

Kinkhed Village - At a Glance

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I. INTRODUCTION

Kinkhed is one of the six villages selected by the Economics Program of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in 1975 for implementation of its Village Level Studies (VLS). The village Kinkhed is the smallest and perhaps the poorest village among all the villages selected for VLS.

Kinkhed village (20°36.7' N; 77°23' E) is in Murtizapur taluka of Akola district. This village is situated on the banks of river Uma (tributary of Purna). A dam was constructed on this river in Rajura village, which is 4 km away from Kinkhed. This village is located 12 km south of Murtizapur on the Murtizapur–Yavatmal state highway. The village is 55 km away from district headquarters Akola, 600 km from state capital Mumbai and 528

km away from Hyderabad. The nearest market town is Murtizapur. The MSRTC (state transport) plies buses from Kinkhed to Murtizapur two times a day. In addition, 5-6 auto-rickshaws cater to the transport needs of villagers. A narrow-gauge rail line passing through this village was constructed during British rule mainly to transport cotton, firewood and fruits, and this narrow-gauge line is still in operation. The village has had a railway station since 1904. Two trains operate daily, one from Murtizapur to Yavatmal, and the other in the opposite direction.

The village has a group Gram Panchayat of four villages. The present Sarpanch is from Kamtha village. Around 500 years ago, the village was dominated by the Gawali caste. Later, Maratha Kunbi captured the village and people of the Gawali caste slowly disappeared. The main occupations of the people are agriculture and livestock rearing.



II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND / DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

During the last three decades, Kinkhed village has progressed, in varying degrees, in terms of social, political, economic, technological, institutional and infrastructural, educational and religious advancement.

Social: There are 189 households in the village with a population of 876. These households belong to two religions, namely, Hindu and Muslim. There are totally 12 castes in the village, grouped into four categories, namely, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) / Nomadic Tribe (NT), Other Backward Caste (OBC) and Forward Caste (FC). The dominant caste in the village is Maratha (Kunbi). The dominance is both in terms of their physical number as well as political power.



Political: There are two political groups within the Maratha (Kunbi) caste. One group has been dominated by Mr Raghunath Kolkhede, who has been the decision maker of the village for 25 years. He is also the postmaster of the village. The second Maratha (Kunbi) group was dominated by Mr Tale. This group



ruled the village from 2004 to 2009. In the Muslim community also, there are two groups; one group is dominated by Mr Jalimbha Shahadullah, who was Vice-Sarpanch from 2004 to 2009, while the other group is dominated by Mr Arif Chous, who is presently the Vice-Sarpanch. The internal tussle between these two groups has been one of the major constraints to the development of the village.

Economic: The net household income of the farmers in the village increased due to diversified income sources, namely, farming, livestock rearing, farm and non-farm labor, migration, lending farm machineries, marketing middlemen and caste occupation (such as barber, beldar (mason), carpenter and potter). Agricultural land is a very valuable asset in Kinkhed. Nearly 35-40% of the households in the village offer agricultural labor. Average wage rate per day for men is Rs 50-100 and for women it is Rs 40-60 depending on the nature of activity and the season. About 10-15% of the households are involved in non-farm labor activities such as building bunds, digging, construction work, government project work, migration within and outside the village (especially to Murtizapur) to sell firewood, and to work in hotels and shops.

Due to uncertainty in agriculture and non-availability of full year employment, villagers temporarily migrate to cities and towns for better employment and for satisfying their family needs. The households that migrated (permanently or temporarily) have had their family conditions improved in terms of wealth and knowledge as compared to other households (of similar wealth status) that stayed back in the village.

Marketing of agricultural produce is done mainly through the regulated market, that is, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) situated in Murtizapur.





Technological: In farming, high yielding varieties and hybrids are used by more than 90% of the households. Bt cotton was adopted in 2005-06, and since then the adoption level increased from 5% in 2005-06 to 40% at present. In cotton, the hybrid and Bt varieties mainly cultivated in Kinkhed were AHH-468, NHH-44, Ankur-651, Bunny, Rashi I&II. The improved varieties adopted in other crops are JS-335 in soybean; CSH-9 and JKSH-22 in sorghum; Kopargaon and Naval-1 in greengram; Maruti, Asha, Ganesh, BSMR-736 and ICPH-2671 in pigeonpea; and Lokwan, Kalyansona, Mahyco-7070 and Green Gold in wheat.

The use of fertilizers and pesticides has increased over time. Their use during earlier years was meagre, which led to crop failure due to heavy attack of insects, diseases and weeds. At present, farmers use pesticides and micronutrients as well. In addition to the practice of manual weeding, farmers also use weedicides to control weeds, for example, Pursuit in soybean, 2-4D or Al-Grip in wheat. Scarcity of farm labor, time consuming agricultural practices and higher labor wages have forced the farmers to shift to mechanized farming to the maximum extent possible. Some such instances are use of tractor for sowing, harrowing, ploughing and transport of produce, and use of combine harvester instead of human and bullock labor for harvesting of crops. Soil and water conservation techniques have also been adopted in the village. Farmers, supported by the Government of Maharashtra, adopted bunds for reduced soil erosion, increased percolation of water and increased level of the water table. In Kinkhed, 80% of the households have area where 90% bunding is completed. Contour bunding is most common.

Institutional: There is a Group Gram Panchayat administering four villages, namely, Kinkhed, Kamtha, Lasnapur and Pimpalshenda. The Gram Panchayat (GP) is composed of nine members elected by the villagers. At present, the nine-member committee is composed of one each belonging to scheduled caste, backward caste and Muslim community, and the remaining six are from the Maratha (Kunbi) caste. Across these caste groups, three members are women. The Sarpanch is elected by and from amongst the GP members. There is a separate GP office building in the village. For the GP, one secretary (government official) called Gram Sevak (meaning Village Assistant) acts as the Village Level Worker (VLW) of the Block Development Office (BDO). A peon assists the GP secretary. The GP conducts "Gram Sabha" (Village Meeting) four times a year.

A Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS), established in the village in 1954, has 149 members from the village. The society is the most important source of crop loan to farmers, contributing to about 60% of the total loans borrowed by the villagers from all sources. There are 12 Self Help Groups (SHG) in the village formed by women, each group comprising of 10-14 members and collecting Rs 50-100 per month from each member. The village has three Farmers' Clubs in the village, two headed by Hindus and one by Muslims. There is one Youth Club for men and 2 Bhajan Mandals for women in the village, which actively participate in the religious activities. The village has one Government primary school (up to Standard 7), one private school (up to Standard 12) and 2 Anganwadis (pre-school). There is one library called "Sant Pundlik Baba Wachanalay", which provides books and daily newspapers to villagers.



Infrastructural: Over time, there has been tremendous improvement in infrastructural facilities available in the village, such as roads, means of transport and communication. About 50% households have pucca houses. Drinking water taps are provided to 35-40% households. Every house has a cell phone connectivity and about 20 households have a landline telephone. Some Below Poverty Line (BPL) families acquired houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana, the rural housing project of the Government of India. More than 60% households have televisions with DTH connection. Around 20-25% households have toilets. The other important consumer durables owned by households are motorcycles, bicycles, LPG stove, radio, watch, jewelery and kitchen utensils. Many households have storage facilities or godown within their houses. A tar road connects the village to Murtizapur and the state highway is about 2 km away. Private auto rickshaws, which are the main means of conveyance between the village and the city/ neighboring villages, have increased in number over the years.

Educational: A primary school was established in the village in 1953, which provided education up to Standard 4 till 1975. In 1975, the school was extended to Standard 7. An anganwadi was started in 1994. Both the anganwadi and the school are run by the Zilla Parishad, Murtizapur. In 2004-05, a private school was started, which provided education from Standard 8-10 initially. This was extended up to Standard 12 in 2009-10. For higher education, parents send their children to Nimbha (3 km away) or Murtizapur (12 km away).

Religious: There are three main religious groups in the village, namely, Hindu, Muslim and Navboudha.

The Hindus form the largest community, comprising 69.31% of households and 68.38% of the population, followed by Muslims (26.98% and 28.20%) and Navboudhas (3.70% and 3.42%). These groups are governed by their respective customs and traditions. Many festivals are celebrated in the village. Hindus celebrate Gudhi-Padwa (to mark the beginning of the Marathi new year), Nagpanchami, Rakhi, Janmasthami, Pola (to worship bullocks), Ganesh festival, Mahalaxmi festival, Durga festival, Dussera, Diwali, Makar-Sankranti and Holi. Muslims celebrate Bakri-Id and Ramzan, and they also participate in Hindu festivals. Navboudhas celebrate Buddha Jayanti and Ambedkar Jayanti. All the religious groups celebrate national holidays – Republic Day (26th January), Independence Day (15th August) and Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October) – every year. The popular religious pilgrimage places near the village are Shegaon, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Tuljapur, Alandi, Ashta-Vinayak and Mahore.



III. BASIC STATISTICS OF THE VILLAGE

A) LOCATION / ACCESSIBILITY

1. Village: **Kinkhed** 2. Tehsil: **Murtizapur** 3. District: **Akola** 4.State: **Maharashtra** 5. PIN: **444107**
6. GPS values: (a) Latitude: **20° 38'36.7"** (b) Longitude: **77° 23'48.9"** (c) Altitude (m): **335**
7. Nearest town: (a) Name: **Murtizapur** (b) Distance from village (km): **12**
8. Nearest State Highway: (a) Number: **SH 212** (b) Distance from village (km): **2**
9. Nearest National Highway: (a) Number: **NH 6** (b) Distance from village (km): **10**
10. Name of the Village Panchayat in which the village falls: **Kinkhed**
11. Details of the Sarpanch/Village Panchayat President:
 - (a) Name: **Ms Devmala Jaikumar Mhasaye**
 - (b) Cell No.: **9881047465**
12. Details of the Gram Sevak/Agricultural Assistant:
 - (a) Name: **Mr Rahul Janakrao Nikhade**
 - (b) Cell No.: **9665883893**
13. Details of the Revenue Officer (Patwari):
 - (a) Name: **Mr Vikram Haribhou Tale**
 - (b) Cell No.: **9850689468**

B) DEMOGRAPHY (as on 1 September 2007)

1. Population (No): **876** 2. Households (No): **189** 3. Voters (No): **655** 4. Farmer accounts/Khatas (No): **550**
5. Classification of population:

Category	No.	Farm Size*	No.	Religion	No.	Caste	No.	Literacy	No.	Gender	No.
SC	30	Landless	256	Hindu	599	Kunbi (Maratha)	230	Illiterates (<4)	301	Male	347
ST/NT	311	Marginal	159	Muslim	247	Muslim	247	Literates (4-10)	467	Female	317
OBC	275	Small	160	Navboudha	30	Gowari	137	Matriculates	86	Children(<14y)	212
General	260	Medium	173			Beldar	94	Graduates	21		
		Large	128			Shepherd	76	Post-graduates	1		
						Navboudha	30				
						Kalal	13				
						Tirmoli	16				
						Kumbhar	14				
						Carpenter	10				
						Teli	3				
						Barber	6				
Total	876		876		876		876		876		876

*<0.1ha=Landless; 0.1-<1 ha=Marginal; 1-<2ha=Small; 2-4ha=Medium; >4ha=Large.

6. Classification of households: Male headed (No): **170** Female headed (No): **19**

Category	No.	Farm Size*	No.	Caste	No.	Religion	No.	Main occupation	No.
SC	7	Landless	63	Kunbi(Maratha)	55	Hindu	131	Farming	79
ST/NT	62	Marginal	31	Muslim	51	Muslim	51	Caste occupation	9
OBC	64	Small	34	Gowari	27	Navboudha	7	Agril. labor	61
General	56	Medium	34	Beldar	19			Non-agril. labor	22
		Large	27	Shepherd	16			Others\$	18
				Navboudha	7				
				Kalal	5				
				Tirmoli	3				
				Kumbhar	2				
				Carpenter	2				
				Teli	1				
				Barber	1				
Total	189		189		189		189		189

\$ include salaried, money lenders, middlemen, service sector, etc. *As in Table B(5) above.

C) LAND USE PATTERN (2009-10)

1. Distribution of Geographical Area	Ha
Agricultural land	335
Wastelands for livestock purpose	3
Land occupied by water resources (tank, river, canal)	22
E-Class land (permanent pasture)	45
Total Geographical Area	405

2. Cropped Area	Ha
Kharif	339.0
Rabi	32.4
Summer	4.0
Annual/Perennial crops	3.2
Gross Cropped Area	378.6

3. Irrigated Area	Ha
Kharif	24.3
Rabi	32.4
Summer	4.0
Annual/Perennial crops	3.2
Gross Irrigated Area	63.9

D) LAND RESOURCES

1. Soil distribution	
Soil type	% area
Medium Black	55
Shallow Black	28
Deep Black	12
Problematic soil	5

2. Irrigation sources (As on 31 December 2010)				
Sources	Total No.	Working No.	Approx. depth (m) of working wells	Irrigated area (ha/year)
Borewells	5	2	56.4	4.8
Open wells	22	9	11.2	16.2
			Approx. land area covered (ha)	
River	1	0	6.4	0
Canal	1	1	15.8	42.9

3. Rainfall (Jun'09-May'10): (a) Quantity (mm/year): Normal: **700** Actual: **667**
 (b) No. of rainy days: Normal: **50** Actual: **52**

E) CROP PRODUCTION (2009-10)

Kharif		Rabi		Summer		Annual/Perennial Crops	
Crops	Area (ha)	Crops	Area (ha)	Crops	Area (ha)	Crops	Area (ha)
Soybean	66.8	Wheat	16.2	Vegetables	4.0	Lemon	2.0
Cotton (Hybrid, Bt, Improved)	16.2	Chickpea	12.2			Orange	1.2
Sorghum	14.2	Vegetables	4.0				
Greengram	8.1						
Blackgram	6.1						
Soybean+ Pigeonpea	117.5						
Cotton+Pigeonpea	68.8						
Cotton+Greengram+Pigeonpea	32.4						
Other	8.9						
Total	339.0	Total	32.4	Total	4.0	Total	3.2

F) ASSETS (as on 1 June 2010)

1. Productive Assets:			
Livestock		Heavy Machinery	
Type	No.	Type	No.
Cow (indigenous)	140	Tractor	5
Cow (exotic)	6	Thresher	8
Buffalo	20	Cart	30
Bullock	127	Auto	10
Goat	400	Flour mill	1
Poultry	220	Pick up van	1
Horses	3		
Male Buffalo	1		
Milk sale (lt/day)	150		

2. Consumer Assets:	
Type	No.
Television	92
Refrigerator	11
LPG connection	21
Dish Antenna	61
Motorbike/Scooty	16

3. Buildings:	
Type	No.
Houses-Pucca	80
Houses-Kuchcha	100
Houses-Thatched	10
Cattle sheds	21
Storage godowns	8

G) BASIC NEEDS (as on 31 December 2010)

- Type of food (# of households): (a) Pure vegetarian: **130** (b) Non-vegetarian: **60**
- Type of clothes: (a) Men: **Shirt+Pant, Dhoti+Kurta+Cap** (b) Women: **Sari with blouse, Salwar suit**
- Type of houses: (a) Pucca: **80** (b) Kuchcha: **100** (c) Thatched: **10**

H) INFRASTRUCTURE (as on 31 December 2010)

- Village electrification: **Yes** No. of houses with access to electricity: **163**
- Is there a tar/metal/cement road to village: **Yes**
- Is there a tar/metal/cement road inside the village? **Yes** Length of the road (km): **0.1**
- Public transport facility:
Public/private bus facility to village: **Yes** No. of trips/day from town to village: **2**
Other modes of travel available? **Yes** Available mode(s): **Auto**
- Drinking water facility: **Yes** Source(s) and number: **Open well (38), Hand Pump (4)**
Tap connections available? **Yes** Number of connections: **92**
- Public toilet/urinal facility: **No** Private toilets: **27**
- Public health facility: **No** Distance to nearest PHC/Private Doctor (km): **4**
- Veterinary health facility: **No** Distance to nearest facility (km): **2**
- Banking facility: **No**
- Educational facilities:

Level	Number of institutions	Enrolment (Number)	
		Male	Female
Pre-primary (Anganwadi)	1	13	18
Primary (1-4 years)	1	35	22
Secondary (5-7 years)	1	42	32
Higher Secondary (8-10 years)	1	80	74
College (11-12 years)	1	71	39

11. Agricultural input shops:

Input	Available in village?	If no, nearest available place	Distance from village (km)
Seed	No	Murtizapur	12
Fertilizer	No	Murtizapur	12
Pesticide	No	Murtizapur	12
Machinery - Purchase	No	Murtizapur	12
Machinery – Custom hiring	Yes		

12. Agricultural output market:

Weekly shandy in the village? **No**

No. of wholesale traders/commission agents visiting the village: **13**

13. Storage godowns/warehouses: **No**

14. Other business units (number):

Grocery shop: **6** PDS Shop: **1** Kerosene shop: **1**
Flour Mill: **1** Meat shop: **2** Liquor shop: **4**
Carpenter: **1** Potter: **1** Mason: **3**
Cycle repair shop: **2** Money lenders: **6**

15. Other institutions (number):

SHG/Sakhi Mandal: **12** Post Office: **1** Dispute Resolution Committee: **1**
Bhajan Mandal: **1** (Male) + **2** (Female) Drama Mandal: **1**

16. Place of worship (No): Temple: **7** Mosque: **1**

I) GOVERNMENT WELFARE PROGRAMS RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED (as on 31 December 2010)

SN	Name of the program	Beneficiaries in 2009-10 (No. of households)
1	Family Planning Program	14
2	Sampoorna Swatchata Yojana (Construction of toilets for BPL)	5
3	Vriksha Dindi Yojana (Tree plantation program)	160
4	Indira Awaas Yojana	18
5	Dalit Vasti Gram Sudharna Yojana	7
6	Public Distribution System (PDS)	141
	Above Poverty Line (APL): Orange Card	86 cards
	Below Poverty Line (BPL): Yellow Card	45 cards
	Destitute: Annapurna Card	5 cards
	Richer than APL: Shubhra or White Card	5 cards
7	Self Help Groups (SHG) for women	12 groups (144 members)
8	Education	
	Free text books to students	All students from 1 st to 7 th standards
	Free uniforms to students	All students from 1 st to 7 th standards of SC and Muslim communities. 58 students
	Attendance allowance to girl students (Re 1/day)	All the girl students from 5 th to 7 th standards of SC and NT (Nomadic Tribe) communities
	Scholarship to physically handicapped children	1 st to 4 th standards: 4 students
9	Mid-Day Meal scheme	Free food to students of Anganwadi and students of 1 st to 7 th standards
10	Integrated Mother and Child Development Program (Jatiya Prasuti Sahaya Yojana)	12 women
11	Free vaccination and immunization to mother and child	24 women and children
12	Soil and Water Conservation Program (bundling to farmers' fields)	97
13	Old Age Pension	10
14	Shravan Bal Yojana (unsupported aged people)	5
15	Widow Pension	8
16	Pension for Physically Challenged Persons	3
17	Anganwadi	31 students
18	Prime Minister's Package (subsidy for purchase of seed)	130
19	Crop Insurance Scheme	110
20	Free digging of open wells	10
21	Agricultural input subsidy	4
22	Free electricity connection to BPL households	24

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, and 644 million of these are the poorest of the poor. ICRISAT and its partners help empower these poor people to overcome poverty, hunger, malnutrition and a degraded environment through better and more resilient agriculture.

ICRISAT is headquartered in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India, with two regional hubs and four country offices in sub-Saharan Africa. It belongs to the Consortium of Centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

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