SANKLIPUR VILLAGE KUNDGOL TALUKA Dharwad, Karnataka

The Team

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Village Stay: 3rd November, 2012 to 7th November, 2012

Location



At a Glance

- Shanklipur Village is one of the small village of Kundagol taluka in Dharwad district.
- Agriculture based village.

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- Number of household 408 (as 2011 census)
 - Total Population 3000, male 1536 and female 1464





Village Physical Resource Map

Transect walk









Interaction with villagers





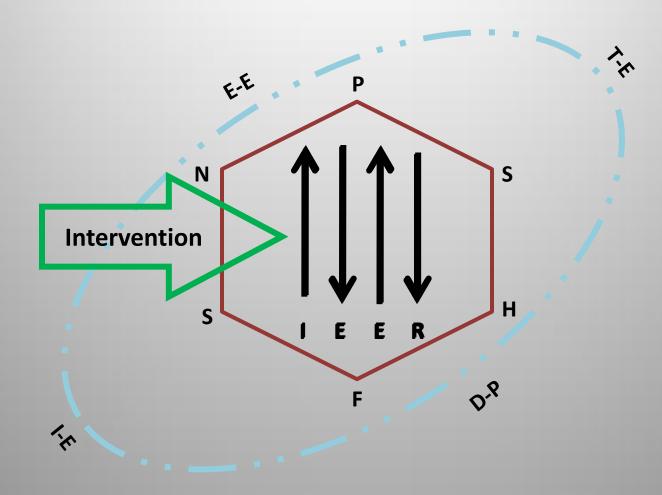




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Livelihood Framework



Major Livelihoods

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Service Providers
- Wage labour
- Organized sector
- Migration for better livelihood

Livelihoods







Education

The education needs of children are taken care by the following institutions • One Govt school (upto 8th standard)

Three Anganwadi centre for preschooling for kids of age group of 0-6 yrs.

OBSERVATIONS

- School Enrollment at primary level is high
- Good Academic results
- Well established Govt School
- Less illiteracy among adults
- Scholership to SC/ST Rs 100 per year
- Awareness about Education
- Students are provided with "MID DAY MEAL SCHEME".
- Teacher Pupil ratio : As per govt. norms
- Separate toilets for both boys and girls.



Govt. School Estd: 1885 Teachers : 10 Students: 238 Male: 123 Female: 115





Education with visiual aids :







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MIDDAY MEAL SCHEME: Mid day meal is serving here under Akshya patra Organisation. All food is cooked at Hubli and distributes amongs all centre.





Shortcomings

- no school is available after 8th
- no loan for higher education
- no ground for playing games
- no technical education

Aganawadi centre

- Anganwadi started in the year 1999 as a part of ICD programme.
- Providing nutrition, education and supplementation
- Pre school activities to the children
- Motivate the parents of the child to send their children in to the Anganwadi Centres
- Anganwadi workers give suggestions to the pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Extra carricular activities : learn dhol, dandia etc.

There are 4 aganawadi centre, but 1 is not working.Centre no.167total 30 kidsCentre no.143,144total 58 kids



Agriculture

- Cultivable area-1050 acres;
- Both SCs and STs were marginal groups in terms of land holdings but on an average the SCs very holding large area;

Agriculture:

- Back bone of Village Economy in the sense that it is life blood of rural people.
- Main economic activity in the village.
- Main Crops.
 - ✓ cotton
 - ✓ groundnut
 - ✓ Chilies
 - ✓ Millet





Minor Crops – Arhar;

Mustred; Lobia; Turmeric; Wheat.





Vegetables



Main characteristics observed-

- ✓ Small size of holdings;
- ✓ Mix of modern and traditional technologies;
- Young generation (boys) are not actively participating;
- ✓ Not well-developed irrigation infrastructure;
- ✓ Problems in the repayment of loans;
- ✓ poor response of the district authority
- ✓ Farmers' illiteracy.

Major schemes for agriculture-

- Ganga Kalyan yojana;
- Land purchase Scheme;
- Swarna Bhoomi Yojana;
- Crop insurance scheme;
- Bhu Chetana;
- Farmer Sucide Scheme;
- Input Subsidy;
- Farmer cooperatives.

Technology used

- Commonly used equipments-
- Tractors (around 10 in number);
- Threshers;
- Wooden and metal plough;
- Bullock by small farmers.

Technology



Irrigation and livestock

- Lack of well developed irrigation facilities;
- Most of the area is rain fed;
- Bore well irrigation-Some farmers were using pump sets;
- Situation is further worsened by the fact that most of the soil is having too many stones;
- Cows, buffalos, goats, sheeps, bullock, horses, etc.

Irrigation Equipments



pitfalls

- inadequate irregation fecilities
- •Unsuitable soil structure
- Lack of marketing infrastructure



Health









Drinking water



Sanitation













Animal husbandry



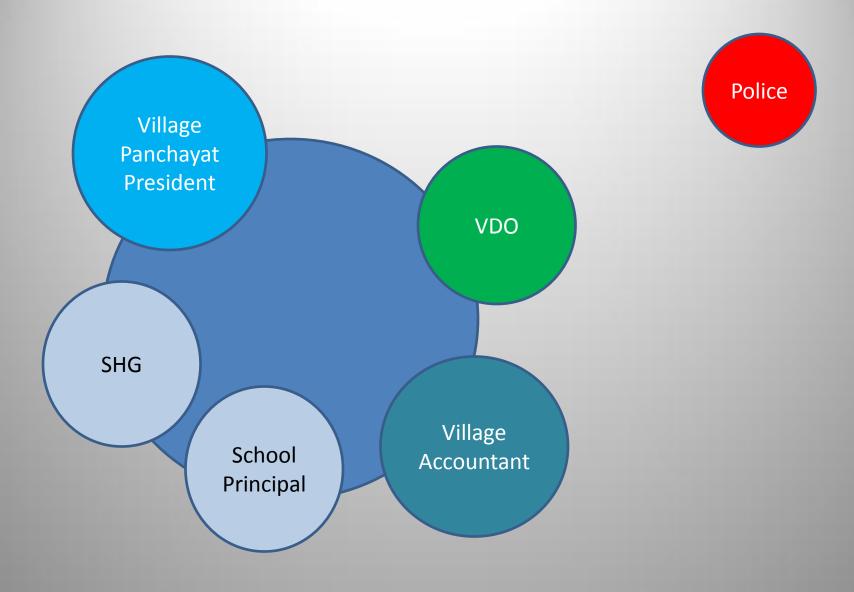






Problems pyramid





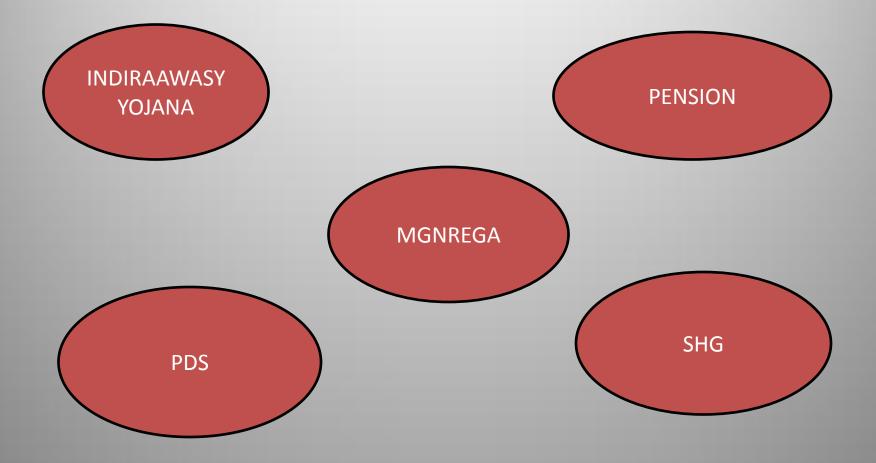
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Chapati Diagram

Despite adversities faith in God remains



Poverty Alleviation Programmes



MGNREGA

- Work done
- 1. Road construction
- 2. Kaccha drains
- 3. Watershed projects
- 4. Minor Irrigation Tanks - 1
- Benifited Families 74
- Job cards issued -150



Self Help Groups

- 16 Groups
- Passive Participation
- Mostly for agriculture and childern education
- Irregular payment of Interest to the banks
- Irregular SHG Meetings





Pension

- Most of the people are included in atleast one of the pension schemes
- Delay in Granting pensions



Functioning of village level Institutions

- Cordination among tahsildar, sarpanch, vro is appreciable
- Draw Backs
- Insufficient funds
- Delay of Elections
- No synchronisation between panchayat and MGNREGA work



Interaction with Tahsildar at kundagal



Modern Techonology

- Mobile phone
- Every home has colour television
- Inverter
- Formating Techniques

PROBLEMS

- Poor Sanitation
- Lack of awareness among people about hygiene
- Gender Discrimination is clearly visible
- Passieve participation of SHG women, no regular meetings
- Road construction is not good
- Wage disparities among men and women
- No computer and internet facilities in village

Suggestions

- Create awareness about watershed management
- Educate people about sanitation and hygiene
- Provide english medium schools and quality education
- Educating the parents about girl child education
- Motivate the farmers to use organic fertilizers

Suggestions

- Adding material component in MGNREGA
- Increasing SHG activities and encouraging to condut regular meetings
- Providing ICT technology

