



VILLAGE VISIT PRESENTATION

SUB GROUP NO 6

VILLAGE : CHINNA DHADGI

Chinna Dhadgi

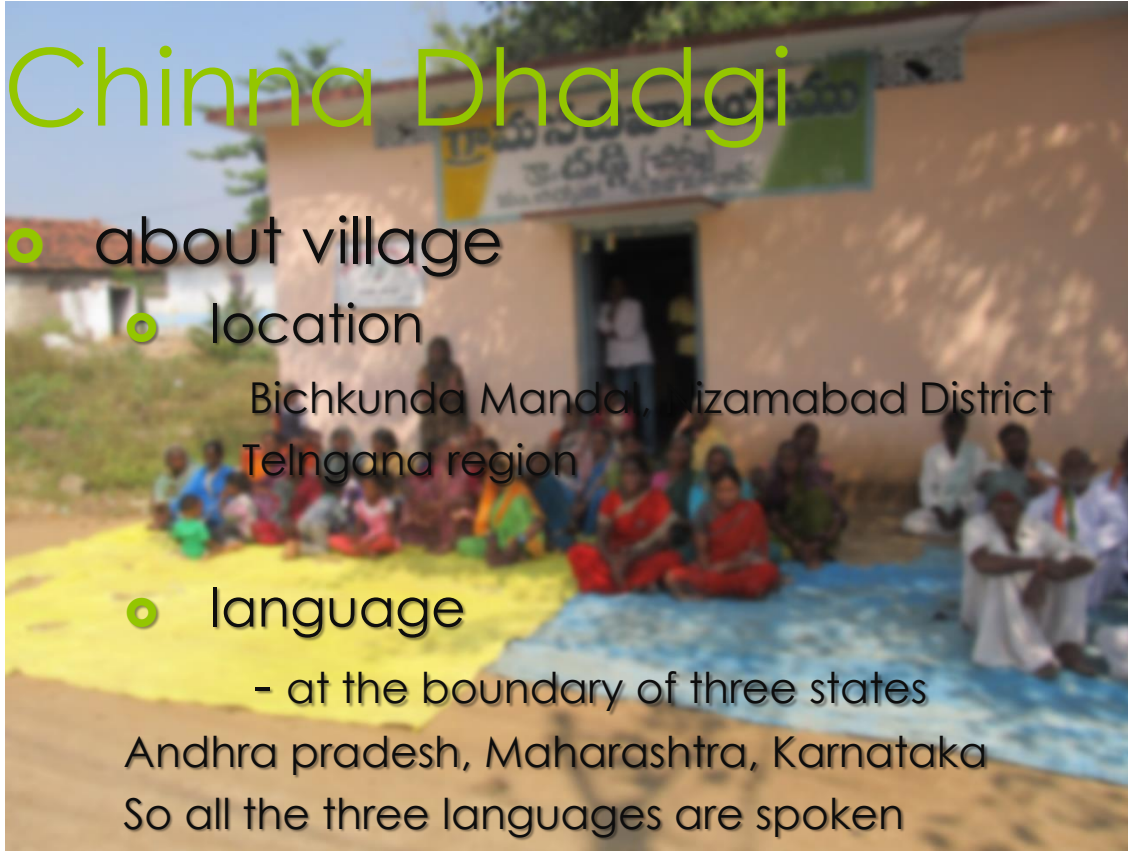
- about village

- location

Bichkunda Manda, Nizamabad District
Telngana region

- language

- at the boundary of three states
Andhra pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka
So all the three languages are spoken



History of the village

- Part of Kaktiya empire
- Before independence
 - part of nizam's kingdom
- 1950s
 - Based on linguistic re-organisation it came under Hyderabad
 - Agricultural focus on groundnut, chilli, jowar, sugarcane
- 1960s
 - First post office in bada dhadgi
- 1970s
 - drought situation
 - nationalization of banks
 - land ceiling act
- 1980s
 - panchayat of Chinna Dhadgi formed
 - agricultural changes seen towards commercial crops like cotton,

1990s

- Infrastructure increased
- bus service
- construction of bridge
- Kaulash Nalla project
- naxal activities

2000s

- agricultural changes towards sunflower and cotton
 - infrastructure
 - panchayat building
 - anganwadi center
 - mini tank construction
-
- agricultural changes-soyabean, sugarcane stopped, bt cotton
 - infrastructure
 - construction of overhead tank
 - primary school at Pedda Dhadgi upgraded
 - TVs, phones, mobiles

demography

Sr. no.	particulars	data
1.	Population	917
2.	Male	458
3.	Female	459
4.	0-6 age group	98
5.	Literates	421
6.	Male	252
7.	Female	169
8.	No. of habitations	1
9.	Sex ratio	1002

Caste profile :

Caste	No. of households approximately
Reddys	25
Brahmin (Deshpande)	1
Munnurkappu(BC)	30
Hatkar	30
Padmashali	20
Mangali (Barber)	2
Chakli (Dhobi)	2
Yadav/Kurma	10
Gaud (Tadi/Toddy Tappers)	2
Boi (Fishermen)	25
Aptsali (Sunhar)	1
Vadhrangi (Carpenter)	2
Gandla	1
Mudhiraj (Tengu/Fruitseller)	1
Minority (Muslims)	8-10

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF POVERTY

Perceived Causes of Poverty	Channagavva (BC-50)	K. Narsavva (OC-32)	Vijaya (BC-32)	Santoshi (SC-29)	Sayavva (BC-53)	Moinuddin (Minority-22)	Gurunath (OC-60)	Ramulu (BC-43)	Sailu (BC-31)	Devidas (BC-30)
Landless	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	2
Illiteracy	3	4	5	2	4	2	3	2	1	1
Low wages	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	5	3	4
Migration	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	6	5	6
Ignorance of schemes	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	3
Indebtness	5	5	4	6	5	1	5	4	6	5
Gambling/liquor	-	-	-	7	-	5	-	7	7	7

PROBLEMS RANKING :

Problem s	Anjali SC-24	Vitab ai SC-75	Sayav vu BC-60	Veen a Mani OC-28	Laxmi BC-27	Ganga vva BC-50	Subad ra BC-60	Annapu rna OC-45	Narsav va OC-35	Vijaya BC-32
Drinking water	5	5	7	-	2	6	4	2	4	4
Health PHC	2	6	6	4	3	3	6	4	2	5
Sanitatio n	1	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Liquor	-	2	5	5	-	7	-	-	-	7
Electricit y	-	1	2	-	6	5	5	3	-	6
Transpor t facility	3	3	4	2	4	4		5	3	2
Educati on	4	7	1	3	5	2	2	6	-	3

Participatory learning action

- Experience through transact walk
 - Division on community basis
 - people participation
 - Very active; mainly men
 - findings through the walk
 - agriculture
 - infrastructure
 - Housing



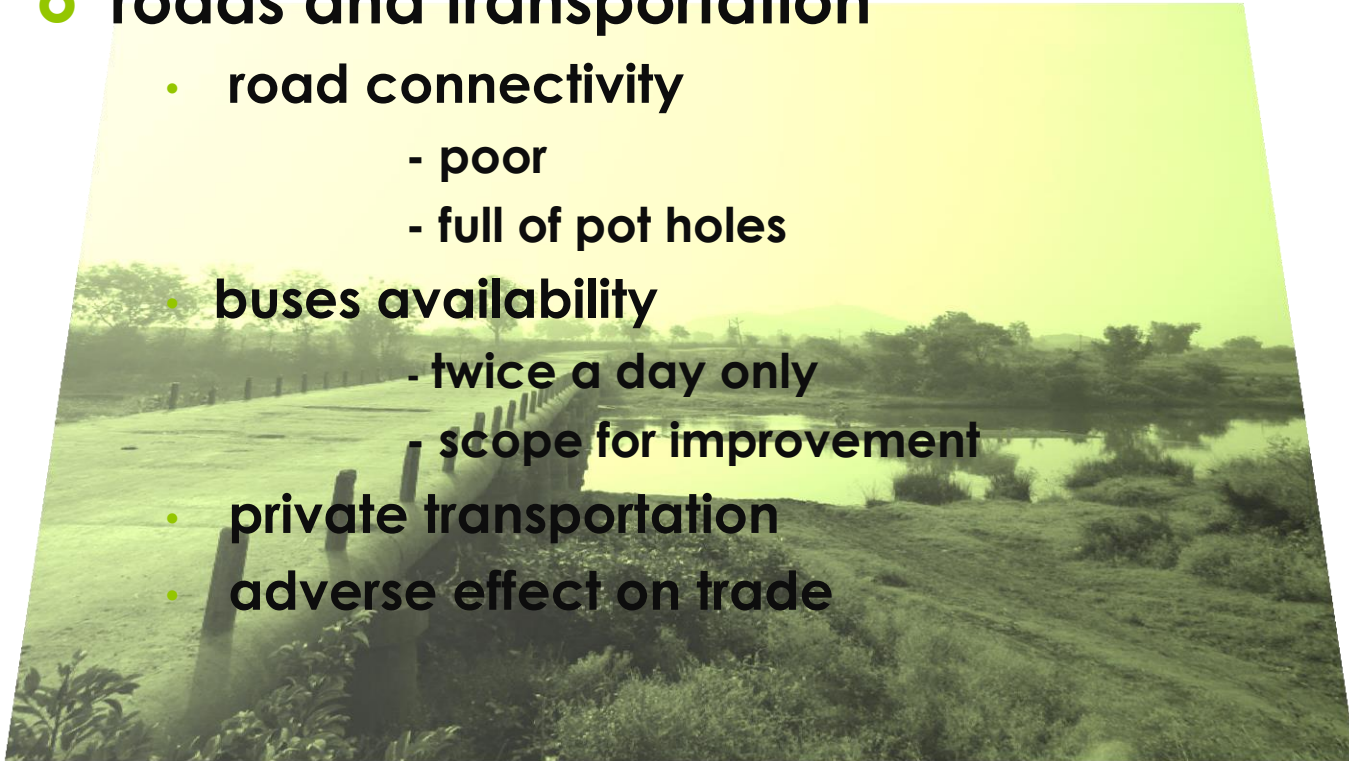
○ resource mapping and venn diagramm

- brought out caste dominance and economic well being
- Land holding structure clearly seen
- Availability of basic amenities
- venn diagramm rated PDS, NREGA, schooling as important where as police rated lower
- Important differences in male and female perception



○ roads and transportation

- road connectivity
 - poor
 - full of pot holes
- buses availability
 - twice a day only
 - scope for improvement
- private transportation
- adverse effect on trade



○ Education

- primary school in the village
- secondary and higher secondary education in Pedda dhadgi
- literacy situation roughly 50%. 252 males 169 females
- increasing importance of private schools

- Mid day meal scheme
- Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan
- Rajiv Vidya mission
- Kasturaba residential girls school
- Baadi bata scheme



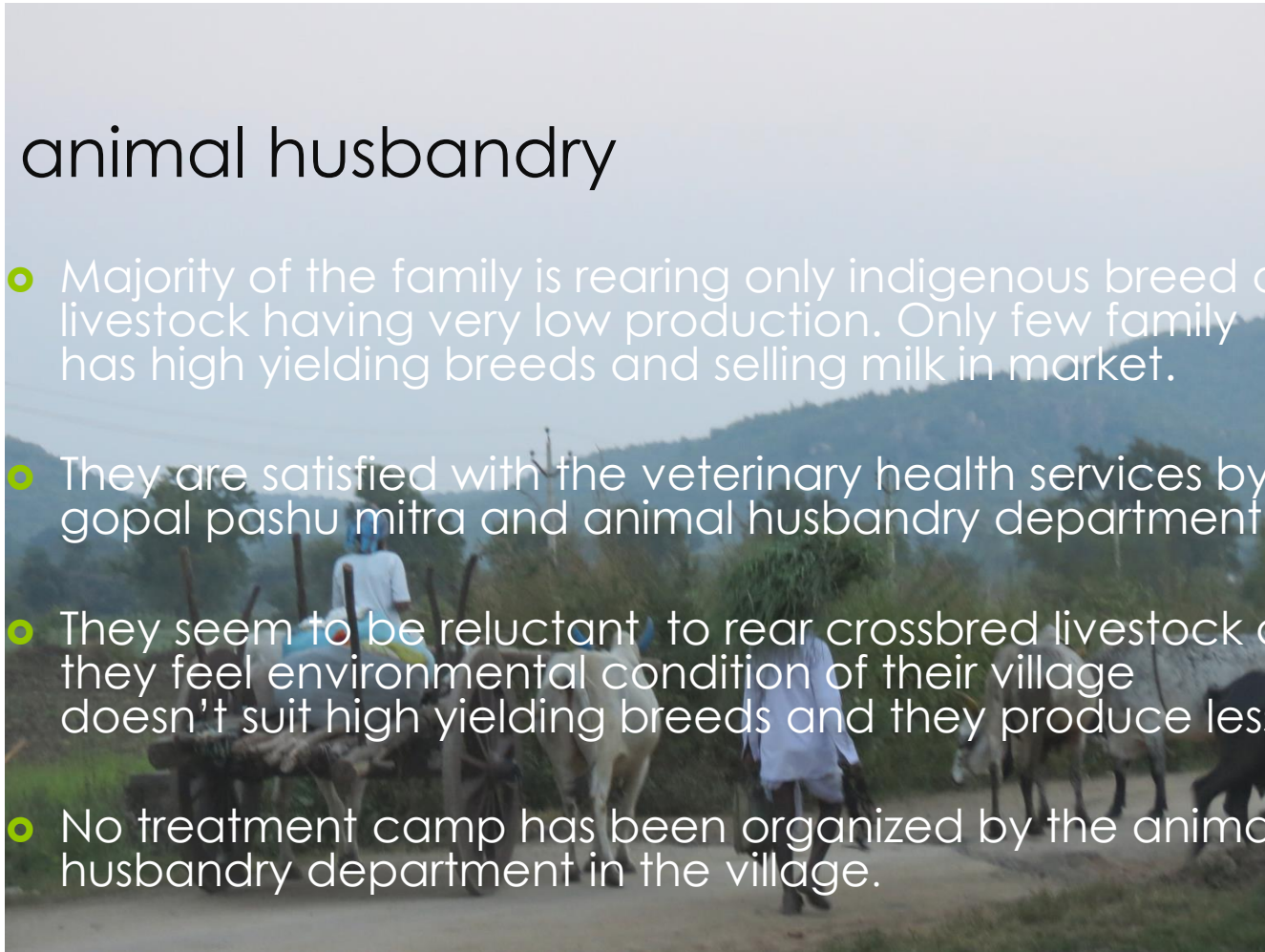
Health

- No primary or sub health center: anganwadi building utilized
- ANM and ASHA worker
- Regular vaccination for Polio, BCG, DPT, etc
- Pregnant and lactating mother record maintained
- ICDS, Anganwadi
- Common diseases: fever, diarrhea
- schemes
 - Amruatahastam: ICDS, medical, IKP convergence, one full meal
 - Bangaruthalli: granting funds to female child



○ animal husbandry

- Majority of the family is rearing only indigenous breed of livestock having very low production. Only few family has high yielding breeds and selling milk in market.
- They are satisfied with the veterinary health services by gopal pashu mitra and animal husbandry department.
- They seem to be reluctant to rear crossbred livestock as they feel environmental condition of their village doesn't suit high yielding breeds and they produce less.
- No treatment camp has been organized by the animal husbandry department in the village.



○ Agriculture

- crop pattern
 - Two crop system
 - Changes

- mechanization

- use of HYV seeds and fertilizers

- Labour use

- Seasonality

- Types

- credit system

- Institutionalised

- Private lending

- SHGs

- Primary agriculture credit society

Sr. No.	Name of the crop	Land under cultivation (in acres)
1.	Soya bean	185.30
2.	Green gram	68.25
3.	Black gram	62.20
4.	Red gram	12.28
5.	Cotton	82.14
6.	Paddy	14.10

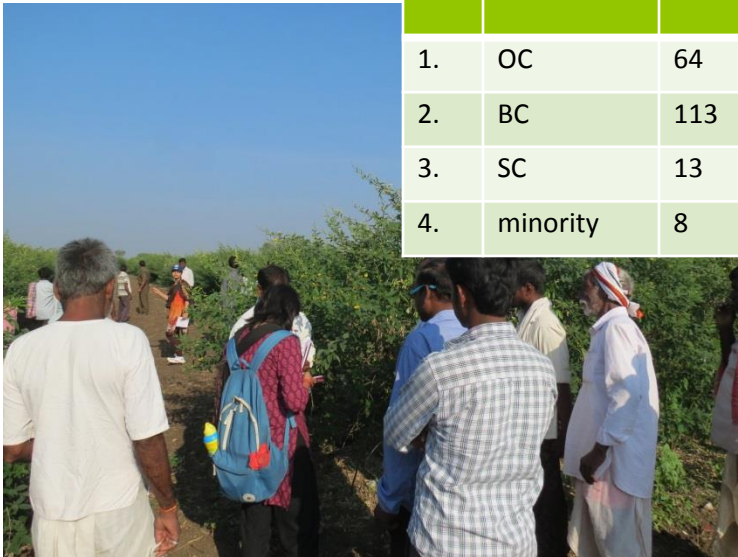


○ land reforms

- Land ceiling act
- land allotment
- Land ownership



Sr. No.	community	Total no. of farmers	Total land holding (acres)	Distribution of land (in acres)	
				Highest (acres)	Lowest (guntha)
1.	OC	64	167.26	14.33	12
2.	BC	113	225.35	12.39	8
3.	SC	13	10.33	2.30	2.5
4.	minority	8	25.39	4.13	6



Government schemes

- Indiramma scheme :

- Five sectors focus- housing, water supply, electricity, toilet, pension

- Abhayahastam :

- Social security to women by the way of monthly pension

- Indiramma amruthastam :

- One full meal to pregnant and lactating women

- MGNREGA :

- 288 job card holders
- Employment in march, April, may
- problems seen



- SHGs

- Indira kranti patham

- Stree nidhi

- 20 SHGs

- Loans used mainly for agri. and personal purposes

- Should graduate to micro enterprises

- Empowerment of women- made them more active

Lessons learnt

- What we observed:
 - Caste dominance
 - Male dominance
- Doing more with less
- Hospitality and team work
- Simple living



Issues found in village

- Sanitation
- Drinking water
- Connectivity



○ Sanitation

- present situation
 - open defecation
 - people's resistance
 - Indiramma scheme to built toilets underway
- no proper drainage system





○ Water and electricity

○ Water

Infrastructure

- five hand pumps
- no private bore wells except for agri.
- on common overhead tank
- kaulash nalla project
- Drinking Water problem
 - On burj area and new settlement
 - Dependant on electricity supply

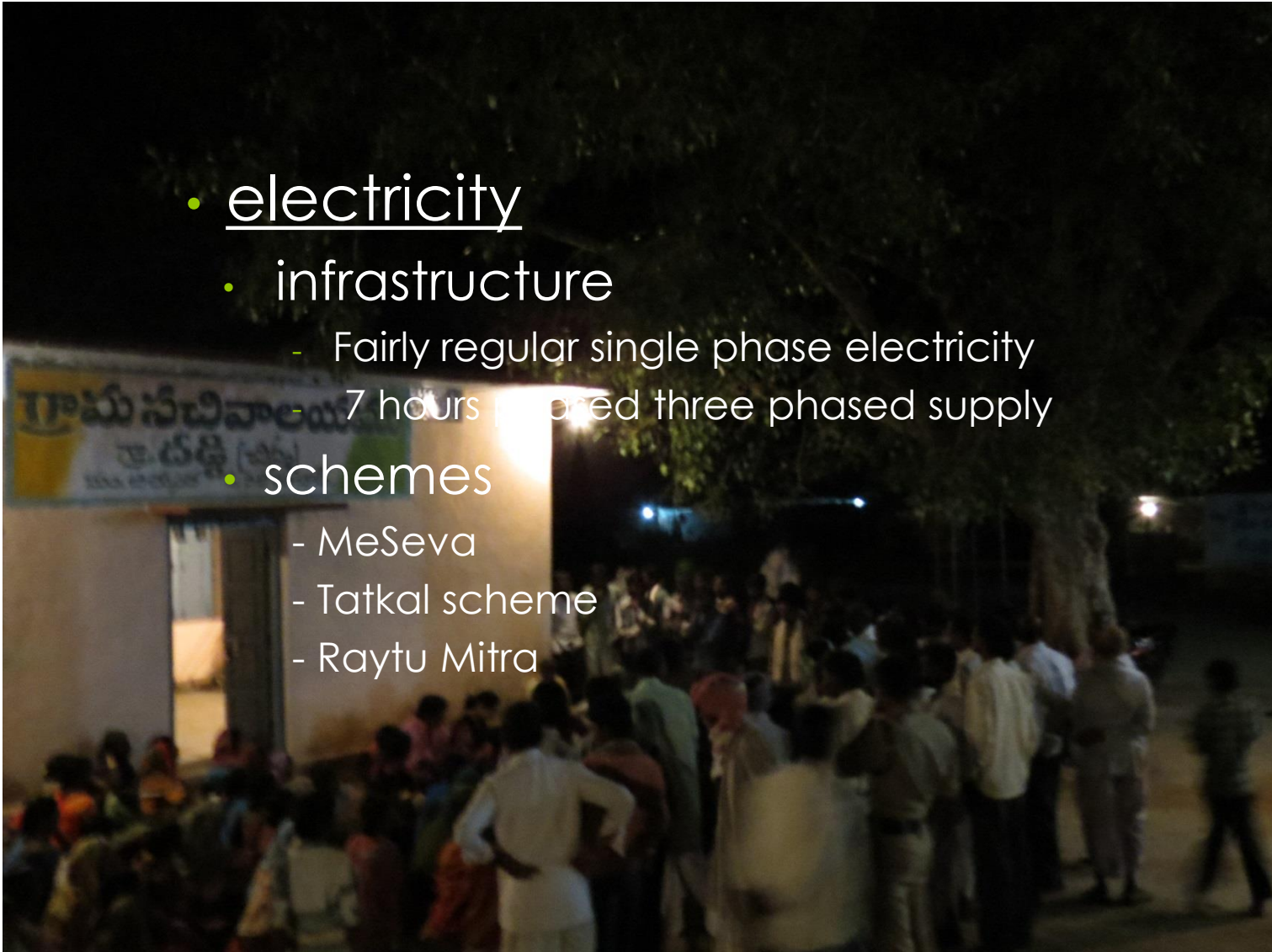
- electricity

- infrastructure

- Fairly regular single phase electricity
- 7 hours per day
- 3 phased three phased supply

- schemes

- MeSeva
- Tatkal scheme
- Raytu Mitra



Action plan

- construction of another overhead tank
- community toilet
- awareness program
- involvement of females
- repair of roads
- Improvement in transport



THANK YOU...

