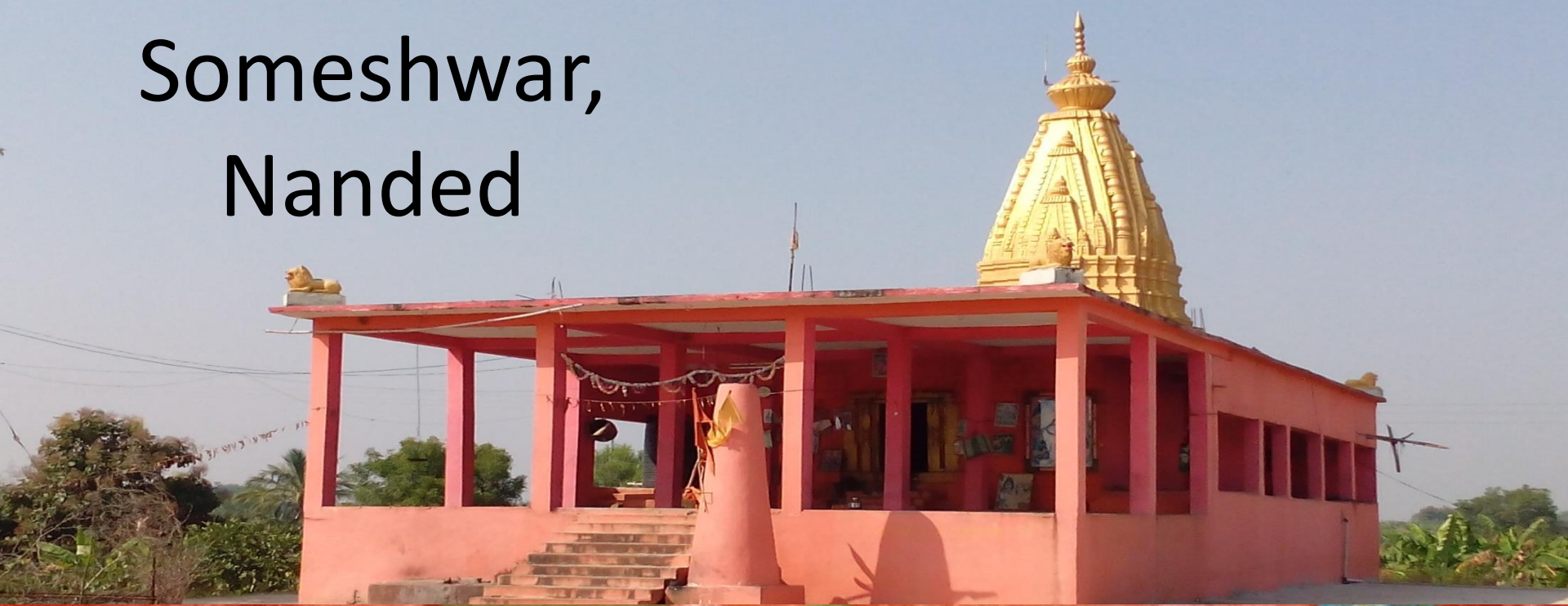


Someshwar, Nanded

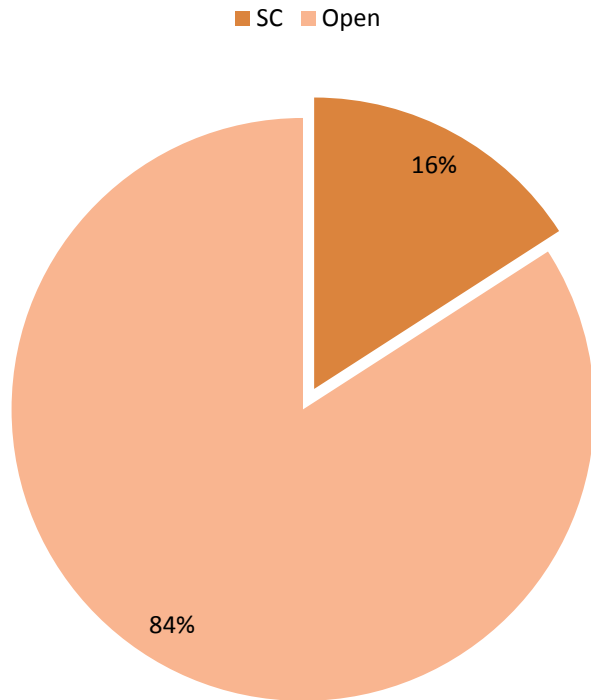


Outline

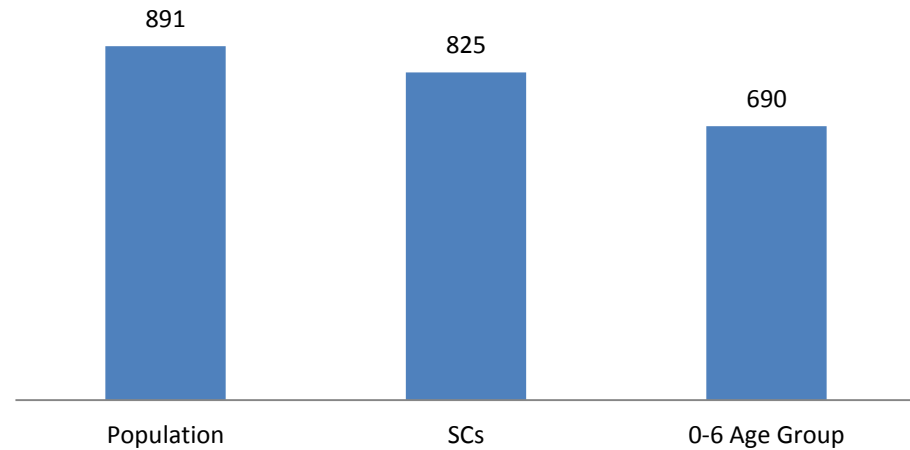
- Someshwar
 - Demography
 - Timeline
 - Transect walk
 - Resource Map
- Education, health, poverty, Poverty Alleviation Programs, Gender discourse
 - Social Map
- Agriculture
- Panchayati Raj Institution
- Conclusion and Recommendations

Demographics

Total Population



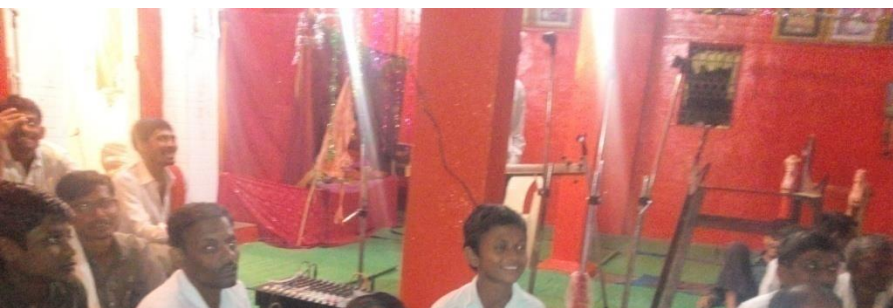
Sex Ratio



Transact Walk



Timeline



Year	Event
1955	Cholera Epidemic
	Zila Parishad formed
1960-65	Post office, Rahati
1962	Biggest Flood
1962-65	Cooperative Society
1965	First Radio
1970	Floods
	Inorganic fertilizers came to the village
1971	Kutcha Road
1983	Bus Service started

1984	Floods
	Vishnupuri Dam Constructed
	Village relocated
	Electricity
	Pucca Road
	Beginning of cash crops - Sugarcane, Banana
	Television
1985	A temple constructed in the new village
1995	District Central Cooperative Bank came
2000	1st dairy, telephone, toilet
2003	Primary Health Centre in Rahati
2002-04	Soil profiling started
2006-07	First mobile phone in the village
2009	Private auto to Nanded
2010	Agriculture Insurance

Resource Map









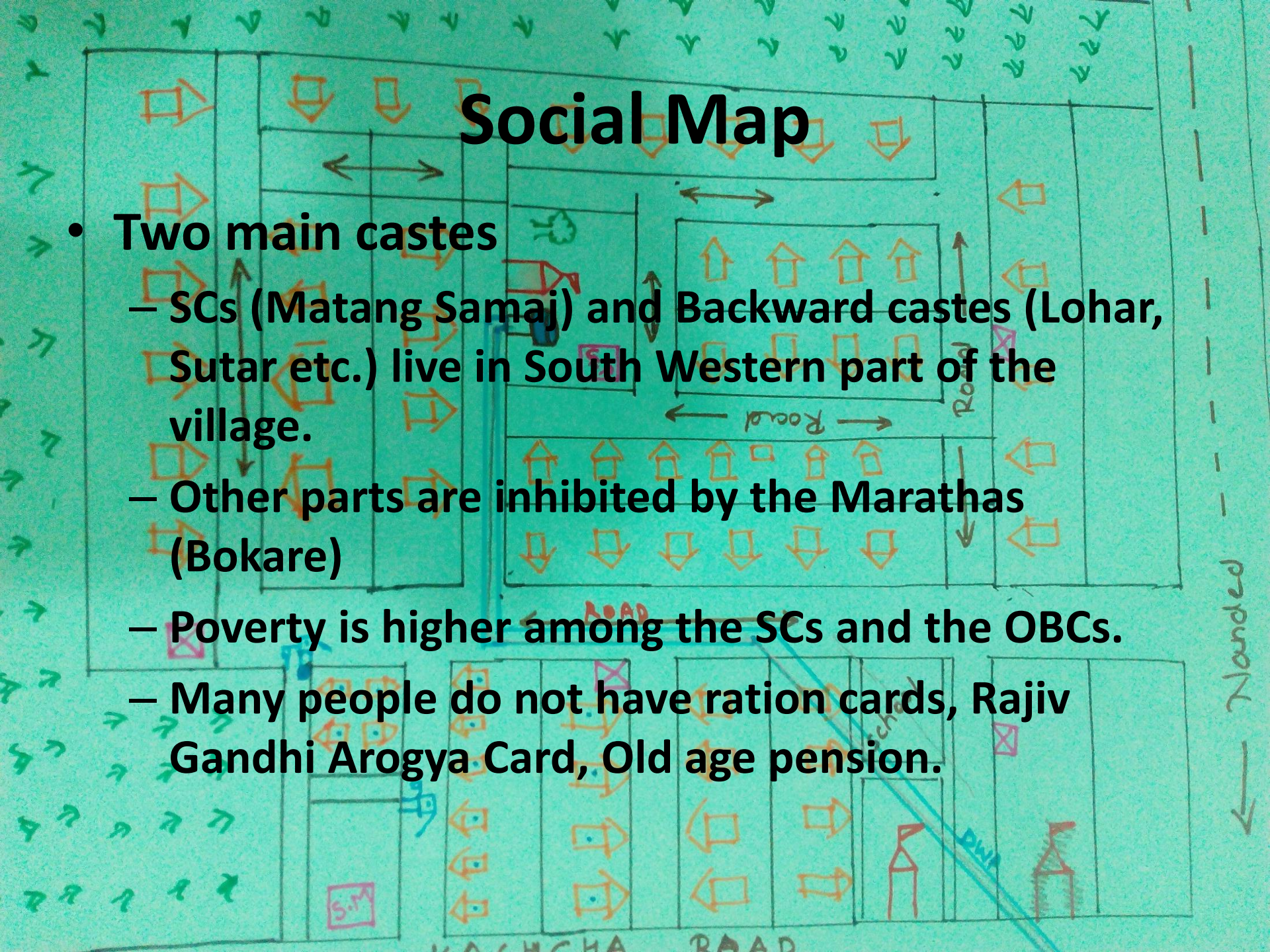
Infrastructure



Socio-economic Status

Social Map

- Two main castes
 - SCs (Matang Samaj) and Backward castes (Lohar, Sutar etc.) live in South Western part of the village.
 - Other parts are inhabited by the Marathas (Bokare)
 - Poverty is higher among the SCs and the OBCs.
 - Many people do not have ration cards, Rajiv Gandhi Arogya Card, Old age pension.



Education, Health

- Education
 - Literacy Rate – 72%
 - Primary School
 - Aanganwadi
- Health
 - Malnutrition
 - Common Diseases
 - Medical Facility

Poverty

- 53 out of 164 households – BPL
 - SC -> 30 out of 40 in BPL
- Ranking on Reasons for Poverty
 - Infrequent Jobs
 - Large family size (dependents)
 - Education
 - Medical Bills
 - Disaster
 - Corruption
 - Low Level of savings
 - Panchayat non cooperation
 - Talati/BDO non cooperation

Poverty Alleviation Programs and their Status

- **Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGA/ Maharashtra Gramin Rozgar Hami Yojana)**
- **Self Employment/ Self-Help Group (SHG) Schemes/Livelihood Mission**
- **Social safety net schemes**
 - NSAP
- **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**

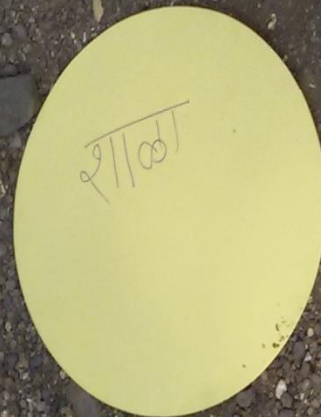
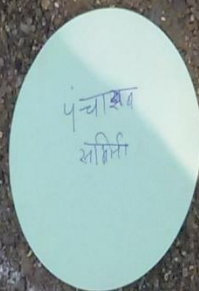
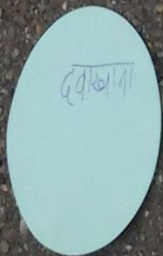
Gender Issues

- Inequality: Social, Economic and Political
- Women's perception
 - No freedom of expression
 - Their needs are not accorded high priority
- Poor households
 - Double burden



Ranking

- Problems faced by Women from SC Community
 - Agriculture land
 - Access to the Medical facility
 - Employment
 - No scholarships
 - Improper wages
 - Small plot size for housing
 - Impure water
 - Name does not figure out under DRDA
 - No cooperation in Rajiv Gandhi
 - Load Shedding



Venn Diagram

- Collectorate is very important but distance is the highest (*"Koi sunvai nahi hai, koi dhyan nahi deta"*)
- Very Important but far: Electricity Board, Hospital, Banks, Collector Office
- Important and near: School, Panchayat Samiti

Focus Group Interviews

- SC and OBC community
- Women
- Women from SC and OBCs
- Young people
- Landed community
- Gram Panchayat, Talati
- Key people: Aanganwadi worker, ANM, School Headmaster
- Places Visited: School building (Rahati), Aanganwadi, Panchayat, Library, PHC, PDS Shop

Interview and Survey

- SC and Backward households
- Landed people
- School Headmaster
- PHC – doctor, staff and patients

Learning

- The level of dependence upon agriculture
- Irrigation is one of the main reason why the people came out of poverty since 1984.
- Poverty is higher among the landless community
- Caste discrimination is very prevalent in the village
 - Restriction in the temples
 - The general perception among the SCs is that they are looked down upon even by the administration and other institution staff
- Gender discrimination in the village

Learning

- **Community linkages are very strong. Tantamukti**
- **Cultural importance of Parayan – celebration – harvest time**
 - **Community bonding**
- **Strong linkages between caste and level of development.**
- **Villagers believe in solving their problems collectively .They stress on maintaining communal amity and harmony.**
- **The BRGF has been used effectively for creating infrastructure like roads**
- **Alcoholism was not prevalent or tolerated in the village**

Recommendations

- **People are not aware of their RIGHTS**
 - General Helpline should be started
 - Citizen Charter
- **Grievance Redressal should be in place**
 - NFSA – One District level grievance redressal officer
- **Rajiv Gandhi Aarogya cards are not being utilized by the beneficiaries inspite of having them**

Recommendations

- **More facilities like computer education, library facility, toilets etc. in the village school premises**
- **More effective Self Help Groups can help in poverty alleviation**
- **Farmers need to use the facilities available to them for improving agri -practices and yields.**

Thank You 😊