

GENDER ANALYSIS
FOR
PF1/290 BADDI TOWNSHIP INTEGRATED WATER PROJECT
IN HIMACHAL PRADESH, INDIA



Submitted to

RUCHI



Rural Centre for Human Interests
(Regd. under Indian Societies Registration Act, 1960)

Study Conducted and Submitted by

eNVisions
Energising futures

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
The Activity	3
Profile of Participating Communities :	3
Methodology	4
Participants	4
Key Findings : Villages	5
Key Findings : Urban Informal Settlement (UIS)	11
Recommendations:	14

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT

ANM	Auxilliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	<i>Angan Wadi</i> Centre – a government run activity-cum-nutrition care centre for pre-primary children.
ESIS	Employees State Insurance Scheme
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
UIS	Urban Informal Settlement

INTRODUCTION

The gender analysis strategy has been developed as part of the program design phase of PF1/290 Baddi Township Integrated Water in the northern state of Himachal Pradesh in India.

It focuses on three key areas of gender analysis: Condition and position, Division of labour, and Access and control over resources and benefits; by using spatial and temporal tool to better understand the perceptions and priorities of women and men in the programme's target communities. The tools which have been used represent a mixture of spatial and temporal conceptual processes to elicit responses of how men and women interact in and with their environment.

Gender analysis focus	Participatory tool	Conceptual process
Condition and position	Daily activity calendar	Temporal
Division of labour	Seasonal calendar	Temporal
Access and control over resources and benefits	Resource mapping	Spatial
Priorities and needs	Ranking	Temporal

THE ACTIVITY

The programme is being implemented in 30 communities in the area of Baddi which is an industrial township in Himachal Pradesh. The 30 communities include the rural village communities, Urban informal settlements and Urban bordering rural communities.

The partner organization RUCHI has over two decades of experience in conducting integrated community water projects in rural areas and for the last five years have also concentrated on delivering informal education for children of Urban Informal settlers

PROFILE OF PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES :

The rural villages are geographically discrete and have been inhabited by 10 to 20 families for several generations. Although land in the hills is a limited resource, almost all families in the rural community have some land to at least use it for self-sustenance.

In the informal settlements, the residents are often recent migrants and do not have a long history of living together. Though often they are migrants from the same area. In Baddi the migrant populations are from Eastern UP and some parts of Bihar. There is no land to cultivate and most of the migrants work as daily wage laborers. Those who do not find this employment also resort to rag picking for livelihood. Many women who have younger children do not work.

Since time does not permit a survey of all the 30



communities from the sample population, representative sample communities have been taken for conducting the gender analysis. This includes 3 communities from the rural areas and three from the Urban Informal settlements.

Both men and women were part of the gender analysis and their opinions were sought by one male and one female researcher. Opinions were taken from a range of age groups 25 – 45 years.

METHODOLOGY

A semi structured focussed group discussion (FGD) questionnaire was prepared for conducting the group discussions with the participants.

The tools prepared (refer annexure 1 for tools) were used for conducting the FGD.

Men and women were interviewed separately



PARTICIPANTS

The staff of RUCHI had set up the interview time for the groups, inviting men and women between 25 – 45 years to be part of the Focus Group Discussions.

The matrix given below shows the distribution of the respondents

Name of site	Male participants	Female Participants
Kandol village	5	12
Chatipura village	Not available	8
Sikka Hotel UIS	17	10
Tujhar-Piplata village	1	8
Shivalik UIS	14	8
Haripur Sandoli village	Not available	6
Haripur Sandoli UIS	Not available	14

KEY FINDINGS : VILLAGES

Kandol, Piplata and Tujhar (rural villages)

Chatipura and Haripur Sandoli (villages bordering urban informal settlements)

Village Activities : Each family owns farm-land which would be maximum of 15 bighas¹ and minimum 2 bighas though farming is only rain-fed in both the rural and urban adjoining areas. Since farming is rain-fed, it is an activity limited to few months (June – October). For rest of the year men work in the factories nearby or engage in small business. So, for about five months they engage in own work but for remaining seven months in the year they engage mostly in paid work. In the urban adjoining settlements, we found that most of the land has been sold to factories, many have developed informal settlements (slums) on their land and take a rent from the slum community. About 90% of the community has built houses on the land and rent them out. Major incomes in Chatipura and Haripur are therefore from rents. A few, 20% of the men have taken to small businesses like grocery stores, grain depots etc. About 40% of the men have also taken up some work in the factory, though only 2% of them are in technically qualified positions. The rest have jobs like security men, stores keepers, etc.

In the Rural villages as well men have taken up factory jobs.

Many of the young girls are now studying in professional fields like ticketing, hospitality, nursing etc.

Women from both the rural and urban adjoining villages do not go out for work.

For urban areas, if the seasonal calendar is studied, it is seen that while women are engaged in all the farm activities from preparing the field for sowing, planting, harvesting, storing – men on the other hand are busy in months that involve marketing activities or purchase of seeds.

Women are also engaged in activities of fodder collection and storage, fuel-wood collection, cattle cleaning, milking.

Household activities including getting ration for the house, cleaning, taking care of the children and old parents are taken care of by women.

Most of the houses have joint families and therefore work is divided between the women in the families.

Each family owns a cow – milk is not sold, it is used for domestic purpose only. Some families (4%) have taken up the goat rearing.

Vegetables are mostly grown for self-consumption. About 10% of the families are now growing tomatoes, onions and green chillies to be sold in the market, but other crops like coriander, garlic, cucumber, turmeric, potatoes, turnip, maize, wheat are consumed at the household level in rural villages.

¹ A bigha is a unit of measurement used in many parts of India. The unit may differ in different parts, In Himachal a 5 bighas of land is equivalent to 1 acre.

The Seasonal chart for the village is given below to show the activities throughout the year.

Seasonal Activity Calendar (in rural areas)												
	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Garlic	P	W	W	H								P
Onion	P	W	W	H/M								P
Wheat	P	W	W	H								P
Fodder	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Fuel-wood	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Tomatoes					P	W	H/M					
Cleaning and weeding of field					W						W	
Preparing for sowing					W						W	
Corn						P	W	W	H	H		
Turnip						P	W	W	H	H		
Turmeric						P	W	W	H	H		
Coriander						P	W	W	H	H		
Cucumber						P	W	W	H	H		
Green chillies						P	W	W	H	H		
Cleaning of houses										√	√	
Pickle preparation and <i>badi</i> and <i>papad</i> making (both consumable items made from pulses)					√	√						
Cattle farming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

P=Planting, W=Watering, H=Harvesting, M=Marketing, C=Collection, Y=cattle farming activities: watering, feeding, milking

The daily activity reported by men is given below. The group clearly indicated the activities for which men are responsible, those which are women's responsibility and few where the responsibility is shared by both.

Daily Activity Clock (for men) in rural areas	
0600-0630	Morning Tea
0630-0700	Looking after the cows
	Milking the cow
	Giving fodder to the cow
	Cleaning the cow
0700-0830	Self Bathing, Breakfast

Gender Analysis Framework	
Category of Enquiry	Issues to Consider
<p><i>Assets</i></p> <p>What livelihood opportunities do men and women have access to? What constrains do they face?</p>	<p><i>Human assests</i> (health service, education) <i>Natural assests</i> (land, labour) <i>Social assests</i> (social networks) <i>Physical assests</i> (House, vehicle, jewellery) <i>Financial assests</i> (bank account, credit, capital, income)</p>
<p>Health Education AWC</p>	
<p>Land Water source Labour</p>	
<p>Community festivities Ceremonies/weddings Others</p>	
<p>House Vehicle Farm animals Jewellery</p>	
<p>Financial Bnk account Credit/loan SHG Any other</p>	

Gender Analysis Framework	
Category of Enquiry	Issues to Consider
<p><i>Needs, priorities, perspectives</i></p> <p>What are women's and men's needs and priorities? What perspectives do they have on appropriate and sustainable ways of addressing their needs?</p>	<p><i>Needs and priorities</i></p> <p><i>Practical gender needs (PGN)</i> (in context of gender roles and resources eg more convenient water points, to save women's time)</p> <p><i>Strategic Gender Needs (SGN)</i>(requiring changes in existing gender roles, greater equality of opportunity and benefit – access to employment by making safer roads)</p> <p><i>Perspectives</i> – choice of technology, location, costs, operation, management and maintenance etc.</p>
<p><i>List down all the needs and then ask them to rank the needs in order of the most important first</i></p>	
<p><i>Perspectives on technology, access, management, maintenance, education, facilities in village/slum</i></p>	

Seasonal Activity

Name of activity	Jan	Feb	Ma	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Men	Women

If cropping , then ask specifically on Planting = P, Harvesting = H and Marketing = M

Resource Mapping

Resources Identified	Who has access		Who has control		Others	Comment
	M	W	M	W		

Use grain/stones for this, ask how much control men have and how much control women have, score the points against each resource, don't simply put an X

Resource Maps

