



CHITGIRI



TEAM

Snehal Karle
– Group
Leader

Jyoti Virdi

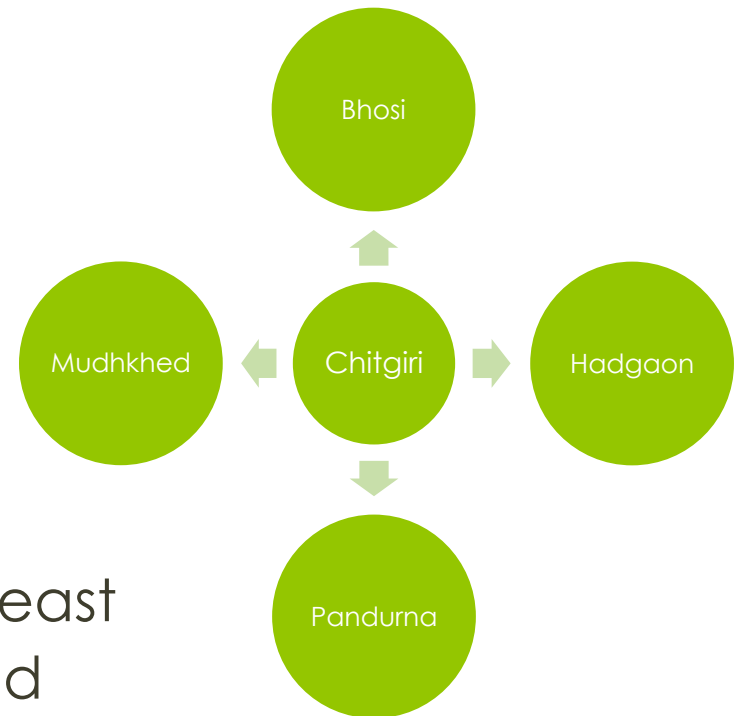
Karan Singh

Bhupinder
Singh

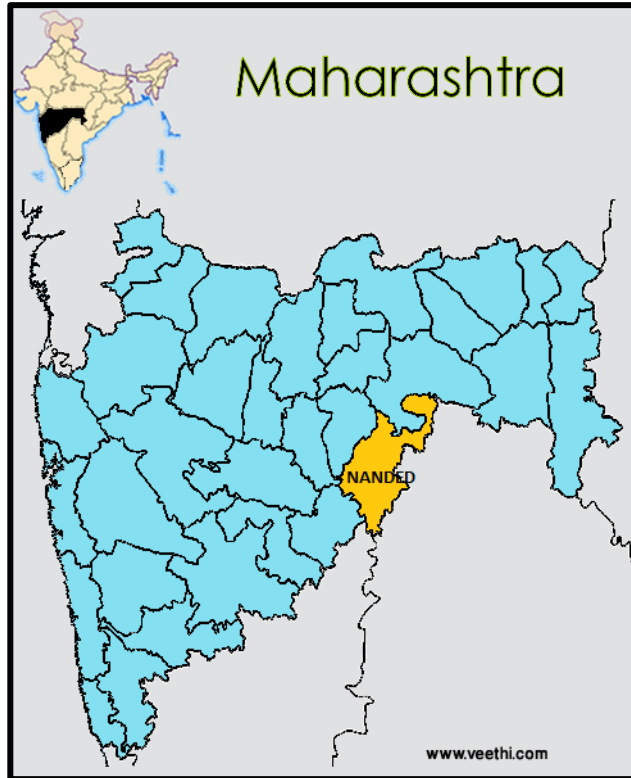


About Chitgiri

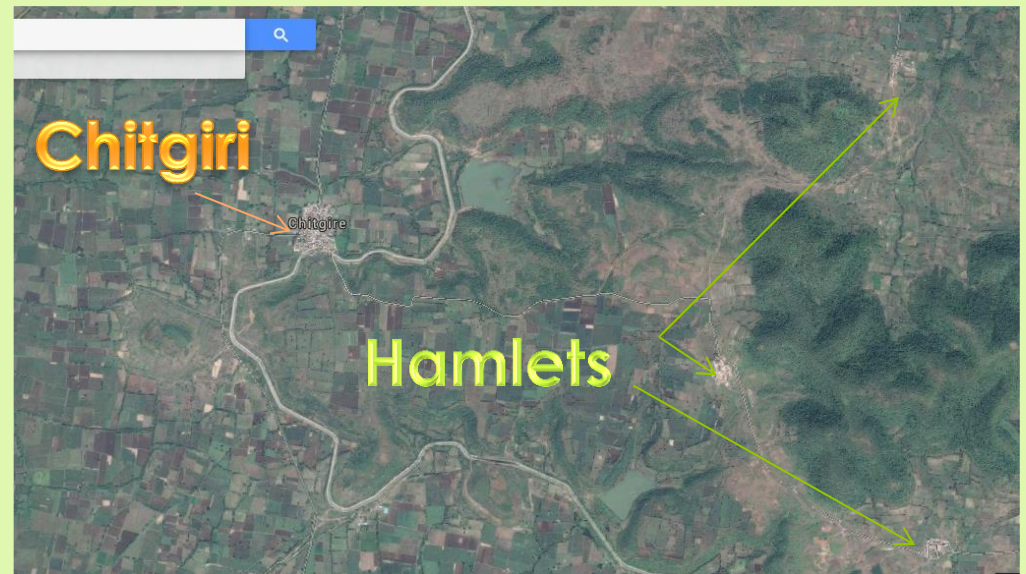
- **Village:** Chitgiri/Chidgiri
- **Taluka:** Bhokar
- **District:** Nanded
- **Division:** Aurangabad
- **Region:** Marathwada
- **State:** Maharashtra 44 kms east of District HQ Nanded
- **Latitude:** 18.96 N
- **Longitude:** 72.82 E



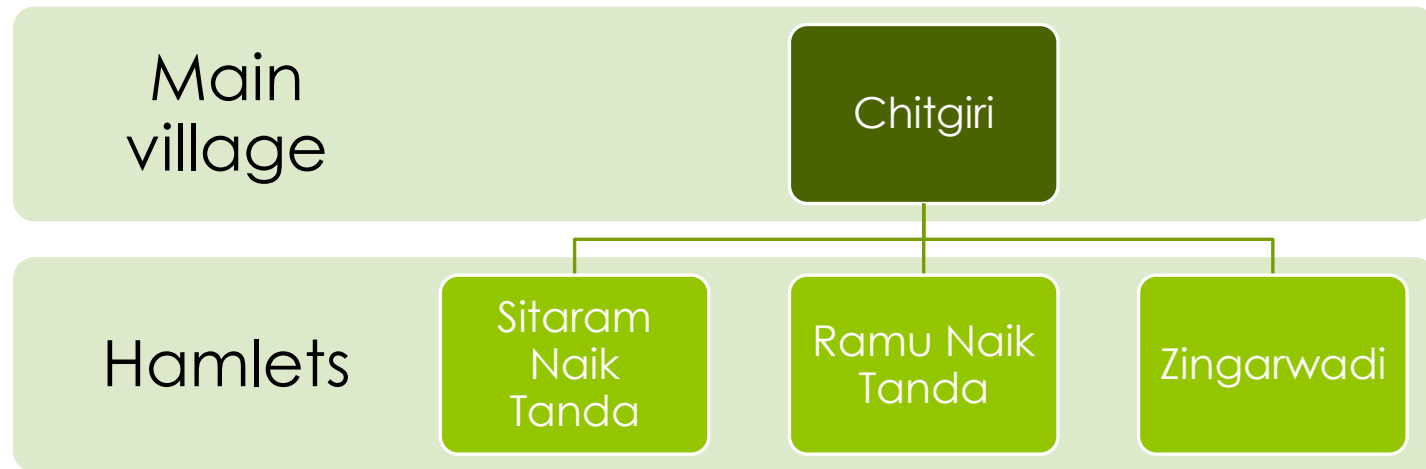
Location



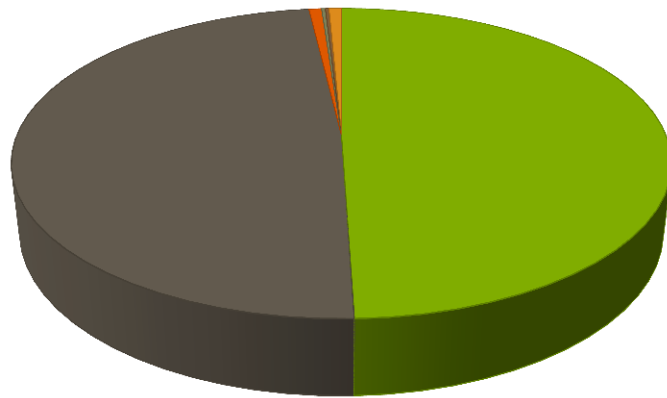
MAHARASHTRA
DISTRICT NANDED



COMPOSITION



Land use Pattern



- Forest
- Agriculture
- Gram Panchayat Land
- Roads
- Chitgiri Abadi area
- Barren and uncultivable land

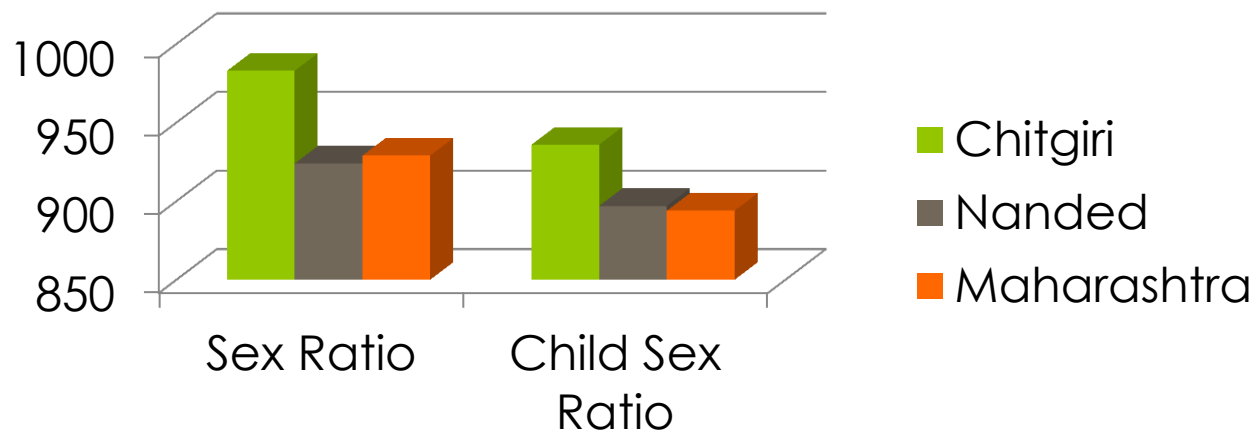
- Total area: 2051 hectares
- 50 Families are landless but no land ceiling and redistribution has taken place yet.

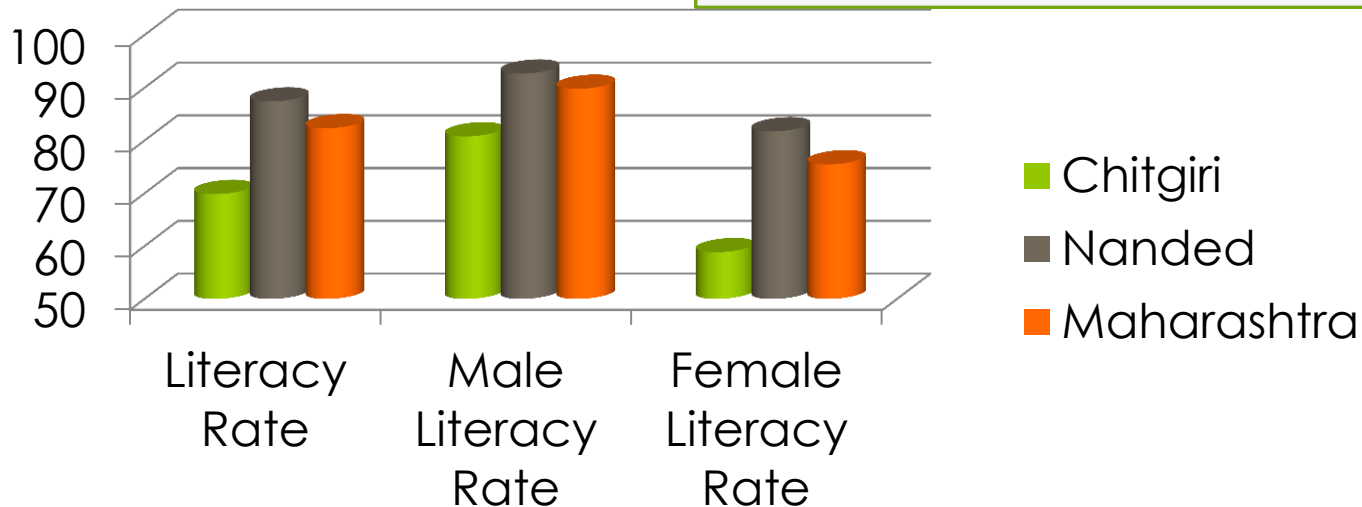
Demography

- Total Population= 2550



- Population in age group(0 – 6 years) : 393





S.C.

• S.C. Population = 18.90%

S.T.

• S.T. Population = 21.33%

Forest Area



Forest constitute 49.48% covering 1015.02 hectares

Forest are a part Nanded Hills that are part of Balaghat Range

Forest Type – Dry Mixed Deciduous Type

Flora - Sangwan,Dhavda,Khair,Neem,Hekli,Tiwas

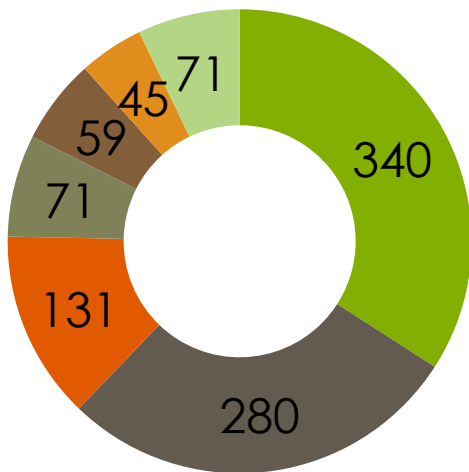
Fauna - Panther, Nilgai,Deer, Wild boar,

Under Forest Rights Act 2006, Adivasi's have right to collect Tendu leaves and Dharwad ka gond.And forest department gives prize to the maximum colector.

Agriculture

- Agriculture is the mainstay of Chitgiri.
- Area – 997.26 hectares

Different Crops (Area wise)



■ Soyabean
■ Cotton
■ Sugarcane
■ Rabi Jowar
■ Kharif Jowar
■ Toor
■ Others

Area -wise



Infrastructure



Panchayati Raj Institution

- Chitgiri is a group gram panchayat constituted in 1974.
- In feb 2014,the sarpanch was ousted with a 'No Confidence' motion and presently there is no legitimate sarpanch of the G.P.
- There are total 9 members at present out of which 3 are ladies.



Education

- Literacy Rate of Chitgiri is 69.87% which is less than that of Nanded district and also Maharashtra.
- Male Literacy Rate is 80.79% while that of female is only 58.85% .
- Zila Parishad School,Chitgiri is upto class VIII,while other schools in each of hamlets are upto class V.
- For Middle and higher education the children have to go to Bhosi,Bhokar and Nanded.
- Enrolment ratio is 100%.



Health

- There are total 5 Anganwadis under Chitgiri Group panchayat; 2 in Chitgiri and one each in three hamlets.
- Nearest Sub-centre and PHC is in Bhosi.

District Hospital,
Nanded



Block Hospital,
Bhokar



PHC, Bhosi



Sub-Centre,
Bhosi



Poverty

- Poverty Rate : 35%
- Poverty Alleviation Programmes:



National Rural Livelihood Mission

- 22 SHGs in Chitgiri
- Mostly engaged in goat farming

MGNREGA

- Registered labourers: 1588
- Average wage paid: Rs 168

Shravan Bal Seva Rajya Nivrutti Vetan Yojana

- provides monthly pension of Rs 600 to destitute aged persons having annual income less than Rs 21000
- Number of Beneficiaries:6

Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana

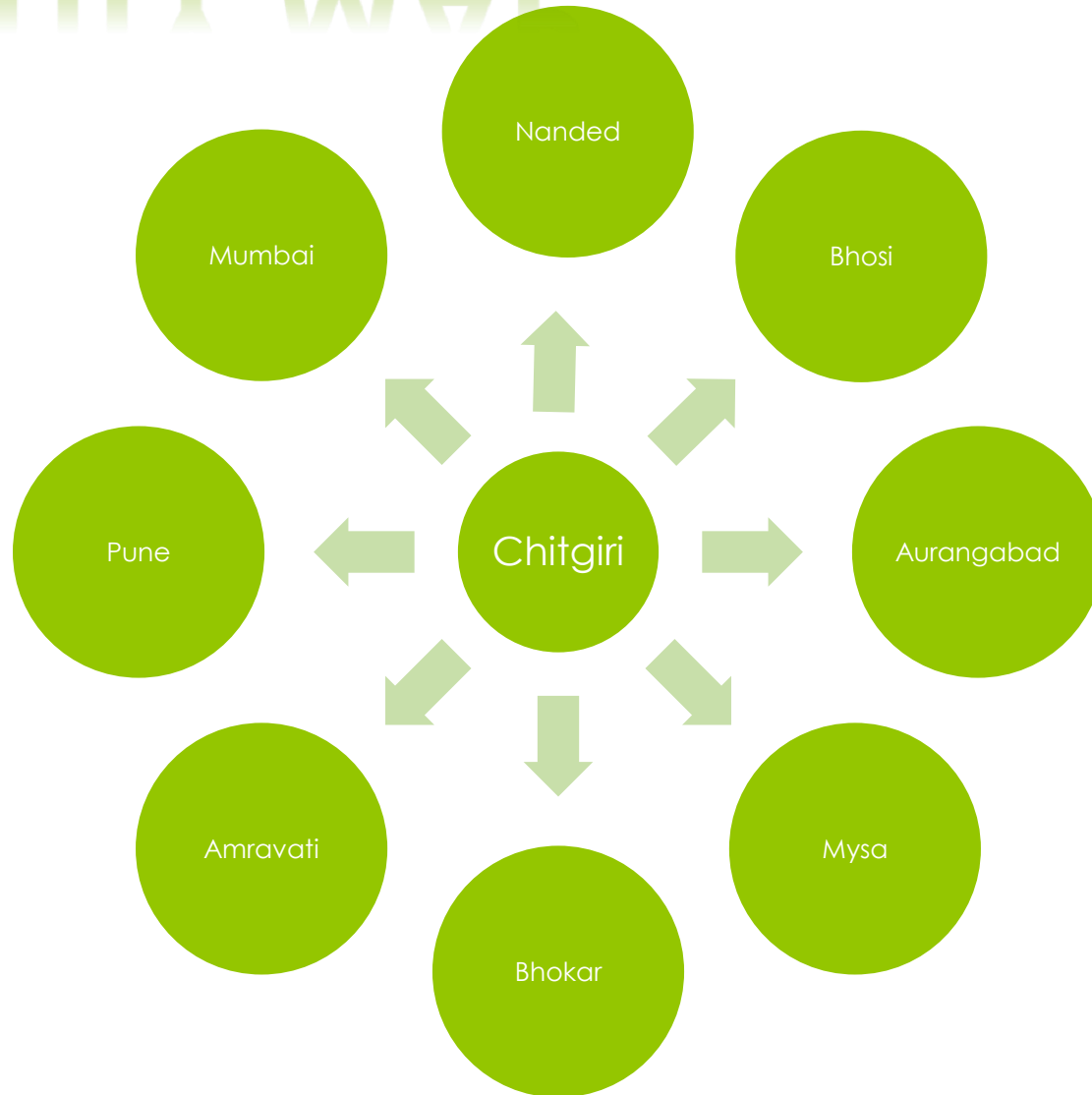
- provide financial assistance of Rs 600 to destitute persons, disabled, abandoned women
- No. of beneficiaries: 14

Culture

- Festivals celebrated: Dussehra, Panchami, Holi
- Poda
- Holi-lengi dance
- Bhajan, Kirtan
- Samuhik Vivah
- Goat sacrifice
- Fond of Rangoli
- Tulsi Puja
- Rangoli



MOBILITY MAP



Tools Used

Participatory
Learning and
Action (PLA)

Focus
Group
Interviews

Interview
Schedule

- Transect Walk
- Timeline
- Resource and Social Map
- Seasonality
- Ranking
- Venn Diagram



TIMELINE

TIME LINE (CHITGIRI)

YEAR

MAJOR EVENTS

1770	CHITGIRI FOUNDED (NIZAM RULE)
1914	FLOOD
1948	INCORPORATED IN MAHARASTRA (MARATHWADA REGION)
1953	FIRST BANK ACCOUNT OPEN
1960	FIRST MOTORBIKE
1962	FIRST GOVT. SERVANT (AGRICULTURE ASST.)
1965	NANDED-BHOKAR KUCHHA ROAD, FIRST PRIMARY SCHOOL
1966	CHOLERA OUTBURST
1970	ELECTRICITY MADE AVAILABLE FOR AGRICULTURE ONLY
1972	FIRST POND CREATED
1974	FIRST PANCHAYAT ELECTION
1975	FIRST PUKKA ROAD BUILT
1977	FIRST GRADUATE FROM CHITGIRI
1978	SECOND POND CREATED
1980	FIRST RATION SHOP STARTED
1984	FIRST HANDPUMP
1986-87	ISAPUR RIGHT BANK CANAL
1989	FIRST TELEVISION
1990	WATER TANK BUILT FOR WATER SUPPLY
1994	AANGANWADI
1995	PUKKA HOMES STARTED BUILDING
1997	FIRST TOILET
1999	FIRST LADY SARPANCH
2000	FIRST COMPUTER
2006	FLOOD; FIRST TRACTOR
2008-09	MAHATMA GANDHI TANTA MUKTI AWARD
2011	TUKARAM ABHIYAN AWARD FOR FOREST AND WATER CONSERVATION
2012	CRUSHER SETUP FOR ROAD DEVELOPMENT
2013	SOLAR PANEL STREET LIGHTS
2014 (JUNE)	PANTHER ATTACK ON ANIMALS.

Resource Map



Socio Map



- Communities like Maratha, Sutar, Kalal, Koli, Banjara, Varik, Maratha, Scheduled Castes

Ranking

RANK	CAUSES OF POVERTY	PROBLEMS OF CHITGIRI	POSITIVES IN CHITGIRI
I	UNEMPLOYMENT	HOSPITAL	IRRIGATION
II	LACK OF EDUCATION	POTABLE WATER	PRI
III	LACK OF INDUSTRIES	ALCOHOLISM	FESTIVAL CELEBRATION
IV	LACK OF PROPER MARKETING SYSTEM	SANITATION	SOCIAL HARMONY
V	ILLNESS	EDUCATION	DISPUTE RESOLUTION
VI	NON PAYMENT OF MGNREGA WAGES	BANKING	COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
VII	LACK OF SKILLS	NO PLAYGROUND	
VIII	LACK OF FINANCE	PERSONAL HYGIENE & FINANCE	
IX	ALCOHOLISM	TRANSPORT	
X	NATURAL DISASTER	RATIONING	

Seasonality



Venn Diagram



Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



Learnings

- Looking at both sides gives a holistic picture.
- Documentation and Record maintenance are important!
- People are willing to go an extra mile but there are lack of opportunities.
- Persuasion is necessary to bring about attitude and behavioural changes.
- The principle of Sarvodaya as advocated by Gandhiji is the key to social development.

Suggestions

- ◉ There should be some basic minimum health services at village level.
- ◉ Licensing of liquor shops to deal with the rising menace of alcoholism.
- ◉ RO systems necessary – high fluoride content in drinking water.
- ◉ Biogas plant – a greener and efficient way to waste management and energy generation.
- ◉ Skill Development and Vocational training should be imparted to all age groups.
- ◉ Sports and games need government backing as they have been completely neglected.
- ◉ Borewells must have a closing lid to prevent any falls.

Analysis

- Agriculture is the main activity and other sectors like industries and services are completely ignored.
- Lack of connectivity and public transport is one of the main reasons for slow pace of development.
- People may be educated but lack of opportunities and jobs is demotivating and sets a wrong social example. One of the reasons for drop-outs from school.
- Inequitable distribution of resources results from insensitivity of political leaders/favouritism/power plays.
- Villagers consider Gram Panchayat as an important and effective body but they are not aware of the power of people's participation. Gram Sabha is ineffective due to lack of awareness.

Thank You!

