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# **SOGIO ECONOMIC SURVEY REPORT**

(TWENTY VILLAGES OF NEW PROJECT A, P. II)

DEPART  
INTERNATIONAL REPERKON OF  
FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND  
SANITATION (IRC)

BY

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SUBMITTED TO

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↙  
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C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER-1	Introduction
CHAPTER-2	Methodology
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## CHAPTER - I

### Introduction :

Water is an important sector for International Cooperation by Netherlands Government. In India under the Indo-Dutch Cooperation Water supply schemes are to be implemented <sup>in</sup> Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The primary objective of these efforts is to improve the health of the people and save their energies for production purposes.

It was in January 1987 that preliminary steps were taken for Indo-Dutch Cooperation on rural Water supply in Andhra Pradesh. Since then 200 villages in four districts have been supplied with protected drinking water under A.P.I. and Darsi extension schemes. The new project A.P-II proposes to provide drinking water to 225 new villages in Mahboobnagar, Medak, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts.

The mission AP-16 from Netherlands in its report suggested for the sociological and technical surveys on experimental basis in 20 new project villages before the commissioning of the project, thus leading to the conducting of this study by the consultant. The study

was to investigate the existing social infrastructure and inventorise the existing sanitary facilities and practices and indicate the feasibility of user participation.

A team consisting of three post graduate students in Statistics, two Post-Graduates in Social Work and a female social worker was constituted. The team conducted a detailed socio economic study, through sample household survey, secondary data collection at the village and Mandal level. The field operations commenced on July 1, 1987 and completed on October 1, 1987. This report is based on the findings of the above mentioned study.

The report is presented in two parts. The main report consisting of FIVE chapters and an appendix of village summary reports.

\* \* \*

CHAPTER - IIMethodology :

The terms of reference for the survey was based on the summary report, Mission A.P-16, which is quoted as below.

" Sociological and Technical Surveys are necessary in the each village to be supplied with drinking water. These surveys will investigate the existing social infrastructure and will inventories the existing sanitary facilities. The resulting plan of action will indicate the user participation and propose an organisational set up and a list of items to be addressed by a possible user participation ". Thus the statistical design, Plan and layout have been geared to the above mentioned terms of reference for the survey.

A list of 225 villages under the new Project AP-II was drawn up district-wise. The villages in each district was stratified on the basis of rainfall and population representing the supply and demand side of water. Random sampling method was adopted in each stratum to get samples representative of the New Project AP-II villages. In all 20 villages were selected from

the four districts which are as follows:-

Region	Total number of Villages under New Project AP-II	Sample Villages	Names of the sample village.	Mandal to which sample village belongs to
Mahaboobnagar	29	2	Ammapalli	Veepangandla
			Peddammarrur	Veepangandla
Medak	64	6	Chikurthy Ibrahimpur Elgoi Manoor Nagulpalli Yerraboguda	Nyalkal Nyalkal Jerasangam Manoor Alladurg Manoor
Kurnool	62	6	Duddi Gowthuladdi Kamandoddi Soganur Yerigari Veerddinne	Kosigi Kowthalam Yemmiganur Kowthalam Kowthalam
Prakasam	70	6	Audipudi Bodavada Bushayapalem Indupulapadu Pasamaru Rangapkaidu- palem.	Karamchedu Parchur Parchur Inakollu Chilkaluripet Karamchedu

In each of the selected villages the households were stratified according to size of the holdings and caste and a stratified random sample of 10% households was drawn for the purpose of study.



Investigation Procedure:

Data for the household survey were collected by personal interview method, visiting the selected households. Data for the general village survey were collected partly through group interview and partly through village records.

• • •

1. The estimated population of the twenty villages surveyed is 45556 contained in 8491 families. The male and female populations are 22802 and 22754 respectively.
2. The male female ratio is 997 females for every thousand males. In Mahaboobnagar region females exceed males.
3. The average size of each family is 5.4 for the surveyed villages.
4. The Scheduled Caste population is 7277 which constitutes 16% of the population. In all the villages they live separately in the village.
5. Children below 14 years constitute 34% of the total population. The 15-65 age group constitutes about 62%. The dependency ratio for the twenty villages is 700 dependents for every thousand people having potential to work.
6. The literacy rate for the villages surveyed is 23%. Among females 13% are literate. The prakasam region has better literacy than the other three regions.

7. Mahaboobnagar and Kurnool are low rainfall regions and have been suffering from drought for the last three years. Veepangandla Mandal in which the majority of NAP villages in Mahaboobnagar district are located is one of the worst hit mandals due to drought in which there were reports of acute starvation. Prakasam is also affected by drought this year.
8. Workers constitute 47% of the population. Being dry tracts 22% are unemployed in the villages surveyed. Prakasam region offers better employment and wages than other region. Mahboobnagar region reported migration of atleast one per family because of lack of employment opportunities.
9. Agriculture provides livelihood to 80% of the population, The cultivators and agricultural workers being 33% and 47% respectively.
10. Food crops constitute 71% of the cropped area. In prakasam region the area under non-food crops is 52%.
11. The families annual income of Rs.3500/- constitute 26% There are 49% families having annual income of Rs. 3500 to Rs.6000.
12. The total livestock population is 34742 out of which milch animals constitute 19% . Majority of the animals are non-descript and low yielding indistricts other than prakasam. The buffellows in prakasam yield 4 to 6 litres per day.

*MMK Hm  
3/2 1/2  
5000000*

13. The area under forestry and grazing land is 4% which poses a serious limitation to the development of animal husbandry.
14. Seventeen out of twenty villages do not have milk collection points. Only three villages have dairy societies, all in Prakasam region.
15. Majority of the milch animals suffer from improper care and inadequate nutrition. The farmers do not purchase any fodder to make good the differences.
16. All the twenty villages are not constructed according to a proper plan with majority of lanes and bylanes narrow and tortious. Seventeen of the villages do not have drainage. No village has garbage pits.
17. All the agricultural workers houses are thatched huts with only one room having no ventilation. The Physical layout of these houses do not favour individual latrines.
18. Houses with latrines constitute less than two percent, people defecate in the adjoining fields and children find it convenient to ease in the nearby lanes.
19. Tanks are the main sources of drinking water in Prakasam district. Two of the six villages in Kurnool depends on streams. In the remaining villages borewells and wells are the major sources of drinking water.
20. Scarcity of drinking water in summer prevails in all the villages but prakasam region also suffers from high contamination of water.
21. The people are not health conscious and use any type of water available to them for domestic and drinking purposes. Very little consideration is given to purified and filtered water.

22. As per the 1986 Health record GE cases reported in the four districts were ranging from 65 at prakasam to 1002 in Mahaboobnagar district. Kurnool and Medak reported 239 and 51 cases respectively.
23. Every 2500 population has a primary health centre with a doctor. There is a Multipurpose health worker for every 5000 population and a health guide in every village. But the educational services offered are totally inadequate.
24. In majority of the villages each community collects contribution from its members for festivals or other community functions. In five villages they are also running informal credit societies.
25. No NGO is working in the villages surveyed. Except for three villages, the remaining villages do not have youth clubs or Mahila Mandals (Women's clubs).
26. All the villages are covered by gram panchayats which is a statutory body at the village level for planning, administering and executing the developmental programme. But they are unable to do much work due to paucity of resources and excessively depend on government grants.

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3.1 DEMOGRAPHY

Village Name	Population	Number of Households	Ratio Male/Female	Ratio Dependents/Workers	% Population SC/ST
1. Ammaipalli	1345	246	977	1.2%	15.8%
2. Peddavearoor	2987	554	102	0.9	28%
3. Chikurti	1081	193	930	0.7	12%
4. Elgoi	2115	378	1002	0.8	15%
5. Ibrahimpur	1049	184	1020	0.9	25%
6. Manoor	1459	270	916	1.5	16%
7. Nagulapalli	1249	232	980	1.0	18%
8. Errabaguda	535	94	981	0.8	24%
9. Doddi	1761	320	898	0.9	14%
10. Goutala Doddi	1087	221	1008	0.6	4%
11. Kamon Doddi	994	165	1022	0.8	14%
12. Sogganur	1391	244	1031	0.7	21%
13. Eragiri	2913	549	1033	1.1	15%
14. Veerala Divve	374	73	1043	1.1	25%
15. Pasamaruru	10673	1905	995	1	9%
16. Audipudi	5429	890	965	1.1	9%
17. Bushayapalem	441	73	979	1	13%
18. Bodavada	1773	412	1001	1.6	17%
19. Idupulapadu	6278	1364	950	1.1	19%
20. Ragappanaidupalem	622	124	968	1.1	25%

3.2 ECONOMY

Village Name	Household Income			% land less households	Indebtedness	Detailsof land holdings			Irrigated area
	I	II	III			I	II	III	
	1. Ammaipalli	42	40			18	15	21	
2. Peddavearoor	46	26	28	13	14	32	18	50	4
3. Chikurti	36	39	25	29	15	43	25	32	-
4. Elgoi	21	54	25	27	43	34	19	47	16
5. Ibrahimpur	52	24	24	43	48	32	29	23	-
6. Manoor	22	47	25	32	52	50	13	37	-
7. Nagulapalli	23	59	18	30	28	44	30	26	-
8. Errabaguda	25	59	16	29	32	17	41	42	-
9. Doddi	34	50	16	32	43	47	3	50	25
10. Goutala Doddi	15	55	20	39	38	24	27	49	14
11. Kamon Doddi	38	44	18	31	45	24	27	49	26
12. Sugganur	25	50	25	37	29	23	28	49	17
13. Eragiri	37	46	17	28	43	24	27	49	14
14. Veerala Divve	33	55	12	29	26	24	27	49	17
15. Pasamaruru	15	44	41	31	33	NA	NA	NA	11
16. Audigudi	11	71	18	27	13	60	19	21	30
17. Bushayapalem	10	52	38	26	48	51	24	25	58
18. Rodavada	8	62	30	24	30	53	25	22	28
19. Idupulapadu	13	57	30	30	63	28	47	25	NA
20. Ragappanaidupalem	6	59	35	30	32	63	22	15	64

**N O T E:**

- A. Three Categories (% for each)  
 Household Income I below poverty line Rs. 3500/-  
 II poverty + 20% : Rs.6000/-  
 III higher above 6000/-
- B. Three Categories I < 2.5 Acres  
 Landholdings II 2.5 to 5  
 III 5+

(Ranges depending on data available)





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**3.4 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Village Name	A		B	C	D	E
	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Distance nearest to HC (KM)	Access Road	Electricity	Water Suppl.
1. Ammaipalli	Yes	No	4	Black Top	Yes	Borewell/well
2. Peddavearoor	Yes	Yes	14	Mud	No	Borewell/w
3. Chikurti	Yes	No	8	Mud	Yes	Borewell/w
4. Elgoi	Yes	No	15	Mud	Yes	Borewell/w
5. Ibrahimpur	Yes	No	4	Mud	Yes	Borewell/w
6. Manoor	Yes	No	0	Black top	Yes	Borewell/w
7. Nagulapalli	Yes	No	6	Mud	Yes	Borewell/w
8. Errabaguda	Yes	No	10	Mud	Yes	Borewell/w
9. Doddi	Yes	No	4	Black Top	Yes	Borewell/w
10. Goutala Doddi	Yes	No	10	Mud	Yes	Borewell/w
11. Kamon Doddi	Yes	No	10	Black top	Yes	Borewell/w
12. Sugganur	Yes	No	6	Mud	Yes	Stream/ Borewell
13. Eragiri	Yes	No	6	Blacktop	Yes	Stream/ Borewell
14. Veerala Divve	Yes	No	10	Mud	Yes	-do-
15. Pasamarru	Yes	Yes	2	Blacktop	Yes	.do-
16. Audigudi	Yes	No	6	Mud	Yes	Tank
17. Bushayapalem	Yes	No	3	Blacktop	Yes	Tank
18. Rodavada	Yes	No	5	Blacktop	Yes	Tank
19. Idupulapadu	Yes	Yes	5	Blacktop	Yes	Tank
20. Ragappanaidupalem	Yes	No	5	Mud	Yes	Tank

- A. If 2 School types in 1 building mark twice.
- B. Primary Health Centres : if not existing in the village indicate distance to nearest HC.
- C. Access Road : Indicate type like "dirt"
- D. Availability of Electricity Yes/No
- E. Indicate whether water supply is protected or unprotected show in order of importance. Eg.. Stepwell/borewell.

### 3.5 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Village Name	% of population relying on protected sources	Unprotected sources	Water availability	Quality consciousness	% population using open defecation	Private latrines	Availability of School/ Common lat.	Disease Consciousness
1.Amm aipalli	70%	30	*	Insignificant	95	0.5%	NIL	NIL
2.Peddavearoor	45%	65	*	Insignificant	95	0.5%	NIL	NIL
3.Chikurti	20	80	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
4.Elgoi	70	50	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
5.Ibrahimpur	-	100	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
6.Manoor	33	67	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
7.Nagulapalli	20	80	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
8.Errabaguda	66	33	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
9.Doddi	86	37	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
10.Goutala Doddi	80	20	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
11.Kamon Doddi	80	20	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
12.Sugganur	-	100	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
13.Eragiri	50	50	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
14.Veerala Divve	-	100	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
15.Pasamaru	-	100	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
16.Audigudi	-	100	*	Insignificant	99	10%	NIL	NIL
17.Bushayapalem	-	100	*	Insignificant	95	-	NIL	NIL
18.Rodavada	-	100	*	Insignificant	100	-	NIL	NIL
19.Idupulapadu	-	100	*	Insignificant	90	10	NIL	NIL
20.Ragappanaidupalem-	-	100	*	Insignificant	96	10%	NIL	NIL

- NOTES:**
- Water Supply
    - \* Protected sources, i.e. piped systems, boreholes from reliable protected sources, unprotected sources, i.e. open wells, rivers, canals, water holes etc.
    - \* availability, i.e. insufficient/sufficient/abundant.
    - \* quality consciousness i.e. do people perceive relationship water-health (very low/low/fair/high) do people differentiate water source and water use.
  - Sanitation
    - \* disease consciousness, i.e. do people appreciate dangers associated faeces (very low/low/fair/high) do people attach priority to improved sanitation.

## 3.6 HEALTH STATUS AND EDUCATION

## HEALTH STATUS

Village Name	% Malnutrition	Variation on Diet	Household Health Exp. Rs/Yr	Incidence of water related diseases	% Literacy		% of Population with Educational Level			
					Men	Women	None	ST 4	ST 10	Above
1. Ammaipalli	42	Insignificant	400-6000	Not available	23	3	87	10	3	-
2. Peddavearoor	46	Insignificant	200-1500	Not available	32	12	78	12	10	-
3. Chikurti	36	Insignificant	200-4000	Not available	27	10	87	13	-	-
4. Elgoi	21	Insignificant	200-5000	Not available	26	6	81	17	2	-
5. Ibrahimpur	52	Insignificant	500-4000	Not available	13	3	92	8	-	-
6. Manoor	22	Insignificant	200-4000	Not available	32	8	77	5	18	-
7. Nagulapalli	23	Insignificant	600-5000	Not available	35	11	80	18	2	-
8. Errabaguda	25	Insignificant	200-4000	Not available	21	5	87	13	-	-
9. Doddi	34	Insignificant	200-2000	Not available	26	4	84	12	3	1
10. Goutala Doddi	25	Insignificant	200-4000	Not available	10	2	94	6	-	-
11. Kamon Doddi	38	Insignificant	200-4000	Not available	31	5	82	16	2	-
12. Sugganur	25	Insignificant	200-3000	Not available	24	4	86	12	2	-
13. Eragiri	37	Insignificant	100-2000	Not available	17	6	88	4	8	-
14. Veerala Divve	33	Insignificant	400-4000	Not available	43	11	78	20	2	-
15. Pasamarru	15	Insignificant	500-2000	Not available	47	25	64	4	24	8
16. Audigudi	11	Insignificant	200-5000	Not available	10	21	64	9	27	-
17. Bushayapalem	10	Insignificant	50-5000	Not available	31	23	62	16	22	-
18. Rodavada	8	Insignificant	100-10000	Not available	66	39	48	21	23	8
19. Idupulapadu	13	Insignificant	50-2000	Not available	58	33	54	8	31	6
20. Ragappanaidupalem	6	Insignificant	400-4000	Not available	27	20	66	6	23	5

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Villages surveyed has 76% illiterate, the literacy among females being 13%. The health Consciousness in majority people is very poor with people lacking fundamentals of health and hygiene such as filtering or boiling water from unprotected sources, washing of hands after defecation etc.. Hence raising the awareness of the people needs considerable attention. Although all the villages surveyed has health workers at the grass root level the educational services offered by them is totally inadequate. This well structured health infrastructure upto village level of the Government can be utilised for health education of the NAP providing additional training by NAP especially in motivational skills. Emphasis also be placed on other media of education especially audio visuale. The Survey team did not come across a single poster on any aspect of health in the villages surveyed. It is recommended in particular the use of Posters and film shows.

2. There is no substitute organisation for panchayats for the maintance of NAP facilities at the village level as they are elected village bodies with adequate representation from all the major communities. Since the introduction of democratic decentralisation or panchayat raj system in 1962

*How determined?  
"academic"  
or incentive?  
of practical knowledge?*

*2 weeks  
training*

*posters  
by the  
survey team*

the local self government in the village has been assigned many powers and is expected to play an important role in carrying out the welfare activities and developmental programmes suited to the actual village needs. More over there is no other organisation in the surveyed villages worth mentioning that can assume responsibilities of NAP programmes.

3. Community participation is a vital component for the success of any projects. In all the villages people have been contributing to their respective communities on various occasions, such as community festivals etc., and to their informal community organisations. Hence with proper motivation collection of water tax will not be a problem if the tax is within the paying capacity of the people. It must be noted that atleast three fourths of the families have an annual income of less than Rs. 6,000/-. In addition Kurnool and Mahbubnagar regions are highly drought prone areas. Hence these points need to be considered in deciding the water tax.

4. Water is one of the first three priority felt needs of all the twenty villages. The water available suffers from quality and scarcity is experienced for 3 to 5 months in all the villages. Hence there is a acute need for protected drinking water supply in these villages.

Which?  
water tax  
in the  
villages?  
is it  
feasible?

CP = Tax  
paying

5. Although need exists in majority of the villages the latrines are not priority in the villages. In nine of the villages individual latrines are not feasible due to lack of space availability and high density of population. It must be noted that around one third of houses in the villages surveyed are thatched huts and single rooms.

6. Except for Prakasam region dairy offers little scope for supplementing the family income because of water and fodder scarcity and lack of other infrastructure facilities. Prakasam is endowed with better facilities as it has adequate fodder and marketing infrastructure. But prakasam suffers from water scarcity. The Commissioning of water supply scheme can further improve the prospects of dairy in this region.

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CHAPTER - 5      ::      SURVEY REPORTS

5.1      Mahaboobnagar

5.2      Medak

5.3      Kurnool

5.4      Prakasam

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## 5.1 MAHABOBNAGAR REGION

### Contents :

1. Background information about Mahaboobnagar District.
2. Background information about the Mandals in which the sample villages are located (Veepangandla)
3. Socio economic Survey Report on the the villages surveyed.

### Sample Villages

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Mandal</u>
1.	Ammapalli	Veepangandla
2.	Peddemarrur	Veepangandla



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DESCRIPTION OF MAHABOONAGAR

REGION

The Mahaboobnagar district is one of the Nine Telangana Districts of the former Hyderabad State covering an area of 18,432 Sq.Km. It has a population of 24450000. The Capital of the district is Mahaboobnagar. The district is administered through 64 mandals.

The district is situated between North Latitude 15° - 55' and 17° - 20' and East Longitude 77° - 15'. Its topography presents a serious handicap to the development in agriculture. Almost the entire area has heavy and undulating topography. It is bounded by Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Nalgonda Districts in the North, Nalgonda and Guntur districts in the East, by Kurnool district in the South and by Raichur and Gulbarga districts of Karnataka state in the West.

WEATHER:

The district is one of the highly drought prone areas in Andhra Pradesh and has been suffering from severe drought conditions for the last four years. The normal rainfall is 705 mm. Much of the rainfall is received only through south west monsoon during the period of June to September. The rainfall during the last four years has been 430 mm to 550 mm only.

R I V E R S:

Two important rivers of Andhra Pradesh viz., Krishna and Tungabhadra flow through the district. The Dindi river a tributary of the Krishna flows through the district and joins the Krishna River around 28 KM east of Chandragiri.

But the district is not benefitted by the Major river Krihna or its tributary Dindi. The Rajoli Banda diversion scheme, the Kollisagar and Sarla sagar projects are important irrigation projects of the district. The total area under irrigation in the district is 15.6% of the total cropped area, that too restricted to only Khariff season (June to September).

POPULATION:

The total population of the district is 24,450,000 out of which 21,77,000 is rural and 2,67,000 is urban. The percentage of rural population is 89.1%. The district has 985 female for every thousand males. The scheduled caste population form 17.5% of the total population. The percentage of the Scheduled Tribe population is 6.4% of the total population 47.4% are workers and 53% of the non-workers. Of the workers 47.4% are cultivators and 34% agricultural labourers.

AGRICULTURE:

Mahaboobnagar is basically an agriculture district providing employment to fourfifths of the workers. The total cropped areas constitutes 50% of the geographical area. The area under irrigation is only 15.6% . The bulk of Irrigation is through wells and tanks with a low reliability of rain fall. The land is barren and dry and its agriculture is confined to growing some dry crops. Food crops constitute about 75% of the cropped areas. Area under paddy is only 14% and Jowar is the major cereal crop accounting for 33% . Groundnut and castor are the principle non-food crops accounting for 16% and 8% respectively.

INDUSTRIES:

Although the district has quartz and limestone, it is well known for Shahabad stones. The district provides one of the lowest factory employment to the workers. There are 207 registered factories in the district providing on an average daily employment to 2945 persons.

All the villages in the district are covered by primary schools and every six villages on the average have a middle school and every eight villages have a High School.

There are 47 hospitals and dispensaries in the District with a bed strength of 713.

VEEPANGANDLA MANDAL :

VEEPAGANDLA MANDAL consists of 22 villages including 10 rehabilitated villages which submerged under Srisaillam Hydro-electric Project. It is one of the backward most mandals worst hit by the recurring rain failures for the last four years leading to scarcity conditions in the Mandal, that resulted in large scale migration of the people from the Mandal to the other parts of the state. Veepagandla the Mandal headquarters located is at 160 KM from Mahaboobnagar the district capital towards Kurnool District.

The 1981 population of the mandal is 37833 spread over 7090 families the average size of each family being 5.3 . The scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe populations in the Mandal are 7623 and 700 respectively. The males and females are almost equally distributed in all communities. The literacy rate of the Mandal is 15.6% which is much below the district and state average of 19% and 24% respectively. The literacy among women is only 9.4% . The total work force in the area is 51% . Agriculture and labour constitute the major occupations providing employment to 85 of the work force.

CLIMATE:

The Region is characterised by hot summer with temperature ranging from 35°C to 42°C. The cold weather commences towards the end of November when the Temperature begins to fall rapidly. December is the coldest month. The temperature during this period ranges from 10°C to 25°C.

RAINFALL:

The normal annual rainfall is 780 mm, 85% of which is received during south west monsoon. The mandal is facing drought for last four years because of the rain failure which has been managing from 430 to 550 mm.

SOILS:

The region is endowed with Chalka and red loam soils. The soils are more fertile and more suited for crops like Jowar and Chilli, groundnuts, Vegetables and pulses.

LAND USE PATTERN:

The total geographical area of the mandal is 31893 hectares and there is no area under forest in the Mandal. The net sown area is 14582 hectares and the area sown more than once is 4107.

Majority households possess land. The distribution of land holdings in the Mandal is as follows:

LAND HOLDING	SC	ST	OTHERS	TOTAL
0 - 2.5 Acres	356	122	1400	1768
2.5 - 5.0 Acres	365	40	715	1120
Above 5 Acres	673	23	2779	3475
<b>T O T A L : .....</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4894</b>	<b>6363</b>

Thus 46% of the land holdings are less than 5 acres.

CROPPING PATTERN:

Jowar and cotton account for the major proportion of the cultivated area. Paddy is grown both under irrigated and dry conditions. The area under various are as follows:

<u>CROP</u>	<u>TOTAL HACTARES</u>
Paddy	1188
Jowar	1280
Pulses	4103
Non-Food Crop	17381

Because of scanty rains limited irrigation facilities and traditional methods of cultivation, the yields are very low. In the case of jowar the yield per acre are 3 quintals and that of pulses only about a quintal.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION:

The total livestock population of the mandal is 86069 of which 10262 are work bullocks, 13042 milch animals and 34284 sheep and goats.

Most of the livestock are non-descript and low yielding. The yield per cow being 1 to 2 litres. There has been a reduction of about 50% in the cattle population during last four years because of drought conditions. A livestock centre is located at Mandal Headquarters.

EDUCATION:

The literacy rate of the mandal is 16%. The literacy rate among women is 9%. The mandal has educational facilities upto school level. Every 2 or 3 villages has a primary school, but suffers from high drop out rate. Most of the villages do not have Balwadi or creche. None of the villages do not have adult literacy literacy centres. For

college facilities pupil have to go to Kolhapur, previously the Taluk Headquarters.

HEALTH :

A primary health centre is set up in every mandal to cater to the health needs of its population normally 25,000 to 30,000. The PHC is under the supervision of a Medical Officer who also looks after the other activities concerned with the PHC. The Medical Officer is assisted by two other medical officers and multipurpose health workers, (one for about 5000 population) and health guides at the village level. The Multipurpose health workers offers promotive and preventive services including health education at the village level.

PHC  
A primary health centre is located at Veepangandla to cater to the health services of the village. But its services are inadequate because of the paucity of funds (Rs. 30,000 per annum) and lack of transportation facilities. The health worker make occasional routine visits to the villages. Hence, private practitioners at Kolhapur, are catering to the health needs of the villages. The majority of the diseases in the villages are related to protein caloric deficiency and contamination of water viz., Kwashiorker, Marasmus, Scabbies, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and



Aneemia. The other common diseases in the area are common fever, respiratory diseases.

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE:

Veepagandla does not enjoy good communication and transport facilities. Most of its villages are connected by only Kutchra road which remain in accessible during rainy season. Though 80% of the villages are electrified many of the interior hamlets are yet to receive electricity facilities.

Kollapur, the erstwhile taluk headquarters, caters to all the higher level facilities of its villages including purchase and sale of goods.

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GENERAL FEATURES OF THE VILLAGES SURVEYEDLOCATION:

Peddamarur and Ammaipalli are located on the Mahaboobnagar and Kurnool district border at a distance of 6 KM and 16 KM from Veepangandla, the mandal headquarters towards Kolhapur, the erstwhile taluk headquarters. These are the rehabilitated villages submerged under the Srisaillam Hydroelectric Project and present an uniform geographic and physiographic pattern. Their economic and social conditions also display striking similarity. River Krishna situated 2 KM from Peddamarur provides some income to a few Boya families. Ammaipalli is in the pebbair - kollapur road where as Peddamarur is 1 KM interior to the Pebbair Kolhapur road. The villages are not connected by bus to the Mandal headquarters. People go to Kolhapur located about 20 KM for all higher level facilities.

CLIMATE:

The climate of the villages is similar to that of the mandal and is extremely hot during summer (March to May). Moderately humid during rainy season (June to September) and mildly cool during winter (October - February). In Summer the temperature often reaches upto 41°C. The

rainfall is very scanty and (Around 450 mm). The villages have been suffering from acute drought for the last four years.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The villages are situated on the uplands. Hence the rain water runs off without any stagnation. The soils in the villages are predominantly red soils and chalks, soils.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

Peddamaurur and Ammaipalli have estimated population of 2987 and 1345 respectively. According to 1981 census the population of the villages were 2493 and 853. The density of the population being 97 and 146 respectively. The sex wise composition of the villages are as follows:-

Village	Number of families	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Peddamarrur	554	1405	47	1582	53	2987	100
Ammaipalli	246	624	46	721	54	1345	100
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2303</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4332</b>	

The average size of the family is nearly 5.4 for both the villages. Female out number males in these villages. There are 1135 females for every 1000 males in the villages. The main reason for it is the excessive migration of the men folk from these villages for the last four years because of drought conditions leaving women and children behind in the villages.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION:

The following table gives the percentage distribution of population by sex and age groups.

Age Group (Years)	Peddamarrur		Ammaipalli	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0 - 4 Years	316	10.6	255	19.0
5 - 14 "	991	33.2	379	28.2
15 - 45 "	1135	38.0	584	43.3
45 - 59 "	440	14.7	122	9.0
60 and above	105	3.5	5	3.7
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>2987</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The children below (0-14) group constitute 30% of the population. Only 3% of the population is above 60 years

of age thereby reflecting low longevity of the people that can be attributed to lack balanced diet, their ignorance and want of medical facilities.

The chief significance of above data is that the ratio of dependants (children and aged) to the work force (15-59 years). There are 810 dependant persons for every 1000 persons in the age group of 15-59 years.

FAMILY:

In the social structure of Indian village communities the family occupies the important place. It is an important unit of social economic and cultural institutions and also plays a dominant role in socialisation, social control and ritual structure. The survey revealed that there are 4332 people in the villages spread over 800 families, the average size of the family being 5.4 . Out of the families surveyed only 30% were reported to be joint families. As a result of the influence of Urban ways of thinking the traditional joint family system is breaking grounds and is being replaced by nuclear or elementary family system.

RELIGION AND GROUPS:

The Christain and Muslim population are almost negligible in Peddamarur and Ammaipalli. Among the Hindus SCs constitute about 19% of the total population of these villages. There is a clear geographical separation of

that house from the other castes of the village. The other major castes in the villages are Reddy and Boyas. Each community has its exclusive settlement .

EDUCATION:

There is a primary school in both the villages. A middle school is also located in the Peddamarur village. For high school and college facilities students go to Kollapur and Pebbair about 20 KM from these villages. The literacy rate for the villages is less than 25%. Female literacy is only 6% .

HEALTH AND SANITATION:

The villages have no qualified doctors. Private hospitals or nursing women. Infact Private practitioners of medicine are extremely few in the whole mandal. There are only 6 health workers for the whole mandals who are practising at Veepagandla itself. These villages are not well connected to the Veepagandla. Hence, people prefer to go to the Private Doctors at Kollapur in preference to PHC.

There is a health guide stationed in the village and the multipurpose health workers make occassional visit to the villages. The services of the PHCs are inadequate

to meet the demands of these remote villages. The mortality and morbidity in the villages could not be established because of the lack of the data base. However, disease pattern of the mandal has already been discussed. The survey revealed that all the families spend about Rs.100 to Rs.400 per annum on medical expenses during the previous year.

DIET AND NUTRITION:

In the village there is high prevalence of malnutrition and undernutrition. The successive droughts have made the conditions of the people so miserable that the landless live on Jowar porridge for at least one or two months in a year. The typical dietary pattern of an agricultural labourer and a farmer with five acres farm per capita per month is given below:-

Item	Agricultural Labourers	5 Acre Farmer
Jowar	15 Kg	23 Kg
Rice	30 Kg	23 Kg
Pulses	0.8Kg	5 Kg
Flesh Food	-	1.6Kg
Milk	-	3 Litres
Fats	400 gms.	1 Kg.

The dietary pattern of the people consists of 2 or 3 meals a day. Jowar or Rice to some extent form the staple food which is accompanied by Redgram or blackgram. In take of vegetable is seasonal consumption of egg, meat fish and eggers negligible except in the higher income groups. So cereals and pulses are main sources of energy and proteins for the people since the region is drought prone people live on rice or Jowar porridge during the non-agricultural season.

The weighted average requirement of calorie is 2400/day as per the estimation of ICMR. But the per capita consumption in the case of study area comes to about 1800 calories only. This however is not surprising as the area being drought prone.

About 23% of the families are protein deficient. The low percentage of protein deficiency is due to intake of redgram or blackgram which are high sources of proteins. Proteins of animal origin contribute very insignificantly to the total protein intake.

There is no separate diet for pregnant women and lactating mothers and they are served the same food as other members of the family. Hence most of the women suffer from



Aneemea. There is no separate diet for children either. It comprises mothers milk during infancy and same diet there after as other members of the family. There is no supplementary diet for children either before the age of weaning. The age of weaning is generally after the next child is born, which varies between 1 to 3 years. The first weaning food introduced to the baby is very often same as that of adults, i.e. Jowar.

The incidence of malnourishment in children is very high in the villages. All the agricultural labour female suffer from malnutrition and under nutrition.

#### HOUSING:

An important aspect of sanitation is proper housing of the population. The distribution of house by types are as follows:-

Type	Peddamerur	Ammaipalli
Thatched	26	82
Tiled	•	-
Others	528	164
TOTAL :	554	246

Peddamarrur has huge deposits of building stones. Hence about 95% of the houses are stone built. In Ammaipalli about 65% of the houses are tiled/RCC roof. The thatched roof houses are mostly inhabited by Harijans.

The houses in Peddamarrur are fairly scattered. Whereas in some parts of the Ammaipalli the density of the population is very high. As these villages are situated on the slopes of the Uplands the rain water runs off without water stagnation. The lanes and bylanes of Ammaipalli are very narrow.

Except for an insignificant proportion of houses majority do not have a bath room or latrine. People ease themselves in the adjoining fields. Children find it convenient to ease themselves in the nearby bylanes. The villages have 6 community latrines constructed under Vimukthi programme. But as they are not conveniently located majority defecate in the fields only.

The environment in the majority houses is not healthy. Sunlight rarely enters the house. However, majority of the respondents mentioned that they clean their house atleast twice a week. The villages surveyed do not have garbage pits. People throw the dirt near by their houses.

DRINKING WATER:

Peddamerur has eight open wells but water in the wells will be available only upto March. There are 11 borewells in the village. The river Krishna is just a Kilometer from the village. Ammaipalli has 3 wells and 5 bore wells in addition to an irrigation well covering an area of 8 acres which is seasonal in nature. The survey revealed that water is not expressed as the felt need as the water resources available provide the basic minimum requirements of the future. However, in Ammaipalli because of the fall in the ground watertable, people have to wait for an hour to fetch their requirements of water.

HABITS OF DRINKING WATER:

In our sample survey we asked many questions regarding their drinking water habits. The answers given by them gave us an idea about their attitude towards the health and sanitation. Very little consideration is given to purified, boiled and filtered water. Another important factor is that people always go out for work in the fields located far away and have whatever water is accessible to them. Because of this during the monsoon the incidence of dysentery and diarrhoea increases substantially in the region.

ECONOMIC LIFE:

Agriculture and Agricultural labour constitute the major occupation of the families. Nearly 85% of the families depend on it for their livelihood and agricultural labourers constitute 25% of the total workers. Cottage Industries of any kind is absent in the village.

LAND DISTRIBUTION:

The distribution of landholdings are given below:-

Band Holding	Peddamerrur		Ammaipalli	
	Total	SC	Total	SC
0 - 2.5	151	43	41	9
2.5- 5	84	32	33	17
5 +	230	60	114	3
<b>T O T A L : . . . . .</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>58</b>

About 50% of the holdings in Peddamerrur and 65% in Ammaipalli are below 5 acres. As these lands are rain dependant and the region being drought prone majority of the families depend upon labour to supplement their income.

C R O P S :  
- - - - -

The major crops grown in the area are Jowar and Groundnut. About 75% of the crops grown are food crops mainly to consumption purposes in the case of small holdings. <sup>B</sup>ecause of lack of irrigation and paucity of rainfall crops are sown only during Khariff (June to September). The areas under crops for 1985-86 were as follows:-

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C r o p	Peddamerur	Ammaipalli
Jowar	204	355
Millet: Minor	391	141
Pulses	27	517
Groundnut	1558	751
Tobacco	166	•
Others	16	74
.....		
T O T A L :	2360	1858
.....		

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The level of agricultural practised being traditional the yield of the crops are very low being 3 Quintal for Jowar and 5 to 6 Quintals for groundnut. Crop failures

were reported to the extent of <sup>4%</sup> 1985-86 because of drought.

W A G E S :

During the peak agricultural season per day wage rate is Rs.6/- for men and Rs.5/- for women for various agricultural operations for 6 to 8 hours. During the lean season the wage rate drops to Rs.3/- for men and Rs.2/- for women because of lack of agricultural activities. During the lean season the families migrate to Cuddappah, Kurnool, Nellore and Hyderabad in search of employment leaving the children and the old in the village. As these villages are highly drought prone all the families below 5 acres depend on labour for their livelihood. The average annual income of an agricultural labour is Rs.1540/- which is less than Rs.3500/- required per family to be above poverty.

LIVESTOCK:

The recurring drought for the last four years has drastically reduced the livestock population of the region due to scarcity of fodder. Only one third of the families possess livestock of any sort. The per capita live stock for the village is 2.2 . Most of the livestock in the region are non-descript and low yielding.

### ASSETS AND INDEBTENESS

About 14% of the families are landless and 3.4% do not have milch animals. Both the villages surveyed do not have a tractors. Majority of scheduled caste families are totally assets less. About 18% of the families were indebted to various financial institutions, the amount ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 15,000.

### ORGANISATION

The villages surveyed are covered by Gram Panchayats, Peddamarur Panchayat consists of 11 members with two scheduled caste. Ampalle has nine member with 6 scheduled caste. Both the villages have two women members each. In both villages there panchayats are active and were instrumental in getting road, and borewell water facilities for their villages. But unfortunately these panchayats suffer poor financial positions because of meagre incomes as people do not care to pay taxes because of frequent droughts in the region.

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5,2 MEDAK REGION

1. Background information about Medak District.
2. Background information about the Mandals of the sample village namely Alladurg, Jersangam, Mannoor and Nyalkal.
3. Socio Economic Survey report on the sample villages.

Sample Villages

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mandal</u>
1. Chikurthi	Nyalkal
2. Ibrahimpur	Nyalkal
3. Elgoi	Jersangam
4. Mannoor	Mannoor
5. Nagulpalli	Alladurg
6. Yerraboguda	Alladurg



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MEDAK REGION.

Medak is situated between 17° - 28' and 79°-27' and 18° - 19' of Northern latitude and 77° - 28' and 79° - 27' of eastern latitude bordering Nizamabad and Karim Nagar Districts on the North, Warangal and Nalgonda District on the East, Hyderabad and Rangareddy Districts on the south and Bidar District of Karnataka in the West. It covers an area of 9699 Sq.Km. The capital of the district is Sanga Reddy with a population of 31360. The District is administered through 45 mandals. National High Way No. 7 and No.9 pass through the district and Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge lines pass through some parts of the district. The nearest airport is at Hyderabad, the State Capital, located at 60 Km from Sangareddy.

The region has rugged and heavy undulating topography which presents a serious handicap for the development of agriculture. The river Manjira which is a tributary river of Godavari is the only major river in the district which enters the district from Bidar and flows for about 100 Km in length through its eastern and North-Western Mandals. The river Haldi also known Pasuperu and the Judlair are the other important streams in the district.

WEATHER: The district has a normal rainfall of 886mm the bulk of which as in the State is received through South-West Monsoon during June to September. The climate

of the district is generally healthy from September to June but during rainy season owing to the excessive humidity of the atmosphere, malaria fever prevails in certain areas like Medak, Rangampet etc.

POPULATION:

The total population of the district is 1807000 as per 1981 census. The density of population being 186 per Sq.K.M. The district rural population is 15,91,000. The sex ratio for the district is 981 for every 1000 males. Scheduled caste constitute 17% of the state population which is slightly higher than the State average of 15% Scheduled Tribe constitutes only 5%. Workers constitute 45% of the population. Agriculture is the main occupation in the district providing employment to 76% workers.

AGRICULTURE:

The total cropped area constitute about 51% of the geographical area, the percentage of irrigated area being 26%. Tanks and wells constitute the major source of Irrigation restricted to only Khariff season (June to September). The area under food crops is about 94%, paddy, Jowar and Pulses, constitute the main food crops while Gingeli, Groundnut and Custer account for non-food crops.

INDUSTRIES:

The district is making rapid industrial progress

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because of its proximity to Hyderabad. It has 393 factories providing employment to 20742 people. The Pattancheru Industrial Estate and Ramachandrapuram Industrial area fall in this district. But the industries are not of much significance to the vast body of unskilled people in this drought prone district who have to mainly depend on agriculture and its labour for the subsistence needs.

EDUCATION:

The literacy rate for the district is 22% which is less than the state average of 24%. The district has on the average a primary school for every village. A high school for every eight villages, is a Junior College for every 77 villages. There are only 6 degree level colleges for the whole district.

HEALTH:

Hitherto 16 PHCs and 14 Hospitals were catering health services to whole district but with the reorganisation of administrative unit in the Mandal, a PHC was established in each Mandal. But the PHCs were yet to function to their full capacities as they were recently established.

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ALLADURG MANDAL.

TOTAL POPULATION (1981 Census)	32181	TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	14985
SC/ST	21%	NET SOWN AREA	72%
TOTAL WORK FORCE	44%	IRRIGATED	15%
CULTIVATORS	46%	MILCH ANIMALS	2882
AGRICULTURAL LABOURS	37%	GOVERNMENT DOCTORS	
LITERACY	20%		

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The Mandal consists of 20 villages spread over an area of 14985 hactres. About 15 of the 20 villages in the Mandal have a population ranging from 500 to 2000. The Total population of the Mandal as per 1981 census is 32181 consisting of 16256 Males and 15925 females. The density of population the mandal is 214 per Sq.KM and the male - female ratio is 978 female per 1000 Males.

The Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribe population in the Mandal are 6682 and 1107 respectively. The workers constitute 45% of the population the dependency ratio being 1.22 Agriculture is the main occupation providing employment to 83% of the work force. The literacy rate for the Mandal is 20%, Female Literacy rate being 14%.

LAND:

The total geographical area of the Mandal is 14985 ha out of which the net area sown is 10860 constituting 72%, the land under fallows is 1914 hac. Only 94 ha of land is under forest in the Mandal. The area under pasture

is only 366 ha. The land use differs from year to year depending on rains. If monsoons are favourable more land will be cultivated.

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the main occupation providing employment to 14679 out of the 16948 workers. Agricultural Labourers, account for 31% of the workers.

The Major crop grown in the area are Sorghum (7622 ha) and Pulses (1658 has). Paddy is grown under tanks. The Mandal has 65 Minor irrigation sources chiefly tanks which dry up during summer season. The Mandal does not have any assured source of irrigation. The Mandal has only 7 tractors, 6301 and 3501 Engines.

LIVESTOCK:

The total livestock population of the Mandal is 21333. Milch Animals number only 2882. The population of other livestock are drought animal (4854) sheep and goat (5747) and poultry (7568).

Most of the animals are non-descript and low yielding.

There is no milk collection point in the Mandal.

EDUCATION:-

In a package of Development inputs education form effective means to improve status and character of living patterns of people, help intellectual, Social and emotional

development of individuals and enable them to meet basic needs of their daily life. But the educational level in the mandal is far from satisfactory. The total literacy for the Mandal is only 21%, the female literacy being only 14%. The Mandal literacy rate is below the literacy rate of the district.

The Mandal has 20 Primary Schools and 3 High Schools. There is no college in the Mandal.

HEALTH FACILITIES:-

Alladurg does not have a primary health centre. The nearest health centre available is at Narayanakhed, located around 30 KM from the Mandal Headquarters. Under the reorganisation of the administrative units from Taluks to Mandals, a PHC will be established in every Mandal.

OTHER FACILITIES:-

The Villages do not enjoy good roads. No village of the Mandal has metal road. The headquarters Alladurg is connected by a Katcha Road.

All the Villages in the Mandal are electrified.

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JERASANGAM MANDAL.

TOTAL POPULATION (1981 Census).	24301	TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	21032 HA
OF WHICH SC/ST	24%	OF WHICH NET CULTIVATED AREA	58%
TOTAL WORK FORCE	49%	MILCH ANIMALS	6632
OF WHICH CULTIVATORS	38	GOVERNMENT DOCTORS	2
AGRICULTURAL LABOURS	49		
LITERACY	17%		

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The Mandal consists of 35 villages spread over an area of 21032 ha the density of population being 125 per Sq. K.M. The total population is 24301 consisting of 13386 males and 12915 females. According to 1981 census, out of the 35 villages, 13 villages have population less than 500 whereas the remaining 22 villages have population ranging between 500 to 2000. No village had population exceeding 2000. The total working population is 16948 out of which females are 5912, constituting 42% of the work force.

LAND:

The Total geographical area of the Mandal is 21032 ha the net cultivated area being 63%. Forests occupy 2% of the geographical area. The area under pastures and grazing land is only 778 ha.

RAINFALL:

The south west monsoon and the North East Monsoon bring on an average 1091 mm for the Mandal. The rainfall recorded in the year 1986 was only 703.3. 85% of the rain fall is

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is received during south west Monsoon.

IRRIGATION SOURCES:

Minor irrigation constitute the major source of Irrigation in the Mandal. There are 4 Tanks and 975 wells with a command area of 2271 Hectares. The area under irrigation in the Mandal is only 16% of the cropped area. Because of lack of irrigation facilities and paucity of rain agricultural activities are restricted to June to September.

IMPORTANT CROPS:-

The important crop of the Mandal are Jowar, Pepper, Pulses, and Sugarcane. The area under food crops form 88% of the Cropped area.

The Mandal has 11 tractors, 682 Electric motors and 10 Oil engines.

LIVESTOCK:

The total livestock population of the Mandal is 27921, out of which the number of milch animals are 6632. The population of other animals are draught animals (5272) sheep and Goat (6732) and Poultry (8716). Most of the animals are non-descript and low yielding. The Mandal has two milk collection points.

EDUCATION:-

The Literacy rate for the Mandal is 17%, the Female literacy rate being 6%.



The Mandal has one high school and 3 middle schools upto seventh standard. Every village on the average has a primary school. About 2600 pupils are availing these school facilities. For College education people go to Zahirabad town located at 15 KM from the Mandal Headquarters.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES:-

The Mandal enjoys better health facilities as it is close to the Zahirabad town. There is a Government dispensary in Jerasangam, the Mandal, Head quarters, with a qualified doctor.

OTHER FACILITIES:-

All the villages in the Mandal are electrified. The Mandal does not enjoy good road facilities. The total road length for the Mandal is 24 KM out of which only 0.8 Km is metal road.

M A N O O R

TOTAL POPULATION	35045	TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	29322 ha.
OF WHICH SC/ST	26%	OF WHICH NET CULTIVATED AREA	56%
TOTAL WORK FORCE	42%	IRRIGATED AREA	-
OF WHICH CULTIVATORS	41%	MILCH ANIMALS	12438
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	47%	GOVERNMENT DOCTORS	2.

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The Mandal has 45 villages spread over 294 SqKm. The distribution of villages according to population size (1981 Census) shows that twelve villages have less than 500 population and 33 villages have population ranging between 500 to 2000. No village in the Mandal has population more than 2000 in the village. The total population of the Mandal is 35045 out of which 17742 are males and 17703 are females. The Population of SC is 5803. Out of the total population 14% are literate, the literacy rate among females being only 6%. Agriculture constitute major occupation providing employment to 88% of the working population in the Mandal. Other occupations constitute very insignificant proportion of the work force.

LAND:

Net sown area accounts for only 56% of the total geographical area. The area under forest in the Mandal is only 70 ha. The following table shows the land utilisation pattern in the mandal.

LAND UTILISATION ( in Hectares)

1. Total Geographical Area	29322
2. Net Sown Area	16470
3. Current Fallow	4816
4. Area under forest	70
5. Area not available for cultivation	5108
6. Other uncultivated area	2858.

RAINFALL:

The normal rainfall for the mandal is 973mm.  
The rainfall received during 86 was only 618mm.

IRRIGATION SOURCES:-

The area under irrigation in the mandal is only 40 ha which constitutes very insignificant proportion to the cropped area. Thus majority of the land in the Mandal are rainfed. Although the River Manjira is located within 10 Km from the villages are not benefitted by the river. Sorgam is the major crop in the area grown under rainfed conditions. Other crops in the area pulses and groundnut. The area under food crops amount for 94% of the Cropped area.

LIVESTOCK:

The mandal has 6875 Cows. 5565 Buffalows and 6141 draught animal. There is a veterinary sub-centre in the

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Mandal.

EDUCATION:

The literacy rate for the Mandal is 13% and the female literacy is 4%.

The Mandal has only one high school and 2 middle schools. Every village is covered by a Primary School. About 3000 Children are availing the school facilities. The mandal does not have a college. People go to Narayana-  
khed for college facilities.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES:

The Mandal has 3 sub-centres and a PHC at Mannur. There is a health guide in every village and a multi-purpose health worker for every 5000 population. But as the Mandal was constituted recently the PHC is yet to function to its full capacity.

OTHER FACILITIES:-

All the villages in the mandal are electrified and 11 villages enjoy transport facilities. Seven villages in the Mandal have post offices and two villages have commercial Banks.

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NAYALKAL

TOTAL POPULATION (1981 CENSUS).	36887	Total GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	24085ha.
OF WHICH SC/ST	14%	OF WHICH NET CULTIVATED AREA	17064ha.
TOTAL WORK FORCE	46%	IRRIGATED	16%
OF WHICH CULTIVATORS	34%	MILCH ANIMALS	7483
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	53%	GOVERNMENT DOCTORS	3
LITERACY	15%		

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The Majority of the villages in the Mandal have population ranging from 500 to 2000. Only 2 villages have population more than 2000 in the Mandal as per 1981 Census.

The total population of Mandal is 36887 consisting of 18523 Males and 18364 females. The mandal has a gensity of population of 148 people per Sq.K.M. Only 15% of the population are literate. The literacy among women being 6%. The Mandal has a total work force of 16948 of which 5747 are cultivators and 8932 are agricultural labourers. Female constitute 35 of the total work force.

L A N D:-

The Land use pattern for the Mandal is as follows:-

1. Total geographical area	24985
2. Net Sown area	17064
3. Current Fallows	2535
4. Area under forest	342
5. Area not available for cultivation	4296
6. Other uncultivated area	748

Net sown area accounts for 75% of the geographical area. The area under forest is insignificant only 0.1%. The area under pastures and grazing land is also only 4% of the geographical area.

LIVESTOCK:

The total livestock population in the Mandal is 32993, Milch animals being 7483. The other livestock in the mandal are Drought animal (4075) Sheep and goat (5307) and Poultry (5464).

The Mandal has a livestock sub-centre at Nyalkal, the Mandal Headquarters.

EDUCATION:

The Literacy rate for the mandal is 15% female literacy being only 6% as per 1981 census.

The Mandal has 3 High schools and 3 middle schools and 34 Primary Schools i.e., all the villages are covered by a Primary school and there is a middle and high school for every 12 villages. For higher educational facilities students go to Zaheerabad town located at 30 KM from Nyalkal.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES:

A Primary Health Centre is established in the newly constituted mandal which is yet to function to its full capability. Every village has a health centre and every

5000 Population is covered by a Multipurpose health worker who provides the prative and curative service to the villages. The PHC has 3 doctors, Besides there are three Sub-Centres in the Mandal. For higher level health facilities people go to Zaheerabad Town.

GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

All the villages in the Mandal are electrified. No vil age in the Mandal is connected by black top road. However all the villages are connected by cart roads. The village do not enjoy good transport facilities as the Bus Services are limited to twice or thrice a day.

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## MEDAK REGION

### GENERAL FEATURES OF THE VILLAGES SURVEYED.

CHILKURTHI: The village is situated on uplands at a distance of 10 KM from Nyalkal, the mandal headquarters. Narayankhed the erstwhile talik headquarters, Zahirabad a developed town 8 in Medak district are located at 15 KM and 40 KM from the village. The village is almost on the edge of Andhra Pradesh 4 KM from the Bidar district of Karnataka. It is connected to Nyalkal by a Kutchha road and the nearest bus facility available is 3 KM. The village does not enjoy good transport facilities. The nearest Railway Station is at Zahirabad.

The village has camels and horses which are also used as means of transport. For all its major service requirement the village depends on. Bidar and Nyalkal.

IBRAHIMPUR: Ibrahimpur is located at a distance of 4 KM from Nyalkal and 11 KM from Narayankhed. This village is only 4 KM from Chikurthi. It is connected by a dirt tract to the Nyalkal and does not enjoy good transport facilities. The village depends on Nyalkal, Narayankhed and Zahirabad for all its requirements.

ELGOI : The village belongs to Jerasangam mandal, located at 6 KM from the mandal headquarters and 12 KM from Zahirabad town. The village has an approach road and the



nearest black top, road is 3 KM from the village. The Railway Station is at Zahirabad, which also caters to the all the major service requirements of the village.

MANOOR : Manoor is the Mandal headquarters located at 7 KM from Narayankhed the erstwhile talik headquarters. All the buses going towards Narayankhed from Zahirabad pass through the village. The village is connected by bus to Hyderabad the State Capital.

The village depends on Narayankhed and Zahirabad located at 7 KM and 30 KM respectively for all the major facilities.

NAGULAPALLI : Nagulapalli belongs to Alladurg mandal of erstwhile Andole taluk, located at 18 KM and 35 KM from Alladurg and Andole. The village has a dirt tract and the nearest metal road is 5 KM from the village. Jogipet a small town at 20 KM caters to the major services requirement of the village.

YERRABOGUDE: A small village in the Alladurg mandal on the border of the State towards Karnataka. The village is connected by a Kutche road. The nearest bus stop available to the village is at 3 KM.

CLIMATE: The climate of these villages do not differ much and is extremely hot during summer, moderately humid during

rainy season (June to September) and mildly cool during winter (October to February). The normal rainfall for these villages from 836 cmm. at Nagulapalle to 1091 Elgoi. The rainfall for 1986-87 was only 604 mm to 704 mm in these villages.

TO POGRAPHY: Elgoi, Ibrahimpur and chikurthi are situated at elevated placed where as Manoor Nagulapalli and Yerraboguda are relatively main areas. Thus manoor Nagulapalli and Yerraboguda suffer from the problems of water stagnation.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

The composition of the population based on the estimates prepared from the survey results is presented below:

TABLE-I

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Village	Number of families	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chikurthi	193	556	51	525	49	1081	100.00
Ibrahimpur	184	520	49.5	529	50.5	1049	100.00
Elgoi	378	1056	50	1059	50	2715	100.00
Manoor	270	761	52	698	48	1459	100.00
Nagulapalle	230	631	50.5	618	49.5	1249	100.00
Yerraboguda	94	270	50	265	50	535	100.00
	1351	3794	54.6	3694	49.4	7488	

The conclusion that emerges from above data is that male female ratio is 973 females per 1000 males.

AGE COMPOSITION:

The age group composition indicates that 59% of the population are having potential to work and earn for themselves and for other dependents. The remaining people are dependents and are not timely to have potentiality to produce and earn.

TABLE-II

Village	0-5	6-14	15-45	45-6+	65+	Total
Chikurthi	18	18	48	11	5	100
Ibrahimpur	13	22	47	14	4	100
Elgoi	9	23	49	16	3	100
Manoor	7	26	51	14	2	100
Nagulapalle	20	17	55	4	4	100
Yerraboguda	13	34	37	14	2	100
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

It can be seen from above 26% are children below 14 years of age.

3/ Percent of population are aged persons. The low longevity of the region is attributed to the lack of balanced diet, protect<sup>ed</sup> drinking water and want of medical facilities.

FAMILY:

The estimated numbers of families in the six villages is 1353 out of which Joint families constituted 61%. The average size of the families in these villages is the 5.5

Hindus constitute above 85% of the population. Muslims are in large numbers in Elgoi and Chikurthi. In the other four villages their population is insignificant. Among the Hindus SCs constitute 17% of the population.

Harijans live separately at a distance in the villages surveyed. Lingayats and Reddy's are the domenant castes in the region.

EDUCATION:

Illiterates constitute 25% of the population. Out of the literate population only 2% have educate above matriculate.

All the villages surveyed except yerraboguda have a primary school run by a single teacher. Mannoor has a High School consisting of 86 boys and girls. The

remaining villages depend on the mandal headquarters (4 KM to 6 KM) for High School facilities. The college facilities these village are available at Narayankhed or Zahirabad (5 to 15 KM).

All the schools lack basic amenities. The schools do not have drinking water facilities and latrines. No adult education centre is located in this village.

HOUSING HEALTH AND SANITATION:

Housing:-

About one half of the houses surveyed are thatched and 46% of the house are tiled. 4% of the houses are concrete houses.

The thatched houses are built of mud and roof of palmyrah thatch. All the thatched houses are single room, houses and do not have compound around them.

All the tiled houses consist of 2 or 3 rooms on the average with one third of the houses, having bathroom facilities. Only Elgoi has two W/C type or latrine, otherwise the houses surveyed do not have latrines. The cattle are often tied in the courtyard at night though usually they are lodged under a sloping roof outside the house.

Houses of more than one storey form very insignificant proportion to the total number of houses.

The villages are not constructed C proper plan. The lanes and by lanes of Elgoi, Mannoor and Erraboguda are very narrow.

Water Supply and Sanitation:

Sources of water in the villages surveyed are meagre. Although river manjira is 1 KM to 4 KM from the villages, the villages are not benefitted by the river.

Chikurthi and Mannoor entirely depends on wells where as borewells and wells are the major sources of drinking water in the remaining villages. Elgoi is covered by PWS Scheme. Chilkurthi and Ibrahimpur experience accute shortage of water during summer.

Our observations show that atleast 25% of the walls are not walled and the water is drawn without a pulley. The walls which are walled are not properly maintained. Even the PWS Scheme at Elgoi suffers from improper maintenance of the system.

The environment surrounding the wells is not healthy. The well water is used for all purposes. People bathe, wash their clothes and clean their utensils near the well. The

wells are rarely covered, so dirt and leaves get unhindered entry into the thereby to organismation.

The usual vessels for storing water is an earthen pots. People do not follow basic principles of health and hygiene in storing and drawing of water from the pots.

Houses on the villages are all illventailated with sun light rarely entering the house. Only Elgoi has a few latrines. Otherwise all the other houses surveyed do not have latrines. The cattles are generally tied under a sloping roof outside the house.

SANITATIONS:

Our sample survey shown the village houses have no latrines and there are no common latrines. People ease themselves in the adjoining fields, children however find it convenient to ease in the nearby lanes.

All the villages do not have any sort of drainage. No village has garbage pits. In the absence of garbage pits rubbish and dirt are thrown in the open space nearby the houses.

Mannor and Elgoi also suffer from water stagnation. Many puddles dirty water are found because of improper of drainage. These are the breeding places for mosquito in these villages. Other villages do not suffer from water stagnation because of the their location on the slopes.

M E D A KEMPLOYMENT STATUS:

The villages surveyed has working population of 59% the dependency ratio being 0.8, females constitute 32% of the work force. The different categories of workers in the surveyed villages are as follows:

Occupational Structure

Village	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Others	Total
Chikurthi	17	47	36	100
Ibrahimpur	27	70	3	100
Elgoi	43	47	10	100
Mannoor	30	50	20	100
Nyalkal	25	52	13	100
Yerrabuguda	18	68	14	100
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

The six villages surveyed has 4779 persons in the employable age group of 15-59 years out of which 3679 are employed. Thus around 1100 are unemployed which constitutes about 23% of the employable persons. Cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 76% of the working population.



Land Distribution:

The distribution of land holdings indicate that 39% of the holdings are below 2.5 acres and 23% are between 2.5 to 5 acres who constitute small and marginal farmers.

LANDHOLDING DISTRIBUTION

Village	0-2.5 Acres	2.5-5 Acres	5 and above	Total
Chikurthi	43	25	32	100
Ibrahimpur	32	29	30	100
Elgoi	34	19	47	100
Mamoor	50	13	37	100
Nagulapalli	44	30	26	100
Yerraboguda	18	41	41	100
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

The holdings are dry in nature and mainly dependent on rainfall. The villages surveyed do not have a tractor.

C R O P: Jowar is the principle crop sown in three fourths of the cropped area. The region has paucity of rainfall and irrigation facilities. Hence, agricultural activities are

restricted to only one season, June to September. The yield of Jowar is 3 to 5 per acre. Pulses along with Jowar as inter crops, with a yield of about 1 quintal.

The normal wage ratio in the region is Rs.8/- males and Rs.6/- for females for the agricultural work.

Animal Husbandry:

The total estimated livestock population in the six villages is 6168 out of which Milch animals account for 20% sheep and goat 30% and poultry birds constitute 32% of the population.

Most of the Milch animals are non-discript and low yielding with about 1 to 2 litres a day. One of the main reasons for low yield is inadequate nutrition. The region has paucity of grazing lands and forest lands and the availabilities of green fodder is restricted only rant season. In the remaining months the cattle are fed with sorgum straw that too subjected to availability. The farmers do not purchase and fooder to make good the deficiencies. The villages surveyed do not have milk collection points.

T A B L E

Village	Milch Animal	Drough Animal	Sheep and Goat	Poultry birds	Others	TOTAL
CHIKURTHI	382	199	565	720	53	1919
IBRAHIMPUR	119	77	253	126	143	718
ELGOI	397	316	403	532	54	1702
MANNOOR	229	107	444	395	14	1189
NAGULAPALLI	57	97	114	120	31	419
YERRABUGUDA	28	43	70	59	21	221
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T O T A L :	1212	839	1849	1972	316	6168
-----						

A S S E T S:

About one fourth of the families are agricultur<sup>al</sup> labourers and 38% of the females do not possess any milch animals, even majority of farmers having less the 5 acres of land depend upon labour to supplement their income.

LIABILITIES:

About 48% of the families are indebted to mainly commercial Banks, The amount ranging from Rs.500 to Rs.5000/- in the surveyed villages.

ORGANISATIONS:

The villages surveyed have their own gram panchayats. But they excessively depend on grants from the government

than raising their own resources, due to various factors such as a crop failures. Hence they are unable to do, much work the villages surveyed. The sanitary conditions especially in Munnoor indicates little attention is paid by gram panchayat to these aspects. The gram panchayat have neglected the provision of drinking water supply also. The Government grants for the villages surveyed is about Rs.1500/- on the average per annum.

Besides panchayat each community in the village has its own informal organisation in the villages. These community organisation raise contributions from members on festival occasions and also our informal thrift and credit societies.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS:-

The villages surveyed do not have Mahila Mandals only one of the six villages has a youth club whose activities are restricted to sports and games. All the villages surveyed do not have dairy societies. No NGO is working in any of these six villages.

5.3 KURNOOL REGION

- 1. Description of Kurnool District.
- 2. Description of the Mandals of the sample villages (Kosigi, Kowthalam and Yemmiganur)
- 3. Survey Report on sample village.

Sample Villages

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mandal</u>
1. Duddi	Kosigi
2. Koamam Duddi	Kosigi
3. Gowthula Doddi	Kowthalam
4. Veeraladinne	Kowthalam
5. Yerigeri	Kowthalam
6. Suganur	Yemmiganur

## KURNOOL REGION.

Kurnool district is one of the four districts of Rayalaseema region long known as stalking ground of famine which is economically the most vulnerable part of Andhra Pradesh. It is situated to the South West of Andhra Pradesh State sharing border with Karnataka State. The District is situated between longitude 76° 58' and 78° 25' East and Latitude 14° 54' and 16° 11' and is one of the four districts ceded by Nizam to the British in the year 1800. On the formation of the Andhra Pradesh State in 1953, the Western boundary of this district was extended by the Addition of Adoni and Alur Taluka of Bellary District of Karnataka State. The Capital of the District is a Kurnool town located at a distance of 210 Km from Hyderabad the State Capital. The district has 11 towns and 893 inhabited villages.

The district is at a altitude of above 1000 Ft from the sea level and has two mountain ranges namely Nelloremallai and Erramallai extending North and South through the district. Along the length a range of hills namely Velgonda from the main edge of eastern ghat and separate this district from Nellore. Two important rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra flow along the Northern borders of the District.

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WEATHER:

The region has tropical climate governed by monsoons. The three main seasons are hot summer season from March to June, a cooler but still warm south west monsoon from June to September and cool dry weather from October to February. April and May are the hottest months, the temperature reaches as high as 42° in May. This is a typical dry tract of Andhra Pradesh situated in an unfavourable natural zone where rainfall is scanty and uncertain. The average rainfall of this region is 622mm. Not only is the rainfall meagre but the fluctuations are wide from year to year. On the average there are only 42 wet days in a year and weather generally is very dry. In most of this region the sub-soil water is pretty deep. Hence the chances of tapping sweet water in the soil is slender.

PEOPLE:-

Kurnool is one of the sparsely populated district with a density of population of 136 per Sq.K.M. In terms of area the district ranks second with an area of 17658 Sq.K.M. The total 1981 census population in the district is 24,07,000, out of which 18,18,000 is rural and 5,89,000 is urban. The percentage of rural population being 75%. The male female ration for the district is 962 female per 1000 males. Scheduled caste accounts for 16% of the Population. The workers constitute 44.6% the dependent ratio for the district being 1.2. The occupational distri-

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distribution of the workers as per 1981 census are as follows:-

TOTAL WORKERS	1026365
1. Cultivator	280481
2. Agricultural Labour	501366
3. Others	24498

AGRICULTURE:-

Agriculture provides employment to 76% of the Labour force. Of the total land area 52.4% is cultivated. 19.6% area is under is forest.

Although Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers pass through the district only 15% of the area is under irrigation. Out of the total cropped area 66% is under food crops and 34% under non-food crops. The principal food crops are Jawar and Paddy. The important non-food crops are groundnut and cotton.

INDUSTRY:-

Kurnool district offers high factory employees in the Rayalaseema region. There are 417 registered factories employing about 12,272 workers on an average per day. The bulk of the industries are agrobased.

EDUCATION:-

The literacy rate for the distruct is 28%. The female Literacy being 17%.



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There are 1760 Primary schools, 133 Upper Primary Schools and 170 High Schools in the District.

HEALTH:-

There are 82 Hospitals and dispensaries in the district which has a bed strength of 1339 and 298 Doctors.

OTHER FACILITIES:

About 94% of the villagers are electrified in the district. The District has 1936 KM of PWD Roads, 1550 ZP Roads, 2247 KM village roads. The District has 138 Commercial Banks.

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K O S I G I

TOTAL POPULATION (1981 Census)	46392	TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	22728 Hec.
SC/ST	13%	NET CULTIVATED AREA	15493 Hec.
OF WHICH CULTIVATORS	40%	NET IRRIGATED AREA	30%
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	50%	MILCH ANIMALS	3385
LITERACY	14%	GOVERNMENT DOCTORS	3

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The Mandal comprises 28 villages with a population of 36705 in an area of 315 Sq.K.M. The density of population being 161 Sq.K.M. The male and female populations are 18569 and 19136 respectively. The male and female ratio being 977 Females per 1000 Males. Schedule castes constitute 13% of the Population.

LAND:

The total geographical area is 22728 ha. Net sown being 68%. Area under forest is 1.3%. The area under pasture and grazing land is almost insignificant.

1. Total Geographical area	22728 Ha.
2. Total cultivated area	15493 Ha.
3. Current	2373
4. Area under Forest	300
5. Area under Pasture and grazing	
6. Area not available for cultivation and other uncultivated area.	4562

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The normal rainfall for the mandal is 66.4mm. The mandal is one of the drought prone areas with repeated rain failures. The rainfall for the year 1986-87 was 530mm only.

Nearly three fourth of the soils are red soils and the remaining black soils. The major crops grown in the Mandal are Sorgham, Minor Millet and groundnut. About 75% of the area is under food crops. The area under irrigation in the Mandal is 4685 ha (30%), Canals accounting for 3817 acres.

In short the agricultural situation in the Mandal is low rainfall, paucity of irrigation facilities and low yields because of dry farming and traditional method of cultivation. The Mandal has 7 tractors, 42 electric motors and 55 oil Engines.

LIVESTOCK:-

The total livestock population for the Mandal is 15862 the population of milch animals being only 1385 consisting 21% of the livestock population. The Population of other animals are drought animals (5485) Sheep and Goat (3972) and Poultry birds (4216).

The Mandal has the livestock sub-centre located at Kosigi. There is no milk collection centre in the Mandal. The Mandal does not have a significant area under pasture and grazing which poses a serious handicap to the Development of dairy. In addition being a drought region the area

suffers from shortage of fodder and also drinking water.

EDUCATION.

The literacy rate for the Mandal is 14%, the female literacy being only 8%. The Literacy among the Schedule caste women is lower than the overall female literacy rate in the Mandal.

Every village is covered by a Primary School and there is only one High School for the 28 Villages benefitting 537 boys and 257 Girls.

HEALTH:

The Mandal has a primary health centre located at the Headquarters Kosigi. The PHC has two doctors and a Multipurpose health worker for every 5000 population, who provides preventive, promotive and curative services to the villagers. There is also a health guide stationed in every village to assist the multipurpose health worker. The Budget for the PHC is around Rs. 30,000 per annum i.e., Rs. 1/- on the average per capita.

In 1986, 48137 Cases were treated at the PHC. Although the disease profile was not available it is estimated diarrhoea accounted for about 40% of the cases and Anaemia 30% of the cases. Among the others skin disease constituted the major porportion. 30 cases of Gastro entites and a few cases of Arthirities, Back pain relating to flouride were also reported.

GENERAL FACILITIES:-

All the villages in the Mandal enjoy electricity facilities. The Mandal headquarters is connected by Metal road and the Adoni Mantralaya road is only 10KM from the Kosigi., the Mandal Head quarter. In addition Kosigi has a railway station on the Madras Bombay Line. There is a postoffice at Kosigi. Hence the Mandal enjoys relatively better transport and communication facilities. All the villages in the Mandal are electrified. A bank is situated in Kosigi providing loan facilities to the farmers.

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KOWPHALAM.

TOTAL POPULATION (1981 Census)	46392	TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	37488
OF WHICH SC/ST	27%	NET CULTIVATEA AREA	22202
TOTAL WORK FORCE	53%	IRRIGATEAAREA	30%
OF WHICH CULTIVATORS	37%	MILCH ANIMALS	1955
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	54%	GOVT. DOCTORS : 2	
LITERACY	15.6%		

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The Mandal comprises 36 villages with an area of 351 Sq.K.M. The 1981 population of the Mandal is 46392 with males and female population being 23048 and 23344 respectively. The density of population o s 132 per Sq.KM. The sex ratio for the Mandal is 1012. The population of SC/ST is 12535 which form 27% of the total population.

The Literacy rate is 16% among Female only 8% are literacy, the literacy among the scheduled caste being still lower than the Mandal Female Literacy rate.

Agri culture is the major occupation. The occupational distribution of the Mandal is as follows:-

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cultivators	6871	2220	9091
Agricultural Labours	5742	7532	13274
OTHERS	1542	506	2048
Total work force	14187	10254	24441

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LANDS :-

The Net cultivated area accounts for 59% of the geographical area. The area under forests and the pastures and grazing lands constitute less than 2% of the geographical area, which is one of the major constraints for the development of dairy in the Mandal. The land utilisation for pattern for the mandal is as follows:-

	<u>Area Hac.</u>
Total Geographical area	37488
Net Cultivated Area	22202
Current Facilities	7535
Forests	534
Pasture and Grazing Land	--

The Mandal has been suffering from rain failure for the last four years and the average annual rainfall from 1984-86 has been ranging from 552 to 673 as against the normal rainfall 664mm. The rainfall for 1986 was only 531mm. The Mandal derives 76% of the rainfall through southwest monsoon in the months of June to September.

BLACK soils constitute 75% of the area and the remaining 20% are red soils.

The Crops sown in the area are Sorgham, Minor Millets, paddy, cotton and groundnut, food crops constituting three fourth of the cropped area.

The cropping pattern for 1986 was as follows:-

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
Paddy	6400
Sorgham	7870
Minor Millets	13710
Groundnut	9620
Cotton	20291

Total area under food Crops 29562.

Gross Cropped area 25822.

Eight of the village fall in the command area of Tungabhadra canal. The total area under Irrigation is 4466 ha out of which 3817 ha are through canals. Area under high yielding variation less than 20%. The Mandal has 9 tractors, 42 Electric Motors and 25 Oil Engines.

#### LIVESTOCK

The Mandal has less than 2000 Milch Animals which are mostly non-descript and low yielding. The total livestock population is only about 13000 consisting of 4840 draught animals. 5210 poultry birds and 3460 Goat and Sheep. The Mandal has a veterinary centre and 5 Milk collection points.

As already stated mandal does not enjoy better pasture and grazing facilities.

#### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:-

There are 33 primary schools for 36 villages and 7 middle and high schools. About 5000 Boys and 2500 Girls are availing the School facilities. Higher Educational facilities are available in Adoni, a town 25 Km from Kowtham.



HEALTH FACILITIES:-

There is a Private Hospital located at Koulhatam consisting of a qualified doctor. In addition a multi-purpose health worker provides preventive and premature service to the villages under the reorganisation of administration into from Taluks to Mandals, a PHC will be established in each Mandal headquarters.

OTHER FACILITIES:-

All the villages are electrified. The Mandal headquarters is well connected by roads. The Mandal has a road length of 64 KM or Metal road and 21 KM dirt track. Two banks are providing agricultural Credit facilities to the Farmers.

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YEMMIGANNUR.

TOTAL POPULATION (1981 Census)	91383	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	
OF WHICH SC/ST	14%	NET CULTIVATED AREA	54%
TOTAL WORK FORCE	46%	AREA IRRIGATED:	33%
CULTIVATORS	20%	MILCH ANIMALS	10576
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	46%	INDUSTRIES	35%
LITERACY	24%	GOVT. DOCTORS	7

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Yemmiganur is one of the industrially developed Mandals of the Kurnool district providing employment to about one third of the work force especially in the three centres of Old Handloom Industries. The Mandal Headquarter is Yemmiganur town with a population of 50701.

The total geographical area of the Mandal is 304 Sq.K.M. It consists of 20 villages and a population of 91383 the density of population being 300 per Sq.K.M. The male, female rate for the Mandal is 988 females for 1000 males.

The number of workers in the Mandal are 41978 out of which 40% are females. Females constitute 60% of the agricultural labourers.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION:-

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cultivators	6182	2093	8275
Agricultural Labourers	7831	11271	19102
Others	11085	3516	14606
Total work force	25098	16880	41978

The total geographical area of the Mandal is 30489 Ha. The

net allotted area constitute 54% of the geographical area. The area under forest is only 6% and the area under pasture and grazing land is almost nil. Thereby imposing limitations on the development of dairy.

The Mandal receives a normal rainfall of 626mm. Nearly three fourths of the rainfall is received during June September.

IRRIGATION:

The Mandal has 5913 hectares under the Tungabhadra Canal consisting 30% of the net cropped area. But the Irrigation facilities are restricted to only Khariff season (June September). The area under major crops are as follows:-

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area (Acres)</u>
Paddy	7181
Sorgham	18213
Millet	5221
Groundnut	16695
Cotton	14047.

The cropping intensity for the area is 1.1. Food Crops constitute 80% of the Cropped area.

LIVESTOCK:-

The Total livestock population as per 1983-84 is 29,931 consisting of 10576 Milch animals 5715 draught animals. 13226 Sheet and 8117 Poultry birds. The Mandal has a veterinary centre and 5 milk collection points. About 8 KM from Yemmiganur there is a dairy farm, run by Government for the promotion of dairy units especially crossbred cows through

improved breeding, feeding and management. There is a Chilling centre located at Banavasi.

INDUSTRIES:-

Handloom is the major industry in the Mandal mostly confined to Yemmiganur town, providing employment to about one third of the work force. Besides the Mandal has a thread making unit providing employment to about 1000 people.

EDUCATION:-

The Literacy rate for the Mandal is 24% and among the female only 12% are literate. The Mandal has a high School, Junior College and a Degree college. All the villages are covered by a Primary School.

HEALTH:-

The Mandal Headquarters Yemmiganur is a small town having sufficient medical facilities. There is a 30 bedded hospital with qualified doctors. In addition there is an Unani Hospital. Besides a number of Private practitioners are catering health facilities to the people.

There is a multipurpose health working Centres Covering a population of 5000 and a health centre at the village level.

OTHER FACILITIES: All the 20 villages in the Mandal are electrified. The Villages mostly enjoy dirt tracks. The road length for the Mandal 64 KM of dirt track and 21 KM of Black

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of black top road giving a road length of 21 KM for 100 KM  
Sq.K.M. Yemmiganur being a town caters to all the higher  
service requirements of the Villagers.

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GENERAL FEATURES OF VILLAGES SURVEYED

GOWTHULADODDI:

This village consisting of 1087 people is located at 15 KM from Kowthalem the mandal headquarters. It is connected by a dirt tract of half a kilometer from Halvi, which is connected to Adoni town by Metal road. Bus facilities exist to Adoni from Halvi.

The village has a single teacher primary school. The Higher level facilities are provided by Kowthelem and Adoni located at 15 and 45 KM respectively, The village depends on Halvi for its day to day requirements.

YERIGIRI:

The total population is 2913. It is located at 5 KM from Kowthelalem and 20 KM from Adoni the Mandal and erstwhile taluk headquarters. The village has a metal road, and enjoys better bus facilities than other villages in the Mandal.

A Primary school is located in the village. People depend on Kowthalam and Adoni for all their requirements.

VEERALADINNE:

Is a small village consisting of 374 people. The village is connected by two Kilometers of cart road, not motorable, with a stream cutting across the road, Kowthelalem and Adoni are located at 9 KM and 39 KM from the village.

The village has a primary school. It depends on Bapuram, Kothelem and Adoni for all the other facilities.

DUDDI:

The village belonging to Kosigi Mandal is situated on a Hillock. It has 1761 people.

The villagies connected by a metal road and enjoys Bus facilities to Kosigi and Adoni.

It has a Primary School. Higher facilities are available at Kosigi and Adoni located at 4 KM and 36 KM respectively.

KAMMAMDODDI:

The village population is 994. It is located at 6 KM from Kosigi and is connected by Bus to Kosigi.

Only a Primary School is located in a village. Other facilities are provided by Kosigi and Adoni located at 10 KM and 42 KM respectively.

SOGANUR:

The village is situated partly on a hillock is located at 6 KM from Yemigannur, the mandal headquarters, which is also a small town of Kurnool district. It has a total population for 1391.

The village has a mud road from Yemmiganur and does not enjoy bus facilities.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY:

The total population of the six villages surveyed is 8520 consisting of 4261 males and 4259 females.

The composition of the population based on the estimates prepared from the survey results is presented below:

T A B L E - IPOPULATION DISTRIBUTION

<u>Village</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>
Gowthuladoddi	541	50	546	50	1087
Yerigiri	1433	49	1450	51	2913
Veeraldinne	183	49	191	51	374
Duddi	929	53	832	47	1761
Komomdoddi	491	49	503	51	994
Sugunur	684	49	707	51	1391
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>4251</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4259</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8520</b>

Females out number males in the village surveyed. The male, female ratio for the six villages is slightly more than one.



Age wise composition: The agewise composition of the population surveyed is as follows:-

T A B L E - II

Age Composition	In Percentage					
Village	0-5	6-14	15-44	45-64	65	Total
Gouthaladoddi	19	31	41	8	1	100
Yerigiri	19	20	43	15	3	100
Veeraldinne	26	35	30	8	1	100
Duddi	14	25	30	11	2	100
Kamamduddi	16	40	33	10	1	100
Suganur	13	35	41	10	1	100
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that 44% are below 14 years of age. This means two fifth of population consists of children.

Only 2% of the people are aged persons. Thus the region has low longevity.

Workers constitute 60% of the population. The ratio of depends to the contributors being 0.8. This shows that the region has fairly large percentage of dependent persons.

RELIGION AND GROUPS:

The region is mainly populated by Hindus constituting 91% of the population. Among Hindus, Scheduled Caste constitute 22% of the population. The dominant castes in the villages surveyed are Reddy's and Boyas.

FAMILY:

Nuclear families constitute 93% of the total number of families in the six villages surveyed.

The average size of a family is 5.4

EDUCATION:

The region has a high rate of illiteracy. Illiterates constituting about 85% in the villages surveyed. Veeraladenna has only 6% literates. The literacy among females is only 7%.

Village	Illiterate	L I T E R A T E S			Total
		Primary level	High School level.	College Level	
Gonthredoddi	94	6	•	-	100
Yerigiri	88	9	3	-	100
Veeraladenna	74	20	2	-	100
Duddi	84	12	3	1	100
Kamamaduddi	82	16	2	-	100
Srigunnur	86	12	2	-	100
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the literates majority are educated upto primary school. Only 3% of the people are educated above fifth standards.

Every village has a single teacher primary schools and the Middle School and college facilities are available only at 5 to 45 KM from the villages as the Mandal Headquarters and Adoni town.

All the six villages do not have adult literacy centres.

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION:

##### Health Facilities:-

The villages surveyed except Gowthuldoddi do not have qualified private Doctors. They mainly depend on primary health centres for their health needs. Halvi with 6 private practitioners and a government Ayurvedic Doctor Centres to the health need of Gouthledoddi. All the three mandal have primary health Centre located at the Headquarters with two Doctors. A multipurpose health worker is also available for every 5000 population. A Health guide is stationed in every village to look into minor ailments of the village. But the quality of health service is not satisfactory due to Paucity of medicines. The villagers depend on Adoni located at 20 to 45 KM for all the major illnesses. Yemmiganur being a small town is endowed with better health

facilities than the other two Mandals. Majority of the people go to Private clinics for the treatment of diseases.

Diseases Profile:-

Although PHC wise details are not available, the District reported 239 cases of gastroenterities in 1986 and 29 deaths, out of the state total of 11,090 cases of gastroenterities and 392 deaths in the state constituting 2% of the total cases and 7% of the deaths.

Kosigi Mandal which has population of 46,392 reported 48,137 cases in 1986 out of which 39% were children related.

The majority of the cases were Anemia, Diarrhoeas, and Venereal diseases. On the average 30 cases of G.E. were reported from Kamandoddi and during December to March.

DIET AND NUTRITION:

A well balanced diet requires a minimum of 42 grammes of Cereals, 95 Grams of Pulses, about 150 grammes of vegetables, 40 grams of meat and about 250 grams of Milk and Milk products to give about 2500 calories. But the actual consumption level of various items indicates the following especially among agricultural labourer and small ex-marginal farmers.

There is a large contribution of Cereals in the diet which is about 500 grams to 600 grams, per capits. In case of other food articles the actual consumption is far below the recommended level of consumption. Vegetables and fruits

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have become almost a luxury in the case of poor families. Sugar consumed is 50% of the required Mutton and Egg common sources of animal proteins are consumed on special occasions. Milk and Milk products is probably the item which need serious consideration from nutrition point of view. Their consumption is almost negligible. The milk consumption is mostly in the form of drinking tea and coffee.

DRINKING WATER:

Gowthaledoddi:

The village has two Borewells out of which only one has portable water. The people of Halvi village also depend on these Borewells during summer. Thus the available facilities are not adequate to the existing population of the village.

Veeraladinne:

The major source of drinking water is a stream flowing by the side of the village where water will be available for 6 months. There is also a borewell in the village but its water is not portable. The Thungabhadra canal flows at a distance of four Kilometers from the village.

Yerigiri:

The village is covered under PWS Schemes under Central Government assistance. It is included under A.P. for assured

protected water supply. In addition to the portable water supply system, the village has 8 borewells but it is cannot be used for drinking water purpose.

Duddi:

The village has two borewells. The Tungabhadra canal is just half a Kilometers from the village.

Kammandoddi:

The village has a borewell for drinking water purpose besides there is a well but its water is not potable. The Tungabhadra Canal is located at 3 KM from the village.

Sagonur:

The village depends for the drinking water on the stream that flows by the side of the village. The village does not have any other drinking water source. The waste water from the surrounding fields and also from Yemmiganur town flows into it.

Sanitation:

The villages surveyed do not have garbage pits. Drainage of any kind is conspicuous by its absence in all the villages surveyed. People defecate openly in the fields with women easing in the nights or early mornings children defecate nearby their houses. Gunthuladuddi and Soganur also suffer from water stagnation during rainy season.

The houses are closely spaced with a high density of population and the lanes and by lanes are narrow in all the villages.

Housing:

Thatched huts constitute 53% of the houses. Out of the remaining 41% are tiled and only one percent are concrete houses. Majority of the houses are ill-maintained and ill-ventilated.

ECONOMIC LIFE:

The age group 15-59 which constitutes employable persons number 993 out of which 821 are workers. The remaining are unemployed constitution 17% of the employable persons. Being a dry tract a predominant proportion of the labour force is under employed in the region.

Among the employed agriculture provides employment to about 80 percent. About 50% of the work force are agricultural labourers.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Village	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Others	Total
Gouthuladuddi	17	82	1	100
Yerigir	17	52	31	100
Veeraldinne	48	46	6	100
Duddi	31	66	3	100
Kamamdoddi	47	62	1	100
Suganur	25	65	10	100
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Land Holdings:

Marginal and small holdings account for 53% of the total holdings the remaining are more than 5 acres. The villagewise distribution of holdings is as follows:-

Village	0-2.5 Acres	2.5-5 Acres	5 and Above	TOTAL
Goulthuladiddi	24	27	49	100
Yerigiri	26	29	45	100
Veeraldinne	30	29	41	100
Duddi	47	13	40	100
Kamamdoddi	40	16	44	100
Suganur	27	26	47	100
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of the lands are dry and depend mainly upon rain for the agricultural activities.

Cropping Pattern:

The region depends on only Khariff seasons for all the agricultural activities. Thus the cropping intensity for the region is only 1.1 Being a dry tract food crops constitute 75 to 80 percent of the cropped areas Jowar being the main food crop. The main non-food crops grown in the region are groundnut and sunflower. The region has very low yield being 4 quintals per acre in the case of Jowar.



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The wage rate prevailing in the region is Rs.8/- for males and Rs.6/- for female, employment in agriculture being restricted to July - September.

Animal Husbandary:

The district is one of the low rainfall region and highly vulnerable to drought. Hence, scope for animal husbandary activities especially diary is very intend. The villagewise livestock distribution for the villages surveyed is as follows:

Village	Animals	Drought	Ship	Poultry	Others	Total
Giritheledoddi	39	97	70	104	59	369
Yerigiri	107	266	190	286	161	1010
Veeraldinne	38	60	-	20	12	130
Duddi	406	254	580	401	114	1755
Kenmaddi	280	258	839	144	30	1551
Suganur	162	210	430	281	123	1206
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>1032</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>2109</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>6021</b>

### A S S E T S A N D L I A B I L I T I E S

The village surveyed have 29 to 39 percent of families landless and about half the families do not have any live-stock assets. About 38% of the families are indebted to various financial institutions.

### O R G A N I S A T I O N S

The villages surveyed have Gram Panchayats with its members elected by the villagers. But they are unable to discharge their functions effectively because of poor financial resources. They excessively depend on Government Grants which is about Rs. 1/- per capita. The villages surveyed do not have youth clubs or Mahila Mandals. All the six villages do not have dairy societies.

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5.4 PRAKASAM REGION

1. Description of Prakasam District
2. Description of Mandals of the Sample villages (Inakollu, Karamchedu and Parchur)
3. Survey Report on the sample villages

Sample Villages

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mandal</u>
Pasamarru	Chilikaluripet (Guntur Dist)
Idupulapadu	Inakollu
Audipudi	Karamchedu
Rangappanaidupalem	Karamchedu
Bodavada	Parchur
Bushayapalem	Parchur

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PRAKASHAM DISTRICT

Prakasam is one of the newly constituted Districts formed 17 years ago with parts of Kurnool and Guntur districts. It is bound on the north by Guntur on the South by Cuddapah and Nellore Districts and on the East by the Sea, Bay of Bengal. The District lies between 14°-57' and 16°-17' northern latitude and 78°-43' and 80°-25' eastern latitude.

The Western portion of the district is a hilly area and the Central portion contain large tracts of low scrub jungle diversified with rocky hills and stony plains. The Principle rivers of the district are the Gundlakamma, the Musi, the Menuru and the Paleru. The Gundlakamma rises in the Giddalur Taluk and Kumbum Tank is formed by a bund across the Gundlakamma river. The Musi flows across the southern portion of the Ongole Taluk. The Maneru and Paleru rivers flow across Kanigiri and Kandukur Taluks.

The district occupies an area of 1762 Sq.KM and has a population of 23,2900 with a density of population of 132 per Sq.KM Rural population account for 85% of the total population. The sex ratio for the district is 978 Female per 100 males. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe account for 19.3% of the total population.

The district has 11 towns and 1007 inhabited villages hitherto the district was being administered through 17 Taluks. But with the re-organisation of administrative units from taluks to mandals the district is administered through 54 mandals. Workers constitute 43% of the population. Agriculture is the main occupation providing livelihood to 74% of the work force. The region has 43% agricultural labourers.

WEATHER:

The climate is moderate in the coastal mandals both in summer and winter because of the sea breeze. In the rest of the district the summer is very severe with temperature touching as high as 42°C

The district has a poor normal rainfall of only 757 mm 90% of which is received during June to December. There has been a steep fall in the rainfall during the last four years leading to severe drought conditions resulting in large water reservoirs, Kumbum tank and Mopod, remaining dry this year. The Ground water levels in the district has also gone down considerably and many borewells have become defunct in fact the district administration is forced to transport drinking water to some areas where the sources are completely dried up and

groundwater cannot be used for drinking because of brackish content in the water. The average current rainfall for the year 1984-1986 was ranging from 591 to 714 mm.

AGRICULTURE:

The region has 54% red soils and 34% black cotton soils while the rest is sandy loam. In parchar mandal, all villages have black cotton soils.

The cropped area constitutes 35% of the geographical area out of which 28% is irrigated. About half of the irrigated area is through canals. Fod crops constitute 70% of the cropped area. Jowar, Bajra and other minor millets are the principal food crops in the district. Paddy occupies 16% of the cropped area. Among the non-food crops cotton, groundnut, tobacco and castor occupy important place.

Agricultural activities have come down to C grading halt in the district because of no rain, no water in the tank and no water in the canal. Almost all the medium and minor irrigation sources are dry. The state is further aggravated because of the failure of Nagarjunasagar Canal system. The Khariff crop (June to September) has been abandoned during this year. The situation in brief

is parched lands driedup irrigation and drinking water sources and emeciated cattle.

The district has a fairly long west line offering immerse scope for deyelopment of fisheries forests occupy 26% of the total geographical area. The costal taluk forests contain casuarine, and cashen plantations. The land under pastrue and grazing lands constitute less the 5%.

INDUSTRY:

The district has 735 registered factories in the district offering employment to over 1.01 lakh workers per day. The bulk ofthe factories relate to tobacco industry.

I N K O L L U :

Population	: 43457	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	: 14393
SC/ST	: 23%	NET CULTIVATED AREA:	82%
Total work force	: 53%	IRRIGATED AREA	: 19%
Cultivators	: 36%	MILCHANIMALS	: 4312
Agri.Labourers	: 52	Govt.Doctors	: 1
Literacy	: 38		

Inakollu has 9 villages consisting of a population of 43457. The density of Population is 301 per Sq.K.M. out of the total population 43,457 are males and 21,368 females with a sex ratio of 967 Scheduled Caste number 8555.

The mandal has a work force of 22,799 out of which 8266 are cultivators and 11,772 are agricultural labourers. Agriculture provides livelihood to 88% of the population.

L a n d :-

The total area of the mandal is 14393 Area under forest is in significant. Area not available for cultivation accounted for 1% other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands 8% and fallow lands account for 13%. The land under postures and grazing is less than one percent.



The net sown area accounts for 77% of the geographical area out of which area under irrigation is only 19% canals constituting major irrigation source. Food crop constitute only 35% of the cropped area. The important crops grown in the mandal are paddy and cotton the mandal is predominant in black cotton soil.

LIVESTOCK:

The mandal has 25696 animals out of which 4312 are milch animals. Poultry birds number 17007.

The mandal has 4 livestock sub centres.

EDUCATION:

The literacy rate for the mandal is 38% which is above the district average, Literacy among females is 26%.

The mandal has 36 primary schools in its eight villages, two middle schools and 6 high schools. There is a Junior College inakollu. About 6000 students are studying in these educational institutions.

HEALTH:

There is a primary health centre located in Inakollu with a qualified doctor. Each village has a health guide and there is a multipurpose health workers for every 5000 population. There are ten private doctors practicing in Inakollu.

OTHER FACILITIES:

All the villages in the Mandal are electrified, the Mandal has a primary agricultural credit society and two Commercial Banks. All the villages in the mandal are connected by dirt tracts. The road length for the mandal is 43 KM per 100 Sq.M consisting of 32 K.M. of dirt tract.

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KARAMCHEDU :

POPULATION (1981 Census).	: 39254	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA :	16223 Ha
SC/ST	: 12%	NET CULTIVATE AREA :	86%
WORK FORCE	: 46%	IRRIGATED AREA	: 54%
CULTIVATORS	: 41%	MILCH ANIMALS	: 3775
AGRI.LABOURERS	: 48%	GOVT. DOCTORS	: 1
LITERACY	: 39%		

The mandal has 7 villages consisting of a population of 39254 as per 1981 census. The male and female population are 19878 and 19376 respectively. The density of population for the mandal is 2421 per Sq.K.M. which is very much higher than the district average of 132 per Sq.K.M. The total SC/ST population in the mandal is 4433.

The total work force in the mandal is 17918 out of which 7421 are cultivators and 7421 are agricultural labourers.

L A N D:

The total geographical area of the mandal is 16223 Na out of which the net sown area is 13985 Na. The Mandal has no area under forest and pastures. Fallow lands account for 9 percent.

The cropping intensity for the region is only 1.21. The area under irrigation is 54 percent. Food crops constitute 69% of the cropped area. The important crops of the mandal are paddy and cotton. The Mandal has 40 tractors and 27 pumpsets.

LIVESTOCK:

The total livestock population is 13100. Milch animals numbering 3775. The Mandal has 2121 draught animals 1947 sheep and goat and 4257 poultry birds. There are 4 veterinary sub centres in the mandal.

EDUCATION:

The total literate population is 15486 out of which 5738 are females the females literacy rate is 30%.

The mandal has 30 Primary Schools 2 middle schools and 5 high schools. Kamachedu has a Junior College. About 6000 students are availing facilities in these education institutions.

HEALTH:

The Mandal is served by the two health centres constituting of 6 beds. Besides there are private practitioners in the mandal. Chirala town which has major health facilities is located 15 KM from the Mandal.

## GENERAL FEATURES OF THE VILLAGES SURVEYED

AUDIPUDI is a big size village with a population of 5429, Karamchedu mandal, which consists of 9 villages. It is located at a distance of 6 KM from the Karamchedu. The village is connected by an approach road of 3 KM from the all weather Chirala-Inakollu road, Chirala and Chilkalaurpet two developed towns of the Prakasam district are about 30 KM from the village. The village has limited bus facilities, only three times a day. But frequent Buses are available to villagers at a distance 3 KM. It has a Primary School and Middle School. It has milk collection centre. There is a post office in the village. The village depends on Karamchedu, Chirala and Chilkalaurpet for all the higher level facilities.

RANGAPPA NAIDUPALEM is a small village consisting of 622 people in the Karamchedu mandal. It is at 8 KM from Karamchedu and 15 KM from Chirala town. The village has a cart road and there is no direct bus to the village. The nearest bus stop is at 1 KM.

BODAWADA: The village consisting of 1773 people belongs to Parchur Mandal located at a distance of 2 3 KM from the Mandal headquarters. It is connected by a black top road. Except for a primary school and an adult

education centre no other facility is available in the village. The village depends on parchur and Chirala town for all its major services and facilities.

BUSHIAYAPALEM:

This is a small village of 441 people belonging to the parchur mandal. A main road connected the village to Cherukuru which is 3 KM from the village. The distance of the village from Parchur is 18 KM. The village does not enjoy bus facility. Nearest Bus stop is at Cherukuru. The village has a Primary School. It depends on cherukuru for all its requirements.

IDUPULAPADU:

Idupulepadu is one of biggest village of Inokollu Mandal. It is located at a distance of 6 KM from Inakollu the Mandal headquarters. The total estimated population is 6278. The village enjoys bus facilities.

The village has a high school. Although P.H.C. is located at 5 KM a few qualified Medical Practitioners cater to the requirements of the people. Two medical shops are located in the village. The village has a Bank, Post Office and Fair Price Shop.

There is a milk Society consisting of 350 members and a Livestock centre. There are 4 cotton mills and 2 rice mills providing employment for 200 people.

**PASAMURRU:**

This village in the prakasam region belongs to Chilkaluripet Mandal of Guntur District. It has an estimated population of 10673.

The village is just a Kilometer away from Chilkaluripet. Chirala town is at 38 KM. As the village is on the Chilkaluripet, Chirala main road it enjoys good road and transport facilities.

The village has a high school, livestock sub-centre, Post office, Bank as fair price shop.

There is a Diary Cooperative Society consisting of 72 members. Pasamarru and Idupulapadu have two tobacco companies and rice and flour mill providing employment to about 5000 people.

**WEATHER:**

The climate of the six villages selected do not differ much as they lie with in a radius of 15 KM. The sea breeze renders the climate moderate both in winter and summer in the region. The normal rainfall for the region is around 750 mm. But the rainfall during the 86-87 was 691 mm. The village have been experiencing rain failure for the last three years.

Topography and Soils:

The region is plain in nature. The soil is medium black to deep black. The soils are ill drained and the some parts suffer from salinity. The ground water is generally brackish in this region.

Population and Demographic features:

The total estimated population in the six villages surveyed is 25216 contained in a total of 4768 households. The village wise distribution of population is as follows:-

T A B L E - I

Village	Male	Female	Total
Audipudi	2722	2707	5429
Rangappa Naidupalem	317	305	622
Bodevade	886	887	1773
Bushiyapalem	223	218	441
Idupulapadu	3220	3058	6278
Pasamarru	5350	5323	10673
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>12718</b>	<b>12498</b>	<b>25216</b>



The male female ratio for the region is 982 females per 1000 males. The significant feature of above date is males and females are almost equal in number.

Age Groups:

The distribution of population by age groups shown that 11% of the population is below the age of 5 years and 18% of the population is between 6-14 years. Thus children below 14 years constitute 29% of the population.

T A B L E - 2

Village	0-5	6-14	14-44	45-64	65-	Total
Audipudi	271	1249	2932	760	217	5429
Rangappanaidu- palem	74	55	294	168	31	622
Bodevade	248	301	940	213	71	1773
Bushaiyapalem	39	106	229	63	4	441
Idupulapadu	1067	1130	2825	942	314	6278
Pasamaruru	854	1814	5977	1814	214	10673
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>2533</b>	<b>4655</b>	<b>13197</b>	<b>3960</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>25216</b>

The number of people in the age group of 15 to 59 constitute about 65% of the population. It means that about 65% of the population have potential to earn for themselves and for the remaining dependents.

Religion:

Hindus form a predominant population in all the villages. Pasamarru has about one third Muslim population. In other villages Muslim population is insignificant. Christians constitute about 10% of the households.

T A B L E - 3

Village	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
Audipudi	685	62	143	890
Rangappanaidupalem	112	-	12	124
Bodevada	350	16	46	412
Bushaiyapalem	73	-	-	73
Idupulapadu	1200	81	83	1364
Pasamarru	1047	649	209	1905
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>3467</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>4768</b>

CASTE:

The total proportion of Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribes constitute 13% in the villages surveyed.

FAMILY:

The total population of the surveyed six villages is 25216 contained in 4768 households. The average size of family in the region is 5.3 About three fourth of the families are nuclear families.

EDUCATION:

The survey indicates that there are 60% illiterate persons out of the literates majority are below primary school. Females literacy in the villages surveyed varies from 36 to 52 percent.

All the villages surveyed have a primary school and a high school within 3 KM distance for the villages. The college facilities are available at Chirala town located at 18 to 25 KM from the villages surveyed.

Housing, Health and Sanitation:

Idupulapadu and Pasamarru enjoy better health facilities than the other four villages. There are private doctors practising in these villages. Besides both the villages enjoy direct bus facilities to Chilkaluripet and Chirala town where all the major health facilities are available. In the remaining villages people have to travel

6 to 25 KM to avail health facilities. The problem is accentuated by the paucity of transport facilities from these villages.

The disease profile indicates only a fraction of the people are availing the PHC services. However, discussion with the private doctors in the region revealed that water is the major cause of diseases in the area is water. The region has high incidence of Anaemia, bronchitis, gastroenteritis, and skin diseases. Due to inadequate health records the mortality rate and morbidity rate could not be established.

Our sample survey indicate that in 55% families at least one person fell ill during last year. The average annual medical expenses incurred for family affected by illness was Rs.1092.

#### Diet and Nutrition:

The people in the villages surveyed, because of better employment opportunities and wage rates, enjoy better nutritional status. Paddy is the staple food in the region. The diet of a landless agricultural labourer consists of 560 gms, of cereals, 100 gms of pulses and about 100 gms of vegetable providing him about 2500 Calories of energy. Meat is consumed once a week. Milk is consumed in adequate quantities in the form of Coffee and Tea.

Housing:

One of the important aspects of sanitation is proper housing of the population.

The sample survey indicates that 60% of the household are thatched and the remaining are pukka houses with tiled or RCC roof.

All the thatched houses are single room houses. The environment in these houses is not at all healthy with total lack of ventilation. All the houses surveyed have either partly covered space in front of the court yard for bathing or bathrooms. In Idupulapadu and Pasamarru, a few families have latrines. But majority of the people defecate in the open fields.

Sanitation:

As already stated, except for a few houses in Idupulapadu and Pasamarru the rest of the people have no latrines. The people defecate in the open adjoining fields. Children however case themselves in the nearby lanes. There are no community latrines in any of the villages.

Idupulapadu and Pasamarru have drainage but they are illmaintained. The drainages have chogged due to their being made as garbage bins. The other four villages do not

have bins. Heaps of rubbish and dirt are thrown into the adjoining pits.

The environment in all the villages is not at all healthy with heaps of dirt and other insanitary conditions providing ground for flies and mosquitoes.

Drinking water:

Water supply for drinking and other purposes and the quality of water we use for drinking has considerable influence on health. People cannot live without water for 5 days whereas they can live weeks without foods for five weeks. Large quantity of water is founded in most food staffs but it is still necessary for the average human being to drink a minimum of 4 pints a day.

The village surveyed do not have a river or canal. The nearest canal (NC Canal) is located 2 to 5 KM from these villages. The underground water is brackish in content. Hence the borewell or well water is not potable. Therefore people entirely depend on tanks.

Each of the six villages has a tank mainly rain fed. The water in these tanks will generally serve requirements in the village in case of normal rainfall. But any shortfall in the rainfall will result in the shortage of water.

The region has been experiencing rainfall failures leading to acute shortage of water in these villages atleast 2 to 4 months.

All the villages except Bodavada have arrangements for pumping of water into the tanks from the nearby streams fed by the over flow waters of Nagarjuna Sagar canals. But these gets polluted during the transit making it unfit for human consumption. All the villages suffer shortage of drinking water for atleast 2 months during summer. The people bring water from 2 to 5 KM distance by bullock carts, cycles or by themselves.

The environment surrounding tanks in the all villages is not at all healthy. The tank water is for all purposes. The buffellows relax near the tank and they do not have any sort of protection. Although Idupulapadu has a ARWS scheme in operation. The drinking water problems are just the same as in other villages.

E C O N O M I C      L I F E

The total population of the six villages surveyed is 25216 out of which 11896 are workers constituting 47 percent. The number of persons in the age group 15-59 which forms the people eligible for employment is 17726. Hence 5830 people are un-employed constituting 32 percent. Agriculture is the main occupation providing employment to fourfifths of the working population. The region has 46% agricultural labourers cultivators constitute 33 percent.

Land Holdings:

Marginal and small holdings constitute 76% of the total landholding. The villagewise land holding distribution is as follows:

Village	0-2.5 Acres	2.5 - 5 Acres	5 and above	Total
Audipudi	60	19	21	100
Rangappanaidupalem	63	22	15	100
Bodevada	53	25	22	100
Bushayapalem	51	24	25	100
Idupulapadu	28	47	25	100
Pasamaruru	52	23	25	100
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>



The lands are endowed with black cotton soil and are high fertile. The land value in the region varies from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 per acre.

Cropping Pattern:

Cotton and paddy are the principle crops. The region has two fifths of area under non food crops. The yields are comparatively high being 20 quintals for paddy and 8 quintals for cotton.

The wage rates prevailing in the region are Rs.15/- for men and Rs.10/- per women. The agriculture offers sufficient scope for employment because of commercialisation.

Animal Husbandry:

Dairy is one of the major activities in the region. The region is predominant in cattle population constituting one third of the total livestock. The village wise distribution of livestock is as follows:-

Village	Milch Animals	Drought Animals	Sheep and goat	Poultry	Others	Total
Audipudi	350	318	164	1380	29	2246
Rangappanaidu palem	36	34	32	131	20	253
Bodevada	999	313	87	743	55	2197
Bushyapalem	256	195	168	345	23	987
Idupulapadu	1600	238	325	1456	175	3794
Pasamaruru	620	130	2108	2367	138	5363
<b>T O T A L :</b>	<b>3866</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>2884</b>	<b>6422</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>14840</b>

Buffelows form major proportion of milch animals. The yield per buffellow in the region is 4 to 6 litres per day. The region has sufficient fodder and concentrates as it grows paddy and cotton. All the villages have milk collection points within 3 KM.

**INDUSTRIES:**

Pasamaruru has two tobacco companies providing employment to about 5000 people. Four cotton and 2 rice mills are located in Idupullapadu employing 200 persons. Besides the region is well connected to Guntur which is

one of the industrially developed towns of Andhra Pradesh. Hence the people in the region enjoy better employment opportunities and wage rates than the other NAP regions.

ORGANISATIONS:

The villages surveyed are covered by gram panchayats consisting of members from all the major communities. The panchayat has adequate representation from Scheduled Caste and women. But all the panchayats are suffering from financial resources. Hence they are unable to meet the requirements of the village needs especially in drinking water and sanitation.

DIARY:

Four villages surveyed have diary societies with a membership of 150 to 350. All the four villages have milk collection points. These societies supply 50 to 700 litres of milk during lean seasons and 200 to 1200 litres of milk during the flush seasons.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS:

In Pasamarru there is a Mahila Mandal dominated by forward castes. Its activities include vocational training for women and Balwadi for children below 5 years. All other five villages do not have Mahila Mandals.

The villages surveyed do not have youth clubs.