

The Medipally Sojourn

Village Attachment Medipally Village

Team

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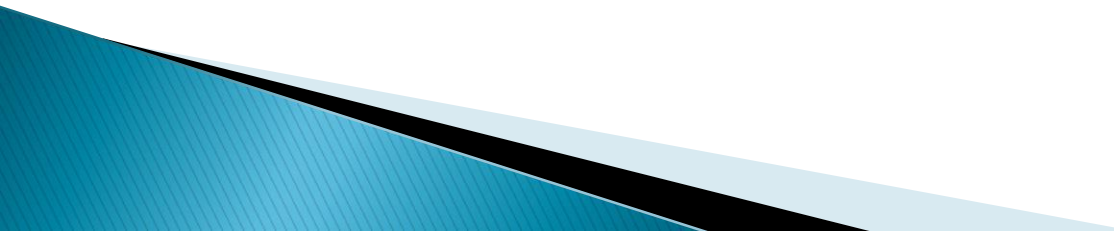
Bhavish Kumar

Medipally



About Medipally

AN OVERVIEW

- ▶ Located on NH 353C.
 - ▶ Two Hamlet Villages: Baswapur and Muranabad.
 - ▶ Mandal – Kataram
 - ▶ District – Jayshankar Bhupalpally
 - ▶ 10 km from District Headquarter
 - ▶ 7 km from Kataram
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Demography

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	716	285	431
Total Voters	415	201	214
Remaining	301	84	217

Total	SC	ST	Other
716	43	268	405

Village Development Timeline

2018

- Medipally Gram Panchayat formed bifurcated from Ankushapur in 2018 and is separated into three habitations namely Medipally Village itself along with two hamlet villages – Baswapur and Muranabad

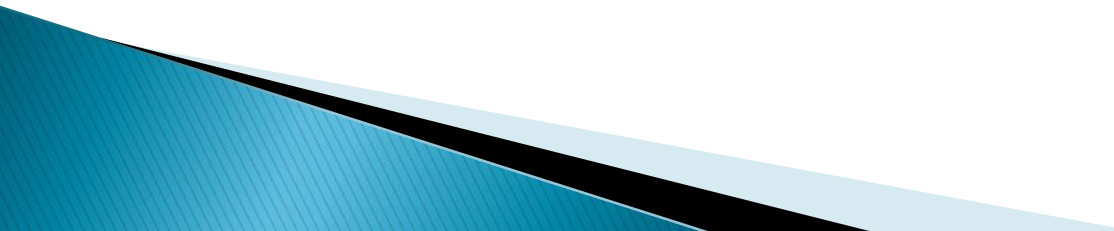
Now

- Only one Primary School (from 1st to 5th), One PDS Digital System, One Anganwadi Centre, Less Development, No Education after 5th class students.

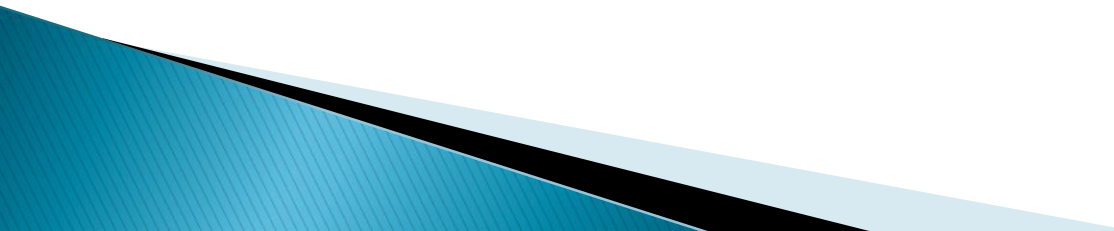
Transect Walk

- Started early at 7AM of Day 1. Covered the perimeter and interior part of the village.
- Accompanied by villagers and elected members. Only one person able to speak hindi or english. So very less interaction with villagers only through the translator who was also not on official duty.
- Main Road to Primary School– Sub Post office- Crematorium- Library - Dump Yard – Heritage Site- lake- Paddy Fields- Temple.
- Major portion of the village is surrounded by rice cultivation with few portion of Cotton.
- People met – Farmers, Labors, MGNREGA workers.
- Concrete, Tar Road and Muddy roads.
- Street lights are provided in regular intervals in the interior and perimeter area.
- 4 water tanks installed under Mission Bhagiratha.
- Village Park, soak pits.

Institutions visited:

- ▶ Primary School
 - ▶ Anganwadi Centre
 - ▶ Gram Panchayat Office
 - ▶ PDS – Public Distribution System Shop
 - ▶ PPV – Palle Pragathi Vanam
 - ▶ Ryuthu Vedika (Agriculture)
 - ▶ SHG – Self Help Groups
 - ▶ Kreedha Pranganam
 - ▶ Vaikuntha Dham (Crematorium)
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Agriculture

- ▶ The village is centered around agriculture. Other important means of livelihood are Livestock Rearing and Wage labour.
 - ▶ The dominant tribe Naikpodu has taken up agriculture a while back from their initial forest days.
 - ▶ The main crops grown are:
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Agriculture

- ▶ **Paddy :**
 - ▶ Grown twice a year.
 - ▶ Staple diet of the villagers.
 - ▶ Khalla : Place where villagers bring paddy and government buys it from them.
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- ▶ **Cotton:**
 - ▶ Grown once a year.
 - ▶ Important cash crop of India.



Agriculture

- ▶ **Chilli:**
- ▶ Produced throughout the year.
- ▶ **Maize**
- ▶ **Tobacco:** Tobacco was grown 30 years back and sent to Guntur, AP. Currently Beedi Leaves are still grown and are processed in Andhra Pradesh.



Agriculture

The main type of irrigation practiced is Tank irrigation. Borewell Irrigation is also used in some places where tank irrigation is not available. The various government initiatives in this sector are:

1. Mission Kakatiya: Under this mission the village pond has been restored.



Agriculture

- The pond is operated using a gate valve shown below.
- It is operated by an operator Niredy.
- Before opening of Gate Valve **Khata Maisama Poojan** where animal sacrifices is also done.
- The pond is also used for pisciculture by the villagers.



Agriculture

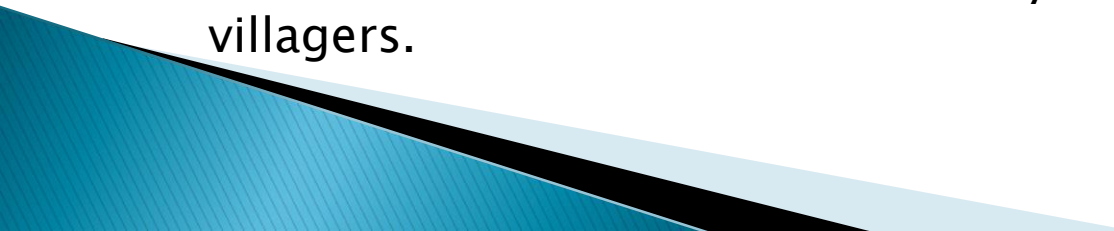
2. Ryuthu Bandhu:

Under this scheme every Ryuthu (farmer) is given Rs 5000 per acre per season for buying agricultural inputs right before the beginning of the season.

The method of funds transfer is DBT. The scheme is working well and is effective in improving conditions of farmers.

3. Ryuthu Bima:

Under this scheme every Ryuthu (ages 18–59) has been insured upto a sum of Rs 5 lakh upon death. The scheme ensures quick disbursement of funds within 10–15 days upon death as told by villagers.



4. Ryuthu Vedika (Farmer's Classroom)

- ▶ Envisioned as a classroom for the farmers. Training programs, Meetings are conducted every season. Seeds Distribution, planning and other activities are carried out for the farmers.
- ▶ Medipally has no Ryuthu Vedika of its own. However, Mandal headquarters at Kataram has a Ryuthu Vedika which the farmers in the village utilize.
- ▶ However, The participation of farmers of the village is very limited and awareness campaign in this regard is need of the hour.

5. Agriculture Cooperative Society

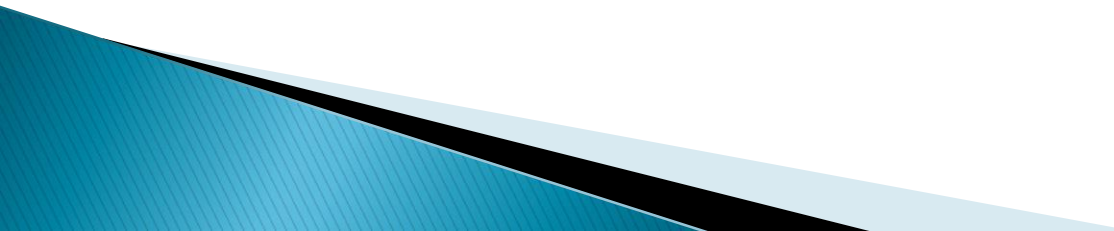
- Farmers get support of agriculture cooperative society situated at mandal headquarters of Kataram.
- The society provides loans and fertilizers to the farmers.
- However, the society being far from the village poses a challenge to farmers in terms of transport of fertilizers received by them.

4. Agricultural Self help Groups (SHGs)

- ▶ 06 SHGs in village related to agriculture are currently functioning in the village
- ▶ Each SHG has 10 members as told by villagers.
- ▶ Twice monthly meetings to discuss various financial problems.
- ▶ Loan Facilities upto 5 lacs for poor with very less interest rate. This helps them in buying agriculture inputs for farming.
- ▶ The work done by these SHGs was commendable. It was also observed that no SHGs were in default of the loan offered to them which is a testament to the proper functioning of the groups .



Means of Livelihood.

- ▶ The primary occupation of the village is agriculture and related works.
 - ▶ The other important means of livelihood for the villagers are livestock rearing and daily wage labour either for the agricultural fields or through MGNREGA (Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act, 2005)
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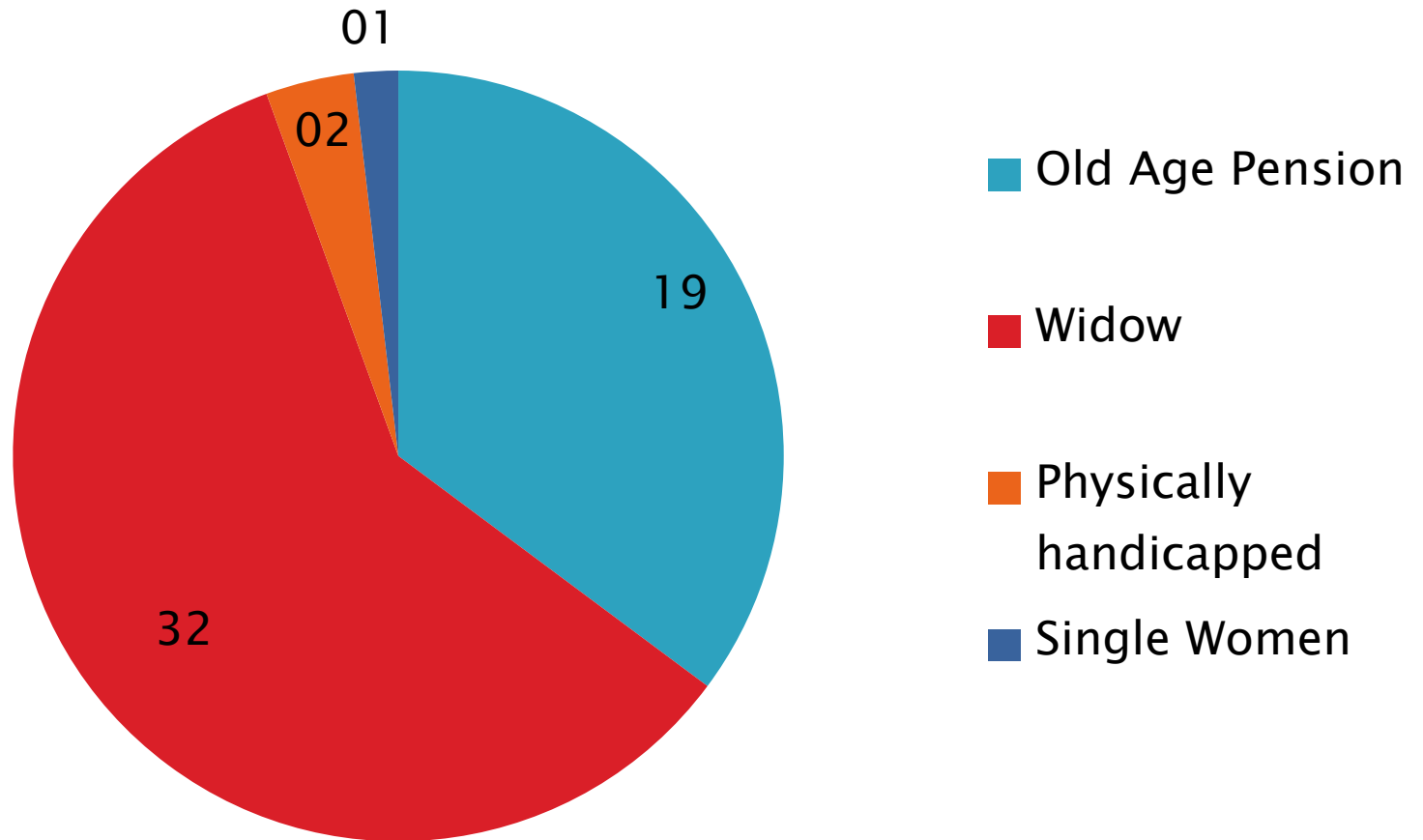
MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005)

- ▶ Number of Registered Households:
- ▶ 100 Days work provided.
- ▶ Equality in job and pay distribution.
- ▶ Wages depends upon the nature of work. (Max – Rs.272) (amount is fixed by State labour department).
- ▶ The work needed here is seasonal in nature. The workers need
- ▶ Works under MNREGA:
 - Staggered Trenches
 - Plantation
 - Implementation of various Infrastructure projects envisioned by the government.
 - Desilting, etc.



Digging of trenches for groundwater rejuvenation.

Different types of Pension of Medipally



Basic Needs

- ▶ Food:
- ▶ The village has robust PDS system as observed by the group.
- ▶ The PDS system is digitised and was very efficient
- ▶ Each person is given 6 kg high quality rice upto 30 kg per family.
- ▶ IAY card holders get 35 kg rice.
- ▶ The PDS is situated in the village itself and is almost located centrally so that no significant transportation is needed.

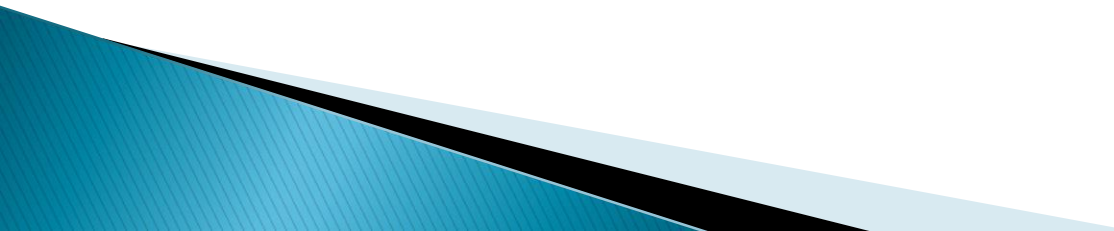


Basic Needs

- ▶ **Water:**
- ▶ The village is well provided by tap water for use of the villagers.
- ▶ Mission Bhagirath has been a game changer in this regard. The village has almost full coverage of tap water to all its household Except few houses which use boring water for meeting their water needs.
- ▶ 100 litres of potable water is provided to each person through 4 overhead tanks which are operated by gate valves situated in the village.

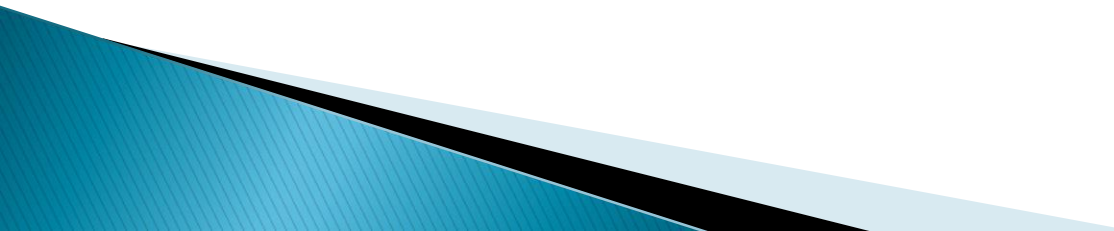


Basic Needs

- ▶ **Housing:**
 - ▶ The condition of housing in the village is poor.
 - ▶ The housing scheme 2bhk has been envisioned for providing houses to the villagers. However, many of the houses are unfinished owing to the lack of funds.
 - ▶ Out of 82 houses to be built 50 houses have been constructed.
 - ▶ Some houses in the village are just huts with thatched roof and are inadequate for good quality of life.
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Basic Needs

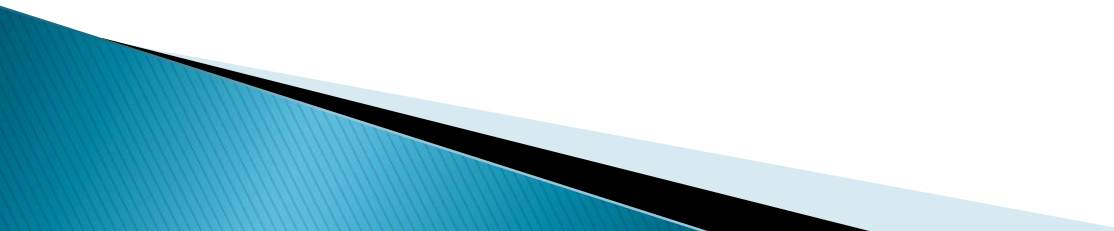
- ▶ **Electricity:**
 - ▶ The electricity coverage in village is comprehensive.
 - ▶ The villagers are supplied with uninterrupted power supply round the clock.
 - ▶ The power cuts were also observed to be very minimal.
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Education

- ▶ The Village has a primary school upto 5th standard.

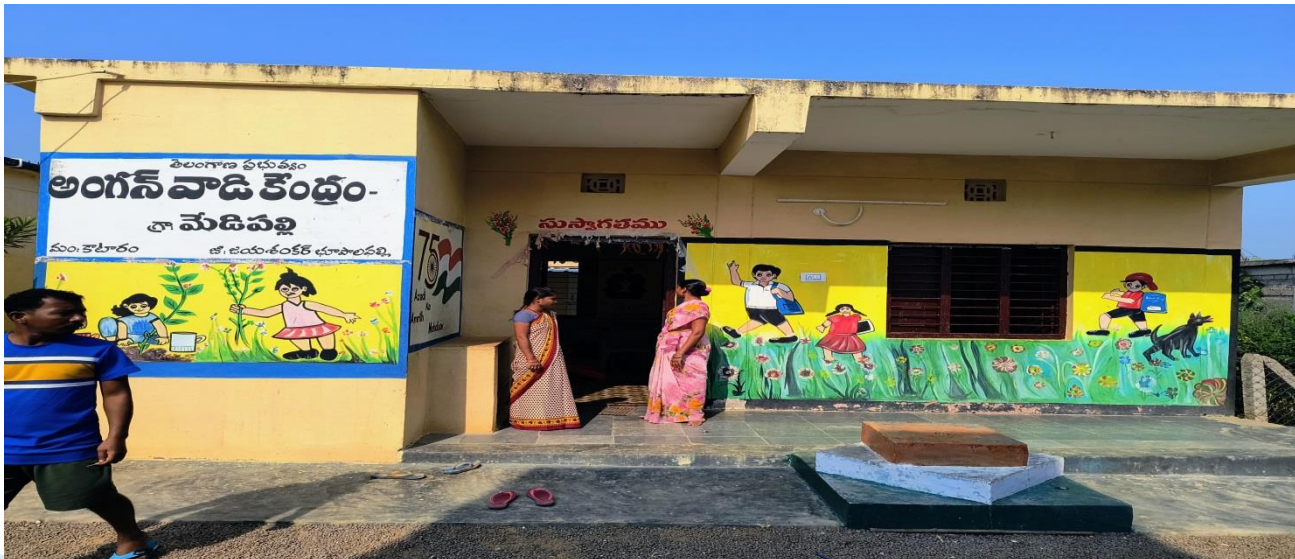


Education

- ▶ The enrollment rate in the school is very low despite best efforts by the teachers.
 - ▶ Inadequate infrastructure available for primary school students.
 - ▶ Absence of innovative teaching techniques.
 - ▶ Only two graduates and 1 post graduate in the village.
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Education

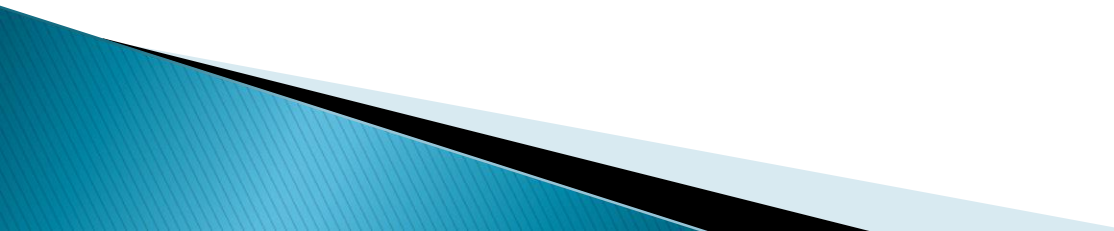
- ▶ The Village also has an Anganwadi centre. The learning outcomes were observed to be phenomenal. A video is also attached.
- ▶ Nutritious meals for the children as well as pregenant ladies is also provided
- ▶ An anganwadi kitchen garden is also there which was maintained very well.



Anganwadi Centre



Health

- ▶ No PHC is available in the village.
 - ▶ Only means of healthcare delivery is through RMP (registered medical practitioner).
 - ▶ The nearest hospital available is at mandal headquarters.
 - ▶ ANM provide regular vaccination support to the children as well as mothers.
 - ▶ The ambulance system was reliable.
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Environment

The most outstanding sector observed was environmental protection. The schemes run by the government in this regard were very effective .

1. Telangana ku Harithaharam

Under this scheme, with aim to improve greenery each house has planted ten trees which has significantly improved greenery around the village. Government buildings also effectively implement the schemes.

Environment

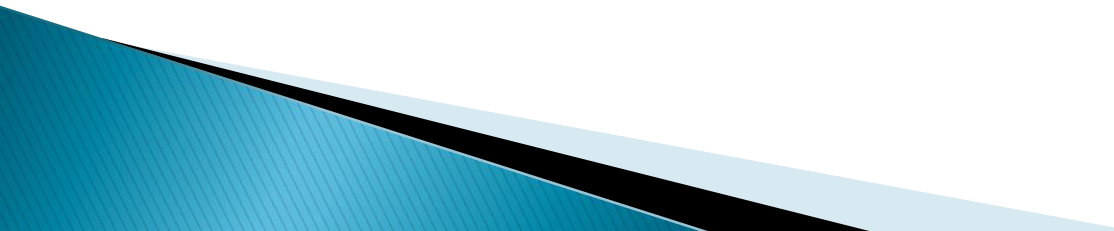
2. Palle Prakriti Vanalu:

Under this scheme a park has been nurtured for each habitation. The parks were maintained very well.

Three Parks are there for Medipally, Baswapur and Muranabad.



Socio-Cultural Life.

- ▶ The village has rich culture. Many festivals are celebrated here. We witnessed Bathukamma festival in full swing.
 - ▶ Many temples are present in the village area.
 - ▶ The famous temple of Bhoolaxmi at Medipally old village although in dilapidated condition is revered by all the villagers alike.
 - ▶ Another place of gathering is Bodrallu where all villages gather and play Bathukamma.
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Bathukamma Celebration

- ▶ Bathukamma is a adherent lover of flowers. The seasonal flowers of spring are arranged on a square bamboo frame or square wooden plank with the size of frames that is hardly tapering off to directly form a pinnacle on top . It looks like the shape of a temple tower or 'Gopura'. On top of the flowers, a lump of turmeric is kept.



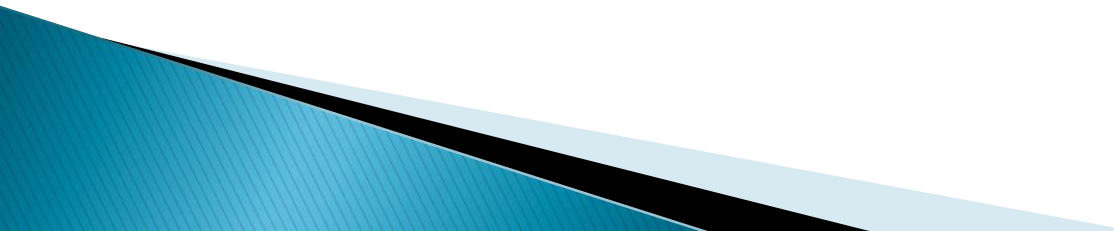
Challenges and Way forward

- ▶ **Alcohol Consumption:** The alcohol consumption is the biggest problem in the village. This problem pervades all the social ills present in the village. Higher crime rate can also be attributed to this evil. Child as small as 10 years old are consuming alcohol in the village.
- ▶ **Non Participation:** The villagers are very non participative in events related to village. Gram Panchayat meetings are not attended regularly. School enrollment is very low and can be attributed to this as well.
- ▶ **Child marriages:** The child marriage rate is very high.
- ▶ **Toilets** were a huge problem area leading to worse health care outcomes. Toilets are almost not used except for some well off houses.

Social Mapping



Way forward:

- ▶ Awareness Campaigns regarding Alcohol use.
 - ▶ Better implementation and monitoring of schemes in various places.
 - ▶ Education drives, Tribal centric education since majority of the village is tribal.
 - ▶ Housing is a major concern and should be taken on priority basis.
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The future of India lies in its villages.

Mahatma Gandhi

Thank you

