A Study on the Village of J. Karupalli

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Jagir Karupalli

12.587199 N, 77.7953<mark>36E</mark>



Introduction

- Geography: granite structure, laterite soil, presence of inselbergs and low lying hills, elevation varies from 300m to 1400m
- Area-643.63 ha
- 32 ha of wet land, 380.84 ha of dry lands, around 40.82 ha of unassessed waste and 185.26 ha of porampokku land(1973)
- Total worker population 1058, Main workers 883 (83.46%), Marginal workers 175 (16.54%)

Demography

	Total population	Male	Female
Population	1905	52.70 %	47.30 %
SC population in the village	132(6.93% of total population)	66 (50% of total SC population)	66 (50% of total SC population of village)
Literates population	1046(54.91% of total population)	62.75%	46.17%

Social Profile - Castes and languages spoken

S.No	Name of the community	Language spoken	Declared caste in the State
1	Kurubar	Kannada	Most Backward Class
2	Vanniyar	Tamil	Most Backward Class
3	Lingayat	Kannada	Backward class
4	Boyar	Telugu	Most Backward Class
5	Okaligar (Gowda)	Kannada	Backward Class
6	Valmiki	Tamil	Most Backward Class
7	Ediga	Telugu	Backward Class









Timeline

sl.no	year	event
1	1800	Migration from Karnataka due to plague
2	1930s	Cholera epidemic in the village
3.	1970-80	Severe drought in the village
4.	1982	MYRADA NGO introduced the first sanitation programme
5.	1983	Metal road to the village connecting to Kelamangalam
6.	1985	First RCC house
7.	2000	Primary School upgraded to Middle School
8.	2005	The last time reservoir was full

Village resources

- Common property resources basis for livelihood
 - Grazing lands
 - Irrigation tank
- Economic Infrastructure
 - Well connected roads, mobiles
 - 100 % electrification
- Social infrastructure
- Civic amenities



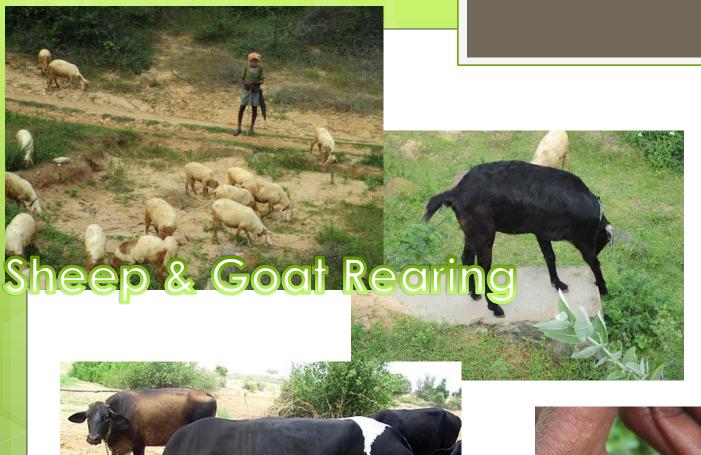
The Economy - Agriculture

- Market orientation shift to cash crops SD, HYV vegetables and floriculture
- Increased access technology drip, fertigation, mechanisation
- Increased access to information effective decision making
- labour assignments on contract
- Lease transactions emerging agreements
- Constraints
 - Water scarcity
 - Labour shortage
 - Lack of access to credit



Economy - Non farm sector

- Dairy, Goat rearing Highly remunerative
- Industrialisation but lot of potential
- Agro based industries market and raw material are readily available
- Services few but expanding fast
- Construction trades







Local Self Government

- Reserved for women
- Custodian of civic services in the village
- Beneficiary identification for government schemes

Shortcomings

- No functional committees
- Gram sabha meetings seldom held

Institutions

- Self Help Groups (SHG) &
 Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC)
- Temple Committee, Masjid Committees
- Nyaya Panchayat



Govt. Schemes

- Social Security and Food Security
 - Public Distribution Scheme (PDS)
 - Pension Schemes
- Schemes for Housing and Sanitation
 - Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
 - Chief Minister Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS)
 - Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
- Poverty Alleviation Pudhu Vazhvu Project



Position of Women

- Tightly packed work day
- Maintains cattle & performs back breaking farm work
- Manages all non farm small enterprises attached with the home
- Being part of SHG improved economic and social position
- Greater role in family decisions
- All girl children go to school









Issues and Solutions

Economic Issues

- Poverty
- Low productivity Agriculture
- Lack of Industrialisation
- Slow expansion of Services

Better implementation **PVP**

Agro based Cottage industries

Governance Issues

- Lack of Convergence
- 'Pati Panchayat' or Rule by Proxy
- Non-functional Health Subcentre

Social Issues

- Alcoholism
- Lack of People Participation
- Illiteracy among women
- Lack of Sanitation drainage and toilets

Community participation in LSG activities

Environmental Issue

Water Scarcity

Treat the catchment Reviving the tank



THANK YOU @