

**WELCOME**



**Group no - 24**

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# Village attachment 2023

16th - 20th October 2023  
Renikunta Village , Thimmapur mandal,  
Karimnagar district

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Thank you



# Renikunta Village, Thimmapur, Karimnagar



## INTRODUCTION

### 1. About **Renikunta**

- a. It's a village in Thimmapur mandal of Karimnagar district.
- b. The village is set in a picturesque setting with both the natural beauty of a village and also having the developmental works similar to a city.
- c. Being 14km from Karimnagar district centre and 4km away from Thimmapur mandal HQ.
- d. Dwellings - concrete buildings and homes are built. Both **kaccha/cement concrete roads(3647m) and pakka roads(1120m) are present.**
- e. The people stay together in a cluster - with major present around the CBD.
- f. A state highway SH-1(Rajiv Rahadari) passes through the village, which plays an important role in the connectivity and economic activities of the village.
- g. Agriculture being the major economic activity of the village and paddy being the most cultivated crop ( 20,000 quintals every year)



- The village is on the middle path of urbanisation. The agriculture land being converted to commercial plots.
- There is **100% coverage of electricity**.
- The village is ranked **ODF+** and an innovative method of **Soak Pit** is used for ground water conservation/water recycling.
- The agricultural field are irrigated using the borewells/tubewells. Underground water is used for irrigation and other domestic purposes. Although there are 3 small lakes in the village, which is an additional source of water.

Other aspects of the village will be discussed in detail in the following slides.



# Demographic data



## **According to 2011 census:**

Total Houses: 567

Total Population: 2250

Male: 1067

Female: 1183

Child(0-6): 226

SC: 400

ST: 10

## **At Present:**

Total Houses: 816

Total Population: 3056

Male: 1509

Female: 1547

Child(0-6): 400

SC: 850

ST: 120

## ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

- 1. TRANSMACT WALK** - reconnaissance walk around the village was undertaken daily morning, having conversations with the village people. We met the village elders, village women folk, panchayat members and staff, children, students.
- 2. Timeline** - Although we could not create an exact timeline, the village elders informed us that the village developed gradually over a period of 2 to 3 decades.
- 3. Resource map and social map** - Both was created in a single map by the villagers.
- 4. Seasonality analysis** - it was made in the fields of Employment - types and its season; health issues.
- 5. Ranking/preference** was made for the tree species and important resources/institutes on the resource/social map.
- 6. Venn diagram** - Where the size of the circle indicates the importance of the institute/resource and the ranking was made on the basis of improvement needed.
- 7. Schemes' analysis** - data was collected regarding the listed schemes and its need/importance and impact were discussed with villagers as well as authorities.
- 8. Field visits.**





# Socio-Economic and Resource Mapping



# Socio-Cultural Observations



# 1. Social aspects

- Higher community participation - It's a tightly-knit village with all the communities participating in the welfare activities of the village
- Secular - all religions and castes people living peacefully without any major disputes.
- It propagates **women equality by electing 50% Gram Panchayat members** as women and women forming the huge network of Self help groups which are also based on agriculture.
- It also has a **sex ratio of 1:1**, with female population being more than male's.
- No social evils like untouchability, child-marriage, female foeticide are being practiced.
- Although the scheduled castes are a majority in the village, other backward castes and other tribes support them unequivocally.
- Its a peaceful village as per the Thimmapur PS, which says that it has very few issues like land disputes, domestic quarrels etc. With none of them being serious in nature.
- Its a secular village, with temples mosques and churches all built in the village. There is no serious communal or inter-caste disputes in the village. Temples built for both major deities like shiva-vishnu and other local deities like pochamma, pothuraju etc.



## Cultural aspects

- Bathukamma festival
- Durga pooja- mandap
- Worship of both major and local deities.
- Traditional indian culture is being followed.
- Also an old age home has been constructed.

# Bathukamma Flower

Bathukamma flower symbolize the Vibrant and colorful celebration of Telangana's floral festival, signifying the beauty of nature



# Hibiscus Flower

Hibiscus flowers are often associated with beauty, love, and the representation of delicate emotions in various cultures including the culture of Telangna



## Cultural Events

### 1. Villagers Commemorating Bathukamma Festival



2. Durga Pooja is observed with great Fervour and enthusiasm in the picturesque Village of Renikunta








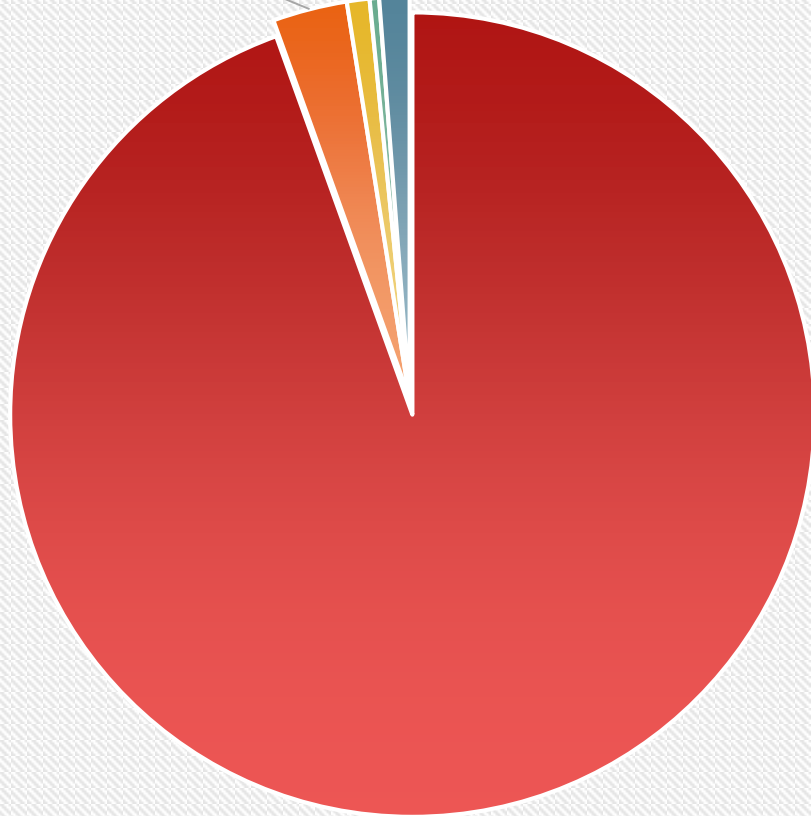
# Economic **Observations**



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1. Agriculture being the primary economic activity in the village. The agricultural activity is supported by schemes like Rythu bandhu, rythu bima, PACS, PM-KISAN etc.
  2. Other economic activities like animal rearing for milk, meat etc is also undertaken.
  3. During periods of no cultivation, people find work through MGNREGS and work in village developmental works like road laying, planting trees and maintaining them, desilting drains, waste collection-segregation-disposal.
  4. Women folk work in cultivation and other agricultural activities. They form the main economic backbone of the village by creating SHGs-Village agricultural Organisations(VAOs). They collect and sell the agriculture produce of the whole village.
  5. These VAOs also work as a co-operative society and banks. They provide loans, make chit-fund schemes etc and so maintain the banking activity in the village.
  6. There are rice-mills around the village which are privately owned. They also collect paddy from the village.
  7. Paddy is the primary crop cultivated in the village. Other crops like palm oil, jowar etc.

# Crops Percentage

Groundnut 3%  
Cotton 1%  
Maize 0%  
Misc. 1%



Paddy  
95%



# Panchayati Raj System of Renikunta

1. 3-tier panchayat raj system.
  - a. Gram panchayat
  - b. Mandal Panchayat
  - c. Zilla parishad
2. Government appointed officials along with elected panchayat members together run the administrative machinery.
3. Renikunta Gram panchayat consists of 12 members - 6 male +6 female members, each from 12 wards. Sarpanch heads the gram panchayat. He is assisted by a small committee (co-option members) of 3-4 members who is nominated from 12 members.
4. A govt-appointed panchayat secretary is attached to the panchayat office for smooth functioning of the local government.
5. The gram panchayat is the implementing agency of various state and central govt schemes at the village level. But Financial control is maintained by the Zilla parishad, which sanctions the amount/money for the schemes to be implemented.
  6. The GP requests for the funds monthly from the ZP for various schemes.
  7. The GP issues Citizens charter; Social audit of GP is done every year.

# SCHEMES

1. MGNREGS - Telangana ku Haritha Haaram - Palle pragathi Vanaalu
2. Mission Kakatiya/Jal jeevani
3. Vaikuntha Dhaamam
4. Mission Bhageeratha
5. SBM(rural)
6. Rythu Bandhu -Rythu Bima - Rythu vedika - PACS (Primary Agricultural cooperative society) - agri schemes
7. Pensions
8. Kalyana lakshmi/Shadi mubarak
9. Sheep rearing scheme- veterinary clinic
10. PDS Ration shop
11. Women SHGs
12. Schools
13. Anganwadi centres
14. Health sub-centre/health facilities

## MGNREGS - Telangana ku Haritha Haaram - Palle pragathi Vanaalu

- The three schemes are implemented integratedly.
  - 100 days of work guaranteed through MGNREGS during non-cultivation period.
  - **533** reg. Job card holders - **213 male + 320 female**
  - Peak season - february to june of every year - almost **180** regular workers during this period.
  - **11** job card holders have completed **100** days of work this year.
  - Pay parity - **272/day/8 hrs** of work - for both male and female
  - Payment method - DBT; usually settled within **15** days.
  - Maximum work - Haritha Haaram; other works - farm pond, construction works, daily maintenance works, road works etc.
- 
- Under haritha haaram, goal is to increase the forest %from current 24% to 33%.
  - 4000 saplings are planted every year. 10,000 saplings are cultivated in the nursery in PPV. 1watch person/400 saplings along the avenue. 1watch person/1000 saplings in the community plantations. They grow, maintain and preserve the saplings.
  - Cutting of these trees is strictly prohibited.

## MGNREGS Workers



## MGNREGS - Telangana ku Haritha Haaram - Palle pragathi Vanaalu

- 10 types of plants are planted in this scheme. Ex - mango, guava, papaya, hibiscus etc.
- Under PPV, small community forests are created in a village. 7 to 8 varieties of saplings/trees are grown. Ex - Mehendi, kanaga(ponga mia), Gulmohar, teak etc.
- Under this 6 saplings are given to each family - 3 fruit bearing +3 flowering plants.
- Under PPV, 1acre land given to vanaalu, 1acre land to nursery.
- Miyawaki method is adopted.
- In the nursery, the saplings are grown. Around 10,000 saplings of various varieties are grown.
- Also, waste segregation and composting site is present in this PPV. Dry wastes are segregated and recycled. Wet waste is vermicomposted. Its a 3 month long process. The compost is then used as biofertilizer for the above schemes.
- Its a classic example of zero wastage - recycling.
- Thus an ecosystem is created. Also bio-fencing mechanism is adopted to prevent animals trespassing.



# Some stills of PPV and Haritha Haaram



# Mission Kakatiya



- Mission Kakatiya was completed in 2017. It was used to de-silt the lake in the village.
- Under this mission Pochamma Lake was formed in the Renikunta village which is the main source of water for household and agricultural purposes
- Under this mission, we witnessed the agricultural modification in the form of new irrigational techniques.
- The villagers are more inclined towards the drip irrigation method rather than conventional methods.



# Agricultural schemes

## Rythu bandhu

- Input subsidy scheme - 5000/acre/person - 2 times a year.
- Total beneficiaries - **967**; total amount - 3.14 crores/year
- Eligibility - Land passbook
- Coverage - almost all with land passbook;
- Impact - reduce dependence on money lenders; DBT form of payment; encouraged more farmers to take up agriculture; Increase in farm produce.



## Rythu Bima

- 5 lakh life insurance for farmers family.
- Premium is paid by the Telangana govt.
- Age limit for joining –
- **18 to 59 years.**
- **974** enrolled to scheme.
- **21 families** have received the insurance amount till date.
- Hope to farmers families - Life insurance;



# Agricultural schemes

## **Rythu Vedika**

- Community hall for farmers' meeting and discussions. Its a platform for farmers' community. It has been built with Govt aid of 12 lakhs.
- Geographic area - 7400 acres; Cultivable area - 2710 acres; cultivated area - 1740 acres;
- 1640 acres - cultivated area; 100 acres - irrigation;
- Cultivated plants - Paddy(1550 acres), ground nut, cotton, maize and others; Palm oil farm - 40 acres

## **Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society(PACS)**

- Covered under Nustulapur PACS
- 32 villages are covered under it
- 3 fertilizer shops and a petrol bunk under it.
- Various inputs like fertilizers, seeds, agri equipments, input loans etc are provided through it.



# VAIKUNTA DHAAMAM

- 2 Cremation beds/holy fire beds are constructed.
- Cleaning rooms are constructed.
- Also houses various burial sites.
- Usually, village people are buried in their own farmlands, their ultimate wish.
- This scheme provides aid for dignified and traditional burial.



# WATER & SANITATION SCHEMES

## Mission Bhageeratha

- 2 Over head Tanks(OHT) of 1lakh and 0.9 lakh litres capacity are constructed under this scheme.
- 100 lpcd drinking water is provided to each household.
- Piped drinking water is provided to each household.
- It also reduced dependence on community taps and reduced wastage of water.





# Swachh Bharat Mission(Rural)

- ODF rated in 2017;  
ODF+ rated in 2020.
- Sewage channels are connected to every household. Latrines are installed in all homes.
- Soak pit technique is used to treat grey water. Also rooftop water harvesting techniques are used.



# PENSIONS

- Total pension beneficiaries - 535
- 154 - old age beneficiaries; 93 - disabled beneficiaries; 160 - widows; 10 - weavers; 31 - toddy workers; 3 - single women; 2 - beedi workers.
- Total pension/month - 2,14,600
- Old age/widow pension – Rs. 2000/month
- Disabled pension - Rs. 3000/month
- Provides economic security. Reduce dependence on working members of the family.



# SHEEP REARING SCHEME

- Provides employment opportunity to shepherds.
- Rs. 1,75,000/unit. 75% of the amount is provided by the state govt.
- Currently 120 units are reared.
- 1unit - 20 female sheep +1 male.
- Phase 1or 50% coverage is completed. Phase 2 implementation is under process.
- Has lead to increase in quality of sheep reared. Currently Rohilla breed of sheep is reared.
- Usually they are reared for meat. Rohilla breed gives more meat per unit.



# PDS ration Centre

- 6kg rice/month/head is provided under One nation one card scheme.
- Sponsored by both state and central govt.
- Also an extension of PM- Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana(PMGKAY).
- e-POS machine is used with facilities of both biometrics and IRIS scan.
- Almost all the families are BPL card holders - almost 95%
- 816 - household; 932 - ration cards (APL+BPL).
- Good quality rice is being provided.
- Usually, the rice is distributed within the starting 10 days of the month.
- Impact - poorest of the poor also gets food. Reduced hunger and malnutrition.



## WOMEN SHGs

- All the SHGs are maintained by women.
- 72 SHGs are there - 3 VAO(village agriculture organisations); with each containing 22-25 groups; Each SHG - 12 or 13 members.
- Primary work - farm produce collection and selling to Govt.
- Other works - giving loans to BPL families; encouraging them to take entrepreneurship; giving other kind of loans to its members.
- It acts like a co-operative society and chit-scheme in the village.
- Provides loan at an interest.



# EDUCATION

## (A) Schools-

There are **2 primary schools** and **1 high school**.

Both PS containing around **45 children** and **2 teachers** each.

HS containing **57 pupils**.

Mid-day meal scheme implemented under **PM-POSHAN**.

Samagra shiksha scheme is also being implemented.

Govt. residential schools are present in Thimmapur mandal. - **Kasturba gandhi School**

Reason for low enrollment - govt residential schools & pvt schools.

Other colleges are present in nearby areas.



- **(B) Anganwadis-**

- **2 Anganwadis are present.** 14-15 children are registered in each anganwadi.

- Anganwadis take care of both nutrition requirements of both U-5 children, pregnant women and new mothers.

- They also provide basic education to children under age of 5.

- Their charts and resources are attached in the pics.



## HEALTH FACILITIES

- 3 ASHA workers present in the village.
- Pay as per work undertaken; 400/pregnant ;1000/full care of pregnant woman.
- Nelanur sub-centre - 5 km away from Renikunta village.
- PHC Thimmapur - 15km away from village.
- ASHA workers take care of children, old age, pregnant women health requirements.
- They also aid in institutional pregnancy, reduce MMR, IMR, U-5 MR.
- Just 2 requests from ASHA workers - regular wage and a sub-centre for the village.





THANK  
YOU

