



UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

**KLE SOCIETY'S
RAJA LAKHAMAGOURA SCIENCE INSTITUTE
(AUTONOMOUS), BELAGAVI**

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**SHIGIHALLI KARIYAT SAMPAGAON VILLAGE
(Bailhongal Taluk, Belagavi District)**



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Shigihalli Kariyat Sampagaon Village

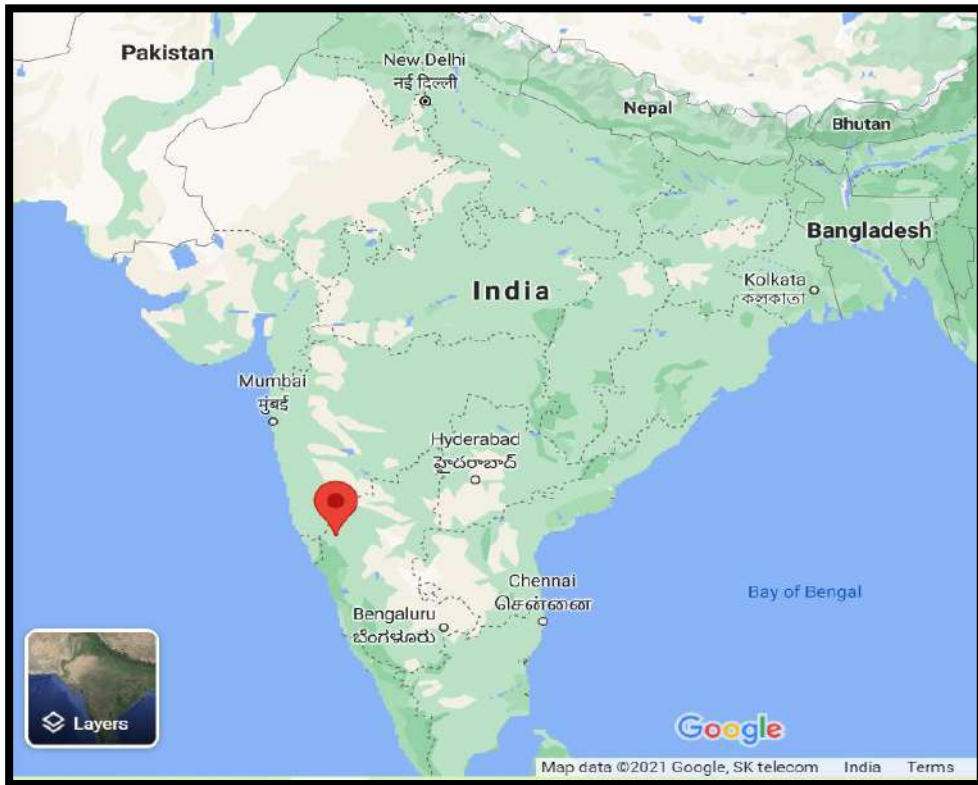
1. Introduction:

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India. The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices for emerging professions and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India. KLE Society's Raja Lakhamagouda Science Institute (Autonomous), Belagavi had conducted a socio demographic survey to understand the condition of the village in order to develop action plans to address the key issues existing in the village in collaboration with various stakeholders such as Panchayath, community members and other players interested in the development of the village. Key issues emerging from the survey and the plan of action to address the issues are furnished below.

2. Village background

Shigihalli Kariyat Sampagaon is one among the Five villages which were selected for the development of the rural Karnataka under the UBA scheme. Shigihalli Kariyat Sampagaon is located in the Belagavi rural district, Bailhongal Taluk, Marikatti Gram Panchayath and Located 27km away from District headquarters and 23km away from Taluk headquarters. As per the data given by Gram Panchayat, Shigihalli Kariyat Sampagaon has a population of 1010 with 293 households, where sex ratio is 949 females per 1000 males. Shigihalli Kariyat Sampagaon has 511 male and 599 female populations. Majority of the families in this village falls under the BPL sector. The literacy rate of the village is 78%. The major agriculture produce are Wheat, Cotton, Jawar, Soya Bean Maize and Groundnut. Most of the villagers are daily wage workers and also animal husbandry is very much prevalent in this village.

2.1 Geographical location



Satellite view of the **Shighalli Kariyat Sampagaon** village

3. Objectives

Based on the baseline survey of the households, village survey and Gram Sabha and preliminary discussion with Panchayath and block administration, the objectives of the work to be carried out by the KLE Society's Raja Lakhamagouda Science Institute (Autonomous) in this village was defined as follows:

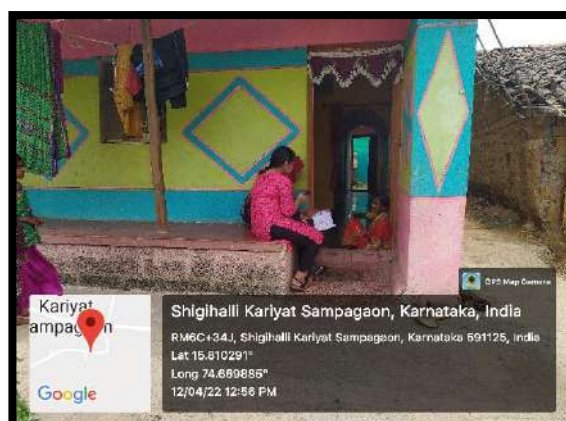
- To effectively participate in the holistic development of the Shighihalli Kariyat Sampagaon village by preparing an integrated development plan for the village by using local resources and eco-friendly sustainable technologies to improve the people's standard of living.
- To support the district administration and Panchayath raj institutions by providing technologies inputs and supporting in developmental activities



4. Methodology

To achieve the objectives of the village development, plan the team of KLE Society's Raja Lakhamagouda Science Institute (Autonomous) has followed the steps as below

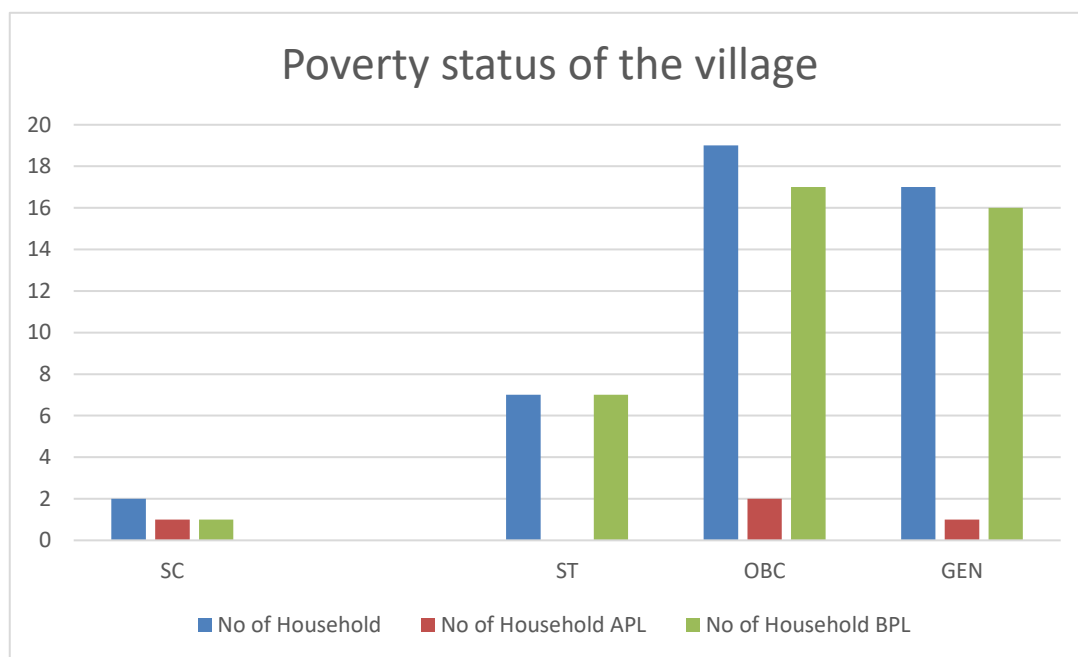
- Initial discussion with community-based organization and civil society organizations about the UBA objectives at the village level was done.
- Meeting was conducted with Grama Panchayath development officers and Grama Panchayathmembers.
- Conducted Household survey by using the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 'Household survey' questionnaire.
- Conducted Village survey by using the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 'Village survey' questionnaire.
- Data analysis of the household survey and village survey completed and based on the results and problems identified through the survey, the team developed 'village development plan'
- Organized Grama Sabha in the villages to provide information about the UBA objectives and to identify the community needs and to involve the community in developmental activities.



5. Issues Emerging/Identified:

After the household survey and village survey data analysis, various issues and community needs were identified. Those are as listed below

- Poverty:** Poverty alleviation programs have to be planned, because as per the survey data 41 out of 45 families fall below poverty line.



- Creation of awareness on various government schemes suggested:** People lack awareness on various facilities and benefits. Agriculture, employment, income generation, health care, etc, can be improved by the increased awareness among the people of the village on the various government schemes and programs. Government schemes are not satisfactorily utilized in this village. People are aware about only few schemes.
- Literacy level:** The village has the primary schooling facility. The total literacy rate in this village is 78%. Women and elderly are involved in income generation activities. There is a need to increase the literacy rate among the people of the village.
- Poor Health Care Facility:** Health care facility has to be improved in the village. Making people aware and conscious about the health requirements is an important component. No primary health centers are noticed in this village through the survey. Advocacy for improving the reach of PHC and sub centers in the villages can also improve the health conditions of the people in the village.

5. Under Utilization of Agriculture and Livestock: Better agricultural method with proper irrigation facility can actually improve the per capita income of the people in the village. People here live mainly relying on the agriculture and livestock. Since the village has got 154 acres of agricultural land, better farming techniques, and multiple cropping systems, better seeds and use of organic manures and fertilizers can strengthen the agricultural base of the village. People should be made aware to tap livestock insurance and knowhow and services from the veterinary department for increasing the milk production. Helping villagers to find market for their own produce is very important to sustain them in the same occupation. They can be helped to tap loans for livestock from the Milk Diary in village, veterinary department and Karnataka Milk Federation etc.

6. Alternate Energy: According to the survey analysis 98% of people are using electricity. The alternative energy resources such as, solar and wind power is suggested to introduce in the village for energy efficiency.

7. Status, Issues and Challenges related to Civic and other Amenities:

Based on the household survey and hamlet meeting following problems were identified as priority issues faced by the villagers.

- Housing – Many houses in the village are pukka houses. Few houses are kutcha houses where extremely poor people reside, this area needs improvement.
- Basic amenities for the village school like infrastructure, water & sanitary facilities to be provided.
- Construction of Pucca Roads
- Open drainage
- Women empowerment
- Unemployability
- Public toilet with proper drainage system.
- Streetlights

PHOTO GALLERY



