

Village Visit – Patha Bellampally, Mancherial

Presented by Group 11

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About the village

- ▶ Mancheriyal Distict→Bellampally Mandal→Patha Bellampally Gram Panchayat
- ▶ Village Gram Panchayat is around 25 mins drive(20 kms) from Distt. Headquarters
- ▶ Well connected by National highway 363, a 15 ft. road directly connects the village with the highway
- ▶ Whole village is mostly located on a flat terrain making it suitable for agriculture.
- ▶ Most villagers understand only Telugu, while a few can hold conversation in Hindi, English and Marathi(very small community of migrants from Maharashtra who came a long time ago).

Key Data

Population (2011)	2194 Current Approx. 3100	Male (2011)	1132
		Female (2011)	1062
		Households	560
Area	13 sq. km.	No. of Taps (Mission Baghiratha)	560(100%)
Anganwadis	3	No. of Handpumps	13
Primary school	1	Electrified Houses	560(100%)
Upper Primary school	1	MGNREGA Job Cards	545
High school	0	Community Halls	3
SHGs	44	Ration Cards	485
VOs	2	Fair Price Shops	1
IHHLs(under SBM)	281(100%)	Crematorium	1
Individual Soak Pits	560(100%)	Dumping yard	1



Activities carried out by the team

- ▶ Interacted with elected officials and other officials serving the village
- ▶ Prepared of timeline of the village
- ▶ Took a general ground view of the village and made a socio-economic map
- ▶ Interacted with farmers, MNREGA workers and Self-employed individuals
- ▶ Visited all institutions; Health Sub-centre, Anganwadis, Schools, Palle Prakruti Vanam, Fair Price Shop, SHG Village Organisation, MGNREGA works, Crematorium, Compost shed and Telangana Krida Pranganamu
- ▶ Witnessed Bathukamma festival
- ▶ Conducted a survey involving a random set of individuals regarding their priorities in service required from government

Resource Mapping



Timeline of Major Events in the Village

Event	Year
Major Habitation (Construction of Houses/Temples)	1962
Rajanna Kunta Cheruvu(Pond) construction	1978
Primary School construction	1985
Bellampally GP divided from Acchenpally revenue villlage	1998
GP building construction	2000
Upper Primary school construction	2006
District separated from Adilabad and came under Mancherial	2016
Mission Kakatiya initiation	2017
Upper Primary school renovation under Mana Vuru Mana Badi programme - initiation	2023

Livelihood

- Major dependence on:
 - Agriculture(85%)
 - Mining(Singareni)(5%)
 - Self Employment(5%)
 - Others(Govt. jobs, Temporary)
- MGNREGA only major source of income during non-farming months.



Agriculture



- Major occupation (85%) of the village
- Paddy and Cotton are major crops along with fair amount of horticulture
- Around 400 farmers are land owning where as around 150 farmers (no ownership of farm land – Kavulu raitulu) rent a piece of farm land for cultivation.
- Around 45 farmers have more than 10 Acres of farm land and they are generally the richest and politically influential individuals in the village
- 246 farmers have borewell facility while the rest are either rain-fed or source their water from the nearby pond created under Mission Kakatiya.



- Most of paddy harvested is sold to the nearby Indira Kranthi Patham(IKP) center whereas cotton is mostly sold to nearby private mills.
- Raithu Bandhu – 5000x2 /year per acre – farmers satisfied with the scheme.
- PM Kisan – 6000/year in 3 installments.
- Raithu Bima (with LIC) – 5 lakhs to the nominee within 10 days – 8 beneficiaries till date
- As the schemes are mostly eligible only for land owning farmers, farmers without any ownership of land are mostly left at the mercy of big farmers, land owners and weather.

MGNREGA



- Most popular and widely used scheme in the village
- Provides most amount of employment to unskilled labourers outside agricultural fields
- Most in demand during March - June (mostly due to influx of non – land owning farmers)
- Average wage rate - ₹ 272
- 100% payment is made within 15 days – High satisfaction
- Total 545 job cards – 426 active job cards
- All works are done with manual labour with common tools, no machinery/contractors.
- Digitised verification with BHUVAN and NMMS apps, less scope for corruption.

Health Facility



- ▶ 1 sub centre and 2 ASHA workers
- ▶ Children upto 16 years - vaccination
- ▶ Monthly calls to expecting mothers
- ▶ General medicine to entire village
- ▶ Compulsory monthly checkup for pregnant women
- ▶ Compulsory BP/Sugar checkup for 30+ women
- ▶ 12 deliveries this year – all successful and 27 currently registered pregnant women
- ▶ KCR Kit/ Amma Odi – Dress, Soap, Towel, etc. other essential item to newly conceived mothers as well as transport facility.
- ▶ Specialist Hospitals are far away from the village making villagers to ignore serious ailments.
- ▶ People have fair knowledge about Ayushman Bharat scheme and most eligible families do take benefit of it – 5 L ₹/person - BPL families.

Education

- ▶ 3 Anganwadis and 1 primary (till class V) and 1 upper primary (till Class VII) in the village
- ▶ 40 boys and 48 girls enrolled (Class I to Class VII) mostly from BPL families, some of them are irregular to school.
- ▶ Parents who can afford prefer to send their kids to private school outside the village
- ▶ Visibly the worst sector in the village



- Anganwadis as well as school were in dilapidated state, staff had minimal knowledge about their own pupil and barely maintained any records
- Upper primary school was renovated under Mana Vuru Mana Badi programme but was not upto the mark
- People complained about insufficient food being provided to the children under mid-day meal scheme
- Lack of audit from higher officials seems to be the main reason for such a dire situation.



SHGs

- 44 SHGs with 10 members each and 2 Village Organisations in the Gram Panchayat
- As per interaction with one village organisation and Asst. Project Manager of the Mandal, SHGs have had a major positive impact for most members and their families and have been running smoothly for a very long time.
- Stree Nidhi Credit Co-op. Fed. Ltd. is a state govt. scheme – 10 L ₹ limit per SHG at 11%. Most utilised scheme by SHGs
- PM Formalisation of Micro Food processing Enterprises(PMFME) – Grant of 35% for capital investment for food processing. 1 unit had been setup under this scheme.
- Monthly meeting along with discussion and support for women specific issues.



Implementation of schemes

Telangana Ku Haritha Haram (Green Cover)

- Palle Prakruti Vanam

Plantation during rainy season – employment under MGNREGA, includes Teak, Horticulture, avenue plantation. Within an acre - 4000 plants.

- ▶ Percolation Tank by State Govt.– MNREGA – Water conservation for ground water restoration as well as for irrigation purpose. 2000 man hours. 12 Tanks made till date.
- ▶ Most village works carried out by MNREGA – Implementation of State govt. policies by local govt. with the help of Central Scheme – Federalism.
- ▶ Telangana Krida Pranganam (sports ground) – exercise bars, volley ball court - not well maintained.
- ▶ 1 Nursery – saplings are raised and 6 per house are given.



- Mission Baghiratha – Tap water Connection to every house – Highly successful
- Dalita Bandhu – SC family – 10 L₹ for business – Not implement properly – high political interference
- Aasara Pension – 2016₹/ month old age, also given to widows, Divyaangs – 596 beneficiaries
- Kalyana Lakshmi/ Shadi Mubarak – Family income less than 2 L₹/annum - 1,00,116 ₹
- Swaccha Bharat Mission – High satisfaction, Toilets with soak pits completely built, no visible open defecation.
- Fair price shop – 6 kgs of Rice – 5 kgs by Cental govt. (PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana) and 1 Kg by state govt under PDS with Biometric Aadhar based verification. Electronic weighing machine is used.



Priority survey

Issues	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Total
Drinking Water	5	6	2	6	6	3	28
Education	2	2	4	3	3	1	15
Employment	1	1	5	2	1	2	12
Health	3	5	1	1	2	4	16
Housing	6	7	3	5	5	7	33
Internet	7	4	8	8	7	6	40
LPG	8	9	7	8	8	9	49
Public Transport	4	3	6	4	4	5	26
Toilets	9	10	9	10	10	10	58
Waste Mgmt.	10	8	10	9	9	8	54



➤ Methodology used -

- 6 candidates were selected at random from different age groups from the village

C1 – P Laxmi (47 - Housewife)

C2 – Y Santosh (19 - Student)


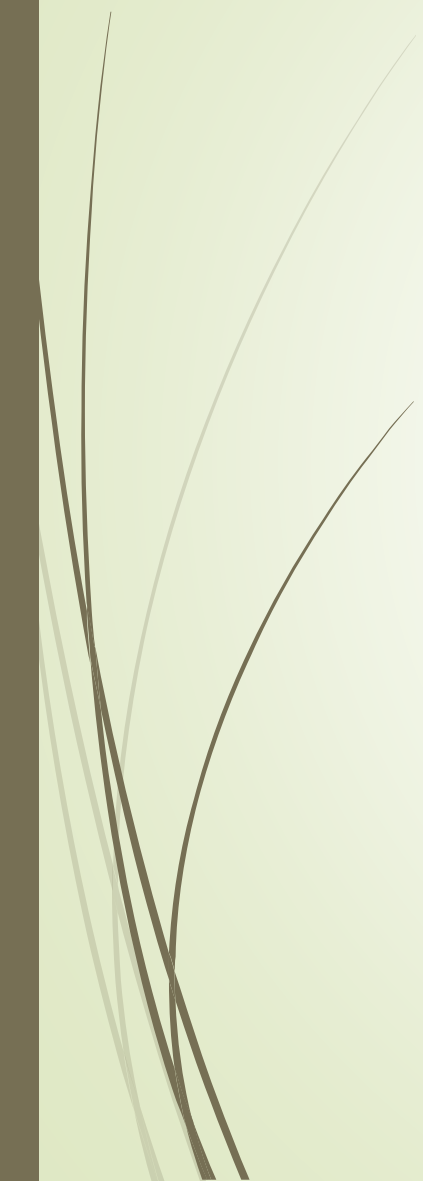
C3 – K Reddamma (57 – MGNREGA worker)

C4 – B Krishna Rao (39 – Farm Labourer)

C5 – D Sreedhar (31 – Panchayat Employee)

C6 – G Gautami (28 – Anganwadi worker)


- They were asked to list their priorities from 10 different sectors with most priority being required by sector requiring most attention for the betterment of their village
- Their replies were compiled and we reached at the following conclusion :

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- ▶ Employment > Education > Health facility > Public Transport > Drinking Water > Housing > Internet > LPG > Waste Management > Toilets
 - ▶ In our general observation of the village, we thought more or less the same about what should be the priority of the villagers

Some more observations

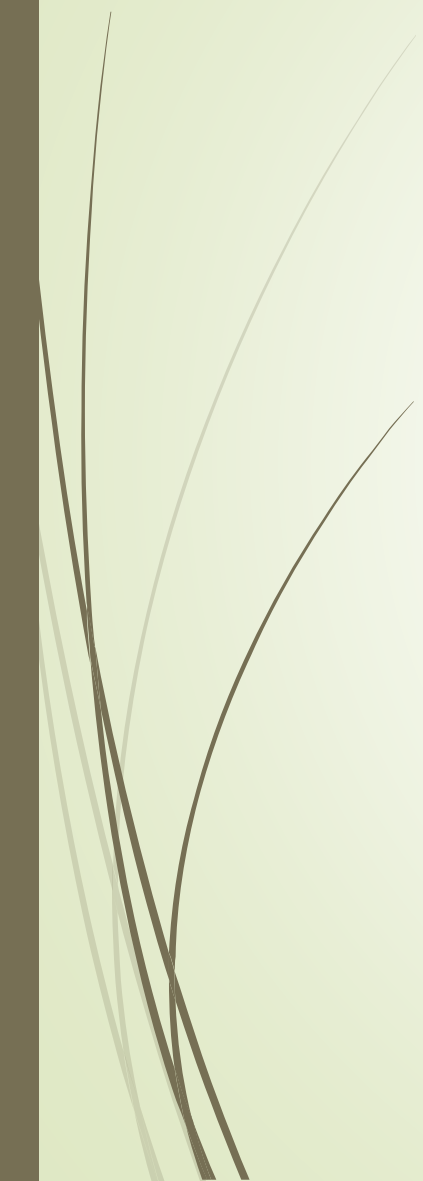
- ▶ Although houses are segregated based on caste due to historical reasons, discrimination in public places is surprisingly totally absent especially amongst the younger generation. Also women discrimination is barely present which can be confirmed by large presence of participation of women in electoral politics as well as awareness of their rights.
- ▶ Vaikuntha Dhaamam – 1 Crematorium is made in the Gram panchayat and is well maintained and accessible to all communities.
- ▶ Under Palle Pragathi Vanaalu programme, maintenance of the village cleanliness is moderately maintained with the scope for improvement.
- ▶ Gram Panchayat administration (certificate issuing, house tax collection) is completely made under e-panchayat portal.
- ▶ 1 compost shed is made under state govt. programme and is well maintained. Segregation of waste is done in-situ at most houses. Residents are well informed about it. Recycling of glass, plastic could be done only at town centres located far away.



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- ▶ Arguably good literacy rate especially amongst the younger population. But employment opportunities are limited within the village and surrounding areas.
 - ▶ Village roads are clean and well maintained. We didn't witness any electricity outage, also villagers confirmed that they don't have any issue with electricity supply and the village is 100% electrified.
 - ▶ Some people did rear cattle (buffaloes and cows) but most of them did it in a small scale most likely for self consumption of milk or as an additional secondary source of income.
 - ▶ Although there are no homeless people in the village housing schemes are barely implemented in the village (probably due to political influence as indicated by villages) so there are lot of families living in shanty conditions in backward areas.
 - ▶ Absence of public transport from village to neighbouring towns, forcing some MGNREGA workers to walk a lot to reach their workplace, also no connectivity to emergency services like hospital, police station, etc. via public transport.
 - ▶ No banks or a working ATM within the radius of 5 kms from the Gram Panchayat, people have to go to Akkenapalli, neighbouring village to access banking services.



We saw India

- Sense of community and belonging
 - Communal harmony and mutual respect
 - Deep sense of nationalism irrespective of financial background
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Thank You

