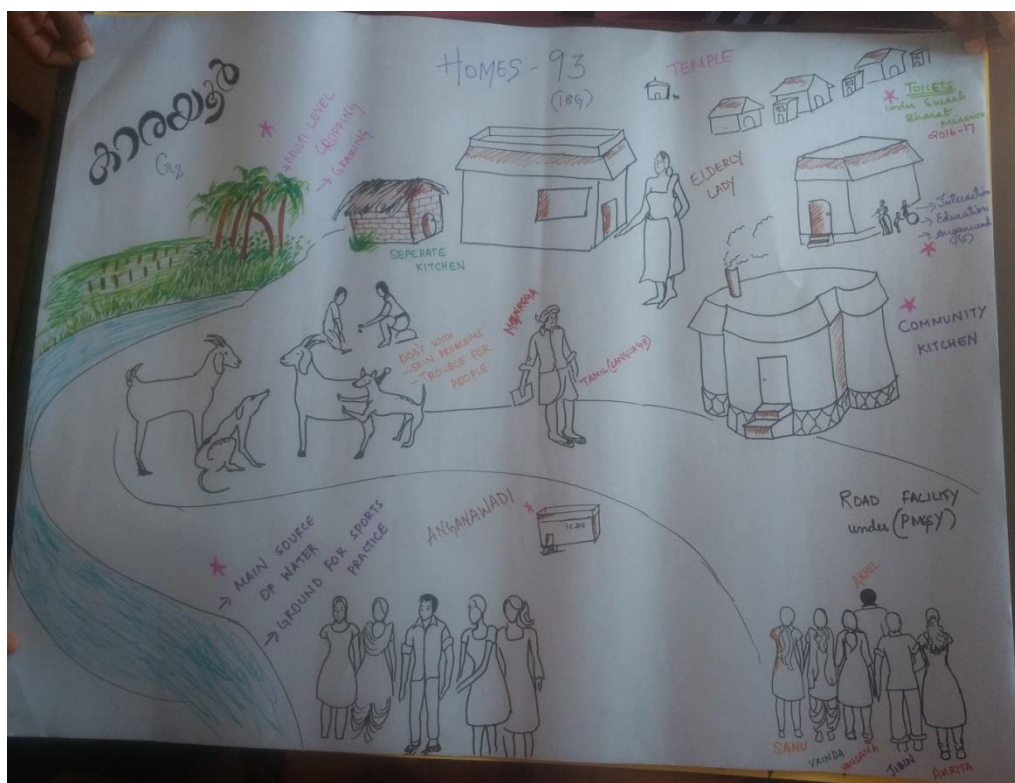
Social Map

Social Map is most popular method of PRA. It explores the spatial dimension of people's realities and focuses on the depiction of habitation patterns and nature of housing and social infrastructure.

Observation

- The We could see that most of the community members were not willing to cooperate with the We for preparing the map.
- Most of the houses were made under the AHADS project. This has led to a change in the structure of the settlement.
- Most of the houses had toilets next to them. The toilets were built under the Sawach Bharat Mission but most of them were not used by the members due to lack of water. Few toilets were used for storing wood and some were converted into prayer rooms.
- Though the new houses provide protection against rain, the people did not feel comfortable inside the cemented homes, they liked their homes built with mud and polished with cow dung. Most of them have made separate kitchen in traditional manner next to their homes.


Resource Map

Resource Map is another commonly used method of PRA. It focuses on the natural resources in the locality and depicts land, hill, river, field etc. It is not drawn to scale and is done by the local people.

Observation

- The We could observe that there was no area for cultivation in the settlement.

- After interaction with the people in the settlement the We got to know that their land was taken away from them in the name of providing food and money. They were cheated as most of them were not educated and now they have no area for cultivation.
- Another reason for not cultivating is lack of water and animal attacks. The only source of water for them is in Sirvani River. Being a rain shadow area they receive less rain and even if it rains, the water moves to the lake hence, water retention in the soil does not take place.
- Elephant attack also discourages them from undertaking cultivation. Now the main source of income for the people is rearing animals such as goat, cow, donkey etc.
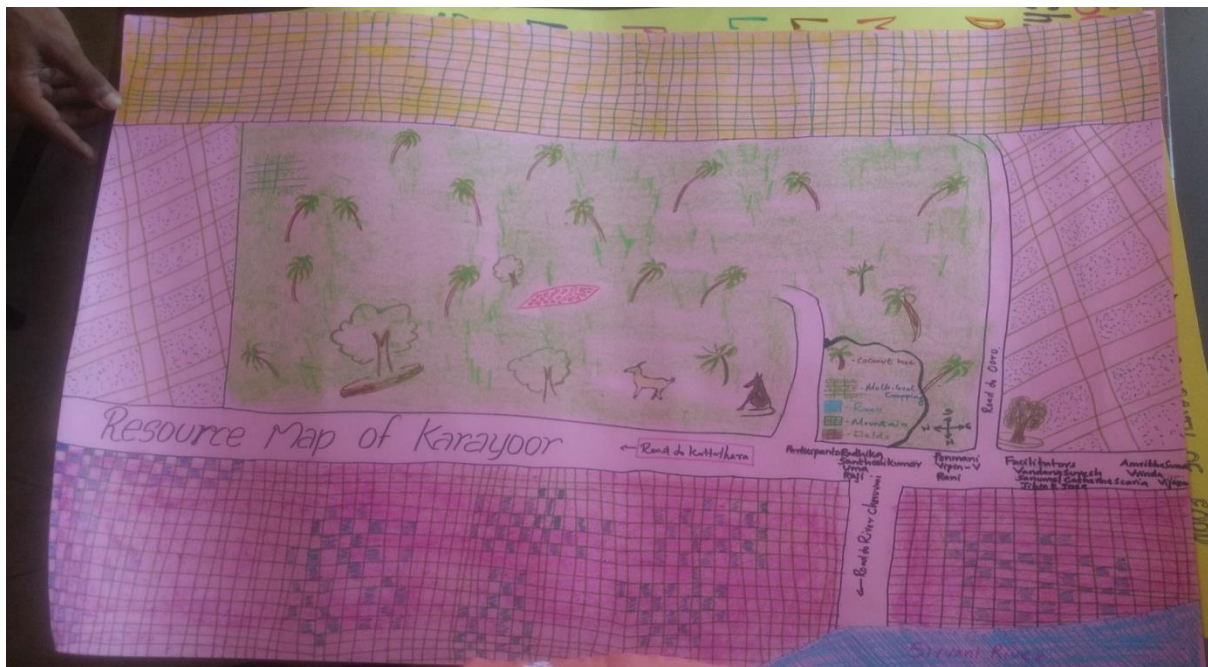
Mobility Map

It is a PRA method used to explore the movement pattern of an individual, a group, or the community. The focus is on where people go and for what; other aspects such as frequency of visit, distance, importance of the places visited are also studies.

Observation

- The We were able to understand that most people visited the river, community kitchen, temple, school and bus stop. Although the distance to Government College, hospital and temple is few kilometres the people have to travel long route to get there because of lack of bridge.

- There is no bus service from the main road to the settlement.Hence the people have to walk for about three kilometres or travel through an auto.
- It becomes difficult for them at night as there are no street lights and they are at a potential risk of animal attacks. These problems act as a barrier in their movement.
- Most of the people in the settlement prefer to work nearby rather than moving out in search of work. Hence their mobility is more in their settlement itself.
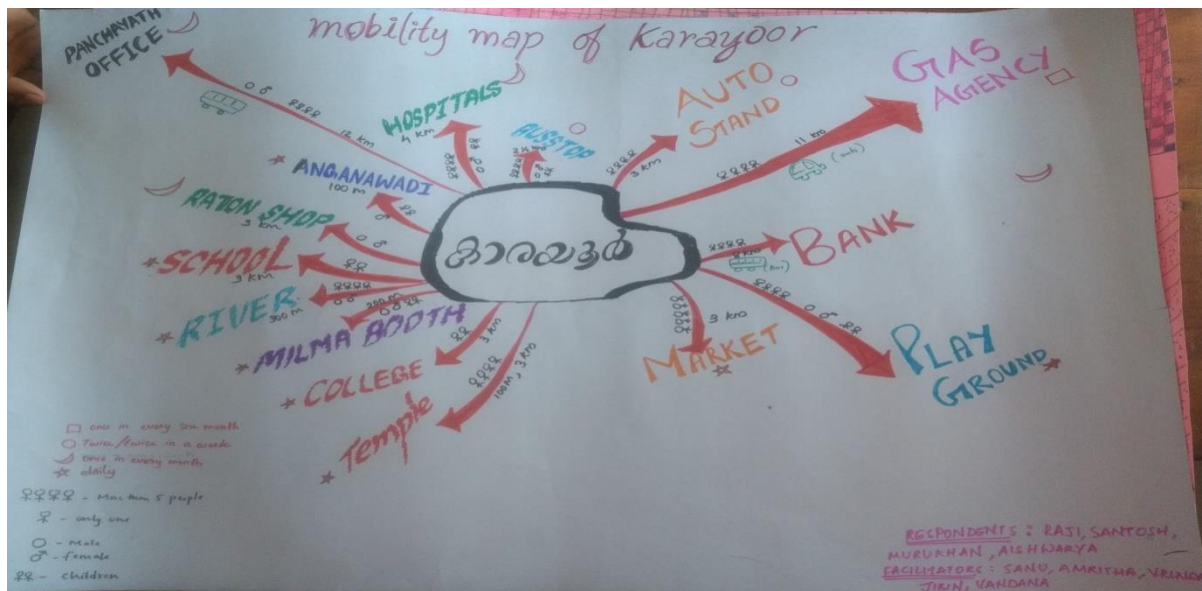
Services and Opportunity Map

It is another PRA method used to explore the spatial realities of the local people with specific reference to the people's perception of services and opportunities available to them.

Observation

- Through interaction with the people in Karayoor the We could understand that most of the services were available for them. But there were limited means to access them, lack of street light, bridge were acting as barriers.
- Earlier the settlement was receiving newspaper but now due to some reason it has stopped, thus hindering their knowledge about the outside world.
- The We could find that the youth is interested in continuing their education but they lack career related information which could guide them. Better guidance and providing them with proper information can help them in achieving their dreams.

- The people were content with the services offered at the hospital but were worried if they would be exploited by the hospital authorities. They did not want to sleep in beds used by others.
- They were also worried about accessing many governmental services due to fear of getting exploited. Even though services are available, the people are not able to make the most of it.

Time Line Analysis

Then We interviewed two young ladies, one young man and few children who spoke about the same topics and also some different topics from their point of view. Even though We interviewed much people they were not able to know about the early history of the settlement especially regarding the origin of the settlement and the story behind its name which are very relevant information in the case of Timeline. The year of existence of various institutions and resources told by mooppan and other people were contradicting which created confusion among We.

Observations

- The trainee's only got information from the year of 1967 rest of the data is not available and others don't know much.
- According to the given data in 1967 construction of road happened in the settlement which enabled better mobility and also accessing services more easily.
- From 1982 they began to access hospital which enhanced their health on the other hand they began to drop their indigenous medicines.

- Access to schools helped them to think apart from their own way which made them to follow life style of educated people. The effect of education made differences between them.
- The introduction of electricity, TV, pipe connection also bring huge change in their life style, but it paved way for the alienating their own customs and beliefs.
- Through an interaction with an old lady the We were able to know the meaning of the name Karayoor..it means the place of kali.
-
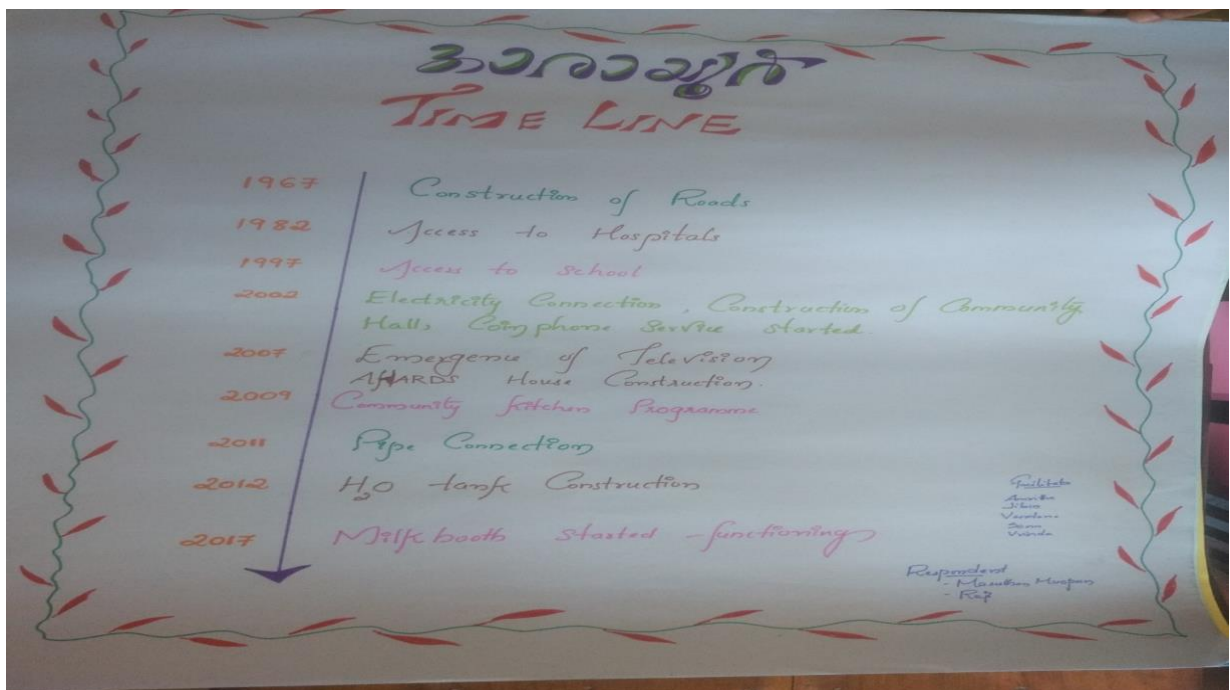
Trend Analysis

From the details We collected regarding the trend analysis We could understand the changes which came in the dressing style, food habit, work, and overall lifestyle over the time. We were able to understand the influences of development in the life of the people including those in their relationships and culture. From the same We could understand the lack of need analysis from the part of government from the houses built by AHADS in which the people are not able to cook in their traditional way which they are super comfortable with so for cooking purposes almost half of them has built a small building nearby the rest has become used to cooking gas and stove. They were all provided with toilets as part of Swach Bharath Mission when they had no access to water.

Observations

- The We were able to understand the effect of education made a drastic change in their dressing style, food habit, job selection etc.

- The change is also seen in their lack of interest for cultivation.

- They started following the culture of urban people; the media have an important role for these changes.

- The trend analysis enabled We to understand that there is an urge in the young generation to throw their own culture and to follow others.

Daily Activity Schedule

From the details collected for the preparation of Daily Activity Schedule We could understand the time when people are free and are working, and also could analyse the activity in which

people spent less time and more time. The difference among gender could also be analysed in terms of outdoor activities.

Observations

- Most of the time people spend for sleeping and doing job.
- In the evening they spend time in front of TV rather than coming together as earlier they practiced.
- There are no much differences in the daily routine of males and female, it means there is equality among them comparing to the educated people.
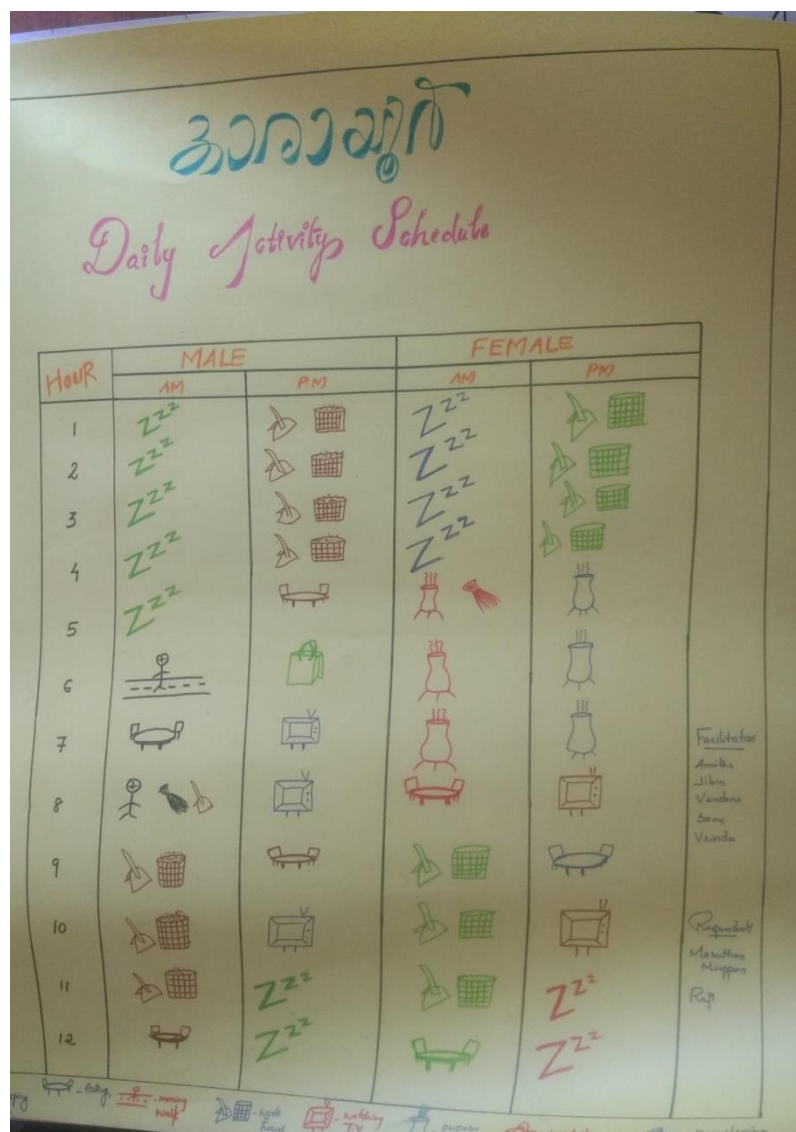
Seasonal Diagram

The seasonal diagram was prepared based on some parameters (Job, wage, stress, education, disease, agriculture, rain, elephant attacks, festivals, fishing, football) which helped We to understand the more profitable months and the month with less profit, the month in which there are more animal attacks this tool would help We to analyse needs and plan intervention according to seasons.

Observations

- It is observed that in rainy season people are more stressed because of diseases, and such agonies they happen to face at that time.
- The rain season makes them also happy because they get enough water for their agricultural need.
- Rain has correlation to wage, education, stress etc because it brings diseases and resulted changes in their daily schedules.
- Festivals are the time where they are more happy, it develops we feeling in them.

Impact Diagram

Impact diagram is a flow diagram used to identify and depict the impact of an activity, intervention or event. The We studied the impact of loss of employment in the community.

Observations

- In the Karayoor community the impact of unemployment was checked out and was able to find that it had several impacts on the community such as scarcity of money, scarcity of food, lack of schooling migration etc.

- Loss of employment makes distress in the family and tempting them to debt money from outsiders.

- The money lenders utilizing these opportunities to take tribals land by small amount.

- Loss of employment results in money shortage which leads them to avoid treatment for their diseases.

- Lack of treatment results in death.

- So it is better to regulate measures to control loss of employment so that we can help themselves to sustain in their life.

Well-being Ranking

Observations

- The We ranked the well being of the community people by taking into consideration five household.

- The We were able to observe that majority of them were engaged in the occupation of cooli work and only one member was a government employee and all had pucca house

- Majority had two wheeler vehicles, and they had wash rooms in their home.
- Majority of the households sent their children to private institutions and they had land of their own.
- Some of them had debt and they had all household accessories such as TV, fridge, Mixer, gas stove, fan, maximum of 3 rooms and they also had fruit bearing trees in their land and are engaged in cattle rearing.
- All of them had same income level and comparatively the person who was a govt employee was ranked first.

Venn Diagram

Observations

- The trainee was able to observe that in the Karayoor community the *Moopan*, the community kitchen, Kudumabasree unit, the anganawadi, the milma booth, the temple, the shop is in close relation with the community and overlaps each other due to their degree of relationship
- Whereas the school, hostel, river, agricultural land, ration shop, panchayat office, market, hospital, doctor, auto stand, bus stop seems to be far away from the community but are the more(hostel, ration shop, panchayat office, market doctor, auto stand, bus stop) and most(river, agricultural land, school, hospital) important categories.
- The community kitchen and kudumbasree are interlinkd because kudumbasree workers are providing food there.

- The school and hostel and connected,most of the students in the school are relying on hostel for staying.
- The bus stand and auto stand are the places where people go for their mobility needs,so they are intelinked.
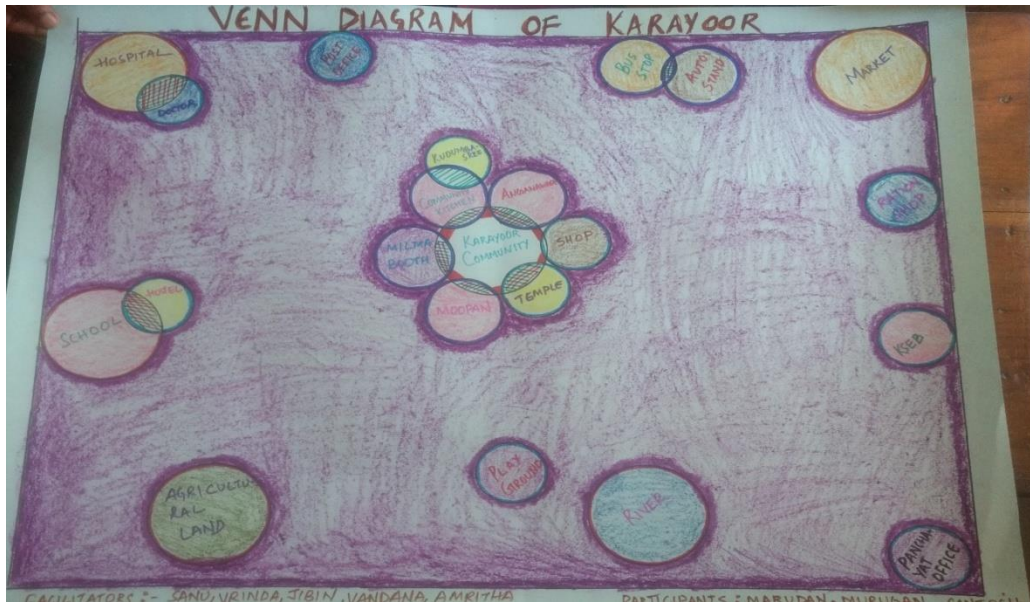
SWOT Analysis

Observations

- The We were able to observe the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats faced by the community.

Strengths	Opportunities	Weakness	Threats
Unity among people Importance for education Active youth	Youth getting opportunity to exhibit their talents Government	Alcohol consumption Lack of land for cultivation Water scarcity	Elephant attacks Exploitation by outsiders Exploitation

club Most of the people are healthy All people are part of MGNNREGA Ever flowing Chiruvani river	aids are available There are so many emerging educational institutions	No street light Youth lacking interest in agriculture Dropout cases increasing Lack of awareness of government schemes Stray dog problems(with infections) Loss of Knowledge of indigenous medicines	by government Exploitation at hospitals Influence of modern technology

- It is observed by the We that tribal even though have weaknesses but they are trying hard to use their strengths to change weaknesses to strengths.
- The youth said that they like to go for higher education it also shows the future development of the settlement.
- The urge of the youth to become educated would be a hit to those who marginalized and violated tem.
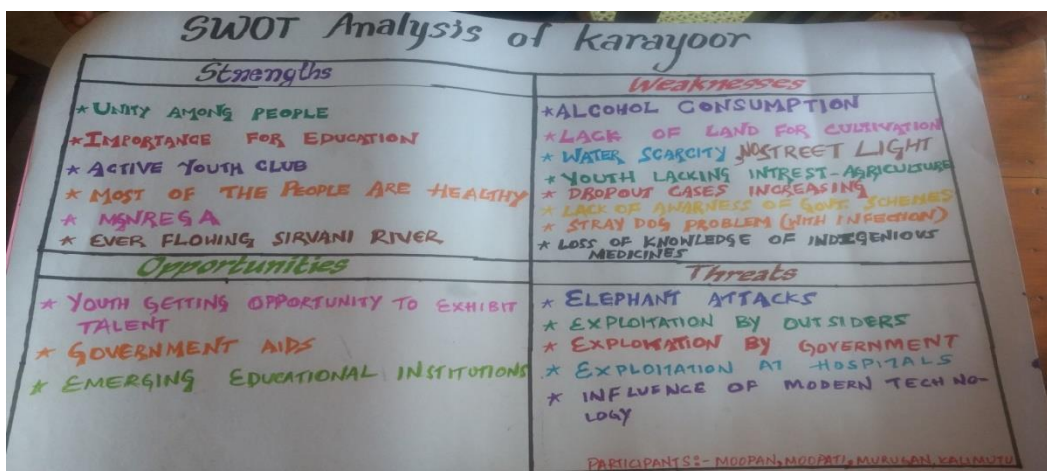
3. Vadakotatharra

The place assigned to the group as field was Vadakotatharra. Group reached the place by 3:30 after boarding two buses. A staff from the agency accompanied the group in order to familiarise them with the field. The main objective of the visit was to conduct transect walk. The main activities done include meeting the power centres, visiting houses to build rapport, observing the whole area and getting basic demographic data .

Transect Walk

The group first visited the clan leaders (*Moopan*s) house and were able to interact only with his family members as the leader was out of station. Later the staff introduced the group to main womens representatives in the area, and further guidance was given by them. A main problem found was the pollution of the lake from which water was even used for drinking purpose, and the reason was found

to be waste water from nearby resort. Even though the community protested against it, but was in vain as the former used political influence. Then various members of various age group ranging from old to the young were met and rapport was built. Some of the highlights were a grand old lady (Paati) who had sung songs for the We and also members from the youth club were met. The We built rapport with the young kids by playing with them. Later in the evening , the group got split into two and covered almost all the houses.

Observations

1. The main information elicited were, the topography of the place is hilly(downward slope).
2. People are agitated with the water pollution problem, The resort is causing a major threat for the people there by causing water pollution.
3. They have their own customs in case of marriage and dowry systems and language(aadiwasi language).
4. The land is cultivable and they also rear cattle's.
5. The people there also holds land outside the settlement where they cultivate staple crops.
6. There are 692 people and around 106 houses.(Data from the charts in the community hall)
7. There are three temples inside the village and they practice Hindu religion.
8. They have a very active youth club, which has a positive attitude towards development of the settlement.
9. The people there are highly educated when compared to other settlements and they further look up to and educated and self-sufficient generation.
10. There is conflict within the community as some members are working in the resort which is causing water pollution.
11. Only the members of the clan are allowed to reside within the settlement.
12. The clan leader works outside the settlement and is an employee of Indian Railways.
13. It is an Irula community and they have their own customary practices for marriage.
14. The total area covers 5 Acres and 60 Cents.

On the whole it was a great day in the field as the main objective was almost accomplished and the main reason being the acceptance, affection and highly appreciable welcoming nature of the people.

The group visited the field for the second time for practising four tools respectively i.e. social mapping, resource mapping, mobility mapping and services and opportunities mapping. Group reached

there by around 4:00 pm, before which they had planned and bought materials like chalk, colour powder for the mapping purpose. After reaching there, the group got split into two and started revisiting houses in order to invite the community members for the program. The scheduled time for the program was at 5 PM. The members of the community initially showed interest to the program, but the students had to visit them again and again. Still a few only came for the program. Three maps namely social, resource and services and opportunity maps were practiced simultaneously. Later information was collected from the members to draw Mobility Map. Mainly the distribution of houses and pavements were drawn.

Social Map

The members started practising tool by around 5:30, mainly with the help of youth in the community.The youth participated in it very enthusiastically. They used chalk and other natural materials like leaf, sticks etc.

Observations

1. Youth were aware about the whole community and its whole resources.

2. Majority houses were Semi Pucca.

3. Except one member everyone has cultivation outside the community.

4. There is a social gap , which is getting widened between the literates and not so literates.

5. Some community members are not happy with the leadership of clan leader as they feel being dominated and voiceless.

6. The community hall is the main place of social gathering within the community.

Resource Map

In resource map mainly water resources, cultivation, cattle's and vegetation were marked. Thirdly services were marked in another map.

Observations

1. The main cultivation they have is Banana Plantation, the main reason being lack of availability of water.

2. The tap which supplies Bhavani river water for their daily use is the main source of water and the subsidiary one is the water from Cheruvaniriver.

3. The Cherivaniriver is getting polluted by the waste water pumped by the resort which is a major threat.

They are not able to acess crucial resources like water , which they are only able to get once in two days(Earlier it was provided daily). The people are also not able to produce their traditional crops.

Services and Opportunities Map
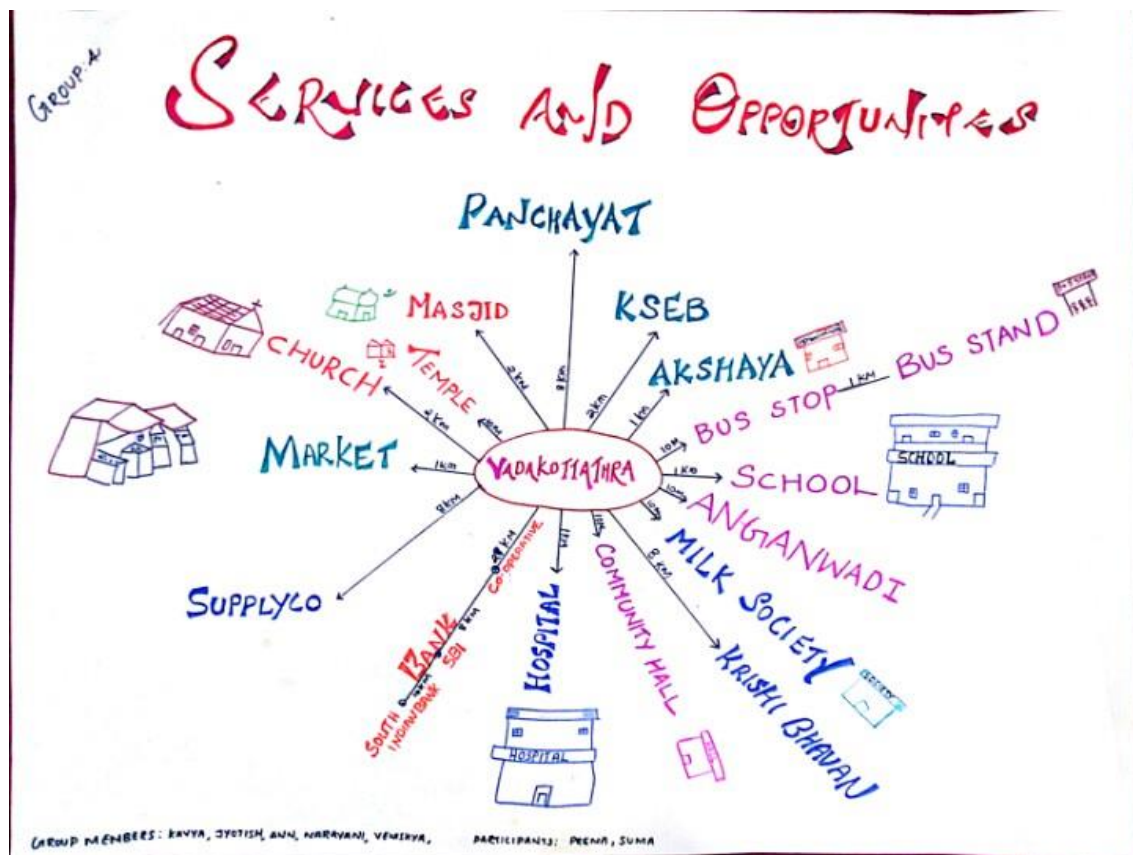
There were only few participants for the particular map. The main services like school, hospital,market church ,temple etc are mentioned here.

Observations

1. People are aware about the services they require and the have easy accessibility to it.
2. The awareness about the services reflects the educational level of the people where they are rightfully able to demand the services they require.

Mobility Map
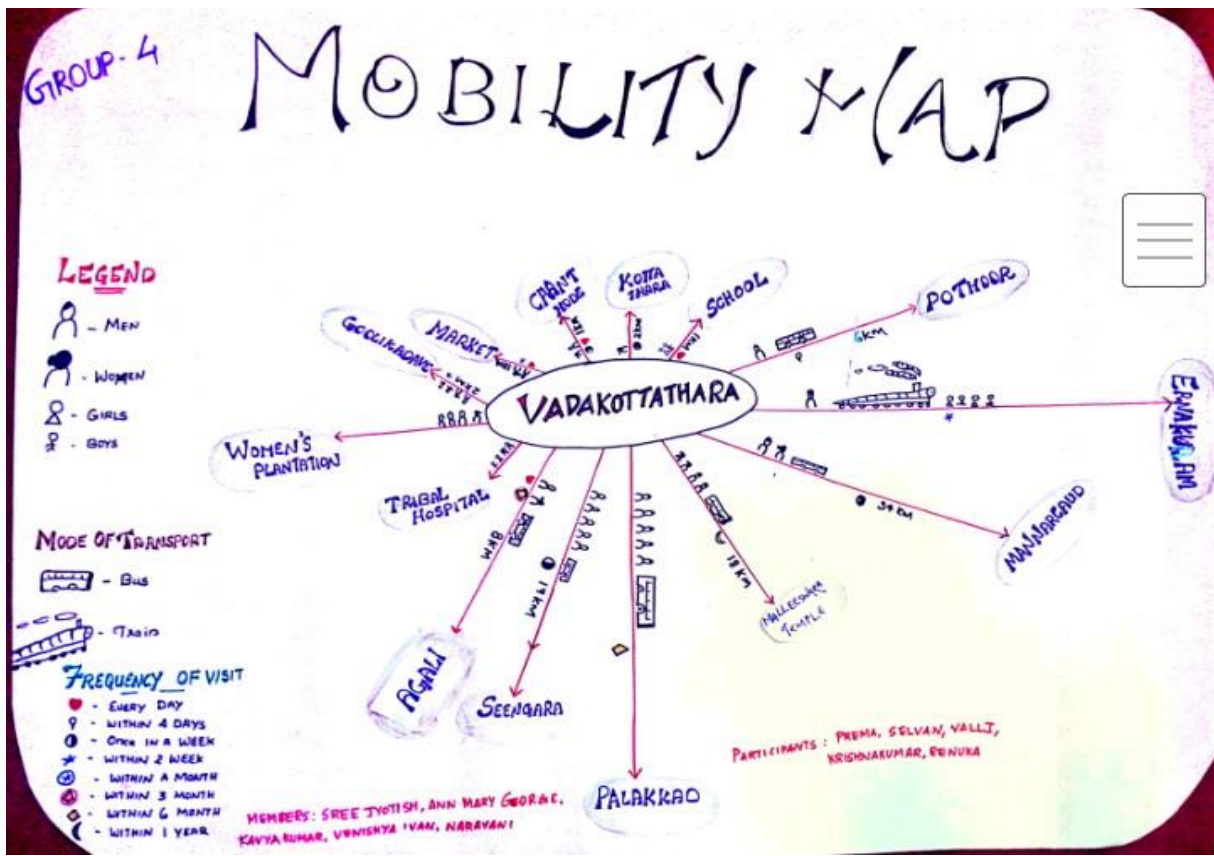
The samples chosen in the map were men, women , girls and boys.

Observations

1. It was observed that men were most mobile tofar away places and women to the nearby places.
2. All elements of the sample went to the Malleshwara temple.
3. The regular places where boys and girls visited were schools.

After practising the mobility map, which was the last one the group reached the NGO at around 7:15 PM in the evening .

At last mobility map was made by going to people and collecting information. Everything came to an end by around 6:30 PM and the group returned to the NGO by around 7:15 PM.

TimeLine

It was the third day of visit to the field. The group had to mainly practice four tools i.e timeline, trend analysis, seasonal analysis and daily routine analysis. The group reached there by around 4:30 PM and got split into two groups. One of the group went for Daily activity schedule and the other group did timeline, trend analysis and seasonal analysis.
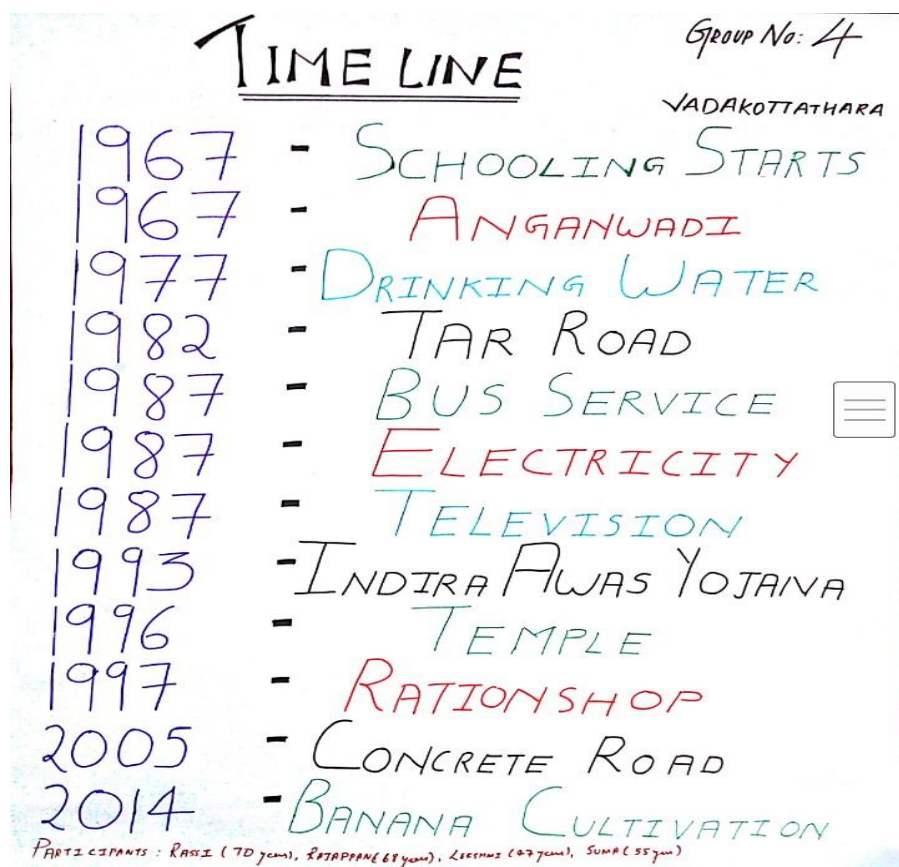
The latter group visited around four elderly people and enquired about the history of the village and the developments happened there.

Observations

- Main events were found to be the clan members attending anganwadi ,school i.e in the 1960s
- Intervention of Government to provide electricity, road and Television facilities which came in the 70s and 80s .
- In the later 80s came bus services, temples and ration shop in the later 90s. The 90s also witnessed the Government projects like Indira AwasYojana.
- In the early 2000 , concrete road were built within the settlement. Recent change was the change in their cultivation where the millets got replaced by Banana Cultivation.
- When asked about their desire for further changes , some expressed that they wanted their earlier culture back where everyone came together in the evening for being together in the evening .
- Some said that they were fulfilled by the development of the village and wanted everyone in the village to have job.

Trend Analysis

GROUP-4

TREND ANALYSIS OF VADAKOTTATHARA

Parameter / Period	Education	Occupation	Infrastructure	Technology	Population	Water Level	Transportation	Food	Dressing
1940 - 1960	No Education	Hunting, Grazing, Cultivation	Kutcha house, No Road	NIL	Population ↓	Rain ↑ Water level ↑	Walking	Hunting Cultivated food	Traditional Saree
1960 - 1980	Anganwadi Education Started	Farming ↑ Hunting Grazing ↓	Thatched house, Mud Road	NIL	Migration from Tamil Nadu	Rain ↓ Water level normal	Bullock Cart Walking	Hunting less Cultivated food	Pavada Blouse
1980 - 2010	I'st Govt Employ Eng, Doctor, Central and State Govt Employee	Grazing ↓ Farming ↓	Thatched House Consolidation food - Metal	Electricity T.V	Population ↑	Rain ↓ Borewell	Jeep & Bus	Cultivated food Community kitchen Market	Half Saree frock Churidar
2010 - 2017	Minimum Qualification H.S.S	Grazing ↓ Farming ↓	Concrete Houses Tarred Road	Everyone has TV and Mobile	Population ↑	Rain ↓	Bus Car Bike	Market Cultivation of food Community kitchen	Frock Churidar Saree

PARTICIPANTS: RESSI , PREMA, SUMA, LEKSHMI, SIVAN

GROUP MEMBERS: KAVYA KUMAR, ANN MARY, SREE JYOTISH, NARAYANI, VENISHYA JUAN

Coming to the trend analysis the parameters chosen were Education, Occupation , Dressing, Customary celebrations, Technology, Population, Transportation ,Food and Infrastructure.

Observations

- Earlier there were no institutional educational systems like school but later in the sixties anganwadi came.
- Earlier people mainly hunted wild animals and lived on it ,but now the scope is very limited and they depend on Government jobs and other food items like rice ,wheat etc.
- The earlier dressing style has changed and now, only worn by a few of them. The people have shifted themselves to dressing style of rest of the society like kurta, sari etc.
- The celebrations do not happen often like the earlier times , but only during special occasions like marriage , death ceremony etc.
- The infrastructure has changed from houses built with bamboo sticks to the ones with cement bricks.

Daily Activity Schedule

The samples were chosen from men, women and youth as well. They were interviewed about different activities they undertake in a day. Eg sleeping, studying, working etc.

Observations

1. Cheruvani river has great influence on the women in the community. It acts like a social hub where women spend time with each other.
2. Every house follows a traditional practice of sprinkling water from cow dunk in order to keep the house and premises clean.
3. Compared to other community when the youth is observed , they do spent quality amount of time for their studies.

Seasonal Calendar
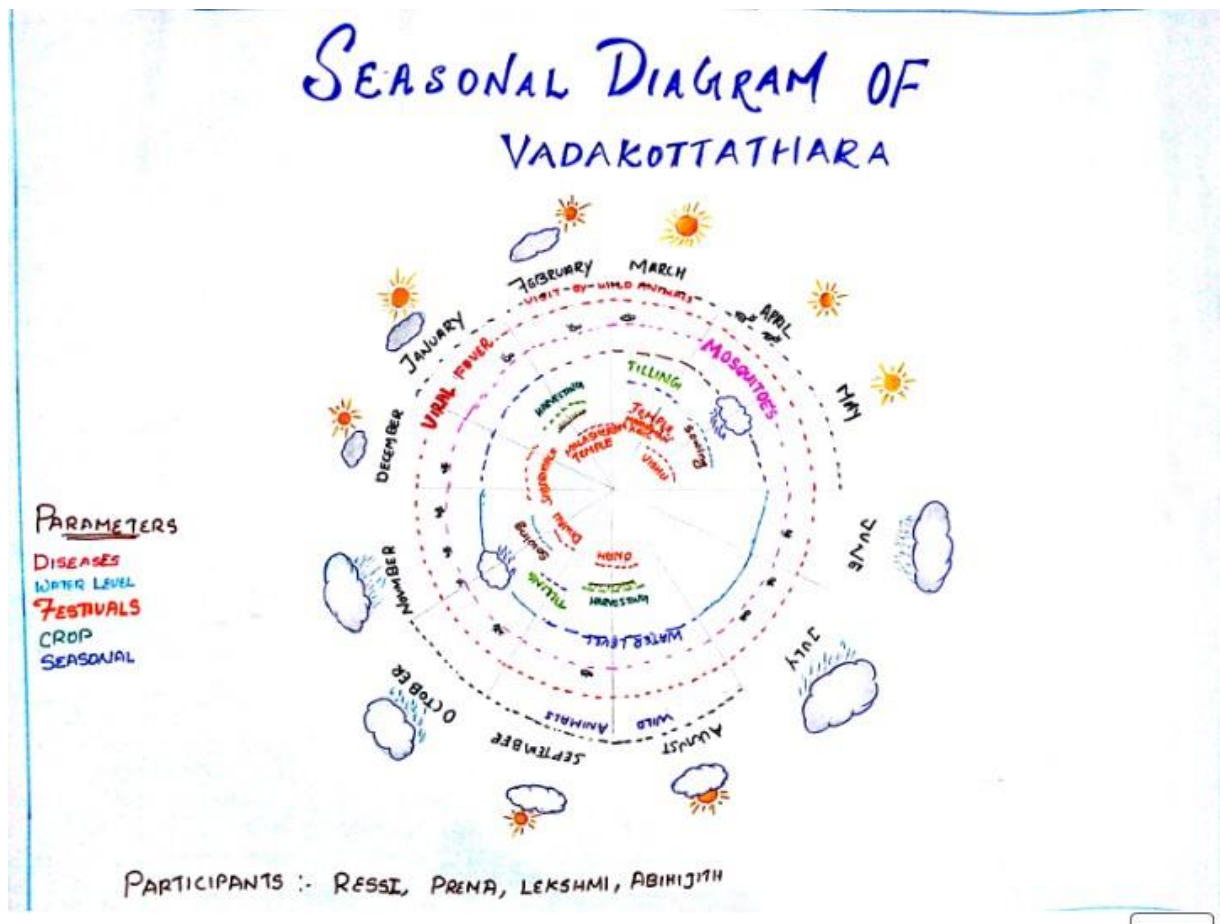
The main parameters chosen were the cultivation, presence of mosquitos, celebration of traditional festivals and disease like viral fever.

Observations

1. They are having less rain because of which they are unable to cultivate their natural food.

2. Due to lack of water in the forest during season like August and September.(Elephants are more prevalent in Summer season)

3. Earlier mosquitoes were present only during rainy season, but due to the presence of resort now mosquitoes are present during the whole year.

4. Disease like viral fever is present the whole year.

5. Traditional practices have decreased and the now only main practises are there only once or twice in a year.

After the interaction ,the group reached the NGO safely by 7:15 PM.

Impact Analysis

It was the last day of field work of PRA. The group reached the place by around 3:45, which was earlier than the other days. The We then bought sweets for the community members who had specially helped the We in practising the tools. We reached the field by 4:00 PM and started interviewing the community members by first appreciating them for the efforts they had taken to help the We. The sweet was provided as an incentive to fuel further conversation. The community members were asked about the impact of education and also about the assets and commodities the person held.

Impact Diagram of Vadakottathara — Group No 4

Increased Aspiration Level
Profession → Income → Basic Facilities Fulfilled

Enhanced Awareness Of Rights
Proper Utilization Of Policies And Services → Protest Against Injustice
- Protest Against Illegal Migration — Only Clan Members Within The Community
- Protest Against Resort Causing Water Pollution

Highly Health Conscious
Regularly Vaccinated Children → No Wide Spread Diseases

Exposure To Outside World
- Identity Crisis → Stress
- High Resilience → High Adaptability

EDUCATION

Cultural Believes Reduced
Low Participation In Cultural Practices → Low Social Interactions → Low Co-Operations → Self-Centered Individuals

Educational Loan
Debt → Joblessness → Stress

Social Stratification Widened
Widened Social Gap Between The Literates And Illiterates

Participants: Renukha, Lekshmi, Akhil, Rahul, Valli, Prema
Group Members: Kavya Kumar, Sree Jyotish, Ann Mary, Venishya Ivan, Narayani

- Education was considered as the main parameter for the Impact Analysis

Observations

1. Education has increased the aspiration level of the people.
2. People have become more health conscious
3. It has enhanced the awareness of rights among them which stopped the illegal migration of Tamils and they could protest against the water pollution caused by a resort.
4. The children have exposure to the outside world which have made them more adaptive at the same it has also caused identity crisis.
5. The practice of cultural beliefs have decreased , resulting in low social interaction and low social cohesion.
6. Educational loan has led to debt.
7. The social gap between the literates and the not so literates are getting widened.

Well Being Ranking Method

WELLBEING RANKING METHOD - VADAKOTTATHARA

PARAMETER / HOUSE HOLD	FOOD	WATER	SHELTER	TOILET	APPLIANCES			LAND	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	No. OF ROOMS	AUTOMO-BILES	CATTLES	ALCOHOL	INCOME
					TV	MIXER	GRINDER									
HOUSE HOLD LEKSHMI	✓	COMMON PIPE	SEMI PUCCA	✓	✗	✗	✗	1 ACRE	Anganwadi HELPER	5 STD	Sound	4	No	✗	✗	7000/-
HOUSE HOLD RENUKA	✓	BORE WELL	PUCCA	✓	✓	✓	✓		WARD MEMBER	TTC	Sound	5	Scooter	✗	✗	nil Response
HOUSE HOLD DEVI	✓	COMMON PIPE	SEMI PUCCA	✓	✓	✗	✗	No Land	HOUSE WIFE	4 STD	Sound	4	No	✗	✓	500
HOUSE HOLD BABY	✓	COMMON PIPE	SEMI PUCCA	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 ACRE	HOUSE WIFE	7 STD	Not So Sound	4	Scooter	✗	✗	500 House wife

GROUP NO: 4

GROUP MEMBERS: KAVYA, ANN, VENISHYA, JYITHIDI, NARAYANI
PARTICIPANTS: LEKSHMI, RENUKA, DEVI, BABY

The main parameters considered for Well Being Ranking were Food, Water, Shelter, Toilet, Appliences(TV,

Mixer, Grinder), Land, Occupation, Education, Health, No of Rooms, Automobiles, Cattles, Alcoholism and Income.

Observations

- All the members have access to basic facilities of life, which reflects the development of the village
- The ranking goes like Renuka, Lekshmi, Baby, Devi.
- Devi is having two sons and a daughter, one of the sons is staying with her and is an alcoholic. She is also aged thus ranked last.

- Baby is having skin problems due to the water pollution. She is a courageous woman and has protested against the resort by being a member of a women's group Sthreeshakthi.
- Lekshmi is having stress as her daughter, who has passed engineering is not getting any job and she is still learning some courses for an employment.
- Renuka is the ward Member there, is an educated lady and lives a sound life.

Venn Diagram

The Venn Diagram was prepared with the help of 5 participants.

Observations

1. People are aware about the services they should get and most of them are using it too.

2. An employed person does not care much about the services as he is sure that he won't be able to enjoy its benefits. But ignoring schemes like these ,can also cause the person loss ,when it comes to a scheme which is even beneficial to an employed individual.

3. The women are part of a Kudumbashree unit which comes under The Tribal Department and not the Panchayat. The Unit is actively working as is being visited frequently.

SWOT Analysis

SWOT ANALYSIS OF VADAKOTTATHARA

GROUP No 4

STRENGTHS
1. HIGHLY EDUCATED
2. NO BLIND POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE
3. STRONG YOUTH CLUB
4. STRONG WOMEN GROUP
5. EASY ACCESS TO SERVICES
6. DROPOUTS- NIL
7. PROPERLY IMMUNIZED
8. ADVANCED LEVEL OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

WEAKNESS
1. CLASH WITHIN THE COMMUNITY
2. CLAN LEADER WORKING AWAY FROM COMMUNITY - LESS TIME SPEND IN THE COMMUNITY
3. DOG MENANCE
4. LACK OF PROPER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE NEAR VICINITY OF THE COMMUNITY
5. THREAT TO FARMING FROM ANIMALS
6. RAIN SHADOW AREA.

OPPORTUNITIES
1. WELL KNOWN SETTLEMENT OF ATTAPADI
2. RESORT- EMPLOYMENT
3. HIGHLY INFLUENTIAL OFFICIALS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY
4. EASY ACCESS TO GOVT. SCHEMES AND OTHER SERVICES.

THREATS
1. DENGUE
2. BRIBE
3. GOSSIP
4. WATER POLLUTION - RESORT
5. SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER.
6. EDUCATION AS A FACTOR FOR REDUCED WE FEELING AMONG THE COMMUNITY.

GROUP MEMBERS: KAVYA KUMAR, SREE JYOTISH, NARAYANI, ANN MARY, VENISHYA-IVAN
PARTICIPANTS: RENUKHA, LEKSHMI, SAROJINI, RAHUL, AKHIL

Observations

1. The main strength of the settlement is the education they have .
2. The main weakness is the clash within the community (widened social gap between literates and not so literates) and also non availability of Clan Leader within the clan for majority of the year.
3. The main opportunity would include the fame they have as a very educated settlement of Attapadi, which will drive a lot of attention towards them.
4. The main threats include the Resort which is causing water pollution in the CheruvaniRiver .

After the visit the group reached the NGO safely by around 7 PM .

Problems and Suggestions

NO	Problem	Suggestion
1.	The resort is causing water pollution and the amount of mosquitos are increasing in and around the settlement.	To process the water being pumped out of the resort and if denied, to file legal petition and prohibit it from working.
2.	There is a clash within the clan in the name of the resort as well as widening social gap between the literates and not so literates and the absence of clan leader within the community causing communication problem among the people.	The clan leader should regularly make the people gather and try to solve the problems within through conflict resolution. The agency could organize festivals in the settlement, which will be a platform for people to interact with each other.
3.	Lack of rooting among the youth with their age old customs.	AADI should make regular interventions in order to help the youth explore their age old customs.

4.	Lack of regular provision of drinking water to the people (People only able to get drinking water from common pipes in an interval of two days.)	Arrangement of drinking water should be made by negotiations with the Panchayat.
5.	Presence of dog menace within the community.	Proper vaccination should be given to the dogs.
6.	People (Baby-a women in the settlement)are unaware about the details of the 1 acre land given to them by Government, thus unable to enjoy its benefits.	Agency should conduct a survey on the awareness of people about the land given to them, and do the necessary.
7.	Youth are unaware about different career opportunities .	Career awareness classes could be provided by the Agency.

4. KALLAKARA

During the first day of the PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) the group of We did a transect walk in Kallakkara Uru. The We were guided by Fr. Antony SJ, Director of AADI. During the session the We did activities including,

- Interacted with the Uru Moopan Mr. Murugan and received the permission to visit their premises.

- Visited the community kitchen and had a group discussion with some of the community members.

- We explored the community after being divided into three groups and conducted house visits.

- Identified different public places like Temple, Community Kitchen, Common Hall, Play Ground, Rural Recreation Area, Cultivation Land, Grass land etc.

- Planned for conducting a cultural programme from the part of community members.

- Ensured the support from the community people for the remaining days of PRA Training.

This is the chart of Kallakkara Uru.

Observations

- In the entry area there have a community kitchen

- The people wear the traditional dress also the new model dress

- The people more depended to the agriculture

- The settlement have a football ground , common area, open stadium,

- They believe in supernatutral forces

- It is a rain shadow area covered with hill and mountains

- Their main income from cattle rearing and agriculture

- The houses are semi pucca

- There have a temple of Ganapathi

- People reside there both tribal and ST people

- Murukan is the Mooppan of the settlement.

On the second day of Participatory Rural Appraisal, the We were instructed to practice four tools,namely, 1.Social Map 2.Resource Map 3.Mobility Map 4.Services and Opportunities Map. Group No.3 was assigned in the ooru/village called *'Kallakkara'*.

Social Map
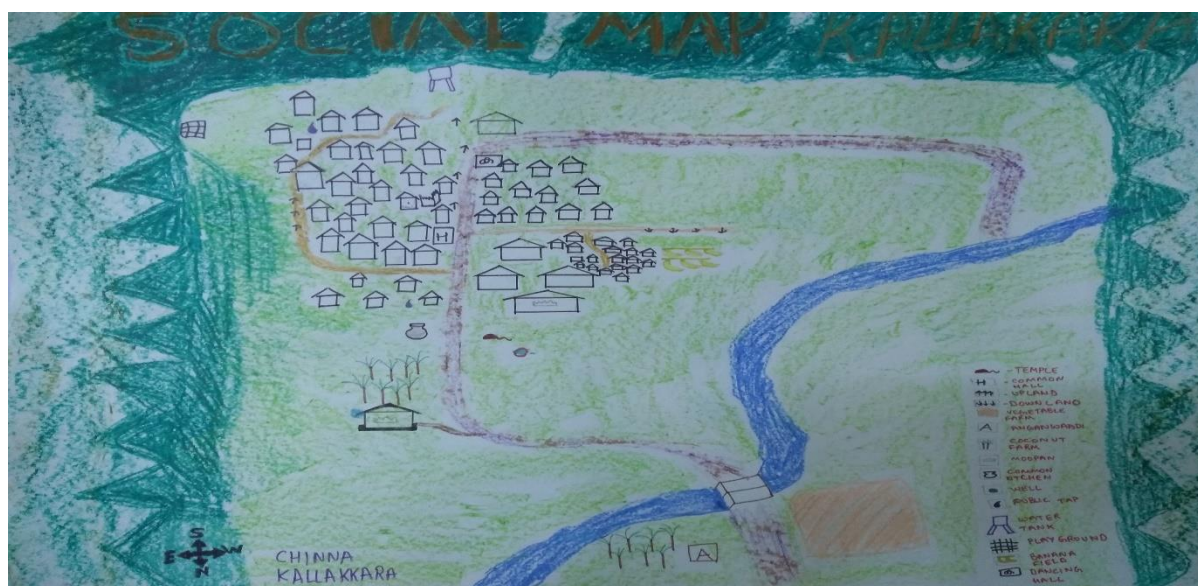
Outside development has not much invaded the ooru Kallakkara. Three sides of the village have been covered by hills. The village is divided into two parts called as Chinnakkallakkara and Periya Kallakkara. The social work We entered the village through the road which connects both these parts. An Anganwadi is situated on the way to Kallakkara. A small coconut farm is there behind the Anganwadi. Opposite to that,on the right side of the road, a good vegetable farming area is functioning. A small bridge under which a stream flows,is constructed at the entrance.Mooppan,the clan leader stays in the road to Chinnakkallakkara,and there is a coconut farm, behind it. There is a temple in the ooru

and a community kitchen is situated opposite to the temple. A common hall is attached to the community kitchen. As we move in to the ooru, we can see houses in both the sides of the road. On the west side there is a banana plantation. Near to that a part of area is occupied as down land. A dancing hall is also there in the ooru.

The level of agriculture is decreasing in the ooru as the villagers are depending on the community kitchen and other employment opportunities for food, and other livelihood purposes.

Resource Map

From the resource map, we can observe that down the hills, there is a good portion of grazing land. In the eastern and northern sides, there are two coconut farms. Above the coconut farm a hand pipe is built. The shiruvani river flows through the west-northern direction of the village. There is a banana field in the central part of the village. The resource map was resembling the features of the social map.Here also the We were able to understand that other than the grazing land, active agricultural practices are lessening or lacking in Kallakkara.

Mobility Map
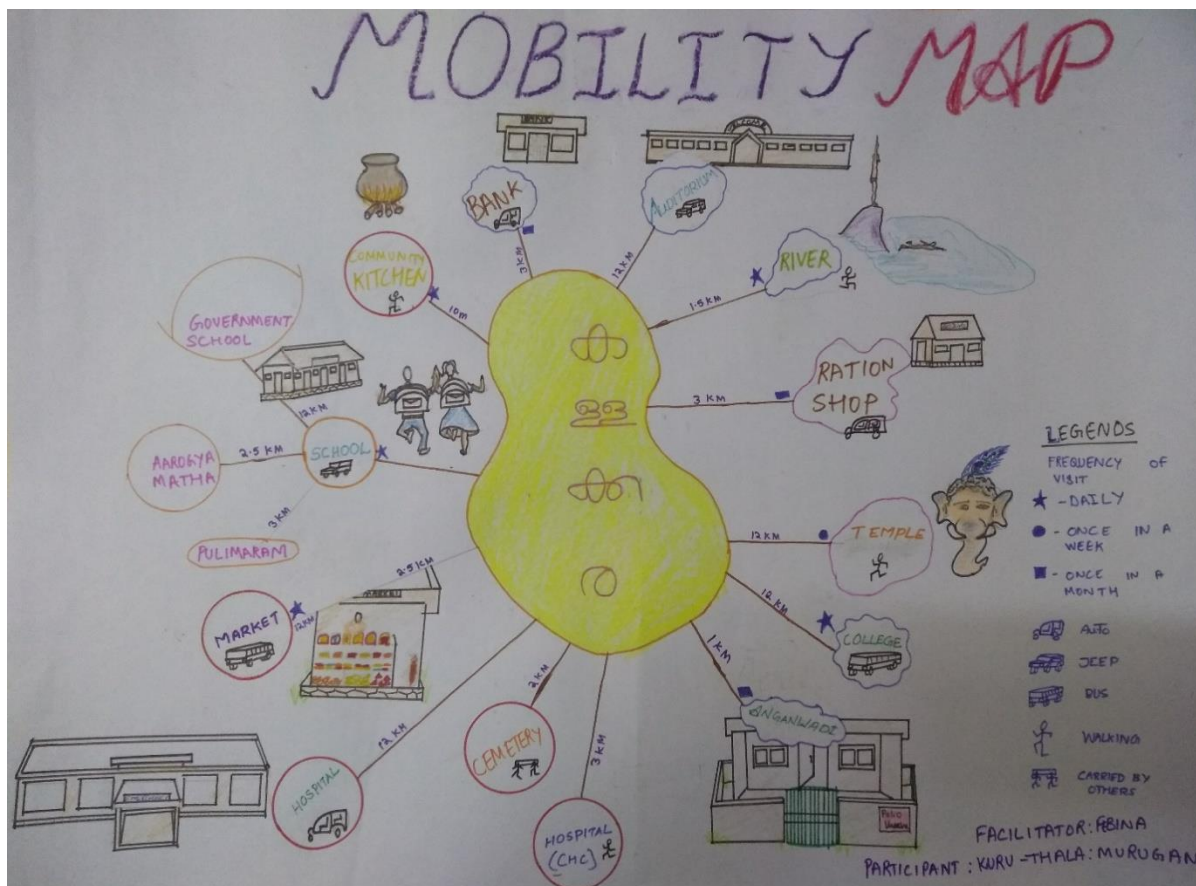
The legends of the frequency are labelled ,on the basis of daily,once in a week,once in a month visits.The villagers most frequently visit the following areas:

- Shiruvani river – 1.5km
- Anganawadi- 1km
- Market – 2.5km
- College- 12 km
- Arogyamatha school- 2km
- Pulimaram Govt.School-2.5km
- Agali Govt School-6km
- Community kitchen-10 m

Other places the villagers visit are the fllowing:

- Auditorium
- Ration shop
- Temple
- Bank

- Tribal Speciality hospital
- Community health centre

From the chart we can understand that the villagers have access to the important places even if some of them like the Anganwadi are outside the ooru. The tribal speciality hospital is a very well functioning institution.

Services and Opportunities Map
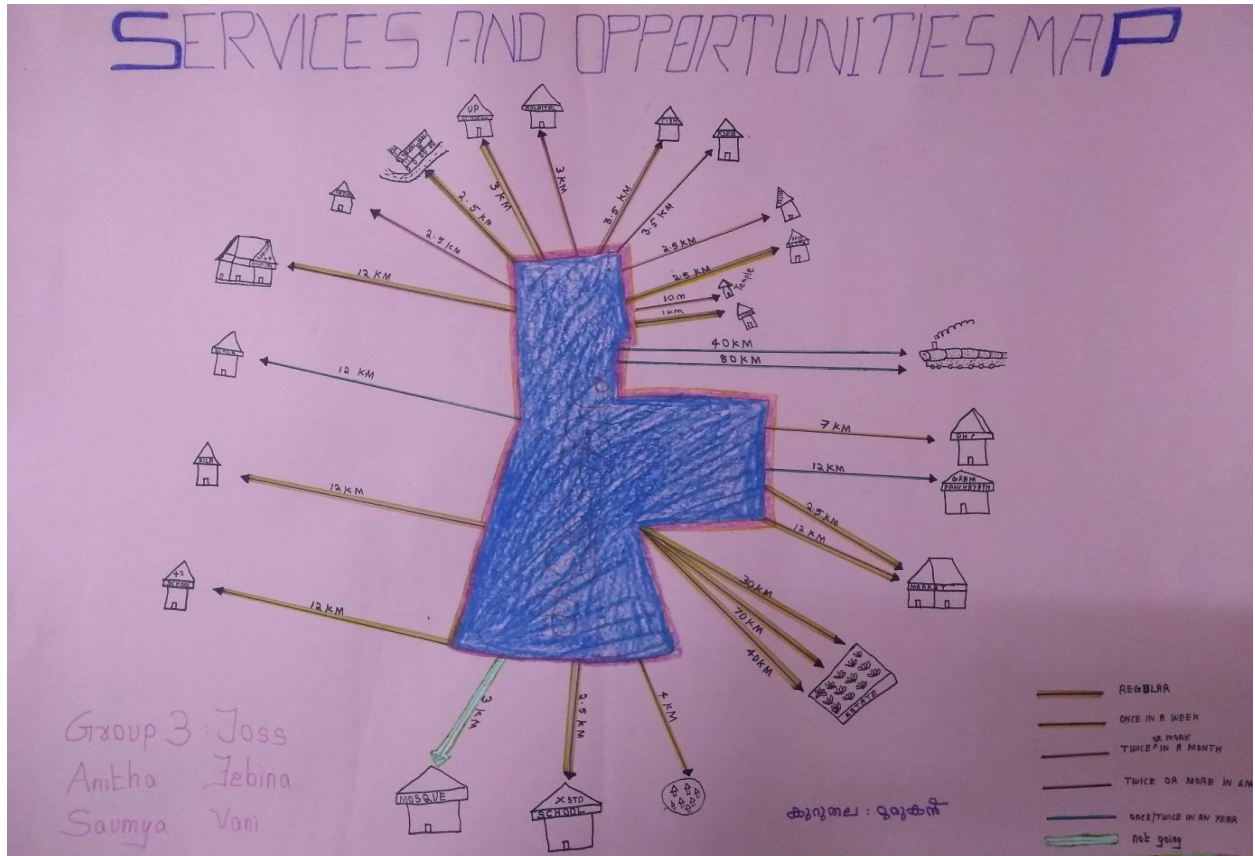
The services and opportunities map of Kallakkara is drawn based on the shape of the village and the frequency for the level of usage of services and opportunities are also marked in the map. The villagers have frequent access to the schools, market, ration shop and public roads. They rarely use railway means and mostly depend upon autorickshaw services. They also make visit to the agricultural fields like coconut farm and banana field, but not often. Even if they utilize services such as hospital, schools, etc. basic needs of many people especially of elderly in the community are not satisfied.

The third group of social work We visited Kallakkara settlement to practice Time- Related tools of PRA. The group practiced methods of, Time Line, Trend Analysis, Seasonal Diagram, and Daily Activity Schedule.

The group divided itself into different groups to gain data for each tool, and each gathered data from different available people. Each person had different experiences in the field, but they all felt that the people were generally recluse and not very open to responding. The village can be made self- sustainable if the people can be encouraged to take up agriculture in larger forms again instead of depending on the markets for food. There is scope for water- shed management in the rainy season.

Time Line
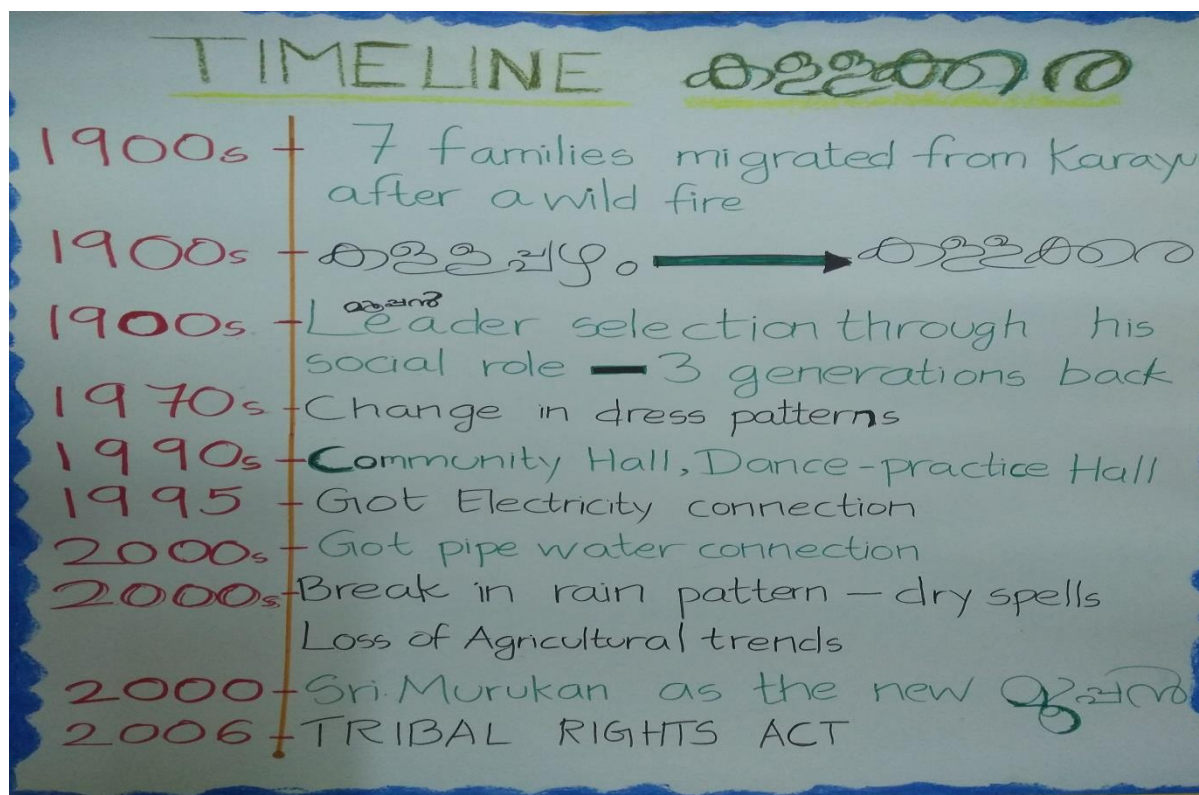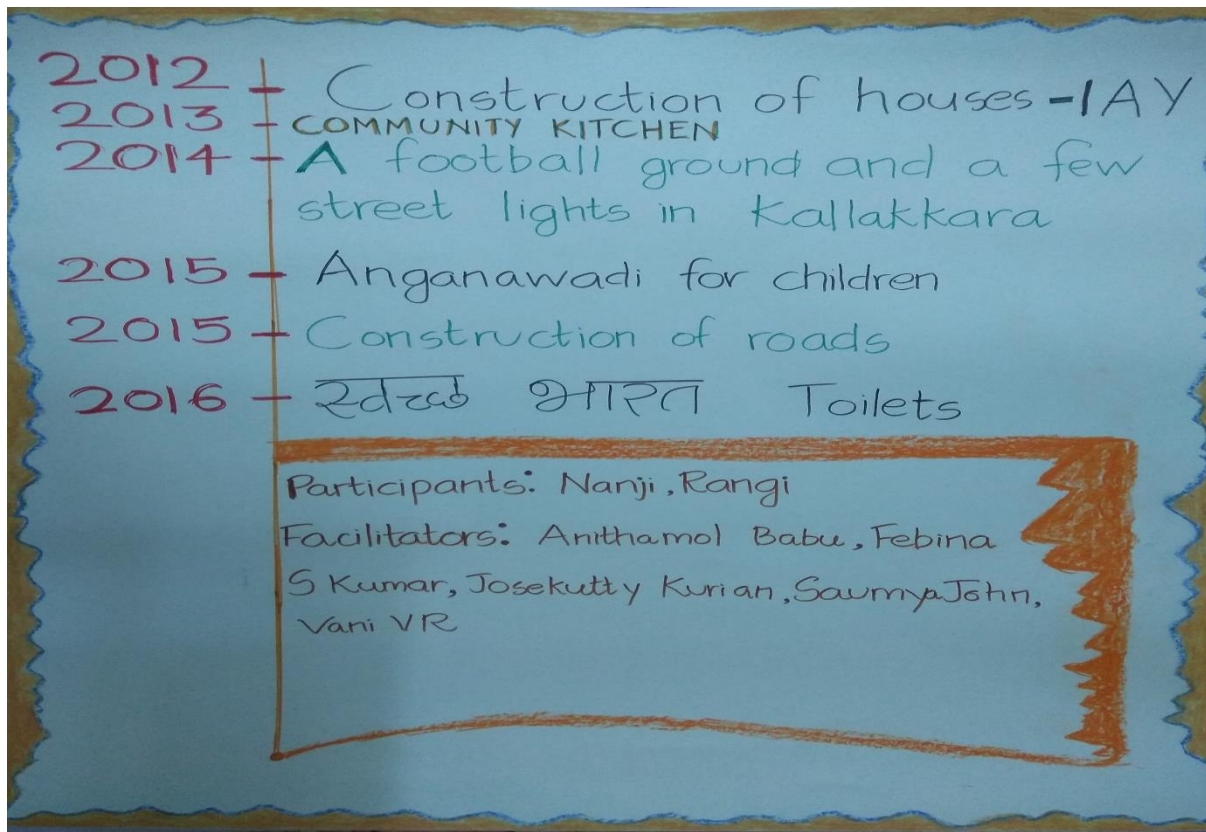
Observation

The people of the Village/ Ooru were unable to provide a longer history of the place, hence the Social Work We, interacted with the Village Head/ Moopan to get details of the history. The Ooru has a very recent history of only three generations of Moopans, and the present ones name is Murugan. Moopans have been inter- generational, wherein the eldest son becomes the head of the village after his father's death. The Ooru has seen minor changes due to governmental schemes like the Indira Aawaas Yojana, Anganwaadi, Community Kitchen etc. Which came up in the 2000's, at the same time when climate change in the area lead to dry spells in the region.

Trend Analysis

Trend Analysis: Kallakkara

Observation

Trend Analysis is done to analyse the changes in particular variables over a period of time. The criteria selected by the Social Work We were dressing patterns, food habits, education, occupation, and language in four time periods, Pre- Independence, Post- Independence, Till 2000, after 2000.

The changes in the trends started happening mainly after 2000 when due to changes in the agriculture, and the need for outside jobs for survival the people started getting influenced by the mainstream trends. Occupations changed from agriculture to daily wage and then the MGNREGA was introduced. The informal education trend became more institutionalised with the construction of Government and Private school in the area. Their food habits changed to include more rice instead of the earlier Ragi, millets etc.

Seasonal Diagram

Observation

The tool helps in temporal analysis across annual cycles, with months or seasons as the basic unit of analysis. We took Months as the basic unit of analysis, the criteria of celebration of festivals, rain cycles, and prevalence of diseases, water levels, school times, and agricultural patterns. The approach of wild animals like Elephants, Wild Pigs is monthly. The water levels is directly related to the rain pattern which has become regular now, and between March to June it remains lowest, giving scope for water shed management in the area, and other water conservation practices.

Daily Activity Schedule

Observation

We analysed the daily schedules of Children, Youth, Women and Men. Only children and youth had time for recreation while the women were only focused on household chores. The men had more opportunities for social interactions. For interactions and any intervention with the groups different times would have to be selected. The youth can be interacted with between 5-6 in the evening, and the women from 11-12. The men are only available for interactions in the evenings from 6-7.

On the 4th day of the camp we visited 'Kallakara' settlement at 3.30 pm Firstly we visited Mooppan's home and interacted with Mooppan Mr. Murukan and Mooppathi. We asked probing questions as part of gaining sufficient knowledge on the different aspects for practicing the Relation

method included in PRA comprising of different tools such as Venn Diagram , Impact diagram , wellbeing ranking and also SWOT Analysis. We on the basis of the interaction understood that the main impact that has happened in the settlement was due to the influence of Gounders . The Gounders has made both positive and negative impact on the lives of the people in the form of loss of land, changes in cultures, dependence on alcohol and intoxicants etc.. We through the application of well being ranking tool (with 14 parameters)among four families understood that only one among them has a balanced well being as both members in the family were working a balanced state in the aspect of quantity of land and income. The SWOT analysis helped us to understand the strengths, opportunities, weaknesses as well as threats that existed in the community. While doing SWOT analysis the most important aspect that striked the trainee was that all those who have interacted were mostly interested in highlighting the negative factors that existed in the community rather than the positive factors. We got a clear picture about the particular community .The main weaknesses that existed in the community were the improper usage of toilets,lack of hygiene , absence of street lights and drainage system , .lack of social gathering, The threats that will be affecting the community will be the deterioration of safe drinking water, attack of wild animals, influence of outsiders, MGNRGA and free food policy, over influence of political parties , Job insecurity. We observed that through proper interventions both threats and weaknesses can be overcome.

Venn Diagram

Observations

Venn diagram is a method used in the PRA. Were the different interactions of instutions and other factors is been depicted in it. Here from this Venn diagram of the Kallakara community. The trainee were able to observe that,

- Most of the institutions were interlinked with the Panchayat were most of services were been drawn.

- Tribal department is an institution that influence all other institutions which the residents of kallakara are going.

- MNGNRA is themain project which provides employement opportunities for the residents.

- Cattel rearing is an income source for the community.

SWOT Analysis

SWOT ANALYSIS KALLAKKARA

STRENGTHS
Vast area of Fertile land
Community kitchen that Serves the needy
Youth club
Atam Pattu Troupe
Adapting to technology
Active Kudumpasree
Helping attitude
Able bodied, Good Health
Participation in local governance

WEAKNESSES
Stratification in Society
Inferiority Feeling
Lack of LEADERSHIP
Lack of Social Gathering
Dependency on government schemes
Rain shadow area
Lack of street lights
Intoxicants and substances
Mixing of Cultures

OPPORTUNITIES
Field reality oriented government Schemes
Support informal education
River resource
Reservation in political activities, education, governmental Schemes ETC.
Human Resources
Fertile Land
Scope for Watershed Managment

THREATS
Influence of outsiders
Import of alcohol from outside
Influence of technology / media
GOVERMENT SCHEMES UNORIENTED TO NEEDS
"MGNREGA" ≠ Free Food policy
Attack of wild animals
Cash economy

Observations

SWOT Analysis is a management technique. It is a strategic planning tool used to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in a project or a business venture. It involves specifying the objectives of the business venture or project identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable to achieving that objective. It is used to develop that takes into consideration many different internal and external factors and maximises the potential of the strengths and opportunities, while minimising the impact of weakness and strengths. The We were able to observe the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats faced by the community and which are represented in the above chart.

Impact Diagram
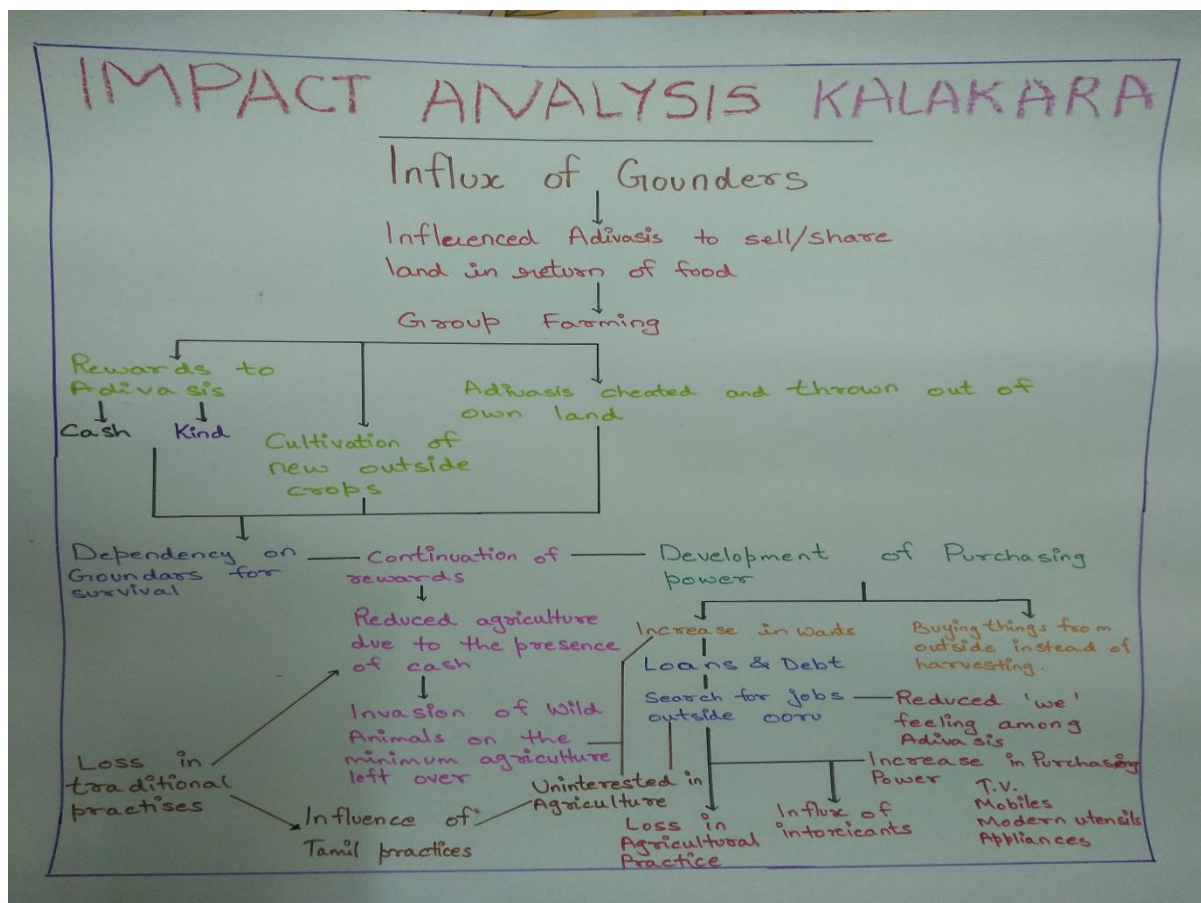
Observations

   Impact diagram is a flow diagram used to identify and depict the impact of an activity, intervention or event. Impact diagram not only captures the planned changes, but also takes into account other types of changes as perceived by the local people. The impact can be positive or negative and planned or unplanned. In fact the impact diagram made by the local people generally portrays effect what outsiders have never been able to think of.

In the Kallakkara community the influx if gounderswas checked out and was able to find that it had several impacts on the community such as loss of land, change in traditions, increased wants, reduced we-feeling influx of intoxicants etc.

Well-being Ranking

WELL-BEING RANKING - KALLAKARA

	HOUSE			ACCESSORIES				TOILET	VEHICLE			ANIMALS			OWN LAND	MAIN CULTIVATION	EDUCATION - CHILDREN		JOB	DEBT	OTHER FACILITIES		
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kacha	TV	Mixie	Mobile	Fan		2 Wheeler	3 Wheeler	4 Wheeler	Cow	Goat	Hen			Govt	Pvt			Cot	Chair	Almirah
MURUKAN (Mooppan) 1	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				2	10	10	10 acs	Coconut	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
NAGAN 2	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓ Govt.		x	✓	✓	✓	✓
KALIYAMMA 3		✓		✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4 acas	x		✓	x Petti Shop	x	✓	✓	✓
RAMESH 4		✓		✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		✓	Coolie Daily Wage	x	x	x	✓
CHAMBU 5		✓		✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		✓	Coolie Daily Wage	✓	x	x	x

GROUP No: 3   Anitha, Febina, Joss, Saumya, Vani

Observations

Well-being ranking also known as wealth ranking or well-being analysis is a PRA method commonly used for ranking and grouping households and communities on the basis of income, wealth, and other perceivable well-being criteria. Well-being ranking is based on the perception of the local people. It helps to understand the local people's conception of wealth, well-being and their views on socio-economic disparities between households.

The We ranked the well-being of the community people by them based on 23 parameters. The ranking was done based on the standard of housing, accessories they have in home, toilet facility, vehicles owned, animals owned, land owned, main cultivation, use of services, occupation, debt etc. It was observed that in the community there are households with different level of well- being.

5. Vatlakki

Introduction

As of PRA (participatory rural appraisal) the We of fifth group visited two SC settlements - Ranganadhapuram and Jellimedu. Ms Arya, staff of AADI accompanied the We to the village settlements. The We had a transect walk (one of the PRA tools) through the settlements. The We saw the building of the project AHADS (Attappadi HillAarea Development Society) at the entrance of the settlement. The We got opportunity to interact with some people in the settlement. We visited the study centre and interacted with the teacher and the students.

After that the We visited Ranganadhapuram settlement and interacted with the people there and established good rapport. There existed a dispute among the tribes and chakliyars regarding the caste.

Transect Walk
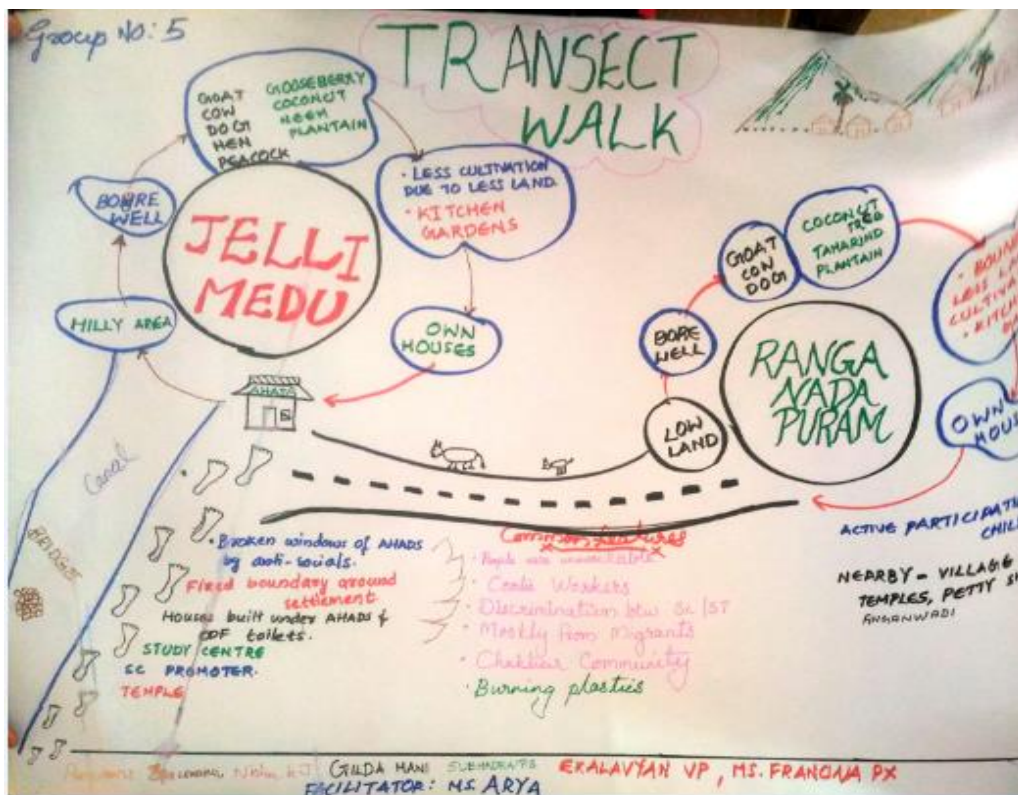
Observations

1. Majority of the population are working on daily wages, these people migrated from Tamil Nadu.
2. Village people are very interactive in nature.
3. Open defecation is one the problems of village.
4. There was possibility for the interaction with people after the 6pm.
5. Village people speak Tamil in their houses.
6. Some houses have kitchen garden, they are interesting agricultural. Lack of land is one of the problems of the community.
7. One girl who is a drop out from the college (Ranganathpuram) but trainee did not get details about it.

The second day started with group presentations of transect walk conducted on the previous day. The presentations started at 10 am. All the five groups presented their charts on transect walk. The PRA supervisors evaluated the presentations and gave feed back. Later Fr. Saji gave lecture about various space-related tools that should be done in the settlements. They were resource mapping, social mapping, mobility mapping and service-opportunity mapping. Social map depicts habitation patterns and social infrastructures. That is roads, drainage systems, schools, drinking-water facilities, etc. The resource map focuses on the natural resources in the locality and depicts land, hills, rivers, fields, vegetation, etc. Mobility map focuses on where people go and for what. Also frequency of visits, distance, and the importance of places visited may also be studied. Services and opportunities map has focus on the availability of services and opportunities.

The We visited Vattlaki at 3.30 pm. The We couldn't continue PRA in the previous field, due to some reasons. The We used tools like transect walk, mobility map and services and opportunities map on the day. The We accompanied by Akhil and Selvakumar in the beginning. Later the five We divided into two groups and visited some houses including houses of Anganawadi helper, kudumbasree animator and so on.

Transect Walk

We did transect walk through the settlement and got some basic details about the settlement. Like its boundary, vegetation, types of houses, distribution of houses. It is a scheduled tribal settlement

where 115 families are staying in adjacent houses. By the time *'Moopan'*(head of tribal settlement) came after his work and the We interacted with him for long time.

Moopan welcomed the We heartily and We introduced themselves to the *Moopan.* He explained about their tradition, culture and various issues what they faced. He seemed to be a very strong person and does not encourage or allow outsiders to occupy their area. He strictly told that if any one falls in love with any outside caste they will be considered as out caste to them. He said there are many factors affected their unity such as membership in different political parties and in Pentecost group. *Moopan* told that the community kitchen which is a government scheme for tribal is not practicing in their settlement. Their view is that standing in a queue for meals for long time like a beggar is not needed for them, but the provision of water and other arrangements to do agriculture is needed for their community. He added that they have pattayam but not provided land still. After that the We spoke to his son Murukan.

He explained history of encroachment of their land by politician and people from different places. He said that lot of money was spent for welfare of tribals but it is not reaching them. They are the people exploited by the government. He even said about the Maoists and related thing. Murukan was well learned man and now they are trying to give awareness and make people united

Mobility Map and Services and Opportunities Map

Later trainee met the ASHA worker and visited two- three houses.ASHA worker gave the details about the frequently visited places by the settlement people. She talked about the various services receiving by the people near and there.

Since the We visited the settlement for the first time, We could not do mapping instead did transect walk and had some interactions. By the mapping We came to understand that most of the services are nearby the settlement itself. Many of them are inside the settlement of adjacent to the settlement itself. Thus the mobility of people there is limited to the nearer places. Since a meeting was arranged for the people by the settlement in the next day, We decided to come next day. After that We left the place by 7.00 pm

Group No. 5

MOBILITY MAP

VATTALAKKI
- TEMPLE
- ANGANWADI
- ▲ VHSC STAFF OFFICE
- ▲ PHC - TREATMENT
- ▲ RICE MILL
- WAGE LABOUR

VANNAN THURAMEDU
- WAGE LABOUR

VATTATHILAPU
- WAGE LABOUR

VATTALAKKI

KOTTATHARA
- ▲ HOSPITAL
- TRIBAL SPECIALITY
- WAGE LABOUR

AROGYAMATHA
- SCHOOL

ANAKKATTI
- ▲ PANCHAYAT OFFICE
- SHOP

BETHANY
- SCHOOL
- ▲ HOSPITAL - Pregnant women
- CHURCH

MULIKKADAVU
- ▲ THEATRE
- ▲ SHOPS

AGALI
- Hot Bechen
- School

LEGENDS
FREQUENCY OF VISIT
- Daily
- Within 3 days
- Within 7 days
- Within 6 months

MODE OF COMMUNICATION
- By Bus
- By Walk

OTHER FEATURES
- → Distance
- ▲ Purpose

PARTICIPANTS: - RANJAMMA, LAKSHMI, BABU, CHERIYAN, MULLI NKIRI
FACILITATORS: - SUBHADRA, EAKALAVYAN, NISHA, BALALEKSHMI, GILDA

Services and Opportunities Map — Group 5 — Vattalakki

Limitations

Some of the information regarding the distance of the places are not reliable due to wrong source

On the 3rd day of PRA, We reached the Vattlakki settlement at 9 am to do social mapping and resource mapping.The We were helped by 6 adults and 9 children in the settlement. It was very interesting to see the participation of people during the mapping. The We facilitated the group during the procedure. After spending 2 hours the We came back to AADI, later in the evening We went to the settlement for practicing time related PRA tools. Firstly, the We met women over there and spoke to

them about their olden days, traditional practices; changes happened through the ages, daily time table of the people, seasonal changes happens in climate, diseases and festivals etc. By 7.30 pm the We left the field.

Social Mapping and Resource Mapping

Moopan"s son Mr.Murukan and Mr.Babu were doing the major part of Mapping. They were very well aware of the geographical position of their settlement. Settlement situates in one acre and 60 cent. They have got 105 families residing in the settlement. There are three big trees within the settlement and two small worshipping place too. All houses are very close by except *Moopan*'s land stay separate from others. Nobody has much land except *Moopan*. Many houses are constructed under ATSP programme. Some houses are under construction of PMAY project.

From Resource Map the trainee understood that they have not much natural resources within the settlement except some trees and *Moopan*'s land. But they depend natural resources like Sirvaniriver and gracing field which are near to the settlement. There is a Coimbatore Road pass through behind the settlemen**t.**

Resource Map — Vattlakki
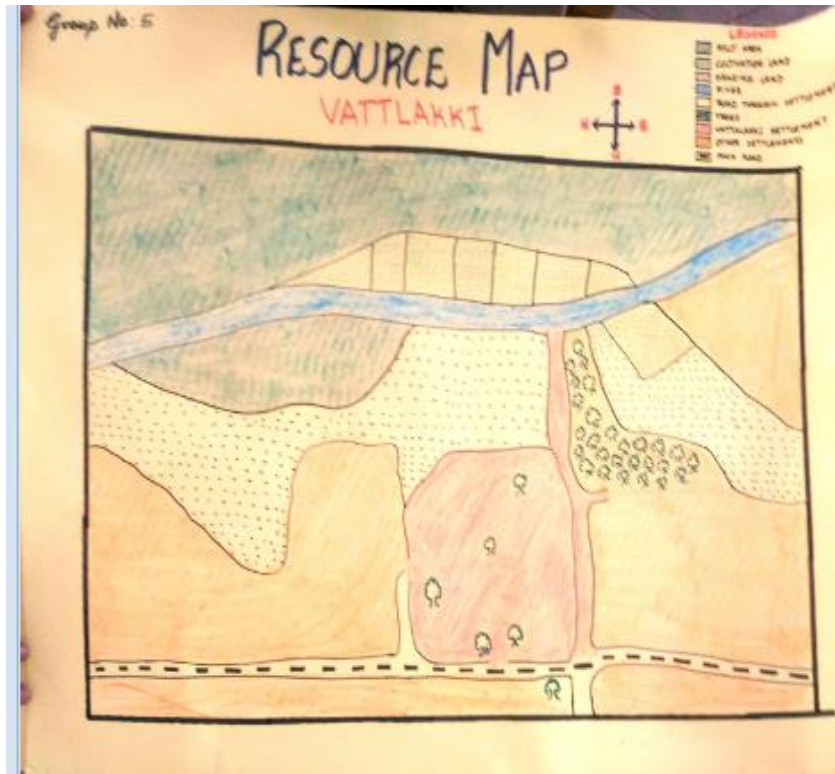
Time Line

While doing Timeline, We came to know more about the settlement, the milestones through which the settlement had passed through. We understood that the people of this particular settlement had undergone exploitation from 'Mooppil Nair' who is the close associate of Samoothiri and later Tamilians who came there slowly captured their land, this people are very much aware that due to their illiteracy they were undergone such exploitation. Due to wood mafia their place has undergone deforestation and lost their livelihood. After that they had to face poverty, homelessness and discrimination from the society.

1930 – The Irula community settled down with tribal name "Vatlakki"

1970 – Anganwadi formation

1977 –the roads were constructed

1986 – PHC was inaugurated

1987 –drought

1990's – farming practices decreased,drastic changes in health issues

2005 – Community kitchen

2010 – Milk collection centre
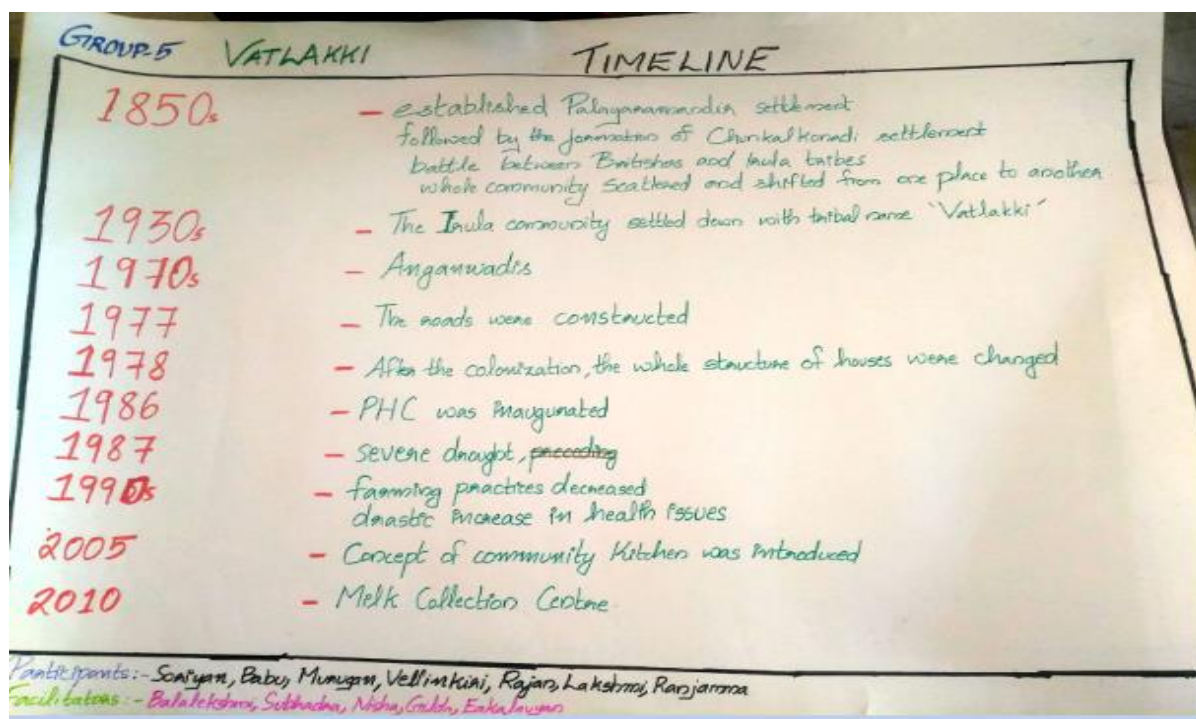
Trend Analysis

For this tool the We took parameters like Water, Agriculture and Economics, Dress, Custom, Food, Education, Disease, Technology and Mobility.

They used to get plenty of water earlier. But now they are getting less rain and they lost their traditional agricultural field. Now most of them are going for construction works etc. They have lost traditional way of dressing and adopted modern dress styles. Now they are having mixed practices of celebrations instead of their unique customs. They adopted modern food styles instead of having *Cholam, Ragi* etc. Presently many of them are going for education. Sickle cell anemia is the one found among Tribals nowadays. Present generation experimenting all modern technology.

Daily Activity Schedule

Men and Women starting their day by 6.00am and 5.00am. They spent their time in work from 9.30 to 7.00 pm. Men and youth spent their evenings in playing games. Whereas women spent their time in chatting with neighbours, doing house chores and watching T V.
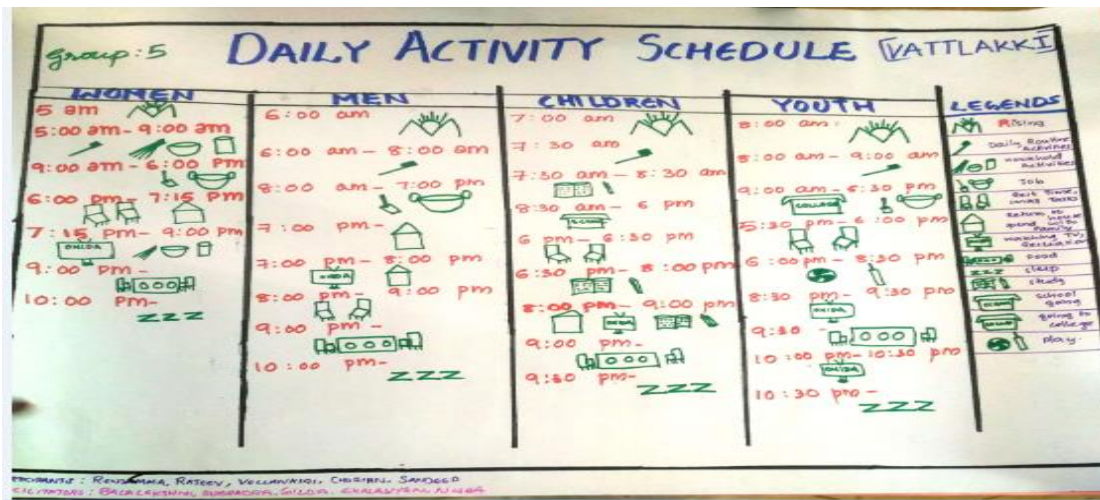
Seasonal Diagram

In seasonal diagram the We used parameters like climate, diseases and festivals.

Observations

There is a lot of changes in trends like occupation, agriculture, customs, livelihood, education etc. We also got the daily schedule of the youth there. Among them some are employees and some are students. One thing the We understood was the youth are more interested towards the development while the aged people are against the development that happened in Attappadi which took away their culture. Most of the people were depended on agriculture. But since there was scarcity of water they shifted to MGNREGS which gave them livelihood. We collected as much details needed.so the tools what we used on the day helped the We to understand more about the settlement

Impact Diagram

On the 4th day of the camp the We visited 'Vatlakki' settlement at 3.30 pm and they were welcomed by Ms. Florence who was one among the settlement. The We interacted with Ms. Florence, Soorya ,Chorian*Moopan* and Rajan and asked probing questions as part of gaining sufficient knowledge on the different aspects for practicing the Relation method included in PRA comprising of different tools such as Venn Diagram , Impact diagram , well being ranking and also SWOT Analysis.

Observations

The We on the basis of the interaction understood that the main impact that has happened in the settlement was due to the drought which was followed as part of deforestation. The drought has made a negative impact on the lives of the people in the form of reduction in agriculture, death of cattle, emergence of new diseases, reduction in job opportunities and scarcity of food.
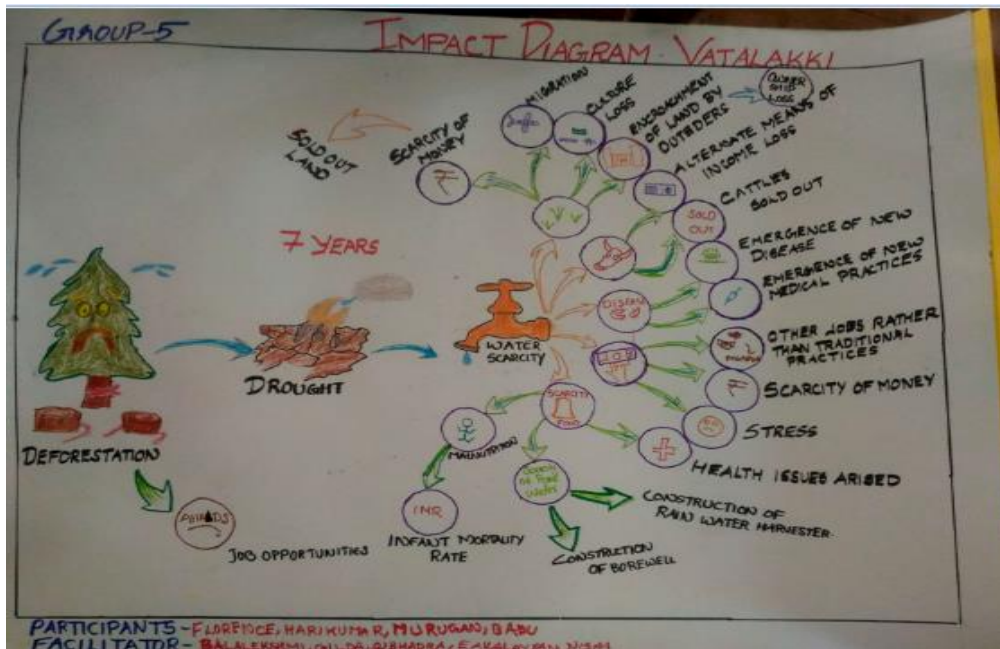
Venn diagram

The We through the application of Venn diagram came to understand that the topmost priority was given to PHC for its accessibility and potential and the lowest priority was given to the ASHA Worker as she was not participating in the tasks that were assigned to.
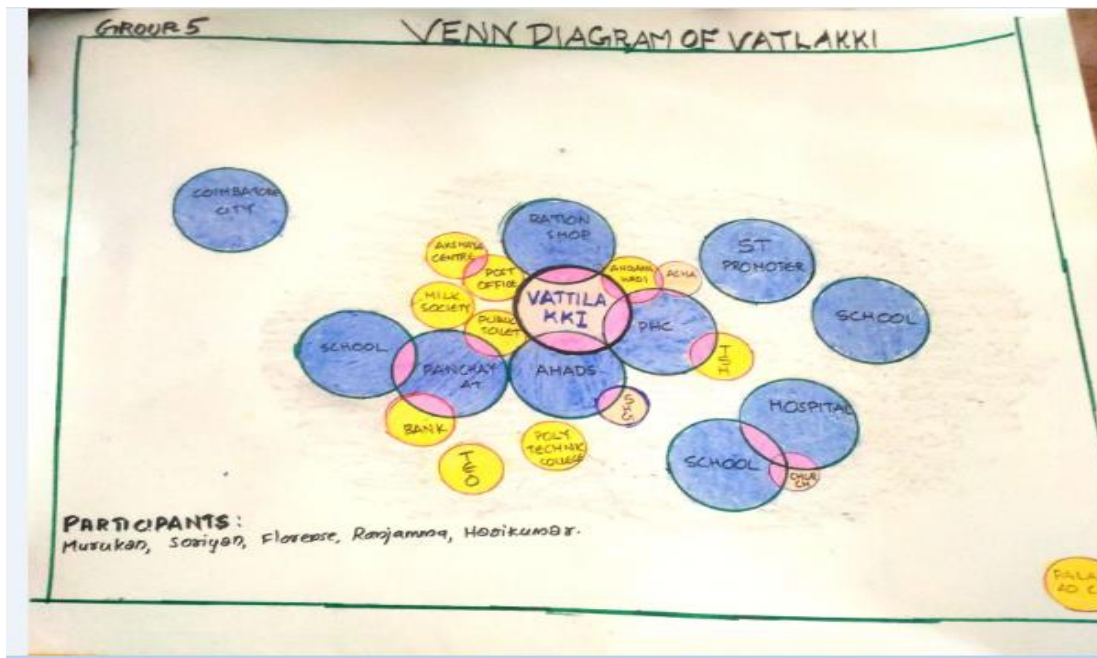
Well being ranking

The We through the application of well being ranking tool (with 12 parameters)among four families understood that only one among them has a balanced well being as both members in the family were working. The family of *Moopan* was also in a balanced state in the aspect of quantity of land but in terms of income it was much below Soorya.

PARAMETERS HOUSE HOLDS	LAND	INCOME	CATTLE	GOLD	OCCUPATION	ELECTRICITY	TV	FRIDGE	MIXER GRINDER	HOUSE TYPE	FURNITURE COT	FURNITURE CHAIR	LOAN
CHORIAN	16 ACRE	5000	OX GOAT COW	NO	CATTLE FEEDING	✓	✗	✗	✗	PUCCA	✗	✓	NO
FLORANS	NO LAND	BELOW 3000	NO	3 gm	KULI	✓	✓	✓	✓	SEMI PUCCA	✓	✗	YES
SOORYA	NO LAND	10000	NO	5 pson	DAILY WAGES (Govt.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	PUCCA	✓	✓	YES
RAJAN	1 ACRE	3000	COW	NO	KULI	✓	✓	✓	✓	SEMI PUCCA	✓	✓	YES

PARTICIPANT: Florans, Soorya, Rajan, Chorian.   FACILITATORS: Subhadra, Nitha, Ekalayan, Balakrishnan

SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis helped the We to understandthe strengths, opportunities, weaknesses as well as threats that existed in the community. While doing SWOT analysis the most important aspect

that struck ked the trainee was that all those who have interacted were mostly interested in highlighting the negative factors that existed in the community rather than the positive factors. The We got a clear picture about the particular community .The main weaknesses that existed in the community were the improper usage of toilets,lack of hygiene , absence of street lights and drainage system , ineffective functioning of ASHA worker as well as low wage payment for those who were working on a daily basis. The threats that will be affecting the community will be the deterioration of safe drinking water, over influence of political parties , Job insecurity. The We observed that through proper interventions both threats and weaknesses can be overcome.

Suggestions

- **We felt that it would be better if AADI could work on individual basis rather than focusing only on the head of a particular settlement.**
- **It would be better if the services are rendered after proper need assessment of the people**

EVALUATION

In the beginning of PRA camp, we were unaware about the structure, nature, issues and challenges faced by the indigenous people. But at the end, by practicing PRA tools we are aware about all these things among 5 huts of Attapadi tribal settlement namely Vannanthara, Karayoor, Kallakkara, Vadakottuthara, Vattalakki.

The Vannanthara settlement the geographically divided into two. The migrated Tamilians reside in one of the areas tribals live in other area. The tribal people are mainily coolies, engaged in MGNREGA and cattle rearing. The children in the settlement are hostellers. There are no dropouts in the settlement. The hygiene in the settlement is very poor that the area where tribal's reside lacks hygiene, where as the area where Tamilians live has high hygiene. There is lack of street lights in the settlement. It is an immediate need of the settlement. The Anganawadi is not actively functional in the settlement from the feedbacks of the tribals.

The karayoor settlement situated at Attapadi consist of all around 94 families. The majority of the members are kooli workers and of low economic status. The people of the settlement find it difficult to fetch water as the river source situated 800 mts away from their settlement and also there are no street lights and they found it difficult to travel in the evening. Due to lack of water they have less cultivation and therefore less yield of crops and therefore find it difficult to meet their daily needs even difficulty in sending their children to schools and therefore there are few dropouts.

The Kallakara ooru can be self sustainable if they are encouraged to develop their resources like agriculture for whose service they have resources like rain and land and river water. Water shed management etc are effective means for this. The ideas of mainstream development need not be perforated into a settlement that is not ready to be invaded by the outsiders. Their response to ngos like aadi also seemed unhappy, indicating the failure and unnecessary engagement of the agency.

The Vadakottuthara settlement consist of 5 acres of land and 60 cents and having families of 50. The people in the settlement are educated, there is no dropouts in that settlement. The minimum qualification of education is higher secondary. Majority of them are having government jobs. The first person who has got government job is from that settlement. The main problem in there is the resort

where the people working in the resort dump the waste to the sharwani river and because of the waste, the river is polluted and the people in the settlement is depending on the river for washing, bathing, and for other purposes.

The Vattlakki ooru is gifted with good human resources. The people in this settlement face the problem of unemployment , lack of water and lack of land for cultivation. There are different opinion from the residents about *Moopan*'s administration in the settlement. There are some conflicts regarding this matter among the residents too.

Modern education made lots of changes among tribes of Attapadi. Prefer diets and also are influenced by the new media. Climate change have forced them to abandon their traditional rituals, cultivation, and their traditional diets. The social work students of Loyola college of social Sciences explored the life of indigenous people through PRA camp by practicing PRA tools with the help of Faculty supervisors.

Loyola College of Social Sciences
Certificate Course in Participatory Rural Appraisal
List of Participants MSW 2016-18 Batch
8-14 November 2017

Sl. No.	Name of Participants
1	AMALA JOSHY
2	AMRITHA SURESH
3	ANITHAMOL BABU
4	ANN MARY GEORGE
5	BALALEKSHMI S.B
6	DEVIKA B.S
7	EKALAVYAN V.P
8	FEBINA.S.KUMAR.
9	G S NARAYANI
10	GILDA MANI
11	JAYALAKSHMI J
12	JIBIN K JOSE
13	JOSUKUTTY KURIAN
14	KAVYA KUMAR K
15	NISHA.K.J
16	NOUNITH NOBLE
17	SANUMOL CATHERINE
18	SAUMYA JOHN
19	SREE JYOTISH H
20	SUBHADRA.P.S
21	TINTU N.S
22	VANDANA SURESH
23	VANI V.R
24	VENISHYA IVAN
25	VRINDA VIJAYAN

Fr. Saji Joseph S.J
Faculty in-charge – Certificate Course (PRA)
Dept. of Social Work, LCSS

CERTIFICATE COURSE

ON

PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL

Loyola College of Social Sciences

Sreekariyam, Thiruvananthapuram – 17

30th Sept. to 5th October 2016

At TUDI, Echome, Wayanad

Objectives of the Course

- Learn the process of PRA and develop peoples' skills
- Imbibe the skills for need assessment and problem identification
- Develop skills for project development

After the theoretical inputs, the workshop of PRA was conducted 30th Sept. to 5th October 2016 at TUDI, Echome, Wayanad. The detailed report of the PRA is given below.

DAY – 1
30/09/2016

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
WAYANAD

Introduction

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a method used to explore different dimensions of people's realities with the participation of the people. It is a growing family of approaches and methods intended to enable people to conduct their analysis and often plan and take action. In order to practice PRA students of MSW department from Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum had the opportunity to visit Wayanad. PRA was conducted as a five day program from 30/09/2016 to 04/09/2016. The team included 24 students from Loyola College, 3 students from Sweden and 3 faculty members. As pre-planned, students had divided themselves into five groups - Periyar, Nila, Mayyyazhi, Bhavani, and Kabani, and were assigned with five different tribal hamlets - Malankara, Koonammel, Athirathil, Anakatty and Chalakara. The PRA team stayed in an organization named 'Thudi' which worked for the empowerment of the tribal people. Students practiced 17 tools in the hamlets with the participation of the people.

The team from Loyola College of Social Sciences arrived at TUDI (Tribal Unity for Developmental Initiatives), Wayanad at 11 am on 30/09/2016. The trainees were welcomed by Fr. V.T. Jose. Trainees settled down at the accommodation provided and after lunch got together in TUDI

Kalakendram Hall at 2 pm. Mr. Jaison, the program coordinator formally welcomed the trainees and briefly shared a few points regarding communities and the stay. The objectives of the PRA was briefed and the day's plan of transect walk was discussed by Fr. Charles and Ms. Francina, the resource persons of the PRA.

The first tool of the PRA was the transect walk. It is a PRA method used to explore the spatial dimensions of people's realities. It provides a bird's eye view of locality with a focus on natural resources to understand geographical dimensions, to understand natural resources, social dimensions of the locality and to identify cultural and historic background.

Objectives of the day

1. To conduct the transect walk
2. Preparing the profile of the allotted settlements

Findings

1. <u>ANAKATTY COLONY – Team Bhavani</u>

<u>Basic Details</u>

- Tribe   : Paniya
- Block   : Mananthavadi
- Panchayath   : Panamaram
- Population   : 21
- No. of Houses   : 5
- No. of Families : 4
- Major Occupation   : Manual Labor and Agriculture

<u>Land</u>

- Area   : 30 cents
- Type of land   : Sloppy irregular land
- Ownership of land : People
- Use of land   : Gardening and vegetable cultivation
- Type of housing   : Traditional houses with asbestos roofing

Demography

- Male : 8
- Female : 13

Resources and Facilities

- Toilet : Outdoor make-do toilet
- Electricity : Yes
- Source of water : Well

Observations

- Garbage was seen thrown around and plastic littered given their simple lifestyle was a contrast.
- Sewage system was absent.
- Open defecation since there was not appropriate toilets.

2. CHALAKARA COLONY – Team Kabani

Basic Details

- Tribe : Paniya
- Block : Mananthavady
- Panchayath : Panamaram
- Population : 52
- No. of Houses : 16
- Major Occupation : Manual Labor, Agriculture, MNERGA

Land

- Area : 112 cents
- Type of land : Upland
- Ownership of land : Majority owned by people but 6 families lack title deeds
- Use of land : Housing and Gardening
- Type of housing : Thatched houses

Resources and Facilities

- Toilet   : Yes
- Electricity   : Partial – only 4 houses have electricity
- Source of water   : 2 public well and 2 public taps

Observations

- The land has laterite soil which is suitable for the cultivation of cash crops
- Has bus access throughout the day.
- Have toilet facilities.
- The adult population is mostly illiterate; only two men amongst them got their school education. The children population is mostly dropouts for which the reason they claim is that of the problem with their coping skills with the mainstream students and language barriers.
- The people consumes rice as their staple food, mostly they skips breakfast and have tea instead. They do not prefer fish all the time, they use vegetables and fruits from their kitchen garden and also they are provided with free ration (rice) from Govt.
- The problems identified by the PRA group were; the children were mostly dropouts, alcoholism among adults and children of younger ages, unavailability of electricity, water scarcity, domestic violence, skin diseases.

3. MALANKARA COLONY – Team Periyar

Basic Details

- Tribe   : Paniya
- Population   : 31
- No. of Houses : 8
- Major Occupation   : Daily wage workers

History

The Malankara tribal colony has its origin more than 50 years back when a Landlord whose house name was 'Malankara', brought tribal people from different places as servants. Over the years, the Landlord gifted them the land, where the tribal peole later built their own houses and slowly developed a tribal colony called Malankara Tribal Colony. They don't have a particular religion of

their own. However they worship nature, supernatural powers and goddesses such as 'Kuladaiva'(Malankali, Mariyamma etc)

Land

- Type of land   : Up land and hill land
- Soil   : Laterite soil
- Ownership of land   : People
- Use of land   : cultivation
- Type of housing   : Thatched

Demography

- Male   : 14
- Female : 16

Resources and Facilities

- Toilet   : Outdoor make-do toilet
- Electricity   : Two house out of eight
- Source of water : private well and public pipes

OBSERVATIONS

- All the houses are thatched ones.
- There is no proper sanitation facility.
- Social problems like alcoholism, illiteracy, poverty exist in the community.

4. KOONAMMEL COLONY – Team Nila

Basic Details

- Tribe   : Paniya
- Area   : 30 cents
- Population   : 42
- No. of Houses   : 11
- Major Occupation : Daily wage workers, construction work

Land

- Type of land   : Slopped Middle Land
- Soil   : Red Marshal Soil
- Ownership of land   : People
- Use of land   : cultivation
- Type of housing   : Concreted roof with the help of assistance from the Tribal

    Development Office

Resources and Facilities

- Toilet   : only one family with toilets others depend on open spaces
- Electricity   : Yes but no street lights
- Source of water   : Public pipes

Observations

- There is only one family with a toilet and all others including women depends on open defecation.
- There is pavement made by the inhabitants. There is no public road to the houses but the colony is situating near by the public road.
- The hygiene of the water is poor.

    They are planning for common water reservoir and install pipelines for each individual family with the help of Panamaram Panchayat.

5. **ATHIRATHIL COLONY – Team Mayyazhi**

  Basic Details

- Tribe   : Paniya
- Block   : Mananthavadi
- Panchayath   : Panamaram
- Population   : 182
- No. of Houses   : 34
- Major Occupation   : Manual Labor and Agriculture

  Land

- Type of land   : Hilly and sloppy land

- Ownership of land   : People
- Use of land   : Gardening and cultivation of cash crops
- Type of housing   : Thatched

Resources and Facilities

- Toilet   : Yes
- Electricity   : Yes
- Source of water   : River, wells and public taps

Observations

- Every-one have toilet that they had received as part of the Jalanidhi project that is yet to be implemented.
- No street light facilities

Day-2
01/10/2016

Introduction

The social work trainees started the second day of PRA camp with the energizing exercises at 7 am. The session was lead by Mr. Robin and Mr. Shine and was really a good warm up session, which was followed by breakfast. Later, the visual presentation began by 9 am and the five different groups presented their chart on 'Transect walk', a PRA method used to explore the realities of people. By 10 am the session on space-related tools was elaborated by Fr. Charles till 12:30 pm. The space related tools were resource map, social map, mobility map. In between they had tea and different games for refreshing. After the lunch different groups had their preparation for the day from 2 to 3 .30 pm and went to their respective fields.

Objectives

To practice

Social Map

Resource Map

Mobility Map and

Services and opportunity map

FINDINGS

1. **ANAKATTY COLONY – Team Bhavani**

Social mapping

- The colonies mapped were Anakkatty and Mookramoola.
- The participants were Sreejith, Balan, Leela, Geethu, Ajith, Vignesh and Vijith from Anakkatty; Usha, Gopi, Mini and Sankaran from Mookramoola.
- There are 4 households in Anakkatty and 10 in Mookramoola.
- Population of Anakkatty: 21 (male 13, female 8); Mookramoola: 35 (male 17, female 18)
- Anakkatty has an area of 30 cents and Mookramoola has 50 cents.
- The colonies are flanked by the Vilambukandam road on the west.

Resource mapping

- The colonies are separated by a large area of agricultural lands.
- The cultivated land has paddy, areca nut, ginger, rubber, tapioca and plantain.
- The land is marshy land
- The only source of water is the wells in each colony
- The topography is sloppy terrain
- Only 20% of the land belongs to the tribes.

Mobility mapping

The major places identified during the mobility mapping are

- **Health-** CHC, ICDS, Govt hospital, Kamblakaadu health centre
- **Religious-** Temple

- **Govt services-** Post office, PDS, Police station,
- **Local self governance-** Panchayath office, Krishi bhavan, Village office
- **Education and Culture-** Vilambukandam UP school, TUDI, Library
- **Miscellaneous-** Bevco, toddy shop

- Men visit the following places at different frequencies by different modes of transportation- Krishi bhavan for the purpose of receiving financial assistance and other agricultural related assistance. Other places are post office, hospital, police station, shops, toddy shops, beverages and ration shops.
- Women visit the panchayath office, CHC, ICDS, Temple, School and Ration shop. Where they go majorly by foot and in groups and also makes use of the bus service.

- Children visits temple, school, ICDS, Shops, Library, TUDI, Hospital and CHC. Thou the frequency are less in case of TUDI, Hospital and Library.

  Services and Opportunities mapping
- The major services depended by the members of the colony and the opportunities they enjoy are depicted in the map denoting the distance between each off the services.
- Bank, Govt School, Panchayath office, police station, ICDS, Post office, KSRTC bus-stand, Community health centre, KSEB and Krishi bhavan are the commonly depended services.
- Of which the main services such as panchayath office, KSRTC bus stand, KSEB, Krishi bhavan and bank are situated at a distance in places such as Panamaram and Kamblakkad.

2. CHALAKARA COLONY – Team Kabani

Social Map

- Boundaries – to the North river, to the South arecanut plantation, to the West Panamaram- Kambalakkad road and to the East a canal
- Newly formed colony. Land is donated by the nearby rubber plantation owners for the colony.
- 16 families of which only three originally belonged to the colony
- Colony has a population of 52 members
- 2 public wells and 2 public taps
- 5 electric posts of which only one is working
- Only 4 houses have electricity
- An Anganwadi is situated within the colony

Resource map

- Topography – Highland, Lowland and Plain land. Also mud pathways with steeps and slopes
- Hamlet is connected with mud road
- Habitation is scattered in low land , high land and plain land
- Vegetation consists of rubber plantation and paddy field and areca nut tress forms constitutes the boundaries to the colony
- Two canals and a river are the major sources of water

Mobility map

- Constructed mobility for Male, Female, Children and in General
- In general mapping the places most often visited are paddy fields, public well, river, ration shop, school, Beverage co-corporation and Kodagu.
- Other places were market, school ground, temple, MNREGA work, tribal welfare office, pond, panchayat office, hospital, bank, village office, Akshaya Kendra, stationery and grocery shops, bus station
- All the major service providing centres are located at Panamaram which is around 7 kilometers from the colony
- The major modes of transportation are by foot, by bus, by auto and by jeep

- Major places where men go often according to the Mobility map for men includes Beverages Corporation, river, tea shop, pond paddy field water stream and Kodagu for their work
- Other places includes bus station, bank, hospital, village office and police station
- Places where women go often are well, stream, river side for fire wood, pond, ration shop, hospital, temple, ICDS, bank, welfare office, TUDI and bus station
- Major places where the children go often includes school, school ground, ICDS, water stream, paddy field, river, pond, hospital and nearby shops

Service and opportunities map

- ICDS is the only service providing agency that is situated within the colony
- All the other major service providing centres are located at Panamaram which is around 7 km away from the colony
- The major service providers located at Panamaram includes hospital, market, panchayat office, beverages corporation, akshaya centre and bus station
- Police station is situated at Kambalakkad which is 3 km away from the colony
- Tribal welfare office is situated at Mananthavady which is around 18 km from the colony
- Village office is situated at Anchukunnu which is 5 km away from the colony
- The senior secondary school and post office is located 2 km away from the colony

3. MALANKARA COLONY – Team Periyar

Social Map

- The trainees used Social Map to depict the habitation pattern of the community.

- People drew their habitation patterns on the surface of the land. Children, women and men joined for the venture.

- They used charcoal, leaves, petals and stones to make the map.

- The map consists of the boundaries, major roads, 8 houses, public taps and wells, play ground, river, stream, sacred groove, mountain and a shop.

Resource Map

The trainees depicted the available natural resources of the community on the map.

- The main resources are well, slope of mountain, herbs, forest, paddy fields, river, stream, rubber plantation, spices etc…

Mobility Map

- The trainees could describe the people's perception of movement patterns as where they go, for what, why and how. It includes the frequency of visits, distance and the importance of the places visited.

- Women usually go to Thankamani's house (inhabitant) for watching serials every evening. Ayalkkoottam, Siva Temple, ICDS, Hospital, Resort, PHC, Tudi, Church, Gramasabha, MNREGP are the major places or occasions women involved in.

- Men go to Toddy shop at Eachome, Beverages, School, PDS, Village office, Cinema Theatre, Panchayat office, Bank, and Tribal Office.

- Children go to playground, Tudi, School, PHC, ICDS, Temple etc…

Service and Opportunities Map

- Services and Opportunities map was prepared by the people that included the availability of services such as school, police station, post office, hospital, ICDS, PHC, Tribal Welfare Office, PDS etc...

4. KOONAMMEL COLONY – Team Nila

Social map

Trainees could not do the social mapping in the Nellikkal community. Instead, decided to practice the tool in Koonammel community.

- Boundaries: E- Mukramula- Koonammel Road, W- Plot of Balikasadhanam, N- Rubber plantation, S- Mud road to Balikasadhanam.
- 11 house with 42 individuals
- 6 houses with rain water reservoir
- One public well and pipeline
- Few houses with small kitchen garden
- Graveyard

Mobility map

- Moblity map was practiced in the community among the men, women and children in the community apart from the general mobility map.
- Men – men often go to the work place, beverages, market and to the town
- Women - women go to the work place, school, bank, hospital, anganwadi, Panchayat and PDS
- Children – school, playground, shop, junction, temple, anganawadi and hospital

Resource map

- One public well and pipeline
- Panchayat road on the east boundary
- Few cash crops
- Kavu- worship place
- Few coconut trees

Services and opportunity map

- Bank, Bus station, Tribal welfare society, Panchayat office, Village office, MNREGP office are more than 15 km away

- Post office, Hospital, Police station, Market, PHC, KSEB are within 7 km
- School, ICDS, PDS are within 1 km

5.   ATHIRATHIL COLONY - Team Mayyazhi

Social map

- Boundaries: surrounded by mountains
- 34
- two public well and pipes
- Inhabitation of native people on either sides of the road
- Sacred grove

Resource map

- The main resources are well, slope of mountain, herbs, forest, paddy fields, river, stream, rubber plantation, spices.

Mobility map

- As per the mobility map the trainees came in to the conclusion the most frequently visited place in general are Junction, stationary shop, ICDS, PHC, BEVCO, School, Bank, Village office etc
- Men often go to the work place, beverages, market and to the town
- women go to the work place, school, bank, hospital, anganwadi, Panchayat and PDS
- Children –school, playground, shop, junction, temple, anganawadi and hospital
- Men are finding time for their entertainment but women are limited to four corners of house and burdened with many responsibility
- Chidren's mobility mark remarked with the results of their importance with study,hospitals etc

Services and opportunities

- The people get services from ration shop, PHC, school, hospital, ICDS, Krishi bhavan , railway station, rice processing unit etc but they use less services.

- The people were not aware of making use of these services specially agricultural services.
  Observations

  - The trainees got clear understanding about the boundaries.

  - Got idea about their resources

  - Got a chance about knowing their strength and weaknesses.

Day: 03
02/10/16

Introduction

Time related PRA Methods such as Time Line, Trend Analysis, Seasonal Diagram and Daily Activity Schedule are tools which help in exploring the temporal dimensions of People's realities. It allows people to use their own concept of time. Short details of time related PRA methods practiced in 5 colonies are given below.

Findings

1. ANAKKATTY COLONY (Group: Bhavani)

Timeline analysis

The timeline of the Anakkatty colony were prepared by triangulating with the colony participants and the Nair landlords nearby.

The colony was established during the 900-1940. The 1962s flood is a main milestone. The bus transportation starts in 1981. And in 1984 the area was affected by drought. During 1994-2014 the wages were increased for both women (Rs. 350) and men (Rs. 400).

Trend analysis

- ✓ Trend analysis was depicted across three phases, 1960-1979, 1980-1999 and 2000-2016. Where the trend were studied under various parameters such as wages,

education, occupation, trees, water source, language, food, cloth, electricity and alcoholics.

✓ The number of trees has come down significantly.

✓ Wages in the first phase were given as grains. The male received 1 ser while the female half a ser for half day. The male in the second phase received Rs. 50-100 and for women Rs. 50-80. In the third phase and presently the men receives around Rs. 500 and the women Rs. 350.

✓ The food habits changed from vegetarian to non vegetarian when they started having food. Significant changes can be noticed in various areas such as clothing, language and occupation.

✓ The education has also influenced the people were they started out as illiterate and now have children going to school and the people moderately literate and also a few cases of school dropouts can be seen.

Daily activity schedule

✓ The activity schedules of men from Anakkara colony were prepared. Participants were Gireesh (22) from the younger generation and Gopalan (54) from the older generation.

✓ The younger men used to go out to the town for work and did not eat meals

✓ properly due to the hectic work schedule. They also worked the double of duration they slept or rested.

✓ The older generation spends time for television at night and works as a farmer around their own colony and rested as much as they worked.

✓ Both the generations consume alcohol after work.

2. **CHALAKKARA COLONY (Group: Kabani)**

Timeline analysis

- By the year 1960s families of Paniya tribe started living at Chalakkara colony.

- By 1984, a road was built.

- The first bus service started to the colony.

- Anganwadi was established in the colony by 1991

- By 2004, the colony got its first public well.

- In 2006, rest of the colonies started to live in the colony and men started to go to Kodagu for work

- In 2014, second public well in the colony was constructed

- Electricity connection to the village and first television set in the community

Trend analysis

- The main variables selected for trend analysis were occupation, dress, food habits, agriculture education and alcoholism

- The two phases selected were before and after 1960s till 2006 & 2006 onwards

- Occupation – in the first phase, ploughing the paddy fields using oxes and during the second phase main occupation were daily wages, plantation works and men started to go to Kodagu for work

- Dress – No dress in the beginning. After Pazhassi Raja's invasion Paniya's started to wear dresses. For men – 'Mundu & thorthu'. Women used to wear a small dhoti around their waist. During the second phase they started to wear saree, shirt, pants, skirt, nighties etc.

- Food habits – used to eat 120 wide varieties of leaves, crab, meat, wild tubers, mussels etc. in the first phase and during the second phase they started to eat rice, vegetables, meat, fast foods etc

- Agriculture – No cultivation as such during the first phase and people started to take fields for lease and cultivate during the second phase

- Education –people were illiterate during the first phase. Slowly TUDI and the two nearby schools influenced the people in the colony and people started to go to school during the second phase

- Alcoholosim – Not used by the people during the first phase. After the invasion of people from Central Travancore the people started to make local alcohol and during the second phase people started to go to Beverages

Seasonal diagram

- Seasonal diagram is made for the twelve months with the parameters occupation, income, expenditure and diseases
- Occupation – main works include daily wages, agriculture, plantation domestic work, MNREGA and men go to Kodagu. People have less work during the months of June and July
- Income – Men usually get 400 rupees and women around 200 – 250 rupees per day. In Kodagu also they get around 400 rupees per day. Women have bank accounts and savings there
- Expenditure – People there usually don't keep an account for their expenses. They spend more during the months of June and July as it is rainy season. For hospital expenses and school reopening they spend more money
- Diseases – The common diseases that occur during June and July are Cough, Fever and Diarrhoea. In the summer i.e. in March and April the common diseases are small pox, skin diseases and jaundice

Daily activity schedule

- Team prepared the daily activity schedule of school going children
- Children usually gets up at 5.00 am
- At 6 am, they will study and will take their bath by 7 am
- Will eat their breakfast at 8 am and their school bus will come by 9 am
- Schools starts at 10 am by 5 pm they will reach their home
- They play for some time and will do the home works by 6 pm
- Eat their dinner at 8 pm and watch TV at 9 pm
- Children usually sleep at 10 pm
- During weekends they wake up at 7 am and after having breakfast they will play
- Will take their bath by 5 pm and after that will watch TV
- Sleeps at 11 pm

Observations

- People in the colony are not sure about their past history and basic details

- People don't have the habit of keeping accounts of their income and expenditure

- They still use indigenous medicines for curing their diseases

- Children lacks motivation and don't go to school daily

- A few were detected with cancer

- Because of MNREGA all the women have back accounts and savings

3. MALANKARA COLONY (Group: Periyar)

Timeline

The major landmarks of the colony were collected from the participants.

- 1900s – Hamlet established

- 1960s- Christians' migration

- 1965 – Flood

- 1970s- Bonded Labor was stopped

  First generation got educated

- 1986 – ICDS was Established

- 1991- Public tap, bust stop, radio

- 1997- participation in hunger strike

- 2001- First woman tribal promoter

- 2005- water resources

- 2006- venture into Govt. Jobs

- 2012- Electricity, first Govt. funded house

Trend analysis

The Trend analysis was done on the basis of 13 parameters such as Income, Education, Occupation, Water sources, Alcoholism, Slavery, Dressing, Language, Food, Communication, Marriage, Housing, and Farming. The trainees could analyze these parameters and understand the changes before and now. As per the analysis there are two phases such as Early 1960 and Late 1960s. The major trends happed because of Christian Migration, Land Reforms and Marxist ideologies in 1960-70s. There are drastic changes in all the parameters.

Seasonal diagram

Seasonal was done on the basis of parameters such as Occupation and Education. Their happiness, income, school expenses, and diseases in each month were analyzed. The people are very happy in December, April, March, May because of vacation of children, opportunities of work, absence of disease. People are less happy in June and July since there are more expenses with regards to opening of schools, rainy season, and less number of jobs.

Daily activity schedule (women))

The major activities of women a day are visiting other houses, sleeping, sweeping, cooking, fetching water, washing plates, marketing, resting, eating, watching T.V, returning from farm, preparation for sending children to school, going for work, harvesting, fetching firewood, praying, preparing food, work time, washing and bathing.

Observations

- The social trainees found the habitants very down to earth.
- The people are very informative and concerned about their culture, but they are reluctant to accept their wisdom.
- The inhabitants have a great knowledge on nature and other resources surrounding them.
- The trainees could notice the impact of globalization in their daily life (mobile phones, television and transportation facilities).

4. KOONAMMEL COLONY (Group: Nila)

Trend analysis

The trend analysis which were used today were focusing on the history dimension of these variables: Tree species, water resources, housing constructions, ornaments, alcoholism, income, occupation, substitute abuse, education levels, food patterns, religious rituals and home applications.(Participants: Premitha, Sunil, Kochu, Lekshmi, Mani &Makka)

Seasonal diagram

The seasonal diagram actualized aspects on a few seasonal variations over the months of a year. The trainees focused on income, occupation, expends and diseases. (Participants: Leela, Lekshmi)

Daily activity schedule

The interview focusing on daily activities among the colony's women gathered information on both working women and the women spending most of their days at home.(Participants: Leela, Lekshmi)

Timeline

The time line analysis included a historical perspective of a few of the changes in the colony over time: the up come of the colony's name, structure of the area, facilities, infrastructure and change of culture, food and education.(Participants:Nayakkan&Mani)

5. ATHIRATHIL COLONY (Group: Mayyazhi)

Timeline

- 1942 Feudalism practiced.
- 1957 Feudalism replaced.
- 1969 TUDI established.

- School established.
- 1994ICDS established.
- 2000 Road established.
- 2010 Electricity to all.

Trend analysis

- In 1942 they depend on the landlords and instead of wages they got grains.
- By 1960 they became independent and took jobs for wages.
- A shift from vegetarian to non-vegetarian.
- A shift from midwife to doctors.
- Get into the path of new development.
  Seasonal Diagram
- The team took parameters such as happiness, income, expenditure, disease, condition of women, alcoholism
- We found that the parameters were co-related. The happiness level, income and condition of women were related.
- The rain, school reopening time, winter season had effects in their lives
- People were happy and prosperous during the August – September times due to good job and also the arrival of Onam which is a harvest festival.
- In the months of June-July they suffered from debt because of children's school expenditure
- There was an increase in the diseases such as fever, cough, typhoid, chicken pox etc. in the months of March – April and also in the months of November- December.

Daily activity schedule

- The children find more time for playing
- All children go to schools.
- Parents are interested in their studies.
- They use most of the time to see TV.

Observation

> ➢ The trainees got understand about the colony's past and it really helped the trainees to realize what they belong to.
> ➢ Got a background of the colony

➤ Idea about their activities.

DAY - 4
03/10/2016

Introduction

The social work trainees started the fourth day of PRA camp with the visual presentation of the five different charts on 'Time related tools', a PRA method used to explore the temporal dimensions of people's realities at 10 am. By 12 pm the session on 'Relation related tools' was elaborated by Fr. Charles till 1 pm. The relation related tools were Impact diagram, Well-being ranking method, Venn diagram and Livelihood analysis. In between they had tea and different games for refreshing. After the lunch different groups had their preparation for the day from 2 to 3 .30 pm and went to their respective fields.

Objectives of the day

To practice,

1. Impact Diagram
2. Well-being Ranking Method
3. Venn Diagram
4. Livelihood Analysis

Findings

1. **ANAKKETTI COLONY (TEAM BHAVANI)**

Impact diagram

* For the purpose working on the impact diagram, the impact of "manual labour in the paddy field under Narayanan Nair" was considered.
* The income generation was found out to be the main impact of the employment of the colony members in the landlord's land.
* Income was generated through livestock, MGNREGP, etc.
* The vegetable cultivated by them in the leased land ensures better health.

Well- being diagram

- Three households in the colony were considered to do the wealth ranking.

- The households of Gopalan, Leela and Vishnu were analysed.

- The ranking was done by considering various parameters such as income, expenditure, and level of education, number of dropouts, tobacco users and facilities such as electricity, mobile phones, television, mixer grinder and toilet.

Venn diagram

- The Venn diagram depicts the importance of facilities, institutions and key persons in the community.

- The key persons were identified as the promoter and the landlord

- . The most important institutions are the panchayath office, tribal office, school, health centre and temple.

Livelihood analysis

- The livelihood analysis was done by taking into consideration the main livelihood of the people which is agriculture.

- The pre and post effects of the land reforms act in their livelihood were analysed.

- The regular participants from the colony for PRA were considered for the analysis.

- The percentage of people going for domestic work for income has increased from 15% to 30%.

- The percentage of people doing labour in other people's land has decreased from 80% to 15%.

- A trend of joint farming between the tribal and the landlords can be observed as new which is 5% now.

- As the tribes have received their share of land, a 10% works and cultivates in their own land.

- People going out to work from the colony to places such as Kodagu, Kalpettaetc has gone from 5% to 40%.

2. **CHALAKKARA COLONY (TEAM – KABANI)**

Impact diagram

- The Kabani group had selected two major aspects use of toilet and public well to make an impact study.

- The major psychological change – proper use of toilet improved the self-esteem of people.

- The health quotient of the people increased,Safety of ladies and girls increased, Medical expenditure decreased which lead to well being of the people.

- As community well was introduced, the work load of women decreased, water born diseases decreased which leads to decreased in health expenditure and wel being of the people.

Well-being diagram

- The 15 houses in the colony were ranked in ascending order with 10 different dimensions.

- The different parameters were electricity, toilet, schooling up to 5^{th}std, livestock, bank account, vaccination, gas stove, television, mobile, bed.

- Three houses were ranked with 8/10, six house with 6/10, three with 5, two with 3 and one with 2.

- All the houses were having the basic facilities needed.

Venn diagram

- From the diagram it was inferred that the PDS and ICDS plays a very important part in the inhabitant's life.

- Panchayath office and member are equally important but its accessibility is poor.

- MNREGA lead to savings mentality amongst women and thus creating the need of bank accounts, they are interlinked.

- Elderly gets pension from post office, thus it becomes very important and linked with the colony.

- Krishi bhavan, ASHA worker, tribal promoter, tribal development office is not accessible even when its important.

- Even though BEVCO is accessible for the colony, it is not important.

Livelihood analysis

- The analysis was over the sources of income and expenditure of the colony people before and after migrating to Kodaggu for job opportunities by 2006.

- Initially the people depended on agriculture related work majorly.

- After 2006, 30% migrated to kodaggu and 70% remained in wayana du.
- The income generated by the kodaggu employees were from ginger cultivation, coffee plantation and others and the latter focused on daily wages works and MNREGA for their livelihood.
- Expenditure of both the groups reflected almost the same. Major share was used for beverages and the rest for household.

3. **MALANKARA COLONY (TEAM – PERIYAR)**

Impact diagram:

- Impact diagram focused on the impact of project planning. Government housing were selected as the milestone for depict the diagram.
- The trainees identified both the positives and negatives of the housing program. The program brought many positive things in each family. Their way of living was increased due to the program. The housing program also included the program for built the toilets and established a better living condition.

Well- being diagram

- Eight houses were taken by the trainees for the analysis and ranked those houses ascending order from most wealthier house to less wealthier house.
- Comparison among the houses depicted the picture that the house was most wealthier had electricity , toilet, T.V and a thatched house and another houses were coming under this and those were belonging under the rank of wealthier house.

Venn diagram

- Dealt the importance and accessibility of institutions, individuals, or programmes.
- The information was collected from the men, women and also the children.
- The Venn diagram discussed that some of the important institutions were not accessible for the tribal people such as ST promoter, tribal development office etc and the same time the unimportant things such as Toddy shop, Beverage etc had the accessibility in their daily livelihood.

Livelihood analysis

- Data was collected data from women members about the MNREGA

- It focused on the condition before and after the implementation of MNREGA

The program brought more changes in their life. Many people started to work under the program So, compared to any sector, the MNREGP had the most importance in this colony and all the women employees were participating in the program

4. KOONAMMEL COLONY (TEAM – NILA)

Impact diagram

- It is used to identify and depict the impact of an activity, intervention or event.

- The trainees tried to understand the impact of alcoholism in the community.

- Alcoholism causes family problem, reduces the life expectancy, leads to poverty and affect the education of the children.

Well- being diagram

- The tool was practiced among the families.

- Female members of the families were explaining matters with the trainees.

- According to their sharing and explanations trainees collected the details of their economical ranking.

Venn diagram

- It helped the trainees to identify the importance of different institutions and their accessibility in the community.

- Community members identified the importance of different institutions and persons in their life.

Livelihood ananlysis

- It was based on the MGNREGP.

- The program had significant importance in the lives of the people in the community

- Many of the women started to go for MNREGA and because of that they opened bank accounts and started savings

5. ATHIRATHIL COLONY- (TEAM MAYYAZHI)

Impact diagram

- Analyzed the impact of the implementation of the toilets as part of the Jalanidhi project
- Implementation of the toilets significantly decreased the practice of open defecation hence increasing their comfort level, privacy, respect and hygiene.
- Therefore it lead to the decrease in the crime rate against the women and decrease in the diseases and it lead to the good living conditions and also their health
- Therefore it can be concluded that the implementation of toilets has had a positive impact on the community

Well- being diagram

- Collected information about the facilities that the tribals people had, considering their income.
- It was found that the expenditure of the community was more than that of their income because they had most of the basic home appliances including TV, mobile phones and fans.

Venn diagram

- People had access to ICDS
- But they had very little access to government services including the PHC, village office , tribal development office etc
- They were in much need of medical service because they lacked proper hospital facility and had to travel along distance to avail medical assistance

Livelihood analysis

- The team took the topic of expenditure before and after beverages.
- Before the coming of beverages the men gave money to women for household things which found as 50% but after that they spent money for alcohol consumption found as 60%.
- The women are really suffering for their irresponsible husbands
- Women are overburdened with their life

5th Day

04/10/16

Introduction

SWOT Analysis is a strategic planning tool which is used to evaluate the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats in a project or a business venture. The SWOT analysis done in 5 tribal colonies are given below…

Objectives

To carry out SWOT analysis

Findings

SWOT Analysis of the Anakatty Colony

Strengths	Weakness
• Extensive farming • Better health • Welcoming nature • Hard working • Pleasant and satisfied. • Unity in the community • Promoters for the colony.	• Lack of motivation • Lack of Cleanliness • Lack of savings • Lack of "we feeling" with the others in the community • Submissiveness • Increasing number of dropouts.
Opportunities	Threats
• Kudumbashree • Library • MGNREGA • Krishi Bhavan • Educational Support from TUDI • ICDS • Schools in the locality • ASHA Workers	• The exploitation of the landlords. • Misguiding representatives • Alcohol consumption-BEVCO • Tobacco usage.

SWOT Analysis of the CHALAKKARA COLONY

Strengths	Weakness
• Homely food- natural leafy vegetables • Indigenous medicines • Immunity power • bank accounts • own houses with title deed • Physical labor • Culture	• alcoholism • lack of motivation • limited interaction with outside world • low self esteem • substance abuse • debt • school drop outs • illiteracy • early death
Opportunities	Threats
• tribal welfare department • MNREGP • Sarvodaya HSS • Tudi • Tribal promoter • ICDS/PHC/ • Asha worker • Panchayath office • Ward member	• Beverages • Disguised form of Bonded labour • External influences from Kodaku region.

• Akshaya centre • Public-wells/toilets/water taps/street light	

SWOT Analysis of the Malankara Colony

○ **Strengths**	○ **Weakness**
• Togetherness • Oorukoottam • Their culture and rituals • Education • Sanitation • Progressive thinking • Unity • Integrity • Knowledge on indigenous medicines	• Inferiority • Reluctance to accept their wisdom • Debt • Low population • Less number of women • Lack of vegetable cultivation • Lack of external relations • Alcoholism • New generations' lack of knowledge on indigenous medicines • Illiteracy among adults
• **Opportunities**	• **Threats**
• • Tudi • Sarvodaya school • L.P.S. Vilambukandam • Tribal Welfare Office • Tribal Welfare Schemes • ICDS	• Exploitation • Forced conversion • Low wages • Peer pressure at workplace

SWOT Analysis of the KOONAMMEL COLONY

Strengths	Weakness
• Homogeneous Group • Neighbourhood relations • Unity • No school drop outs • Women are empowered • Have their own culture and rituals • Family bond • Rain water harvesting • Have no health issues • Cleanliness	• lack of savings • alcoholism • tobacco use • introvert in nature • illiteracy among adults • cultural diffusion • open defecation • family conflicts • exploitation • judgemental attitude • no cultivable land
Opportunities	Threats
• Tudi • MGNREGP • Sarvodaya school • Tribal welfare society • Vidya kendram • Reservation for education and job • ICDS/ PHC and PDS • Public Tap • Rain water reservoir	• Beverages • Lack of toilet • Cultural diffusion • Peer pressure at work place

SWOT Analysis of the ATHIRATHIL COLONY

Strengths	Weakness
• We feeling • Art and culture • Indigenous medicine and food • Awareness about own problems • Openness • Tradition • Contact with nature • Mooppan	• Internal conflicts • Lack of education • Submissive nature • Alcohol addiction • Domestic violence • Lack of promotion of tradition • Decreasing influence of mooppan • Lack of right consciousness and available services
Opportunities	**Threats**
• School • Tribal development department • Krishi bhavan • Tudi • Access t basic needs • Reservation • Tribal promoter • MGNREGP • ICDS, PHC, ASHA Worker, SHG	• Corrupted Bureaucrats • Misleading • Fake information • Inaccessibility to information.

MAJOR ISSUES FOUND

- Alcoholism and substance abuse among people including children

Sl.no	Date	Particulars	Receipt	Expenses

- Not enough access to government services such as PHC, Hospitals, Tribal Development

Society and Krishi Bhavan

- Slave psyche

- Retarded literacy growth

- Discrimination from other caste

- Exploitation by other caste

- Internal conflicts

- Misconceptions

- Significant decrease in the cultivation

- Low wages and increased expenditure

- Endogamy

- Early marriage

- Sanitation issues

Suggestions

- Need to empower women and adolescents.

- Need to check school drop outs

- Need to address health issues and promote awareness on diseases and malnutrition

- Needs interventions to reduce substance abuse.

Income & Expenditure

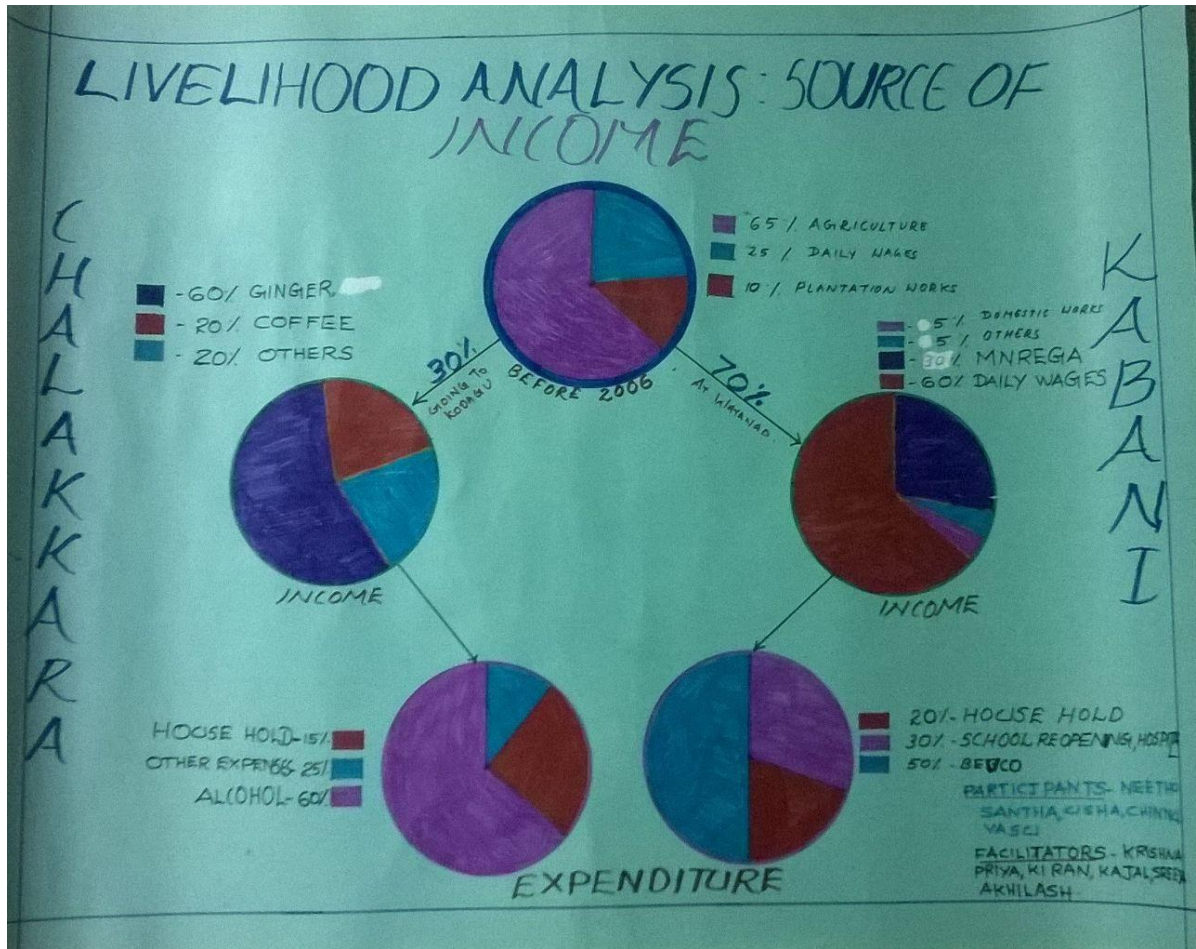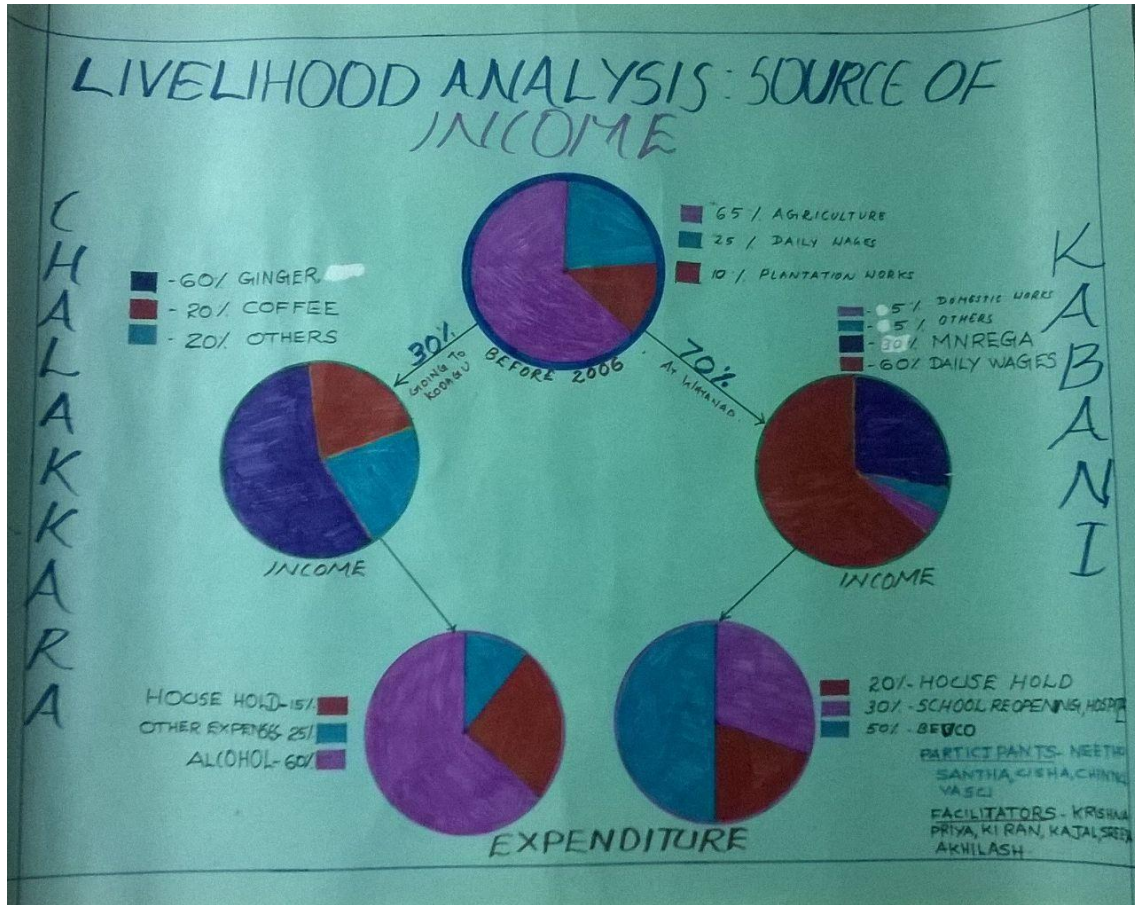|				
1		Train Ticket		7590
2	29/09/16	Transportation		5000
3	01/10/16	Stationary and food		1300
4	02/10/2016	snacks		310
5	04/10/2016	cooking		3750
6	05/10/2016	Transportation to Tudi		1000
7	05/10/2016	Tudi		21600
8	05/10/2016	Tudi to Kamblakad		1000
9	05/10/2016	Payment for cook		1000
10	05/10/2016	Transportation		1100
11	05/10/2016	Dinner		4710
12	07/10/2016	Refund to Sr.Shiny		1500
13	07/10/2016	Refund to Preetha		1000
14	07/10/2016	Refund to Francia P. X		600
15		Amount Collected from Students	48000	
16		Amount Collected from Sweden Students	4500	
17		Amount Donated by Fr. Charles	500	
18		Donated to class fund		1540
		GRAND TOTAL	**53000**	**53000**

SWOT ANALYSIS
ANAKKATTY COLONY

STRENGTH
- FARMING
- HEALTH
- ACCEPTIVENESS
- HARD WORKING
- HAPPY
- SATISFIED
- UNITY

WEAKNESS
- LACK OF MOTIVATION
- CLEANLINESS
- LACK OF SAVINGS
- LACK OF 'WE FEELING' WITH OTHERS
- PANIYA COMMUNITY
- DROPOUTS

OPPURTUNITIES
- LIBRARY
- KUDUMBASREE
- MGNREGA
- KRISHI BHAVAN
- EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FROM TUDI
- ICDS
- SCHOOL
- ASHA WORKER
- PROMOTER

THREATS
- PANCHAYATH — HOME
- ROAD
- MISGUIDANCE FROM LOCAL LEADERS
- BEVERAGE
- TODDY SHOP
- TOBACCO

LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS: SOURCE OF INCOME

CHALAKKARA

KABANI

- 60% GINGER
- 20% COFFEE
- 20% OTHERS

65% AGRICULTURE
25% DAILY WAGES
10% PLANTATION WORKS

30% GOING TO KOODAGU
BEFORE 2006
70% AT WAYANAD

5% DOMESTIC WORKS
5% OTHERS
30% MNREGA
60% DAILY WAGES

INCOME

INCOME

HOUSE HOLD - 15%
OTHER EXPENSES 25%
ALCOHOL - 60%

20% - HOUSE HOLD
30% - SCHOOL REOPENING, HOSPITAL
50% - BEVCO

EXPENDITURE

PARTICIPANTS - NEETHU, SANTHA, GISHA, CHINNU, VASU
FACILITATORS - KRISHNA PRIYA, KIRAN, KAJAL SREEJA, AKHILASH.

LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS: SOURCE OF INCOME

SEASONAL DIAGRAM : CIRCULAR METHOD

ANAKATTY COLONY

2016:10:07 21:00:04

Impact Diagram : TOILET
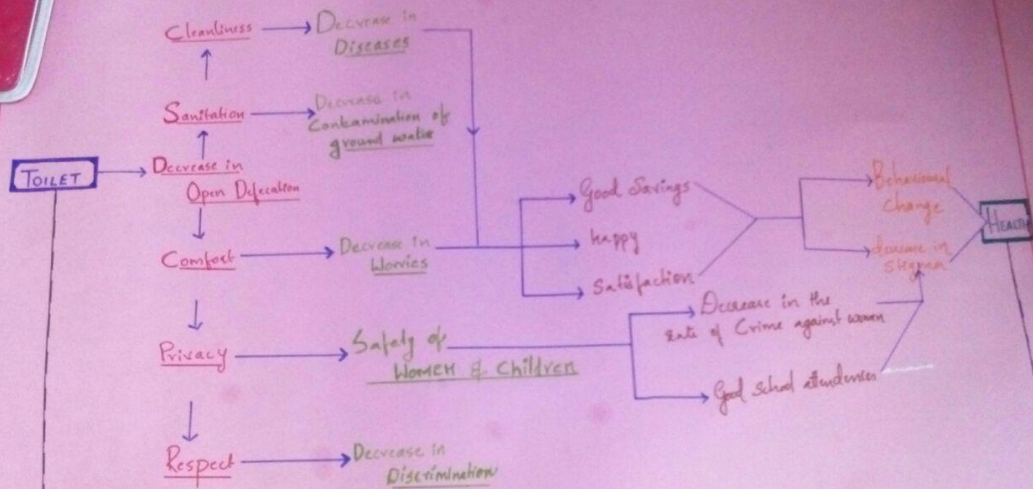
Participants : VELLI, CHEMBBAN, Go'
Facilitators : LEEMA, PREETHA
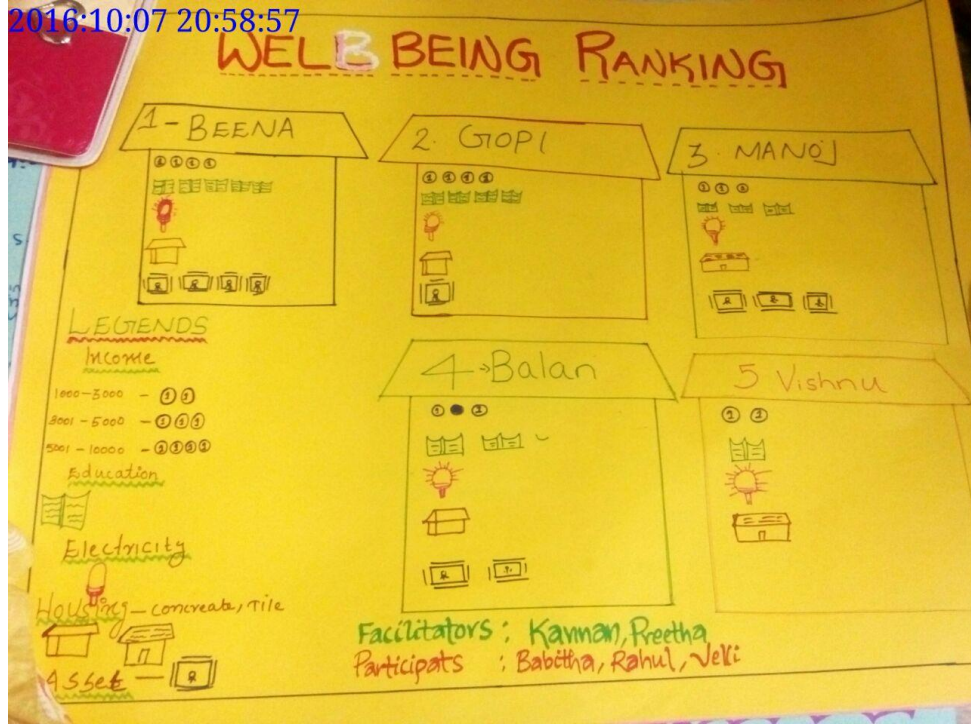
VENN DIAGRAM

ANAKKATTY COLONY

OCTOBER 2016

LEGEND:
★ SIZE OF THE CIRCLE IS PROPORTIONATE TO PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE.
★ DISTANCE FROM THE CENTRE PROPORTIONATE TO ACCESS.

------ PARTICIPANTS ------- | FACILITATOR-

- AJITH
- SREEJITH
- GEETHA
- BALAN
- VIJITH
- GEETHU
- USHA
- GIRISH
- VIGNESH

- KRIPA
- DEEPTI

-BHAVANI

Loyola College of Social Sciences

Certificate Course in Participatory Rural Appraisal
List of Participants MSW 2015-17 Batch
30th September 2016 to 5th October 2016

Sl. No	Name of Participants
1	ADIL HAKKIM
2	AKHILASH B R
3	ANCY B KAIRALI
4	ANTONY T SEBASTIAN
5	ANU JAYA MATHEW
6	ARCHANA U
7	CINUPRIYA JOY
8	DEEPTI K K
9	KAJAL S RAHMAN
10	KANNAN G S
11	KIRAN C THENGAMAM
12	KRIPA ELIZABETH SUNNY
13	KRISHNAPRIYA.S
14	KRISHNENDU.B.S
15	LEEMA MARTIN
16	NAVIYA ANTONY K.
17	NEETHU UNNIKRISHNAN
18	NITHEESH S
19	PARVATHY CHITRAN
20	PREETHA.K
21	RAGIN MARY TOMS
22	SHINE AUGUSTINE
23	SHINY CHACKO
24	SREEJA P V

Fr. Saji Joseph S.J
Faculty in-charge – Certificate Course (PRA)
Dept. of Social Work, LCSS