

Holistic Village Development Plan of Tribal Villages in Kollegala Taluk, Chamarajanagar district, Karnataka

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I. INTRODUCTION:-

1.1 Purpose: The purpose of the study is to adopt the backward tribal villages where the rural development programmes were not effectively implemented by the government machinery and to prepare a comprehensive Micro plan for Holistic development of tribal communities involving all stakeholders (such as tribal community, PRI Members, Government officials, school teachers and village leaders etc) in a participatory mode to meet the needs of the village community. It was noticed that the adjoining Tibetans colonies are well developed with basic amenities and infrastructure, while the these hamlets do not possess myriads of basic amenities such as well-furnished schools with adequate teaching staff, Anganwadi building with staff, street lights, rural connectivity, transport services, health centre, piped drinking water, etc., However, the government machinery have spent adequate funds under Tribal Development Sub-plan on the above mentioned basic requirements but could not improve the social well-being among the tribal community (life style), control migration, provide nutritional food, enhance agriculture productivity, institutional loans, providing wage employment programme during lean periods, etc.



1.2 Location: Following four villages have been selected for the detail study and preparation of Micro plan.

1. Havinamole ,
2. Hyriambala,
3. Hosapodu, and
4. Kathekalpodu (KK Podu)

which are located in Kollegal taluka of Chamaraj Nagar district.

1.3 Process: Preliminary discussion held with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Planning Officer (CPO) of Zilla Panchyath (ZP), Chamaraj Nagar. Chief Planning officer, Representative of NIRD and Oasis foundation had a preliminary

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visit to all the selected tribal colonies and explained the objective of the Micro plan and sought cooperation of the various stakeholders. The teachers of the concerned villages were involved since beginning of the process.

The step by step process adopted to prepare the Micro plan and to ensure participation of all stake holders is detailed below:

- Meeting with village community to introduce participating organizations, explain the process and purpose of the holistic development, components of the Micro plan, importance of the participatory plan, roles and responsibility of each stake holder in execution of works.
- Developing an exhaustive Village level and family level baseline data base survey format and conducting the survey to collect the primary data.
- Conducting village wise Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) by involving the villagers to understand the base line situation of their village and need for the Holistic development.
- Formation of Village development committee and training for the committee members to empower them to plan for their own village development.
- Cross verification of the plan through interaction with the stake holder and finalization of the Micro plan.



Details report of each process and outcome has been presented in the following Chapters.



1.4. Baseline study: A well designed village level and family level base line format has been developed in consultation with representative of the NIRD to collect the primary information. See Annexure -1 & 2 for the Baseline format. The village wise salient outcome of the survey has been presented below.

1.4.1 Village wise families.

Sl.No	Village	Total families		Land holding (In acre)	Average land holding per family	Landless families	Women Headed	Divorced/ Deserted
		ST	Others					
1	Hosapodu	134	1	52		83	11	16
2	Kathekalpodu	070	0	43		27	3	4
3	Hyriambala	181	2	103		80	10	8
4	Havinamule	091	5	58		38	4	6
	Total	476	8	256		228	28	34

- 80 per cent of families have one to two children per family and 10 per cent of families have more than three Children.
- In tribal families, their children get separated from their parents once they get married.
- Most of the landholding families are small and medium land holder.
- 61 per cent of families at Hosapodu, 38 per cent at K.K.Podu ,43 per cent at Hyriambala and 39 per cent of households at Havinamule are landless families.

1.4.2. Livestock families:

Sl.no	Village	Cow	Buffalos	Bullocks	Sheep &Goats	Poultry
1	Hosapodu	15	4	4	75	160
2	Kathekalpodu	15	3	6	45	50
3	Hyriambala	35	12	12	150	350
4	Havinamule	4	2	2	65	168
	Total	69	21	24	335	468

- Only 2-5 per cent of families have livestock and rest of the families do not have Livestock at Havinamule.
- 12 per cent of families have livestock at KK Podu
- 10 to 12 per cent of families have livestock at Hyriambala.
- Most of the animals supported by Govt schemes have been either sold/ unproductive after some time/ Died. This is mainly because non-affordability during lean season, lack of fodder, cultivating only kharif crops, and lack of cattle shed to protect from wild animals.
- Lack of veterinary hospital in the vicinity of the village and non- affordability of the treatment cost.

- Most of the non-agriculture families prefer small ruminants over large ruminants.

1.4.3. Education:

SI no	Village	SSLC& Above	5 TH to 9th	1 st to 4 th	Drop out
1	Hosapodu	12	35	65	18
2	Kathekalpodu	4	25	31	22
3	Hyriambala	15	75	120	25
4	Havina mule	11	35	75	15
	Total	42	170	291	180

- Drop out Children are more at the high school level and college level because of the distance and lack of awareness about facilities available from the government. They have only one tribal residential school at Jeerigaegade, which provide education upto 5th standard. There is no middle or high school facility in a distance not less than 45 Km.
- Girl child drop out after 5th standard is maximum because of poor transport facility and social stigma attached to Female children.
- Parents are unaware of the different program and facilities provided by the government and hence not able to send the children for higher education.

1.4.4. Agriculture:

SI No	Village	Agriculture (Families)	Agriculture Labour	Net Sown area (Acre)	Major crops cultivated	Production (Per Acre in quintals)
1	Hosapodu	52	83	83	Maize Ragi	
2	K.K.Podu	43	27	91	Maize Ragi	8 – 12 3 – 5
3	Hyriambala	103	80	210	Maize Ragi	
4	Havina Mule	58	38	180	Maize Ragi Avare	10 – 12 5 – 6 4 – 6
	Total	204	145	481		

- By and large, tribal families are able to practice subsistence farming due to lack of quality seeds, timely input availability and agriculture extension services.
- Crops are usually destroyed by wild animals such as wild boar, dear, Elephants during cropping season.

- Most of the families depending on the middle men for getting seed, fertilizer and pesticides.
- Farmers are forced to sell their produce to the retail merchants who provide inputs on credit. After deducting their credit and interest amount, the balance is paid to the farmer by the retailer.
- Lack of timely availability of inputs and quality inputs result in low productivity.
- Except wooden plough, no other implements are available with the farmers. Further, they are deprived of agriculture extension services.

1.4.4.1. Agriculture implements and House hold assets

Sl.no	Assets	Hosapodu	K.K.Podu	Hyriambala	Havinamule
1	Radio	7	2	25	5
2	Mobile	14	15	42	25
3	T.V.	12	20	55	12
4	Motor bike	6	10	5	11
5	Fan	5	5	25	10
6	Spraying Pump	1	1	5	3
7	Bullock cart	2	4	10	2
8	Country Plough	15	15	25	10
9	Tractor	0	0	1	0
10	Fertilizer cum seed drill	0	0	0	0

- Majority of the families do not have any kind of agriculture tools and implements for agriculture operation. They are depending on either non-tribal or land left fallow.
- It was also informed that the agriculture implements provided under IRDP programme were sold off to Tibetan colony farmers for meagre amount.

1.4.5. Social security Program:

Sl. No	Village	Families Without MGNREGA jobcard	Eligible families for pension.	Bank Account	Without Ration card
1	Hosapodu	30	20	5	10
2	K.K.Podu	50	7	2	7
3	Hyriambala	30	20	5	35
4	Havinamule	10	40	7	40
		120	87	19	92

- Awareness level on MGNREGS is very meagre, among the tribal households. Lack of employment opportunities during rabi and summer seasons, they usually migrate to Mysore or Coorg for Aracanut and Coffee harvesting for a period of 4 – 6 months depending upon the yield.
- Nearly 50 per cent of families do not have MGNREGS Job cards and 87 families are yet to get old age pension.

- There are 92 families without ration cards.
- Majority of the families do not have bank account. Though bank facility is available at a distance of 4 to 7 km depending upon the location of the village.

1.4.6. Migration:

Sl.no	Villages	Families	Season	Earnings	Places of Migration
1	Hosapodu	80-90	Dec-Mar	150/- to 200/-	Most of the families Migrate to Coorg and Annematti Estate for coffee picking & pruning works. The Wages excludes food and accommodation. From every family one to two members are migrating.
2	K.K.Podu	40-50	Dec-Mar	150/- to 200/-	
3	Hyriambala	125-140	Dec-Mar	150/- to 200/-	
4	Haviamule	60-70	Dec-Mar	150/- to 200/-	
	Total				

- Migration is most prevalent in tribal in search of remunerative wages.
- More than 75 per cent of tribal families in every adopted village migrate to Coorg or Annematti estate in Chamarajnagar district.
- Usually, entire family migrates and only in few cases men are migrating leaving their spouse, children and parents in the village.
- Children's are worst sufferer due to lack of care and guidance. This is also one reason for school drop outs.

1.4.7. Water and sanitation:

- In almost all colonies bore well water is supplied for drinking purpose through cistern.
- The major constraint of the villages is inadequate supply of drinking water, due to either power cut or low voltage. This is severe in summer due to power cuts.
- Due to poor quality issues, the motor pumps and cisterns are frequently under repair.
- In most of the places there is no proper drainage for waste water. Even, the constructed drainage is poor in construction and technical fault.
- Due to stagnation of water, mosquito breeding is common.

1.4.8. Community organizations:

Sl.No	Villages	SHG	Mothers committee	Education committee	Health committee	Youth committee
1	Hosapodu	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
2	K.K.Podu	1	Nil	Nil	-----	1
3	Hyriambala	3	Nil	1	Nil	1
4	Haviamule	3	Nil	9	Nil	Nil

- SHGs are defunct due to lack of guidance and training.
- There is no support from the officials to get capacity building and loan.
- Education committees have not met since its inception.

1.4.9. Housing:

Sl.no	Villages	With house	Without House	Toilet	Houses under repair
1	Hosapodu	50	85	Nil	25
2	K.K.Podu	40	30	Nil	20
3	Hyriambala	153	30	Nil	45
4	Haviamule	71	25	Nil	30

- The above table indicates that yet another 50 per cent families are without proper housing facilities. IHHL toilets are not used by the families because of lack of awareness and socio cultural issues. A few families converted toilets into agriculture implements and firewood store room.
- Houses constructed by the government funding are of substandard and are in dilapidated conditions. The tribal families are unable to repair, on their own because of financial constraints.

1.4.10 Other facilities:

- Primary school facility is available in three villages except in Kathekal podu. Hence, Kathekal podu children have enrolled at Hyriambala School.
- Residential High school facility is available only in Hyriambala where in children of Hosapodu, Kathekal podu and Hyriambala have enrolled. Children from Havinamole have enrolled in Jeerige gadde Tribal Ashram School which is located at five KM distance.
- Nearest PHC for Havinamole village is located in P.G.Palya which is distanced at 13 KM. Odeyarpalya primary Health centre caters the needs of rest of the Hamlets which is located at a distance of 8 -15 Km.
- Odeyarpalya is the nearest village for veterinary services which is located at 10-14 km from each adopted villages.
- Community Halls are constructed at Hyriambala and Hosapodu but not in Havinamole and Kathekal podu. The existing halls require facilities like water and electricity.
- The selected four villages can access the post office facilities at Odeyarpalya and P.G.Palya which are GP headquarters.
- Anganawadi centre have been established in all the adopted villages. However, there is no anganawadi building at Hosapodu which is half built and completed as per the records.
- There is no transport and library facilities available for these tribal colonies.
- Nearest bank is State Bank of Mysore Which is Located at Tibetan colony at a distance of 8 km and Syndicate bank at P.G.Palya.

1.5. Formation of village development committee:

A Baseline survey was conducted in the four adopted villages in Kollegal Taluk. Further, PRA Exercise was carried out in each adopted village, so as to enable the community to understand the village situation, create awareness on status of different government welfare schemes and empowered the village community to think of their development. This has given an opportunity to identify young and energetic leaders (involving both men and women) who can plan for their village, family and natural resources. In each adopted village four Village Development Committees (VDCs) were formed comprising of 5 Members. Equal opportunity was provided to every household to participate in the PRA and identify their VDC members.

1.5.1. The main objectives of the committee are

- To take active part in planning for their own village development.
- To educate and create awareness about their own community.
- To facilitate with different department and improving the standard of living of village community.
- To monitor and guide the village community for the best utilization of welfare scheme of the government.
- To ensure effective implementation of sustainable development initiative by different agencies in a participatory approach.

Following members have been selected by the community of each village for the village development committee.

Sl.No	Village	Members		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Hosapodu	4	4	8
2	Hyriambala	8	2	10
3	K.K.Podu	2	0	2
4	Havina mule	12	1	13
5	Total	26	7	33

Details of village wise individual members are available in Annexure-I.

1.6. Capacity building

Training program has been arranged for them on various subjects to play active role in the process of their village development.

1.6.1. Training for Village Development Committee

Two training programmes were organized for VDC members covering the following topics.

- Role of NIRD, Hyderabad and partner organization in the preparation of Holistic village development program.
- Orientation on Importance of Micro-planning.
- Details on ongoing area development and welfare programmes through various line departments.
- Process of implementation and role of various stakeholders.
- Preparation of Micro plan to develop their village, as a model.
- Roles and responsibilities of the committee in village development.
- Liasoning with PRI Members.

Sl. No.	Date of training	Place and venue of training	No of Villagers participated from each adopted village				Total
			Hosapodu	Hyriambala	K.K.Podu	Havina mule	
1	30-10-13	Ashram School, Jeerigegadde	7	8	2	12	29
2	4-12-13	Ashram school Hyriambala	6	10	2	9	27
	Total		13	18	4	21	56



Participation of VDC members in Training program at Jeerige gadde-



Executive Director of Partner Organization briefing about the various village development programmes being implemented in their village

Participants expressed that the government officials are not responding for their complaints and the way villagers are being exploited by the middle men. The committee members agreed to approach the implementing agency through VDC. They also grieved that their crops are being destroyed by the wild animals during crop harvesting stage.

The VDC members were also briefed about various line departments which are directly responsible for implementation of welfare program of tribals' such as Health, Education, Social welfare, Food and Civil supplies, ICDS, Forest department, Public Health Engineering, Revenue department, Police department and SC & ST Corporation. Half a day was spent with the VDC member in preparation of mock action plan for their villages with the help of resource map, social map, seasonality maps in a participatory mode.

The meeting concluded with vote of thanks.

Annexure – I

DETAILS OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Sl.No	Name	Village	Mobile number
1	Mr. Mahadeva	Hosapodu.	8861354724
2	Mr.Malla	Hosapodu.	
3	Mr. Basavanna	Hosapodu	
4	Mrs. Saroja w/o Suresha	Hosapodu	
5	Mrs. Madamma w/o Gurusidda	Hosapodu	
6	Mrs. Amrutha w/o Ananda (G.P.M	Hosapodu	9916913425
7	Mr.Mahadevasetty (G.P. Member)	Hosapodu	
8	Mrs. Parvathamma	Hosapodu	9740610670
9	Mr.Govindaraju (Head master)	Hyriabala	9141736182
10	Mr.Badrappa (G.P.Member)	Hyriambala	7760457405
11	Mr. Raju (G.P.Member)	Hyriambala	9480468285
12	Mrs. Mangalamma	Hiryambala	
13	Mrs. Neelamma	Hiryambala	
14	Mr.Sannaera	Hiryambala	9741573115
15	Mr. Suresha	Hiryambala	9538446633
16	Mr. Basavaraju	Hiryabala	7259182105
17	Mr. Girisha	Hiryambala	8971336106
18	Mr. Mallu.	Hiryambala	8861080196
19	Mr.Huchappa s/o Basavaegowda	K.K.Podu	8105492981
20	Mr. Basavanna s/o Halaga.	K.K.Podu	9663187327
21	Mr.Kumar (G.P.Member)	Havinamoole	9731874832
22	Mr. Krishna (G.P.Member)	Havinamoole	9141578248
23	Mr. Shivakumar (Teacher)	Havina Mule	9916282537
24	Mr. Siddegowda	Havina mule(Kelaginadoddi)	9880001014
25	Mr. Sannegowda	Havina mule (Kelaginadoddi)	9611927182
26	Mr. Madesha	Mestridoddi	9916453468
27	Mr. Shivanna.	Maestridodde	9591335194
28	Mrs. Lakshmi	Maestridoddi	
29	Mr. MaestriRangaiah	Maestridoddi	
30	Mr.Shivanaa	Yajamanadoddi	
31	Mr. Madesha	Yajamanadoddi	
32	Mr.Mahadevaiah (Leader)	Havinamoole	8277326240
33	Mr.Chandrappa (Leader)	Havinamoole	9986959631