



Photo: Humans of Ervachintal village

TEAM

ERVACHINTHAL

Nirmal District, Telangana

Village Visit Report

4th- 10th March,
2023

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This report is a collective effort of the villagers of Ervachinthal, the officials of Nirmal district headquarters and the Dr MCRHRD Institute of Telangana.

We are most grateful to the warm and joyful people of Ervachinthal, who welcomed, sheltered and allowed us to be among them, see them, talk to them and understand them. Despite the language barrier, the group at no point felt alienated in place so distant from our homes, and rather felt yet so familiar and homely. Sharing a major festival of Holi, with the kindest of people, Ervachinthal will always stay in our hearts. Most of all, the women of the village will always encourage and guide us in our actions, and the children will always remind us to be happy and content. We take with us a long list of happy memories, and stories of a lifetime than we'll definitely cherish forever. We are also grateful to the Sarpanch, the Panchayat Secretary and all the village officials who were patient with us and translated all the conversations for a freer communication with the villagers.

We also thank Shri Karnati Varun Reddy, District Collector of Nirmal district, and his entire team who made every arrangement necessary to make our stay in Ervachinthal feasible and more comfortable. We are also grateful to Sir and his team, for arranging our field visits, the lunch on Holi, visit to Basara Temple, and the toy shop in Nirmal.

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Photo: Welcome on 4th March, 2023 and farewell felicitation on the evening of 9th March, 2023 in the village.

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Our Journey Begins - Briefing at District Office of NIRMAL District

We reached at the Nirmal District Collectorate Office for the briefing session of our Village Visit. During the briefing session, the Team Members were introduced with the officials of the State Government at District and Mandal level to be contacted for any help during the village visit. Then they asked us about the objective of the village visit and also gave brief introduction about Nirmal District and the villages which the teams were going to visit. The officials also gave instructions on how to conduct our study in the village.



Photo: Briefing session at District Collectrate Office.

About Ervachinthel



Photo: Bullock cart being pulled by a villager encountered during our transect walk on 5th March, 2023; and beautiful morning captured on the same day.

The village Ervachinthel is located in Khanapur Mandal of Nirmal District in the State of Telangana, India. It is governed by Ervachinthel Gram Panchayat. It comes under Khanapur Community Development Block. The nearest town is Nirmal, which is about 50 kilometers away from Ervachinthel.

Total area of Ervachinthel is 2531 Hectares as per the data available for the year 2009.

Total sown/ agricultural area is 160.17 ha. About 224.42 ha is un-irrigated area. About 8.6 ha is irrigated area. About 8.6 ha is irrigated by tanks/ lakes.

About 3.47 ha is in non- agricultural use. About 7.28 ha is lying as current fallow area. About 163.91 ha is cultural waste land. About 65.57 ha is lying as fallow land other than current fallows.

The climate is dry and deciduous.

80% of the village area is under forest cover comprising 871 sq. kms.

Brief Summary:



Village	Ervachinthal
Mandal	Khanapur
District	Nirmal
State	Telangana
Language	Telugu
Assembly Constituency	Khanapur Assembly
Population	1389
Sex Ratio	919
Number of Households	319
Child Population	135
SC Population	166
ST Population	359
Working Population	1118
Agricultural Laborer	500
Industry	0
Agricultural Land	766 acres
Total Livestock	3135
PHC	NO
Number of Primary Schools	2

Timeline

The tool helped in identifying the trajectory of developmental progress of the village. Our conversation with the villagers, helped us identify the different events that may have unfolded during the journey of the village of Ervachinthal.

Institutions	Establishments
Population Settlement	1895
Electricity	40 years ago (Approximately 1983)
Meter	30 years ago (Approximately 1993)
Pucca house	1994
Water connection	1999
Primary School	1983
Upper Primary School	2003
Anganwadi	1998
Irrigation Pump	1990
Use of chemical fertilizer	1998
First Toilet	2016
Road BT road	2006
CC Road	2004
PDS	1983
Street light	2008
Nursery	2020
Public Transport	1998
Public Bus	1998
Private clinic	1993
Tractor	1998
Haldi Machine	2015
Governments Cattle shed	8 months ago
Bank account	1993

Telecom connection	2006
Internet	2015
LPG	2004
Solar power	2015

Transect Walk through the Village

The Team undertook Transect Walk in the village on morning of 5th March, 2023, wherein we went across the general physiography of the village, covering houses, localities, institutions, shops, temples, water bodies and water sources, etc. We also observed that the various communities reside in segregated manner in the village. We also interacted with some families of the different communities of the village. The Team also came across the farming practices of the villagers, which includes paddy, maize, cotton, turmeric, toor daal, etc. We also observed the processing of turmeric, which is process itself in the farm before the selling the harvest.



Photo: Beedi workers in a household; and bawodi seen in one of the localities.



Photo: The group undertaking Transect Walk on the morning of 5th March, 2023.



Photo: Transect walk and surveying the various households.

Resource map



Photo: The draft map of the village.

The village resource map helped in learning about communities and its resource base like fields, institutions, lands uses, water location, etc. The map was drawn by villagers in the evening of 5th March, 2023. The various institutions, habitations, avenue plantations, water tanks, temples, Anganwadi centres, Primary Schools, etc. were able to be located by the villagers.



Photo: Final drawn resource and social map of the village Ervachinthal. The villagers were requested to identify their households and major locations within the village; and social map was also extrapolated on the same map during interaction with the villagers.

Social Map

The social structure of the Ervachinthal was mapped on the resource map by the villagers, which shows the physical segregation of various communities. The Team asked some of the villagers to locate their houses and to give information of the socio-economic condition. It also helps us to learn about social and economic differences between the households.



Photo: Taken during the resource and social mapping tool exercise with villagers.



Photo: 'Giving the stick' and letting the villagers identify their houses and major locations within the village.

Name of community	Occupation	Social Community	Number of Households
Bastewara	Fishing	Backward Class- A	50
Banjara	Agricultural labourers	ST	36
Madiga	Band in marriages, and agriculture	SC	15
Khurma/ Yadav	Cattle (goats)	Backward Class- D	10-12
Munur Kapur/ Patel	Agricultural	BC- D	200
Vadrangi	Wooden work (sagwan wood- not sold for profit)	BC- B	10



Photo: Taken during the visit to a household that partakes in making wooden furniture for the villagers who are in need of a furniture. This is done on profit basis. However, since the wood used, Sagwon, is a forest produce and cannot be sold in the market, the furniture made from Sagwon is also not sold in the market.

Wealth Ranking

The tool helped in understanding the social conditions of the villagers, by taking a selective survey of random villagers and asking them questions pertaining to the wealth background. We selected parameters such as employment, possession of land, pucca house/kuccha house, toilet/vehicle, Television, usage of LPG cylinders, cattles, type of health facilities, education in private/government schools used by the villagers. It was observed many of families have kuccha house and do not have access to toilets in their homes.



Photo: Taken during the discussion during wealth mapping exercise with the villagers.

NAME (H)	Community	Occ Emp	House Type	Land Type	LPG	Vehicle (any)	Toilet	TV	Health Education (Private/Government)	Govt Institutional Facility (1/0)	Health Government/ Private Hospital
1. Family member - 4	S.T. - Bangalore	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
2. Jinkashiva (P) - 3	B.C.A - Bangalore	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Madalaba Cavayalige (P) - 2	B.C.B - Karnataka	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Lakshmi (P) - 4	B.C.B - Karnataka	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
5. Kavala (P) - 2	B.C.D - Karnataka	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
6. Lakshmi (P) - 4	B.C.B - Karnataka	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Photo: Wealth Mapping Exercise.

NAME ()	Community	Occ/amp	House	Land	LPG	Vehicle 2W/4W	Toilets	TV	Education private Govt	Institutional delivery	Cattles	Plan
1) Bakawad (F) No F - 3	BCA - Gundia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	- works in Mumbai No mobile (3)
2) Chandrakala (F) No F - 6 - 4/15	BCB - Padmaud	1 (Agri)	1	1	0	0	0	1	0 (private)	0	0	mobile Yes (5) smartphone Mobile Yes coaching - occupation No Ujjwala scheme
3) Nilabai (F) (25) No F - 6 - 2 B 2 H	ST - Lambada	1 (Agri)	0	1 (1 aag)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Hen - 2 kappal mobile (6)
4) Rajawad (F) No F - 4 -	BCB - Kuzma	1 (Agri)	1	0	1	1 (2W)	1 (1 room)	1	0	0	0	Hen - 2 KCB Coma scheme 2 years (3)
5) Lata (F) No F - 4	ST - Lambada	1 (Agri)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Smartphone (7)
6) Jada Laxmi (M) No F - 5	SC - Nefakani	1 (Agri)	1	1	1 (1 room)	1 (2W)	1 (room)	1	0	0	0	Smartphone (7)
7) Rajawad (F) No F - 4	BCA - Shadkali	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	kappal mobile (2)

Photo: Wealth Mapping Exercise

Seasonality

We performed the seasonality activity to study various aspects of the village which are dependent on seasons. After doing the transect walk and having detailed discussion with the villagers we identified 5 factors which are affected by seasons.

The first among them is **cropping pattern**. While conducting the seasonality activity, the villagers mentioned about paddy, turmeric and cotton. Paddy production in the village is the highest in the months of April and August. Turmeric is produced in January and cotton crop in September.



Photo: Seasonality of the Cropping Pattern.

The second factor affected by the seasonality is the **fish production** which is the highest in the months of July and August.



Photo: Seasonality of the Livestock.

Next factor that we considered for seasonality was **work under MGNREGS**. Maximum amount of work under MGNREGS is being implemented in the months of March, April and May.



Photo: Seasonality of the MGNREGA.

Adding to it, we also enquired to the villagers about the **rainfall pattern** of the village. The rainy season falls in the months of June, July, August and September with July experiencing the highest rainfall.



Photo: Seasonality of the Rainfall.

The last factor that we considered under seasonality was that of **prevalence of diseases** in any particular months. Mostly people agreed on the fact that August is the month when people suffer from fever and diarrhea. However, as per the discussion with ANM worker Mrs. Chandrakala Dengue, Malaria is prevalent in the month of June and July due to mosquito breeding in rainy seasons.



Photo: Seasonality of the Diseases.

Institutional Ranking based on Venn Diagram

The Venn Diagram or the Chapati activity helped in identifying the important institutions, which are accessible to the villagers and important institutions which are not accessible to the villagers. The most important institutions for the village are Gram Panchayat, Anganwadi centre, cattle sheds, water tank, bus services, health centre, schools, post office, revenue office and health centre. Among them government schools, water tank, Kalyan Mandapam is less accessible. Hospital, post office, revenue office, banks are least accessible. The children either go the private school in Beernandi, Kasturba Gandhi High Schools and Gurukul day care school.

The least important institution for the villagers is police station. According to the villagers the law-and-order situation are good in the village. There is no bank in the village, however common service centre is available in the village.



Photo: Venn diagram activity showing the importance of institutions

Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

100% households in the village are involved in agriculture. During the Transect Walk and discussion with the villagers, it was observed that farm mechanization is hardly seen at individual level because it is economically unviable due to land fragmentation.



Photo: Photo of Paddy Field taken during the Transect Walk.



Photo: Photo of Maize field taken during the way to MGNREGA site.



Photo: Photo of processing of turmeric harvest taken during the Transect Walk.



Photo: Photo of turmeric boiler taken during the Transect Walk.

Natural sources of irrigation rainfall, lake, ponds, open well (Bawodi). Motor pumps are used for extracting ground water for irrigation.



Photo: Photo of Bowadi used for drinking water, which was taken during the Transect Walk.

There are four minor irrigation tanks, out of which one is covered under mission Kakatiya. Drying platforms are being constructed. Government recently started funding for Pucca Cattle sheds. For few communities' major source of income is through aquaculture, they usually sale dried fishes which is further processed in the Khanapur Mandal.



Photo: Drying of fish taken from backwaters of Kadam project by Fishing Community of the village, which was taken during the Transect Walk.

Milk production and poultry farming is done for personal consumption only.



Photo: Photo of Cattle Shed taken during the Transect Walk.

Agriculture		
1	Land Holdings	
a	Marginal	230 Farmers
b	Small	95 Farmers
c	Semi medium	45 Farmers
d	Large	0 Farmer
2	Total Cropped Area	766 Acres
a	Area under Rice	135 Acres
b	Area under Jowar	7 Acres
c	Area under Maize	148 Acres
d	Area under Cotton	8 Acres
3. Livestock		
a	Cattles	400
b	Buffalos	325
c	Sheep	1520
d	Goat	890
	Total	3135

Education

There are one primary school for tribals and one common primary school. In one common primary school there are only 12 students.

- ❖ First class - 1 girl and 2 boys
- ❖ Second class – 4 boys
- ❖ Third class – 1 girl
- ❖ Forth class – 2 girls
- ❖ Fifth class – 2 girls.

The inhabitants are preferring to send their children to the private school, Gurukul or Kasturba Gandhi School situated in the outskirts despite having local school at a walkable distance. This implies two things –

1. Parents are conscious about the quality of education
2. Resources in the local school are lagging behind.

However, it would be wrong to say infer the preference of private schools over government as significant number of children are being sent to Gurukul and Kasturba Gandhi Schools as well, which apparently is a government institution. Of the students that enrolled in the local schools, low attendance is a persistent issue. Looking at the brighter side they have volley ball court, Kho-Kho ground, Badminton Racquet, Long jump ground and exercise bar.



Photo: Children enrolled in Upper Primary School of the village taken during the visit to the Institutions.



Photo: Classroom of Upper Primary School of the village taken during the visit to the Institutions.



Photo: Amulya enrolled in 5th standard in Upper Primary School reciting the Telugu words, taken during the visit to the Institutions.

Health



Photo: Left: ANM and ASHA workers of the village. Right: Photo of Bal Amrutam taken during visit to the Anganwadi Centre.

We conducted ANM and ASHA Worker interview to know the basic health services in the village. Ms. Chandrakala working in the Birnandi sub centre as ANM worker on contractual basis for past 14-15 yrs. Ervanchintal village comes under the Beernandi sub center. There are two ASHA workers in the village. We also enquired about the visiting schedule of the ANM worker which is mentioned as follows:

Visit schedule:

Monday – ANC

Tuesday – House visit

Wednesday – Immunisation

Thursday – school visit

Friday – dry day – cleaning of tanks in the village

Saturday – Immunisation

General medicines like Paracetamol, Metrogyl, Iron and Calcium tablets, Diclofenac, ORS, Ranitidine, BP medicines, Vitamin D capsules, etc are provided to the pregnant ladies and children of the village.

At present there are 30 women who are receiving ANC and 29 females who are receiving PNC. Also, presently there are 9 pregnant women in the village. Out of 29 females receiving PNC, 22 females went for institutional delivery in Government Hospital and 7 females went for Private Hospital. Institutional Deliveries in the Government Hospital are encouraged by giving KCR kits to the females which consist of 16 essential items like oil, powder, clothes etc.



Photo: Beneficiary of KCR kit taken during the Transect Walk..

As per the discussion with the ANM worker, the villagers are mostly healthy including the children. However, there are some cases of diseases like Asthma, Anaemia and Tuberculosis. Further dengue and malaria are prevalent in the month of June and July due to mosquito breeding in rainy seasons.

People of the village generally prefer allopathic medicines. The immunization programme of the village primarily includes vaccines such as BCG, OPV, Hepatitis B, Penta vaccine, RRV, PCV etc. Also, there is a facility of vans for the tests and health check-ups which includes HB test,

BP checkups, height and weight measurements. During the discussion, ANM worked mentioned that only those women use sanitary pads who can afford it.

During the transect walk and on various discussions with the villagers and village representatives, it was noticed that there is no Primary Health Center in the village. People avail facility of PHC located in Birnandi which is 5 kms away from Ervachinthal. Villagers also visit private clinics located in Mandal Khanapur.

Anganwadi Centre: There are two Anganwadi in the village. The infrastructure of the Anganwadis is quite impressive and Anganwadi workers are diligently working towards the nutritional requirements of children in age-group 3-6 years and the pregnant women. Bal Amrutam is fed to the children for ensuring nutritional food to the anganwadi children. Rhyming books and activities are also conducted for the cognitive development of the children.



Photo: Photo of snacks and Bal Amrutam provided to children of Anganwadi Centre.

Infrastructure



Photo: Left: Kucha House. Right: Pucca House.

❖ **Road:** All the roads are BT roads and CC roads constructed under MGNREGA.

There is one RTC bus which on an average covers 4 km daily. However, there is no RTC bus depot.



Photo: RTC bus service available in the village.



Photo: CC road in the village built under MGNREGA.

- ❖ **Electricity/ Power:** All the houses including the kuccha houses have 24 * 7 electricity connection.



Photo: Electricity Tower in the village.

- ❖ **Telecommunication:** There are two network towers of Airtel and Jio each with good internet connection.
- ❖ **Toilets:** Out of 319 households 169 has ODF toilets under Swachha Bharat Mission. Additionally, 50 toilets have been constructed using individual money. However, 100 households have no toilets. The sarpanch was waiting for the sanctioning of additional toilets for few of the backward class's households those who are using on sharing basis. So on the last day of our visit, it was informed by sarpanch about the approval of sanctioning of additional 50 toilets.
- ❖ **Water Supply:** There are 4 water tanks were built under Mission Bhageeratha and used for water supply. Tap water is available to every household. However, some household do not have access of tap water because of leaks. Instead, they use open wells and bore wells.



Photo: Overhead water tank under Mission Bhageeratha.



Photo: Water Treatment Plant under Mission Bhageeratha.

Institutional Development

Gram Panchayat (GP) is located in the centre of the village.

Population of village (Census 2011) = 1389

Area= 3km square

BPL families= 475

House Numbers in the village are issued by the Panchayat Secretariat, and there are no cooperatives in the villages. The fish nets used by a few households are individually owned.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) of Ervachinthal

S.No	Name	Designation
1	Shri Kodari Gopal	Sarpanch
2	Shri Kondra Devendher	Upa- Sarpanch

The functioning of the PRI of Ervachinthal village was explained by the Panchayat Secretary Shri Hanumantha during one of our discussions on revenue generation, overall work allocation of GP and the scheme wise expenditure details.

The GP level body of Ervachinthal village consists of Sarpanch who is the overall head, Upa-Sarpanch and 8 ward members. Apart from this, there are 3 Co-option members which includes A senior citizen, a head of SHG and one donation member. The institutional framework of PRI here is governed by Telangana State Panchayati Raj Act 2018. The Gram Sabha body of the village comprises of 150 members as per quorum and have members 18 years and above.

A draft budget for the GP is prepared by the Panchayat Secretary before January every year. Monthly ward meetings and bi-monthly Gram Sabha meetings are held to discuss the various issues and welfare activities of the village. The agenda of ward and Gram Sabha meeting is prepared by the Panchayat Secretary. One third quorum is required to conduct the GP body meeting. After discussion in the ward meeting, decisions taken through consensus are noted down in a separate register maintained by Panchayat Secretary and further sent to the Mandal Parishad

Development Office (MPDO) in a prescribed format maintained in the GP office. Attendance register of the meeting is also maintained by the GP Office.

EP: ERVACHINTHAL (2022-2023) <https://epanchayat.telangana.gov.in/htax/HTAX/htaxRegisters1.c>

Details of House Assessments with DCB
(As on Dec 16, 2022)

SL.No	ASMTNo	Date Of Assessment	House Number	Owner Name	Father/Husband name	MobileNo	House Tax Components (in Rupees)					Demand(in Rupees)		Collection(in Rupees)		Balance(in Rupees)		
							House Tax (12% As Mentioned in the Standards)	Library Cess (8% As Mentioned in the Standards)	Water Tax (10% As Mentioned in the Standards)	Bridge Tax (10% As Mentioned in the Standards)	Lighting Tax (10% As Mentioned in the Standards)	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
1	01-04-2016	1-1-1	ADVALA CHINNA RAJANNA	BHEEMARAJAM	9959958331	270	22	27	27	27	373	0	373	373	0	0	0	0
2	01-04-2016	1-1-1A1	ADVALA CHINNA RAJANNA	BHEEMARAJAM	9959958331	290	23	29	29	29	400	0	400	400	0	0	0	0
3	26-09-2020	1-1-2	ADVALA CHINNA NADPI RAJANNA	BHEEMARAJAM	7893361373	274	22	27	27	27	377	0	377	377	0	0	0	0
4	01-04-2016	1-1-4	ALICHETTI PEDDA RAJANNA	LASMAIAH	8106400206	280	22	28	28	28	386	0	386	386	0	0	0	0
5	01-04-2016	1-1-5	CHINTHAVAR VANAMALA	SURESH	9963631442	252	20	25	25	25	347	0	347	347	0	0	0	0
6	01-04-2016	1-1-6	ALICHETTI PEDDA RAJANNA	LASMAIAH	8106400206	250	20	25	25	25	345	0	345	345	0	0	0	0
7	07-01-2021	1-1-317	KODARI PEDDANA	CHINNA NARSAIAH	8179844921	650	52	65	65	65	897	0	897	897	0	0	0	0
8	01-04-2016	1-1-8	VADLURI SATHANA	VENKAT SWAMY	9701158343	700	56	70	70	70	966	0	966	966	0	0	0	0
9	01-04-2016	1-1-9	KODARI RAVINDER	NADPI RAJANNA	9010082576	400	32	40	40	40	552	0	552	552	0	0	0	0
10	01-04-2016	1-1-9/1	KODARI RAVI	NADPI RAJANNA	9550960434	400	32	40	40	40	552	0	552	552	0	0	0	0
11	01-04-2016	1-1-11	DARSHINALA CHINNA GANGANNA	NARSAIAH	8878364443	1140	91	114	114	114	1573	0	1573	1573	0	0	0	0
12	02-02-2020	1-1-13/1	GADDAM CHINNA RAJANNA	RAMULU	9177123251	188	15	19	19	19	260	0	260	260	0	0	0	0
13	01-04-2016	1-1-13	GADDAM PEDDA RAJANNA	SOMULU	9100708763	188	15	19	19	19	260	0	260	260	0	0	0	0
14	01-04-2016	1-1-14	GADDAM CHINNA RAJANNA	RAMULU	9177123251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	01-04-2016	1-1-14/1	GANDAM PEDDA RAJANNA	SOMULU	9100708763	230	18	23	23	23	317	0	317	317	0	0	0	0
16	01-04-2016	1-1-15	JETTI PEDDA RAJANNA	PEDDA RAJANNA	9908100145	620	50	62	62	62	856	0	856	856	0	0	0	0
17	01-04-2016	1-1-15/1	JETTI CHINNA RAJANNA	PEDDA RAJANNA	9908100145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	01-04-2016	1-1-16	JETTI CHINNA RAJANNA	LINGAIAH	9908100145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	01-04-2016	1-1-17	JETTI CHINNA RAJANNA	LINGAIAH	9908100145	310	25	31	31	31	428	0	428	428	0	0	0	0
20	01-04-2016	1-1-18	JETTI PEDDA RAJANNA	PEDDA RAJANNA	9908100145	160	13	16	16	16	221	0	221	221	0	0	0	0

Photo: Details of the house tax assessment done by the Panchayat Secretary.

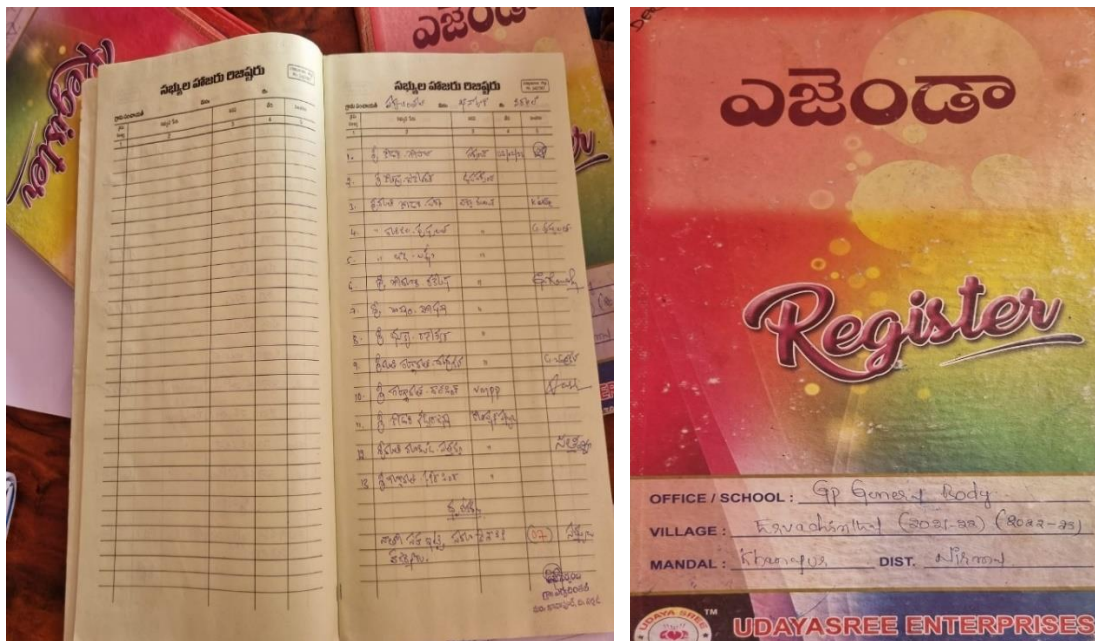


Photo: Record Registers regarding Ward Meeting maintained by GP.

There are two types of sanctions which are given for executing any type of developmental work in the village. This includes administrative sanction which is managed by the GP and the Technical Sanctions which is provided by the Assistant Engineer of the Panchayati Raj (AEPR) of the Mandal Office.

If we talk about the funds at the GP level, there are 3 types:

- i. GP general fund
- ii. State Finance Commission (SFC) Funds
- iii. Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Funds

The GP general fund includes House Tax which is 0.011% on the valuation of the house, certificate fees including building permission, license fee on commercial activities. A separate GP account is maintained where the amount collected under GP general fund is deposited. The second source of revenue is from SFC fund which is also remitted in a separate GP account and includes monthly one lakh rupees. Miscellaneous work including electricity bill, salaries of the multipurpose workers, MGNREGS staff comes under SFC fund. The third source of income is from FFC fund which is approximately equal to the share of SFC fund and is based on the recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission.

The delegation of work at the GP is well structured. The Sarpanch and Upa-Sarpanch have the authority to grant permission for carrying out any developmental work in the village and have the signing authority as well. The Panchayat Secretary carries out mediation work, examination role, management of all institutions of the village, budget preparation, tax-collection, supervision of sanitation, water supply, electricity supply and monitoring of employees at G.P. and is the custodian of all records at GP level.



Photo: Left cattle trough built under MGNREGA. Right Cattle shed built under MGNREGA

The MGNREGS is successfully implemented in the village. During the transect walk, interaction with villagers and officials of the GP, various important infrastructures were observed in the village.

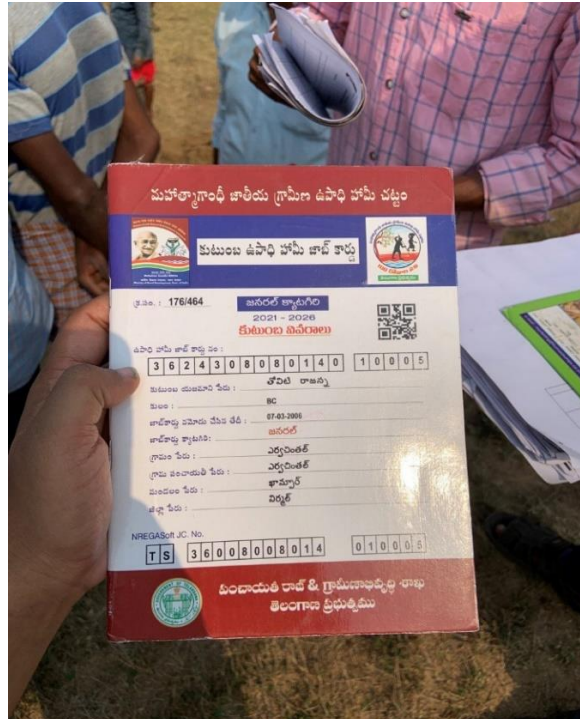


Photo: Left magic soap pit built under MGNREGA. Right Job card MGNREGA



Photo: Leveling of the farm field at MGNREGA site.

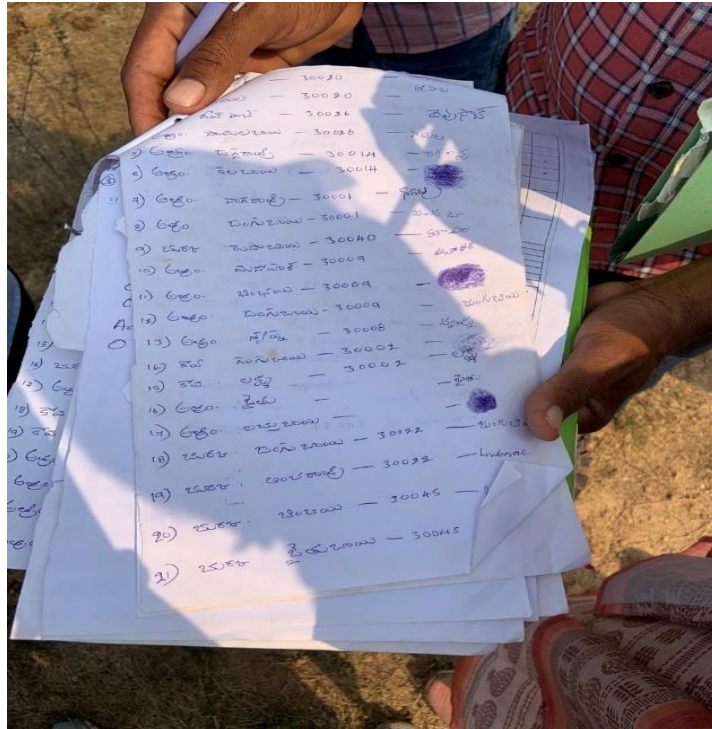


Photo: MGNREGA Record maintained by GP.



Photo: MGNREGA site.



Photo: MGNREGA site.



Photo: Female MGNREGA worker

Funds have been provided for the construction of magic-soak pit, toilets, cc roads, toilets, goat shed, Baikhuntha Dhaamam, waste-segregation centre, tractor for garbage collection, avenue plantation, goat sheds, community platforms etc. under MGNREGS.



Photo: Pictures of waste segregation shed in the village

Government Schemes

The various schemes of Telangana State Government and the Government of India which are being successfully implemented in the village and are given as below:

- i. **Rythu Bandhu:** Rs. 5,000 per season (per 6 months) is being provided to the farmers. As per the discussion with the Panchayat Secretary, all the farmers of the villages are the beneficiaries of the Scheme.
- ii. **Mission Bhageeratha:** The Scheme is being implemented in the villages, where piped drinking water to households is being provided to the villagers. However, during interaction with the villagers in one of the meeting there are some issues related to leakages from overhead tanks and connecting points in the village, the piped water supply is not being efficiently used by the villagers. As per the discussion with the Panchayat Secretary, the GP has apprised the issue and is working on the solution.

The team also visited **the Kadam Dam** project and process of drawing water from the river and how river water is being treated under the Scheme.



Photo: Water lifting infrastructure at the Kadam Project site



Photo: Mission Bhagirathi project site

- iii. **Swachh Bharat Mission:** Out of 319 houses, 169 houses have toilets constructed under MGNREGS and 50 households have constructed toilets from own funds.
- iv. **Rythu Bima:** Insurance cover for the life of the farmers' family in the event of demise and Rs. 5 lakh are paid to the nominee. As per the information of GP, there are 6 beneficiaries in the village under the Scheme.
- v. **Haritha Haram:** 6 or more saplings are being provided to the villagers, which helped in maintain green cover of the village. The Scheme is implemented by GP and is funded by MGNREGS.
- vi. **Palle Pragathi Vannalu:** During the Transect Walk, the Team has seen the nursery maintained under the Scheme. The funds are managed under MGNREGS.



Photo: Pictures of Nursery built under Palle Pragathi Vannalu scheme

- vii. **Pension Scheme:** Pension are provided under Aasara Pensions Scheme. As per the data provided by GP, there are total 255 beneficiaries under the Scheme, which includes 66 old age people, 15 disabled persons, 62 widow, 3 single women, 01 toddy tapper and 108 beedi workers.

- viii. **Kalyan Laxmi:** There are around 40 beneficiaries under the Scheme and the data is maintained by the Revenue Department.
- ix. **Sheep Rearing Scheme:** Under Gorrela Pampini Scheme, sheep/goats are being distributed under the Scheme. As per the information of GP, there are 21 beneficiaries till now, where 21 goats have been provided to the villagers. The Scheme has helped in uplifting of the economic status of the villagers.



Photo: Goat rearing done under Gorrela Pampini Scheme

- x. **Rythu Vedika:** The training to the farmers is provided at the Satyam Pelli centre, as it forms the cluster as per the structural part of the Scheme.
- xi. **Public Distribution System:** During the Transect Walk, the Team has visited the PDS shop, which mainly distributes rice presently.
- xii. **MGNREGS:** The MGNREGS is successfully implemented in the village. The explanation has been provided in the PRI chapter.



Photo: Images of PDS shop

Self Help Group

During the meeting on the first day of the village visit with the villager, it was informed that there are 31 SHG groups with 10-15 females in each group. These SHG includes 348 women who belong to BPL. The group leader is chosen on the basis of literacy level. They take loans mainly for marriage, farm work, cattle, for opening enterprises, for opening vegetable shops, constructing bore well etc. Meeting is conducted every 15 days where they discuss loan sanctioning, loan repayment, social problems and community coordination, the entire process of

loan giving is online. The dedicated portal for this is Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty. At the start of every meeting all the members take a pledge to boost self-confidence.



Photo: SHG members during one of their monthly meetings

Challenges and Action Points

During the transect walk, visit to the various institutions and detailed discussions with the villagers, the Team has observed certain challenges that can be worked upon to improve the socio-economic condition of the village.

- ❖ It was observed that some households do not have access to the toilet facilities. On a positive note, after having discussion with the GP officials we were informed that the issue has been taken up by the Gram Panchayat Office. In addition to this, it is suggested from the Team that community toilets may be constructed in the village which will help specially those households where the space for the construction is limited.
- ❖ Also, while exploring the agricultural fields, we came up with the idea that cooperative farming may be suitable in the village specially for the usage of modern machinery and technology.
- ❖ During the Transect Walk, the Team has also observed that while all the households are using LPG cylinders for cooking but villagers burn wood for boiling water. It is suggested that Solar Water Heating facility at some common locations may be installed in the village. This shall help in conserving the environment as well prevent the respiratory issues to villagers due to smoke from burning wood.



Photo: Suggestion to install Solar Water Heating capacity for boiling water

- ❖ During the Transect Walk and Venn Diagram Activity, it has come to the notice that Primary Health Centre is an important institution for the villagers and is not accessible to the people of the village. Thus, it may be suggested a PHC may be constructed in the village, which shall be beneficial to the villagers as presently villages either rely on the mobile vans or visit the nearby village or mandal for the availing health services.

- ❖ During the SHG meeting, the Team had detailed discussion with SHG participants and also presented in one of the meeting of the group. It had been observed that SHG mainly involve in mobilisation of the loans for the needful purpose for members of the SHG. It is suggested that SHG may also involve in small cottage like packaging of dry fish, pickle making, paper plate making, tailoring, papad making and bag making.

Conclusion

On a concluding note, the team would like to say that the Ervachinthal village is doing a commendable job in terms of creating assets under the various schemes of the government. The sex ratio of the village is quite appreciable. The participation of women in every aspect of socio-economic activities of the village can serve as a role model not just for the villages but for cities and towns as well. The health status of the village is up to the mark and a major contribution for this goes to provision of safe drinking water under Mission Bhagirathi and hard working ANM and Anganwadi workers. An improvement on the education side in terms of enrollment of students and construction of remaining toilets in the village schools can be looked into as part of welfare activities.

Debriefing at District Office

During the debriefing session, the Team Members presented the major findings during the village visit to the officials of District Collectorate. The action points presented by the Team were majorly considered by the District Collector, especially the installation of solar heating facility for boiling water. Sir, also explained the reason for non-availability of PHC in the village, which is based on population of a village. The challenges for having community toilets were also discussed, which was also one of the probable action point suggested.



Photo: Debriefing session at District Collectorate office
