



**A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE PEOPLE AT THE GRASS-ROOTS
LEVEL IN THANDALAM VILLAGE**

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ABSTRACT

An emerging field is necessary to develop our backbone of village's in India. They are artificial intelligence, Machine learning, internet of things and block chain and big data can take India to new height of development and improve the quality of life and social transformation of its citizens. Many villagers these days are shifting to cities to seek better jobs and raise their standard of living. The Government take initiative to use availability of local resources in the village to improve better quality of the people. We know that village people have few needs in life. They are content with what is endowed by nature around them. So, they do not like to make any progress. Consequently, the village life has gone rusty. Evils of ignorance and blind faiths have crept in. Un-education and epidemics are rampant. Now, it is our duty to find out a remedy to this state of affairs. Mass education and public health are the primary conditions for the improvement of the village life. Thandalam is a small village, which comes under the Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu. Panchayat is perumpakkam, Acharapakkam union and Madhuranthagam thalluk. Totally there are 300 houses in the village. Total population of the village is male 876, female 826, children 384, elders 283 and disabled 3.

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INTRODUCTION

The true Indian civilization is in the Indian villages. There are more than 600,000 villages in India, wherein 700 million people live. Many of these villages are considerably deprived of basic amenities and services, especially in the areas of education, health care, sanitation and empowerment. Improving the quality of life in the villages is an integral part of the overall national development endeavour in the country. Space technology, as the powerful enabler, provides a variety of vital inputs for holistic and rapid development of the villages. Village has beautiful scenes of nature, fresh air, hospitable people, and quiet life which are not there in city life. People in villages are mostly involved in agricultural activities. Some of them are artisans and are involved in preparing various kinds of beautiful handicraft items. Playing field had to be levelled with both landscapes providing opportunities for personal growth and lifelong learning. Village life is quite slow but peaceful. Villagers lead a simple life. They live in harmony with each other. They value relationships and make efforts to maintain the same. They are well aware about the people living in their neighbourhood and stand by them in their hour of need. Villagers also give special importance to their customs and traditions and follow them religiously.

The festivals in villages are celebrated collectively and thus the joy and happiness during that time doubles up. The villagers in India lead a simple life. They are hard working and enjoy the simplicities of life.

Gandhi's idealized of village

He romanticized village life as self-sufficient, simple, free, non-violent, and truthful. To Gandhi, the qualities of village and rural life far surpassed that of the city, but he recognized that the four characteristics embodied in access to an ever expanding scientific and technical base in individual healthcare and assistance in food production, respect and codes of conduct in human actions and toward natural resources, a democratic political institutional framework, physical and electronic linkages between the village and both rural and urban areas.

Thandalam is a small village, which comes under the Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu. Panchayat is perumpakkam, Acharapakkam union and Madhuranthagam thalluk. Totally there are 300 houses in the village. Total population of the village is male 876, female 826, children 384, elders 283 and disabled 3. There is no health centres in this village. Only one Medical Dispenser is running by the nuns. Post office is near by the Marapakkam village, ATM and Bank at Endathur nearby village. There is no proper transport facilities only one bus service 8 times a day, There is no Government school in this village and only one RC higher

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Secondary school is running by Chennai Mylapure RC Doirce and one Ration shop. Education status is 60% are educates rest of 40% are uneducated. Major work is farming and they are dependent on the MNREGA Program right now. Major problems faced by the people are caste discrimination, road, employment, community hall, public television, alcoholism, child marriage, superstitious belief, hospital, bus transport, bank, post office, school, drinking water, sanitation, public toilets, grama sabha meeting, politics, irrigation, school dropouts, widows who are unaware of government scheme. These are the problems connected with the individual as well as for the group in this village.

Objectives of the study

1. To study socio-economic status of the village.
2. To analysis educational of the people.
3. To indicate their livelihood.
4. To find out lack of amenities in the village.

Need of Study

The need of the study is to provide the basic requirements of people in the village and for Ruben Development of the village. For this purpose the information of the village is collected based on different categories such as Education, Water Facilities, Drainage Facilities, Transportation Facilities, Primary Health Care, Bank Facilities, Public Toilets, Community hall and other amenities. 1. Very poor facilities in villages compare to their population so the Tamil Nadu government lurching the scheme for development of village. 2. Evaluation taken up so far for these schemes has been more or less in a piecemeal form, i.e. generally for each scheme separately. 3. Need for government of scheme to the village for poor condition of village and some facilities are not proper and not available facilities so this facilities are provide and improve and make a village.

Scope of Study

Scope of this study is village for providing or improving facilities like toilet and sanitation, Swachta to Development of village and to increase living standard and employment. Try to provide or improve education, transport, road, street lights, social and economic life, drinking water, employment, community hall, public television, alcoholism rehabilitation, problems like child marriage, superstitious belief, Grama Panchayat meeting, politics, irrigation, school dropout, widows and unaware of government scheme for the Village development & upliftment. Above facilities is to be improved or provided through government scheme and fund and under campaign for village.

Data Collection

Primary survey is done in order to collect the basic information about various facilities available in the village. In this survey data is collected by various means like by interviewing people, school teachers, shop keepers, and other public. Accuracy of this data is not sufficient means that data based on primary personal interview is not reliable or very accurate and also the data happened due to different views of people. We checked the infrastructure condition of different buildings like school, gram-panchayat, p, banks, etc. And also check the condition of various basic amenities like water supply, drainage, electricity, solid waste management, , bus services and hospitals.

2. Secondary survey includes data collection from various government offices like gram panchyat. The researcher collected the data related total population of the Thandalam village, male and female ratio literacy rate of village, agriculture, number of schools, various government schemes running for village toilets, community hall and street lighting in the village.

Data processing and presentation

The present study has been highlighted like housing, education ,caste, lights, road, employment, community hall, public television, alcoholism, child marriage, superstitious belief, alcohol, hospital, bus transport, bank, post office, school, drinking water, sanitation, public toilets, street light, Gram Panjayat meeting, politics, irrigation, school dropout, widows and unaware of government scheme. This problem is connected with the individual as well as for the group and also RC High School which build up the cultural changes of the village.

Social analysis has four dimensions

- Economic Dimensions
- Social Dimensions
- Artificial Dimensions
- Cultural Dimensions

Economic dimensions

Economic system plays a major role in Social analysis. The planning commission of India had impractically reported that a villager needs only Rs. 22 per day and an urban person needs Rs. 28 per day. The children of this area are found to be malnourished and stunted. Agriculture is common occupation mostly high class own the land and low caste work for them. People are from the colony work for villagers (high class) in need for them. Low caste people i.e., those residing in the own only a lower percentage of land when compared to the village residents. They are seasoning agricultural labour and depending seasonal rain fall for cultivation. Last two years low rain fall in the village due to climate change. They are growing Paddy, Groundnut, water melon and other vegetables. Products (vegetables etc) are being sold in the shop from where the seeds are bought. Men Rs.300 – 450 and women Rs.100 – 120 (when food is not given) wages per day. Major earning are field work and coolie work (concrete)- 10 am- 5 pm. They work weekly thrice or when they are required. Additional livelihood is cows/ goats. Milk Rs.30 per litre and sold in the market. Minimum amount of annual income in requires being eligible for government scheme. Under Indira Gandhi AawasYojana – 2 houses were built.MGR houses are built with Rs 75,000 and Rs 1, 10,000 was spent for AMMA house. Houses are built on their own land where the quality is quite good. Houses are occupied by the ST and most of the elders are not educated as there were no school facilities or the school was far from the village, they Girls are educated but majority failed as they are not interested in pursuing higher education. Under the scheme introduced by Former chief minister J Jayalalitha, food clothes, stationary, books, shoes etc are supplied to them. There is no experience of sickness that is commonly affected. Medical expenses are high and due to this people think twice before taking patients to the hospitals. In an average there are two to three children in every family. People are aware of family planning methods. The SC/ST are implementing these methods. Females are the ones who

undergo process for family planning. Poverty is prevalent in the colony i.e., low caste people. Low caste people doesn't own any land. There is no rain in the village for the recent time. This has inhibited the possibility of attaining minimum wages.

Social Dimensions

Higher caste people do not drink water from the colony members; colony members work for the high class but do not enter their houses. SC/ST work under the other caste people, they work in the agricultural lands and other households work. They are often given food from the higher caste. No equality between genders as men are the owners of the land from the higher castes. Equality in educational opportunities but most of the females are not interested to pursue higher education. High caste does not allow second marriages whereas low caste accepts it. Alcoholism is prevalent on a larger scale. Few families are particular about dowry, child marriages /forced marriages are not executed. Inter caste marriages have been accepted in the colonies but its not accepted in the villages ie., the family accepts it once the child is born or informed to the parents of the low caste. Separation is done even for graveyards. It is prevalent only between the high caste & low caste whereas there is equality within their own community. Power supply is available in every house, but power cuts are very frequent which causes inconvenience for the household work.

Political Dimensions

The political influences come under Artificial Dimensions. The rich are benefited out of political parties. There is no such traditional panchayat system existing in the village. ADMK and DMK are the major parties. People are deprived by the economic condition. Economic and Social factor determining the power structure in the village. Obviously the rich and money power people. People are not aware of the amendments to law. People get money from the politicians but they vote according to the caste system. They are two ward members Sagadevan and in women Devagi is appointed as ward member, but all the activities are taken by her husband. It shows that there is no women participation in the village. Some of the Government schemes have reached the people but still some on the way. Politics based on caste prevails. People are not up to date about the current issues. The Government has initiated several developmental programmes for upliftment of living standards of poor people but full benefits have not reached to the targeted population due to corruption prevent in administrative and political systems.

Cultural Dimensions

Hinduism and Christianity are prevalent. Muslims are not allowed and they are not residing in that area. Christians maintain hindu name to obtain government benefits. Idol worship is done by the people. In the month of Aadi (June) two festivals are celebrated in Maariamman temple. During the festivals goats are sacrificed. Yadhavars are very superstitious. Door posts are marked with turmeric and Kum-Kum in the form of symbols for the well being of their house. Superstitions such as cat crossing, a slipper hanging on drumstick tree is believed to protect from bad luck. They believe in evil spirits and attainment of super natural powers. Politicians make use of these superstitions for their own benefits. There is not any art/theatre entertainment form in the

village. The village people take part in fairs and festivals. They attend the folk dance and the open air dramas. They are happy with their house and harvest.

Major Findings of the study

Infrastructure

RC High School – It has lab facilities and all the other requirements also established. There is a primary health care centre and general hospital present in the nearby town. There is an overhead tank and the water is safe to drink .All houses are lit .Mostly thatched roof houses are found. There are few concrete houses and few of them are built with the government aid. Most of the houses do not have toilet facilities and hence there is no privacy. There is no public television, radio, locality newspaper or magazines. Most of the common property resources are grazing grounds, ponds and lakes. There are bore wells, wells, ponds and lakes, through which water from lake is used. Concrete roads have been laid.

Cropping Patterns

They do multiple and mixed cropping. The major crop is paddy. They also grow sugarcane; Sugarcanes go to the factory at Palladam, at a price of Rs. 3500 per ton, which is not considered to be a fair price. There are changes in cropping pattern to maintain the soil fertility and to maintain good yield.

Employment

There are agricultural laborers, carpenters, plumbers, wood cutters, dairy and animal husbandry. There are educated youths who are unemployed, due to lack of soft skills. The minimum wages per day for agricultural laborer is Rs. 350 for men and Rs. 120 for women.

Housing

The types of houses that are found are thatched and concrete. Most of the houses in the colony are thatched and most of the houses in the general village are thatched. There are houses constructed by the government for both the MBC's and SC's. The quality of the house depends on the lack of money, because the constructed house has a value less than 2 lakhs. People own their houses and many don't own any farming land.

Loan facilities

There are both institutional and non institutional credit facilities. The interest rate is relatively high when compared to the interest in the bank.

Assets

People in general village have farming lands and cattle. People in colony do own lands and cattle but not the large scale as it is in the general village.

Education

The old generation has not been educated much, but they want their children to be educated. Illiteracy in the village is due to lack of awareness and several other social barriers.

Health and Family Welfare

There are not common sicknesses present in the village except basic health problems like common colds, fever, allergies, etc. The average family has 2-3 children. They do know about the

family planning methods. The health worker provides first aids care some basic medicines that may be required by the people.

Poverty

There is a whole manifestation of poverty in the village. The SC's are poorer in the village because they are landless laborers.

Caste System

There are the MBC, BC and SC in the village. The dominant caste is the both MBC and BC. There is untouchability present in the village as the MBC and BC live in the general village and SC live in the colonies. MBC and BC are better off than the SC's.

Gender Differences

There is no equality among men and women in the field of ownership of property, even in wages, making decisions, in participation in public life, education and health status.

Women faced problems in the family

Domestic violence is something, the women in village face in their day to day life. There was a lady who was beaten up by her son-in-law with an iron rod for stopping him from beating up her daughter. We haven't witnessed any cases of childlessness. There is alcoholism prevalent in the men, it is a major problem. They receive dowry for the marriage. Many girls get married at the age of 15, 16. The younger girls are forced into marriage even though they desire to study. Widows are in the village because of their husband taken alcoholism.

Village leadership structure

There is a fully functional local panchayat that holds the leadership position in Thandalam village. The lead of the panchayat president in all government schemes for the development of the village.

Insurance coverage

Preventing fore closure of properties of small farmers enough dept and providing insurance cover like monitoring education and health status of various families and developing linkage between soil, crop and human health anticipating implications of changing food habits.

Migration

There are various reasons for people movement from village to cities. These includes desire for more comfort higher income and numerous job opportunities.

Major suggestions

- To create awareness among the people about the law, rules and regulations and their rights.
- Involving schools and colleges in the activities of rural life and getting their help to fight for justice in a peaceful way. Writing petitions to the Government officials or district collectors and bringing these issues in the Grama Sabha meeting.
- Strengthen agriculture and water resources and bring all the facilities that are available in cities so that migration of the educated people can be reduced.
- Go Green is the word going around in the agricultural scenario today. Hence people should be encouraged to

say no to fertilizer and yes to vermin-culture, and seek financial support from the government.

- Government must encourage the G.H as well as the Private Hospitals to organize free medical camps in the rural areas.
- Rural students must be made aware about the importance of sanitation in the schools so that they'll go and educate their own village.
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can be used an effective tool for village development.
- The government should provide latest technology to provide better livelihood options and opportunities to the people of this village.
- The Government should be applying technology to meet the health care needs of the village.
- The Government should create a technological aided solution to improve the education level of the village.
- The Government providing emergency health responded in case of attempted suicide or other socio-psychological indicators of depression.

CONCLUSION

The younger generation in turns are more aware of the potential of the internet. Villagers may not be equipped with modern day technologies and gadgets but they have their own ways of enjoying life. Many of the villages around the world are devoid of the basic amenities such as electricity, sanitation facilities, hospitals, schools, etc. Villagers face numerous challenges owing to the lack of these amenities. Most of the villagers do not give much importance to education. They are content with the basic education they acquire in the village schools. While the village life is considered stress-free compared to the city life, it has its set of disadvantages

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