

# VISIT TO UTKOOOR VILLAGE & NARAYANPET DISTRICT

A Comprehensive Field Report on Rural  
Development, Infrastructure, and Social Change



# OUR TEAM

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# Assessment Approach & Focus Areas



OnePlus Nord CE5

Utkoor | 25 January 2026 at 7:37 am

## PURPOSE

Assess Utkoor's development status across infrastructure, social services, and governance through field visits and community interactions.

## METHODOLOGY

Participatory tools (village maps, Venn diagrams) and site visits to school, PHC, and farms to gather ground-level insights and inform action plans.

# 1. Introduction to Utkoor Village

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## Administrative Significance

Utkoor is a pivotal rural settlement and Mandal headquarters in Narayanpet district. It functions as a service hub for surrounding habitations, hosting essential government offices.

## Governance

Operating under the Panchayati Raj system, it has an elected Gram Panchayat and exhibits semi-urban characteristics due to its administrative status.

- ✓ **Location:** Southern Telangana, near Karnataka border.
- ✓ **Geography:** Deccan Plateau region, semi-arid climate.
- ✓ **Soil:** Predominantly red loamy and black cotton soils.
- ✓ **Distance:** Approx. 15 km from Narayanpet district HQ.

# Demographic Profile (2011 Census & Estimates)

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**12.5k**

CENSUS 2011 POP

**~17k**

CURRENT ESTIMATE

**2,400**

HOUSEHOLDS

## Social Composition

The village has a diverse social fabric with a significant Scheduled Caste (SC) population, a smaller Scheduled Tribe (ST) presence, and various OBC communities. The sex ratio is relatively balanced with a slight predominance of females.

# Geographical Location

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- ✓ Utkoor is strategically located in the Deccan Plateau.
- ✓ The region is characterized by gently undulating terrain.
- ✓ Key water bodies include tanks and small reservoirs which are vital for the semi-arid landscape.
- ✓ Connectivity to the district headquarters (Narayanpet) facilitates trade and administration.



# Village Social Map

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Village social map is a simple diagram showing social groups and households in a village like caste, religion, income etc. .

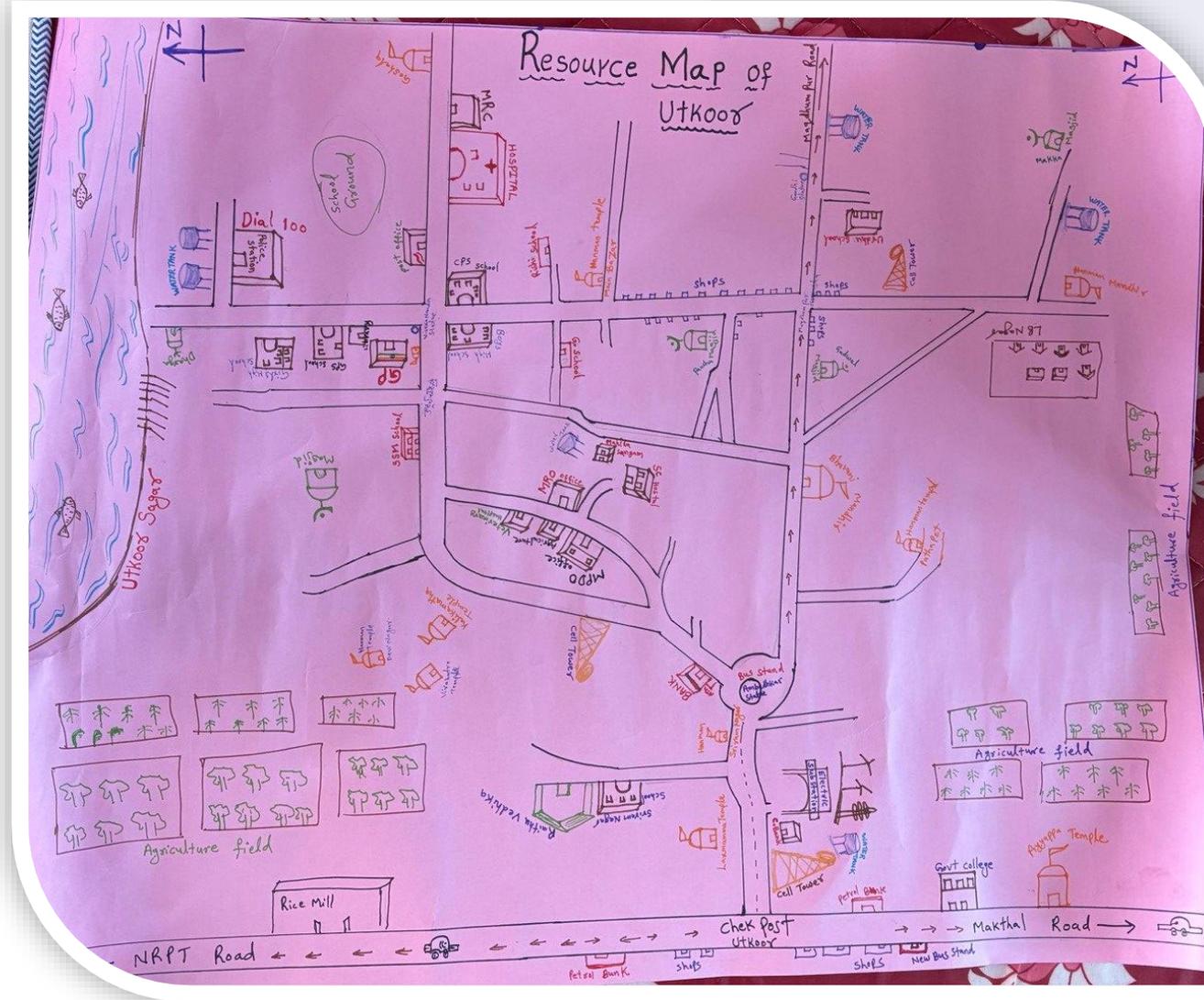
It helps understand who lives where and social structure of village for planning and development.



# Village Resource Map

A visual representation of the village's assets, land use, and key landmarks. This map highlights the distribution of agricultural fields, water bodies, settlement areas, and public infrastructure.

Understanding the spatial distribution of resources is crucial for planning developmental activities.



# Village venn diagram

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A **Village Venn Diagram** is a **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)** tool used in **village surveys, social studies, and field visits** to understand **institutions, services, and their relationships with the village community..**

A **Village Venn Diagram** shows:

- Important **institutions/services** in a **village**
- Their **importance** to villagers
- Their **level of interaction and influence** on the community



# Road & Transport Infrastructure

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- ✓ **Connectivity:** Connected to Narayanpet and nearby mandals via all-weather pucca roads.
- ✓ **Internal Roads:** Mix of Cement Concrete (CC) and bituminous surfaces.
- ✓ **Transport:** Serviceable by TSRTC buses and private autos.
- ✓ **Gap:** No direct rail connectivity; reliance on road transport is absolute, and there is no proper transportation to the farms.



# Utilities: Electricity & Water

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## Electricity

100% electrification for domestic and agricultural use. Street lighting is present in main areas.



## Mission Bhagiratha

Piped drinking water supply to most households via overhead tanks, reducing water-borne diseases.



## Water Sources

Reliance on Lake (Utkoor pedda Cheruvu) borewells and rainfall for agriculture. Groundwater levels remain a critical concern.

# Housing & Sanitation

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## Housing Status

Most residents live in pucca structures, many constructed under government housing schemes. The shift from mud houses to concrete structures indicates economic improvement.

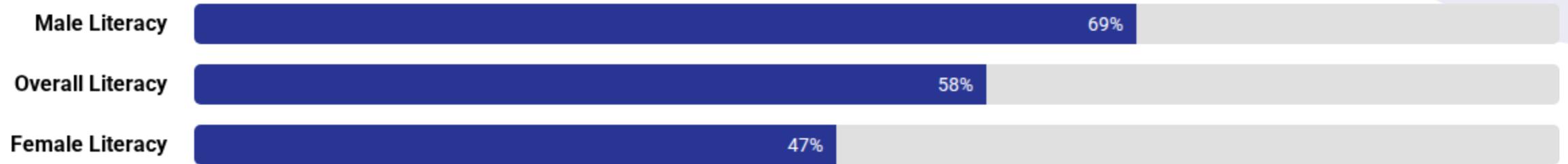
## Sanitation (SBM)

Significant coverage under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Increased household toilet usage has reduced open defecation, though drainage maintenance remains an area for improvement.

**Observation:** Drainage facilities exist in main areas but need expansion to prevent waterlogging.

# Educational Profile

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## Key Observations

There is a distinct gender gap of ~22% in literacy. While enrollment is high due to mid-day meals, early marriage and domestic responsibilities continue to hinder female education beyond the secondary level.

# Schools & Colleges

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- ✓ **Institutions:** Government Primary & High Schools, and a local Junior College.
- ✓ **Facilities:** Basic classrooms available; functional Anganwadis for early childhood care.
- ✓ **Schemes:** PM POSHAN (Mid-day meal), Samagra Shiksha.
- ✓ **Private Sector:** Limited presence, accessed by better-off families.





# Challenges in Mid-day meals

- ✓ **Insufficient funds:** Government is providing Rs. 6.78/student-day for primary school and Rs. 13/student-day for high school, which are inadequate especially for primary school
- ✓ **Improper maintenance of food quality registers**
- ✓ **Cooking staff are not being paid regularly**
- ✓ **Due to aforementioned, teachers are highly recommending Akshayapatra scheme**



**మధ్యాహ్న భోజన పథకం - మెనూ**

సాంఘికం	కిచడీ + మిక్సిడ్ వెజిటబుల్ కల్రి & గుడ్డు
మంగళవారం	రాగి జావ అన్నం + సాంబర్ + మిక్సిడ్ వెజిటబుల్ కల్రి
బుధవారం	అన్నం + ఆకుకూర పప్పు + మిక్సిడ్ వెజిటబుల్ కల్రి & గుడ్డు
గురువారం	రాగి జావ వెజిటబుల్ రిస్సానీ + మిక్సిడ్ వెజిటబుల్ కల్రి
శుక్రవారం	అన్నం + సాంబర్ మిక్సిడ్ వెజిటబుల్ కల్రి & గుడ్డు
శనివారం	రాగి జావ అన్నం + ఆకుకూర పప్పు + మిక్సిడ్ వెజిటబుల్ కల్రి

Mid Day Meal Scheme

**SAA-TG**  
ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం



# Challenges in Education

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## Dropouts

High dropout rates after Class 8 and 10, especially among girls and children from labour households.



## Economic Pressure

Seasonal migration and financial constraints force children into the workforce early.



## Infrastructure

Shortage of qualified subject teachers and maintenance issues in school buildings.

# Socioeconomic Conditions: Health

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## Common Health Issues

- ✓ Seasonal fevers and vector-borne diseases.
- ✓ Water-borne illnesses (Diarrhea).
- ✓ Anemia among women and adolescent girls.
- ✓ Rising lifestyle diseases (Diabetes, Hypertension).

## Systemic Challenges

- ✓ Shortage of doctors and nursing staff at PHC.
- ✓ Limited diagnostic facilities (No X-ray/Blood tests).
- ✓ High out-of-pocket expenditure on private clinics.

# Health Infrastructure

Utkoor is served by a Primary Health Centre (PHC) which acts as the first point of care. For advanced treatment, villagers must travel 15km to Narayanpet.

## Key Schemes

- ✓ National Health Mission (NHM)
- ✓ Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres
- ✓ Aarogyasri (Telangana State Scheme)



# Role of ASHA Workers



## Maternal Care

Mobilizing women for institutional deliveries and ensuring antenatal/postnatal care.



## Awareness

Spreading knowledge on nutrition, sanitation, family planning, and immunization.



## Challenges

Low/delayed incentives, high workload, and lack of transport support.



# Beedi workers

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Around 500 families (mostly muslims) in Utkoor depend on Beedi rolling for their livelihood

- ✓ Current wage is Rs. 200/1000 beedis, with a very slow increment of Rs. 10 every 3 years
- ✓ Long hours tobacco exposure make them prone to TB
- ✓ Child labour was earlier common in this profession, but has reduced significantly in recent years
- ✓ Many of them prefer beedi rolling over MGNREGA because it is easy and home based



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Utkoor | 25 January 2026 at 9:23 am

# Backward areas

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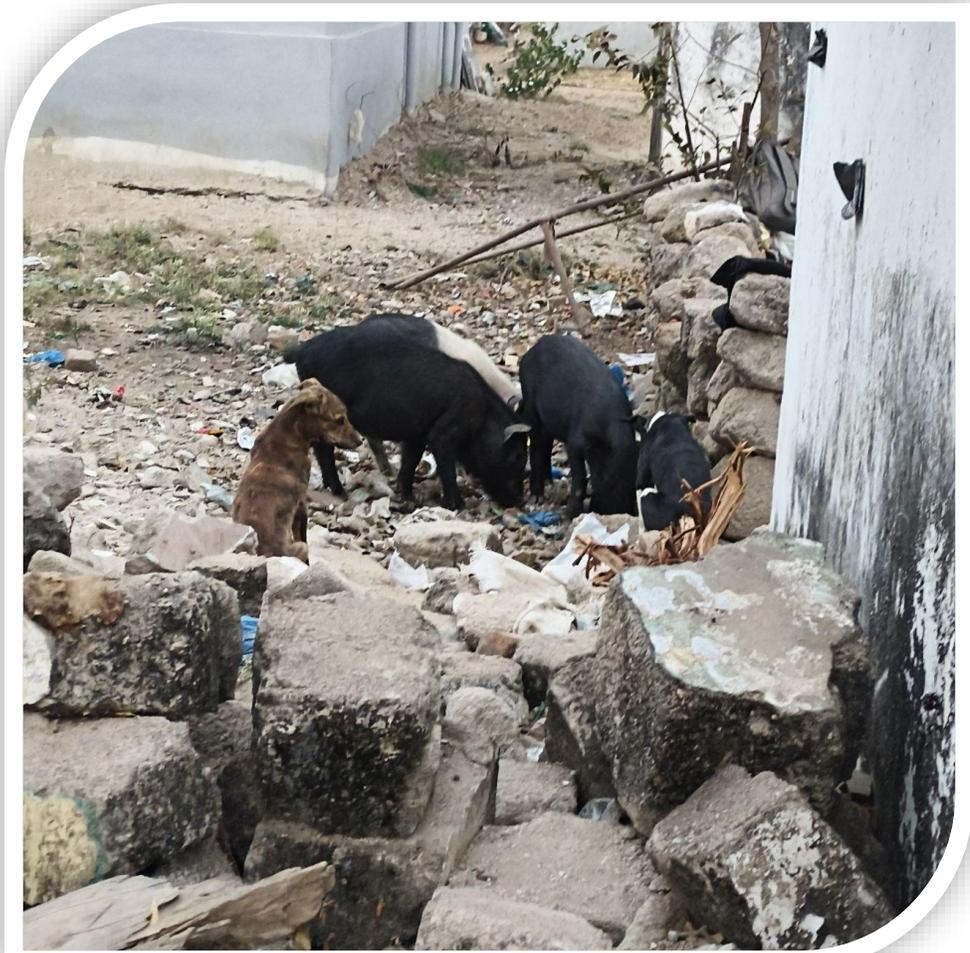
At the entrance of the village, there are around 250 families which are very backward relative to the rest of the village

- ✓ Most of the families are still living in **INDIRA AAWAS YOJANA** which date back to 1980s
- ✓ The area is located around 2km from the major amenities, which was one of the reason for the backwardness
- ✓ The area is low-lying and prone to waterlogging during rainy season
- ✓ Drainage systems are not so effective, and the hygiene is compromised



# Backward areas

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# Poverty & Employment Profile

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## Key Issues

- Seasonal Unemployment
- Disguised unemployment in farm
- Migration to cities for wage labor

# Agriculture: The Economic Backbone

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- ✓ **Paddy:** Dominant crop, cultivated in low-lying irrigated fields.
- ✓ **Cotton:** Major cash crop, high risk/high reward.
- ✓ **Pulses:** Red gram/Green gram grown for soil fertility.
- ✓ **Problems:** Deers and pigs are eating away the crop yield, so cotton is predominantly cultivated.



# Key Agricultural Problems

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## Rainfall Dependency

Erratic monsoons lead to crop failure.  
Irrigation is largely borewell-dependent.



## Small Landholdings

Fragmented land restricts  
mechanization and reduces economies  
of scale.



## Deer Depredation

Deers and pigs are eating away the  
crop yield, so cotton is predominantly  
cultivated.

# Government Schemes

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## Rythu Bandhu

Direct investment support per acre to farmers, breaking the cycle of debt for inputs.

## SHGs (NRLM)

Self-Help Groups providing savings, credit, and micro-enterprise support for women.

## Other Schemes

- ✓ Mission Bhagiratha (Water)
- ✓ Aarogyasri (Health)
- ✓ Social Security Pensions (Aasara)



# Mapping Social Change

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Dimension	Past Scenario	Current Status
<b>Social Structure</b>	Rigid caste-roles, Joint families	Nuclear families, SHG participation
<b>Sanitation</b>	High Open Defecation	High Toilet Usage (SBM)
<b>Education</b>	Optional, low female literacy	Aspiration for mobility, high enrollment
<b>Economy</b>	Subsistence Farming	Diversified livelihoods, MGNREGA

# Utkoor: Conclusion & Action Plan

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## Conclusion

Utkoor is transitioning from a subsistence economy to a participative model driven by welfare schemes. While basic services have improved, challenges in agriculture and youth employment persist.

## Action Plan

- ✓ **Agri:** Promote micro-irrigation & FPOs.
- ✓ **Jobs:** Skill mapping for youth & local enterprise.
- ✓ **Health:** Strengthen PHC & ASHA logistics.
- ✓ **Social:** Enhance women's role in Gram Sabha.

# Part II: Field Visit Report Narayanpet District (Ward 4)

Urban Governance, Service  
Delivery, and Infrastructure  
Analysis



# Profile of Ward No. 4

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## Overview

Ward 4 comprises both older habitations and new developments. It reflects mixed socio-economic groups ranging from low-income daily wagers to middle-class families.

## Economy

Driven by small business, retail, and service jobs. Significant migrant worker population.

## Key Characteristics

- ✓ Mixed residential & commercial land use.
- ✓ High demand for municipal services.
- ✓ Growing expectations from elected representatives.

# Educational Institutions

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## Govt Schools

Adequate classrooms, PM POSHAN active. Commitment from teachers despite high student-teacher ratios.



## Private Schools

Better infrastructure and English medium focus, but imposes financial burden on lower-income families.



## Gaps

Limited digital tools in govt schools and learning gaps among first-generation learners.

# Health Facilities

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Feature	Government Facilities	Private Facilities
Services	Outpatient, Immunization, Maternal Care	Emergency care, Diagnostics
Accessibility	Affordable, but overcrowded	Faster service, but expensive
Challenges	Shortage of specialists, Infrastructure stress	Cost barrier for poor

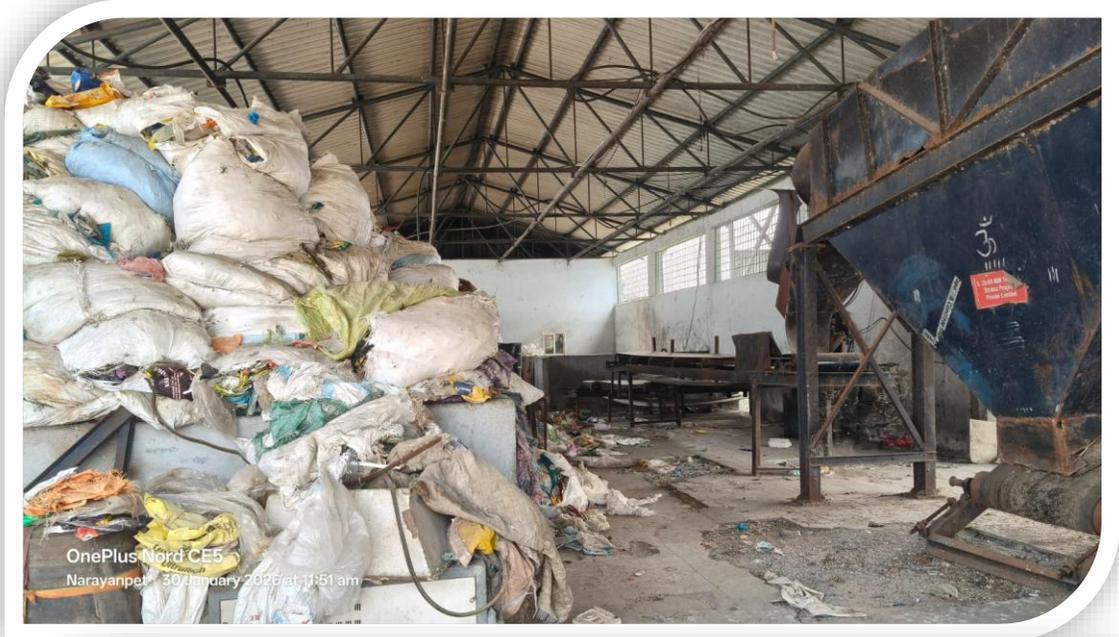
# Critical Issue: Solid Waste Management

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**The Plant Issue:** The SWM plant has been non-functional for several days.

## Impact:

- ✓ Irregular waste collection.
- ✓ Open dumping near residential areas.
- ✓ Increased risk of vector-borne diseases.
- ✓ Foul smell and public health hazard.



# Water Supply & Sanitation

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## Drinking Water

Supplied through municipal pipelines. Generally adequate but suffers from pressure fluctuations, not continuous supply and acute scarcity during summer months.

## Drainage & Sanitation

Household toilets are widely available. However, open drains often get blocked by uncollected solid waste, requiring frequent desilting.

# Problems & Gaps Identified

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- ✓ **Waste Crisis:** Non-functional SWM plant causing hygiene failure.
- ✓ **Water Stress:** Summer shortages and intermittent supply.
- ✓ **Health Access:** Overcrowding in Govt hospitals and shifting of govt hospital from narayanpet District.
- ✓ **School Quality:** Lack of digital aids and high teacher workload.
- ✓ **Governance:** Limited citizen participation in ward planning.
- ✓ **Drainage:** Choked drains due to waste dumping.

# Recommendations & Conclusion

- ✓ **Fix SWM:** Immediate repair of waste plant and decentralized segregation.
- ✓ **Water Security:** Leakage control and summer contingency planning.
- ✓ **Education:** Digital tools and volunteer support for teachers.
- ✓ **Participation:** Strengthen Ward Committees for better governance.

Ward 4 has functional infrastructure but requires focus on service quality and sustainability.