



VILLAGE VISIT REPORT **KOTAKADRA, MAHBUBNAGAR** **TELANGANA**

Submitted by:

Group 24

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Information about Kotakadra village

Kotakadra is a small village, which is 130 km away from the state capital of Telangana. It is about 19 km from district headquarter Mahabubnagar.

Locality Name	Kotakadra
Mandal Name	Mahabubnagar (rural)
District	Mahabubnagar
State	Telangana
Language	Telugu and Urdu
Elevation / Altitude	405.38 meters. above sea level



Some basic demographic information

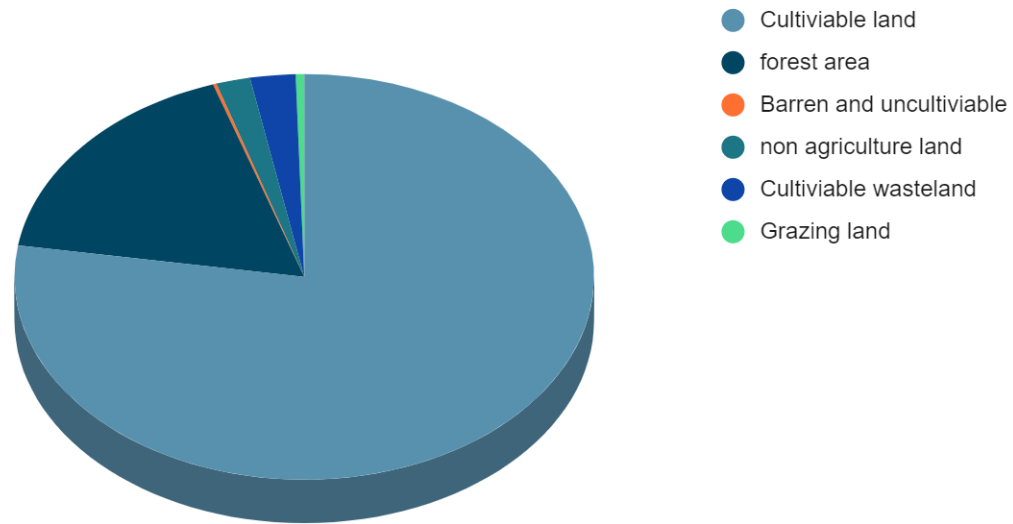
Total population	2179
Male	1095
Female	1084
Total households	945
Geographical area of village	5911 hectares



- **Agriculture**

- The majority of the village population is involved in the agriculture sector. Village has total cultivable land of 4556 hectares, Forest area of 1024 Hectares, Barren and uncultivable land Irrigation source is available in the village.

KOTAKADRA





Cropping pattern

<u>CROP</u>	<u>AREA UNDER CULTIVATION</u> (Ha)
PADDY	584
JOWAR	216
RED GRAM	432
COTTON	115
CASTOR	144



Government Schemes and their implementation:

1. **Mission Kakatiya:** This initiative primarily focuses on desilting of tanks/ ponds to increase their water holding capacity in the rainy season. Silt withdrawn is nutrient rich and is spread over the fields.
 - 3 ponds of the village have been desilted under the mission since the inception of the programme.
 - Apart from using water from ponds for irrigation purposes, it has also helped develop self sustainable fisheries at village level. These ponds have also helped to raise the ground water table.





1. **Rythu bandhu Scheme:** Under this scheme the farmers are provided with funds for procurement of farm inputs like seeds, fertilisers and farm machinery at a rate of Rs. 5000/ hectare per cropping cycle.

2. **Rythu Beema Scheme:** Under this scheme, the government provides a life insurance cover of 5 lakh rupees for all the registered farmers.



- **Rayatu Vedika Scheme:** Rayatu vedika institution is setup in the village, to educate farmers with regards to government schemes, modern agricultural practices for ensuring better crop production. Rayatu vedika also served the function of maintenance and management of agricultural land records under Dharani scheme.





Water supply and sanitation

1. **Mission Bhagiratha:** To ensure that each household has access to safe clean drinking water by providing each house with tap connection.
- State government is constructing water treatment plants, balancing reservoirs and overhead distribution tanks.







- 1. Solid Waste Management:** Village maintains good standards of waste management ensuring segregation of wet and dry waste and source. Segregation sheds in the village are well developed with properly working vermi compost yards.
- Government has provided the village with a tractor and trolley for door to door collection of solid waste.





Sullage and Sewage disposal For sullage disposal, the village has a well maintained network of underground drainage.

- For Sewage disposal, proper septic tanks and soak pits have been constructed.

Open defecation free: Every household in the village has well established toilets, with understanding of the importance of hygiene among the people.





- **Fogging to prevent mosquito spreading**





- **Palle Pragati Schemes:** The scheme involves the overall rural development with a uniform level of development across Gram Panchayats with a compulsory development of a segregation shed, crematorium(Vaikuntha Dhama), Nursery and a park(Palle Pragati Vanam) with the provision of a tractor, trolley and tanker.





- **The segregation shed** was the most basic unit of waste management at the community level after the household waste segregation (Collected with the tractor and trolley every morning). It was a clean area with a permanent worker employed. The dry waste was characterized and sold to the nearest Dry resource Collection Centre (DRCC) while the wet waste was used to create compost through vermicomposting.





- **The Palle Pragati Vanam** parks are a common area of recreation and greenery in the village. It included plantation of ornamental plants through MGNREGA to increase green cover in addition to providing a place for the village population to relax and a small play area for children(yet to be completed). There were 2 such parks in the village.





- **Vaikuntha Dhamam** was the crematorium of the village, located at the outskirts. It had a waiting room and facilities for the family members. This was an important step to ensure a respectable departure for the deceased in the village.





- **The nursery** was spread in an area of 0.5 acres and had a total of 44000 saplings currently. It was run by 1 caretaker and 2 helpers who had been trained in nursery rearing practices. It served as the source for avenue, community and social plantations in the village.





- With the Palle Pragati Parameters being enforced in all nearly 13000 Gram Panchayats of the state, rural development seems to be a primary policy focus area for the government and one that is well on its way to ensure 'pragati' (development) for every 'palle'(village).





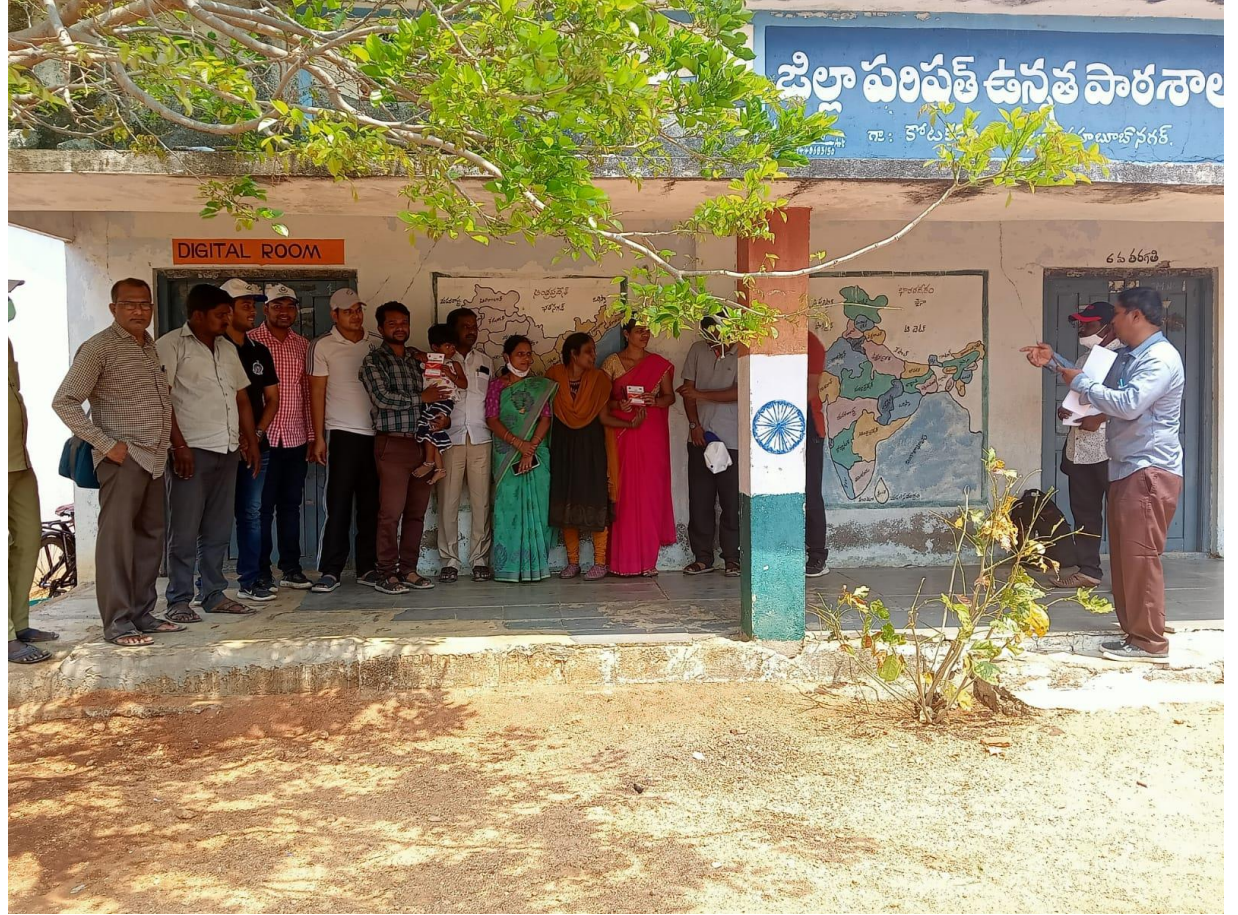
- **Education**

- Kotakadra village has 3 Aanganwadi centers and 2 schools i.e. primary schools for class 1 to 5 and High school for class 6 to 10.
- **Aanganwadi centres:** 3 anganwadi centers are being run in the village for pre school child care and integrated development by providing nutritious food and a learning environment.
- **Schools:** kotakadra primary school has a strength of 165 students and has 6 teachers maintaining a healthy student teacher ratio.



- **Midday meal scheme** is run in partnership with AkshayPatra foundation.
- Quick learning cards developed by the school teachers and also provided by the state government under the Sarv siksha Abhiyaan provides an innovative and effective way for learning.
- Proper records are being maintained by the schools with regards to teacher and student attendance.
- While the overall atmosphere of the schools is positive, there is a scope of improvement in the physical infrastructure of schools and play area for children must be developed.









- **Health**

Accessibility:

- The village had a health sub-centre located right next to the Gram Panchayat office. The infrastructure at the SHC was decent with 2 beds available and chairs for patients and a well stocked supply of basic drugs. There was a single physician present with 2 assistants to tend to the health problems of the villagers.
- Interactions with the officials revealed that roughly 10-12 patients visit the SHC daily. The villagers were generally satisfied with the services offered and were appreciative of the work being done at the SHC.
- The SHC has provision of untied funds but the amount is quite meagre and infrequent (Roughly Rs. 10000 every 2 or 3 years)



- **Status of Health:**

- The most common diseases afflicting the villagers are viral diseases, joint pains and limited cases of blood pressure.
- The general health indicators of the village seemed good with the healthcare professionals identifying and treating any issues that crop up with alacrity and making people aware of common health problems and government interventions in the field of health
- The SHC was transformed into a vaccination centre during the pandemic and with the efforts of the frontline workers, Gram Panchayat and health officials from the Primary Health Centre, the village had achieved 100% 2-dose vaccination coverage in the early stages of the pandemic. This was made possible by regular awareness campaigns and door to door vaccination drive led by the local administration.
- A number of beneficiaries in the village spoke of the unique 'KCR Kit' handed over to mothers at government hospitals to fulfil the needs of newborns and maternal care.



- **ASHA workers:**
- We took particular interest in the functioning of the ASHA workers in the village. There were a total of 3 workers in the village who functioned mostly out of a base in one of the Anganwadi centres.
- They were well aware of their responsibilities in terms of ante-natal care registration, supply of essential medicines, immunisation drives, awareness campaigns etc. They conducted household surveys to gauge the health status of the village atleast once every year and also participated in village level camps to raise health awareness amongst the villagers. The ASHA workers also participated in the door to door vaccination drive during CoVID-19.
- Some issues that we identified were in terms of the low salaries paid to the ASHA workers and lack of a permanent base to house them. Despite the shortcomings, it was heartening to see the ASHA workers doing a tremendous job and being sincerely dedicated to their work.



- **Role of NGOs:**

- An NGO by the name of Institute for Rural Health Studies has been actively functioning in the village for the past 20 years. The NGO sets up a mobile clinic every week with 1 paramedic and 4 health workers. Apart from providing basic health facilities, the NGO is mostly concerned with making referrals to hospitals in Hyderabad. The villagers were well aware of the referral service provided by the NGO and made adequate use for serious illnesses that could not be handled at the SHC level. This was a great example of non-governmental organisations making a substantial difference at the lowest village level.

- **Conclusion:**

- Overall the health indicators of the villagers were quite good. The village population is not only aware about various aspects of health care but also access it frequently.
- The health professionals are dedicated to their jobs and go about their work diligently aided by institutional support in terms of facilities and funds.
- Certain issues in terms of wages for health workers and infrastructure facilities need to be improved upon. However, all in all, the health facilities in the village level were found to be well developed.



- **Self Help Groups(SHG):**
- The village has a total of 28 Self Help Groups(SHGs) with a total membership of 292 members who are all women.
- Starting from roughly Rs. 20000 per group in 1995, today the groups avail loans of upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs(1st instalment, raised upto 2 lakhs in the second instalment) signifying rapid growth. The major banks involved in the loan disbursal are StreeNidhi Co-operative Bank and State Bank of India.
- The SHG-Bank linkage programme and the interest subsidy given by the government have spurred the growth of the SHG movement in the village. The bank officials and the various officials like the DPM, VLOs etc take active interest in the functioning of SHGs and provide relevant support to the groups. Awareness about the SHG functioning and the ground level work has ensured zero defaults in loan repayment in the village.



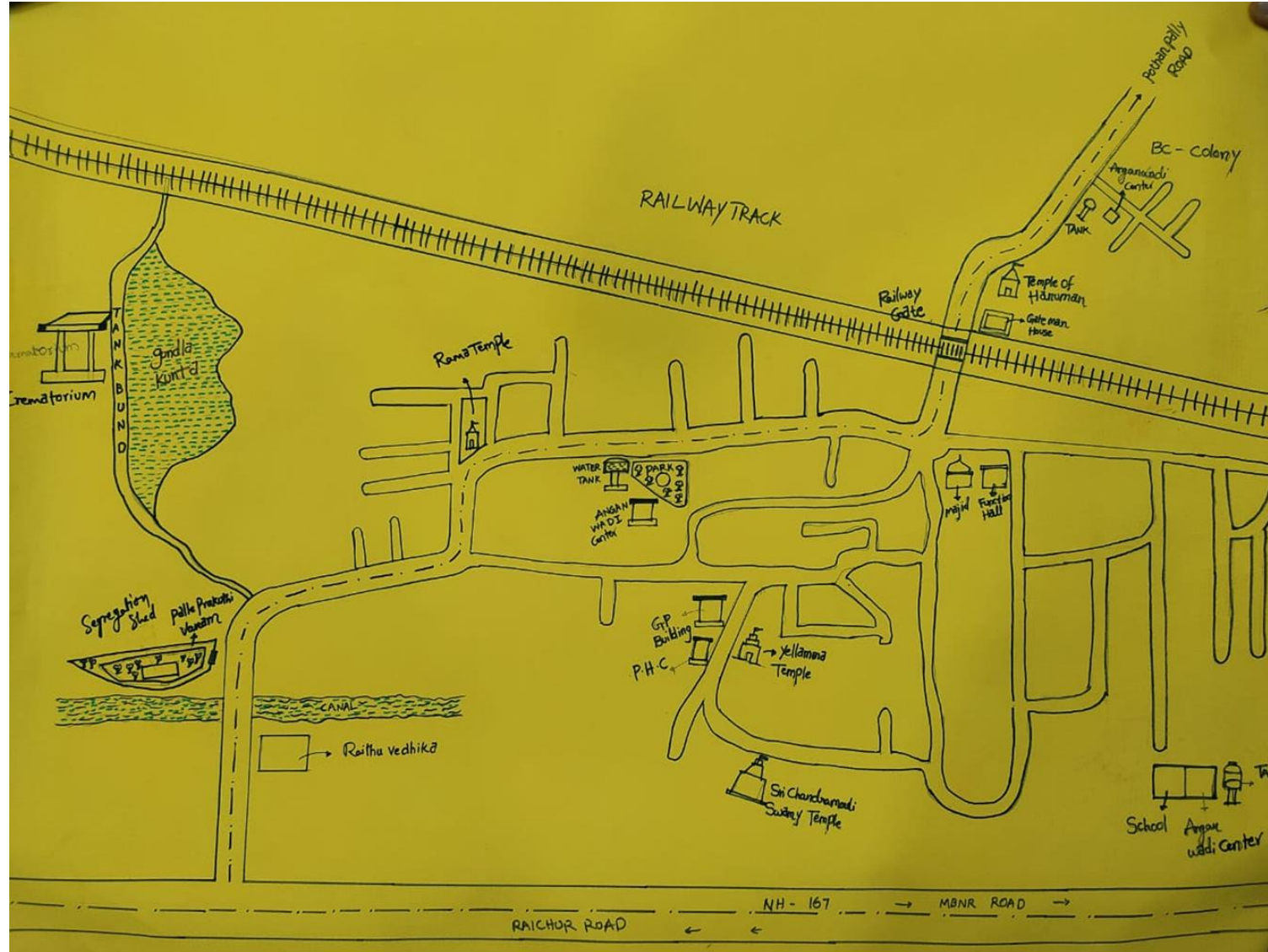
- The groups generally elect a President as the nodal point of contact. The record keeping books and accounting details are regularly updated and maintained. The women mostly utilise the loans disbursed for personal ventures like tailoring, dairy enterprises, flour mills and customer service points. All SHGs follow the principle of the 5 Panchasutras of regular meetings, regular bookkeeping, regular savings, regular repayments and regular inter-lending.
- There is scope for digitisation of records (done manually currently) for easy updation and accountability. Also some work needs to be done to encourage the enterprise model of SHGs to develop a brand such as the MAHA brand by the SHGs of adjoining villages.
- The SHG program has helped serve dual purposes of raising financial awareness among villagers and women empowerment. The women members were particularly appreciative of the SHG program and spoke about how it made them feel independent and empowered in every sense of the word. Thus the SHG program is far more than a microfinance activity in the village but an instrument of social empowerment.







RESOURCE MAP



గ్రామాలలో శిక్షణ ఐఏఎస్‌లు



కోటకదిరలో పథకాల అమలు తీరును ఎంపీడీఓ వేదవతిని అడిగి తెలుసుకుంటున్న అధికారులు

● ప్రజల జీవన విధానం, స్థితిగతులపై
అధ్యయనం

మహబూబ్‌నగర్ రూరల్: గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాల్లోని ప్రజల జీవన విధానాలను అధ్యయనం చేసేందుకు

జిల్లాకు వచ్చిన శిక్షణ ఐఏఎస్‌లు బృందాలుగా ఏర్పడి కేటాయించిన గ్రామాలకు చేరుకున్నారు. ఈ నెల 10వ తేదీ వరకు గ్రామంలోనే ఉండి ప్రజల జీవన స్థితిగతులు, సంక్షేమ, ఆభివృద్ధి పథకాల అమలు తీరును పరిశీలిస్తారు. గతంలో ట్రైనింగీ

ఐఏఎస్‌ల పర్యటనలు ఉదయం నుంచి సాయంత్రం వరకు మాత్రమే ఉండేవి. ఈసారి పగలు, రాత్రి గ్రామంలోనే ఉండి అధ్యయనం చేయడం విశేషం. మండలంలోని కోటకదిరకు హైదర్ నబీ, శారీష్ సహై, గుంజన్ అర్యా పృత్విక్ శంకర్, అభియన్ గోయల్ కేటాయించగా వారు మంగళవారం పర్యటించారు. వీరి వెంట ఎంపీడీఓ వేదవతి, సర్పంచ్ మల్లు రమ్య, రైతుబంధు మండలాధ్యక్షుడు మల్లు దేవేందర్‌రెడ్డి, ఆర్‌డబ్ల్యూఎస్ ఏఈ మద్దిలేటి, పంచాయతీ కార్యదర్శి మాధవి తదితరులు ఉన్నారు.

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