

Impacting rural India through digital inclusion



Need Assessment Report

Jackobpur Village, Alwar District, Rajasthan

Table of Contents

Rationale for Need Assessment	3
Methodology	3
Demographic Characteristics.....	4
Prevalence of Digital Technology	5
Status of Women and Girls.....	5
Education.....	6
Prevalence of Institutions.....	7
Livelihoods.....	8
Financial Inclusion	9
Health	10
Governance	12
Conclusion:	13
Risk Analysis.....	14
Annexure I: Reece Questionnaire.....	15
Annexure II: Need Assessment Questionnaire.....	17

Rationale for Need Assessment

The need assessment exercise was initiated and conducted successfully to fulfill the following 3 objectives:

- To understand that the design developed is adaptable in the geography chosen
- To understand the level of acceptability of the project among the communities and also other stakeholders
- To understand and identify the actual need rather than the felt need

Methodology

- Questionnaire survey design
- Open ended focus group discussions – Women's group, Health Workers, Village elders, Youth, Govt and Private School teachers,
- Key informant interviews - Sarpanch, ASHA, Anganwadi, Govt School teacher

Village Characteristics

Village names	Electricity Availability	Internet speed	Water facility	Sanitation Facility	Need for Socio-Economic Development (6 pillars)
Bubkahera	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	65% Household have toilet	Very High
Chawandi					Very High
Khurd	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	70% Household have toilet	
Guwalda	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	60% Household have toilet	Very High
Jakhopur	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	55% Household have toilet	Very High
Khohari					Very High
Kalan	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	67% Household have toilet	
Meethiyawas	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	55% Household have toilet	Very High
Nanagheri	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	72% Household have toilet	Very High
Nimbahedi	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	70% Household have toilet	Very High
Patan Khurd	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	67% Household have toilet	Very High
Tapukra	Yes but irregular	4G	Yes	90% Household have toilet	Very High

Table (i) – Parameters indicating some characteristics of villages chosen to be developed as Smartpur

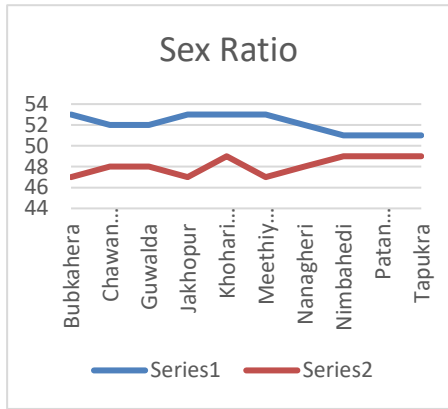


Table (ii) – Parameters indicating sex ratio of villages chosen to be developed as Smartpur



Pic: Discussion with the Village Sarpanch and other panchayat members at Jackopur

Demographic Characteristics

Name of recce village	Panchayat	Block	District	Total			Number of Household
				Population	Male	Female	
Bubkahera	Meethiyawas	Tijara	Alwar	8100	53%	47%	1480
Chawandi Khurd	Rabhana	Tijara	Alwar	16000	52%	48%	3100
Guwalda	Guwalda	Tijara	Alwar	21000	52%	48%	4000
Jakhopur	Mithiyabas	Tijara	Alwar	8100	53%	47%	1480
Khohari Kalan	Mayapur	Tijara	Alwar	9000	49%	49%	1620
Meethiyawas	Meethiyawas	Tijara	Alwar	8100	53%	47%	1500
Nanagheri	Rabhana	Tijara	Alwar	16000	52%	48%	3100
Nimbahedi	Nimbahedi	Tijara	Alwar	5000	54%	46%	10
Patan Khurd	Milkapur turk	Tijara	Alwar	12000	51%	49%	2100
Tapukra	Tapukra			30000	51%	49%	6000

Table (iii) – Parameters indicating some characteristics of the population in villages within Blocks chosen to be developed as Smartpur

Prevalence of Digital Technology

Availability of Digital Infrastructure and Network

- Smartphones exist among the community but with men only in few households
- One or more Common Service Centres (CSCs) that have computers exist near villages selected
- Computer training centers are not present in any of the villages and nor in the near by town
- Mobile internet is present but network connectivity is poor in most places

How People Access Digital Technology

- Households access the internet through smart phones mostly owned by male members
- Desktops and laptops aren't available in almost all households
- Girls and women have zero to very limited access of internet

Whether there is knowledge about how to use digital technology

- Digital technology is mostly used for accessing Digital technology is widely used for accessing social media like WhatsApp and Facebook
- Digital technology is mostly used for entertainment. Males use internet to play games, watch videos and generally used to access social media accounts
- Digital technology is used by a handful of people to access information relevant to government schemes, academic results and search for job openings
- Overall, people lack knowledge about using digital technology for accessing information, for academic and career exposure and growth

Status of Women and Girls

- Both girls and boys enrolled in the govt school but a girl child is extremely underprivileged
- Girls are married off early after completing eighth standard
- Girls are not given access to Internet and mobile phones instead they are mostly occupied with their mothers in household chores or in caring for younger siblings
- Girls and women are not allowed to travel alone for their safety

Education

Name of recce village	Are computer training classes available in town/city	Whether children attend tuitions	Is education support would encourage youth for higher studies	Is travel distance is the biggest obstacle to higher education	Whether schools teach computers
Bubkahera	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Chawandi Khurd	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Guwalda	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Jakhopur	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Khohari Kalan	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Meethiyawas	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nanagheri	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nimbahedi	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Patan Khurd	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Tapukra	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Table (v) – Parameters indicating the literacy rate in villages within Blocks chosen to be developed as Smartpur

Name of recce village	Panchayat	Literacy level	Female literacy
Bubkahera	Meethiyawas	60%	20%
Chawandi Khurd	Rabhana	62%	20%
Guwalda	Guwalda	55%	20%
Jakhopur	Mithiyabas	60%	20%
Khohari Kalan	Mayapur	63%	22%
Meethiyawas	Meethiyawas	56%	25%
Nanagheri	Rabhana	70%	25%
Nimbahedi	Nimbahedi	65%	25%
Patan Khurd	Milkapur turk	66%	26%
Tapukra	Tapukra	75%	35%

Table (v) – Parameters indicating the literacy rate in villages within Blocks chosen to be developed as Smartpur

Prevalence of Institutions

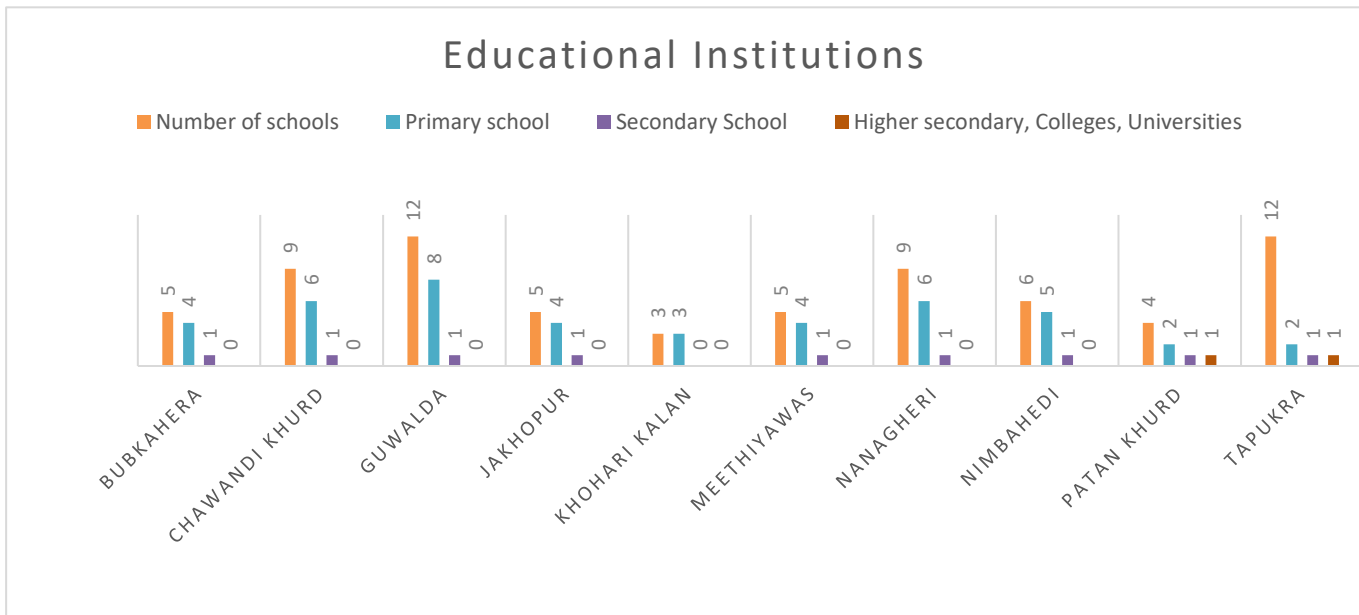


Table (vi) Presence of primary and secondary schools in most of the villages chosen

Notes :

1. Most households cannot afford to pay tuition fees for after school tuition classes
2. Education is on very low priority for the community at large. Girls are married off at a very early age or they usually assist mothers in household jobs.
3. Along with travel being the biggest obstacle, lack of interest was also identified as the biggest obstacle towards education
4. Young girls attend primary and middle school. They are not encouraged to enroll themselves in secondary school and further. 25-50% children discontinue studies after VIIIth standard.

Livelihoods

Name of recce village	Are vocational trainings are available?	Whether both girls and boys attend vocational training	Whether children would be interested if other affordable vocational trainings were made available in the vicinity	Are adolescent interested to get guidance on job/career opportunities	Whether people search the internet for career/jobs
Bubkahera	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Chawandi Khurd	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Guwalda	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Jakhopur	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Khohari Kalan	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Meethiyawas	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nanagheri	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nimbahedi	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Patan Khurd	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Tapukra	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Table (vii) Parameters defining the livelihood indicators

Notes:

1. Agriculture is the predominant livelihood of the people followed by working as casual labour
2. The most aspired livelihood of young boys is to become drivers since that is the only professional they are aware of. No proper career guidance is available in the vicinity
3. Language barriers and issues with driving licenses makes it difficult for men to get fixed jobs in companies
4. Major interest in learning computers/ digital literacy and Spoken English was visible among youth and children



Pic: FGD with thr youth group in Pathan Village, Alwar

Financial Inclusion

Name of recce village	Whether people would benefit if bank intermediary was available in village	Whether men/women SHGs exist	Whether people use internet for banking
Bubkahera	No	No	No
Chawandi Khurd	No	No	No
Guwalda	No	No	No
Jakhopur	No	No	No
Khohari Kalan	No	No	No
Meethiyawas	No	No	No
Nanagheri	No	No	No
Nimbahedi	No	No	No
Patan Khurd	No	No	No
Tapukra	No	No	No

Table (viii) Parameters defining the financial indicators

Notes

1. 25-50% of households hold a bank account
2. Financial services like money deposit, withdraw, transfer etc are not available in villages or nearby towns. It was noted that the traveling of 7-8km (one side) is required to avail such services.
3. Self Help Groups were formed earlier but they are inactive with regard to thrift and credit activities. There was no proper channel to continue such groups.
4. Majority of the population is poorly educated and do not use internet for banking needs.
5. Facilities of bank loans are not available anywhere in the selected villages



Pic: FGD with teachers in Village Rabana

Health

Name of recce village	Whether people visit the private RMP doctor for medical advice	Whether people have access to basic medical diagnostic facilities in the vicinity	Whether medicines are available in the vicinity	Would people be interested if reliable, affordable and accessible medical advice was made available close by
Bubkahera	Yes	No	No	Yes
Chawandi Khurd	Yes	No	No	Yes
Guwalda	Yes	No	No	Yes
Jakhopur	Yes	No	No	Yes
Khohari Kalan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Meethiyawas	Yes	No	No	Yes
Nanagheri	Yes	No	No	Yes
Nimbahedi	Yes	No	No	Yes
Patan Khurd	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tapukra	Yes	No	No	Yes

Table (ix) Parameters defining the health indicators

Notes :

1. CHC are not available within the peripheries of the selected 10 villages. It is 9-10km far from the selected hub village and 32 km from three spoke villages
2. Medical records are maintained through OPD slips by patients and are not stored in a repository with the doctors.
3. Any initiative of family planning is grossly lacking among the communities. Adolescent girls become young mothers and bear 5-10 children in their lives.



Pic: FGD Anganwadi and Asha worker, Village Guwalda

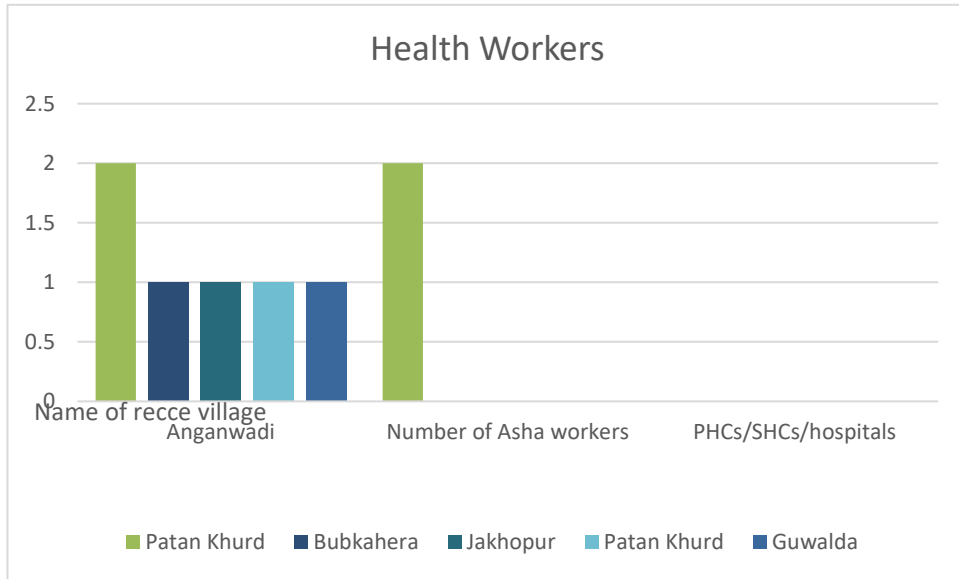


Table (vii) Health workers, clinics are not present in all villages



Pic: FGD Anganwadi and Asha worker, Village Mithiyawas

Governance

Name of recce village	Whether majority of people get complete information about govt. schemes	Do people register births and deaths	Would people benefit if they get information of public activities ongoing in village
Bubkahera	No	Yes	Yes
Chawandi Khurd	No	Yes	Yes
Guwalda	No	Yes	Yes
Jakhopur	No	No	Yes
Khohari Kalan	No	No	Yes
Meethiyawas	No	No	Yes
Nanagheri	No	No	Yes
Nimbahedi	No	No	Yes
Patan Khurd	No	Yes	Yes
Tapukra	No	No	Yes

Notes :

1. One or more CSC centers are present in the village but the registration of certificates or availability of government services are minimal as shops remain closed due to power cuts
2. Gram Sabha meetings are rarely held and communities are not aware of their role in gram sabha.
3. Majority of the population are not aware of the schemes available for them
4. Online applications are not submitted as people are not aware of the same
5. The CSC shops charge highly which limit the accessibility of the community to avail the services

Conclusion:

The village identified for the developed as Smartpur in Alwar district are appropriate for the following reasons:

- ✦ The villages are rather less developed and the reasons for the lack of development is the lack of aspiration of the community
- ✦ The large household sizes makes it inconvenient to manage the requirement of each one therefore the women/ girls of the family are deprived
- ✦ The geographic distance between these villages makes it apt to be developed in the hub spoke model with Jackopur as the hub and the remaining villages as spokes.
- ✦ The strong need of human resources to be employed in operations was felt since the project is working on a behavioral change. Strong motivational women mobilisers should be deployed by the project to ensure participation of girls and women.
- ✦ Since most of the youths are unemployed and education is given least priority, therefore activities to generate interest among youth and children to be implemented
- ✦ Computer coaching centers are not available in villages nor in the nearby towns/ cities
- ✦ Youth are interested in computer courses that would get them IT jobs in companies and want to move away from driving
- ✦ RMP doctors are available in the nearby villages no CHCs or medical shops are present in the villages selected villages
- ✦ Knowledge on Internet usage for governance scheme application or internet banking is not present among the majority of the population
- ✦ Banking facilities are present approx. 9-10km from the selected hub village and almost 32k from few spokes

Risk Analysis

Factor	Observation	Risk	Possible Risk Mitigation Measure
State of electricity supply	Frequent power cuts during the day	Inability of inverter to ensure operations in centre or high operational costs if generator is installed	Provision of alternate sources of power like solar
Status of Women and girls	Women and girls have a very poor status in society that restrict them to child bearing and household chores	Women and especially girls may not be forthcoming in the interventions planned	Special emphasis has to be given in motivation, women mobilisers should be deployed and perhaps exclusive timings for women can be set to ensure their participation
Availability of resource centres with computers and internet	Communities are reluctant to use the facilities available at resource centres that exist because they are mostly closed due to power cuts and also charge highly	Community may be reluctant to pay a price for the services unless sure of the quality of services available at the resource centres	Quality service with minimal cost may be provided at the envisaged resource centre to make its operations viable

Annexures

Annexure I: Reece Questionnaire

Name of recce village/town/city:
Panchayat/Municipality:
Block:
District:
State:
Pincode:

Digital Center

Postal Address of Center:
Total Area of the physical center space:
Total Number of rooms:
Facilities available: (Electricity, Water, Transportation)

Geo-Coordinates: *(Kindly share your location coordinates via WhatsApp to the assigned Project in charge/or contact person from DEF, Please stand at the exact center location while sending the coordinates.)*

Names of Villages in 10 KM radius of the center:
Nearest Town (s): (Name and distance from Center)
Business competition in the village:

Panchayat Profile

Demography

Total Population:
Male:
Female:
Number of Household:
Occupations:
Average monthly household income:
Literacy level:
Female Literacy:
Sex Ratio:
Scheduled Caste/OBC:
Scheduled Tribe:
Total number of villages:

Government-Private Institutions

Number of schools: (Anganwadi, primary, secondary, Higher secondary, Colleges, Universities)-
Number of Asha workers/PHCs/SHCs/Hospitals:
Number of Public Distribution Systems (PDS):
Number of Atal Sewa Kendra:
Number of Common Service Centers (CSCs):

Utility Services

Electricity Availability:

Water facility:

Sanitation Facility:

Internet Services:

ICT Services

Mobile penetration:

Mobile Network Availability:

Number of e-centers (Xerox, printing, colour printing, lamination, internet, recharge):

Internet speed (2G, 3G, 4G):

Number of Computer training/Coaching centers:

Connectivity feasibility: (Tallest building in the village)

Art and Culture

Local handicrafts (if any):

Art forms (Music, Dance, and theatre if any):

Heritage or archeological sites:

Are there any major small scale industry/ SHGs?

What Products do they make?

Where are the products sold?

What are the various occupations of the people?

Is the youth involved in the traditional occupations?

What is the alternate (or secondary) profession in the region?

Annexure II: Need Assessment Questionnaire

Date of Visit:

Areas Surveyed through Transect Walk/Vehicle:

I. Geographical Area/s Assessed:

- a) Name of Village/Town:
- b) Name of Panchayat/Tehsil:
- c) Name of District:
- d) Name of State:

II. Rationale behind identification of geography:

- a) Are the villages electrified? Yes/No
- b) What are the usual hours during which there is power supply during the day?
Less than 6 hours/ More than 6 hours
- c) What percentage of population are literate (can read and write/passed Grade 5)?
Less than 20%/20-40%/More than 40%
- d) What percentage of population are computer literate (know how to operate a computer and have used it once for a task)? Less than 10%/ 10-30%/30-50%/More than 50%

III. State of Digital Infrastructure:

- a) How do people access the internet? Visiting nearby town/ Café in village or town/homes/through smart phones/any other
- b) Does one have to face long queues for internet access? Yes/No
- c) Does one have to wait for long for power cuts? Yes/No

IV. Purpose for which Digital Media is used and by whom (bring in gender perspective)

- a) For what purpose people use internet? For travel reservations/For checking academic results/ For job applications/ for online courses/ for entertainment/ any other
- b) Who uses the internet? All/ Young Boys and men/ Young girls and women/None

V. Status of Women and girls – only to understand how forthcoming they would be to the interventions envisaged

- a) Do women associate with Self Help Groups or any other group activity outside their home? Yes/No
- b) Do adolescent girls go to school? Yes/No
- c) Do adolescent girls go out of their homes for tuitions/any other activity apart from social functions? Yes/No

VI. State of existing pillars with understanding of whether interventions planned already exist:

Education:

- a) Where do children go to study? To school in village or town/ to nearby town/ to nearby city/ to all
- b) Are people happy with the teaching standard? Yes/No
- c) What percentage of children continue with education after class VIII? Less than 25%/ 25-50%/ 50-75%/ More than 75%
- d) Do schools teach computers? Yes/No
- e) Do children attend tuitions after school? Yes/No
- f) Are computer training classes available? Yes/No
- g) What is the biggest obstacle for children to not get secondary education? Travel distance/ Lack of interest in studies/ Lack of motivating teachers
- h) What is the biggest obstacle that prevents children from having access to some sort of vocational / college education? Distance one has to travel/ Money / Lack of Information or guidance/ Lack of Availability in the vicinity/ All/ None
- i) Do you think if education support is available for the youth, they would be interested? Yes/No

Livelihoods:

- a) What is the most prominent occupation of people? Agriculture/ artisanship/ labour/NTFP Collection/ small petty business / formal employment/ others
- b) What is the major challenge faced in the most prominent occupation? (Understand and take note)
- c) What is the 2nd most prominent occupation of people? Agriculture/ artisanship/ labour/NTFP Collection/ small petty business / formal employment/ others
- d) What is the major challenge faced in the 2nd most prominent occupation? (Understand and take note)
- e) Are vocational trainings available? Yes/No
- f) What vocational trainings are available? (take note of the prominent ones)
- g) Who attends these? Young men and boys/ young women and girls/ both
- h) Do adolescent children get any guidance on job or career opportunities? Yes/ No
- i) How do people look for jobs or career opportunities? Through intermediary broker/ search the net/ tutors or teachers guide/ none
- j) Would people be interested in some other vocational training, if provided? Yes/No
- k) What vocation would they want to get trained in (enlist)?
- l) Would the children be interested if guidance is provided on career opportunities?
Yes/No

Financial Inclusion:

- a) What percentage of households have bank accounts? Less than 25%/ 25-50%/ 50-75%/ More than 75%
- b) Where do people go to withdraw money, deposit money and for making transfers? ATM/ Phone Banking/ Town/ City/ None
- c) Would people be benefitted if a bank intermediary provides basic facilities closeby? Yes/ Not Interested
- d) Do people save through SHGs? Yes/No
- e) Do people have problems in accessing govt benefits because of lack of banking knowledge? Yes/No

- f) Do people go to banks for loans? Yes/No
- g) How many know how to use internet for banking? None/ less than 25%/ 25-50%/ More than 50%

Health:

- a) Where do people go when they fall sick? PHC/ Private Allopathic Doctor/ Other Doctors (Homeopath/ Ayurved) / Religious Preacher/ Others
- b) Are people happy with the services available? Yes/No
- c) Do people have access to basic medical diagnostic facilities in the vicinity? Yes/No
- d) Do doctors keep records of the patients? Yes/No
- e) Are medicines available closeby? Yes/No
- f) Would people avail services if basic medical treatment or diagnosis or medicines are provided in the vicinity? Yes/No
- g) Do people feel lack of reliable medical guidance available locally? Yes/No

Governance:

- a) How do people get to know about govt schemes? Word of Mouth/ Intermediary Service Provider/ Public Announcements/ Gram Sabha Meetings/ Public Announcements/ Online publications/ Others
- b) What percentage of people get clear information on government schemes? Less than 25%/ 25-50%/ 50-75%/ More than 75%
- c) How do people register births, marriages or deaths? Through Physical Applications/ Online/ Don't Register
- d) Would people avail a service that would enable them to access information about schemes from phones/tabs/computers? Yes/Not Interested
- e) Would people benefit if they get information about public activities ongoing in village or town? Yes/Not Interested

VII. Conclusion on how appropriate is the choice of geography and interventions planned