



# **CONSOLIDATED VILLAGE VISIT REPORT**

## **VILLAGE VISIT PROGRAMME**

### **SPL. FOUNDATION COURSE FOR CCS OFFICERS- 2023**

**STATE: Telangana**

**DISTRICT: Rajana Siricila**

**BLOCK: Vemulwada Rural**

**VILLAGE: Maripalli**

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## **MARRIPALLI VILLAGE**

**District Name – Rajanna Siricila**

**Mandal – Vemulwada Rural**

**Village – MARRIPALLI**

**Distance from HQ – 16 kms**

### **1. Description:**

Marripalli is a small village located in the Vemulawada Mandal (Rural) of the Rajanna Sircilla district in the Indian state of Telangana. It is situated about 5 kilometres away from the famous Vemulawada temple, which is a major pilgrimage center in the region.

The village has a population of 1530 people and is primarily an agricultural community. The main crops grown in the area include rice, cotton, and vegetables.

Marripalli is surrounded by lush green fields and scenic landscapes, making it an ideal place for nature lovers. The village has basic amenities such as a primary school, a high school, a sub health center, two aanganwadis, a customer service point for banking needs, a mineral water plant, and a few small shops.

Overall, Marripalli offers a peaceful and serene environment to its residents and visitors, away from the hustle and bustle of city life.

### **Agriculture:**

Soil Type- red soil, black soil, and sandy soil.

Crops Grown – rice, cotton, and Vegetables.

## 2. Demography:

*As per 2011 Census*

Population: 1526

Gender Composition: Male – 772; Female- 754

*Current Situation*

*(As per Aanganwadi and Panchayat Reports)*

Population: 1530

Gender Composition: Male – 750; Female- 780

Households :417

Household size: 3.6

Age composition: 0-18 years- 394 (187 Males, 207 Females)

18-45 years – 768 (386 Males, 382 Females)

45 years and above – 368 (177 Males, 191 Females)

Social Map: (Approximation as per interview of villagers and SHG records)

Backward Caste (BC) – 68%

Schedule Caste (SC) - 28%

Schedule Tribe (ST) – 2%

Minority – 1%

Other Caste – 1%

### 3. Infrastructure

#### 3.1. Output: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Exercises

##### 3.1.1. Transect Walk

We covered the area outside as well as inside aabadi during our transit walk. During the transect walk inside the aabaadi area, apart from gathering knowledge about the location of various important institutions of the village we also found out about the internal roads, drainage systems, house locations of various communities, drinking water facilities, sanitation etc. While transect walk outside aabaadi area we obtained information about the lands, agricultural crops, water resources (Surface/Ground water) and connectivity. After the transect walk, we got a good idea about the resource as well as the social map of the village.

*Glimpse of Resource and Social Map made by villagers can be seen below. Please click on the below link for detailed video description.*

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jOay8VckG8GqelrXKU8eWB1FD6gEAviJ/view?usp=sharing>







The list of institutions/resources of the village is as follows:

**List of Institutions/Resources**

1. Gram Panchayat -1
2. Primary School -1
3. High School -2
4. Anganwadi -2
5. Sub Health Centre -1
6. PDS Shop -1
7. Crematorium -1
8. Post Office -1
9. Rythu Vedika -1
10. Mineral water plant – 1
11. Water Tanks -2
12. Village Park -1 (Situating inside crematorium)
13. SBI – CSP Centre
14. Nursery -1
15. Waste Segregation Shed – 1
16. Reservoir – Under Construction
17. Community Halls -2 (1 for SC Community only)
18. Women SHG Building – Under Construction
19. Cold Storage Unit – Sanctioned (Space allotted)
20. Telangana Minority Residential School – Sanctioned (Space allotted)
21. Temple- 4
22. Church -1
23. Rice Mills- 5
24. Bus Stand -1
25. Community Soak Pits – 3
26. Adequate Drainage system – Yes



### 3.1.2. Timeline: Trend

We met the elderly people of the village to discuss the key events of the village and to identify the historical sequence of events over the last few decades. The objective was to discuss both significant events and to identify major changes that occurred in the past.

1957- The Village was established

1965- Gram Panchayat Building was constructed

1981- Reorganisation of village

1981 – Electrification of the village

1981- First pucca building was made

1983- Gram panchayat was made

1993- Handpumps constructed

2003- First tubewell was made

2008- Health centre came in the village

2010- Mobile phones came in village

2015- Wifi facility came to the village

2018- Lift Irrigation projects of the state, significantly improved the water availability in the area due to which the fertility of land increased as well as there was a surge in land prices.

2018- Solar Panels installed

2019- Infrastructure development started

2019- Waste Management/Segregation of waste started

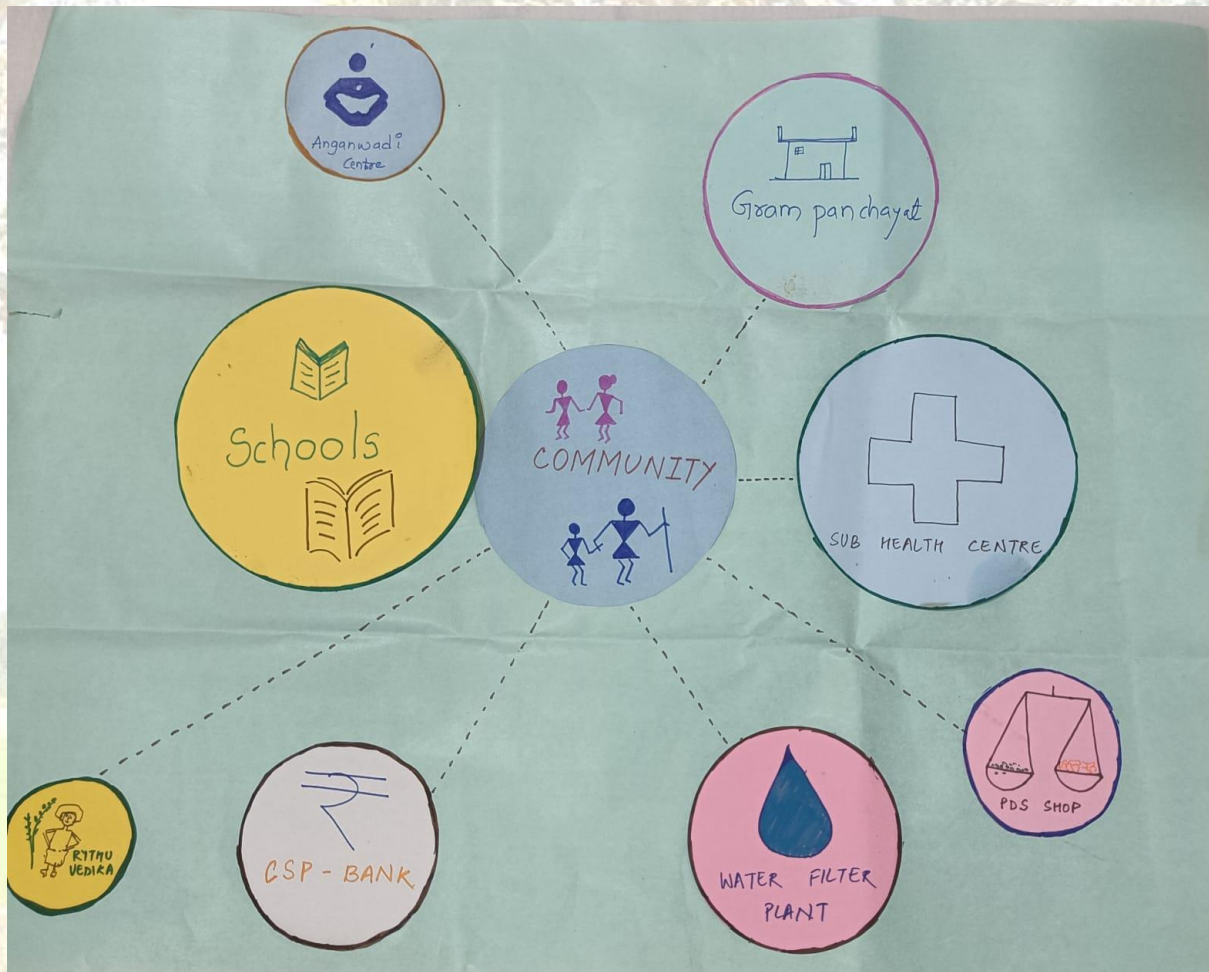
2020- New Health Centre made in the village

2021- Playground was made

### 3.1.3. Venn Diagram / Chapati Diagram

Through this exercise, we identified the most important institutions for villagers and understood their closeness with these institutions.

Size of the circle indicate the importance of the institution whereas the distance of the circle from the community indicates how useful the institution is to the villagers.



***Through our interaction it has been found that Schools, Sub-health centre, Gram panchayat, Water filter plant and CSP Bank are more important and close to the people whereas PDS shop, Rythu vedika and Anganwadi centre are comparatively less important and distant from the people.***

## 4. Education and health issues

### 4.1 Education

There is one Primary school and 1 high schools in Maripally village. Primary school was established in the year 2002 and its name is Managram Mahapalli. It's for first to fifth class in which there are 120 students and 5 teachers i.e., 1 teacher per 24 students. In 2014-15 this school has become English medium. Telugu, English, mathematics, Science, Environment studies these 5 subjects are being taught here. There are separate washrooms for both girls and boys. Uniforms, Textbooks, Midday meals are provided by the schools. Parents of the students are mostly involved in agriculture.



In high school, there are 49 total students in which there are 30 boys and 19 girls. Hindi, Telugu, English, Science, maths, social science, these 6 subjects are being taught here. It's being planned that this high school will become English medium from next year and Mid-day meals are also provided by the school. Other than studies, there are sports activities like Kabaddi, kho-kho, Badminton for recreation.

Other than high school, there is separate girls' school in village that is Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) from 6th to 12th class in which only science subjects are being taught and it's established in the year 2008 and it's partially funded by state

government i.e.,40 percent and partially by central government i.e.,60 percent. There are only 289 female students but it's for 360 female students.

Outdoor and indoor games facilities are there. There are 15 teachers for 289 students i.e.,20 students per 1 teacher. There is no drop out here and 100 percent passed 10th exams in previous year and there was a 87 passed percentage in 12th class. This gives girls free accommodation i.e.100 percent residential school and everything is provided by school.

Drop Out Rate: There is no drop out in primary schools, high school or KGBV. This is a positive indication for the village.

#### 4.2 Health

There is one sub health centre in village which is very close to primary school in which weekly camps are organised for different health issues from Monday to Friday. For eg. When we were in village, there was vision camp was organised in which free spectacles was also provided.

Other than this, there is MLHP which stands for Mid-Level Health Provider always for villagers by state government.

MLHP is like a general physician who checks for diseases like Diabetes, Hypertension etc. Almost 20 people daily visit health centre in a day and it's free for villagers. If there is some other issues that can't be treated here, then they are being referred outside the village i.e.in town for further treatment. There are approximately 1500 people there and only 1 MLHP,1 ANM (Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery) and 2 ASHA workers.

For the Marrisally village no. of live births recorded from January 2022 to Feb 2023 is 29(18 males and 11 females) and no. of deaths recorded is 7 (6 male and 1 female) which is showing NRR is greater than 1 means that the village population will see a increase in size if the current trends persists in future. Apart from it PHC centre is also providing various vaccines for children like MR,JE,2nd.Dose DPT,OPV BOOSTER (Monthly Target was 3 for both Marrisally 1and 2 and achieve 100 % target for the month of Feb 2023) ,DT/DPT (upto 5 years) ,Td upto 10 years and 16 years and in all these cases 100 % target has been achieved for the month of February 2023. As on the month of February 2023 total no. of ANC registered 6, and out of them 5 received Td(PW) 2 and Booster, all 6 received 1st dose of (penta opv , Rota, PCV, IPV) and 4 received 2nd dose of penta opv , Rota,PCV,IPV).

## 5. Socio-Economic Programmes

The Marrisally gram panchayat is responsible for the administration of the village and the surrounding areas. It is headed by a Sarpanch (currently K.MALLESHAM) who is elected by the villagers. The gram panchayat is responsible for providing basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, roads, and street lighting. The gram panchayat conducts regular meetings to discuss the issues and concerns of the villagers and to plan and implement various development activities in the village. According to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in the 2018 Panchayat elections in Rajanna Siricilla district, women contested 50.6% of the total seats, and the representation of women in the Panchayats was around 49.4%. This indicates that women in Rajanna Siricilla district are actively participating in local governance and are contesting elections at a similar rate to men. Currently in Marrisally gp, the sarpanch and assistant sarpanch both are male but we have witnessed women participation in day to day panchayat works like meeting with SHG workers , celebration of Holi in gp, a good no. of women staff in the office. We have observed both the sarpanch and panchayat secretary are socially well connected in the village. A good no. of people have appreciated their efforts for the development of the local primary school, anganwadi shed, roads and currently constructing reservoir for irrigation purpose while few farmers also expressed their grievances against gp for not providing them solar fencing in their respective irrigation fields. We have been informed that the audit of the panchayat account occurs yearly. GP has a Grievance Redressal System (GRS) at the Panchayat level to ensure timely resolution of grievances related to PAP.

Currently GP is involved in many socio-economic development works like restoring small/medium irrigation tanks under Mission Kakatiya, constructed crematorium under Vaikuntha Dhanam, a village park, DBP through Rythu Bandhu, co-operation with women SHG groups, primary and secondary school officials, anganwadi workers, construction of health sub-centre, Making the list of old age pension, Rythu Bima, Dalitha Bandhu, Sheep Rearing scheme and Rythu Vedika. The local PDS shop is providing monthly 15kg rice under AAY and 10 kg rice under AAP, 1 Kg sugar per ration card and occasionally dal. 98% ration cards belong to Food Security card category.



The Anganwadi centers in Maripalli village play a critical role in the development and well-being of the village's young children and their mothers. These centers provide a range of essential services, including nutrition, healthcare, and early education, to children under the age of six. By addressing malnutrition, providing basic healthcare services, and supporting early education, Anganwadi centers have helped ensure that children in Maripalli village have a healthy start in life and are prepared for primary school. Additionally, the centers provide information and support to mothers, which has empowered them to make informed decisions about their health and the health of their children. Overall, the Anganwadi centers have been a vital resource for the people of Maripalli village, helping to improve their health, education, and quality of life.



## Pair Wise ranking

To analyse the major problems/challenges of the village, we with the help of villagers, conducted a pair wise ranking exercise.

Key:

UE- Unemployment

IL- Illiteracy

HE- Advanced health facility

LC- Low Commercial awareness amongst farmers

MI-Migration

	UE	IL	HE	LC	MI
UE	-	UE	UE	LC	UE
IL	-	-	IL	LC	MI
HE	-	-	-	LC	MI
LC	-	-	-	-	LC
MI	-	-	-	-	-

*We can conclude that low awareness amongst farmers regarding commercial practices of agriculture and high Unemployment are the major issues in the village.*

### 5.1. Poverty

#### 5.1.1. Preference Ranking Exercise to understand the causes of poverty:

To find out the cause of poverty in Maripalli village, it is important to understand the various factors that contribute to poverty. These are some preferences ranking indicators causing poverty in maripalli village (according to interaction with villagers):

- **Lack of awareness about commercial farming**
- **Landlessness**
- **Illiteracy**
- **Low wages**
- **Unemployment**
- **Less productivity in farming/agriculture**

## Causes of Poverty - Preference Ranking

since here is only main source of income is agriculture, so the main causes of poverty are related to agriculture only.

Sl. No.	Causes	T. Maheshwari (26 Yrs) 5 Acre	hakhem Naregum (50 Yrs) 6 1/2 acre	Pudoori John (34 Yrs) 4 1/2 acre	Grobu Mallesh (64 Yrs) 7 acre	Bandi Rajanarasu (52 Yrs) 7 acre	Points	Rank
1.	less productivity in agriculture	4	5	6	1	2	18	<u>IV</u>
2.	Unemployment	1	2	3	4	5	15	I
3.	low wages	5	6	1	2	3	17	<u>III</u>
4.	illiteracy	3	4	5	6	1	19	<u>V</u>
5.	landless	2	3	4	5	6	20	<u>VI</u>
6.	lack of awareness about commercial farming	6	1	2	3	4	16	<u>II</u>

**We can conclude from the activity that Unemployment, lack of awareness about commercial farming and low wages are the major causes of poverty in the area.**

### 5.1.2. Poverty alleviation programs:

The two main sources of employment in Mairipally village are agriculture (90% of the population) and casual labor and in both these sectors GP is implementing central and state government schemes on the ground level to increase the income of the people and come then out of poverty. Like in case of casual labor the biggest employment providing scheme is **MGNREGA**. The data that we have received from the GP shows that the total number of job cards issued is 317 and the total number of active job cards is 247. In the financial year 2022-23, a total expenditure for OHH is 909.38 lacs and for the material the cost is 8.21 lakhs. For the financial year 2022-23, the target no. of employment is 11,000. As on 28.02.2023, 6400 people have already got employment and the target employment till the end of February 2023 is 9500 (64% completed). From the monthly data provided to us we have observed that an increasing trend in no. of MGNREGA workers from January (as on Jan 2022 no. Of active MGNREGA workers were 204) to May (as on May 2022 no. Of active MGNREGA workers were 1407) as it is non harvesting season and then no. of MGNREGA workers starts decreasing right from June and it touches the lowest in December (as on December 2022 no. Of active MGNREGA workers were 248) as it's the season of various harvesting like paddy, cotton, vegetables. The average per day wage received by them is around Rs. 150-160. Generally under the MGNREGA scheme the works going on are plantations on both sides of the roads, school premises, land development, canal road etc. Based on the interaction with the MGNREGA workers we estimate most of the workers got 75-85 days of work for this financial year (2022-23).



Although we received some difficulties which are faced by the MGNREGA workers. The first one is delay in getting work. From the interaction with villagers, we came to know that if anyone needs urgent money and for that purpose he/she demanded work under MGNREGA scheme it requires roughly 7-8 days for his official procedures to get completed and get work under MGNREGA scheme. This waiting time should be much lesser as very often poor villagers need urgent money. Another suggestion came from villagers which we find very useful is to allow MGNREGA workers to work in irrigation land of the farmers under MGNREGA scheme. This will serve two purpose at the time one is that MGNREGA workers will be filling no scarcity of work particularly in the harvesting season and the farmers also don't need to hire personal agricultural labours for their irrigation land. So the costing of agriculture will be much lesser for farmers and their income will increase.

We also observed that youths who had some educational qualifications went to many big cities as well in gulf countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia etc and they send monthly remittance to their families. These help their families to cope up with basic livelihood necessities.

Another tool which we believe work immensely for eliminating rural poverty is the formation of the SHG (Self-help group). The members of these groups save money monthly/fortnightly basis and disburse the need based loans to members from their savings account. The SHGs also access external loans from commercial banks or village organisations when there is excess amount required. Currently in Marrisally village there are 40 SHGs and 467 members. These 40 SHGs registered under 2 V.O s namely Gramadarshini(17) and Santhoshimatha(23). For the financial year 2022-23 Gramadarshini provided loans amount 103.5 lakh to 10 SHGs and Santhoshimatha provided loans amount 61.5 lakh to 7 SHGs. Under the STREENIDHI loan scheme 09 SHGs got total loans amount of 14.95 lakh in 2022-23. Based on the verbal interaction with the panchayat officers we came to know there is hardly any defaulter (0.01%) in these loan schemes.

The government is fighting poverty through the public distribution of free food . There is only one PDS shop in the village. As 10% of the villagers don't have their own irrigation land so they are highly dependent on the free ration provided to them. Out of total 498 cards 475 cards belong to FSC scheme which get total 45 kg free rice ,1 kg sugar and occasionally dal per ration card. Total 22 cards belong to AFSC scheme which get 35 kg free rice and 1kg sugar per ration card . From the verbal interaction with the customers present we did not find any major complaint against its distribution system.

## 5.2. Aasra

The Aasra Scheme is a welfare program launched by the Government of Telangana in 2016 to provide financial assistance to the poor and needy in the state. The scheme provides a monthly pension to eligible households, and to be eligible, households must meet certain criteria related to their income and social status.

### **Marripalli Data- Aasra Pension**

Category	Monthly Pension.	No. of Pensioners in the village
Old Age	Rs. 2016/-.	157
Widow	Rs. 2016/-.	76
Disabled	Rs. 3016/-.	54
Weavers	Rs. 2016/-.	5
Toddy Tappers	Rs. 2016/-.	17
Persons with HIV-AIDS	Rs. 2016/-.	0
Beedi Workers	Rs. 2016/-.	233
Single Women	Rs. 2016/-.	4
Filaria Patients	Rs. 2016/-.	0
Total		546

There are a total of 546 Aasra Pensioners in the village and the total amount that they get is Rs. 11,95,056.

- Social Security Pensions provides financial support to vulnerable people of society to live life with dignity.
- Growing cost of living demands an increase in pension for better living, so Government of Telangana announced a new welfare scheme named Aasara Pension Scheme on 1 October 2014.
- Scheme is implemented by SERP (Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty) Department of Rural Development, Telangana.
- Aasara Pension Scheme is meant for the socio-economic weaker section of society that covers pension for Old age people, people with HIV-AIDS, Widows, Weavers, Toddy Tappers, Single women, Filariasis patients and Differently abled persons.
- Criteria are followed for Exclusion and Inclusion for the grant of social security pension under Aasara Pension Scheme so that poorest of the poor could avail the benefits.
- Aasara Pension Scheme is only for disadvantaged families who have no means of assured income.
- 3.6 million People above the age of 57 years benefitted from scheme. New pension card with barcode will be issued to 46 lakh pensioners.
- Household whose annual family income is less than Rs.1.50 lakhs in rural area and Rs. 2.00 lakhs in urban areas shall be eligible for social security pension.
- Benefits can be availed by applying online through municipal website <https://gwmc.gov.in> or by submitting offline application form to Gram Panchayat Secretary/ Village Revenue Officer in rural area or Bill Collector in urban areas.
- Pension shall be sanctioned after verification of beneficiary through Aadhar Enabled Payment System.
- Disbursement of pensions shall be done from 1st to 7th of every month.
- Pension will be directly transferred to the beneficiaries account in local bank or post office.

### 5.3. SELF HELP GROUPS

**No. of village organisations – 02**

**No. of Self-Help Groups – 40**

**Total No. of SHG Members – 467**

**SHGs Details:**

<b>Village Organisation Name</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>Minority</b>	<b>BC</b>	<b>OC</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gramdarshini	2	0	0	15	0	0	17
Santhoshimatha	8	0	0	15	0	0	23

**SHG Members Details:**

<b>Village Organisation Name</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>Minority</b>	<b>BC</b>	<b>OC</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gramdarshini	19	4	0	166	1	0	190
Santhoshimatha	106	4	4	162	1	0	277

SHGs are small homogenous groups. 10 to 15 members from similar socio- economic conditions come together and form a group based on self-selection process at the village level. The SHGs would conduct both fortnightly meetings on a scheduled day, time and place. The members save either on fortnightly or monthly basis in the SHGs and disburse need-based loans to members from their savings amounts. The SHGs access external loans either from Commercial banks or VOs when there is a deficit of funds for financing Household Level Plan (HLP) / Micro Credit Plan (MCP)s of members. Each SHG elect/ select two office bearers (Leaders) who's primarily responsibilities include facilitation of various activities at group level, representing the group in different forums and signing on the cheques. The group's capacity is also built and facilitated, so that they have their own bookkeeper to write the books of accounts of the group. The self-paid bookkeeper is an important prerequisite to the sustainability of the group in long run. Apart from financial activities, Health & Nutrition and Human Development would also identify various social issues viz., dowry, untouchability, child labour etc and discuss in their regular meetings. With support of Village Organization, the SHIGs will take active role in dealing social issues and community development activities.

There are 40 SHGs in which there are almost 430 members. There are 10-15 members in each group. They take loans from Banks and do Business like Tailoring, Beauty parlour, Agricultural investment, BIDI making, Dairy etc. And whatever the profit they get, they pay the loan back. There is a 99.99 percent repayment mode and rate of interest

is 12.5 percent. Age group for females are 18-60 years and maximum loan is Rs. 20 lakhs that are given to groups.

**Institution Building & Capacity Building (Social Mobilization):**

- 18-60 years age group women will be enrolled in to SHGs.
- Each Member will thrift Rs.50/- to Rs. 100/- per month.
- All SHGs regularly conduct two meetings per month.
- Internal lending and funds rotation among the Members.
- Involves in Social Activities.
- Group Meeting transactions will enter into the Web.

**Roles & Responsibilities at SHG Level:**

- Member education on utilization of loans (asset creation).
- SHG Bookkeeping system through Bookkeepers & VOAs.
- Rotation of Leadership (once in a year, 1/3 of members as per bye law).

**VILLAGE ORGANIZATION (VO): -**

The second tier of Institution Building is the federation of SHGs at Village /cluster of village's level. The VO operates as a forum to voice the problems of the poor in the village and raises resources required to take up the appropriate development interventions in poverty reduction. The general body of VO comprises of all SHG members in the VO operational area and the Executive committee (EC) comprises of the first leaders of the member SHGs. The VO will have 3 to 5 office bearers for carrying out the day-today functions and representing the VO in various forums/institutions. The VO will conduct its EC meeting at least twice in a month and the general body meeting at least once and if any requirement twice in a year. The functional committees derived from VO EC viz., POP & SHG monitoring committee, CIF & Audit committee, Bank-linkages & Insurance committee, Dairy and collective marketing committee, jobs & non-farm activities committee and social development issues committee will ensure the effective implementation of various services rendered by VO's. Based on the scale of operations every VO appoints its own VO Bookkeeper, Village Organization Assistant.

**Roles & Responsibilities at VO Level:**



- Attendance for the whole meetings.
- Transparency of transactions.
- Lending loans to PoP and others.
- Functional Committees strengthening
- Bookkeeping & Audit
- Leadership Rotation & finding good leaders.
- Transparent General Body Meeting.



#### 5.4. PDS Ration Shop

There are three types of Food Security Schemes run by the Government - Antyodaya Food Security Card (AFSC), Food Security Card (FSC), and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). They are all related to food security in India, but they represent different programs and initiatives.

**Antyodaya Food Security Card (AFSC):** The AFSC is a type of Food Security Card issued to the poorest of the poor households in India. It was introduced in 2001 by the Government of India to provide highly subsidized food grains to the poorest families. The cardholders under this scheme are entitled to receive 35 kilograms of rice per month, per card, free of cost. Further, 1 ks sugar is provided at a subsidised rate of Rs. 13.50 per month per card.

**Food Security Card (FSC):** The FSC is a government-issued card that entitles eligible households to receive subsidized food grains. The card is issued to households based

on their income, family size, and other criteria set by the state government. The scheme was introduced in 2013 under the National Food Security Act, which aims to provide food security to two-thirds of the country's population. The cardholders under this scheme are entitled to receive 5 kilograms of rice per month, per person, free of cost.

**Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):** The AAY is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Government of India in 2000 for the poorest of the poor households in the country. The cardholders under this scheme are entitled to receive 10 kilograms of rice per month, per card, free of cost. The beneficiaries under this scheme are identified by the state government and issued AAY ration cards.

In summary, AFSC and AAY are both schemes aimed at providing highly subsidized food grains to the poorest households, while FSC is a more general scheme that provides subsidized food grains based on eligibility criteria set by the state government.

## 5.5. Agriculture

During the monsoon season, which typically lasts from June to September, the village as well as State receives heavy rainfall, and this period is known as the rainy season. This rainfall is important for agriculture as it supports the cultivation of various crops.

The major crops grown by farmers in Maripalli include rice, cotton and vegetables.

One of the major challenges faced by farmers in the village is the low diversification of crops. Due to limited knowledge and access to information about different crops, farmers tend to rely on traditional crops that are less diverse. This leads to a lack of crop rotation, which can reduce soil fertility over time. Additionally, the reliance on a few crops can leave farmers vulnerable to price fluctuations in the market.

Another challenge faced by farmers, is the limited knowledge of industry and commercialization. Many farmers in the region lack knowledge about how to commercialize their crops and sell them at competitive prices. This can lead to a lack of profitability, which further reduces the incentive for farmers to invest in their land and crops.

Further, reduced soil fertility is a major challenge for farmers. Overuse of chemical fertilizers, lack of crop rotation, and soil erosion, stubble burning are some of the factors that contribute to reduced soil fertility. This can result in lower crop yields, which can have a significant impact on the livelihoods of farmers in the region.

Finally, monkeys are a major cause of concern in the village. Monkeys are known to raid fields and gardens, destroying crops such as fruits, vegetables, and grains. This can result in significant losses for farmers, who rely on these crops for their livelihoods.

Additionally, monkeys may eat crops that are not fully ripe, causing further damage to the crops and reducing yields.



#### 5.5.1. Good Initiatives taken by State government for Farmers

The Raithu Vedika and Rythu Bandhu schemes are two initiatives by the Telangana government aimed at improving the livelihoods of farmers in the state. Both schemes have been instrumental in providing financial assistance and other support to farmers, which has helped them to improve their agricultural practices and overall productivity.

The Raithu Vedika scheme involves the establishment of village-level farmer committees, or Vedikas, which serve as platforms for farmers to come together and share knowledge and information about farming practices. These Vedikas are supported by government officials who provide technical advice and support to farmers, as well as financial assistance for various agricultural activities.

Under the Rythu Bandhu scheme, farmers are provided with financial assistance in the form of direct investment in their agricultural activities. This assistance is given to farmers twice a year, before the Kharif and Rabi seasons, to help them buy seeds,

fertilizers, and other inputs needed for farming. The scheme provides financial assistance to all farmers, regardless of their landholding size, which helps to reduce income inequality among farmers.

### 5.5.2. Timeline: Seasonality

With the help of farmers group, we analysed the seasonality of rainfall as well as crop sowing and harvesting patterns in the area.

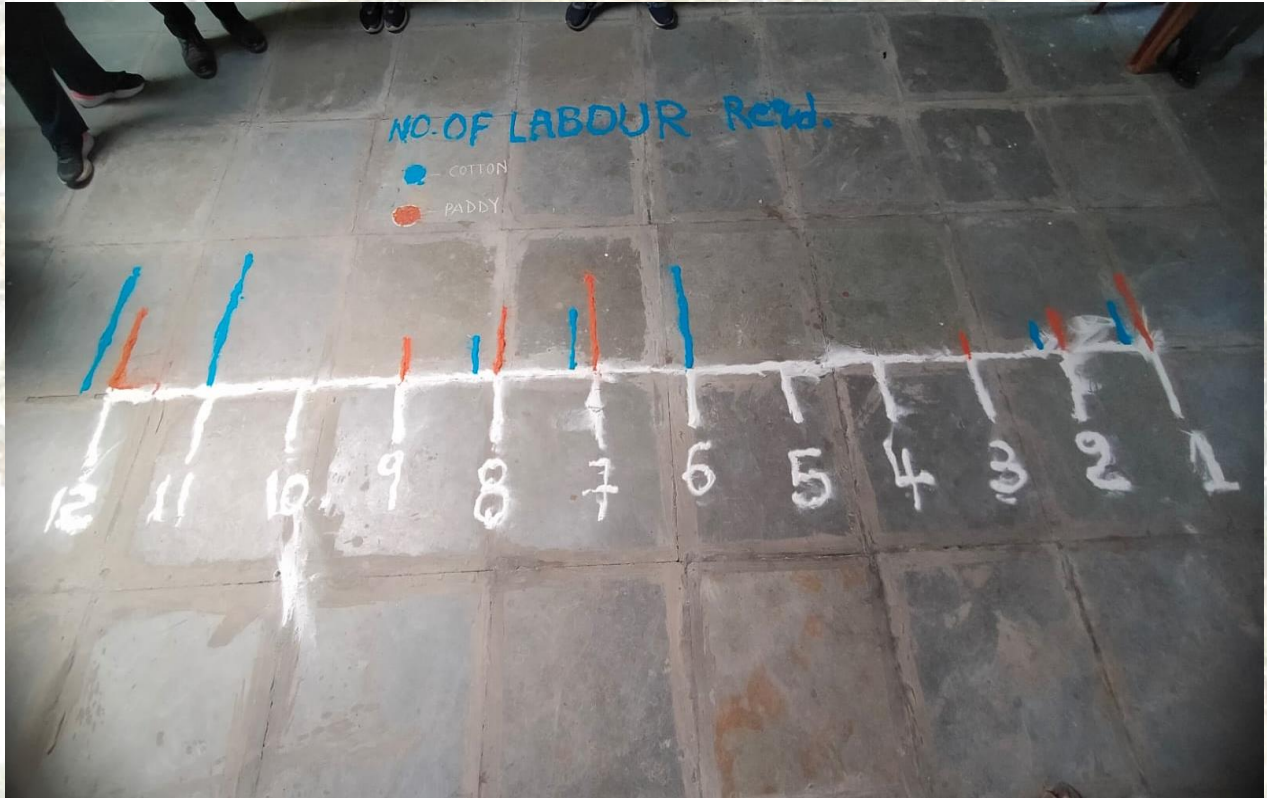
Through the exercise we may conclude the following:

1. *The area experiences high rainfall in the months of June, July and August. Some rainfall is also seen in the month of March and April.*



2. Paddy, the major crop in the area, has two cycles in a year. It is first sown in July/August and then harvested in October. Secondly, it is sown in December/January and then harvested in the month of April. ***Demand for labour is high during the sowing period and low during the harvest period.***

3. In case of Cotton, the second major crop of the area, there is only one cycle per year. The crop is sown in June/July and harvested in November/December. ***Agricultural labourers are required more during the harvest period as compared to the sowing period.***



## 6. Financial literacy in Marripally village in Vemulawada

Financial literacy is an essential life skill that can benefit individuals and families in numerous ways, from making informed financial decisions to managing household budgets effectively. Marripally village in Vemulawada Telangana is no exception, and there are several ways to promote financial literacy in the community.

Partner with local NGOs or financial institutions: Partnering with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or financial institutions could be a great way to provide financial education and guidance to the residents of Marripally village. These organizations can conduct workshops, training sessions, and counseling sessions on various topics such as budgeting, saving, investing, and managing debt.

Use local language and examples: It is important to ensure that the financial education is accessible to everyone in the community. Using local language and examples that are relevant to the community can help ensure that the concepts are understood and retained.

Engage community leaders: Involving community leaders and influencers such as village head, religious leaders, and social workers can help spread awareness about the importance of financial literacy and encourage more people to participate in the campaign.

Conduct Financial Literacy Campaigns: Organize Financial Literacy Campaigns where residents of the village can be provided with resources, information, and access to financial tools that can help them manage their finances better. These campaigns can also include interactive games and activities to make the learning process fun and engaging.

Provide financial tools and resources: Providing access to financial resources and tools like online calculators, budgeting apps, and free financial counseling services can be an effective way to support residents in managing their finances effectively.



In Marripaally village most of the people are well aware of finance. Most of the villagers have operative bank accounts including women. As we have got to know from the MGNREGA workers, all of them have Bank accounts and all of them are paid through Bank Account. A CSP of SBI is located in the village where villagers withdraw money using ADHAR or other modes.

The farmers receive MSP in their Bank accounts. The paddy produced by the farmers is directly purchased by the government and the payment is done through Bank account.

## 7. Tourism Aspects

### 7.1. Visit to Annapurna Reservoir and Mid Manair Dam

Lift irrigation projects in Telangana have provided significant benefits to farmers by addressing their irrigation needs and improving agricultural productivity. Some of the ways in which these projects have helped farmers are:

**Increased irrigation coverage:** Lift irrigation projects have increased the availability of water for irrigation in areas where it was previously scarce. This has allowed farmers to cultivate crops more effectively and reliably, leading to higher yields and greater income.

**Improved crop diversity:** The availability of water through lift irrigation projects has allowed farmers to diversify their crops and plant high-value crops such as fruits and vegetables. This has helped to increase their income and improve their standard of living.

**Reduced dependence on monsoons:** Farmers in Telangana are heavily dependent on monsoon rains for their irrigation needs. However, with the implementation of lift irrigation projects, farmers now have access to water throughout the year, reducing their dependence on monsoons.

**Enhanced water-use efficiency:** Lift irrigation projects have enabled farmers to use water more efficiently by providing them with modern irrigation systems such as drip and sprinkler irrigation. These systems allow farmers to use water more effectively and reduce wastage, resulting in better crop yields.

Increased agricultural production: With the availability of reliable irrigation, farmers in Telangana have been able to increase their agricultural production significantly. This has led to higher incomes and improved livelihoods for farmers and their families.

Overall, lift irrigation projects in Telangana have provided significant benefits to farmers by addressing their irrigation needs, improving agricultural productivity, and enhancing their livelihoods.





## 7.2. Visit to Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple, Vemulawada

The Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple in Vemulawada has significant tourism importance for several reasons. Here are some of the key factors that make this temple a popular tourist destination:

- **Historical and Cultural Significance:** The temple has a long and rich history that dates back to the 11th century and has been renovated and expanded by various rulers over the centuries. This has made the temple an important cultural and historical landmark in the region.
- **Architectural Beauty:** The temple is renowned for its stunning architecture, which combines elements of various styles such as Chalukya, Kakatiya, and Vijayanagara. The temple's gopuram (tower) is particularly impressive, with intricate carvings and sculptures.
- **Religious Significance:** The Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple is considered one of the most important Shiva temples in South India, and is visited by thousands of devotees every year. The temple is particularly popular during festivals like Maha Shivaratri and Karthika Masam..
- **Location:** Vemulawada is a small town in Telangana, but it is well-connected to major cities like Hyderabad and Karimnagar. This makes it a popular destination for tourists who want to explore the region's history, culture, and architecture.

Overall, the Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple in Vemulawada has significant tourism significance due to its historical and cultural importance, stunning architecture, religious significance, unique features, and convenient location.



### 7.3. Potential Tourism Products for Telangana:

Telangana's villages may play an important role in boosting rural tourism in the state by offering unique experiences and attractions to tourists. Here are some of the elements/things that Telangana's villages can offer to tourists to promote rural tourism:

**Rural lifestyle experience:** Telangana's villages offer an authentic and traditional rural lifestyle experience to tourists. Visitors can stay in homestays or farmhouses, learn about local cuisine and customs, and participate in cultural events.



**Handicrafts and art forms:** Telangana is known for its rich tradition of handicrafts and art forms, including handloom weaving, pottery, and woodcarving. Tourists can witness the craftsmen at work and purchase locally made products.

**Temples and monuments:** Telangana's villages are home to many historic temples and monuments, including the Thousand Pillar Temple, Bhadrakali Temple, and Warangal Fort. Tourists can explore these structures and learn about their historical significance.

**Cultural festivals:** Telangana's villages are known for their vibrant cultural festivals like Bonalu, Bathukamma, and Samakka Saralamma Jatara. Tourists can witness these festivals and learn about the local customs and traditions.



**Nature trails and wildlife sanctuaries:** Telangana's villages are surrounded by scenic natural beauty, including forests, waterfalls, and lakes. Tourists can explore nature trails and indulge in activities like trekking, birdwatching, and camping. The state also has many wildlife sanctuaries like the Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary and Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary.



**Culinary experiences:** Telangana's villages offer a unique culinary experience to tourists. Visitors can try local cuisine like Hyderabadi biryani, Telangana-style curries, and traditional sweets.



Overall, Telangana's villages have a lot to offer to tourists, including a unique cultural experience, natural beauty, and a chance to explore the state's history and heritage. By promoting these elements, Telangana can boost rural tourism and create sustainable economic development in rural areas.

## 8. Some Sustainable practices implemented in Maripalli Village

### 8.1. Construction of soak pits in villages to increase groundwater recharge.

Telangana state in India has made significant progress in improving the drainage system and adopting sustainable water management practices in villages.

One of the most successful initiatives is the construction of soak pits in villages to increase groundwater recharge. Soak pits are shallow pits dug in the ground that are filled with a layer of sand, pebbles, and other porous materials. These pits collect rainwater and allow it to seep into the ground, thereby recharging the groundwater table.



The Telangana government has launched a program called "Mission Kakatiya" to rejuvenate and restore village tanks, which are traditional water storage structures in rural areas. Under this program, the government has also provided financial and technical assistance to construct soak pits in villages.

Apart from constructing soak pits, the government has also undertaken the construction of proper drainage systems in villages. This has helped in preventing waterlogging during heavy rainfall and has also improved the overall sanitation conditions in villages.

The efficient drainage systems and sustainable water management practices adopted by Maripalli village as well as other villages have not only helped in increasing groundwater recharge but have also improved the overall quality of life of the villagers. These initiatives have also been recognized at the national and international level and have been praised for their effectiveness and sustainability.

## 8.2. Efficient waste segregation and management

Maripalli and other villages in Telangana have been implementing various practices for segregated waste collection and efficient waste segregation and management. The following are some of the initiatives undertaken by these villages:

**Door-to-door collection:** Many villages in Telangana, including Maripalli, have adopted the practice of door-to-door waste collection. Under this initiative, separate bins are provided to households for different types of waste such as dry, wet, and hazardous

waste. The waste is then collected by trained personnel and transported to the community waste segregation centre.



**Community waste segregation centres:** To manage waste efficiently, the Telangana government has established community waste segregation centres in villages. These centres are equipped with facilities for sorting and segregating waste, and trained staff ensures that the waste is disposed of safely and effectively. The waste is segregated into recyclable and non-recyclable waste, and the recyclable waste is sent for further processing.

**Vermicomposting:** Villages in Telangana have also adopted vermicomposting as a sustainable waste management practice. The practice involves the use of earthworms to decompose organic waste, which is then converted into nutrient-rich compost that can be used for agriculture and horticulture purposes. Maripalli and other villages have set up vermicomposting units in the community waste segregation centre.

**Awareness campaigns:** To encourage waste segregation at the source, the Telangana government has launched various awareness campaigns in villages. These campaigns aim to educate the community about the importance of waste segregation, the harmful effects of improper waste disposal, and the benefits of sustainable waste management practices.

**Efficient dumpyards:** In addition to the above initiatives, Telangana villages have also established efficient dumpyards for the safe disposal of non-recyclable waste. These dumpyards are designed to minimize environmental pollution and ensure that waste is disposed of in a controlled and safe manner.



Overall, the initiatives taken by Maripalli and other villages in Telangana for segregated waste collection and efficient waste segregation and management have been effective in reducing environmental pollution, promoting sustainable waste management practices, and improving the overall quality of life in the villages.

### 8.3. Mineral Water Plant

Maripalli and other villages in Telangana have installed mineral water plants in their villages to provide clean and safe drinking water to their communities. The following are some of the details regarding the installation and operation of mineral water plants in these villages:

**Installation:** The installation of mineral water plants in these villages was facilitated by the Telangana government's Palle Pragathi program. Under this program, the government provides financial and technical support to villages for various developmental activities, including the installation of mineral water plants.

**Ownership:** The mineral water plants in Maripalli and other villages are owned and operated by the respective gram panchayats. The gram panchayat is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the plant, ensuring that the water quality meets the required standards, and managing the finances of the plant.

**Operation:** The mineral water plant uses a multi-stage purification process to remove impurities from the water and make it safe for drinking. The process includes pre-filtration, activated carbon filtration, reverse osmosis, and UV sterilization. The water is then stored in a stainless-steel tank before being dispensed through a tap or a vending machine.

**Financial sustainability:** The gram panchayats in Maripalli and other villages have adopted various measures to ensure the financial sustainability of the mineral water plants. They charge a nominal fee for the water dispensed, and the revenue generated is used to cover the operating costs of the plant, including maintenance and repair expenses.

**Benefits:** The installation of mineral water plants in Maripalli and other villages has provided clean and safe drinking water to the communities. This has helped to reduce water-borne diseases and improve the overall health of the villagers. The availability of clean drinking water has also reduced the burden on women and children who previously had to travel long distances to fetch water.

Overall, the installation of mineral water plants in Maripalli and other villages has been a significant step towards ensuring access to clean drinking water in rural areas. The involvement of the gram panchayats in the ownership and operation of the plants has ensured their sustainability and long-term benefits for the communities.





#### 8.4. Drinking Water Facilities: Mission Bhagiratha

Mission Bhagiratha is a flagship program of the government of Telangana that aims to provide safe drinking water to all households in the state. The program was launched in 2016 with the objective of providing piped drinking water to every household in rural and urban areas of the state.

The program has been successful in bringing drinking water to even the most remote and difficult-to-reach areas of the state. It has helped the villagers of Telangana in several ways, including:

- **Improved health:** Access to clean drinking water has helped reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases like diarrhea and cholera, which were previously common in many villages.
- **Economic benefits:** With access to clean drinking water, villagers no longer need to spend time and money collecting water from far-off sources. This has freed up time for other economic activities and improved their overall quality of life.
- **Women empowerment:** The burden of collecting water usually falls on women and girls. With the availability of piped water, they no longer have to travel long distances to fetch water, allowing them to focus on their education and other productive activities.



As for the infrastructure, under the Mission Bhagiratha program, the government of Telangana has constructed a massive network of pipelines, overhead tanks, and water treatment plants to supply clean drinking water to every household. The program has also involved the construction of water supply schemes, including borewells and dug wells, to ensure that even the most remote areas have access to safe drinking water.

## 9. Conclusion (SWOT ANALYSIS):

### Strengths

**Agriculture:** Resources required for agriculture such as electricity, water, and manpower, are readily available. Due to Lift Irrigation projects of the state, water availability in the area has significantly improved, due to which agricultural activities and fertility of land has increased. This has also led to a surge in land prices. Electricity is provided by the state free of cost for agricultural activities. Further, since most of the farmers are growing paddy in their farms and labour requirement for paddy is low during the harvest season, sufficient agricultural labourers are available in the village. Availability of five rice mills in the area as well as easy procurement processes by the government, help the farmers to reduce post-harvest costs.

**Education:** Basic infrastructure for education is available in the village. Also, schools are English medium in the area. There is no drop out rate in schools.

**Women Entrepreneur:** SHGs are very active in the area. Also, they are mostly repaying their loans on time. Most eligible women are either enrolled in SHGs or are self-employed (Beedi Making, Tailoring etc.)

### Weakness

**Agriculture:** Low awareness amongst farmers regarding commercial aspects of agriculture- This leads to lower disposable/net income for farmers. Low diversification of crops. Stubble burning in some cases leads to decrease in soil fertility.

**Lack of Digital Resources:** There are no science and computer labs available in schools. Digital infrastructure is also missing. No institutions are available for higher

education. Further, even educated youth is involved in low-income activities. Also, Postal bank in the area often faces network issues leading to delay in work.

**Low Awareness and opportunities among SHG:** Women are dependent on the male members of the family for investment of the loans that they take under SHG Scheme.

### Opportunity

**Water Resources for Agriculture:** A reservoir is being constructed in the village which will help in enhanced water availability for farmers in the coming years.

**Agriculture:** Construction of a cold storage unit in the village (already sanctioned) will enable farmers to grow more types of crops, reduce distress sales and hence increase net income of farmers.

**Literacy:** Enrolment rate in education is very high for the village. (110 children are enrolled in Aanganwadis and there are a total of 170 students in Primary and High Schools)

### Threats

**Agriculture-** There is some distress amongst farmers regarding MSP of paddy which leads to people shifting away from agriculture.

**Digital Education- Lack** of Digital Infrastructure in Schools and low Extra Curricular activities can act as a hinderance for the children of the village in catching up with the face pace moving world.

**Youth Entrepreneurship- In** last year, out of the 10 people who availed benefit under the scheme, no one from Marrisipalli received the benefit of Dalith Bandhu. Since 28% of the population in the village belongs to SC community, youth not getting/availing the benefits of this scheme is a lost opportunity for the individuals as well as the village.

**Unemployment** - It is observed that number of people employed in Government/Private Sectors are negligible. Also, most of the villagers are involved in

manual work which have low wages and low security. According to MGNREGA Data, about 50% of population of the village greater than 18 years of age, are wage seekers under the Scheme. This may lead to Distress Migration of youth from the village causing loss of quality manpower.

**Poverty** - As per abstract report of FSC Key Register, 97% of the population of Marripalli village lies under Below Poverty Line (92.54% people have FSC, 4% have AFSC, and .06% have AAP).

## 10. Briefing & De-Briefing Session: DM, Rajanna Sircilla District



At the Collector's office, we called on the Collector of Rajanna Sircilla District on the 4th afternoon. After a brief introduction, we informed him of the Village Visit Module of our Special Foundation Course. We were asked about our expectations from the village visit in the forthcoming week. We mentioned how we wanted to observe the governance at the grassroots level and learn from the participatory model of governance.

Furthermore, Sir sensitised us about the needs and aspirations of the masses and how the government was determined to provide a dignified life to the masses. He encouraged us to visit the sites of NREGA and Primary Health Care Centres to appreciate the functioning of the administration. We were supposed to share our learnings and propose solutions during the debriefing session, a week later.

After a hearty meal, we thanked the Collector and departed to our respective villages.



During the de-briefing session, each group presented their experiences and observations from the village visit. We, as group, advanced certain recommendations regarding our observations in the Maripalli village, which is listed under ***section 9: Conclusion (SWOT ANALYSIS)***.

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