

Sunrise Village of Telangana -Sulthanpur

A Participatory Rural Appraisal Exercise



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I. Description of the District

Peddapalli district is located in the northern region of the Indian state of Telangana, carved out of erstwhile Karimnagar district in October 2016. The district comprises of two Revenue divisions, 14 Mandals, 212 Revenue Villages and 263 Gram Panchayats. It spreads over an area of 4,614.74 square kilometres, with 11.03% forest cover.

As per 2011 census data, the population of this district is 795332 which constitutes 50.2% male population and 49.79% female population. Out of the total population 61.77% population reside in rural areas and 38.22% reside in urban areas.

The literacy rate is 65.52% (Male 73.68%, Female 57.36%) and sex ratio is 992, according to 2011 census data.

The district is well connected by road and rail to major parts of India including the one connecting the north and south India passing through it.

This district covers Ramagundam city which has **NTPC Ramagundam**, a part of National Thermal Power Corporation, a 2,600 megawatt (MW) Power station, the current **largest power station in South India**. It is the first ISO 14001 certified "Super Thermal Power Station" in India. The district is well known for paddy cultivation and production of quality seeds and distribution to nearby districts.

Village Sulthanpur



Village **Sultanpur** is located in **Eligaid Mandal of Peddapalli** district in the state of Telangana in India. It is located at a distance of 4 km from the mandal headquarter Eligaid and at a distance of 21km from district headquarter. The village, governed by Sulthanpur Gram Panchayat (GP), has its own GP building with 24 hours Power supply and WIFI -internet connectivity

Total area of this village is 740 hectares, where 130.71 hectares area is under agriculture. The major crops grown in this village are paddy, maize and cotton.

Time Line

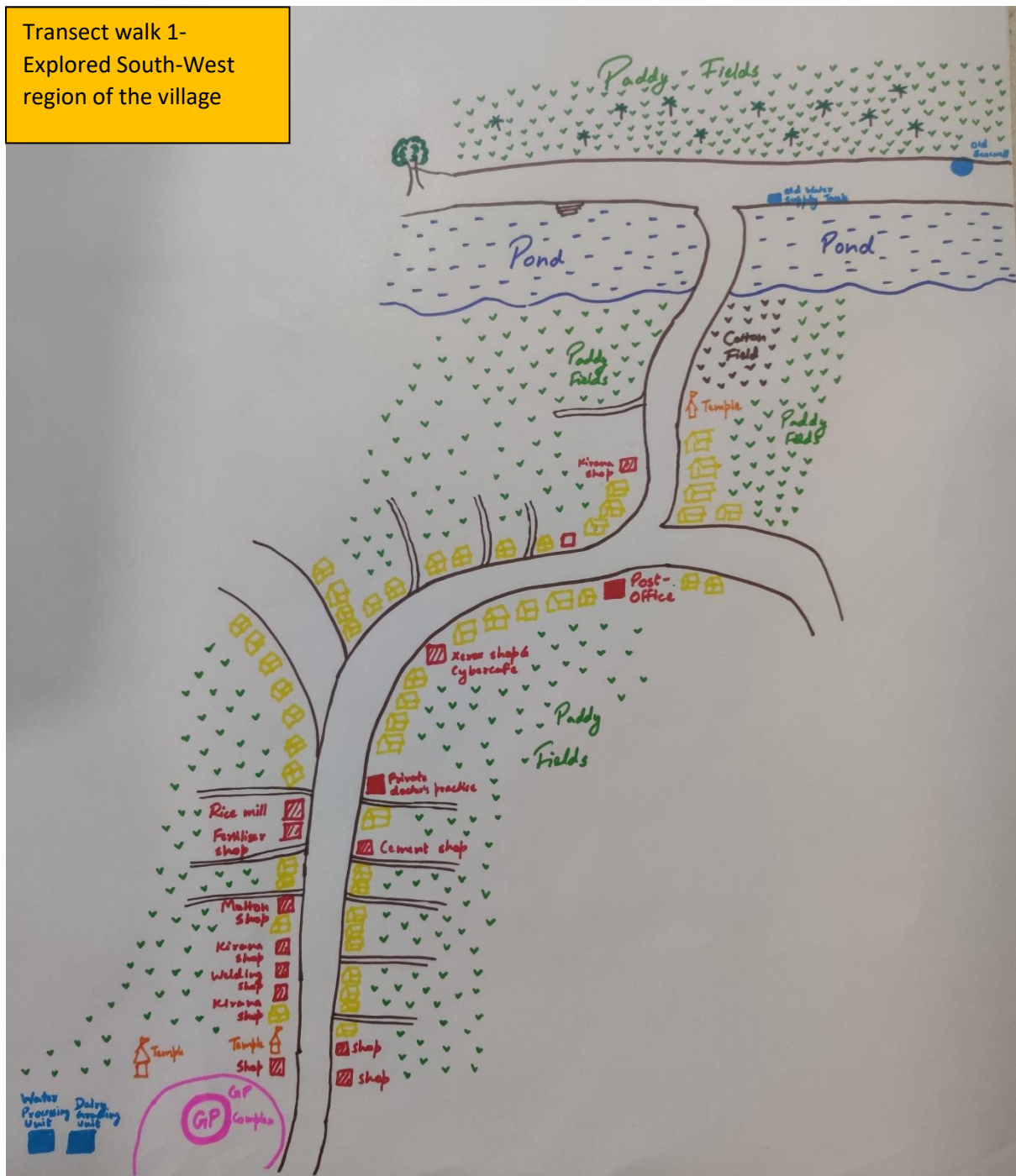
A Timeline of Developmental Activities in the Village

1947	First Primary School Established
1950s	Village Established in Current Form
1959	Gram Panchayat Institutions Established
1960s	Electricity
1967	Primary Health Care
1970s	Electric Farm Pumps for Irrigation Purposes
1980	First Well-Constructed Temple
1982	Canal Constructed
1983	First Rice Mill
1980s	Movement From Single Crop to Two Crops Per Year
1987	Old Gram Panchayat House Constructed
1990s	Modern Modes of Transport E.G. Tractors, Buses
1991	First Anganwadi Centre
1992	Secondary School Constructed
1995	First Co-Operative Dairy
1998	Road Construction Began
2016	Mission Bhagiratha
2019	Water Purification Plant
2019	First Common Compost Plant
2020	New Panchayat House
2020	Wi-Fi Connection in Gram Panchayat Building

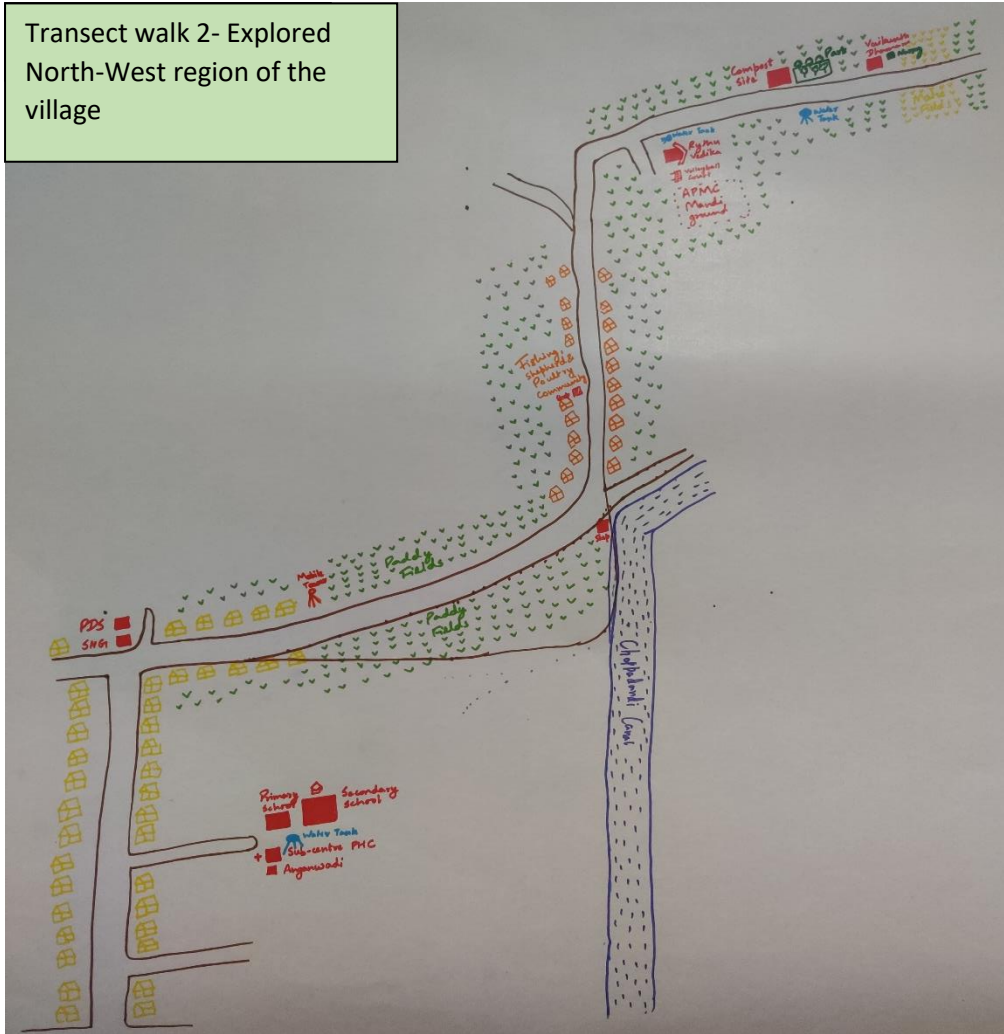
Transect Walks

We walked through the village area with the villagers and discussed various aspects of the village. We assessed social, economic, topography, sanitary conditions of the village. To understand the village well we walked through the village in different directions for three days in the morning.

Transect walk 1-
Explored South-West
region of the village



Transect walk 2- Explored
North-West region of the
village



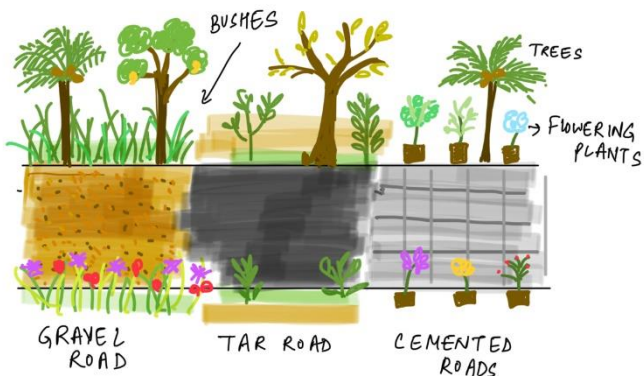
Transect walk 3-
Explored the SC colony



Observations During Transect Walk

GRAM PANCHAYAT → settlement → fields → outskirts

PASSAGE



PASSAGE

GRADIENT : Flat, Uneven near fields, cemented near houses

SOIL : sandy, Alluvial, Black soil

LAND USE : Hay stack, wood logs.

VEGETATION : Bushes, Neem, Peepal, Guava, Grapes, Tamarind, Coconut, Banana trees

PROBLEMS : Sanitation - open Drains, No local dustbins, scattered hay stacks

OPPORTUNITIES : Footpaths along tar road, Gravel roads can be cemented, increase solar panels



GRADIENT : wavy, sloppy, flat

SOIL : Black soil,

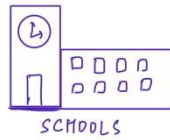
LAND USE : Paddy, tomato, cotton, Red Gram, MAIZE

VEGETATION : scattered trees, wild thorny bushes

PROBLEMS : monocropping - only paddy is grown

OPPORTUNITIES : solar pumps for irrigation, more diversification of crops besides paddy

MAIN SETTLEMENTS



GRADIENT : Flat and sloppy areas

SOIL : Sandy

LANDUSE : Houses, Mandir, shops, composting area, cowsheds, milk collection centre, meat shops, Rice Mill, Bank, ATM, Motorred Atta chakki, Gas & cement distribution centre

VEGETATION : Flower plants, fruit plants, scattered trees of coconut, mango and guava

PROBLEMS : Open drains, scattered husk and hay, open wells,

OPPORTUNITIES : more solar panels, pucca houses for poor people, planned future settlements

OUTSKIRTS



GRADIENT: Uneven

SOIL : Dry Sand,

LAND USE : pond, wasteland, compost collection land

VEGETATION : Big old trees like Banyan and Tamarind, wild bushes

PROBLEMS : Open drainage, sun down roads

OPPORTUNITIES : Manage pond well, keep it clean

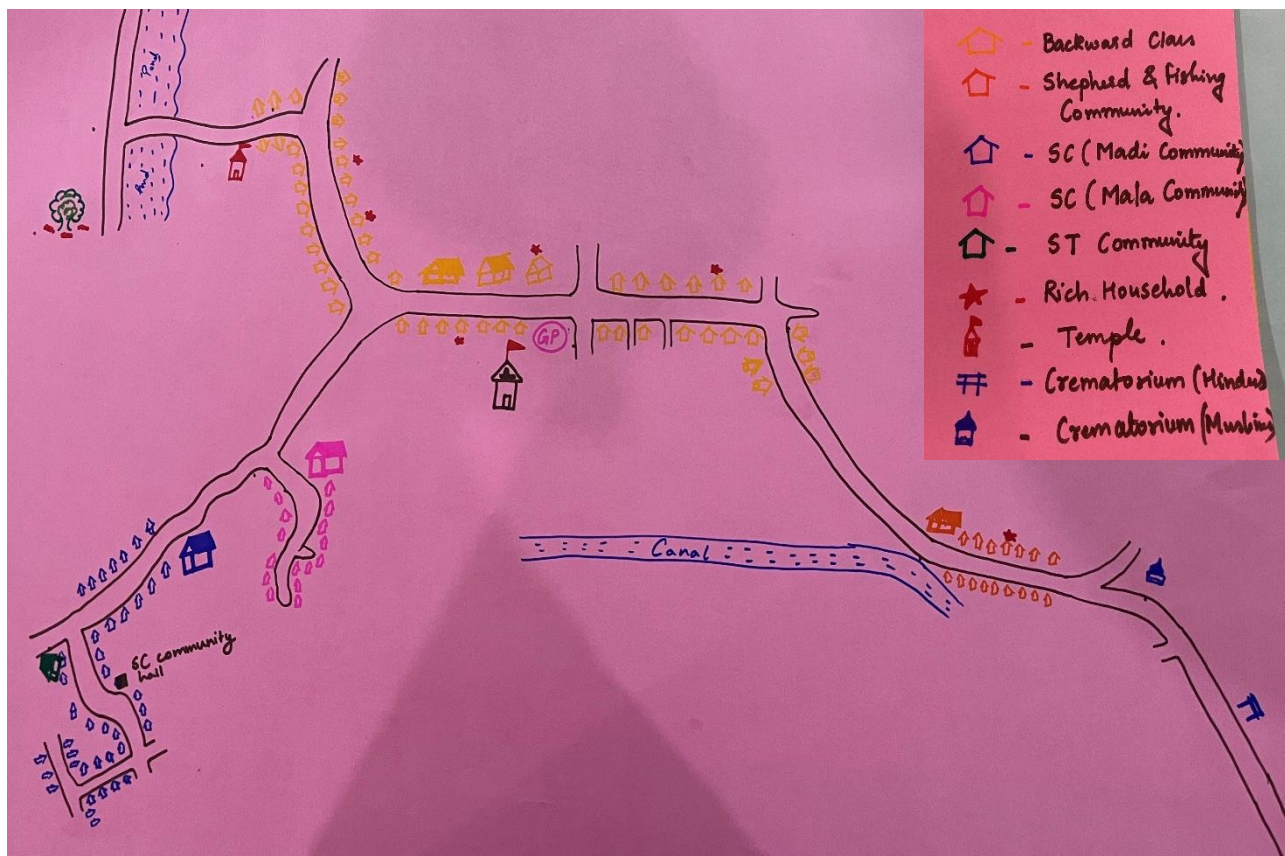
II. Demography of the Village

As per 2011 census, the demography of the Sulthanpur village is given below

Population	3467
Male Population	1704(49.14%)
Female Population	1763(50.85%)
SC Population	884
ST Population	9
Total Households	810
Household Size	4
Literacy Rate	61%
Sex Ratio (females per thousand males)	1034

Social Map

Through a social map we have tried to show the social profile of the village. It highlights the social aspects like household structure, social category, caste, religious places like temples of the village.



III. Infrastructure of the Village

- **Education:** There are two main schools in the village, each with an enrolment of around 40 students. The students in both schools receive nutritious meals as part of the Midday Meal Scheme, and they are also provided with appropriate uniforms. Additionally, there are separate washrooms for boys and girls, as well as a playground for the students to use. The village also has a high school that is well-equipped with facilities such as a library, a computer lab, separate washrooms, and sports facilities.
- **Health:** The village doesn't have a Primary Health Centre (PHC) but a health subcentre is conveniently situated at the center of the village, making it accessible to everyone. It offers all the necessary basic health services and medicines. The village has three Anganwadi Centres that provide early childhood care and nutritional food. They currently provide immunizations to 274 children and 13 pregnant women. These centres also provide education on family planning and promote overall health and well-being.
- **PDS Shop:** There are two PDS shops in the village which distributes 5 kg of rice per person per month to the families having BPL card (presently 515 households have BPL card) and Antyodaya beneficiaries.
- **SHG Groups:** There are 64 SHG groups with total 825 members engaged in different activities like running Swa-Gruha food units (with the annual turnover in crores), paper plate making, small grocery shops, dairy farms and stitching machine units etc. in the village.
- **Compost Plant:** A Solid Waste Management shed is used to manage waste and produce bio-fertilizer (Vermi-compost) which is used for Palle Pragathi parks, Harita Haram plants and the surplus is sold in the market.
- **Rythu Vedika:** It is a farmer community building where farmers gather to discuss agricultural issues and development. It also serves as a training and awareness center for agricultural officers. The building offers essential support to farmers and provides various training programs to promote awareness of innovative techniques in agriculture.
- **Post Office and Customer Service Point:** The financial infrastructure of the village includes an efficient post office at the centre of the village and a SBI CSP where important regular services are provided like opening a new bank account, withdrawing money up to thirty thousand and deposits.
- **Nursery:** Sulthanpur has a big and well-maintained nursery with a capacity of 15000 well diversified plants. Through this, Gram Panchayat has planted over 5000 fruit bearing plants and 7000 flowering plants.
- **Crematorium:** Under the Vainkuntha Dhaamam scheme, a dignified place for last rites with ecologically present surroundings has been constructed away from the settlements.
- **Gram Panchayat Building:** A one storey building is newly constructed at the centre of the village. It has a big common hall, 3 rooms, 2 washrooms and a pantry with good ventilation. The GP building is a Wi-Fi zone supporting the Digital India mission. It has a big compound area with green lawns and flowering plants. It is used to hold gram sabha, mahila sabha and panchayat meetings. It's a place of attraction & importance for all villagers.
- **Water Tanks & Purification Plant:** There are several water tanks strategically placed across the village for uninterrupted regular water supply. A water purification plant provides drinking water at Rs 5 for 20 litres with cold storage.

- **Sanitation:** All houses have proper constructed toilets. There are community soak pits at various places specially near hand pumps.
- **Milk Collection & Grading Centre:** A proper digitised and mechanised milk grading centre is established near GP where milk from the village is collected, graded and stored.
- **Religious Infrastructure:** There are three temples, one mosque in the village.
- **Industrial Infrastructure:** The village has three Rice Mills, Brick Kilns, food processing units and paper plate making machine.
- **Road Infrastructure:** The village is well connected with broad and well-maintained Tar, cement and gravel roads. Regular buses run to the nearest town of Karimnagar. Not even one pot-hole was seen during our one week stay.
- **Electricity & Telephone:** The entire village is equipped with 24x7 electricity and good telephone connectivity, with 4G network signals.
- **Marketing Facilities:** There is a GP Market Compound which has shops that are rented by GP to villagers and there is a dedicated land for APMC Mandi.
- **Canal:** There is well maintained canal intersecting the village and it supplies water for irrigation purposes to all the fields through feeder channels.



Special Features:

- The entire village well organised settlements and all the houses have been decorated with beautiful rangolis and plants. Many houses have unique architectural style.

- All the households are covered under the mission Bhagiratha Scheme (water tap to each household).

Resource and Infrastructure Mapping

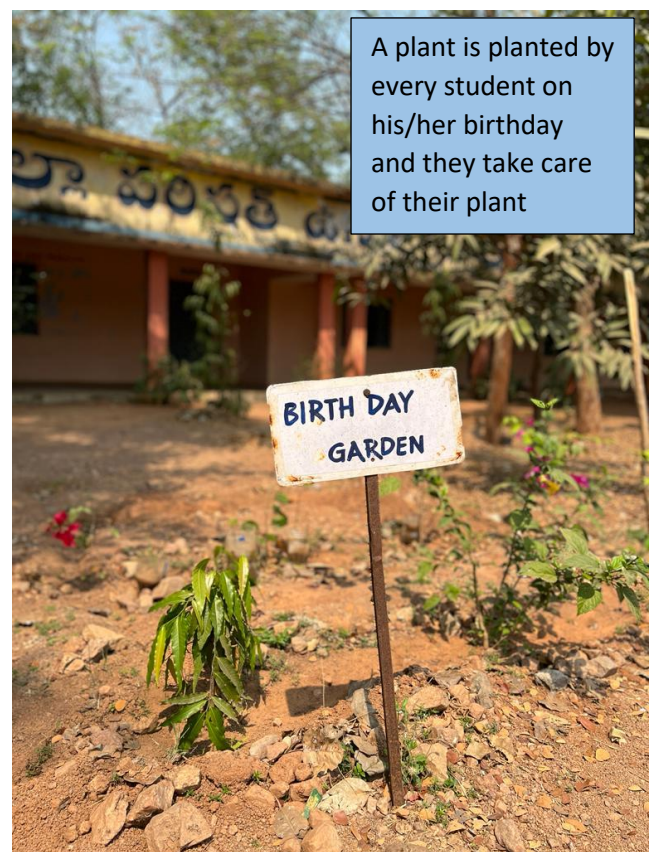
This map depicts the resource base of a village like fields, water sources, trees, forest, ponds, wells, rivers, canals, dams etc and it helps to access the locality in terms of resources.



IV. Health and Education Scenario of the Village

Education

Education is a vital component of development and progress, especially in rural areas like Sulthapur, Telangana. Access to education empowers individuals and communities, providing them with the tools and knowledge necessary to improve their lives and the lives of those around them. Education as an empowering tool in Sulthapur, is particularly important as it can help to break the cycle of poverty, promote economic growth, and improve healthcare and sanitation. It can also foster a culture of learning and innovation, leading to greater opportunities for individuals and a more vibrant and prosperous community as a whole. By investing in education in Sulthanpur, Telangana, we can help develop human capital and to create a brighter future for generations to come.



Summary of Educational Institutions in Sulthanpur

MPPS - 2

ZPSS - 1

UPS - 0

Colleges - 0

Hostels – 0

Primary School Statistics

Class Level	No. of students total	No. of Students Present on day of visit
1	11	9
2	4	1
3	11	9
4	1	1
5	11	9

English-medium government schools are available for students in the village. Most parents prefer to send their children to English-medium schools for better career opportunities. In 1997-98, one private English-medium school had opened in the village but it remains inaccessible to most of the village population. In 2014, when the state of Telangana was created, the government took the initiative of providing English-medium education at government schools and it is being implemented in Sulthanpur since 2021.

The learning outcomes at primary and secondary level are excellent at all grade levels. The students are proficient at reading English, Telugu and doing basic mathematics. Moreover, the teacher are also adequately qualified. All the teachers have M.Sc. and B.Ed. degrees. They use very innovative teaching methods to improve learning among students.

The school infrastructure is inadequate as there are not enough classrooms for every grade at primary level. Clean water and toilet facilities are available for the students. The mid-day meal scheme is also implemented properly - all the students are given healthy and nutritious meal in afternoon. The meals for anganwadi, primary school and secondary school are cooked at the same place. The school also has a kitchen garden, which is the source of healthy and nutritious vegetables for mid-day meal. Moreover, all the students have availed free textbooks and uniforms from the government.

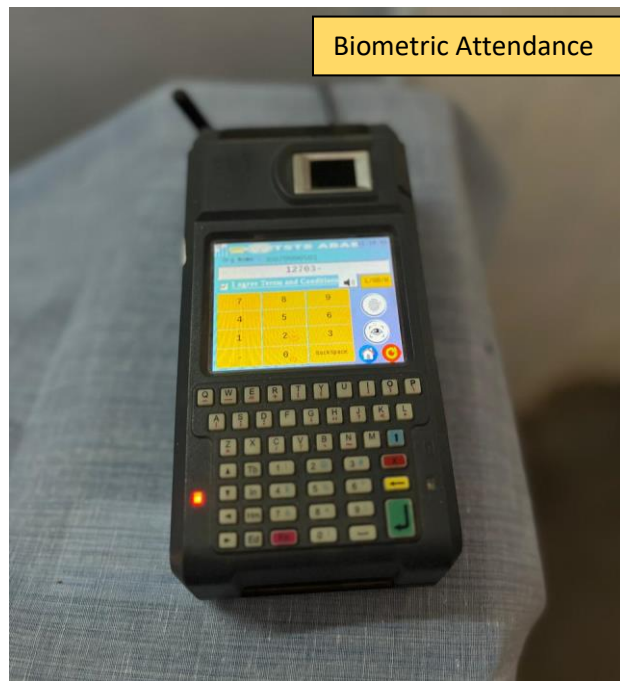
Absenteeism is high around festival period and harvesting season, otherwise most students come regularly. Also, there are no dropouts at the primary school level. The sex ratio is excellent in the primary school. In some grade levels, number of female students was higher than number of male students. Although, it is often observed that parents prefer to send their male child to private school, and they send girl child to government schools to save on education expenditure. Hence, the above observation can be a result of this phenomenon.

Although the status of primary school is good, there are some drawbacks as well. Student-

teacher ratio is 15 in primary school, which is sufficient. However, only 3 teachers (two permanent faculty members and one faculty member on deputation) for five classes are there. So, combined classes for different grades have to be conducted together. This affects the learning of students. The school has consistently put in demand for more teachers.

The infrastructure is inadequate. There is especially lack of sufficient fans, desks and chairs. There is a lack of government funds for infrastructure - most of the school infrastructure (chalk-board, dusters, desks, chairs, etc.) have been donated by private entities.

Also, there is insufficient infrastructure and space for cooking the mid-day meals. There is also lack of adequate helpers for the cook. Only 1 person is cooking the meal for 157 students. Timely payments to the cook are also not done.



Secondary School Statistics

Class	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Attendance
6 th	10	5	15	12.4
7 th	5	7	12	10.0
8 th	11	14	25	22.0
9 th	9	11	20	15.6
10 th	8	19	27	23.0
TOTAL	43	56	99	83.0

The student-teacher ratio is good at secondary level. For 99 students, there are 9 teachers. So the student-teacher ratio at 11 is commendable.

The overall infrastructure is also good. There are sufficient classrooms, along with a computer lab, projector room and library. There are 9 computers in the computer lab, although these computers have been donated by private individuals. With regards to clean water and sanitation, the school has been awarded “Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar 2021-22 - District-level Award” with a score of 93% and 5-star overall rating.

The school is taking appreciable steps to improve nutrition level of students. The students are provided a millet drink (also called ragi-malt drink) every day. It is not only ensuring a undernutrition-free village, but also fulfilling the Central government’s objective of “International Year for Millet”. The millet drink is also very cost-effective, as it only costs Rs. 2 per glass. The funding for this initiative is provided by the Annapurna Satyasai Trust.

The secondary school is also active in sports. It has one national-level Archer, T. Chikita, and one state-level Archer - T. Yashwanth in Junior Compound level (participation in 2021). It also has a national-level Sepaktakraw Champion, K. Pooja (3rd place in 25th Sub-Junior National Sepaktakraw Championship 2022) and one state-level Sepaktakraw Champion, Manoj, A. Kavitha.

Although the status of secondary school is good, there are some drawbacks as well. There are no specialized teachers. One teacher is teaching both mathematics and science, but at secondary level, specialized teachers for such subjects are required. No IT teacher for computer lab is available as well.



Healthcare Assessment

Anganwadi Centre

There are 3 anganwadi centers in the village. Total enrolment is 139 children (0-6 years), out of which 22 children belong to 0-6 months of age. There are 13 pregnant women and 20 lactating women in the village currently.

The anaganwadi center has done appreciable job. For tracking the nutritional status, Poshan-tracker is timely updated. The village is almost undernutrition-free village (only 1 child is under-nutritious because of genetic factors). There is also timely distribution of food. Balamrutham package per month (for 7 months to 3-year-old children), 16 eggs per month (for pregnant and lactating women), 200 ml milk per month (for pregnant women), etc are timely provided.

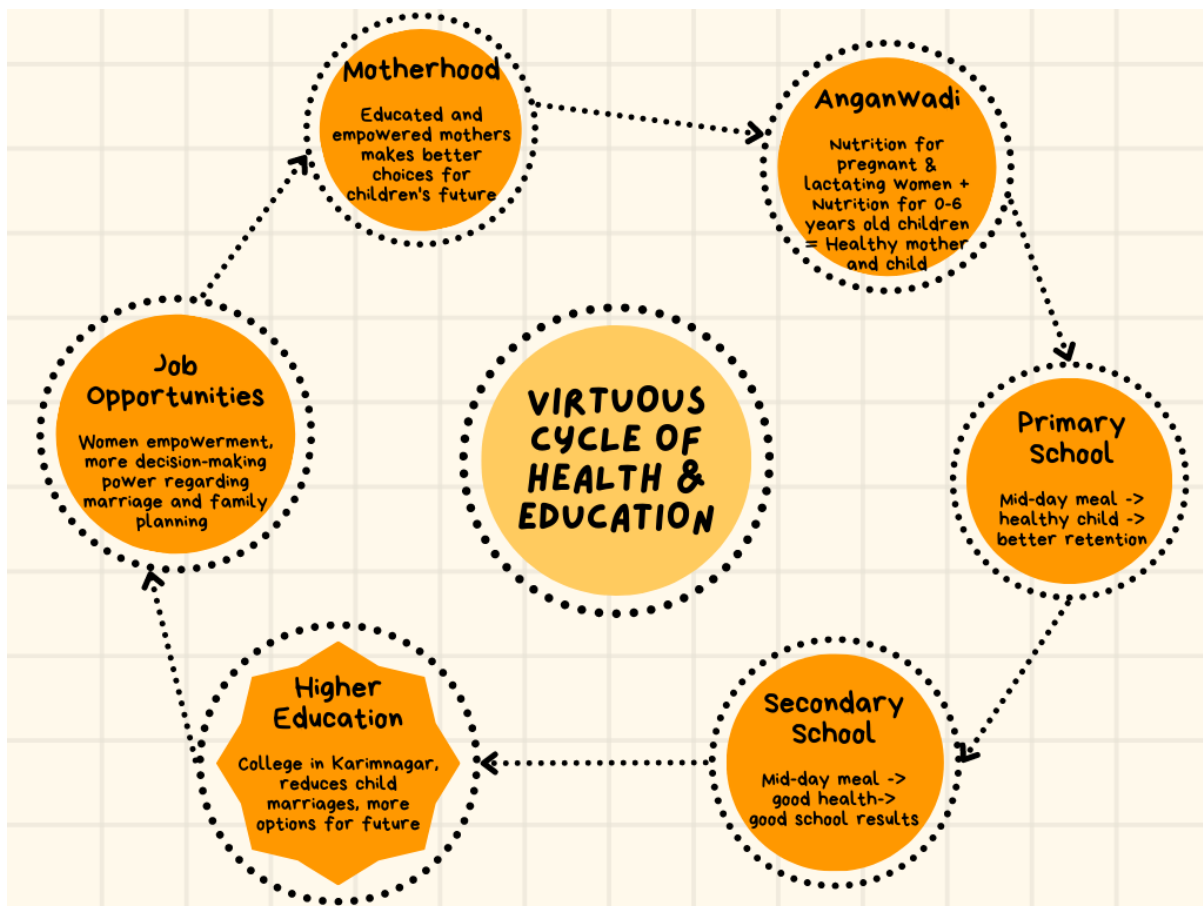
However, there are some issues faced by the anganwadi center as well. Women are not visiting the centers - husbands collect the food supplement items. Sometimes health indicators (weight, height etc.) are recorded without actual assessment. There are also some infrastructure deficiencies. The Anganwadi building only has one small room. There is only one teacher with no helper, so it is difficult for her to manage.



Primary Health Sub Centre Statistics

- There are three Asha workers and two nurses in the subcentre.
- Around thirty to forty patients visit the subcentre daily.
- Types of services availed: first aid, regular eye check-up camps, Immunisation (100%), vaccination of pregnant women, basic machines for medical diagnosis, awareness on family planning.
- **Common Diseases:** cold, fever, Hypertension, Diabetes, Malaria, TB, Cataract etc
- **Impact:** Easy access and affordability, reduces out of pocket expenditure, human resource development, reduce disease burden through early diagnosis.
- **Issues:** There is no doctor in the subcentre for two months. ASHA and nurses have to do all the work.





Infographic 1: Feedback loop of Health & Education

V. Political and Governance Structure Analysis

According to 2011 census the population of the village is 3467, out of which total number of voters in gram panchayat is 2513 (consisting equal number of male and female voters).

People's Perception of Panchayat

People belonging to all socio-economic groups are actively participating in GP elections, Gram Sabha and other activities. People also approach GP's Sarpanch, Ward members and other officials for resolution of their problem. People come to GP not only for their problems but also to celebrate festivals as we have observed on Holi. People find Sarpanch and GP's officials easily approachable. During transect walk, we observed that people are very fond of Sarpanch ji and are quite happy with his work. GP has a robust grievance redressal mechanism under which any one can seek resolution of their problems through an application.

Participation of Women in PRI

7 out of 12 ward members are women. Previously two sarpanch were also women. Women also engage in local folk songs and dance post gram Sabhas, thus GP is a safe and homely place for women. In a typical GP, one can find women sitting in the front and way more in number than men. During our visit we witnessed celebrations with cold beverages being

Venn Diagram/ Chapati exercise to rank the importance and accessibility of various institutions in the village



served and group dance performances. Participation of women is proactive in this village. One can find glittering eyes attending Sabhas with hope in heart and a bright future for tomorrow.

Socio-Economic Status of Sarpanch and Panchayat Members

Sarpanch belongs to Open Category (OC). Out of 12 ward members 7 belong to backward caste, 3 belong to SC and 2 belong to OC. ST community is not being represented as there are only 2 ST households. People from different socio-economic groups are represented adequately in the Gram Panchayat.

Training of Panchayat Members

After elections, all elected GP members are given 5 days training at district level. The training includes modules on state government programmes and schemes, Gender sensitization and issues identification in rural development. Recruited Panchayat secretary receives training in Hyderabad.

Accountability and Transparency in PRI

GP has identified various revenue sources to fund their requirements. This increases the connect between villagers and panchayat. To maintain Accountability and transparency, GP has put up a public information board. The board displays name of the various schemes, activities undertaken and funds allocated & used. Apart from this GP also holds meetings to identify issues so that they can decide on expenses and priorities.

Planning by Panchayat

There is a participatory approach to identify the issues concerning villagers. Meetings are held for planning purposes and it includes not only panchayat members but also villagers. GP conducts ward members meeting in every month and Gram Sabha meetings in every two

months. GP has formed four standing committees namely Sanitation Committee, Harithaharam Committee, Streetlights Committee, Works Committee. Special meetings like Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha are also conducted to encourage women empowerment and enhance awareness in children.

Internal and External Resources of Panchayat

GP receives funds from state government and centre government (Finance commission). Apart from these, major revenue sources of PRI are house tax, rent from buildings owned by panchayat, sell of compost, water purification charges and fines etc. GP spends these funds for distributing saplings under kitchen garden schemes, maintenance of Palle Pragati parks and administrative expenses etc.

Panchayat as a Vehicle to Implement Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Role of Panchayat and PDS

GP is playing a proactive role in implementation of various state and central govt schemes. GP keeps records of various socio-economic groups, land- holdings etc which helps in identifying eligible beneficiaries for various schemes. GP is also augmenting the efforts of state and central government schemes by its own unique initiatives like kitchen garden in each home, Swachh Friday, Friday market, maintaining nursery etc.

VI. Socio-Economic Status & Analysis

Status of Women

The status of women in Sulthanpur is commendable. There were no visible instances and signs of gender discrimination in access to education, employment opportunities, etc. The evils of female infanticide, child marriage, etc are non-existent here. The Gram Panchayat also celebrates International Women's Day through felicitation of ASHA workers, SHG women and Anganwadi teachers. Followed by an appreciation speech by the Sarpanch. Women in this village are drivers of change and are motivated to work in SHGs, agricultural fields and are supported by anganwadis.

Access to Education

All girls have access to education. They go to local government or private school, and majority of them pursue higher education as well. In fact, a lot of parents are sending their girl children to private schools, incurring significant out-of-pocket expenditure.

SHG Model

The SHG model of Sulthanpur is a true model of women empowerment. Most of the women of the village are engaged in SHGs. According to the villagers, it has made the women of the village financially independent, since they no longer need to rely on their husbands for money. It has also given them wider social and economic choices, along with a strong political voice. While the men work on the fields, the women work in SHGs. This generates additional family income, which enables the household to spend more on other important areas such as children's education, better healthcare & nutritional facilities.



Visit to SHGs in the village making Sakinalu, ladoos and other jaggery items.

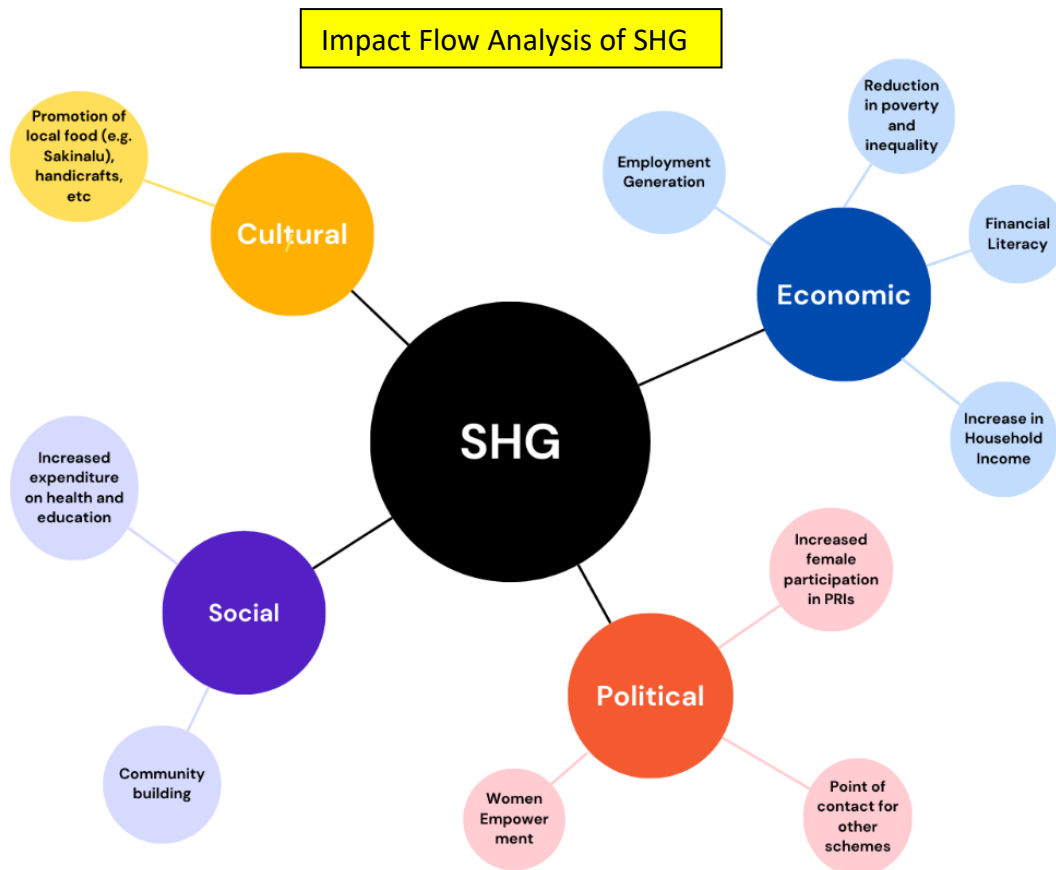
Total no. of SHGs	64
Members per group	10-12
Total members in SHGs	726
Total turnover	Rs. 3.15 crore

The dominant business in SHG is food processing (making local snacks such as Sakinalu, Karijelu, Pusa, Besan laddu, etc.). For instance, Sakinalu snack is sold for Rs.300 per kg, and are exported to other states and even countries such as USA. In fact, the success story of this SHG was covered by BBC News as well. The SHGs also provide better access to institutional credit. Each SHG can avail loan upto Rs.5 lakhs per SHG and upto Rs.5 lakh per member. Moreover, every month, the SHG also deposits Rs. 100 in their books, and the collected amount is lent to any group member who needs it. Hence, easy access to short-term emergency loan has further financially empowered the women.

MGNREGA Status

MGNREGA is somewhat leading to underpaid status of women in Sulthanpur. Currently, a Field Channel project is going on in the village, connecting the canal with nearby agricultural fields for better irrigation. There are total 18 laborers, out of which 17 are women. Most of the MGNREGA projects are heavily dominated by females in Sulthanpur. It indicates women empowerment initially.

However, a clear look at the wage rate reveals otherwise. Wage rate in Sulthanpur for male is Rs. 600 as agricultural labourer (e.g., plantation worker), while it is Rs. 300 for women (for weeding, picking, etc.). However, under MGNREGA, workers are only paid Rs. 257 per day, which is much below market rate. Hence, men prefer to work higher-paying jobs, leaving women with the underpaid MGNREGA job in lean season. Hence, a need for wage revision in MGNREGA for parity is much needed.



Status of SCs/STs

A total of 884 SCs and 9 STs live in the village (according to 2011 Census) (this population has somewhat increased by now). Two categories of SCs live in the village — Malas and Madis. *Ghettoization of SC and ST community exists, in which Mala and Madi community live separately as well.*

There were observable differences in the socio-economic status of OCs and SCs in the village. These differences were also visible within the SC community, that is, between Malas and Madis as well. Firstly, smaller houses in the SC community exist. It is indicative of their low income and high poverty levels, as compared to BCs and OCs. The difference was especially stark in the Mala community.

Also, the landless status of SC households is quite noticeable. No one in the SC community owns agricultural land, including both Mala and Made community. SCs work as agricultural laborers on others' fields during on-season, and as MGNREGA workers during off-season. There is the issue of lack of Mala women's participation in the SHGs. Mala women, who come under the poorest section of the village, are not members of any of 64 Self-Help Groups.

Although, there are some achievements in the status of SCs as well. Even though poverty level in general is high in SC community, not all SCs are poor in the village. Some of them are doing well, for instance, they own big Kirana shops, run a paper plate-making micro enterprise, etc.

This indicates the space for upward economic mobility of SCs, despite the landless status.

The education status of SC children is commendable. There is a primary school in the SC colony, which is attended by 15-20 students. All children go to schools, and many of them are going to local private school as well. Some of them, after sitting for entrance exam in 5th grade, have joined private Mother Teresa Hostel in Karimnagar for better education opportunities. A large number of SC students pursue higher education (in Karimnagar, Hyderabad, Chennai etc.), doing courses such as accountancy, nursing, engineering for a brighter future. Reservation of government seats in private colleges, along with free tuition has benefitted a lot of SC children.

Status of Shepherd and Fishing Community

Ghettoization of Shepherd and Fishing Community also exists. There were visible differences, both inter-community and intra-community, in the socio-economic status of shepherd and fishing community in the village. Although government schemes are expected to help them.

Status of Farmers

Since the construction of canal in 1982, the socio-economic condition of farmers has improved considerably. As the rice yield increased significantly due to availability of water, income levels of farmers also increased.

However, the issue of *farmers' access to formal credit* exists. Although schemes like Kisan Credit Card, loan availability from nearby SBI branch, etc. but due to documentation issues, some farmers still avail loan from informal sources (such as moneylenders), paying interest rate as high as 18%.

Only a few women own land. Female farmers were absent in Rythu Vedika meeting. Also, since SCs do not own any land, they get excluded from all Rythu Vedika meetings and important discussions. Moreover, there exists inequality in land distribution, as can be inferred from the data in the table below: -

Total agricultural land in village (in acres)	5000
Total no. of farmers in village	763
Average landholding size (ideally) (in acres)	6.55
Average landholding size (actually) (in acres)	2.1

Status of Youth

100% youth literacy exists. All young people in the village are educated, and over 90% of them pursue higher education after secondary school. Engineering is the most popular choice, followed by nursing, accountancy, etc. Most of the students' study in Karimnagar, while some of them go to metro cities.

However, **youth is completely absent from fields.** None of the educated youth prefers to work on the farm field, or pursue farming as his career. Only a handful of them work in MGNREGA site as well (which is dominated by middle-aged and older women).



Interacting with youth of the village about job opportunities and their future aspirations

Instead, they **prefer service jobs** in cities. While many of them are pursuing service jobs in Karimnagar, some of them have also migrated to bigger urban areas. The lesser educated females work as cleaning staff in complexes, while the lesser educated males work in construction, RTC labour, cleaning, etc. The more educated youth work as a salesperson, compounder, nurse, mechanic, etc. This changing occupational patterns requires attention for future policy-making.

VII. Poverty, Unemployment and Livelihood of people

No. of households in this village: 810

Wealth ranking can be done through assessing some tangibles like ownership of land, ownership of assets including, the kind and size of house possessed, ownership of other assets like tractor, motor cycle, bi-cycle, jeep, number of children studying in college, number of children studying in high school, standard of living in general, whether food is cooked in the household every day, consumption of rice, dairy and fruits, number and rank of service holders in the family, proximity to urban power structure, etc.

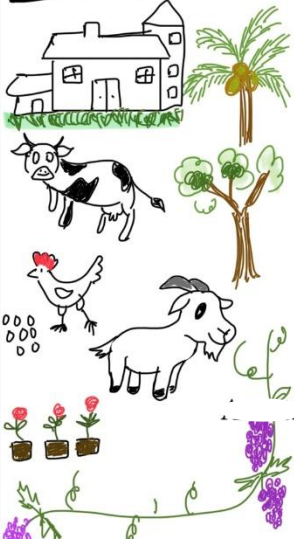
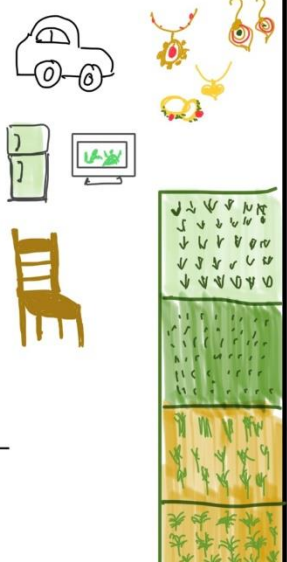
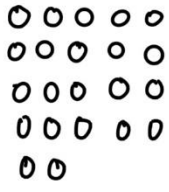
After observation we have divided the villagers in three groups based on assets and their economic status namely

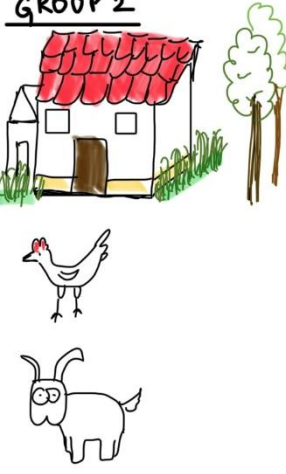

Group 1- Rich Households (55% of total households)



Group 2- Poor Households (25% of total households)

Group 3- Very poor Households (20% of total households)

Below is a table showing wealth ranking of different socio-economic groups in the village. Each circle in the below table represents 10 households.

Socio-Economic Group	Assets	Number of Households	Other Description
<p>GROUP 1</p> 			<p>Ownership of large land, high family income, gold ornaments, multi-story houses with backyards and front lawns, own cars, scooters and tractors, eat nutritious meals with dairy products and fruits, have a family size of 3-4 members.</p> <p>Occupation includes, business in nearby town, giving out land on rent</p>

Socio Economic Group	Assets	Number of Households	Other Description
<p><u>GROUP 2</u></p> 		<p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>Basic pucca house, ownership of cycle, bare ornaments, small land <5 acres, low income, basic meals, occupation include-truck drivers, delivery boys & shepherd community, have a family size of 5-6 members</p>

Socio-economic Group	Assets	Number of Households	Other Description
<p><u>GROUP 3</u></p> 		<p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>No ownership of land, occupation includes casual daily wage Labourers, fishermen, predominantly it's the SC colony with thatched houses, no appliances and poor living conditions, Family size includes 5-6 members</p>

Perception of Poverty by Villagers

We have asked poor households to identify the causes of their own poverty and identify the factors of poverty in the order of priority in their perception. The non-poor persons of the village have also asked to identify the causes of poverty of the poor person and identify the factors of poverty in the order of priority in their perception. The response of the group provides the lead for further inquiry into the causes of poverty. The causes of poverty identified by

villagers are landlessness, illiteracy, low wages, unemployment, ignorance of schemes, Indebtedness, gambling & liquor, immigration.

Preference Ranking is a technique where a set of problems/ preferences/ priorities are put forth and ranked by the participants in terms of their choice or perceptions. Below is the summary table depicting the priorities of different individuals relating to **civic amenities**.

The analysis shows that drinking water tops the list and marketing facilities is of least concern to the villagers.

Priorities - Preference ranking											
Village : Sulthanpur District : Peddapalli State: Telangana											
Sr.no.	Persons → Priorities ↓	T. Venkata (Farmer)	Shridevi (SHG worker)	Tirupatami (H.Wife)	Narsaiah (Labour)	Bhagya L (Teacher)	T. Yash (Youth)	Aarush (Student)	G. Anjay (Farmer)	Total	Rank
1	Drinking Water	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	13	I
2	Telephone, Internet	10	10	8	10	9	2	6	10	65	IX
3	Banking facilities	2	6	5	8	4	6	9	4	44	VI
4	Sanitation latrines	5	4	4	2	3	8	2	3	31	II
5	Transportation	3	9	9	5	8	1	7	7	49	VII
6	Marketing facilities	4	7	10	9	10	10	10	9	69	X
7	Electricity	6	5	6	4	7	4	4	2	38	IV
8	Education	9	2	3	7	1	7	5	8	42	V
9	Health centre	8	1	2	3	5	9	3	6	37	III
10	Road connectivity	7	8	7	6	6	5	8	5	52	VIII

Drinking Water>Sanitation latrines>Heath Centre

Causes of Poverty: Preference Ranking

Causes of Poverty - Preference ranking										
Village : Sulthanpur District : Peddapalli State :Telangana										
Sr.No	Causes	Rajeshwari (SH)	Kanukamm	T. Satyanarayan R	Padma (MGNREG)	Sudarshanam	(Laxmi (ASHA)	Sampoorna	(Points	Ranks
1	Landless	6	1	6	3	7	5	7	35	5
2	Illiteracy	1	2	3	4	1	3	1	15	1
3	Low wages	4	6	4	1	4	4	3	26	3
4	Unemployment	3	4	1	5	2	1	2	18	2
5	Ignorance of Schemes	7	8	5	7	5	2	6	40	6
6	Indebtedness	5	3	2	2	6	8	4	30	4
7	Gambling and liquor	2	5	8	8	8	6	5	42	7
8	Immigration	8	7	7	6	3	7	8	46	8

Illiteracy>Unemployment>Low Wages

After calculating the preference ranking, we can see that illiteracy is the most important factor of poverty, followed by Unemployment and low wages.

Reasons for Unemployment

We have asked unemployed person's parents, teacher, school students and the sarpanch of the village to identify the reason for non-employment. According to them poverty, quality of education, child labour, household engagement, cost of schooling, illiteracy of parents are the factors of unemployment.

Reason for Unemployment							
Village : Sulthanpur District : Peddapalli State :Telangana							
Sr. No.	Category→ Reasons↓	Mother	Father	Teacher	Sarpanch	School Student	Count
1	Poverty	****	**	*	*	**	10
2	Quality of education	**				***	5
3	Child labour			**		*	3
4	Households engagement	***			*	****	8
5	Cost of Schooling	****	**			*	7
6	Illiteracy of parents			***	*	*****	9

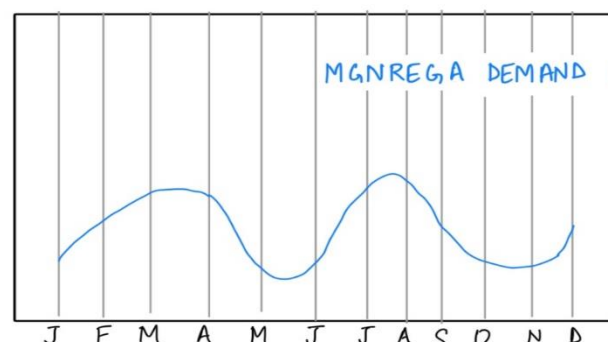
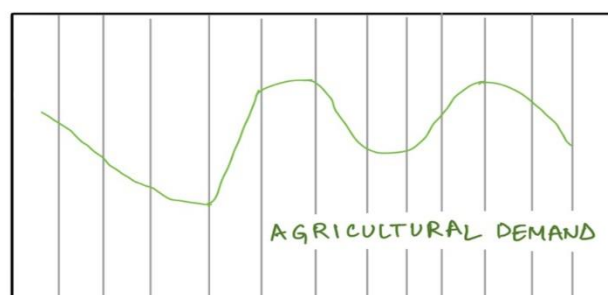
Poverty>Illiteracy of parents>Households engagement

After analysis, it was observed that poverty is the most important factor for unemployment, followed by illiteracy of parents and households' engagement. This leads to the conclusion that poverty, illiteracy and unemployment form a vicious cycle one feeding into the other.

Livelihood Analysis

Using this tool, we have tried to graph the demand for MGNREGA work simultaneously with agricultural work, to understand the interdependency.

The below graph shows that the peak demand for MGNREGA work is observed in months of March, April, August and September. This peak demand for MGNREGA work corresponds to lean season in agriculture. So, people tend to switch from being agricultural labour to MGNREGA workers based on the availability of work.



VIII. Poverty Alleviation Programs

Poverty alleviation has been the top most priority of government for years and many programs are being implemented by center, state and local govt for the same.

Major programs include MGNREGS, Public Distribution System (PDS), Pradhan Mantri Awas yojana - Gramin, National Rural Livelihood Mission and various social assistant schemes like old age pension, disability pension etc. State government is also implementing Poverty alleviation programs (PAPs) like Rythu Bandhu and Rythu Bima.

GP of Sulthanpur is implementing all the above-mentioned programs and schemes.

MGNREGA

It is a central government scheme that aims to guarantee the “*Right to Work*”. It provides at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to at least one member of each household. It also helps to create durable assets in rural areas. In this village around 150 job cards have been issued and average number of workers per day is 100. The peak demand season for NREGS work is February, March, April, August and September. During these months, number of workers demanding go up to 200. On our day of visit total 44 workers were present out of them majority were women. There is online attendance for all the workers, attendance is uploaded on National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS). The working time of workers is 8 AM to 6 PM. According to the workers most of them are getting work on demand up to 100 days.



Under this program, work includes digging feeder channels from canal to fields, maintenance of nursery and plantation drives etc. At the NREGS working site workers are being provided with first aid kit, drinking water and temporary shed. Workers receive Rs 257 per day as mandated by government. The wages are directly credited to the accounts of beneficiaries. Due to direct benefit transfer workers are getting their payment within 15 days. Social audits are

being conducted yearly through a household survey. According to the field assistance no discrepancies were found in the recent past.

Issues

- Lack of proper toilets for MGNREGS workers.
- Lack of awareness about provision of unemployment allowance.
- Although many women working there had kids below 6 years of age but there was no creche/ child care facility.
- The water provided at the work site is not sufficient for the workers as they need to carry their own water.

Impact

- Provides minimum wages and financial security to rural people.
- It is a gender-neutral scheme as many women are getting work under this scheme.
- It is also socially inclusive as many SC, ST, BC are getting work under this scheme.

Public Distribution System

There are two types of food security cards i.e., Antyodaya food security card (AFSC) and Food security card (FSC). Number of AFSCs are 76 and number of FSCs are 898. Antyodaya Anna yojana (AAY) is the sponsored scheme of Government of India to provide highly subsidized food to millions of the poorest families. Under AAY 35 Kg rice is provided to the household per month to the registered AFSC and for registered FSC per person 5 kg rice is provided per month. The maximum capacity of rice storage is 300 Quintals in each PDS shop. The rice is distributed in the first 2 weeks of the month. PDS shops are using e-BAS for rice distribution. Villagers are getting right quantity of rice on time.

Pradhan Mantri Awas yojana (PMAYG)

No household has got benefit under PMAYG in the last 10 years.

IX. Agriculture and Land Reforms

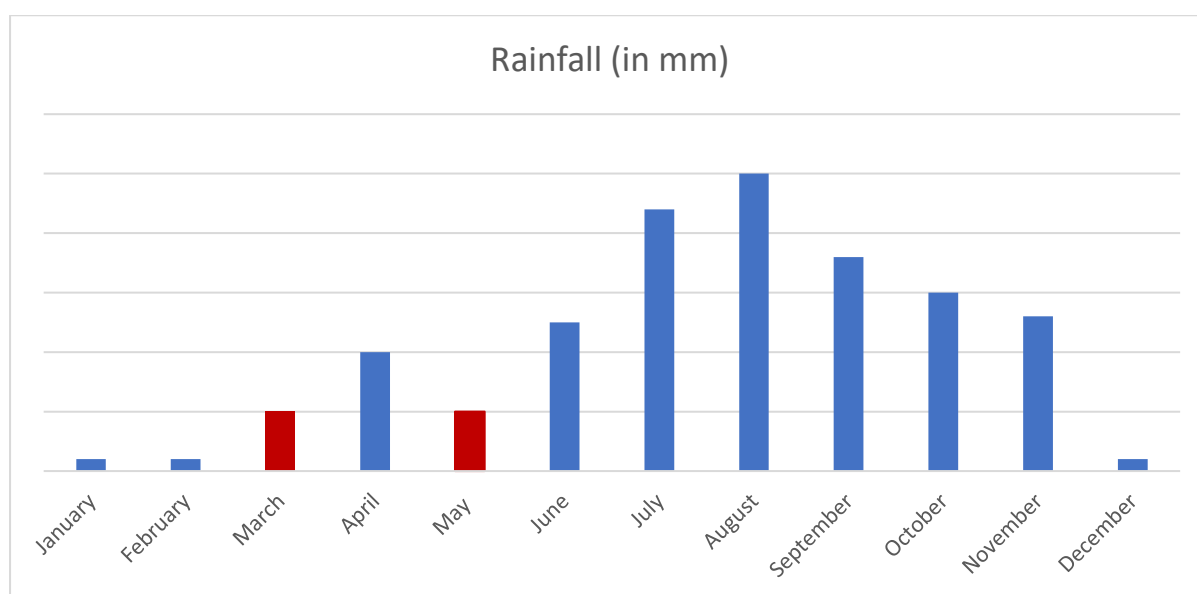
Description of Agriculture

Sulthanpur village is an agriculture dominant village with 70-80% population depending on farming. Apart from agriculture, land is used for settlement, infrastructure and industrial purposes (Brick Kiln, rice mill). Major crops grown here are paddy followed by cotton, red gram and Maize. In horticulture Mango, Grapes, Guava, Coconut & green Vegetables are very popular. There are two growing seasons in a year namely Vanakalam & Yasangi. Major soils found in the village are red soil (1089 acres), black soil (461 acres) and other soils (65 acres).

S.No.	Crop	Area sown during Vanakalam (Rabi) 2022 (in Acres)	Area sown during Yasangi (Kharif) 2022-23 (in Acres)
1	Paddy	1534	1521
2	Maize	4	3
3	Cotton	63	0
4	Mango	3.30	3.3
5	Red Gram	12	0
Total		1616	1527

Average yield for paddy is 26 quintals per acre. Average annual rainfall in village is 1017 mm.

Below is an exercise on **seasonality of rainfall** with participation of farmers at Rythu Vedika.



It shows that maximum rain is received during June-November. Red bars show unseasonal rainfall which has an adverse impact on standing crops.

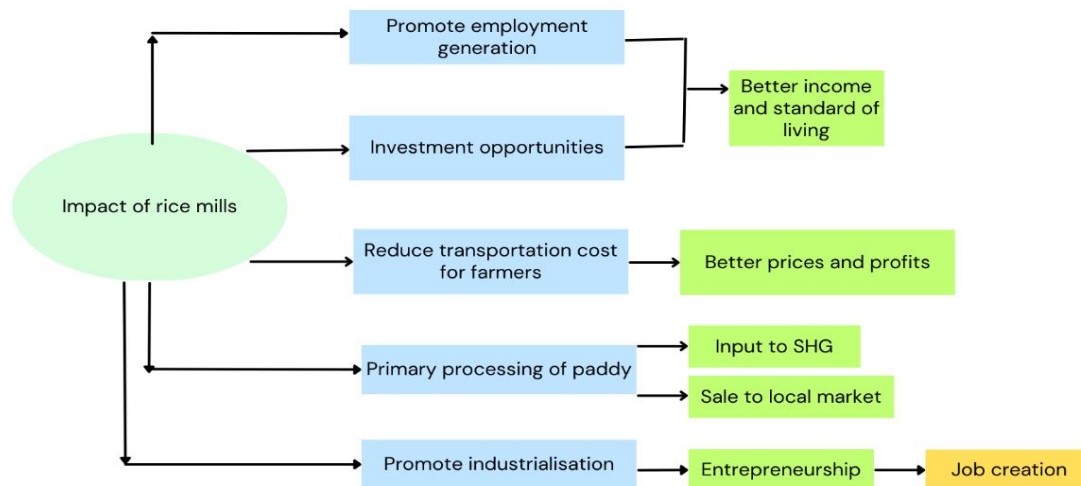
Total number of land-owning farmers are 763 out of them only 76 farmers own more than 5 acres of land this means 90% of the farmers belong to small and marginal category (less than 5 acres).

No large-scale tenancy was observed in this village as landless farmers work as agricultural labour on the field of large land-owning farmers. But the cases of oral tenancy have been observed at large farms (above 20 acre). Profit is shared in the ratio 1:2 (Tenant: Owner). Most of the agricultural labour belong to SC community. There was no formal contract between the agricultural labour and land-owning farmers. No instances of contract farming have been observed in this village.

Land ceiling laws have been partially successful. It is observed that there is huge inequality in land ownership with 90% farmers belonging to small and marginal category. SC households own little or no land as there is lack of awareness about land reforms in general.

Technological development

Agriculture in the village is quite mechanised as we have observed presence of machines like combined harvester and thresher. On an average fertilizer consumption is about 600 million tonnes per season. Farmers have been using HYV seeds since 1980s. Large farmers are investing in land development and better farm techniques but small and marginal farmers lack resources for the same. We have observed that there are partially mechanised poultry farms. Rice mills are using fully mechanised techniques. Farmers are also given training to use new machines and modern techniques. One such modern device is Alternative wetting and drying device (AWD). This device also helps in reducing methane (CH₄) emissions from the field and thus helping combat climate change. On the digital technology front all the farmers are receiving benefits through DBT, using smart phones and making online purchases.



Agricultural Schemes

PMKISAN: The PM-KISAN scheme aims to provide the financial needs of farmers in procuring various Agriculture inputs. Under the scheme an income support of Rs.6000/- per year is provided to all farmer families across the country in three equal instalments of Rs.2000/- each in every four months. Total 13 instalments under this scheme have been disbursed to the farmers. 430 farm families received amount of 111 lakhs through DBT method in Aadhar linked bank accounts of Sulthanpur village. 100 % of PM-KISAN beneficiaries in this village their E-KYC Aadhar.

Rythu Bandhu Scheme: This scheme is providing grant of Rs. 5000 per acre per season to each farmer (earlier it was 4000 per acre) since 2019, as investment support for agriculture and

horticulture crops. It is based on the anticipated input expenditure for each acre of land and there is no restriction on the no. of acres owned by the farmers.

Season wise amount credited in to the farmers bank accounts from 2018-19 to 2022-23:

Year	Season			
	Vanakalam (Kharif)		Yasangi (Rabi)	
	No of farmers	Amount(lacs)	No of farmers	Amount(lacs)
2018-19	621	57.89	613	59.9
2019-20	626	71	521	41.8
2020-21	682	73.5	686	75.1
2021-22	729	75.4	744	76
2022-23	769	76	751	69.2

Impact Assessment

- Relieving the farmers from debt burden and not allowing them to fall in the debt trap.
- Farmers have the choice for purchase of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labour and other investment.
- This scheme aims at incentivising the farmers for their day-to-day work.

Rythu Bima Scheme: This is life insurance scheme proposed by govt. of Telangana for all the farmers in the age-group of 18-59 years which assures the sum of Rs 5 lakh to be paid on death (due to any cause) to the nominee of that enrolled farmer. In this scheme, the govt. is paying the premium amount on the behalf of the farmers and it is implemented by LIC of India.

All these claims are settled within a week of unforeseen events.

Year -wise settled cases:

Sr.no	Year	No of Enrolled	No. of deceased farmers	Amount in Lacs
1	2018	412	1	5
2	2019	462	0	0
3	2020	458	3	15
4	2021	505	4	20
5	2022	534	1	5
Total			9	45

Impact Assessment

- Providing financial relief and security to the family of the deceased farmer.
- It helps to pay-off debts and to pay living and medical expenses.

Rythu Vedika: Sulthanpur has a well maintained Rythu Vedika which is a community building with separate washrooms for male and females, one room for storage, clean and well ventilated & electrified. The building is used for farmers meeting, meeting with agricultural officers, crop planning discussion, awareness generation about new technologies etc. The impact of this scheme is to build a community of farmers, promoting coordination among them like

cooperative formation, discuss issues and devise local solution, strengthen the farm lobby within the mandal.

Mission Haritha-Haram - Pairwise Ranking

Under Haritha-haram scheme GP provides 6 plants to every household. Through the use of pairwise ranking tools, we tried to arrive at the preferential choices of plant.

Ranking Order: Ranking on 1 to 5 scale

(1 represents least preferable, 5 represents most preferable)

Hibiscus									
Rose	Rose								
Mango	Mango	Mango							
Coconut	Hibiscus	Rose	Mango						
Orange	Orange	Orange	Mango	Coconut					
Guava	Guava	Guava	Guava	Guava	Orange				
	Hibiscus	Rose	Mango	Coconut	Orange	Guava			

Results	
Hibiscus	4
Rose	3
Mango	1
Coconut	4
Orange	2
Guava	1

Through this exercise we find Guava and Mango as most preferred plant under the Haritha-haram scheme.



A big nursery in the village which provides saplings for kitchen garden and Haritha- Haram

Kitchen Garden - Pairwise Ranking

Kitchen Garden is the scheme to promote organic farming at home under which GP provide plants to each household.

Through this pairwise ranking tool we tried to arrive at the preferential choices of plant.

Ranking Order: Ranking on 1 to 5 scale

(1 represents least preferable, 5 represents most preferable)

Bottle Gourd						
Bitter Gourd	Bitter Gourd					
Spinach	Spinach	Bitter Gourd				
Brinjal	Brinjal	Brinjal	Brinjal			
Tomato	Tomato	Bitter Gourd	Tomato	Brinjal		
Ridge Gourd	Ridge Gourd	Bitter Gourd	Spinach	Brinjal	Tomato	
	Bottle Gourd	Bitter Gourd	Spinach	Brinjal	Tomato	Ridge Gourd

Results	
Bottle Gourd	0
Bitter Gourd	2
Spinach	4
Brinjal	1
Tomato	3
Ridge Gourd	5

Through this exercise we find Brinjal is the most preferred plant and Bottle Gourd is least preferred plant under the Kitchen Garden scheme.

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is crucial for economic development of farmers and overall growth of the agricultural sector. There are several schemes and initiatives taken by both the centre government and state government in this direction.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi yojana which provides assistance of ₹6000 per household per year to each farmer. Under the Kisan credit scheme, bank and financial institutions provide loans to the farmers with credit limit based on their crop production and income. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan yojana - All the farmers availing DBT in their PM Jan Dhan yojana account.

Rythu Bandhu scheme and Rythu Bima scheme provide financial assistance, insurance coverage to the farmers against crop loss and insurance coverage to the farmer's family for any unfortunate events. Most of the farmers are aware of these schemes and availing benefits of it. They are taking loans from financial institutions such as banks and also from moneylenders at high interest rate due to lack of documents.

Agricultural Marketing

There is an APMC mandi in the village where farmers can bring their produce for procurement. After the procurement, rice is sent directly to rice mills for processing. One major issue observed was that there is only a land parcel allocated for mandi purpose and there is no supporting infrastructure like drying sheds, cold storage etc in the premises.

The Government of Telangana is taking various initiatives to address these issues. One of the possible solutions could be to have a comprehensive survey with involvement of Gram panchayat, villagers and other stakeholders. There are two procurement agencies like Indira

Kranthi Pathum (IKP) and Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society (PACS), which procure quintals of paddy production, twice a year, from farmers and sold it to rice mills.

Farmers not in Rythu Bandhu list can also sell their produce, only after getting certified by Agriculture Extension Officers (AEOs). There is temporary infrastructure for this procurement process where farmers can sell their produce at a fair price.

Others- Computerisation of land records

Land records in this village are partially digitized. The online portal Dharni is launched by the Government of Telangana for managing land records and facilitating land transactions. It was designed to streamline the process of land registration and transfer, reduce corruption and eliminate fraudulent practices.

However, there are some issues that have led to anger and dissatisfaction among the farmers such as technical glitches resulting in delays and inconvenience, old land records are not matching with the new records and also high transaction fees (minimum ₹1000) on the Dharni portal leads to more expensive transactions.

X. Swachh Bharat Mission

Under SBM around 900 toilets have been constructed including community toilets. About 100 of them have been constructed in last 4 years.

Every household has a well maintained and functional toilet in their houses. No instance of dry latrines observed in the village. Apart from private household toilets, Gram Panchayat has constructed community toilets at various public places like Rythu Vedika, Vaikuntha Dhamam etc. There are separate toilets for male and females at public places.

Village has been declared open defecation free and no instances of open defecation observed. Gram panchayat also has a sanitation committee consisting of GP members and people.

Sultanpur Gram Panchayat has banned single use plastic. People are being provided with jute bags and encouraged to use them.

Community awareness programmes are being conducted timely and effectively. This includes putting up banners on road sides, wall paintings, Swachh Friday program etc, announcements through speakers, community engagement etc.



Roads and drains are being cleaned regularly and disinfectants, bleaching powder etc are regularly sprayed. Anti-mosquito sprays are also timely sprayed.

These awareness campaigns have been fruitful as a mindset change is observed and people are taking measures for a clean living.

Solid waste management is being prioritised in village under SBM 2.0. Waste generated at households is collected using tri-cycles, tractors etc. The waste is firstly segregated at household level then at compost site. One common compost site is constructed and all the collected waste is segregated and turned to Vermi-compost or sent to recycling.

One unique initiative under SBM is construction of soak pits. These soak pits reduce accumulation of waste water on ground through improved seepage and thus recharging the ground water level. Under MNREGA, 735 households have received assistance in constructing soak pits. 14 community soak pits and 1 dumping yard has also been constructed in the village.

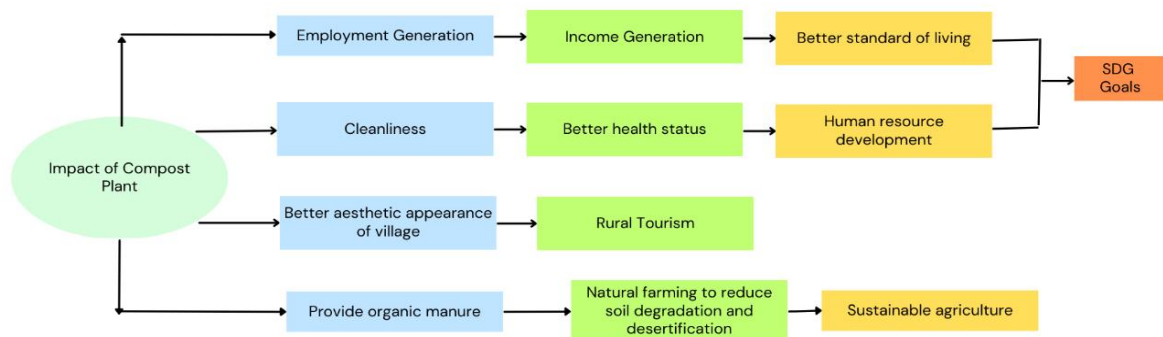
We interviewed few women and found that they feel empowered after construction of toilets in their houses as now they don't have to walk or wake up early for relieving themselves.

Impact- Better health like reduction in cases of malaria, diarrhoea etc, women empowerment through saving time of going to field and ease of access to toilets, income generation from compost plant, promotes sustainable living,

Issues- Some of the issues observed are open drainage, dumpsite management, heap of waste seen near canal, waste water management at purifying plant, lack of dustbins along roads, signs of eutrophication in village pond, spatial differences in cleanliness as SC colony has sanitation issues like open drains.

Improvement- Dustbins can be placed at important choke points of villages, drains can be covered and waste water treatment need to be further emphasized.

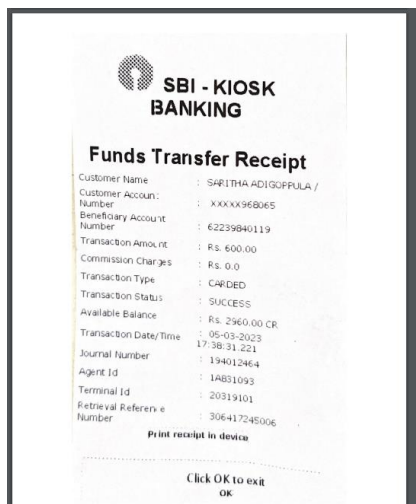
Overall village is clean and it is also nominated for National Gram Panchayat Award under clean and green panchayat category.



XI. Financial Literacy Campaign

To understand the level of financial inclusion within Sulthapur village, we went out for a FINANCIAL WALK, wherein we visited SBI Customer Service Provider, ATM and Post office of the village. We visited institutions, interacted with people of all age groups to understand the level of financial education in the village.

A thorough survey indicated that more than 90% of the villagers have their bank accounts and use it regularly to avail several benefits of various govt schemes through DBT. Amongst women also almost 80% of the women have bank account and use it regularly as most of them are tied to SHGs.



Receipt of Transaction at CSP



Village Post Office

Post Office is often used for saving purposes and sending parcels across the country.

Although there haven't been any special campaigns for financial awareness but since most of the population is literate and their following generation is educated and with aid of GP, people manage their finances well.

The village has a SBI CSP at the centre of the village while the main branch is 3km away. All basic services like opening accounts, withdrawing money less than 30000, drawing pension, opening new account all such services are provided through CSP. CSP in the last year has opened more than 110 bank accounts which includes a significant proportion of female accounts.

Farmers of the village have availed agricultural loans through SBI at an interest rate of 12% while some still resort to informal lending of 18% due to lack of documents.

KCC loans are not popular in this village and there hasn't been any instance as such.

A lot of farmers do not leverage online banking sources, though almost all the shops in the village accept payments through QR codes. Mobile banking is used by youth of the village while the aged still resort to going to CSP or SBI bank branch.

XII. Technological Advancement and Climate Change Initiative

Water Purification Plant

It is the initiative of Gram Panchayat to provide access to better water and sanitation facilities to villagers. Purified water costs Rs. 5 per 20 liters, while cold purified water costs Rs. 30 per 20 liters.

Water purification plant with cold storage

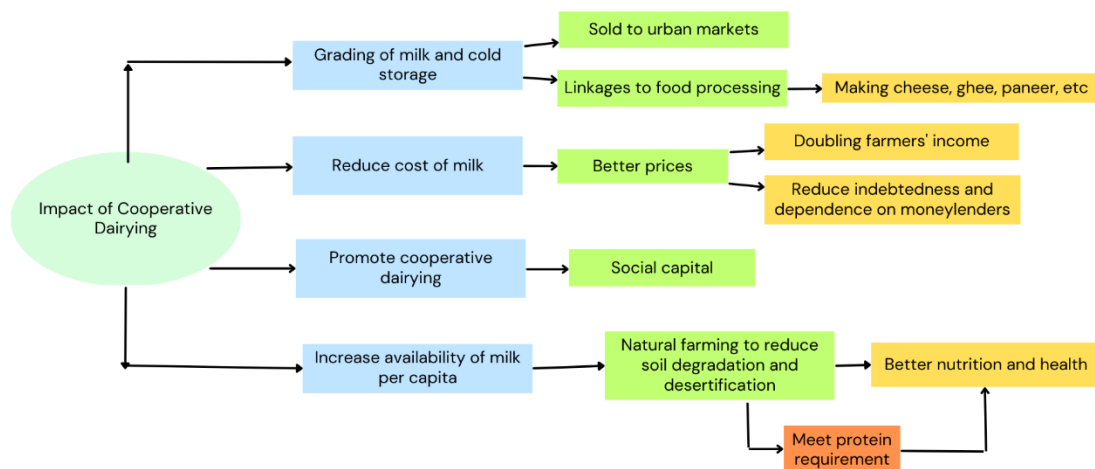


Mechanization of Dairy

The village dairy is equipped with a milk grading machine, so that villagers have full information on the quality of milk that they are buying. Milk costs Rs. 73 per litre in Sulthanpur.

Milk being measured, graded and store at the dairy





Advanced Farm Machinery

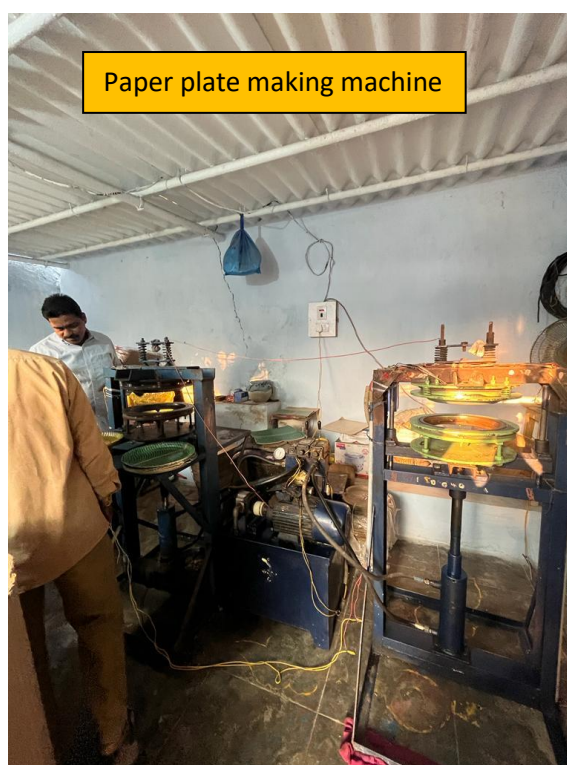
Most farmers have modern farm equipments, e.g., combined harvester and thresher. Agriculture has also been digitalized, e.g. farmers digitally access to weather and rainfall pattern, the state agriculture department does crop registration before sowing, etc.

Automated Rice Mill

There is a modern, automated rice mill in the village which is fully equipped with paddy husker, separator and abrasive whitener.

Paper Plate Machine

A micro-enterprise for manufacture of paper plate exists, which is equipped with semi-automatic paper plate machine. The cost of production of each plate is Rs. 1.05, while its selling price is Rs. 1.25, which generate Rs. 0.20 per unit in profit.



Digital Transaction

Facility of digital transactions such as Paytm exists in almost every shop.

Solar Power

A few solar power panels are there in the village, although the scale is not very large. But there is scope for using solar-powered pumps in agriculture, providing electricity to households through solar panels, etc. through PM KUSUM due to year-long availability of ample of sunlight. It is essential to combat climate change.

AWD (Alternate Wetting and Drying Instrument)

A new and very interesting initiative of the Gram Panchayat is using AWD equipment in rice transplantation this year. This equipment prevents the release of methane from rice plants and thus in turn helping combat climate change. The equipment would be provided by a private company free of cost to the farmers.

XIII. Action Plan

- **Better infrastructure for schools and more human resource**– Requirement for desks and chairs, fans, etc. More staff so that each class has a teacher.
There is a need to augment the funding to both primary and secondary school for better infrastructure like more rooms in primary school. Additionally, schools should be provided with more teachers and staff. Existing vacancies should be filled as soon as possible. More desks, benches, fans are required in school that can be provided through Government or we can also engage NGOs like Nirmaan foundation.
- **Better infrastructure for Anganwadi centre and more staff** – Helpers should be provided to Anganwadi for cooking and childcare facilities. More teaching material like learning games, equipment should be provided for all round development of children in their formative years.
- **Wage revision in MGNREGA-** Wages provided under the scheme are less than agricultural wages. There can be upward revision of wages to augment the lean season income of poor households.
- **Toilet facilities near MGNREGA work site-** MGNREGA sites should be chosen such that there are nearby toilet facilities available. This can also be accomplished through construction of more community toilets.
- **PDS** – People have complaints about quality of rice distributed under the scheme, so better quality rice should be provided. Storage facilities at PDS shops can be upgraded so as to reduce wastage of rice stocks. There is a need to diversify items distributed like pulses, sugar, oil etc can be included again.
- **Implementation of PMAY required-** It was observed that in last 10 years no poor household has received benefits under PMAY-G. There is a need to identify beneficiaries under the scheme and provide them with houses.
- **SHGs** – Better marketing and packaging facilities need to be provided so as to capture more markets and get better prices. SHGs should be made aware of WTO's phytosanitary norms and given help to follow them. It can help them expand their export markets to more countries.
- **Crop Diversification-** Efforts should be made to shift from paddy to other crops like maize, oil palm etc. It will not only help in reducing soil degradation and climate change but also help in doubling farmers income.
- **Land reforms** – Implementation of land reforms is the need of the hour. As SC communities own little or no land, they can be provided with land through land redistribution and execution of land ceiling norms. To improve the standing of tenants and agricultural laborers, formal tenancy should be promoted. Another reform required on war footing is digitalisation of land records to reduce land disputes and better identification of beneficiaries for various agricultural schemes.

- **Common property resources-** To promote welfare of shepherd community and increase livelihood opportunities for landless and marginalised groups in the village, some common grazing grounds, cooperative farming lands etc can be maintained.
- **Infrastructure for APMC mandis-** At present, there is only land is allotted and there is no supporting infrastructure for the mandi. There is a need for promotion of e-NAM at larger scale to integrate the national market for various spill over benefits. KCC should be promoted and farmers should be made aware of the credit provided under the scheme.
- **PM KUSUM** – Under this scheme, all the pumps in the village can be made solar powered so as to save the cost of electricity and also
- **Widespread use of AWD** will help in reducing methane emissions and attain the goals of Sustainable Agriculture.
- **Public dustbins** on roadsides can help reduce littering and initiate mindset change. It will help in reducing burden of collection on cleanliness workers.
- **Better sanitation in SC colonies-** There were observable differences in cleanliness and sanitation in SC colony compared to other areas of the village. Efforts should be made to implement the Swachh Bharat mission uniformly for better gains in overall health and well-being of the village.

*Our Little Efforts to Make This **Sunrising** Village Shine Brighter*



Image 1: Donating Sports Equipment To Primary And Secondary School Students

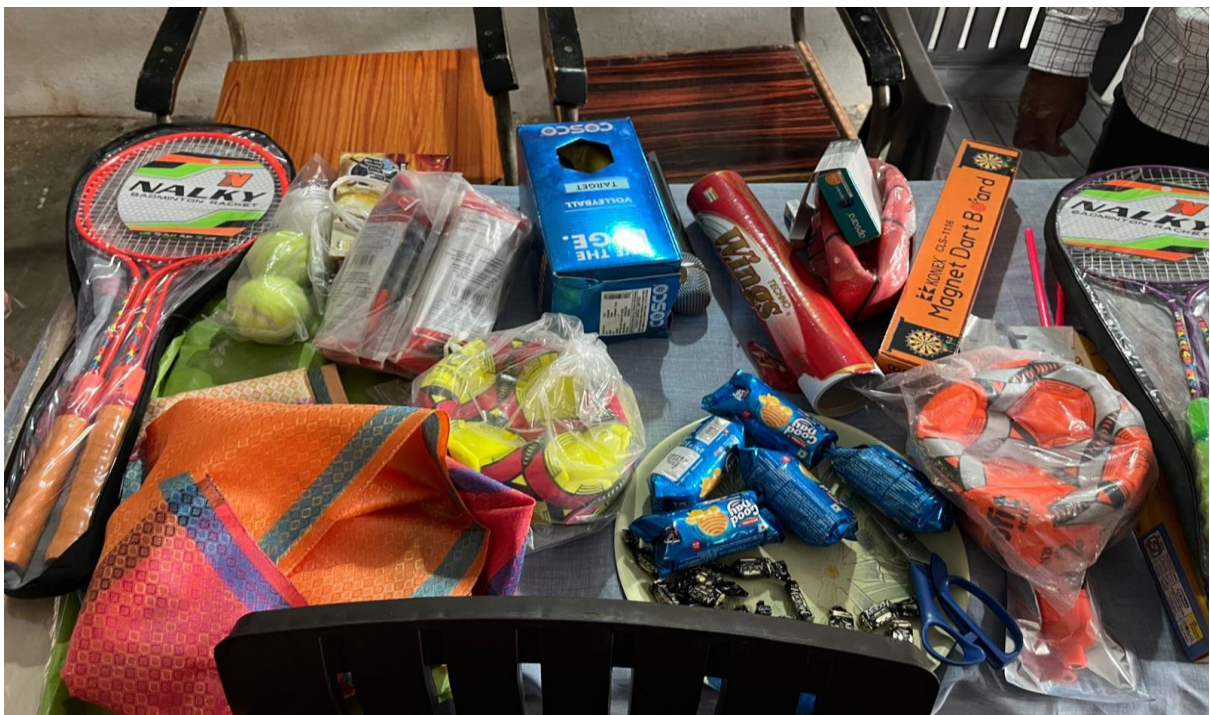


Image 2: Buying Sarees And Eatables From Local Vendors





Image 3: Celebrating Women's Day By Felicitating Women Of Change



Image 4: Distributing Cold Drinks To MGNREGA Workers



Image 5: Distributing Sanitary Napkins To Women To Promote Health & Hygiene During Menstruation



Vidayi Semaaroh

Namaskaram from Sulthanpur and the new found 6 daughters of Sarpanch ji