



VILLAGE VISIT REPORT

PARPALLY(V), KOILKONDA(M), MAHABUBNAGAR(D)

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Chapter 1: Methodology and Approaches

Mahabubnagar is a district in Telangana state named after the 6th Nizam, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan. It is the headquarters of Mahabub Nagar Mandal in the Mahabubnagar revenue division. The city has an area of 39.64 km² (15.31 sq mi) and 7th most populous district in the state. Mahbubnagar is also known with the name, Palamooru. The city also has an older name "Rukmammamet". Mahbubnagar is located at 16.73°N 77.98°E. It has an average elevation of 498 meters (1633 feet). The city of Mahbubnagar is located at a distance of 98 km from Hyderabad, 130 km from Kurnool and 105 km from Raichur.

Description of village

We visited Parpally Village of this district which is around 22 km from the collectorate office of Mahbubnagar. This village has Gram Panchayat, Primary school, Anganwadi school, High school, Sub center, Nursery, Crematorium, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBV).

In KGBV school, girls are very skilled in archery sport and some of them even play in nationals, so this should be promoted by providing sufficient funds and support to the school.

Through Transact walks in the village, the major thing that got our attention was that the condition of Primary schools was very bad. They are in dilapidated condition, no proper classrooms and no benches, chairs etc.

High school has satisfactory infra.

Sub Health centre was functional and the doctor is well educated and has good knowledge. After talking with the doctor, we found that only 1 ANM worker is here.

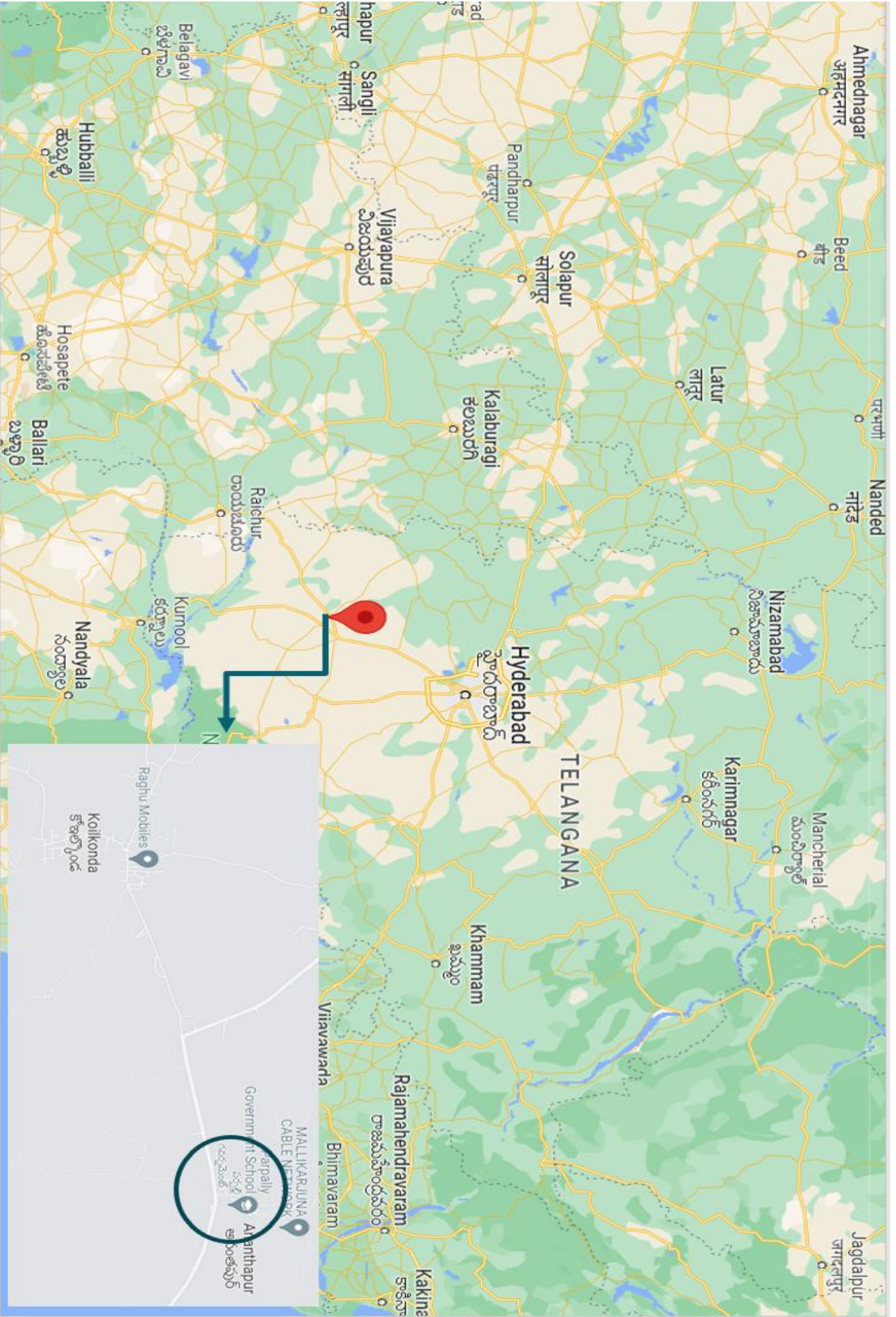
Filariasis, Diabetes, Thyroid is very common in villagers.

No higher Education Institute of class 11 and 12 are present in whole Village.

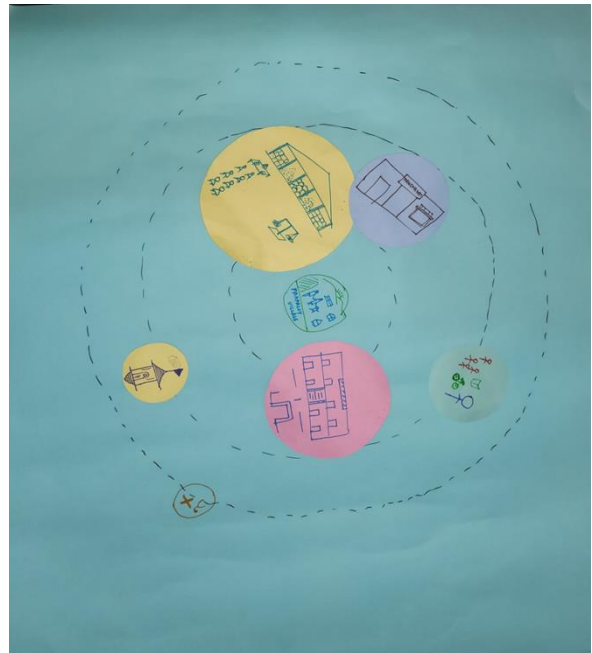
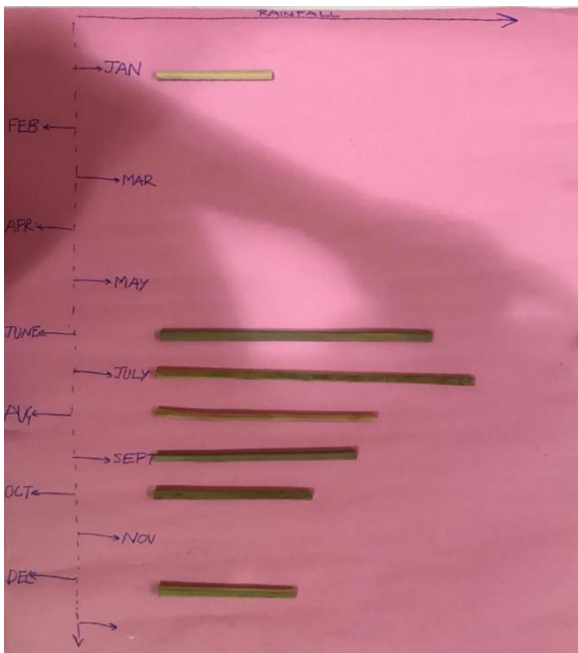
They are worried about rising inflation, prices of essential goods are increasing day by day and their income is not increasing.

Unemployment rate is high in this village. They are also worried by the increased labour cost in agriculture.

65 Self-help groups are there and total SHG members are 671. They are divided into 2 organizations of 31 and 34 SHG each. A monthly meeting of SHG is conducted in which the leader of each SHG come and discuss their requirement and issues



PRA Exercises







Chapter 2: Demography

Parpally is a large village located in Koilkonda Mandal of Mahbubnagar district, Telangana with total 885 families residing. The Parpally village has population of 3565 of which 1757 are males while 1808 are females as per Population Census 2011 Average Sex Ratio of Parpally village is 1029 which is higher than Andhra Pradesh state average of 993.

Particulars	Number
Total Population	3565
Men	1757
Women	1808
SC	624
ST	21

Chapter 3: Infrastructure

1. Roads: Parpally village is very well connected with the district headquarter of Mahabubnagar. The village has very well constructed CC roads in residential areas.

2. Sources of Drinking Water: Under mission Bhagiratha, every household has a tap connection and receives 100 litre/day/headcount of water. The quality of water has improved given the instalment of WTPs under the mission. There are a total of 3 Overhead Water reservoirs in the village.

3. Health and sanitation: The village has a sub-center sufficiently manned with ANM/ASHA workers. 108 ambulances are available 24*7. 102 ambulances for pregnant ladies available for convenience and emergency. There is no community latrine inside the village.

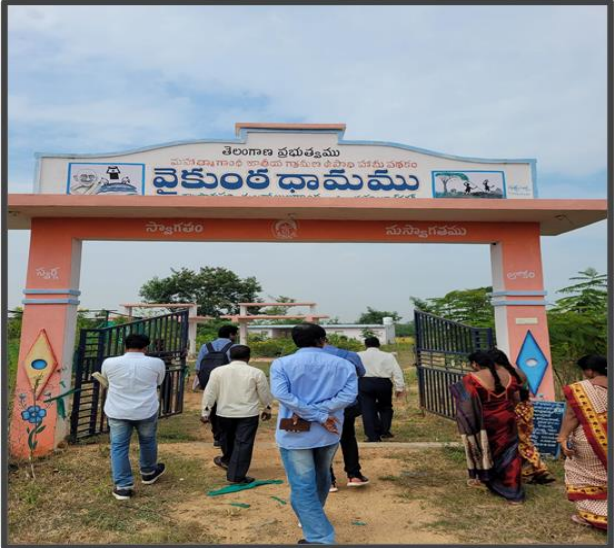
4. Electricity: The village has good and reliable electricity connectivity. There is no public telephone service available, people mostly use mobile phones there for communication purposes.

5. School Building: There are 4 Anganwadi centers in the village. 1 of them is on rent and have been constructed on minimal space. There is no sports facility.

6. Panchayat Bhawan: The panchayat office is being run in an old water shed building. The space is very small for holding meetings, esp. during official visits.

7. Shops: It has many shops like ration shop, kirana store, tailor shop and meat shops etc.

8. Banks: There are no banks operating in the village.



Chapter 4: Socio-economic conditions of the village - Education

Literacy:

1. Status of Enrolment: There is the universal enrolment of both male and female children in the village at the primary and secondary school levels.

2. Reasons for dropping out: No dropping out was observed in schools in the village. However, there are some concerns regarding lack of school infrastructure non-functioning computer facilities, lack of playground.

3. Learning Achievement: All students were found to have been satisfactory learning levels. However, long break from schools due to COVID restrictions have significantly impacted their learning levels.

4. Girl Child: Girl children were found to have performed better in the initial years of schooling. The village has achieved universal enrolment of girl students in primary and secondary schools

5. Right to Education: There are sufficient teachers in the school. The quality of MDM food and access to water is also satisfactory. However, lack of benches in primary schools, lack of playground facilities, lack of adequate computer facilities, lack of infrastructure w.r.t. CWSN (child with special needs) significantly affect the overall learning environment in the school.

6. Incentives: Free textbooks have been distributed but there is a delay in the distribution of free uniforms. Scholarships for CWSN are being given but scholarship is irregular for other category children.

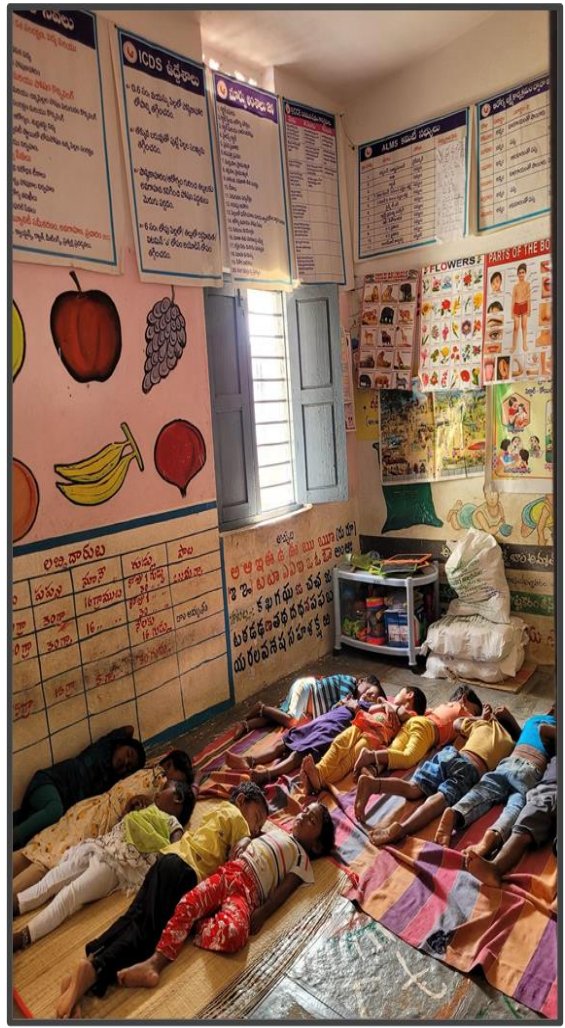
7. High School: There is universal enrolment and retention in secondary school, but due to the non-availability of nearby senior secondary school dropout tend to increase for both boys (due to their

involvement in masonry work) and girls (due to long-distance). Lack of playground facilities, computer facilities etc. also impact the study level.

8. Parents/ Community: They were satisfied with the quality of education given in the school but they also feel the need of having senior secondary school in the village.







Chapter 5: Socio-Economic Condition – Health

Parpally Village in the Koilkonda Mandal has one sub-centre. It has 1 ANM. They are qualified and well aware of the problems of villagers. This has a population of around 4,000 people, so there is a smaller number of ANM and ASHA workers. At least 2 ANM workers should be there and more ASHA workers.

Major Health schemes of government in this village are Maternal Health scheme which includes giving of KCR kit to the female whose delivery is made in government hospitals. KCR kit includes 11 items for baby and mother, and items are very good and have branded products of Johnson & Johnson. Parents receive 12000 rupees when a male child is born and 13000 when a female child is born under this scheme.

Diabetes, Thyroid is also prevalent in village people.

Major Problems:

1. Lack of female staff especially ANM and ASHA workers.
2. Rationalisation of the population for sub-centers
3. Salaries of ANM workers are less according to their workload.
4. ASHA workers don't have monthly salaries, they are given payment according to the number of deliveries that occur in the month, their salaries should be given on regular basis apart from the incentives.





Chapter 6: Panchayati Raj Institutions

1. Gram Sabha:

- Sarpanch: Smt. D Manikyamma.
- Number of meetings held last year = 6.
- Number of households = 885.
- Number of GP workers = 12

2. Decisions taken and issues discussed:

- LED street lighting.
- SC sub plan formulated.
- Land boundary related disputes discussed.

3. Domination in Panchayat:

- Although majority of people belong to BC community, no particular caste group or individual is dominant. Decisions are mostly taken through consensus.

4. Training:

- All the members of GP are first time members including the Sarpanch.
- Sarpanch has received 5 days training. Other members have also received training.

5. Other issues:

- Yearly action plan is prepared in a consultative manner.

- There is good participation of women in panchayat.
- Panchayat Secretary provides secretarial and staff support. He maintains all the records and accounts.
- GP has one tractor used for waste collection.

Chapter 7: Poverty, Unemployment and livelihood of people

There is no reliable data available for the poverty for last 40-50 years. However, based on interaction with the panchayat officials, it is being concluded that the poverty rate has declined continuously, especially during the last decade.

People of the village have multiple livelihood options: farming, agriculture labour, employment under MGNREGS, running a shop, go to Mahabubnagar district for labour work in carpentry or construction work. Many have even migrated to Hyderabad, Pune, Mumbai, Bangalore etc.

There are 65 SHGs in the village. So more than 671 women of the village are engaged in SHGs doing one or the other activity to support their families. One point of tension is that children of 10-18 age are working as labour with their parents in Mahabubnagar district. So their education is badly affected.

Under MGNREGS total of many households have been registered. However due to low wages under the scheme (Rs. 245/day) only few households engaged in the scheme during FY 2020-21. Also, wages for labour work are on the higher side (Rs 900/day), especially in the Mahabubnagar district.

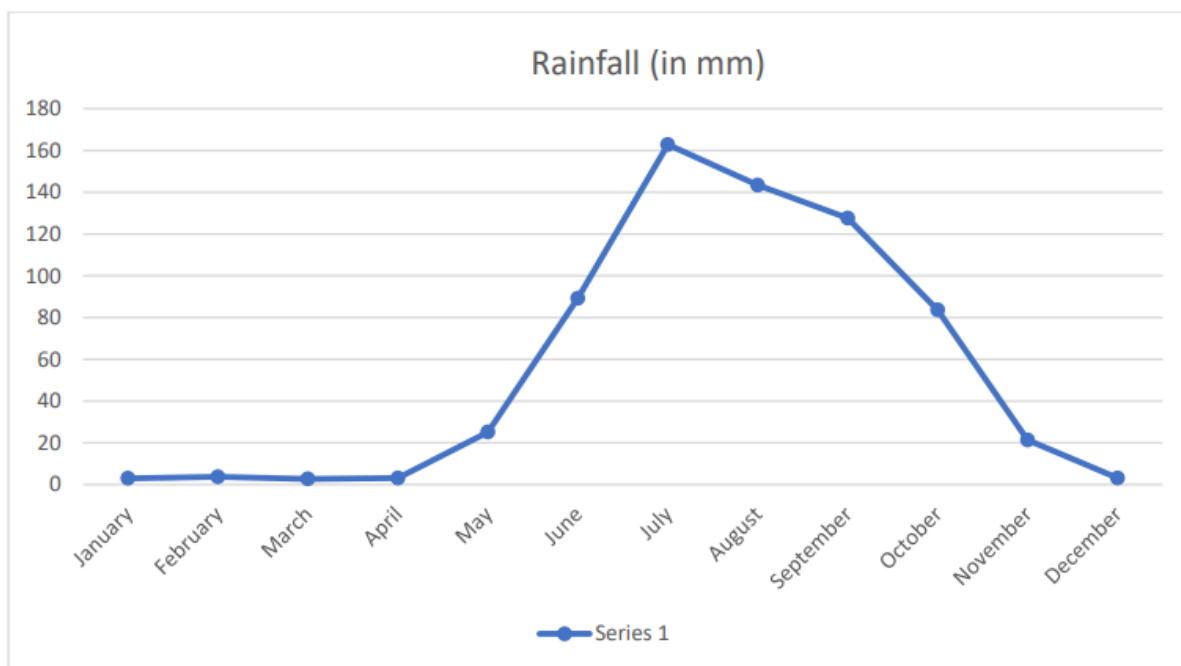
Marriage is the biggest cause of indebtedness in the village. However, the Shaadi Mubarak/Kalyan Laxmi scheme has to some extent lessened the indebtedness intensity. Also, bank loan and Stree Nidhi loans through SHGs have played a very positive role.

Chapter 8: Agriculture and Land Reforms

1. Agriculture Pattern:

Reported area for land utilization	1242(acres)
Forest	307
Land put to non-agricultural uses	99
Barren and uncultivated land	177
Permanent pastures and other Grazing Land	0
land under miscellaneous trees, crops, grooves	15
Cultivable wasteland	32
Fallow land (other than current fallow)	125
Current Fallow	10

2. Normal Rainfall:



3. Financial Support:

- Rythu Bandhu Scheme- 5000/Acre/Farmer per year in two installments
- AASARA pensions

Old Age Pensions	193
Widow Pensions	199
T & T Pensions	2
Disabled Pensions	68
Viewers Pensions	20

Single Women Pensions	19
Beedi workers Pensions	0
Total	501



Chapter 9: a) Swachh Bharat Mission b) Financial Literacy Program

1. Swachh Bharat Mission

All villagers are not aware of Swachh Bharat Mission. Only some of them know about this mission. But people have a good attitude towards sanitation. All the village household has a pakka toilet and this village is said to have open defecation free. Although a small number of villagers practice open defecation.

Tapped water is available in each household through the Bhagirathi scheme. But, in community places, no toilets are there. So, public toilets need to be constructed in these places.

Tractors are being roamed in the village on a daily basis which cleans the streets and solid waste is collected by tractors in separate bins for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. They are dumped in separate dump yards and plastic waste is sent to the city for further process.





2. Financial Literacy Program

Peoples are moderately financially literate. There are many women account holders who receive loans via self Help groups. There are around 65 SHGs in the village which solves women's financial problems. The majority of loans taken by women are for the marriage of their daughter, agricultural equipment, mobile phone, and its repair. They don't know about the importance of saving and they take a loan even for their basic needs.

Also, there is more unemployment in the village which leads to more loan rates in the village. Increasing inflation also increases the price of necessary items which leads to increased debt of villagers.

Chapter 10: Miscellaneous:

1. Mission Bhagiratha:

- Every household of the village is now being supplied piped clean drinking water.
- Total 3 Overhead Service reservoirs out of which only 2 are operational and 1 requires maintenance.
- Every household has tap connection in Parpally Village.
- Per head 100 liters of water per day is being provided.
- People are very satisfied with quality and quantity of water.

2. Rythu Bandhu Scheme

- It is a welfare program to support farmer's investment for two crops a year by the Government of Telangana.
- Farmers get ₹5000 per acre per season to support the farm investment, in 2 instalments in a year, for rabi (Yasangi) and kharif(Rainy) seasons.
- First instalment in Dec- Jan and second instalment in June- July.
- It is direct transferred in the bank account of farmers.
- Major disadvantage is that there is no upper limit for taking benefit under this scheme. Farmers who hold more than 100 acres of land got a huge amount under this scheme. This should be capped to some limit.

3. SHG Scheme

Parpally (Village)

Koilkonda (Mandal)

MAHABUBNAGAR (DISTRICT)

VO Profile

- Name of the Village : SRILAXMI GRAMIAKYA SANGHAM
- Date of formation : 01/07/2008
- Registration No :AMC/MNR/DCO/0362/2009
- Vo Meetings Date : 10th&25th(Every Month)
- No of SHG in VO : 31
- No of Meetings conducting till now : 251
- VO SB A/c No. : 62088589808
- VO Meeting attendance Percentage : 95.20%
- Total VO Share Capital : 10,000
- No of VO Level Leadership Rotation Number of time : 8
- Name of the VOA : A Anjaneyulu

No of Hold Covered inSHG			
POP	Poor	Other	Total
50	241	27	319

Social Category Wise Members Details

SC	ST	BC	OC	Minority	Total
29	4	259	12	15	319

Parpally (Village)
Koilkonda (Mandal)
MAHABUBNAGAR (DISTRICT)

*VO Profile *

- Name of the Village : PARPALLY GRAMIAKYA SANGHAM
- Date of formation : 19/07/2011
- Registration No : AMC/MNR/DCO/3070/2014
- Vo Meetings Date : 11th&25th(Every Month)
- No of SHG in VO : 34
- No of Meetings conducting till now : 182
- VO SB A/c No : 62216530839
- VO Meeting attendance Percentage : 96.70%
- Total VO Share Capital : 10,000
- No of VO Level Leadership Rotation Number of time : 5
- Name of the VOA : C Gopamma

No of Hold Covered in SHG			
POP	Poor	Other	Total
71	201	80	352

* Social Category Wise Members Details*

SC	ST	BC	OC	Minority	Total
53	4	259	17	19	352



Chapter 11: Conclusion and Action Plan

Following conclusions can be made by our village visit at Parpally:

1. Through Transact walk in the village, the major thing that got our attention was the condition of Primary school. They are in poor condition, no proper classrooms and no benches, chairs, etc.

2. Sub canter was functional and the doctor is well educated and has good knowledge. After talking with the doctor, we found that only 1 ANM worker is here in the whole Parpally Village, which is less. At least 2 ANM should be there.

3. Diabetes, Thyroid and Filariasis is very common among villagers.

4. No higher Education Institute of classes 11 and 12 is present in the whole village.

5. They are worried about rising inflation, prices of essential goods are increasing day by day and their income is not increasing.

6. Unemployment rate is high in this village

7. They are also worried about the increased labor cost in agriculture.

8. 65 Self-help groups are there and total SHG members are 671. They are divided into 2 organizations of 31 and 34 SHGs each. A

Monthly meeting of SHG is conducted where leader of each SHG come and discuss their requirement and issues.

9. There is good participation of women in panchayat.

10. Panchayat Secretary provides secretarial and staff support. He maintains all the records and accounts.

11. GP has one tractor used for waste collection.

12. The majority of loans taken by women are for the marriage of their daughter, agricultural equipment, mobile phone, and its repair.

13. Shaadi Mubarak Scheme, SHG scheme, Palle Pragati scheme, Mission Bhagiratha, Rythu Bandhu Scheme etc have worked towards the inclusiveness of all villagers in the development process.