

# Village Visit Presentation

(Chinthakunta village, Kothapally Mandal, Karimnagar District)



## □ **GROUP 18**

- ❖ **Manoj Barhat, D09**
- ❖ **Shubhanwita, C31**
- ❖ **Anurag Nikhare, C04**
- ❖ **Nisha Kumari, C36**
- ❖ **Abhishek Maji, M03**



# Description of village

- ❖ **Village:** Chinthakunta
- ❖ **Mandal:** Kothapally
- ❖ **District:** Karimnagar
- ❖ **Total Area:** 2444 Acres
- ❖ **Population:** As per Census 2011- 4458  
As per Local officials- Approx. 20000
- ❖ **Livelihood:** Majorly Agrarian
  - ❖ Daily wages labourers
  - ❖ Agriculture and allied activities
  - ❖ Businesses and entrepreneurs



# Infrastructure

- Primary School: 4
- High School: 1
- College: 1 (SRM College)
- Hostels: 1
- Health Subcenters: 1
- Veterinary Dispensary: 0
- Gram Panchayat building
- Anganwadi Centres: 4
- PDS ration shops: 1
- Gram Panchayat Nursery: 1
- Haritha haram Parks: 7



# Infrastructure

- ❑ **Community Hall:** 2(Yadav, SC)
- ❑ **Banking facilities:** 1 (Andhra Bank Micro Financial Institution)
- ❑ **Overhead tanks:** 4 (1 under construction - Mission Bhagirath)
- ❑ **Village tank:** 1 (reconstructed under Mission Kakatiya)
- ❑ **Places of worship:** 4 temples, 1 masjid and 1 church
- ❑ **Crematorium:** 1
- ❑ **Graveyard:** 1
- ❑ **Agricultural Marketing:** 0
- ❑ **Dairy co-operative centre:** 0
- ❑ **Concrete Roads:** Almost whole village

# Resource Map



# Socioeconomic Analysis



- Settler population engaged mostly in daily wages
- Coexistence of prosperity and poverty
- Equal gender ratio in schools for girls and boys students
- Differential wages for male and female in agriculture labour
- Relationship between language and religion
- Women's active participation in developmental process
- Political participation of women



# Timeline

Year	MAJOR EVENTS
1750	Village established by 10 families of Hindus
1800	Constructed chavadi (Guest house) at the centre of the village
1810	Planted neem tree near chavadi. That neem tree is still there. It is the centre of the village and before the Gram panchayat
1904	Constructed school near the chavadi- only one room (classes up to second class.)
1963	Constructed primary school- modern building, near Hamman temple( classes upto 5th class)- Now this school is High school
1965	First radio came in the village- It was started in grama panchayat



# Timeline

Year	MAJOR EVENTS
1967	Started electric pumps for the purpose of agriculture
1980	Started SRSP canal- going to Manair dam
1990	First Bore well in the village
2008	Construction of ANM centre
2009	Construction of Anganwadi Centre
2016	Started police station





## Panchayati Raj Institutions

- The gram Panchayat building is situated at the heart of the village. It is accessible by all-weather cement concrete roads to the villagers. The sarpanch seat is reserved for ST woman.
- The Gram Sabha meetings are held regularly (bi-monthly meetings, all 6 held in last year). The participation on these meetings has been huge (with women turning out in high numbers, most of whom are belonging to SC & ST).
- The last elections were held in 2019. The secretary also informed that if in 70 days Gram Sabha meetings are not held, the GP shall be dissolved. Also, the GP is supposed to meet in every 30 days.

# Panchayati Raj Institutions

- The Chintakuntha village GP is divided into 12 wards. Out of which **5 are men and 7 are woman ward members**. This shows the skewed representation of female over male members. Also among them, **02 are from SC, 01 is from ST, 04 are from BC and 01 is from UR** category showing the diverse representation of all social classes in the decision making.
  
- **Source of Funds:**
  - Central Government Grants (14<sup>th</sup> FC)
  - State Government Grants (SFC)
  - Own funds of Gram Panchayat
  
- **Schemes Implemented :**
- The GP is implementing the PALLE PRAGATHI Scheme successfully. Under this Compost yards, waste segregation facilities, grave yards (crematoriums), Nursery has been made in the village itself.
  
- The GP is also implementing the TELANGANA KU HARITHAHARAM scheme under which 07 plantations have been undertaken. The fruits from these will be auctioned and it will act as a source of income for the GP revenue. Total 14345 plants have been planted which include guava, anjeer, mulberry, shahtoosh, custard apple and pomegranate.



# EDUCATION

- Zila Parishad High School - 01
- Upper Primary School - 04
- College - 01
- Hostel - 01
- Residential School for Girls - 01



# OBSERVATIONS

- Near equal presence of female as well as male students
- No Teacher Absenteeism
- Increase in enrolment in govt schools due to Covid effect
- Along with Telugu, English and Hindi also taught
- No Games Period
- Lack of training in computers owing to resource and space crunch
- Along with govt funds, donations also made to schools by NGOs or alumni





# Anganwadi Centres

- No of Anganwadi Centres - 04
- Each centre is manned by a teacher and a helper
- Cater to age group of 0-6 years
- Children taught basic numeracy and alphabets - both English and Telugu
- Provided mid-day meals, which have a component of eggs, 200 ml milk and leafy vegetables from Monday to Saturday



# HEALTH



- 01 Sub-Centre, headed by Mid Level Health Provider
- 04 ASHA Workers, and 02 ANM Workers
- Nearest Primary Health Centre - 05 km away
- Responsibilities of Sub-Centre - Basic health checkup, immunisation for children, care of pregnant women, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- Honorarium of ASHA Workers increased - from 500 per month to 9700 per month





# Door to door programme of Sub Centres

Day	Programme
Tuesday	Green Day
Wednesday	Plastic Waste Collection Day
Friday	Dry Day



# Poverty, Unemployment and Livelihood

	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Self Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	Self Employed	Household Industries (Artisans)	Other Workers
No. of Persons	2984	286	165	561	-	127	2417
No. of Males	2067	127	128	262	-	57	1753
No. of Females	917	159	37	299	-	76	664

- Population below poverty line – 4458 (Approx 22% of total population)



# Poverty, Unemployment and Livelihood

- Most of the BPL population belongs to the class of daily wagers and agriculture labourers. Substantial proportion of this BPL population are migrants and settlers who recently settled down in Chintakunta village owing to various housing schemes of state and central governments.
- Unemployment levels in Chintakunta are very low due to its proximity to city as well as continuous work being done under MGNREGA. SHGs have also contributed substantially in keeping unemployment rate under check.
- Livelihood of villagers in Chintakunta village can be categorized into three categories, viz., daily wagers / labourers, agriculture farmers and businessperson/entrepreneurs.



## INTERACTION WITH MGNREGS WORKERS



**Haritha Haran Plantations under MGNREGA**



# Swachh Bharat Mission

- Chintakunta village is ODF
- Toilets are available in most of the households
- Public toilets are also available in the village
- Unique facility for waste disposal is constructed in the village
- A great deal of plantation to check the pollution in the village
- Most of the area in village is covered by organized drainage system







# Financial Literacy

- SHGs are the main engines of mobilization of savings and imparting lessons of financial literacy
- There is one bank branch i.e. SBI as well as one post office in the village in order to facilitate villagers with banking services
- Most of the population in the village has its own bank account as various financial entitlements under schemes covered by DBT as well as wages payments under MGNREGA are directly made into bank account.

# SHGs (SELF-HELP GROUPS)

Under 3 Village organisations, 99 SHGs function-

Name of VO	Total SHGs	Total members	SC	ST	BC	OC	Minorities
Adarsha	32	345	102	37	179	22	5
Ankitha	38	386	38	44	255	3	46
Amulya	29	302	32	5	256	2	7
Total	99	1033	172	86	690	27	58



# ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

SHGs cater to varied needs of members in various and unique ways-

- Loans taken from SHG are utilised for Individual enterprises like- Kirana shop, Chicken centre, bangle store etc and in education of children.
- **Diversification of activities- Case Study**

Ms. Sarita opened Centering and shuttering work through SHG loan, given increased pace of construction activities in the region due to development initiatives.

Now she employs 4 more members in her work.

- Skill training



# IMPACT BEYOND ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC- Livelihood generation

SOCIAL-

- “Humara husband pehle moneylender ke paas paisa maanhane jaata tha, abhi humaare paas aata hain”- statement by one of the members of SHG shows how SHG has changed power equations.
- Second generation impact through financing education of childrens.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT- Financial literacy, skill training, building a community for psycho-social support. Thus boosting confidence of women.



# STRENGTHENING OF SHG-

- Emphasis on collective asset creation like farm machinery etc.
- Further diversification of activities undertaken esp. Opportunities in agriculture and construction sector can be leveraged.



# CHAPATI DIAGRAM

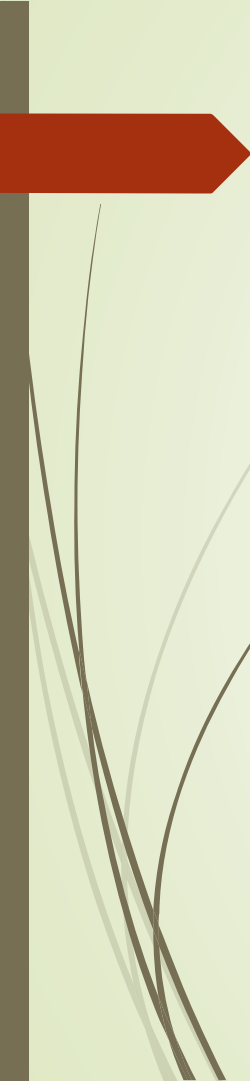




# AGRICULTURE

- Total land under cultivation-2252.29 Acres
- Main crops- Paddy, maize, vegetables and mango.
- Two paddy crops in a year.
- Agriculture income supplemented by livestock keeping- cow, goat buffalo, poultry.
- About 100 families dependent on fishing in Maner reservoir.
- Agriculture market produce sold individually by farmers in nearby Karimnagar town



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- IRRIGATION- SRP Canal, Maner reservoir and bore well. Water supply for irrigation is not a limitation.
  - AGRICULTURAL LABOUR- migrants settled in village, shortage of labour is tide over through farm mechanisation like harvesters, tractors etc.
  - Technology adoption- natural farming, Kisan Raja app.
  - LANDHOLDING-  
mainly marginal, small and medium farmers.  
Women Farmers - substantial proportion.



□ GOVT. SUPPORT- Rythu Bandhu scheme, Rythu Bima scheme etc.

□ FARMERS COLLECTIVE- AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

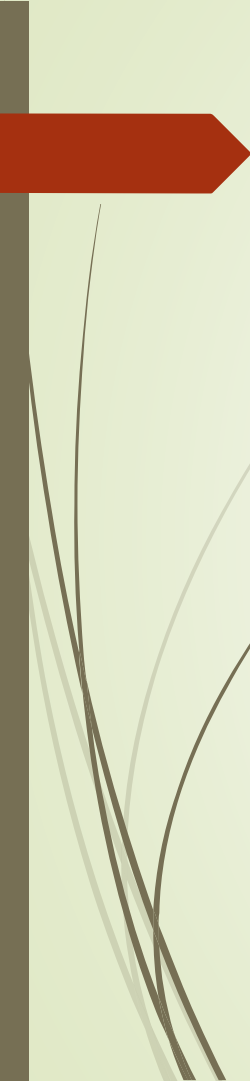
-Grants loan to farmers

-Infrastructure creation- RURAL HAAT building with support of NABARD with total outlay of 22 lakh( 15 lakh- NABARD+ 7Lakh -Agriculture Cooperative Society)

- training- skill training to women farmers for Zari work

-promote new ways and technology for farming- natural farming promotion.

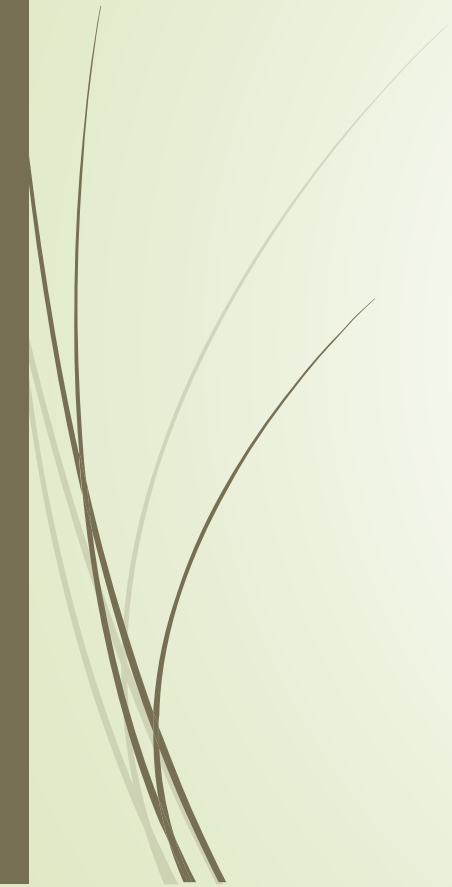
# FURTHER FOCUS AREAS

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- Organised marketing of agriculture produce
  - Promotion of dairy
  - Equal wages to women and men agricultural labourers.



# RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improving the teacher ratio at Primary and ZPHS School.
- More investment in school infrastructure, focus on library and sports activities.
- Lack of Computer training.
- Organized marketing of agriculture produce
- Promotion of dairy
- Equal wages to women and men agricultural laborers.
- Emphasis on collective asset creation like farm machinery etc.
- Further diversification of activities undertaken esp. Opportunities in agriculture and construction sector can be leveraged.
- Need of a full time doctor at PHC.
- Bringing more labor class people into the mainstream by employment generation within the village (start-ups and skill training).
- Further strengthening of village SHGs by computerization and bank linkages.



Thank You!