

DAY WISE ACTIVITY CHART



OBJECTIVES

❑ **Exploration and Assessment – Village Visit**

- To understand demographic, cultural, geographical, social-economical-political characteristics of the village.
- To recognize the importance of need to learn from villagers in evolving people-based solutions to local problems.

❑ **Stakeholder' s Engagement & Planning**

- Evaluation of various village level institutions
- Community Consultation & Key Informant Open Ended Interviews for Identification of Problems, Challenges and Opportunities
- Focus Group Discussion to analyse challenges of SHG, Farmers, NREGS Workers, Migrant Labours etc.

❑ **Strategic Development & Action Plan**

- Visioning exercise was conducted: Next 5-Year Plan
- Assessment of Flagship Schemes
- Village Action Plan

INTRODUCTION

□ Muthyalampadu X Road Gram Panchayat

Panchayat	Muthyalampadu X Road
Mandal	Tekulapalli
District	Bhadradri-Kothagudem
Number of Hemlets	03 (Muthyalampadu, Goriya Thanda, Shanti Nagar)
Number of Households	236 (As Per 2011 Census) 342 (As Per Current Demand Register)

Muthyalampadu X Road

Nucleated settlement around the road junction, expanding radially with mixed community composition.

Goriya Thand

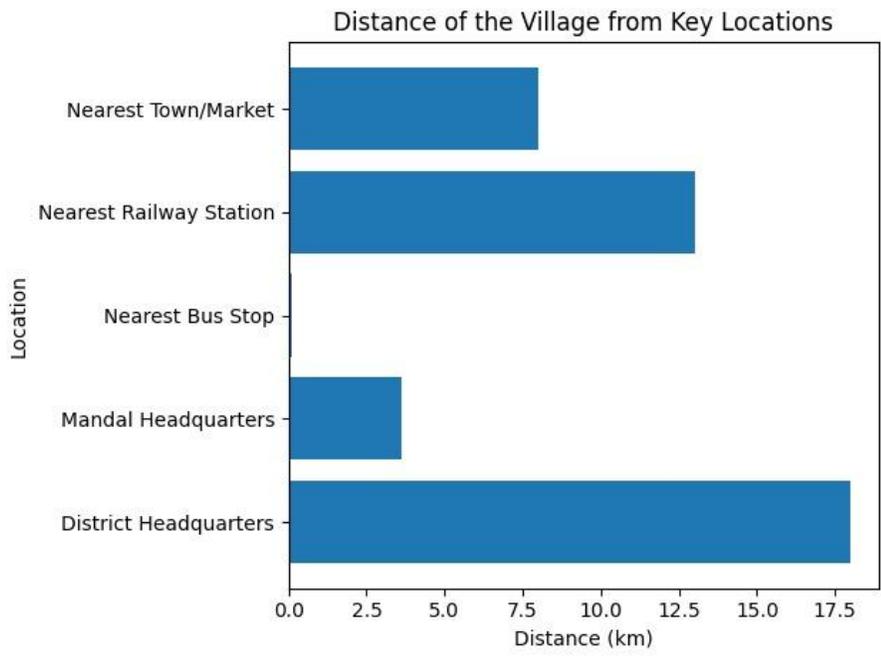
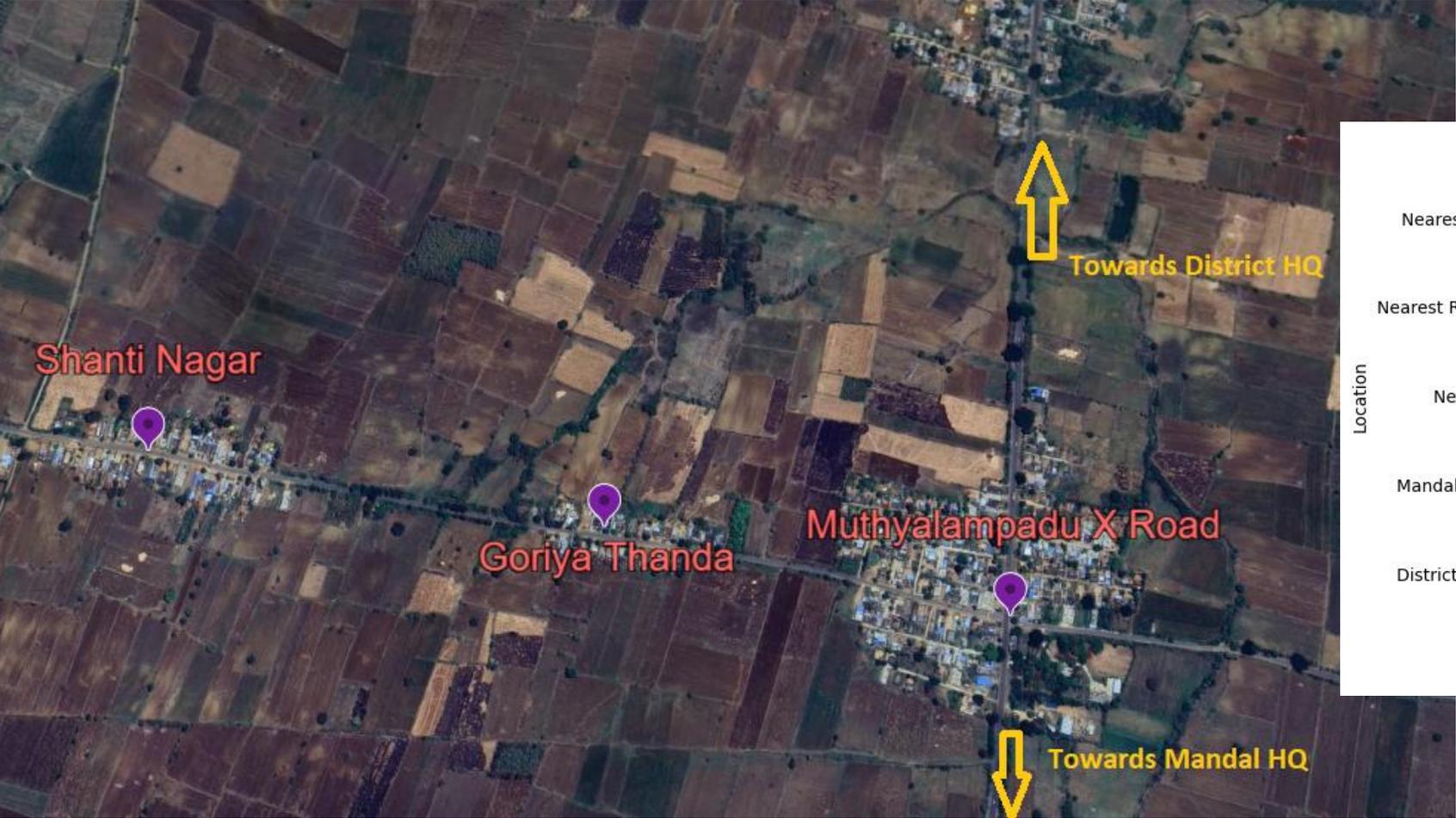
Linear settlement along connecting road, predominantly Scheduled Tribe population.

Shanti Nagar

Linear habitat with primarily Backward Class families and some ST households.

INTRODUCTION

❑ Muthyalampadu X Road Gram Panchayat



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

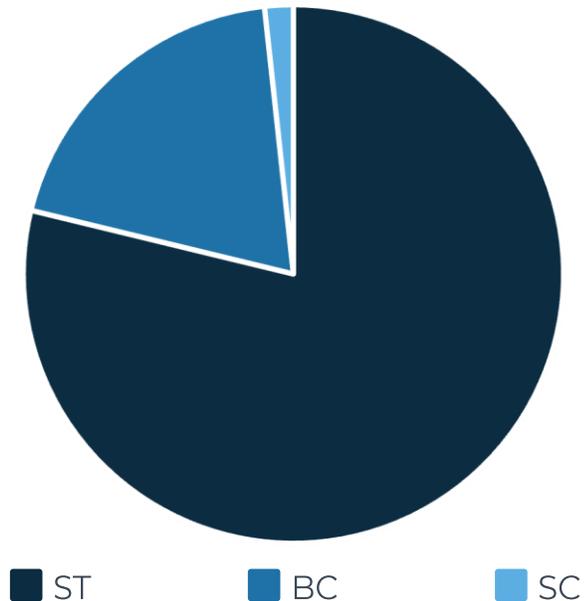
Population Distribution (2011 Census)

Total Population: **1,165**

Males: **548** | Females: **617**

Total Households (2011): **236**

Current Households: **342**



Literacy Rates (2011 Census)



Male Literacy



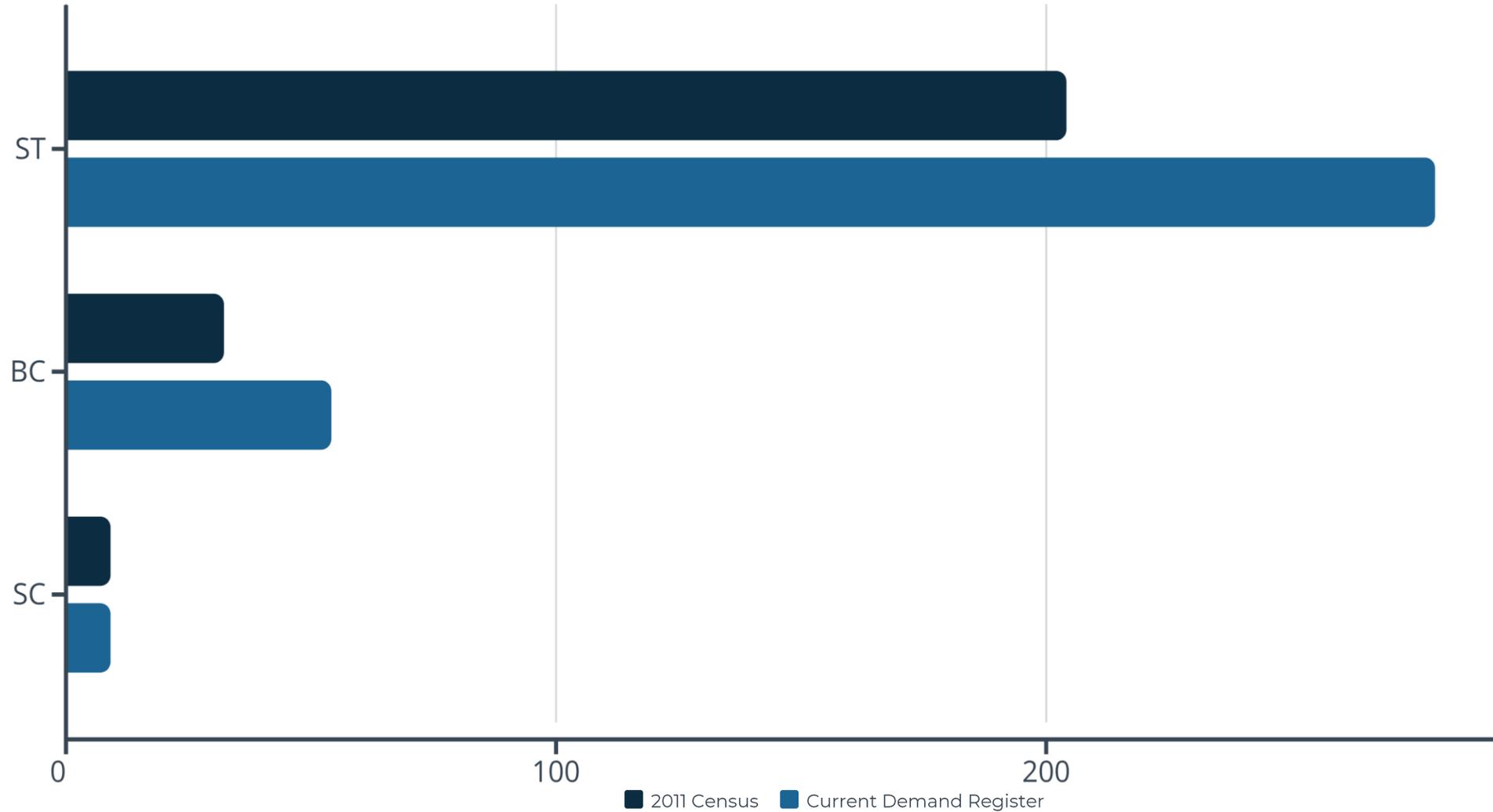
Female Literacy



Overall Literacy

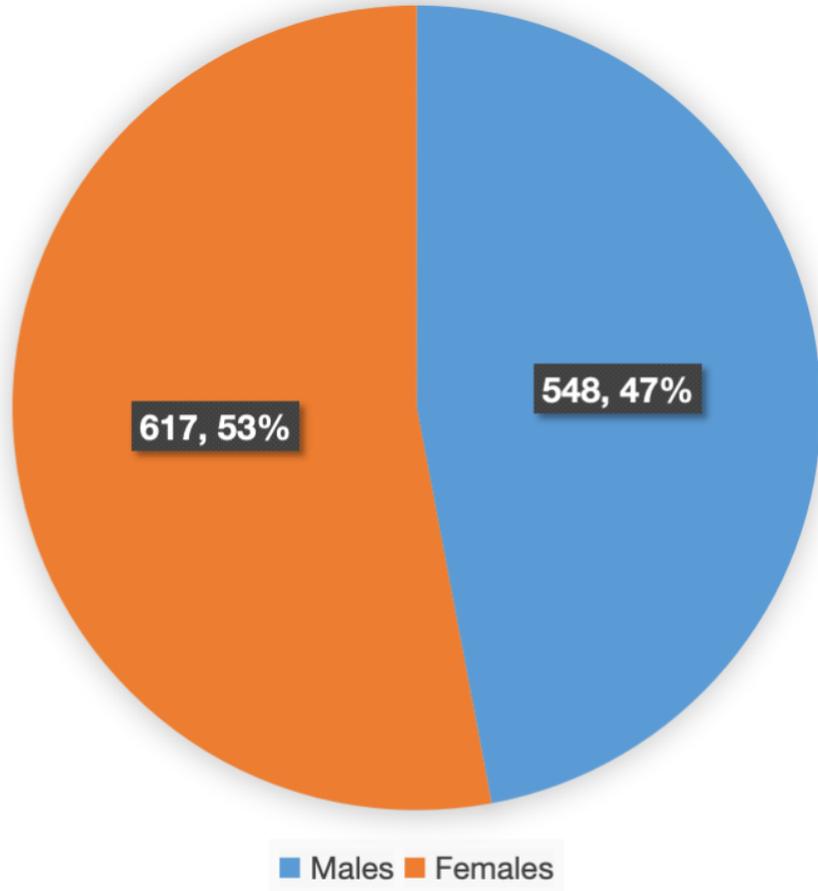
The overall literacy rate of 54.79% is significantly lower than the district average of 66.40% and state average of 66.46%, indicating substantial room for educational improvement, especially for female literacy.

HOUSEHOLD GROWTH PATTERNS

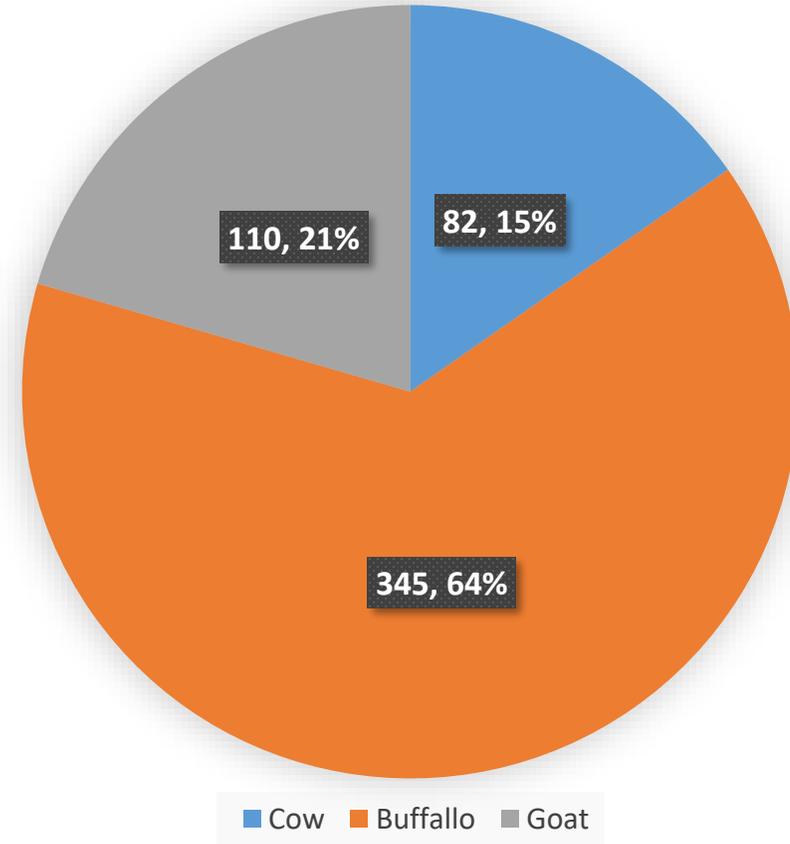


Household data reveals significant growth in ST households (37% increase) and BC households (69% increase), while SC households have remained static. This differential growth pattern requires careful analysis to ensure equitable development across all community groups.

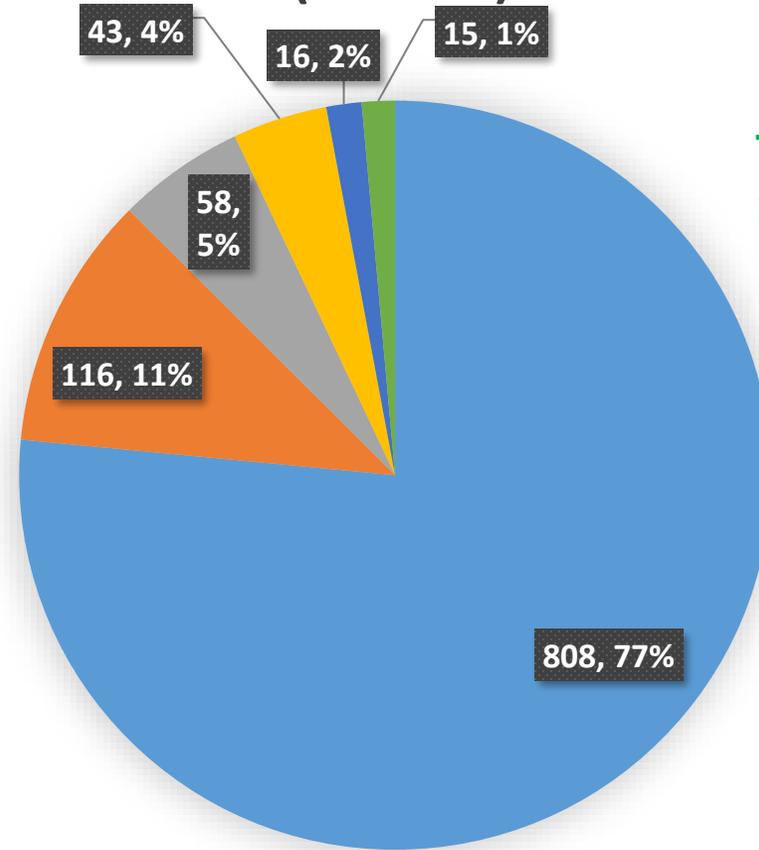
Demographics (Census 2011)



Cattles Counts



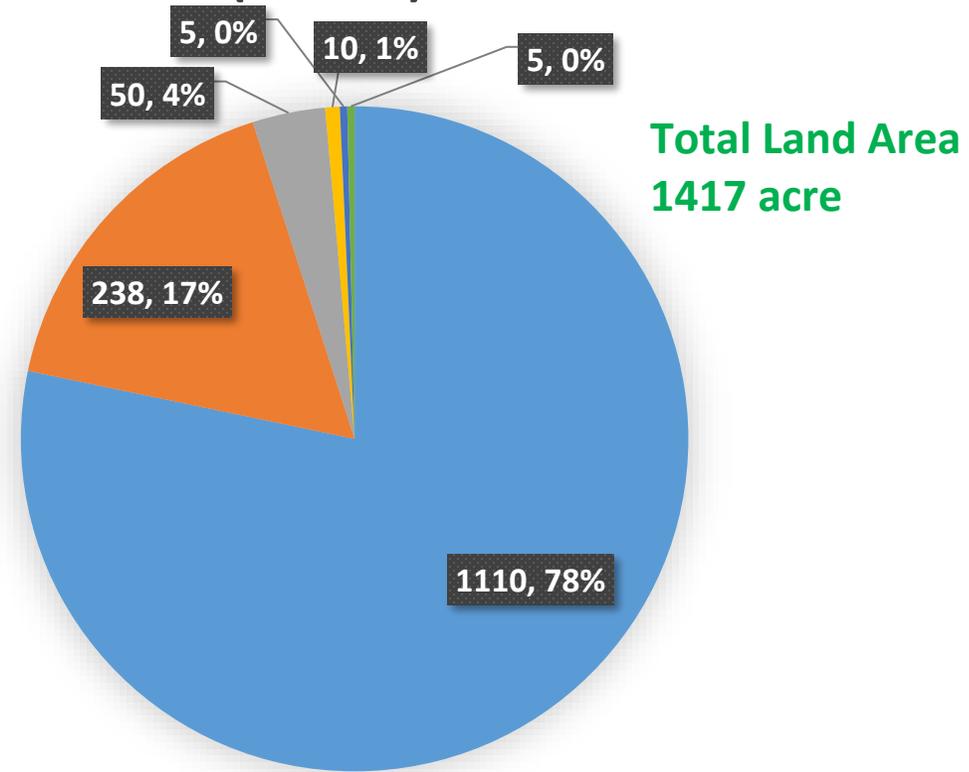
Area Sown under different Crops (in acres)



Total Irrigated Area
1056 acre

■ Cotton ■ Red Chillies ■ Paddy ■ Maize ■ Vegetables ■ Palm Oil

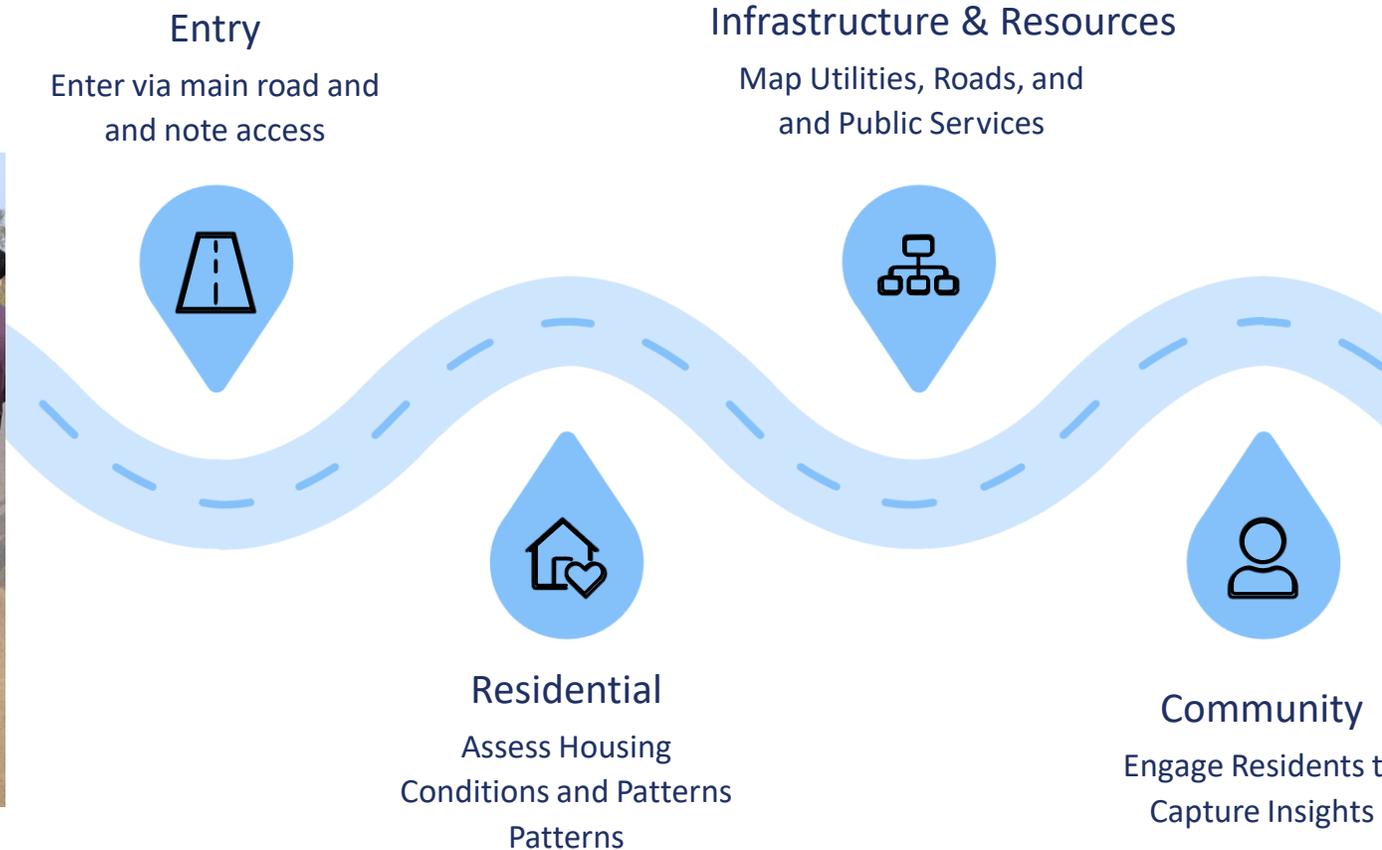
Area under different categories (in acre)



■ Cultivable Land ■ Non-Agricultural ■ Barren
■ Miscallaneoue (trees,groves) ■ Fallow Land ■ Current Fallow land

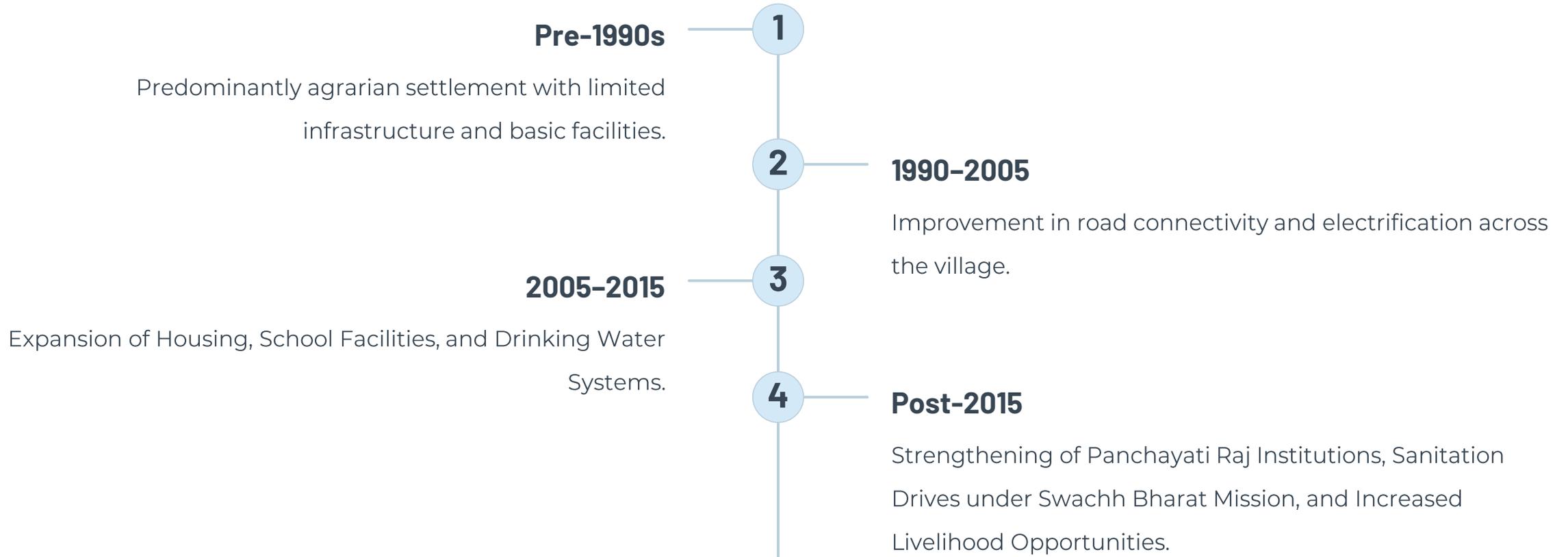
TRANSECT WALK

A systematic field survey was conducted across all habitats to assess infrastructure quality, spatial patterns, and community living conditions, revealing both progress and critical gaps.



The physical walkthrough provided invaluable firsthand understanding of village layout, resource distribution, and immediate developmental priorities requiring administrative attention.

Strategic Position & Historical Development



Muthyalampadu X Road is strategically located near important industrial and urban centers, providing residents with access to employment opportunities, healthcare facilities, and markets. The surrounding region benefits from fertile soil and ample groundwater sources, supporting agricultural activities.

Transect Walk: Key Observations

Residential Areas

Combination of pucca and semi-pucca houses indicating gradual economic progress. Indiramma Illu Scheme and PM Awas Yojana being implemented to provide housing to eligible residents.

Road Networks

Internal roads are mostly cement concrete and well-maintained. Road connecting the SWM Unit from Shanti Nagar is unpaved and weather-dependent. All-weather road is a must requirement.

Water & Sanitation

Public taps and overhead tanks provide drinking water through Mission Bhagiratha. Household toilets widely available. SWM Unit present but lacks proper management due to manpower and fund shortages.

Community Assets

Panchayat Bhawan for administration, Raytu Vedica for agricultural conferences, two Anganwadi Centres, two Primary Schools, and Primary Health Centre providing essential services.



Key Learnings from Transect Walk

Governance Insights Gained

Infrastructure Gaps Identified

Community Needs Assessed

Development Opportunities Mapped

Integrated Planning Required



Socio-Economic & Resource Mapping Exercise

Through participatory learning methods, community members actively identified physical, social, institutional, and economic resources, revealing comprehensive village dynamics.

The village economy is primarily agrarian, with agriculture and allied activities forming the main livelihood source. A section of the population engages in wage labor, small businesses, and government employment. Seasonal migration is observed among laborers seeking better income opportunities in urban areas.

Active Participation

Women, men, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, and panchayat functionaries contributed valuable local knowledge

Mixed Settlement

Good community integration in main habitat; Goriya Thanda exclusively ST; Shanti Nagar predominantly BC

Religious Harmony

Temple, church, and local deity worship places reflect diverse cultural coexistence and social cohesion



WMS

POND

SHANTHI NAGAR

GORIYA THANDA

SHANTHI NAGAR

DISTRICT HQ

MUTHAYAMPADU

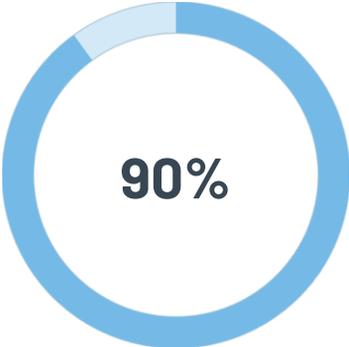
MANDAL HQ

Shot on OnePlus
26 January 2026 at 7:25 am

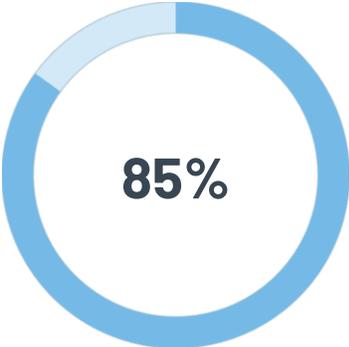




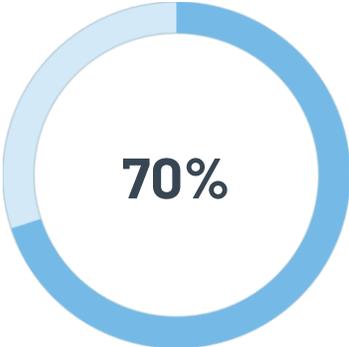
Social Cohesion and Community Participation



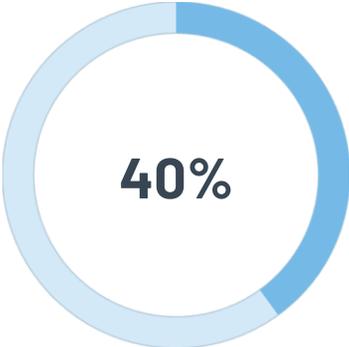
Social Cohesion
Strong community bonds



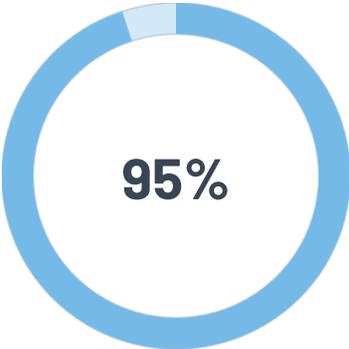
Festival Participation
Active engagement in cultural events



Women's Groups
Active and empowered



Youth Engagement
Areas for growth identified



Skill Development
High priority for progress

❑ **Key Observation:** The mapping exercise revealed that while formal institutions are present, informal social networks and traditional community structures continue to play a crucial role in local decision-making and resource allocation.

Infrastructure Assessment: Key Institutions



Gram Panchayat

Primary administrative body with newly constructed panchayat bhawan. Located outside village along crossroad. Needs enhanced digital record-keeping and improved grievance redressal mechanisms.



Raytu Vedita

Common platform for farmers to conduct meetings and receive agricultural guidance. Needs more frequent technical sessions on modern farming techniques and pest management.



Anganwadi Centres

Two operational centres providing nutrition, immunization, and early childhood education. Good infrastructure with play facilities. Toilet infrastructure needs improvement.



Primary Schools

Two schools providing foundational education and mid-day meals. One school facing declining enrollment due to location. Sports facilities and digital classrooms needed.

Gram Panchayat Assessment



सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

Strengths Identified

Newly constructed Panchayat Bhawan enables effective local governance and grassroots decision-making. Active participation in government programs demonstrates institutional engagement.

Areas for Improvement

- Limited space for large community meetings
- Toilet infrastructure needs urgent upgrades
- Enhanced digital record-keeping required
- Improved grievance redressal mechanisms needed

Raytu Vedica Platform

Current Function

Serves as agricultural conference center center for farmer meetings and government scheme dissemination

Farmer Feedback

Need expressed for more frequent technical sessions on modern farming, farming, pest management, and crop crop diversification

Recommended Enhancement Enhancement

Strengthen agricultural extension services and establish better market market linkage support systems for farmers



ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಪಾವಟಿ X ರಿಡ್

Anganwadi Centres

Service Delivery

Two operational centres providing early childhood care, supplementary nutrition, immunization support, and pre-school school education to children and pregnant/lactating mothers. mothers.

Centre 1: Serves 12 children with two teachers, attracts children from nearby villages

Centre 2: 11 enrolled children, one teacher and one helper (Aaiyamma)

Nutrition Programs

- Regular mid-day meals (rice, sambar, vegetables, eggs)
- Milk and Complan distribution
- Millet and peanut bars for anaemia prevention
- Chikkies twice monthly

Digital monitoring through Poshan Tracker and NHTS systems ensures accountability







Self-Help Groups: Women's Empowerment



Financial Access

Credit through Telangana Grameena Bank with Udyam Certification. Loan processing: 1 month. Repayment: 36-month EMIs.



Livelihood Activities

Agriculture, mechanic shops, kirana stores, weaving units, cloth-making machines, pani puri stalls, and other micro-enterprises.



Coverage & Impact

28 SHGs covering 280 women out of 617 total female population.

రైతు వేదిక మీటింగ్ హాల్

రైతు బంధు కమిటీ



SHG Livelihood Activities and Savings

Loan funds are utilized for diverse activities, supporting both agriculture and small businesses.

Activity	Investment Use
Agriculture	Primary sector
Mechanic shops	Small business
Kirana stores	Retail
Weaving units	Textile
Cloth-making	Garments
Pani puri stalls	Food service
Other petty enterprises	Varied small businesses

. Savings are used for household expenses and internal lending among members, fostering mutual support.

The SHG network demonstrates significant outreach with 28 SHGs covering approximately 280 women, promoting women's empowerment and social inclusion in line with DAY-NRLM objectives.

SHG Challenges and Recommendations

Infrastructure Need

Dedicated office space for meetings and records to improve organizational efficiency and cohesion.

Skill Training

Tailoring, food processing, and handicrafts training are needed for members.

Market Linkages

Better access to buyers and markets to increase product sales.

Financial Literacy

Training on savings, investments, and financial planning is essential.

Primary Education Challenges

School 1 – Muthyalampadu

Critical enrollment crisis: Only 4 students (1 boy Class I, 2 girls Class II, 1 girl Class IV) with one teacher

Major issues: Poor location, declining enrollment, rising dropouts, dropouts, inadequate toilet/sanitation infrastructure



School 2 – Shanti Nagar

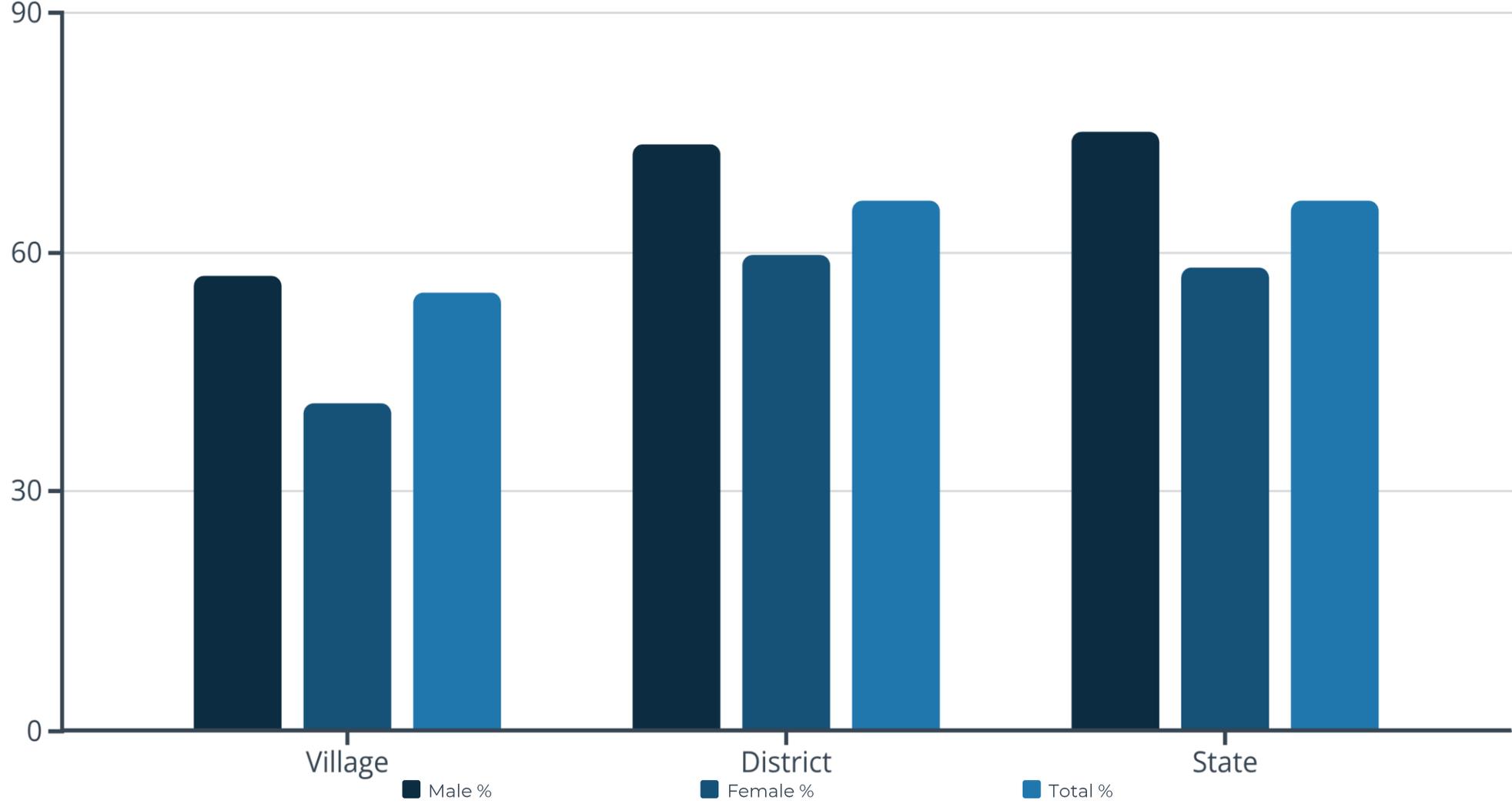
Better performance: 31 students across Classes I-V demonstrating importance of accessibility and proximity

Common gaps: No sports facilities, absent digital classrooms, basic basic infrastructure requiring enhancement

Urgent renovation required to improve sanitation, create attractive learning environments, and reduce dropout rates.



Comparative Literacy Analysis



The village lags behind both district and state averages across all literacy parameters. The gap is particularly pronounced for female literacy, suggesting systemic barriers to girls' education that require targeted policy interventions.



Educational Infrastructure Improvement Needs

✓ Toilet renovation	Under Amma Adarsha Pathshala
✓ Sanitation improvement	Immediate need
✓ Teaching quality	Training programs
✓ Digital infrastructure	Computer labs, internet
✓ Mid-day meals	Quality enhancement

Enhanced coordination between parents, teachers, Anganwadi workers, and local institutions is essential for reversing declining enrollment trends. Improving school infrastructure, promoting sanitation, introducing modern learning facilities, and strengthening awareness campaigns can significantly improve enrollment, retention, and overall educational outcomes.

The relatively better performance of Shanti Nagar Primary School (31 students) compared to Muthyalampadu X Road Primary School (4 students) indicates that location, accessibility, and infrastructure quality significantly influence parental choices and student enrollment patterns.



Local Entrepreneurship: Shopkeeper Profile



RO Water Plant Units



Kirana Stores



Mechanic Shops



Tailoring Units



Weaving Centers



Small Retail

01

Sourcing

Merchandise procured from Patragadda area in Hyderabad, ensuring wider variety at competitive prices

03

Digital Payments

Shop has embraced digital transactions through UPI, reflecting financial inclusion

02

Mobile Marketing

Shopkeeper visits nearby villages during afternoon hours when customer footfall is low.

04

Stable Income

15-20% profit margins



Small Business Success Stories



RO Water Plant

Established 1 year ago by local villager, supplying treated drinking water to village and nearby areas. Daily supply: 30-40 cans (20L each), increasing to 200-300 cans during festivals.

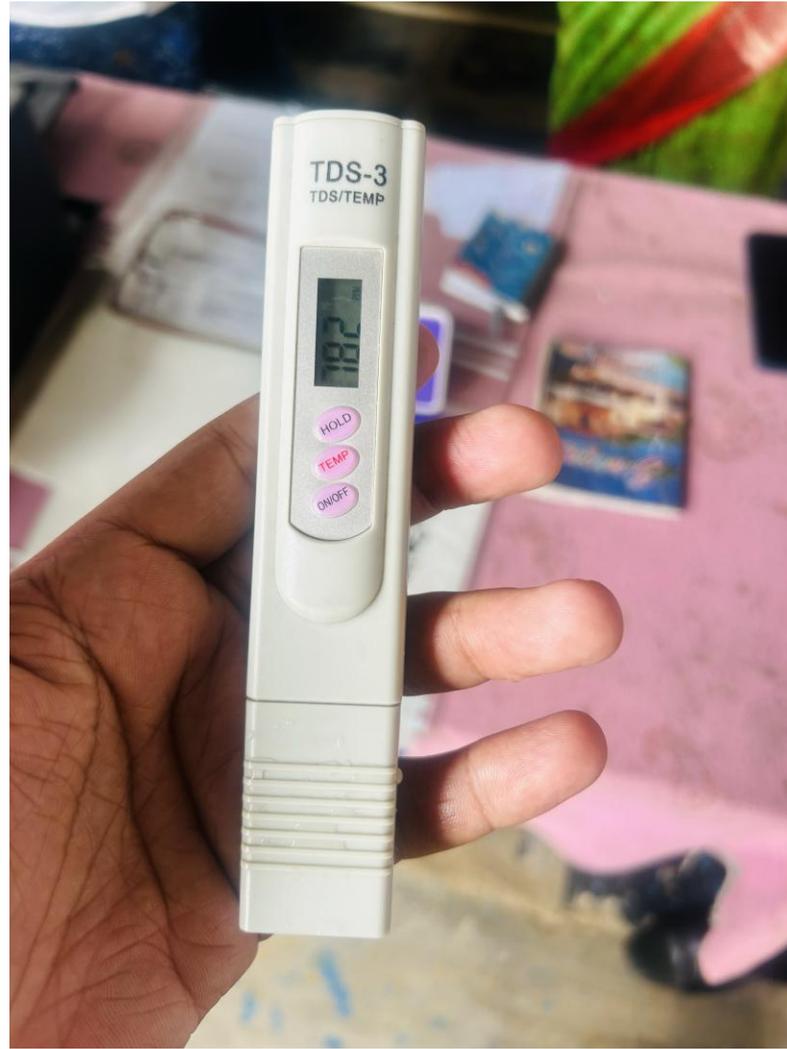
Price: ₹10 per 20-litre can

Water Quality: TDS reduced from 782 ppm to 30 ppm

Investment: ₹3 lakhs

Sustainable income-generating activity supporting public health.

Wastewater management needs improvement.





Primary Health Centre

Functions as 24x7 Mandal-level PHC headquarters supervising 12 sub-centres, providing essential healthcare services with crucial referral linkage to Government General Hospital, Kothagudem (30 minutes distance).





PHC : Human Resources and Service Delivery

2

Medical Officers

Including contractual staff

23

MPHA Staff

11 male and 12 female workers

3

Staff Nurses

Two contractual; shortage of 2-3
nurses

102

ASHA Workers

Backbone of community
healthcare

Paramedical support includes two pharmacists and one lab technician (one position vacant). Critical gap: absence of Data Entry Operator (DEO) impacts reporting and data management. ASHA workers actively engage in blood pressure/sugar monitoring, pregnancy tracking, post-natal home visits, and 42-day ANC follow-up.

Health Service Delivery



Medical Staff

Medical Officer, CHO, HEO, 7 supervisors; 23 MPHA staff supporting comprehensive care



Laboratory Services

Two pharmacists; one lab technician (vacancy affecting affecting diagnostic capacity)



Immunization

Regular sessions Wednesdays and Saturdays under Universal Immunisation Programme



Nursing Support

Three staff nurses (shortage of 2-3 affecting 24x7 operations operations and peak hour service)



Maternal Care

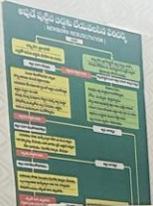
6-9 ANC follow-ups monthly; normal deliveries conducted; 42-conducted; 42-day post-natal visits



ASHA Network

102 ASHA workers ensuring community-level BP/sugar monitoring and pregnancy tracking





Indicator	1 Point	2 Points	4 Points
A - Appearance	Non-Pink	Pink	Normal
P - Pulse	< 100	100-120	> 120
G - Grimace	No Grimace	Facial Grimace	Crying
R - Reflex	No Reflex	Some Reflex	Strong Reflex
A - Activity	Very Slow	Some Activity	Active

Two posters on the wall. The left one is titled 'సమర్థమైన పాపర్ గ్రాఫ్' (A Good Paper Graph) and shows a line graph. The right one is titled 'ప్రసవం తర్వాత పిల్లలకు చేయవలసిన సరైన చర్యలు' (Correct actions to be taken for children after delivery) and includes a diagram of a person's torso and a flowchart.

EMERGENCY DRUG TRAY

BABY TRAY

BLOOD TRAY

STERILE BINS

National Health Programmes Implementation

UIP

Universal Immunisation
Programme

NTEP

National TB Elimination
Programme

NVBDCP

Vector Borne Disease Control

NCD

Non-Communicable Disease
Screening

Leprosy

Eradication Programme

HIV

Screening and Awareness

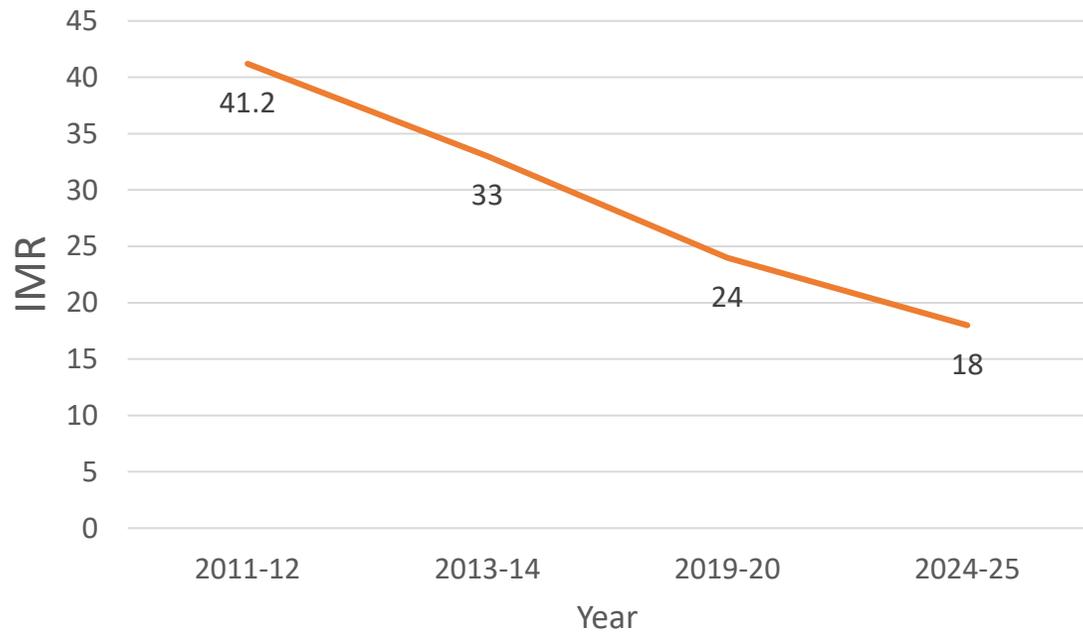
NDD

National Deworming Day

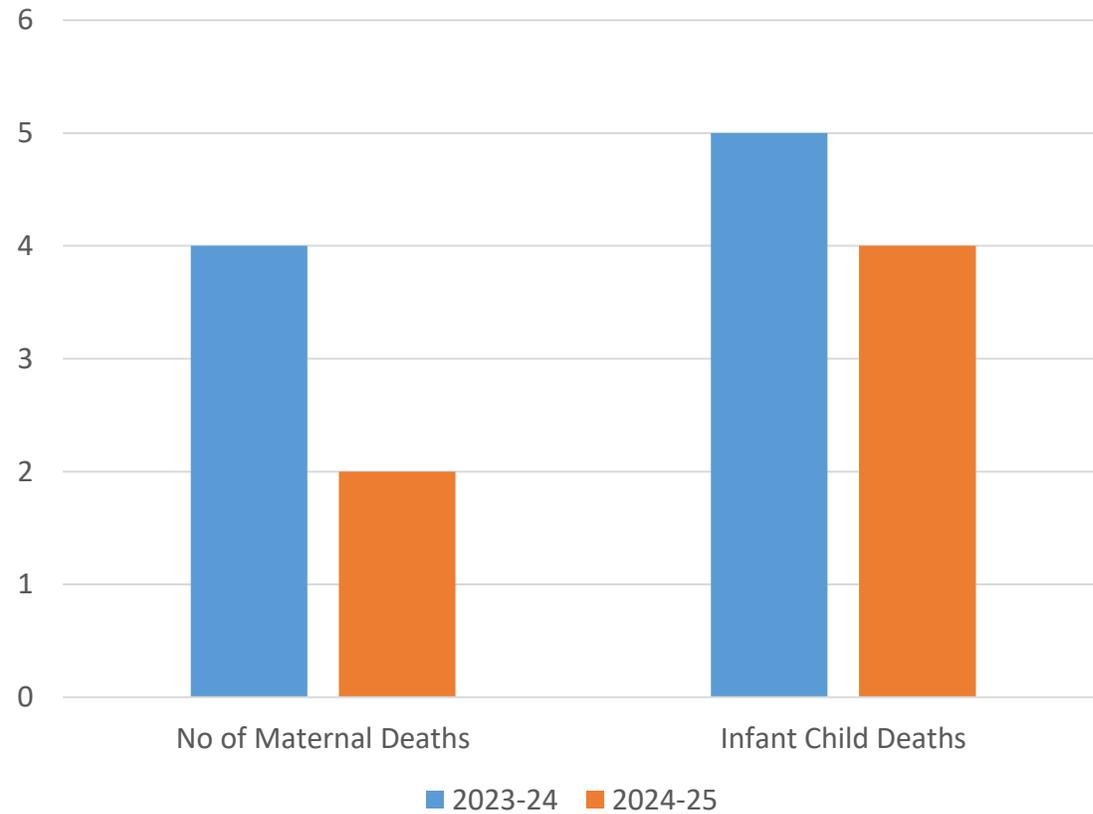
These programmes contribute significantly to disease prevention, early detection, and reduction of long-term health risks. The Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) plays an important role in quality assurance and community participation.



INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR) TREND LINE



Maternal and Infant Child deaths



Healthcare Challenges

Staff Shortages

Critical vacancies in nursing (2-3 posts), lab technician, and Data Entry Operator affecting service quality

Infrastructure Gaps

Gaps

Electrical maintenance issues and inadequate toilet facilities impacting staff efficiency and patient comfort

Financial Constraints

Constraints

Limited resources for door-to-door outreach activities and routine maintenance requirements

Data Management

HMIS reporting adversely affected by DEO vacancy, impacting timely data entry and program monitoring

వైద్య పరీక్షలు

44679 ఐడీ షుగర్ పరీక్షలు •
 అధిక రక్తపోటు పరీక్షలు •
 కీళ్ల నొప్పుల పరీక్షలు •
 శ్వాస సంబంధిత పరీక్షలు •
 అంత, కళ్ళు, ముక్కు చెవి పరీక్షలు •
 ఫిజియోథెరపీ

S.T.D / R.T.I CLINIC
 లైంగిక సంక్రమిత వ్యాధుల క్లినిక్

మెడికల్ ఆఫీసర్
 Medical Officer

ROP

2020 నాటికి అతి 5 ఏళ్ల అసిస్టెంట్ సైనిక్ ఆఫీసర్లకు అతివృత్తి కారణం కావచ్చు

పూర్తిస్థాయి రెటినోపాథీ పరీక్ష చేయించండి

- 6 ఏ దిద్ద పుట్టిన 1 నెలలోపు
- పుట్టిన్నటి బరువు 2 కిలోల కంటే తక్కువ వుంది
- 34 వారాలకంటే ముందే పుడితే

Post Exposure Prophylaxis
 Management of Staff, Needlestick Injury or Other Exposure
NACO

1. Wash hands with soap and water for at least 1 minute.
 2. Report the incident to the supervisor and fill the incident report.
 3. Seek medical attention immediately.

PEP REGIMENS

Preferably within 2 hours

Management of snake bite in Emergency Department

Observe in critical care area. Insert IV line and take bloods. Evidence of envenomation?

Yes: Collect blood for investigation. Laboratory investigation of serum and urine. Take bloods. 1. Administer Protocols. 2. Administer Protocols. 3. Administer Protocols.

No: Discharge.

EDD CHART

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32



PHC SULANAGAR DRUG/STOCK/POSITION AS ON

1	ANTI-PYRETIC <i>ANTI-Inflammatory Analgesic</i>		8	ORAL HYPOGLYCEMIC AGENTS	
TAB	PARACETAMOL 500 mg	66000	TAB	GLIBENCLAMIDE 5 mg	
"	PARACETAMOL 650 mg	3000	"	GLIMIPRIDE 1 mg	5600
"	IBUPROFAN 400 mg	0	"	GLIMIPRIDE 2 mg	0
"	DICLOFENAC SODIUM 50 mg	6000	"	METFORMIN 500 mg	35424
2	ANTI-BIOTICS		9	VITAMINS & MINERALS	
CAP	AMOXYCILLIN 250 mg	5800	TAB	B-COMPLEX	16000
"	AMOXYCILLIN 500 mg	7000	CAP	VITAMIN A & D	1500
TAB	CEFAXIANE 100 mg	3000	TAB	CALCIUM & VIT-D3	4000
"	CEFAXIANE 200 mg	11800	"	IRON FOLIC ACID (LARGE)	43000
"	CIPROFLOXACIN 500 mg	3500	"	IRON FOLIC ACID (SMALL)	14500
CAP	DOXYCYCLINE 100 mg	1400	"	MULTIVITAMINS	6000
TAB	ERYTHROMYCIN 500 mg	0	10	ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS	
"	AZITHROMYCIN 250 mg	3000	TAB	CHLOROQUINE 250 mg	840
"	AZITHROMYCIN 500 mg	1000	"	PRIMAQUINE 7.5 mg	1070
3	ANTI-DIARRHOEAL DRUGS		"	PRIMAQUINE 2.5 mg	400
TAB	METRONIDAZOLE 400 mg	2000	SYP	METRONIDAZOLE	0
"	FUROZOLIDINE 100 mg	0	"	SUCRALFATE	0
"	NORFLOX-TZ 400 mg	1000	"	DOMPERIDONE	0
4	ANTI-HISTAMINES		"	SALBUTAMOL	0
TAB	CETRIZINE DIHYDRO. CHLORIDE 10 mg	15000	11	ANTI-TUBERCULAR DRUGS	
"	CHLOR. PHENARAMINE MALEATE 4 mg	0	INJ	STREPTOMYCIN 100 mg	48
5	ANTI-EMETICS		TAB	ISONIAZID	80
TAB	METACHLOPRAMIDE 10 mg	0	12	SYRUPS	
"	ONDANSETRON 4 mg	3000	SYP	PARACETAMOL	100
"	DOMPERIDONE 10 mg	3500	"	COTRIMAZOLE	0
6	ANTACIDS		"	AMOXYCILLIN	5000
TAB	ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE 40 mg	100	"	AMOXYCLAV	0
"	PANTOPRAZOLE 40 mg	76000	"	CPM	0
"	RANITIDINE 150 mg	0	"	FUROZOLIDINE	0
7	ANTI-HYPERTENSIVES		13	INJECTIONS	
TAB	AMLODIPINE 5 mg	13250	INJ	ANTI-SNAKE VENOM	60
"	ENALAPRIL MALEATE 5 mg	0	"	ANTI-RABIES VACCINE	240
"	ATENOLOL 50 mg	0	"	PRALIDOXIME (PAM)	10
"	TELMISARTAN 20 mg	300	"	ATROPINE SULPHATE	50
"	TELMISARTAN 40 mg	57533			

PROFORMA OF CADRE STRENGTH Name of the PHC Sulanagar

Sl.No	Name of the POST	Working			Remarks
		Present	Absent	Empty	
1	MEDICAL OFFICER	2	1	0	1
2	CHO. (Community Health Officer)	1	0	0	1
3	DPMO(Dy. Paramedical Officer)	1	1	0	0
4	PHN. (Public Health Nurse)	1	1	0	0
5	OPHTHALMIC OFFICER	1	1	0	0
6	STAFF NURSE	1	1	0	0
7	Sr.ASST	1	1	0	0
8	MPHEO	1	1	0	0
9	MPHS(M)	2	2	0	0
10	MPHS(F)	2	2	0	0
11	Ph.Gr.II	1	1	0	0
12	LD COMPUTER	1	1	0	0
13	MPHA(M)	5	0	2	3
14	LT(M)	2	0	0	2
15	DRIVER	1	0	0	1
16	OFFICE SUBORDINATE	2	2	0	0
17	MPHA (F)	11	11	0	0
18	EC ANM	1	0	0	1
19	2nd ANM	12	0	12	0
20	NHM STAFF NURSE	3	0	2	1
21	CONTINGENT WORKER	2	0	2	0
		53	25	18	10

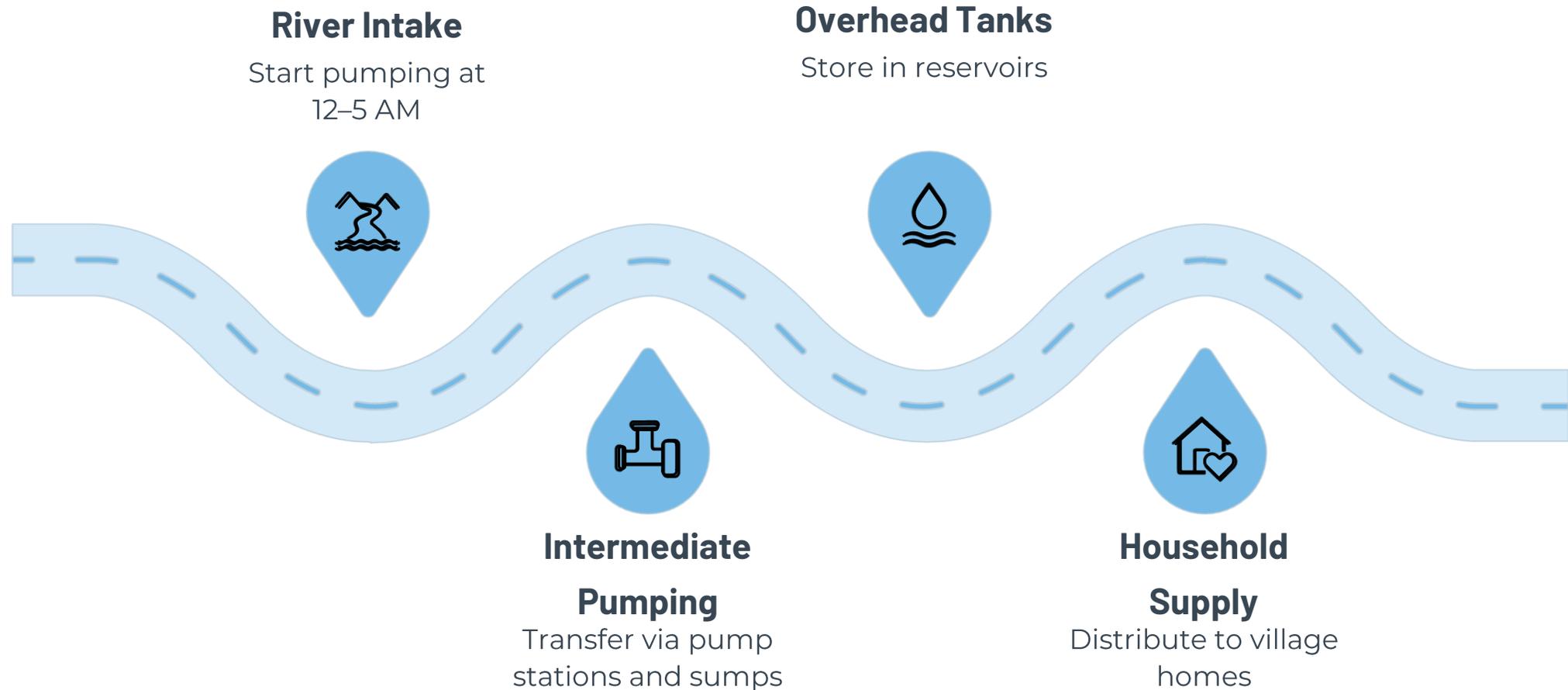
Mission Bhagiratha Implementation

A Key Informant Interview with the Assistant Engineer provided detailed insights into Mission Bhagiratha implementation. The scheme aims to provide safe and sustainable piped drinking water to every rural household in Telangana.

All 236 households are connected to a Comprehensive Piped Water Supply (CPWS) system sourcing water from the Godavari River segment. The scheme is designed to ensure a supply of 100 litres per capita per day (LPCD), improving public health standards and reducing dependence on unsafe water sources.



Water Supply System and Operational Challenges



Water is pumped during early morning hours (12:00 AM to 5:00 AM) to overhead storage tanks through intermediate pumping stations and sumps. Two overhead reservoirs serve the village: 60 KL capacity in Muthyalampadu X Road and 20 KL in Shanti Nagar. Goriya Thanda habitat lacks an overhead reservoir, causing water problems.

Operational challenges include power failures disrupting pumping schedules, pipeline leakages, mechanical breakdowns, and infrastructure wear and tear. These issues underline the need for preventive maintenance and reliable power backup systems.

MGNREGS: Rural Employment Guarantee

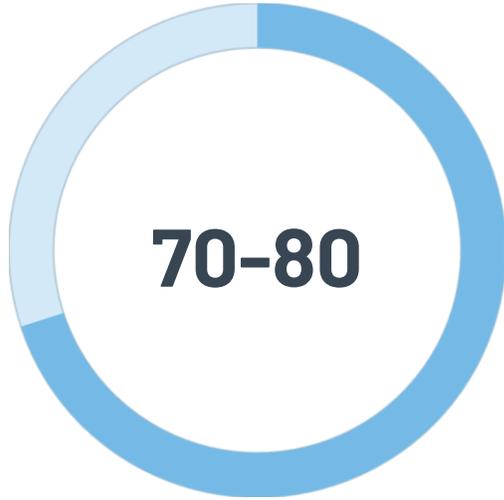
A focused group discussion with MGNREGS workers provided valuable insights into scheme implementation and impact. Each Mate supervises approximately 20-25 workers, ensuring all laborers possess valid job cards before commencing work. Mates maintain daily attendance records, monitor workers' health, and report progress to Field Officers.

Wages are paid based on quantum of work completed, promoting accountability and productivity. Workers are eligible for additional allowances for extra work; for instance, a 10% incentive is provided for every 5 km of road work completed. Safety measures are in place, and compensation is provided for workplace injuries.





MGNREGS: Benefits and Asset Creation



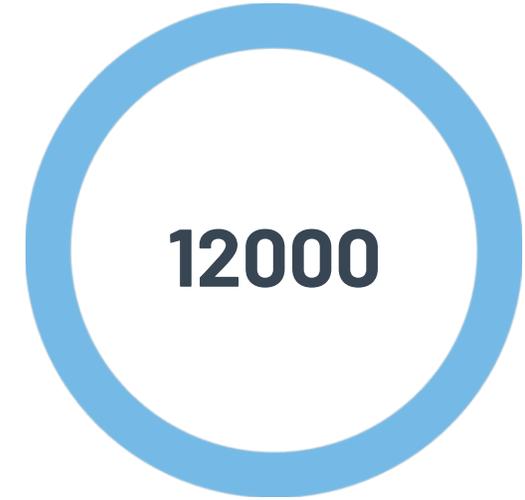
Average Days

Per worker participation in the panchayat



Landless HH

Received compensation benefits



Rupees

Indiramma Atmanirbhar Yojana for 100-day workers

MGNREGS has been effectively utilized for creating durable community assets: soak pits for all 236 households, eucalyptus plantations, farm ponds, mini percolation tanks, nursery development, road formation and filling, earthen bunds, cattle and goat sheds, and provision of labour under the Indiramma housing scheme. These initiatives have contributed to improved water management, agricultural support, sanitation, and livelihood opportunities.



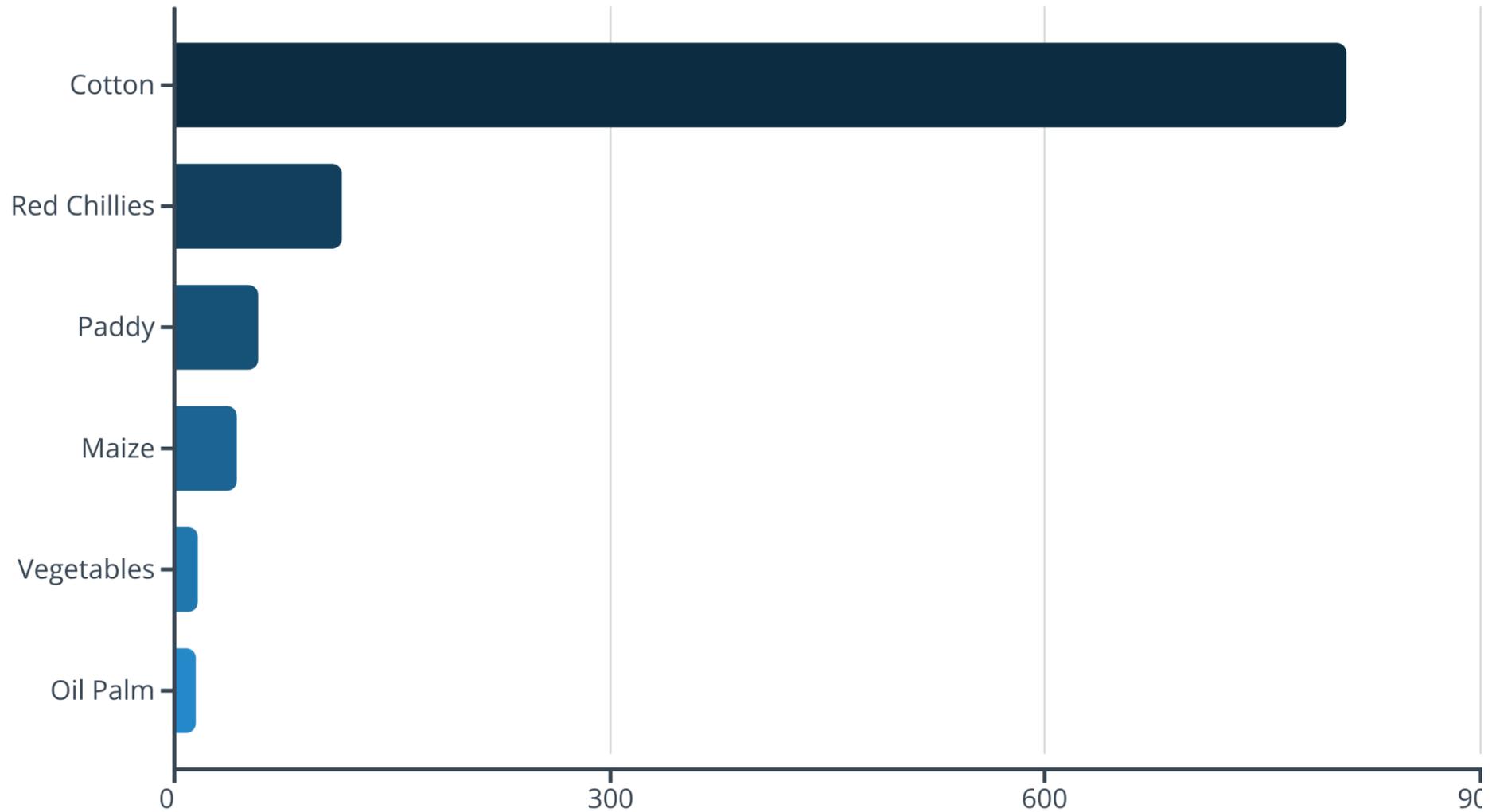
AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Profile and Cropping Pattern

Agriculture is the primary livelihood source for residents. The village has a total cultivable area of 1,056 acres, with farming activities largely dependent on seasonal rainfall and borewell-based irrigation. Average landholding size ranges between 3 to 4 acres per household, indicating predominance of small and marginal farmers.

The village follows both Kharif and Rabi cropping patterns. During Kharif season, major crops include paddy and cotton, while maize and red chillies dominate Rabi season. Paddy and chillies are sown between September and November, whereas maize is sown after February. Farmers also cultivate vegetables such as tomato, cucumber, and lady finger throughout the year.

Agricultural Profile: Crops & Productivity



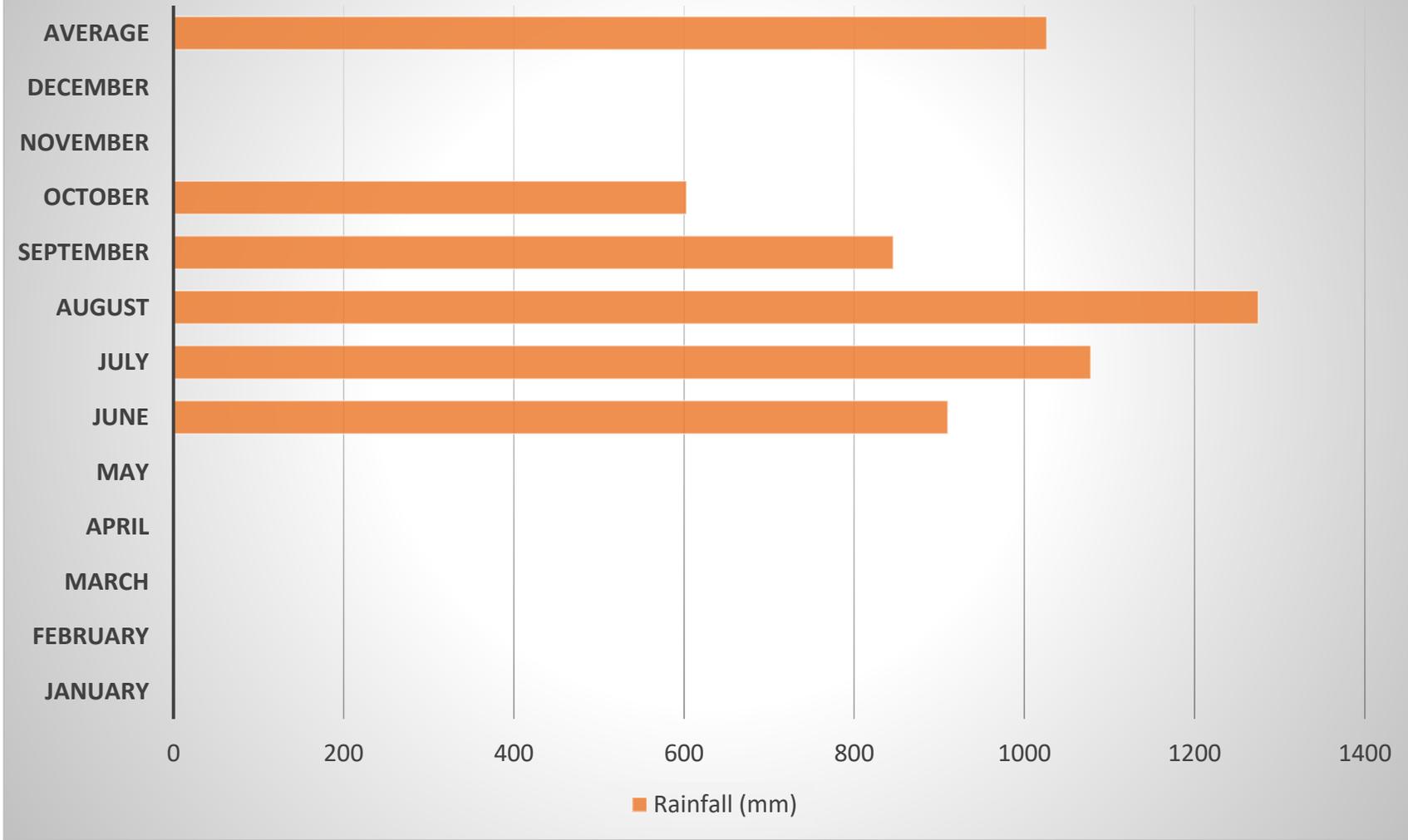
Total cultivable area: **1,056 acres**. Average landholding: **3-4 acres per household**. Agriculture entirely dependent on borewells for irrigation. Kharif crops: paddy and cotton. Rabi crops: maize and red chillies. Vegetables cultivated year-round.

Productivity: Paddy (30 quintals/acre at ₹2,389/quintal MSP), Maize (28 quintals/acre at ₹2,400/quintal), Cotton (9 quintals/acre at ₹7,000/quintal), Vegetables (₹2 lakhs/acre annual income).





Annual Rainfall Data



Irrigation Challenges and Water Management

100% Borewell Dependent

Agriculture relies entirely on groundwater for irrigation.

Summer Yield Reduction

Falling water levels directly impact crop productivity during dry months.

Water table declining annually

Farmers have proposed construction of a percolation tank of 50' x 50', which would improve groundwater recharge and enable fishery activities, thereby diversifying income sources. This represents a critical infrastructure need for sustainable agriculture.

Groundwater Depletion

Heavy reliance leads to significant drops in water levels.

Need Alternative Sources

Irrigation Canals & Surface water harvesting structures are crucial for conservation and recharge.

Agricultural Challenges and Extension Services

Disease Management

Late identification, yield losses

Pest Control

Inadequate measures

Extension Services

Limited access

Market Information

Price volatility

Input Costs

Rising expenses

Credit Access

Limited availability

Innovative and Allied Farming Practices

Diversified Crop Systems

Farmers have adopted Eucalyptus plantation under MGNREGA, nearly 2 acres per household. Eucalyptus yields 30-40 tonnes per acre at ₹8,000 per tonne, procured by companies like ITC, providing stable income option.

Oil palm cultivation gradually gaining popularity. Market prices range between ₹18,000 to ₹20,000 per tonne. Dragon fruit (pink variety) cultivation observed in nearby Gangaram village, fetching around ₹80 per kg, though yields have declined due to rising temperatures.

Climate-Resilient Options

District officials have advised farmers to adopt diversified horticulture, encouraging crops like mango, guava, and papaya instead of large-scale monocropping. Innovative practices such as drumstick and bamboo plantations promoted at district level, providing climate-resilient and Farmers expressed willingness to adopt poultry farming, mushroom cultivation, and fisheries, provided necessary infrastructure, training, and institutional support are extended.



Solid Waste Management Infrastructure

Basic solid waste management practices exist, focusing on collection and disposal to maintain village cleanliness.

A Solid Waste Management Unit has been established, but proper management is lacking due to shortage of manpower and funds to the gram panchayat.

Waste collection mechanisms exist but are not fully systematic.

Segregation at source is minimal, and awareness regarding scientific waste disposal is limited.

Some areas reported open dumping, which may pose environmental and health risks.

Establishing structured door-to-door collection, promoting waste segregation, and conducting awareness drives are necessary for sustainable waste management.





Government Schemes: Social Security and Development

Various State and Central Government schemes are being implemented to enhance social security, promote economic stability, and improve overall quality of life. The convergence of these welfare schemes has contributed substantially to strengthening agricultural resilience, housing availability, food security, healthcare access, and women's empowerment.



Cheyutha/ Aasara Pension

Financial assistance to elderly, widows, disabled persons, and single women.
111 beneficiaries: 33 old age, 57 widow,



Rythu Bandhu

Farmers receive ₹12,000 annually in two installments of ₹6,000 each for agricultural input costs. Currently benefits 258 farmers in the



Indiramma Illu Yojana

Permanent housing for economically weaker households.
During FY 2025-26: 20 houses



Kalyana Lakshmi

Financial support of ₹1,01,016 to parents of eligible brides for marriage expenses. 20 beneficiaries in the

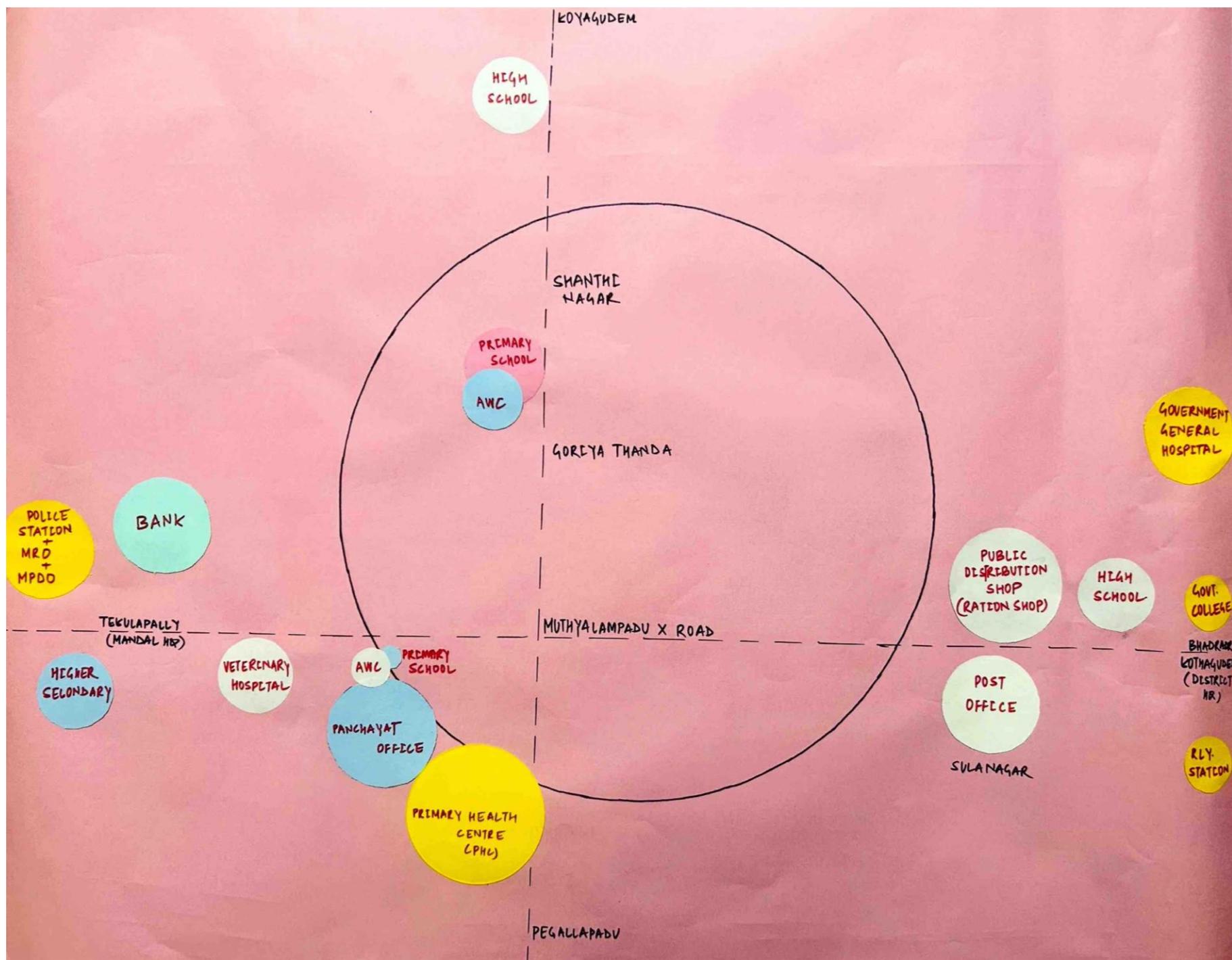
Aarogyasri

₹10 lakh health insurance coverage improving healthcare access for vulnerable populations

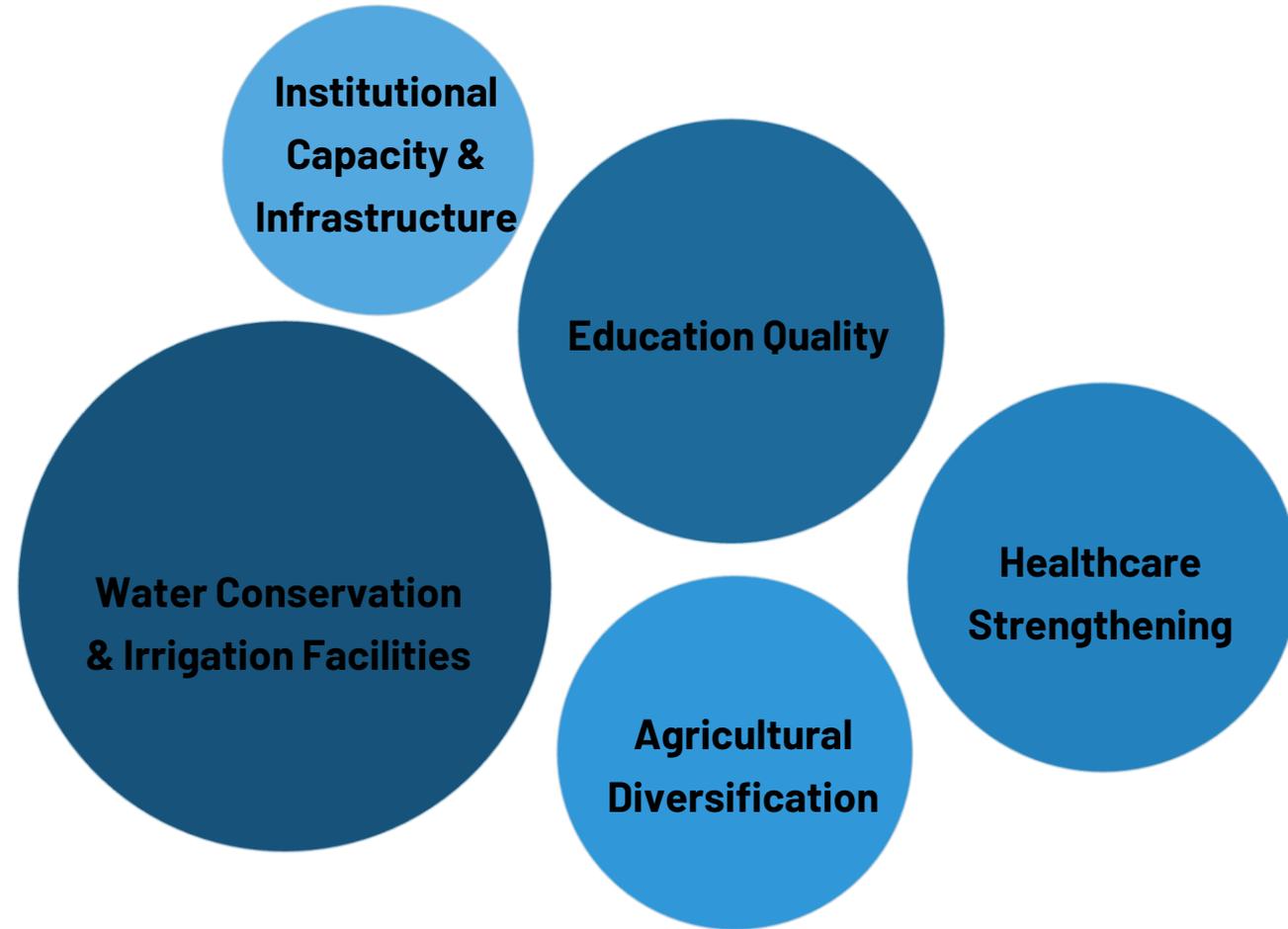
Gruha Jyothi

200 units free electricity monthly easing household financial burden significantly





Aspirations for Sustainable Development



Conclusion & Recommendations

Water & Sanitation

- Water conservation through responsible borewell usage
- Installation of taps to reduce wastage
- Mini water treatment plant provision
- Behavioral change for proper sanitation practices

Education & Health

- Improve school infrastructure and toilet facilities
- Introduce sports and digital learning facilities
- Strengthen ASHA worker sensitization programs

Infrastructure Development

- Irrigation Canal for Better Agriculture
- Construct percolation tank for groundwater recharge
- Upgrade PHC to full-fledged facility with sufficient staff and lab facilities
- Establish full-service bank with loan facility

Economic Empowerment

- Expand SHG scope: tailoring, embroidery, cottage industry
- Synchronize MGNREGA with agricultural lean periods
- Improve awareness of government schemes for SC/ST
- Promote diversified agriculture and allied activities

This comprehensive study highlights both achievements and challenges in Muthyalampadu X Road Gram Panchayat. With focused interventions in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and economic development, the village can achieve sustainable growth and improved quality of life for all residents.

ULB VISIT

❑ **Visit to Kinnersani Dam & Wildlife Sanctuary**

❑ **KTPS Palvoncha:** To gain an understanding of large-scale power generation infrastructure and its significance to the region.

❑ **ITC, Sarapaka:** To observe industrial operations and examine their contribution to local employment and economic development.

❑ **Bhadrachalam Temple:** To gain insight into the cultural and religious importance of the region.



ULB VISIT

□ Dry Resource Collection Centre

➤ Key Points

- Waste is segregated at source and collected at the centre.
- Further secondary segregation into paper, plastic, metal, glass, wood, etc.
- Paper & wood sent to ITC, plastics/metals to local recyclers and E-waste → Authorized dismantlers.
- **Revenue generation started, but break-even not yet achieved.**

➤ Issues

- Low waste inflow due to limited source segregation.
- Centre not operating at full capacity.

➤ Solutions

- Household source segregation awareness and bin distribution to have higher waste inflow.
- Expand collection coverage and recycler tie-ups.
- Introduce value addition (plastic baling, glass crushing).
- Establish formal MoUs with recyclers for **faster achievement of break-even.**



ULB VISIT

❑ Visit to Water Treatment Plant & Overhead Reservoir, Palvoncha Municipal Corpora

❖ Key Points

- 🔄 Water sourced from Kinnerasani Reservoir to supply treated drinking water to the city.
- 📊 Plant capacity approximately 9 MLD and water is supplied to residents at avg of 100 LPCD

❖ Issues

- Poor maintenance of treatment units and structures.
- Delays in repairs due to fund and upkeep constraints.
- Supply Interruptions

❖ Solutions

- Regular preventive maintenance schedule for pumps, filters, and reservoirs.
- Upgrade of old distribution pipelines and possibly a digital monitoring system may be integrated.
- Establish daily water quality testing with log records to ensure proper dosing of chlorine and other treatment chemicals.
- Fast-track planned of already proposed new 2.65 MLD WTP.
- Conduct awareness drives on water conservation and reporting leaks



ULB VISIT

❑ Discussion with Self Help Groups at Palvoncha

📊 Key Data:

- SHGs receive bank-linked loans up to ₹2 lakh and repaid through monthly EMIs
- Interest subsidy is credited back to members after timely repayment
- A dedicated bank manager is assigned to handle SHG-related issues

❑ 👤 Activities Taken Up by Women SHGs

Women are engaged in multiple self-employment and micro-enterprise activities, such as

- Grocery & general retail shops
- Beauty parlours / beautician services
- Saree and garment business and Tailoring & embroidery
- Food & Dairy, poultry & small agri-based activities

❑ Problems Highlighted

- Misuse of loan amount by some intermediaries
- In a few cases, individuals absconded with SHG money
- Repayment pressure when business income is low
- Limited financial literacy among members
- Marketing difficulties for SHG products
- Dependence on local markets only

🔧 Proposed Solutions

- Introduce biometric verification for loan disbursement
- Maintain group records accessible to all members
- Conduct regular financial literacy & bookkeeping training
- Promote market linkages through fairs, exhibitions, and online platforms
- Create a group emergency fund to handle temporary defaults
- Strengthen monitoring by bank managers and SHG federations



ULB VISIT

☐ Visit to Zila Parishad School, Palvoncha

➤ 📖 School Overview

- These schools are co-educational and serve children from diverse backgrounds, including SC, ST, OBC and general categories offering classes upto class 10.
- Primary medium of instruction Telugu and English with ICT facilities

➤ 🏆 Positive Observations (from Visit)

- Teachers are supportive and engaged and guide students on options after Class 10— offering valuable counseling.
- Mid-day meals are provided to students.

➤ 🚩 Issues

- School infrastructure needs major renovation due to wear and age.
- Mid-day meal is still cooked using firewood
- Insufficient Funds.

➤ 🛠️ Recommended Solutions

- ✓ Accelerate renovation works by ensuring timely fund release
- ✓ Modernise midday meal kitchens
- ✓ Link with CSR partners for infrastructure support (as seen in local initiatives Dependence on local markets only)



ULB VISIT

❑ Visit to Community Health Centre, Palvoncha

📍 **About the CHC-** provide secondary-level healthcare services to rural & tribal populations,

👤 **Services & Healthcare**

- These centers offer basic inpatient care and clinical services such as
 - General medicine
 - Obstetrics & Gynecology
 - Pediatrics
 - Anesthesia
 - General Surgery
 - Blood storage units
 - Maternity needs

📄 **Positive Observations (from Visit)**

- Staff and services were reported as functional and supportive.
- Basic healthcare needs of the community are being met on-site.
- Patients were receiving consultations, first-aid, and referrals effectively.
- The CHC is critical for supporting maternal and child health and general outpatient care.

- **Demand for a RO room**



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DEBRIEFING WITH THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR

- Key observations, field experiences, and major challenges faced by the villagers and their requirements were presented and discussed with the District Collector.
- Critical issues were shared and on contrary Administrative Constraints from Government Perspective were acknowledged.





THANK YOU

