



THIRUMALAYAPALLY VILLAGE WARANGAL (GROUP 48)

Group members:

Navendu Shekhar (GL)	D20
Vinod Kumar Meena (AGL)	D53
Himmat Singh Ujjawal	D55
Indra Badan Jha	D56
Pratyush Kumar Pandey	M28

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE VILLAGE

NAME	-	THIRUMALAYAPALLY
MANDAL	-	RAYAPARTHY
DISTRICT	-	WARANGAL
AREA	-	2000 Acres
POPULATION	-	2326 (2011 Census); 782 households ~2800 presently
VOTERS	-	2293 (till 2019)
ANNUAL INCOME	-	Rs. 46,80,422 (in 2021-2022)
GRAM PANCHAYAT		Taxes – 4,33,440 State Finance Commission – 21,81,070 15th Finance Commission – 20,65,912

Church
చర్చ్

ATM & (MOBILE
SERVICE) SRI...
ఏటీఎం & (మొబైల్
సర్వీస్) శ్రీ...

Post Office,
Thirumalayapally

RajyaLaxmi kiranam

Sandeep Dog Farm
సందీప్ డాగ్ ఫార్మ్

Dontharaboina raju

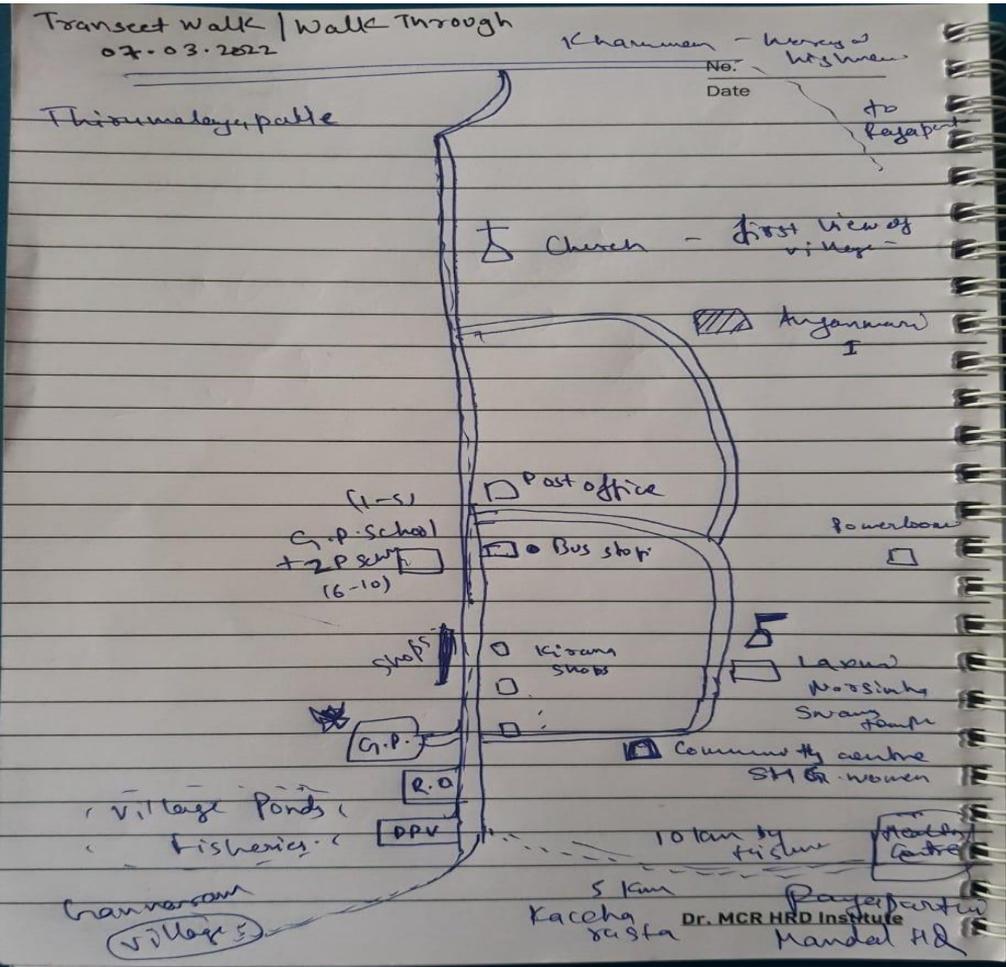
DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION (2011 CENSUS)											
Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes			Others			Total		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
339	311	650	249	193	442	734	550	1234	1322	1004	2326

VOTER STRENGTH IN 2019 ELECTIONS														
ST			SC			BC			Others			Total		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
295	238	533	216	168	384	389	328	717	370	289	659	1270	1023	2293



TRANSECT WALK



Trend Analysis/Timeline

Year	Major Event
1600s	Settlement of village, construction of village temple
1870s	Under total control of Nizams
1950s	Primary school established
1970s	First roads connecting village to Wardhanapet built
1994	Mandal started revenue collection for village
2000	Naxal attack destroys houses in village
2007	PMGYS roads connected to highway with BT road
2012	All weather CC roads constructed in village
2014-15	Full electrification in village
2016	First church in village
2018	Piped water to every household
2018	Declared ODF

SOCIAL MAP





Main Road

Temple

Bank

Temple

Mobile Sangam

Relly Computer

B. Community

Church

Agarwada's center

Substation

Water Tank

Bates Look

Pond

Hospital

Hospital

S. C. Community

INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE VISITED IN VILLAGE



1. Gram Panchayat Primary School



2. Zila Parishad Secondary School





3. Anganwadi Center





4. Village Nursery with 16000 saplings



5. Palle Prkruthi Vanam (PPV) with 600 plants and walking track





6. Celebrating International Women's Day with students of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayam





7. Dumping ground with solid waste segregation



8. Cremation/Burial Grounds with new washrooms for ritual bathing





9. Vykuntha Dhammam, spread over 1 acre with more than 2000 trees, a children's park, and joggers' trail.



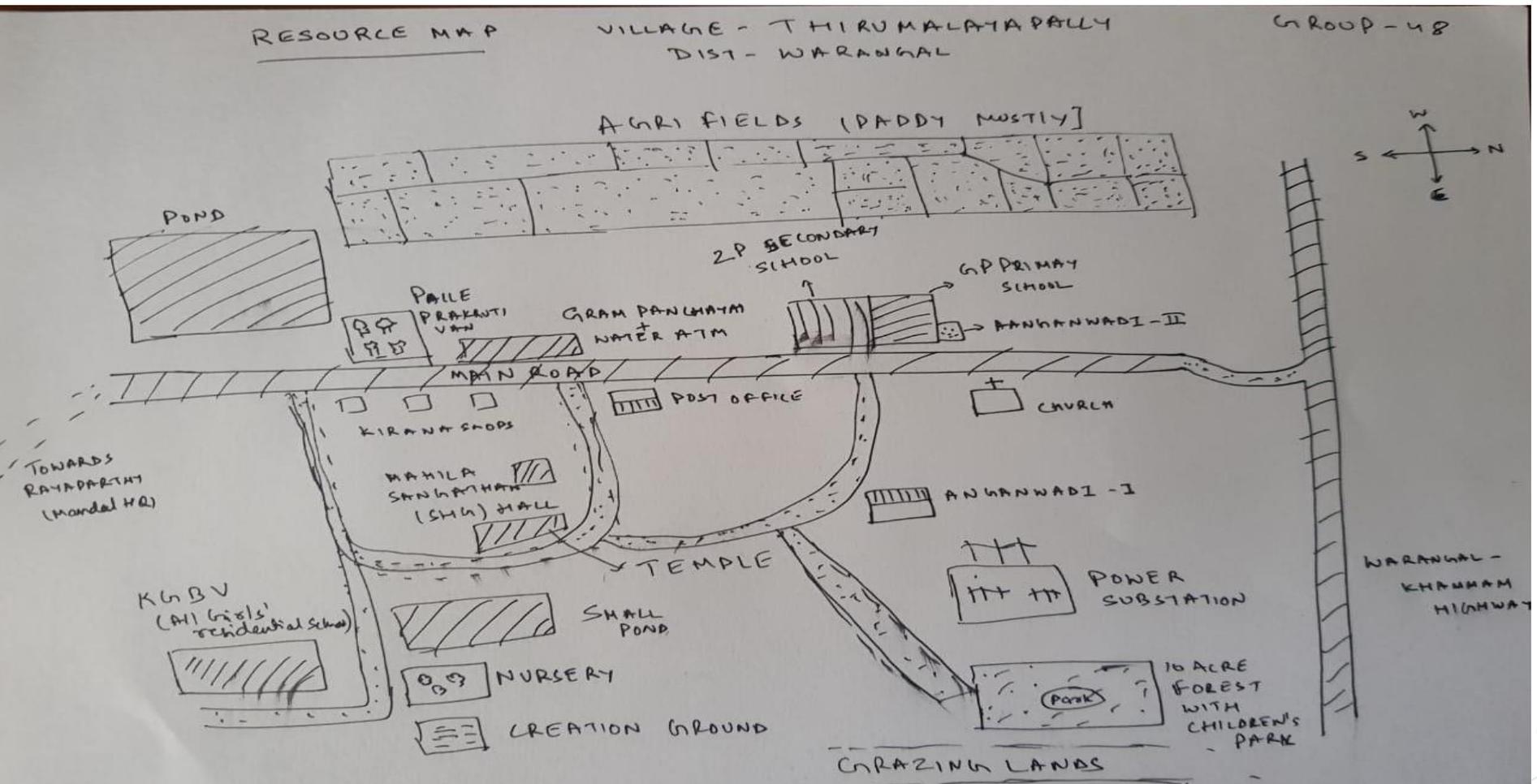
10. Mylaram Balancing reservoir near village

RESOURCE MAP THIRUMALAPALLY

RESOURCE MAP

VILLAGE - THIRUMALAPALLY
DIST - WARANGAL

GROUP - 48



Socio-Economic indicators in the village

- Sex ratio less than 800 in 2011 Census, marginal improvement as per voter data of 2019
- 59/122 kids in GP Primary School are females, 37/96 in ZP Secondary School are females
- BP (active 75 cases), Diabetes (active 68 cases), malaria, chikungunya, sometimes dengue, and seasonal flu are most common diseases
- ASHA workers (3) and ANM (1) are providing medicinal, nutritional and healthcare support to 46 out of 48 pregnant ladies in the village at present
- Out of 117 kids under 3 years of age in the village, 3 were undernourished and 1 was severely malnourished
- One (1) case of leprosy was present in the village
- Piped water for drinking at households and RO mineral water at Gram Panchayat office is available to all
- 100% Covid-19 vaccination coverage

Panchayati Raj Institutions and their performance

- One Sarpanch (female), one Up-Sarpanch, 10 ward members have been elected in 2018 with 75% voter turnout – 3 SC ward members, 2 ST, 4 BC and 1 OC.
- Villagers felt they worked in a transparent way but too slow in completing works
- ‘Sarpanch-Pati’ syndrome was visible
- Gram Sabha meets every 2 months, but only 40 to 50 villagers attend. Gram Panchayat meetings are skipped by Mandal officials regularly even after specific requests and invites.



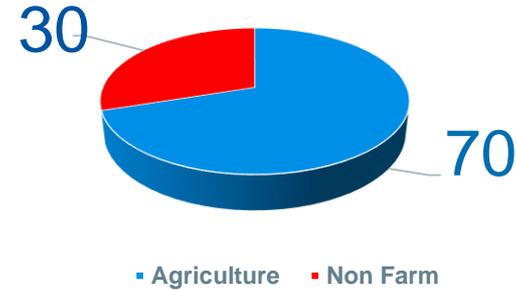
Village subgroup OTs attending Gram Panchayat (up) and Gram Sabha(down) meetings at Thirumalayapally



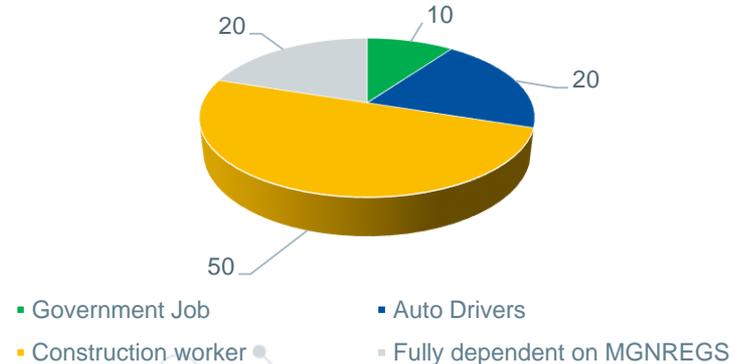
Livelihood, Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

- More than 50% of households in the village is BPL. However, the **villagers identified only those who had to live in hutments, without proper roof, as 'poor' people.**
- Most people identified landlessness and lack of house ownership as the primary cause of poverty in the village
- Non-farm employment is mostly available as MGNREGS work, construction work in nearby Mandals; 30 percent landless job seekers migrate to cities seasonally for work

Sources of jobs vs percentage of people

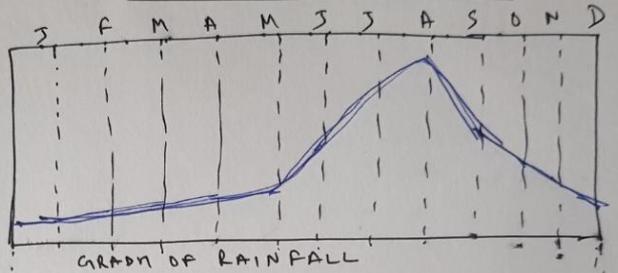


Sources of Non Farm work vs people engaged

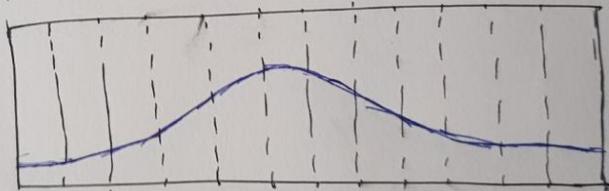


SEASONALITY — FOR LIVELIHOOD FLOW CHART

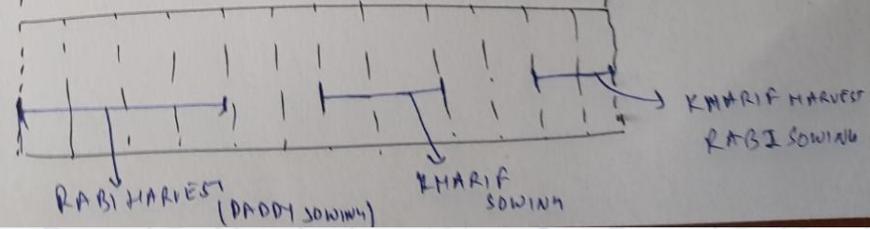
Group-4B



GRADIENT OF RAINFALL



GRADIENT OF LABOUR (MINREUS) DEMAND



**Livelihood
Seasonality
chart, in
consultation
with
villagers**

Implementation of Flagship Schemes

1. **Ryuthu Bandhu:** Safety net for farmers, payments are released on time as DBT, farmers in the village wanted a component of crop insurance to be added; personal insurance is through Ryuthu Beema
2. All **PM KISAN** beneficiaries receive timely payments through DBT
3. Pension scheme for old age people (Rs 2,016/- pm) and specially-abled (Rs. 3016/- pm) is credited regularly, although people have difficulty accessing it because banks are away from the village
4. Under the **Milch Animal Distribution Scheme, and Sheep Rearing and Development Programme**, 10 villagers had received 2 buffaloes each, 48 villagers had received 1 unit of sheep and goats (1 unit is 20 males and 1 female).
5. **Palle and Pattana Pragathi** scheme has been fully implemented in the village, with PPV, Vykuntha Dhammam, Nursery and Dumping Yards all constructed.
6. Manavuru Manabadu, scheme related to **upgradation of schools is highly anticipated** by parents and teachers alike to improve the condition of their school



Agriculture and Land reforms

- Predominantly red soil; major crops are **paddy, cotton, maize, chilly, coriander and vegetables.**
- Out of 2000 acres of the village area, over **1200 acres is under agriculture** or cultivation in some form; Irrigation is mostly rainfed **supplemented by personal borewells or submersible pumps** in the village ponds
- More than **100 families are involved in fisheries** cultivation in the village pond, are generating good supplemental incomes as well
- Land ownership is a critical issue, although **98% pattas have been granted and only 2% lands have legal disputes** over them in the village.
- Only around **40 percent villagers owned cultivable land**, with majority (90%) of farmers having land between 1-2 acres. More than **10 farmers existed who owned land more than 20 acres.**
- The women **SHGs in the village were involved in procurement and marketing of paddy** from the village. The profits they earned were invested into businesses owned by SHG members.
- Almost **200-acre land is owned by the government** and has recently been made free from encroachments
- **Hillocks and waste land make up close to 400 acres of the village land.**



SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

ODF status in 2018, still elder men could be seen defecating in the open

Womenfolk appreciated the toilets and were more frequent users than men, as per their own admission

Dustbins were completely absent, but the village was clean and free of garbage lumps.

The village had a separate tractor and trolley for waste collection and transport. Collection is done twice a week

Sampling Mid-Day meal at Primary and Secondary School



Kaleswaram Lift Irrigation Project



Major issues in the village identified by villagers

Issues ranked in descending order of importance by villagers-

- i) Absence of PHC/sub-centers,
- ii) Demand of pucca houses,
- iii) Poor infra of schools, demand of private schools and filling of vacancies of teachers,
- iv) Facilities for youth - playing grounds, libraries, gymnasium,
- v) Non-farm work is not readily available, MGNREGS pays less,
- vi) Slow work of PRI and attitude of its representatives,
- vii) Increasing metaled roads and working hand pumps in village, and
- viii) Alcoholism on the rise causing domestic disputes



Suggestions/Further Action Plan for the village

- Even though the village might not qualify for opening of a PHC Sub-center in the village, it is needed urgently as the nearest medical facility is 10kms away.
- Improving the Primary and Secondary Schools in village, new benches, new building, sports infrastructure, e-learning tools and equipment
- Drains are still open; they need to be covered and all the households to be connected to the main CC drains to ensure wastewater recycling
- At the KGBV, infrastructure for outdoor sports for girls and library needs to be upgraded
- Attitude of Mandal officers towards the issues of villagers has at times been condescending, PRI representatives need to be trained further to ensure ethical behavior and good governance practices.



Suggestions/Further Action Plan for the village

- E-Panchayat system is available but lacks internet and a trained computer operator, needs to be filled.
- Rural bank branches should be facilitated in the village, as currently there is only one post office to take care of the banking needs
- Out migration of labor is still a challenge because the lure of Hyderabad is strong and MGNREGS work is not as attractive or as good paying
- Paddy is being cultivated twice a year now, with excellent availability of water. District administration needs to ensure that water is not wasted on such intensive crops and farmers shift towards alternative crops. Ryuthu Vedhika scheme has yet not reached this village.





THANK YOU