

2	DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS		
	Total Population (2011 Population)		2737738
	i) Male ii) Female b) Rural Population d) Urban Population	No "	1366933 1370774 1979856 757882
	i) Municipalities (7 Municipalities)	"	512220
	ii) Other Census Towns (8 Towns)	u	245662
	Literates i) Male ii) Female Classification of Workers	10 11	1503 106 864984 6381 16
	Total Workers Marginal Workers Main Workers Non Workers Cultivators	No "	11,23,248 210961 912287 1364755 3,41,296
	Agriculture Labourers Household Industry Other Workers	4 11 12	3,43,456 99,613 5,49,844

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE

Village - situated on NH 44 (Ghat road)

Nearest town -> Nirmal

Tribal hamlets

Telugu Desam Tanda
Ranapur
Gangapur



DEMOGRAPHY

Total population :3506
Male population :1805
Female population :1701
SC population :223
ST population :764
Sex ratio : 942 (approx.)

INFRASTRUCTURE

- One metal road connecting to Nagpur through village
- In Chincholi B village, most roads -> cementconcrete (CC) roads
- Overhead water tanks -capacity = 90000 l each
- Io hand pumps in the main village

NH ROAD TO NAGPUR CC ROADS IN THE VILLAGE

副醫務 截然



WATER FACILITIES







HEALTH FACILITIES

- sub PHC in the village
- 3 private dispensaries

- Main PHC in Sarangapur (14 km away)
- Private hospitals available at Nirmal town
- No sub centers in tribal hamlets
- For livestock, one animal health unit in main village

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE



- Telephone and postal connectivity:
- All households in the village have mobile phones
- ✓ Major network providers BSNL, Idea and Airtel
- One post office in the main village





 Good network of electricity in the village and also in the hamlets, although for only 7-8 hours per day

MOBILE TOWER(BTS)

POST OFFICE







 Community center and Panchayat Bhawan:
One Panchayat Ghar (Gram Panchayat Office) also = community centre

Anganwadi center:

 Two Anganwadi centers take care of mother and child health through ICDS programme

✓ For tribal children, mini Anganwadi centre









Shops and markets

- 5 general stores
- > one tailoring shop
- one saloon

- > Three pharmacies
- one poultry shop
- one vegetable shop
- one mobile phone recharge shop
- > one bicycle repair shop in the main village
- Even in the tribal hamlets, general stores are available
- \succ one fair price shop in the main village
- > one common fair price shop for all the three tribal hamlets

SHOPS IN THE VILLAGE



SCHOOL BUILDINGS

- Two primary schools ; One secondary school in the main village
- Three tribal hamlets one primary school each
- For English medium and higher education, students go to Nirmal town









HEALTH AND SANITATION

Health facilities are very good in the village

- All the government schemes related to health are wellimplemented such as 104 and 108 facilities, Arogya Shri, etc...,
- Immunization programmes such as Pulse Polio, Vaccination for DPT, MMR, chicken pox, etc.., are held monthly on the first Wednesday in the village Sub Primary Health Centre

unicef 🥴





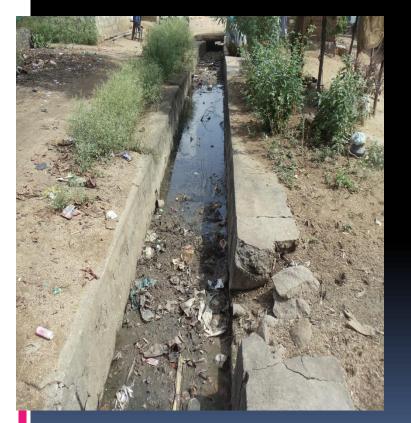
Women -well aware of scheme Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) [Rs. 1000 for their 1st and 2nd delivery if in government hospitals]

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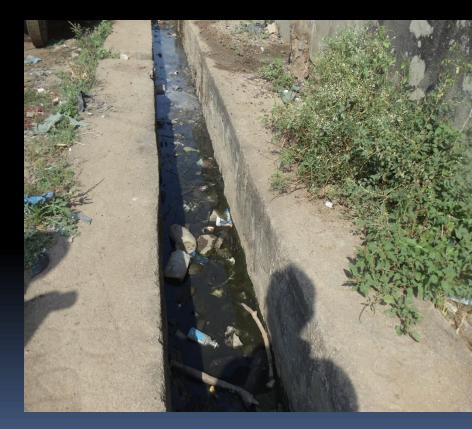
ISSUE OF SANITATION

Sanitation - huge issue in villages

99% of the households do not have any toilets



Main village





AGRICULTURE

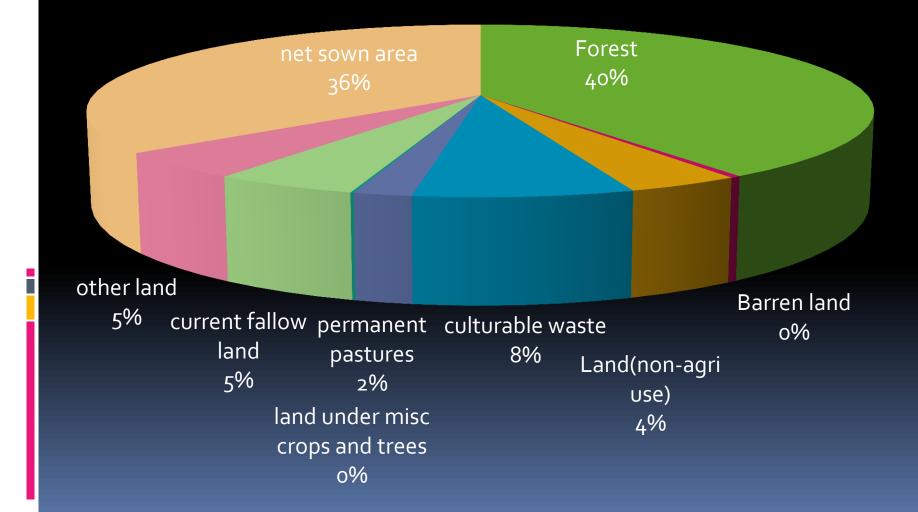
Area under cultivation:
Single crop (wet) 70.03 ac
Double crop (wet) 96.03 ac

Crop Types:

Major crops - cotton, paddy, maize, red dhal, green moong dhal, urad dhal, turmeric, chilli, soyabean, jowar and bajra

Kharif season is mostly known for paddy and cotton, while Rabi season specializes in wheat, maize, jowar etc..,

Land Resource Utilisation





TOOR DHAL





COTTON











AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY:

Cotton 15 qnt/ha Paddy 40 qnt/ha

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENT:

Major fertilizers - DAP, potash, and Urea Around 40-50 kg DAP is used as a fertilizer for both cotton and paddy while 100 kg urea and 50 kg potash are also used

Most of the crops are grown at subsistence level Marketable surplus of the cash crops are around 2-5 quintals per acre

MECHANIZATION

- Agriculture well mechanized
- 15 tractors in main village ; all the tribal hamlets together have 5 tractors
- Ievelers, hoe harrows, threshers and harvesters
- Few marginal farmers in the tribal hamlets are still using bullocks and wooden ploughs



FARM EQUIPMENTS







DRIP IRRIGATION

State government is promoting the drip irrigation system by giving 100% subsidy to all white card holders and 90% subsidy to the pink card holders



LAND REFORMS

- All types of farmers exist in the village like marginal farmers, small farmers and big farmers
- 50% of the villagers in the main village are landless
- 25% in the tribal hamlets are also landless
- Some of the landless farmers work as tenants in the big farmer fields
- The tenancy for the field is Rs. 20000 per year per acre

 In tribal hamlets most farmers hold 3 to 5 acres; in main village some farmers hold land beyond the ceiling limit even upto 40 acres

Land ceiling limit is 22.5 acres in this area

 In Chincholi main village, 19.15 acres of surplus land above ceiling has been captured and redistributed to the landless

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS

- Crop damage by wild animals like sambhar, spotted deer, wild boar and monkeys is also a problem in the agricultural fields
- Inputs used for raising crops are more ; because of natural calamities ,output/ productivity - low ; keeps farmer in poor condition
- Subsidized seeds and fertilizers not easily available to the farmers
- Several diseases affect various crops, especially cotton -> use of insecticides and pesticides

LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS(OUT OF 250 HOUSEHOLDS) **BUSINESS** 6% AGRICULTURE ONLY 29% AGRI+ SERVICE(EXPA **TRIATES** 45% LANDLESS LABOURERS 20%

POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD OF THE PEOPLE:

- Approximately 50% of the people are in the below poverty line. There are 662 white card holders (BPL) - annual income less than Rs. 60,000 per annum
- People in the 3 tribal hamlets (approximately 700 people) are also living in the below poverty line

CAUSES OF POVERTY:

- Low productivity in the agricultural field
- Natural calamities like floods and droughts (crop failure)
- Crop damage

- Unemployment
- 50% landless people
- High cost of inputs

EMPLOYMENT

- Most engaged in the agricultural activities
- Landless villagers either work as tenant farmers or labourers in agricultural fields
- Cattle rearing
- A few businessmen either in their own village or in the Nirmal town
- Approximately 10% of the villagers work abroad, mainly in the Middle Eastern countries
- However, in the tribal hamlets, people hesitate to find employment opportunities beyond Adilabad district



POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES (PAP)

- Various state government schemes successfully implemented in village like Indiramma housing scheme, Arogyashri scheme etc..,
- Major central government schemes in the village are MGNREGS, Indira Awas Yojana, Old Age Pension Scheme, Widow Pension Scheme, Vikalang Pension Scheme, etc..,

NREGS:

- 600 ppl registered in muster rolls
- 100-150 days work
- Rs. 100-125; Rs. 120 is avg. (> than state avg of Rs. 116)
- 24 types of work trench cutting, deep ploughing, land leveling, silting, constructing check dams
- The SCs and STs are assigned lands
- Social audit



INDIRAMMA HOUSING SCHEME

 White card holders also having land - given Rs. 30,000 under the Indiramma Housing Scheme

- Till date, 120 houses in the main village are built under this scheme
- In the tribal hamlets, there are around 50 houses which have built under this scheme



OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME

- Persons >65 years eligible for the Old Age Pension Scheme-Rs. 200 per month
- Physically handicapped persons Rs. 500 per month as grant under the Vikalang Pension Scheme

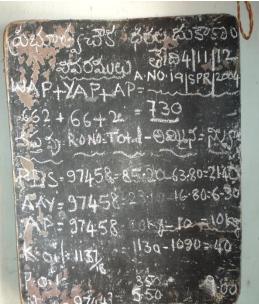


PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS) Two fair price shops

 Only white card holders are eligible to ge 35 kg of rice at Rs. 1 per kg

Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY) and Annapoorna(AP) scheme also carried out

Type of Card	No. of cardholder
White(BPL)	662
Pink(APL)	45
AAY	66
AP	2





SELF HELP GROUPS(SHG)

32 SHGs ; atleast 10 members in each

- Get loans of upto Rs. 5 lakh under the SHG-Bank Linkage Scheme
- Involved in various activities like beedi making, plate making, etc..,
- 5 SHGs in the tribal hamlets, they are not as active as the SHGs in the main village

SELF EMPLOYMENT BY SHGs



PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION PRIS

- No PRI since 2011; only Special Officer
- Due to court case, elections are stalled
- Politicization of grassroot democracy
- Resources: Rs.4 per capita per year from the state government
- House taxes amount upto Rs. 80,000 per year . Funds are also provided by the Ground Water Department



GENDER PERSPECTIVES





GENDER PERSPECTIVES

- No discrimination between men and women in this village
- Girls are not married off before the age of 18
- Pregnant women provided better medical facilities ,healthy food, institutionalized deliveries (Janani Suraksha Yojana and ArogyaShri Schemes)
- 33% of the seats are reserved for the women in the Panchayati Raj Institution

FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

<u>Vana samrakshana samiti:</u>

- Chairman, a Vice Chairman and all the villagers
- C, VC elected by the villagers ; Forester secretary of VSS
- VSS to protect the forests
- Provides labour for all afforestation and other forestry related activities under CAMPA, MGNREGS
- Acts as connecting link between the forest department and the people

WORKS DONE UNDER CAMPA



ACTION PLAN

- Electricity : proper timings should be fixed, should be known to villagers
- Irrigation: conn. 2 major water bodies; impl. NWDP
- Sanitation: Toilets Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/Total Sanitation Campaign
- Health: Dr. availability; medical camps
- Education: Emg medium Govt. schools
- SHGs: equip with other skills, innovations

- Solar power utilisation and biogas plants
- LPG under Deepam scheme –to reduce forest dependency
- Promotion of drip irrigation, micro irrigation
- Drinking water supply-renovation of pumps
- Livestock: crossbreeds; bypass to reduce road kills
- Vocational education and self employment training for youth

