

VILLAGE TALLUR, PRAKASAM



TEAM MEMBERS FOR **STUDY TOUR OF VILLAGE**

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INTRODUCTION

❖ Village settled in	-	1810-20
❖ Area of village	-	10.86 sq km
❖ Households	-	340
❖ Population F- 674)	-	1372(M- 698
❖ No. of wards	-	10
❖ Literate population	-	675
❖ Elements of secularism		

Historical timeline of Tallur

- 1810-20 - Start of the settlements.
- 1948- Starting of primary school.
- 1950- Post- office was established.
- 1964- Construction of CHERU water reservoir.
- 1965- First Sarpanch was elected.
- 1970- Tobacco cultivation started.
- 1972- Village had undergone electrification.
- 1975- First radio, private bus service, cholera epidemic.
- 1979- Floods/ cyclone in the village.
- 1980- First scooter.
- 1982- First Tractor.
- 1983- Government bus service got started, PDS shop.
- 1985- First pucca house.

Contd.

- 1986- First Panchayat elections.
- 1991- Political clashes after Rajiv Gandhi's assassination.
- 1992- Grampanchayat Building was completed.
- 1995- High-school was established.
- 1996- Health sub-centre was established.
- 2000- Landline telephone.
- 2006- First women sarpanch, construction of Tar road from Kanigiri.
- 2007- First car.
- 2008- First mobile phone.
- 2012-april- Power substation.
- 2012-August- Drinking water tank.
- 2012-September- Drinking water supply pipeline from Nagarjuna sagar.

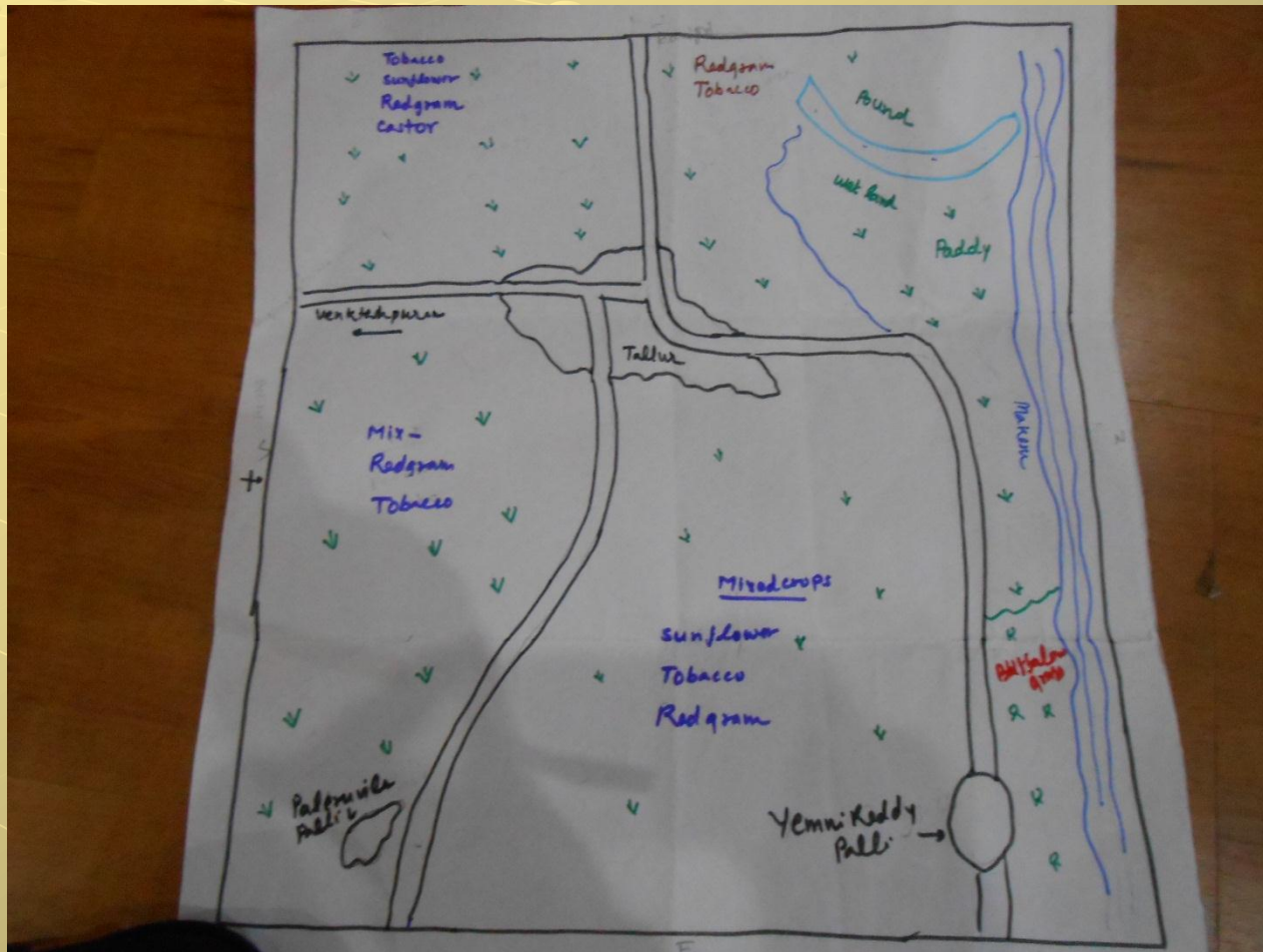
Transect walk through



Transect walk map:



Resource map of Tallur:



SOCIAL MAPPING

1. S.C. Madiga
2. S.C. Madiga
3. B.C. Toga
4. B.C. Madiga
5. O.C. Reddy
→ Brahmins
6. B.C. → Muslims


SOCIAL MAPPING
CHART OF
TALLUR

Hand-drawn social mapping chart of Tallur village. The chart shows a grid-like layout of streets and buildings. Key features include: a 'River' at the top right; a 'Temple' in the center; a 'Mosque' in the bottom right; a 'School' in the bottom left; and various residential areas labeled with community names: 'S.C. Madiga', 'B.C. Toga', 'B.C. Madiga', 'O.C. Reddy Brahmins', and 'B.C. Muslims'. A compass rose indicates North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). The chart is titled 'SOCIAL MAPPING CHART OF TALLUR'.

Problem Preference Ranking

Problems	Sujata	Daiamma	Maria	ishru	Kumma	Ishuka	Aruna	Achhamma	Shusila	Jamma	Total	Rank
Health/Disease	8	9	7	4	5	7	5	7	6	3	45	VII
Education	4	6	5	9	7	2	2	8	8	4	35	VI
Electricity	2	3	9	5	3	5	8	3	7	7	35	V
Liquor	5	5	4	8	9	3	4	4	4	2	38	IV
Sanitation	7	4	1	1	6	6	6	5	2	1	31	II
Drainage	1	2	3	2	4	8	7	6	1	5	27	II
Drinking Water	9	1	6	6	8	9	9	9	9	9	48	VIII
No Lady Doctor	6	8	8	7	1	1	1	2	3	6	32	III
Poverty	3	7	2	3	2	4	3	1	5	8	24	I

PROBLEM PYRAMID



POVERTY
SANITATION
DRAINAGE
NO LADY DOCTOR
LIQUOR
ELECTRICITY
EDUCATION
HEALTH/DISEASE
DRINKING WATER

HEALTH IS WEALTH



MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEMS IN TALLUR

1. DRINKING WATER
2. SANITATION PROBLEMS
3. NO PHC/RURAL HOSPITAL IN THE VILLAGE
4. LACK OF VETERINARY DOCTOR AND HOSPITAL
5. WIDESPREAD WATER BORNE AND MOSQUITOES BORNE DISEASES



DRINKING WATER SOURCES

1. BORE WELLS-17
2. OPEN WELLS-6
3. DEEP BORE WELLS-2
4. PWSS(WATER TANK)-1



Water sources contd.



SANITATION

- 70-80% houses have sanitary latrines.
- Still open defecation is the major problem.
- No pucca drainage system.
- Accumulation of water on the roads which serves as breeding ground for mosquitoes



Lacunae

- No primary health center/rural hospital in village
- Govt.doctor visits once a month only.
- Lack of veterinary doctor and hospital in the village.
- Nearest veterinary hospital is about 40 kms far away.

Health Subcenter



Health schemes being implemented in TALLUR

1. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)
 - ASHA WORKERS
 - 108 ambulance
2. AAROGYA SHREE
3. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA
4. GRAM CHILD PALIKA SCHEME(GCPS)
5. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME



SCHEMES CONTINUED

- “104” SCHEME OF A.P. GOVT

- HEALTH AND NUTRITION CENTRES BEING RUN BY SHG.

- BALABADULU ACTIVITY

DIFFERENT HEALTH WORKERS IN VILLAGE

- AUXILIARY NURSE MIDWIFERY(ANM)-2
 - V.SAILAJA and P.KEERTHI
- ASHA(ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST) WORKERS-2
 - DAI AMMA and ANAMMA
- PRIVATE UNREGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS-2
 - Mr.Raveendran- running the clinic for the last 20 years
 - Mr. Subba Rao- running the clinic for the last 12 years



Mr. Raveendran in his clinic.

- Caters to population of surrounding villages also

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Tallur has 02 Schools, 01 High School, 01 Primary School.

**Total number of student is around 334 .
Total No. of Teachers – 16.**

PRIMARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES



HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IS
ALSO PROVIDED**



Introducing Computer Classes in School

Computer education is being provided in high School.



Zila parishad high school

Interaction with school children:



Primary school

- First to fifth standard
- Basic English, Hindi Telugu, mathematics, Science, social studies, Environmental studies, Basic health education
- Teachers: 5
- Students: $58+64=122$
- Mid day meal

Anganwadi centre:



Zilla Parishad High School

- Teacher : 11
- Students: $97+115= 212$
- Both Telugu (6 to 10) and (6 to 9)
- Computer education
- Games

Village level institutions

- ❖ village panchayat
- ❖ Village revenue officer
- ❖ Educational institutions
- ❖ ICDS centres
- ❖ Sub health centre
- ❖ village post office
- ❖ Ration dealers shop

Village panchayat

- ❖ Structure- sarpanch, deputy-sarpanch, 10 ward members
- ❖ Panchayat secretary and field assistant
- ❖ Currently not functional due to non elections
- ❖ Village secretary is currently looking after affairs of panchayat under special officer

Revenue administration in village

There is one VRO & 1 VRA

Functions: 1.Maintainance of village revenue records.

2. Collection of land revenue

3. Issuing of certificates

4. Protection of govt. land, tanks, trees and other properties.

5. Assists in implementation of development programme run by government.

● Interaction with revenue officials:



ICDS CENTER

- ❖ There are two Anganwadi centres
- ❖ Functions— nutrition, immunization and pre primary education



Other institutions:

Village post office

- Provide services like delivery of general & registered letters, saving accounts, rural postal life insurance, recurring deposit accounts.

Ration dealers shop

- Established in 1983
- Rice, palm oil, sugar, kerosene are distributed at nominal cost
- entitlement- 4kg rice/member, 1 lt palm oil/family, 2 lts kerosene/family & 500 gm sugar

AGRICULTURE

- Depends upon 2 basic things

- 1- soil- mostly red with rocky top, not very fertile, not suitable for intensive agriculture

- 2- climate- rain shadow area, rainfall less than 50 cm.

Still the agriculture is dependent on plough here



Main crops

- Tobacco- main source of farm income
- Paddy- in the area around makeru river
- Red gram- suitable for semi arid region
- Castor- an important oil seed
- Sunflower- a highly remunerative crop

TOBACCO, RED GRAM, SUNFLOWER CROPS



Irrigation:

- Area is mostly rain fed
- Mostly by checkdam over makeru river
- Only 20% of arable land is irrigated
- Borewells are also used

CHERU RESERVOIR, MOTOR PUMP



Problems related to agriculture

- Lack of proper irrigation
- Lack of fertility of soil
- Low investment capacity of farmers
- Lack of institutional credit facility
- Lack of diversity in cropping pattern

Poverty alleviation

- When study of MGNREGA was conducted in village Tallur it was found that this programme acted as a job provider for a village during lean season of march-july when there is no agricultural activity around.
- MGNREGA was used for silt clearance of 5 ponds and creation of check dam.
- Land development of 50 acres
- Proposal for construction of 8 roads next year



Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

The study finds out that 32% of eligible households have been covered under IAY in the village . It ranges from 96% among SCs to 7.8% in the case of other castes. 20% of the poor who are beneficiaries of the anti-poverty programmes have benefited under IAY. The facilities relating to the housing ,viz., side drains , individual sanitation electricity connection and protected water supply have been provided.

House constructed by IAY:



Watershed development:

- The proportion of area under irrigation has increased by 19 to 129 percent among all households.
- Total employment has gone up by 11 to 29 percent.
- Yield rates have gone up for irrigated as well as un-irrigated crops.
- Only 50 percent of the watersheds studied are economically viable in terms of incremental returns.

Watershed development of Makeru river:



Social assistance programmes:

- National old age pension scheme- centre state each contribute Rs. 200 each-149 persons
- Disability pension- 23 persons
- Widow pension- 68 persons
- Weavers pension-58 persons

Conclusions drawn from the study:

- 1. Most of the persons engaged in agriculture have failed to achieve their marginal productivity. They engage in agriculture only due to absence of any alternative activity.
- 2. The working potential of female members of family is not utilized and they merely work as an additional earner or are engaged in child nursery, family activities and household works like animal husbandry.
- 3. Two main problems of workers of Tallur are irregular employment and low wage rates.
- 4. Technology has changed not only farming world but also related sectors like food processing. Opportunity in agriculture has increased. But this increase is more evident in already developed states of Punjab and Haryana.

continued

- 5. Most of the workers of this area are unskilled, which adversely affects the employment and wage rate of labourers.
- 6. Use of backward technology in production not only affects the farm labourers but also other workers by creating fatigue, poor health and accidents at the time of work.
- 7. Migration is an important factor of labour economics but the migration of labourers of this area is more due to absence of enough employment opportunities rather than that of search of enough employment opportunities.
- 8. Most of the workers engaged in handicrafts sector in this area are from lower or backward class. They usually face some caste based discrimination which certainly hinders their working potential.

Standard of living:

- 1. Most of the households surveyed were half constructed houses.
- 2. The families lived either in 1 or 2 roomed tiny houses.
- 3. The households do not have the facility of drinking water.
- 4. Almost half of the households have no bathroom facility in the house for female.
- 5. Income of most of the families is very low. Out of 25 households just 3 were having income more than Rs.1 lacs per year.
- 6. Most of the amount spent by these households is spend on food. And amount spent on education, health, travelling etc. is very low.
- 7. Debtor families constitute about 40% of total families. Most of these families borrowed money for social and family purposes.
- 8. Most of the families were not having any modern facility and furniture in their house.

Action plan for Tallur

- To promote the entrepreneurial opportunities in Tallur some of suggestions can be made which are:
- 1. Wage rate of agricultural and other labourers should be increased. Minimum wage rate act should be made applicable with full force.
- 2. There should be an improvement in infrastructural facilities like roads, power, transport and communication etc. in order to promote self employment via village and cottage industries.
- 3. Banking and finance sector should be strengthen. Micro-credit and Self Help Group Institutions should be promoted.
- 4. The workers not finding employment should be assisted with loan, know-how, machinery and other things to set up cottage industries. They should be assisted in acquiring raw materials, equipments etc.

CONTINUED

- 5. Those that have land should be assisted to cultivate the land in an economically efficient way.
- 6. There should be facilities of sanitation, resting place, special place for children and these facilities should be made compulsory.
- 7. There should be a facility for primary medical help at least in each panchayat in order to add to human capital formation.
- 8. PDS should provide cheap nutritious food grains to at least all BPL persons.
- 9. Illiterate villagers should be given opportunity to get education.
- 10. At rural areas it should be looked that widows and divorces are given first preference in employment generation programmes.



Heartfelt thanks!!!

- People of Tallur village
- Local administrative officials of village & mandal
- District admn. of Prakasam & the media.





Thank You !