

# VILLAGE VISIT-GROUP 10

## CHEEKMADDUR, SANGAREDDY

GAURAV RAJPUROHIT-A30

ANKUSH WASAN-A55

ARPIT BOHRA-A52

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AHMED BELAL ANWAR-B08

PRAVEEN NAYAK-C32

# LOCATION

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- District : Sangareddy
- Mandal : Hathnoora
- Coordinates : 17°46'56.7"N, 78°07'44.6"E
- Distance from District HQ 30km
- Distance from Mandal 13km



# DEMOGRAPHY

Household	Total Population	SC Population	ST Population	Male	Female	Transgender
274	1206	306	0	616	590	0

## Community Wise Division

Category	Males	Females	Total
Other	96	94	190
BC	333	305	638
SC	147	159	306
BC- Minority	40	32	72
Total	616	590	1206



# TRANSECT WALK

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## **Methodology and Approaches: Description of District.**

**Cheekmaddur** is a village situated on the banks of river Manjeera in District **Sangareddy**, Mandal Hathnoura. It falls under the Narsapur Assembly Constituency. Village is headed by Sarpanch named **V Srinivas Reddy**.

Our Methodology include **Participatory Learning and Action(PLA), Focused Group Discussion and Interaction with Villagers.**

1. Under PLA, We went for multiple transect line observations where we observed various institutions, infrastructure, houses, people and their engagement in economic activities and made notes out of it.
2. Under FGD, We had several discussion with SHGs, Sakhi Mandali Group, Minority Population, Various Field functionaries.
3. We interacted with various personnel in village from shopkeepers to teachers, health workers to farmers.

# INFRASTRUCTURE - ROAD

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- **Road** – Roads in village were of concrete and were marked. Only some stretch of village road was not under PCC. Roads in General were clean and had drainage system on both side. Village is well connected with District Road and it take hardly 25 minutes to reach district headquarters with normal modes of transportation.





# INFRASTRUCTURE – DRINKING WATER

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- ***Drinking Water*** – Village is endowed with sufficient level of potable water resources. Each household has running tap water connectivity of good quality water. The village has 2 newly built water tanks which connects which connects each and every household with tap water. Apart from this Village also has water ATM which supplies RO water at very cheap prices of .50Rs per liter.



# INFRASTRUCTURE – SCHOOL

- **Schools-** There is one Aangan Wadi and Primary School in Village. For further studies Students have to go to Mandal Head Quarter Hathnoura. They have no private school running in this area





# INFRASTRUCTURE – OTHERS

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- 1. *PHC and Hospitals*** – There is not a single PHC or Hospital in village. Nearest Hospital is located in Hathnoura Mandal, which is located 6km away from Village.
- 2. *Post-Office*** – There is not a single Post Office in village and nearest one is there in Hathnoura Mandal.
- 3. *Mobile and Electricity*** – The whole village has got 4G network and has all telecom operators available. Village is 100% electrified with good quality and stable voltage supply 24\*7 hrs.
- 4. *Community Center and Panchayat Bhawan*** – There is one community center for scheduled caste people and newly built Panchayat Bhawan with all basic facilities. All the OTs were accommodated in this building.
- 5. *Shops and Local market*** - There are only few general grocery shops. Pharma shops and vegetable market is absent. They have to pay visit for these things to Hathnoura.



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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## 1. *Education Status*

- a. Literacy and educational status – In general population is literate but among older generation there are some who cannot read and write. Enrollment rate is 100%. Drop out rate is nearly zero. It has been observed that kids of people from Higher caste has gone out for Higher studies like Engineering and Medical. Few of them are having high quality employment in other countries.
- b. Existence of Education institution includes 1 Aanganwadi and 1 Primary School. According to data provided by GP, presently, 72 boys and girls are studying in Primary School.



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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## 1. *Health Conditions*

- a. There is network of ASHA Workers and ANMs working in village checking out on pregnant and lactating women. Government also provides KCR kit (Baby paraphernalia) to the new mothers. There is zero U5MR and zero IMR and MMR.
- b. The GP also provides filtered water from water ATM. This has also led to reduced incidence of communicable diseases.
- c. There is ban on sale of Alcohol in the Village. This has also led to reduction in negative externalities emerging from Alcohol Consumption.
- d. There is **neither PHC nor subcenter** in this village.
- e. There was no pharma shop in the village.

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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- **Socio-Economic Condition of Village**

- 1. The village being erstwhile bastion of Communist Party, There is sense of unity among the people. This has resulted in Unanimous election of The Sarpanch without any opposition creating an atmosphere where people have imposed trust in Gram Panchayat.
  2. Gram Panchayat Consist of 1 Sarpanch and 8 Ward members in which 4 are female. Hence women voice are also being heard in decision making. There is system of e panchayat. Where all services are available in online mode like building permissions, mutations, tax payment etc. This has created a system of accountability in PRI.
  3. Sarpanch is from Upper caste whereas ward members are being dominated by backward class and schedule caste.
  4. For any project to be undertaken in village, Gram Sabha send its proposal through Sarpanch to the Mandal level to be sanctioned. Hence the grass root voices are being heard in policy making and its implementation.
  5. According to data provided by GP to us, 359 Ration cards have been distributed to households. Out of this, 27 are from Antyodaya Section. Ration shop exist in Panchayat Bhawan in center of Village.



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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- **Poverty, Unemployment and Livelihood of People**

1. According to official figures 90% people are BPL card holders. But through out interaction with the villagers, We came to conclusion that actual incidence of poverty was very less. The reason people got the BPL card was a cultural pressure to get benefit of various Government Welfare Schemes.
2. Most of people are land owners and they are employed in Agriculture. During Harvesting season, they have to get support of labourers from Bihar and Jharkhand.
3. Tenancy is very less as about 10 of 200 households were landless. Others owned from medium to large chunk of land.
4. In General, it has been observed that those people who were employed in non-farm employment, they also owned Agriculture land and during farming season, they used to spend their time in Agriculture activity.
5. Due to proximity to Mega city like Hyderabad and industrial belt in Sangareddy, unemployment is not a big concern.

# ***POVERTY AND ALLEVIATION PROGRAMS***

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- According to data provided by GP, under MGNREGA there are 332 job card holders and total number of members are 824. Under MGNREGA scheme various activities like de-siltation, avenue plantations, development of nursery etc have been undertaken. This has not only resulted in meaningful engagement of needy people but has also created tangible assets for the village.
- According to data provided by GP there are 15 SHGs consisting of 165 members 67% of household have been covered under SHG network. These SHGs have been able to get access to formal channels of credit. We had interaction with SHG members and we found that there was no case of default by any SHG members. This has also created financial literacy apart from financial inclusion among villagers.

# AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORMS

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- As per data provided by GP –
  - 95% of household are engaged in exclusively in farm activities.
  - There is no government seed center in Village.
  - Nearly 77% area is under irrigation network.
  - There is no soil testing lab in the village. It also lacks fertilizers shop.
  - Nearly 35% of households are being supported by village based livestock extension works.





# AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORMS

## *Technological development in Agriculture.*

We observed that use of modern technology like Drip irrigation, mechanized equipment, Bt Cotton and HYV seeds are pretty common. Fertilizers and pesticides are also being used scientifically. We also found tagging of cattle for their vaccination purposes.





# AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORMS





# SBM





# NURSERY






# CONCLUSION

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1. We observed that if the village is headed by visionary and charismatic leader, the government scheme would reach the genuine beneficiary. Voices of the downtrodden people would be included in policy decisions, the infrastructural needs like roads, electricity, water supply etc. are met.
2. Village has a decent nursery. This will lead to enhanced green cover in the whole village vicinity.
3. This will not only increase the aesthetic aspect of village but also increase income of the villagers.
4. Despite Village being nearly 5 kms away from Mandal HQ and 30 km away from District HQ, it has very good infrastructure. Like concrete roads, water tanks, internet facility etc. We also observed that each house was earmarked, this leads to better quantification of different social strata so that government schemes for various sections would be optimally harnessed.
5. We observed that Village was very clean and fully functioning drainage system with waste segregation and disposal mechanism. We did not find even a single waste heap in the whole village. Credit for this kind of cleanliness goes to SBM and its proper implementation.
6. Village has well-functioning Aanganwadi center, Primary School, ASHA workers and ANM. This only catered to women and children need of nutrition and health. But also acted as units for the disposal of other government schemes.







THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
PATIENCE