



Village Visit Presentation

**Village: Telagavaram,
Thallada Mandal,
Khammam District, Telangana**

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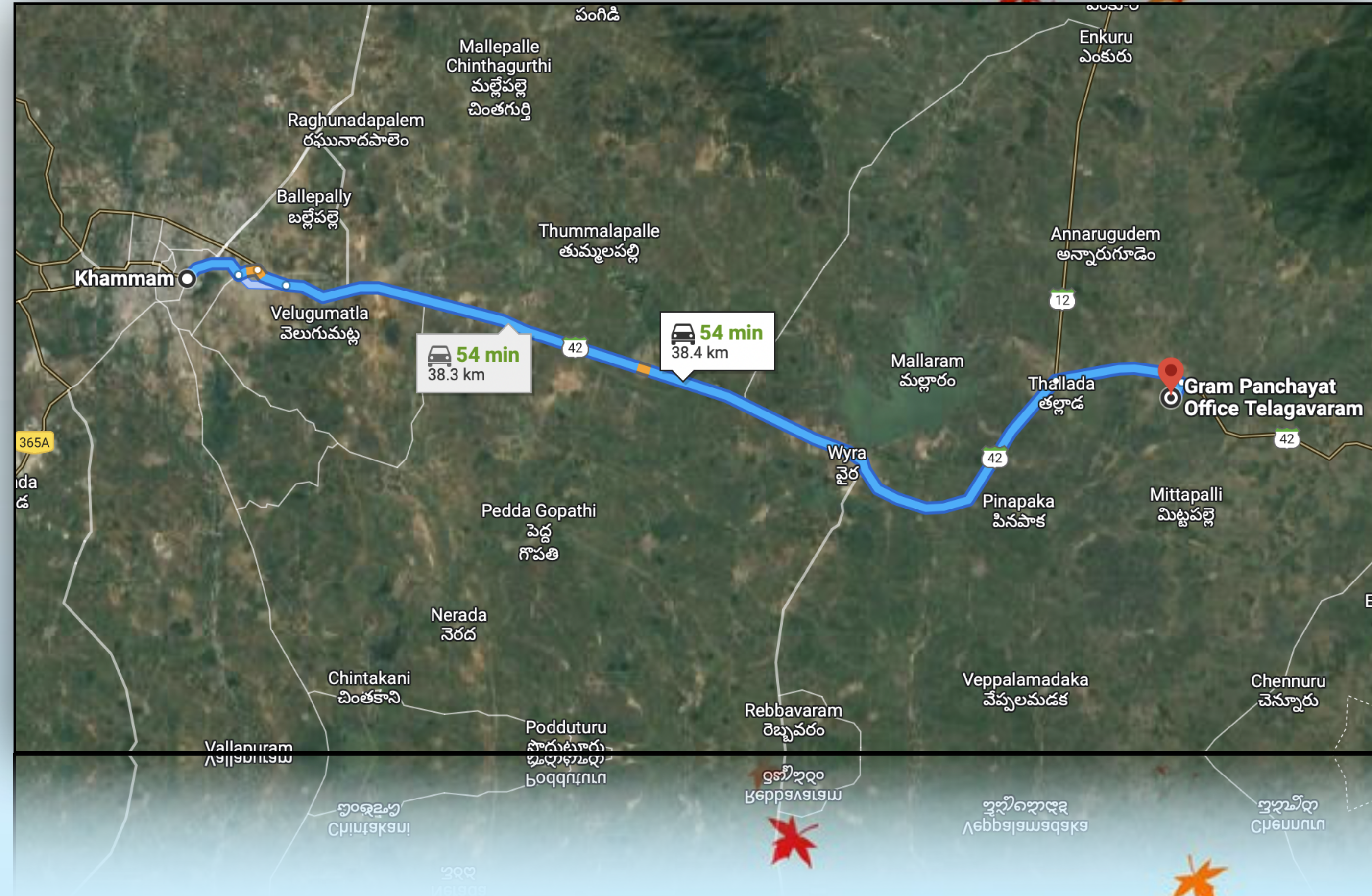
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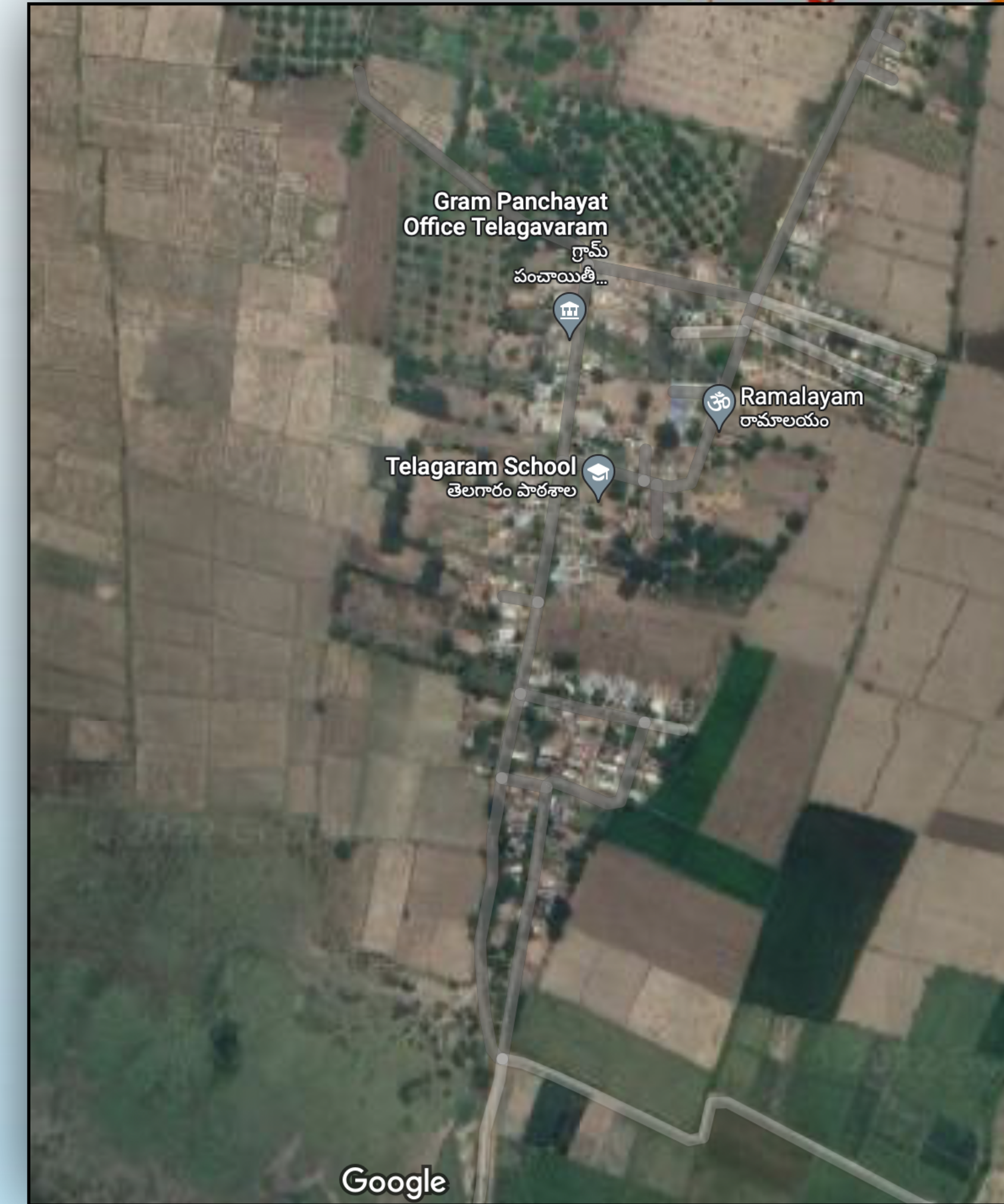
Location

- Telagavaram is a part of Thallada Mandal, Khammam District
- It is nearly 40 kms from District HQ and 5 kms from Block HQ
- Nearest bus stop in 500 m away from village, whereas nearest railway station is 40 kms, i.e. Khammam railway station.



Geography

- Total area: 1036 acres
- Altitude: 97 m asl
- Climate: Monsoon type
- Topography: Plain area. 1 lake near village
- Soil: Predominantly black soil. Red soil present in few pockets
- Vegetations: moist deciduous, dry deciduous and tropical thorn type



Demography

- Population: 712 (345 male and 367 females)
- Languages: Telugu spoken by almost everyone. Few can converse in English and Hindi
- Caste composition: 46% SCs, 15% STs and 39% Others
- Religious composition: Predominantly Hindu (nearly 81%), rest are Christians



Transect walk



Transect walk

- Soil: Predominantly black soil
- Vegetations: moist deciduous, dry deciduous and tropical thorn type
- Habitations: Few pockets with big Pucca houses, whereas others living in small mud houses (predominantly in Scheduled Caste hamlets)
- Roads: All of the village is well connected with all weather cement roads.
- Agriculture: Predominantly Paddy. Mango and Cotton is also cultivated in few fields.
- Problems: Identification of beneficiaries of housing scheme. Lack of quality education, inequitable land holdings.

Institutional visit - AWC/PDS

• Issues

1. Continuous presence of viral diseases, particularly Chicken pox among children. Few students also suffer from stunting and malnourishment.
2. Few cases of Leprosy prevalent among old age population. Similarly, few cases of Diarrhoea, Typhoid, etc are seen. Recently, death has happened due to lung infection. There is only 1 doctor at the nearest PHC
3. ASHA workers are given extremely low wages, discouraging others from joining. They are overworked and underpaid. Newly launched app known as ASHA disease programme app is given without much training.
4. Only females are undergoing sterilisation. None of the men has undergone Vasectomy.
5. No health committee has been constituted at Gram Panchayat level to oversee health status of villagers
6. Only Rice, which is a staple food, is covered under PDS scheme. Other nutritious food such as pulses etc are missing which is mandated by the Food Security Act.
7. Anganwadi centres lacked basic infrastructure facilities like chair, electric connection, functioning toilets, etc.

Institutional visit - AWC/PDS

• Recommendations

1. Improved health surveillance of children need to be carried out. Fortified food, diverse sources of protein, etc can be added in Mid-day meal scheme. Sanitation facilities at schools need to be improved.
2. Financial and emotional support to patients suffering from Leprosy needs to be ensured.
3. PHC infrastructure needs to be improved on urgent basis. Single doctor is unable to cater to multiple and complex needs of people
4. ASHA works should be paid wages commensurate to their work, to motivate others to join as members.
5. Improved awareness campaigns regarding family planning can be carried out, involving ASHA and ANMs. Men should be encouraged to undergo Vasectomy.

Institutional visit - Primary school

- Issues

1. Anganwadi centres and school lack basic infrastructure like fans, chairs/benches for kids, working toilets, utensils, etc
2. Few children are continuously absent from classes due to poor health and viral diseases, particularly Chicken pox
3. Primary school works non-optimally due to same teacher teaching all classes and all subjects. The yearly funds that are made available to school is not sufficient to improve infrastructure and quality. major portion of yearly fund is spend on electricity
4. The cook received a meagre salary of Rs 1000 pm
5. Learning outcome decreased during COVID times
6. Drop outs increases after the 10th standard to join as labourers and other work.



Institutional visit - Primary school

- **Recommendations**

1. Mandal officers should be made more accountable for providing basic infrastructure facilities to the Anganwadi centres
2. Improved health surveillance of children need to be carried out, particularly w.r.t. viral diseases
3. Merger of primary schools of nearby villages should be carried out to benefit from economies of scale.
4. Special classes could be arranged to compensate for the time loss during COVID, with appropriate compensation to teachers.
5. There is urgent need to increase budget allocation for education, at both state and national level.



Institutional visit - Panchayati Raj Institutions

- **Observations:**

1. Functioning of GP is relatively good - garbage collection, segregation, Palle Pragati vanam etc. being done good

- **Recommendations**

1. Need to increase the participants from all social groups in gram Sabha meeting
2. Female participation to be ensured
3. BPL families list to be published



Social Mapping



Social Mapping - general observations

- Social classes: 46% SC population, 15% ST population and rest categories (OBCs, Upper caste) constitute 39% of population
- Religions: Predominantly Hindu (81%) and rest are Christians.
- Average income is less than 1.5 lakhs pa for around 90% households
- Around 51% are women. There is active network of ASHA workers, ANMs and SHGs
- All eligible children are enrolled in Anganwadi and Primary school.

Social Mapping - general observations

- There was broad separation between Upper caste areas, and that of SCs and STs
- All social classes (SC, ST, Others) are predominantly engaged in Agriculture and allied activities.
- OCs were mostly land owning farmers, whereas SCs and STs were mostly small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Few people also worked as electricians, construction worker, etc
- Upper castes had a bigger average land holding compared to SCs and STs. OCs had Pucca houses, whereas SC and ST hamlets had a mix of pucca and mud houses
- Many households from SC/ST hamlets face issues related to pensions, housing, ration, etc
- There is no manifest social discrimination or prejudices observed in the village
- There was a separate Anganwadi centre for SC children.

Social mapping - observation on poverty

- **Issues**

1. Most of the village falls under BPL and Low Income Group category.
2. Few cases where individual has not received their due pension has been found. Reasons varied from issues with online registration, unavailability of death certificate of spouse, etc
3. Impact of poverty is severe during the months when agricultural work is less
4. Few people yet to get good housing facilities

- **Recommendations**

1. Work under MGNREGS can be rationalised, and the days under it can be extended
2. It should be ensured that individuals are not deprived of their pension due to technical issues. Parallel offline process can be continued along with online registration for sometime.

Social mapping - observation on housing

- **Issues**

1. Inequitable distribution of benefits of government housing schemes. Majority of beneficiaries are from OCs, whereas significant number SCs and STs continue to live in mud houses

- **Recommendations**

1. Beneficiaries of the housing scheme should be identified and listed.
2. 3 lakh per beneficiary declared in the recent budget should be implemented

Observation on implementation of welfare programs

- Mission Bhagiratha - water pipelines to every households - beneficiaries are getting the water everyday
- Haritha haram - improving green cover in the village, avenue plantations and homestead plantations. Survival rate needs to be improved in homestead plantations
- Asara pension : new beneficiaries to be added, present beneficiaries are getting 2016 rs directly credited into their account
- Mission Kakatiya : pond desisted - maintained in good condition
- Rhythm Bandhu - 10000 rs per acre per year for farm holdings - being credited properly
- Collectors initiative - streamlined the process of getting case and income certificate
- KCR kit - financial and medical assistance to families after child birth
- SHG group - 17 groups - 170 women are member
- Kalyan Lakshmi - 1 lakh rs. to the bride family for meeting marriage expense
- Rhythm Bhima : financial assistance to family of farmers in case of their death.
- NREGS - 47 works are under progress

Resource Mapping



Resource Mapping

Key resources identified:

1. Natural resources:

- Land resources: agricultural and waste land
- Ponds and tanks
- Forest resources: teak, afforestations, etc

2. Infrastructural resources:

- Water tanks, borewells, overhead water storage
- Roads, tractors, multi-crop harvester
- Waste recycling

3. Institutional resources:

- Gram Panchayat Office, 1 community park
- 2 Anganwadis, 1 Primary school
- 2 Fair Price shops



Resource Mapping (Natural) - Observation

- **Land Resources:**

1. There was inequitable distribution of land in the village. SCs and STs had comparatively lesser land than than OCs
2. 390 acre lying fallow during Rabi season

- **Water Resources:**

1. Telagavaram has abundance of water resources. Each household had sufficient water. Under mission Bhagiratha, households are now starting to get tap water connection. There are abundant borewells, as well as water pumps and tanks. Water harvesting is done by storing water in artificial tanks

- **Natural and Artificial Vegetations:**

1. Various trees have been planted all the roads. Extensive afforestation programme has been carried out, with regular watering of the plants.
2. Community parks has been constructed, with various flowers like roses, Dahlia, etc



Resource Mapping (Infrastructural) - Observations

- For rainwater harvesting, artificial tanks, canals, tubewell have been constructed.
- Telagavaram is well connected with all weather cement roads. Kaccha roads were practically non-existent
- Functioning borewells and community water tanks can be found all over the village. No individual of the village reported any water shortage, even during summer times.
- 1 multi-crop tractor harvester machine was also available for rent to the villagers.



Resource Mapping (Institutional) - Observation

- Gram Panchayat office has been recently constructed.
- Telagavaram has 1 primary school, and 2 Anganwadi centres
- 1 community park has recently been constructed, with sufficient walking space under HARITHA HARAM scheme.
- 1 crematorium has recently been constructed under MGNREGA
- Excellent waste collection, segregation and disposal system. Waste is collected every morning, and is then segregated in 6 different categories. Manure is also produced which is used in plantations and in community park maintained by the Gram Panchayat
- 2 Fair Price Shops are present in the village, with Aadhaar seeding.
- Few temples and 2 churches are functional in the village

Resource Mapping (Institutional) - Observation



Agriculture

- **Issues**

1. There are total 439 farmholdings.
2. Nearly 90% of the farmers are small and marginal farmers. Most of them belongs to SC and ST category, whereas big farmers predominantly belong to OCs
3. Huge dependence on a single crop (Paddy). Practice of mixed farming practically absent.
4. Lack assured market for paddy.

- **Recommendations**

1. Identification of second crop during Rabi season
2. Practice of mixed farming and allied farming should be promoted

Venn / Chapati diagram

1. Gram panchayat
2. AWC
3. Primary school
4. IKP (SHG)
5. PDS
6. Bank



Trends analysis / Timeline

| Year | Significant Event |
|------|---|
| 1960 | Primary school established |
| 1974 | The village started getting electricity supply |
| 1987 | Pakka road constructions began. Anganwadis started functioning |
| 1988 | Installation of street lights began |
| 1995 | The village was officially created after bifurcation of Rajerla. |
| 1996 | First election took place. Separate panchayats were constituted. SHGs were formed |
| 2006 | The village received Nirmal Bharat Abhigyan award for high standards of cleanliness and sanitations |
| 2007 | First car arrived in village |
| 2014 | 100% electrification in village achieved. Each household has electricity supply |
| 2015 | Whole village now has pack roads |
| 2018 | The village received Open Defecation Free (ODF) status under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan |
| 2019 | Nearly 330 bank accounts were opened under Jan Dhan Yojana. Each household now have at least 1 bank account |

Seasonality Analysis

- Rainfall and job opportunities pattern over the months as said by the villagers
- High and lows of both rainfall and job opportunities coincide with each other



Wealth Ranking

- People were asked to rank the households in terms of their wealth
- The objective of exercise was to find relatively poor households and areas
- Criteria like land owning, pucca housing, monthly income, vehicles, etc were suggested to the people
- Most of the poor households belong to SC and ST category



Focus group discussion

- Housing facility
- New eligible beneficiaries to be added in pension scheme
- Pension not released for widowed women due to non availability of death certificate of Husband
- Second crop identification
- No new ration cards issued thus those who are migrants are facing problem while procuring rice from FPS



Village development action plan as per Paired ranking and other PRA tools

- Need for a second crop (Rabi)
 - as 397 acre out of 474 acre lying fallow now (resource mapping)- because of paddy procurement issue. Second crop will help in increase in income
- New PHC in the village
- SHG - scaling, value addition, diversification
- Housing facilities for left out families



- PRA is a set of tools to understand the village through the eyes and minds of the village



Thank You