

Karamdi Chingariya Village at a Glance

AB Bhatt, VK Chopde, M Bhattarai, UK Deb and MCS Bantilan

I. INTRODUCTION

Karamdi Chingariya village is situated in Mangrol taluka in Junagadh district of Gujarat State. The village settlement is located 3 km away from the state highway connecting Keshod to Mangrol city. The village was formed by merging two earlier settlements, namely Karamdi and Chingariya, hence the village was named Karamdi Chingariya. The village is 14 km away from the tehsil town, 54 km from district headquarters (Junagadh) and 405 km southwest of the state capital Ahmedabad. In fact, it is located 68 km west north of the Somnath temple, one of the holiest places for Hindus in the region. The geo-reference point of the village is 21° 12' 45.2" N and 70° 8' 48.7" E.

The Research Program on Markets, Institutions and Policies (RP-MIP) of ICRISAT under the research project "Village Dynamics in South Asia (VDSA)", to

track changes in rural poverty in household and village economies in South Asia, in 2009, has selected 18 villages in five states of SAT India for in-depth study on village economy and rural livelihoods. This includes four different villages from the state of Gujarat, and Karamdi Chingariya village is one of them. Among these 18 villages, Karamdi Chingariya is one of the twelve new villages that were selected in 2009 by the VDSA project in the semi-arid tropics (SAT) of India for panel household survey.

Karamdi Chingariya village represents socioeconomic and agricultural production patterns followed in large parts of southwestern Gujarat, called the Saurashtra region of Gujarat. In this context, this village-at-a-glance document has been prepared with the objectives of providing readymade and handy information on basic statistics and socioeconomic and institutional characteristics of the village – Karamdi Chingariya.





This information would be expected to be useful to researchers and development planners in getting basic information about the farming systems, and socio-institutional features of the village.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND / DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

Social: The majority of families residing in Karamdi Chingariya village belong to farming communities and are of Hindu religion. The five dominant caste structures in the village are: Koli, Rajput, Harijan, Barber and Brahmin. Among these five, the Koli caste has a majority with over 190 households. The other high-class caste is Karadia Rajput caste, with over 28 households and all of them possess land. Awareness about education is higher in households belonging to Rajputs compared to other households. Financially too, Rajput families in the village are, in general, wealthier than other households. Harijan communities reported that in the earlier days, they used to get some ill-treatment from their neighbors of higher caste families, but the situation has completely changed now, and Harijan and other lower caste communities are staying in harmony with the local bodies.

Political: Karamdi Chingariya village is a part of the Gram Panchayat that consists of three different village-settlements, namely, Karamdi, Chingariya and Vallabhghadh. There are a total of seven ward members in the Gram Panchayat. Two seats are reserved for women. Four members are from Koli, one member each from Rajput, Harijan and Gadhavi communities. At present, the head of the Gram Panchayat is from the Congress party, and is from the Koli caste. The Gram Panchayat was established in the year 1961; however, a new Gram Panchayat building was constructed in the village as early as in 1980. During the previous Gram Panchayat in early 2000s, about 90 percent of the members were elected from the Koli community, which reflects Koli as a dominant family linked social group in the village.

Economic: Income from farming and farm labor are the major sources of livelihood for the majority of the households in the village. Groundnut is the main crop grown in the village during the *kharif* season, in some years, covering almost 100% of the crop acreage in the village. In the *rabi* season, farmers grow wheat and coriander. A few farmers, who have secure irrigation facility, grow black gram or pearl millet in summer





season. Likewise, livestock rearing is another major source of livelihood securing the rural livelihoods for the majority of the villagers. Due to the more predominant role of livestock in the livelihood activities of an average household, the crop choices are also such that crops with high proportion of fodder, such as groundnut, wheat and pearl millet (bajra), are cultivated more than other crops.

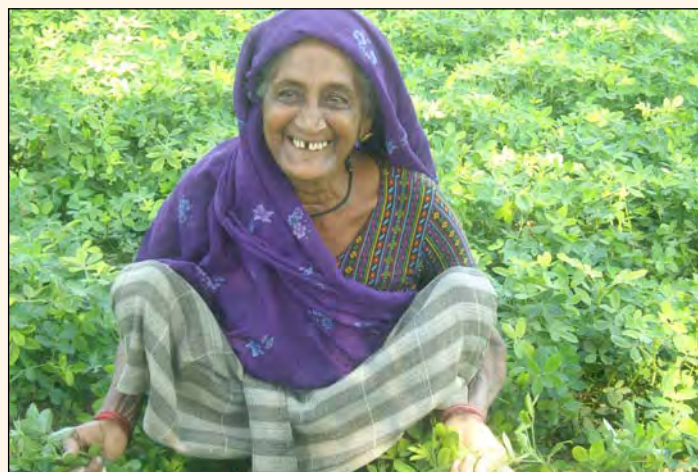
Nearly 75% farm households think that they would continue to engage in farming and would adopt modern agricultural technologies to improve their income and livelihoods. Very few people in the village are working for salary earning-jobs. However, a few villagers are recently also working for non-farm labor work in nearby cities such as Keshod, Junagadh and Mangrol.

Technological: In terms of adoption of modern agricultural technology, this village has made good progress in the recent years. For example, more than 80% of the farmers in the village are adopting hybrids and high-yielding varieties (HYVs) in case of groundnut, pearl millet, wheat and black gram. In the village, until late 2012, more than 25 farmers have also been using sprinkler sets for irrigating the crops. There are 5 tractors in the village, owned by households within the village, and they

are used largely for land preparation and transportation of inputs and farm produce. There are 5 threshers and 5 groundnut shellers within the village. Almost all farmers are using fertilizers and pesticides on their fields.

Many farmers are also using combine harvesters for harvesting wheat, and they are usually brought from Punjab, especially during the wheat-harvesting season. In the months of October-November, the sprinkler irrigation technology is widespread along the national highway, which passes through the village. All these factors have also led to increased cropping intensification in the recent past.

Institutional: The village Gram Panchayat is comprised of three villages with seven elected members. The Gram Panchayat has a separate building, which was constructed in the year 1980. In the village, there is one primary school providing education up to Standard Seven. Likewise, there is an Anganwadi in the village. There is one community hall constructed in 1991. Likewise, there is one primary credit co-operative society in the village that provides loans for crop production. There are three milk collection centers from the co-operative dairy in the village and one *Gauwshala* in the village especially for cows and other mulching animals.





Infrastructural: The village is well-connected to taluka and district headquarters by permanent state highway (pitch or tar road). The state highway passes through the village. As early as in 1990, this village was connected to the state highway by a 3 km permanent road of access pitch (tar). Nevertheless, only recently, the state government has started providing pipe-supplied drinking water to the village through public taps. In 2011, only about 25% of the households had their own toilets. In 1990, the state government constructed one water tank for storing water, which has been providing water to all the households (people) in the village. Likewise, by 2011, almost 40 houses were constructed by the Government under Indira Awaaz Yojana for welfare of poor families. The village has good access to electricity, but timely availability of drinking water was a serious problem. Likewise, there was no streetlight provided in the village.

Educational: Immediately after Independence, the Government of India started one primary school

providing education from Classes 1 to 4, later the school extended up to Class 7. The first school was started in the village as early as in 1953; the school building was constructed in 1971. The Anganwadi was started in the year 1993; the Anganwadi building was constructed in 2011. In recent years, the Government has established one primary school. Until now, there is no high school facility in the village. In some Rajput families, the children are sent to nearby cities for higher education.

Religious: In Karamdi Chingaria, almost all villagers (households) are Hindus, and they have been regularly observing Hindu festivals such as Makar Sankranti, Holi, Janmastami, Raksha Bandhan, Dussera, Navratri and Diwali. There are five temples in the village, of which three are for Hindus and two for Harijan communities. Besides this, villagers also celebrate National festivals on 26 January, 15 August and 2 October.

Other basic data features and characteristics of the village are summarized in tabular format below.



III. BASIC STATISTICS OF THE VILLAGE

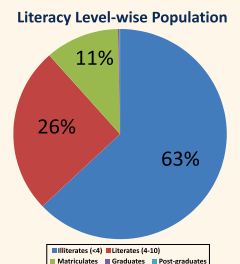
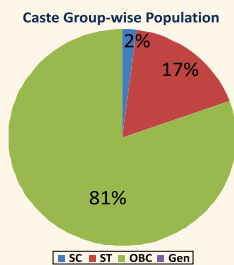
A) LOCATION/ACCESSIBILITY

- Village: **Karamdi Chingariya** 2. Tehsil: **Mangrol**
- District: **Junagadh** 4. State: **Gujarat** 5. PIN: **362 225**
- GPS values: (a) Latitude: **21° 12' 45.2" N** (b) Longitude: **70° 8' 48.7" E** (c) Altitude (m): **42**
- Nearest town: (a) Name: **Mangrol** (b) Distance from village (km): **14**
- Nearest State Highway: (a) Number: **SH 97** (b) Distance from village (km): **3**
- Nearest National Highway: (a) Number: **NH 8E, 8D** (b) Distance from village (km): **14, 18**
- Name of the Village Panchayat in which the village falls: **Karamdi Chingariya**
- Details of the Sarpanch/Village Panchayat President:
 - Name: **Mr Babubhai Parmar** (b) Cell No: **9978709536**
- Details of the Gram Sevak/Agricultural Assistant:
 - Name: **Mr Jotania Vasant Damodarbhai** (b) Cell No: **9824508055**

B) DEMOGRAPHY (As on 31 December 2010)

- Population (No): **1410** 2. Households (No): **240** 3. Voters (No): **1025** 4. Farmer accounts/*Khatas* (No): **450**
- Classification of population:**

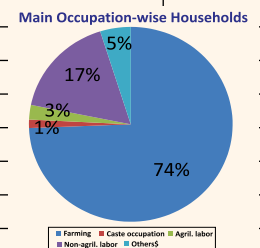
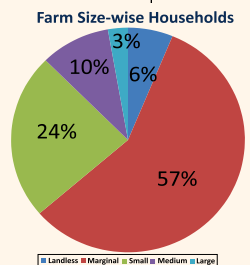
Category	No.	Farm Size*	No.	Religion	No.	Caste#	No.	Literacy	No.	Gender	No.
SC	110	Landless	180	Hindu	1410	Koli	1079	Illiterates (<4)	591	Male	546
ST	0	Marginal	457			Harijan	110	Literates (4-10)	719	Female	511
OBC	1296	Small	276			Rajput	211	Matriculates	48	Children (<14y)	353
General	4	Medium	318			Barber	4	Graduates	35		
		Large	179			Brahmin	6	Post-graduates	17		
Total			1410		1410		1410		1410		1410



*<0.1 ha=Landless; 0.1-<1 ha=Marginal; 1-<2 ha=Small; 2-4 ha=Medium; >4 ha=Large
Include Brahmin, Rajput, Lingayat, Gurjar, Patel, Jain, Adivasi, etc.

6. Classification of households: Male-headed (No): **236** Female-headed (No): **4**

Category	No.	Farm Size*	No.	Religion	No.	Caste	No.	Main occupation	No.
SC	21	Landless	57	Hindu	240	Koli	189	Farming	169
ST	0	Marginal	59			Barber	1	Agril.labor	2
OBC	218	Small	45			Rajput	28	Caste occupation	53
Gen	1	Medium	49			Harijan	21	Non agril. labor	11
		Large	30			Brahmin	1	Others\$	5
Total			240		240		240		240



*<0.1 ha=Landless; 0.1-<1 ha=Marginal; 1-<2 ha=Small; 2-4 ha=Medium; >4 ha=Large;
\$ including salaried, money lenders, middlemen, service sector, etc.

C) LAND USE PATTERN (2009-10)

1. Distribution of Geographical Area:

Particulars	Ha
Agricultural land	865
Forest (Not-cultivable)	11
Waste lands (cultivable + non-cultivable)	62
Land used for roads, buildings and non-agricultural purposes	9
Pasture (Government land)	64
Sathani land (Land given to poor families)	150
Total Geographical Area	1161

2. Cropped Area:

Season	Ha
<i>Kharif</i>	830
<i>Rabi</i>	292
Summer	122
Annual/Perennial crops	3
Gross Cropped Area	1247

3. Irrigated Area:

Season	Ha
<i>Kharif</i>	432
<i>Rabi</i>	292
Summer	122
Annual/Perennial crops	3
Gross irrigated area in <i>Rabi</i> (%)	849
Percentage of Irrigated crop area	68%

D) LAND RESOURCES

1. Soil distribution:

Soil type	% area
Deep black	20
Medium black	70
Red	10

2. Irrigation sources:

Sources	Total No.	Working No.	Approx. depth (m) of working wells	Irrigated area (ha/year)
Open wells	240	165	26	557
			Approx. land area covered (ha)	
Ponds	2	0		
Tanks	2	0		

3. Rainfall: (Jun'10-May'11): (a) Quantity (mm/year): Normal: 948 Actual: 1686
(b) No. of rainy days: Normal: 55 Actual: 63

E) CROP PRODUCTION (2009-10)

Kharif		Rabi		Summer		Annual/Perennial Crops	
Crops	Area (ha)	Crops	Area (ha)	Crops	Area (ha)	Crops	Area (ha)
Groundnut	729	Pearl Millet	40	Black gram	73	Coconut	3
Cotton	101	Wheat	251	Sesamum	49		
Total	830		291		122		3

F) ASSETS (As on 31 December 2010)

1. Productive Assets:

Livestock		Heavy Machinery	
Type	No.	Type	No.
Cow(indigenous)	165	Tractor	5
Cow(exotic)	15	Thresher	5
Buffalo	180	Cart	80
Bullock	260	Auto	8
Camel	1	Jeep	7
Goat	30	Flour mill	3
He-buffalo	5		
Milk sale (l/day)	600		

2. Consumer Assets:

Type	No.
Television	80
Refrigerator	12
LPG connection	42
Dish Antenna	18
Motorbike	70
Car/Jeep	2
Computer	4

3. Buildings:

Type	No.
Houses-Pucca	45
Houses-Kuchcha	135
Houses-Thatched	60
Cattle sheds	52
Irrigation pump houses	32

G) BASIC NEEDS (As on 31 December 2010)

- Type of food (No. of households): (a) Pure vegetarian: **240** (b) Non-vegetarian: **0**
- Type of clothes: (a) Men: **Pant, Shirt, Choy an (elders)**
(b) Women: **Sari and blouse; Chudidar/Punjabi dress (for youngsters)**
- Type of houses: (a) Pucca: 45 (b) Kuchha: 135 (c) Thatched: 60

H) INFRASTRUCTURE (As on 31 December 2010)

- Village electrification: **Yes** No. of houses having access to electricity: **205**
- Tar/metal/cement road to village: **Yes**
- Is there a tar/metal/cement road inside the village? **Yes** Length of road (km): **2**
- Public transport facility: Public/private bus facility to village: **No**
Other modes of travel available? **Yes** Mode(s) available: **Auto, jeep, tom-tom**
- Drinking water facility: **Yes** Source(s): **Open well, tank** Tap connections available? **No**
- Public toilet/urinal facility: **Yes** Number of units: **5**
- Public health facility: **No** Distance to nearest PHC (km): **14** Private doctors: **1**
- Veterinary health facility: **No** Distance to nearest facility (km): **3**
- Banking facility: **No**

10. Educational facilities:

Level	Number of institutions	Enrolment (Number)	
		Male	Female
Pre-primary (Anganwadi)	1	34	35
Primary (Standard 1-4)	1	67	70
Secondary (Standard 5-7)	1	61	42
Diploma College (Engineering)	1	718	86

11. Agricultural input shops:

Input	Available in village?	If no, nearest available place	Distance from village (km)
Seed	No	Mangrol, Keshod	14
Fertilizer	No	Mangrol, Keshod	14
Pesticide	No	Mangrol, Keshod	14
Machinery – Purchase	No	Mangrol, Keshod	14
Machinery – Custom hiring	No	Mangrol, Keshod	14

- Agricultural output market: Weekly shandy in the village? **No**
No. of wholesale traders/commission agents in the/visiting the village: **3**
- Storage godowns/warehouses: **No**

14. Other business units (number):

Grocery shop: **3** Kerosene shop: **1** Flour Mill: **3** Pan shop: **7** Carpenter: **2**
 Blacksmith: **2** Cobbler: **6** Potter: **2** Mason: **7**
 TV/Radio mechanic: **2** Cycle repair shop: **3** Motorcycle repair shop: **1** Money lenders: **3**

15. Other institutions (number): Milk dairies: **3** Dispute Resolution Committee: **1** Youth Club: **2**

Bhajan mandal: **2** Drama mandal: **1**

16. Place of worship (No): Temple: **5**

D) Government welfare programs recently implemented in the village and number of beneficiaries (as of 31 December 2010).

SN	Government Program	Approximate no. of beneficiary households in 2010
1	Integrated water management program	240
2	Public Distribution System (PDS)	210
3	Midday meal	120
4	Neerogi Bal	68
5	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	63
6	Total sanitation campaign	41
7	Indira Awas Yojana	38
8	Saraswati Sadhna Yojana (Bicycle)	38
9	Chiranjeevi Yojana	33
10	Widow pension Yojana	21
11	Old Age Pension	18
12	Annapurna	16
13	Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	15
14	Balika Samruddhi Yojana	14
15	Kishor Shakti Yojana	12
	Note: Total number of households in the village = 240	



International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics



ICRISAT is a member of the CGIAR Consortium

About ICRISAT

The **International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)** is a non-profit, non-political organization that conducts agricultural research for development in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with a wide array of partners throughout the world. Covering 6.5 million square kilometers of land in 55 countries, the semi-arid tropics have over 2 billion people, of whom 644 million are the poorest of the poor. ICRISAT innovations help the dryland poor move from poverty to prosperity by harnessing markets while managing risks – a strategy called Inclusive Market-Oriented Development (IMOD).

ICRISAT is headquartered in Patancheru near Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India, with two regional hubs and five country offices in sub-Saharan Africa. It is a member of the CGIAR Consortium. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future.

ICRISAT-Patancheru (Headquarters)
 Patancheru 502 324
 Andhra Pradesh, India
 Tel +91 40 30713071
 Fax +91 40 30713074
 icrisat@cgiar.org

ICRISAT-Liaison Office CG Centers Block
 NASC Complex
 Dev Prakash Shastri Marg
 New Delhi 110 012, India
 Tel +91 11 32472306 to 08
 Fax +91 11 25841294

ICRISAT- Kano
 PMB 3491
 Sabo Bakin Zuwo Road,
 Tarauni, Kano, Nigeria
 Tel: +234 7034889836;
 +234 8054320384
 +234 8033556795
 icrisat-kano@cgiar.org

ICRISAT-Bamako (Regional hub WCA)
 BP 320
 Bamako, Mali
 Tel +223 20 709200
 Fax +223 20 709201
 icrisat-w-mali@cgiar.org

ICRISAT-Bulawayo
 Matopos Research Station
 PO Box 776
 Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
 Tel +263 383 311 to 15
 Fax +263 383 307
 icrisatzw@cgiar.org

ICRISAT-Niamey
 BP 12404, Niamey
 Niger (Via Paris)
 Tel +227 20722529,
 20722725
 Fax +227 20734329
 icrisat-sc@cgiar.org

ICRISAT-Nairobi (Regional hub ESA)
 PO Box 39063, Nairobi,
 Kenya
 Tel +254 20 7224550
 Fax +254 20 7224001
 icrisat-nairobi@cgiar.org

ICRISAT-Maputo
 c/o IIAM, Av. das FPLM No 2698
 Caixa Postal 1906
 Maputo, Mozambique
 Tel +258 21 461657
 Fax +258 21 461581
 icrisatmoz@panintra.com

ICRISAT-Lilongwe
 Chitedze Agricultural
 Research Station
 PO Box 1096
 Lilongwe, Malawi
 Tel +265 1 707297, 071, 067, 057
 Fax +265 1 707298
 icrisat-malawi@cgiar.org

www.icrisat.org