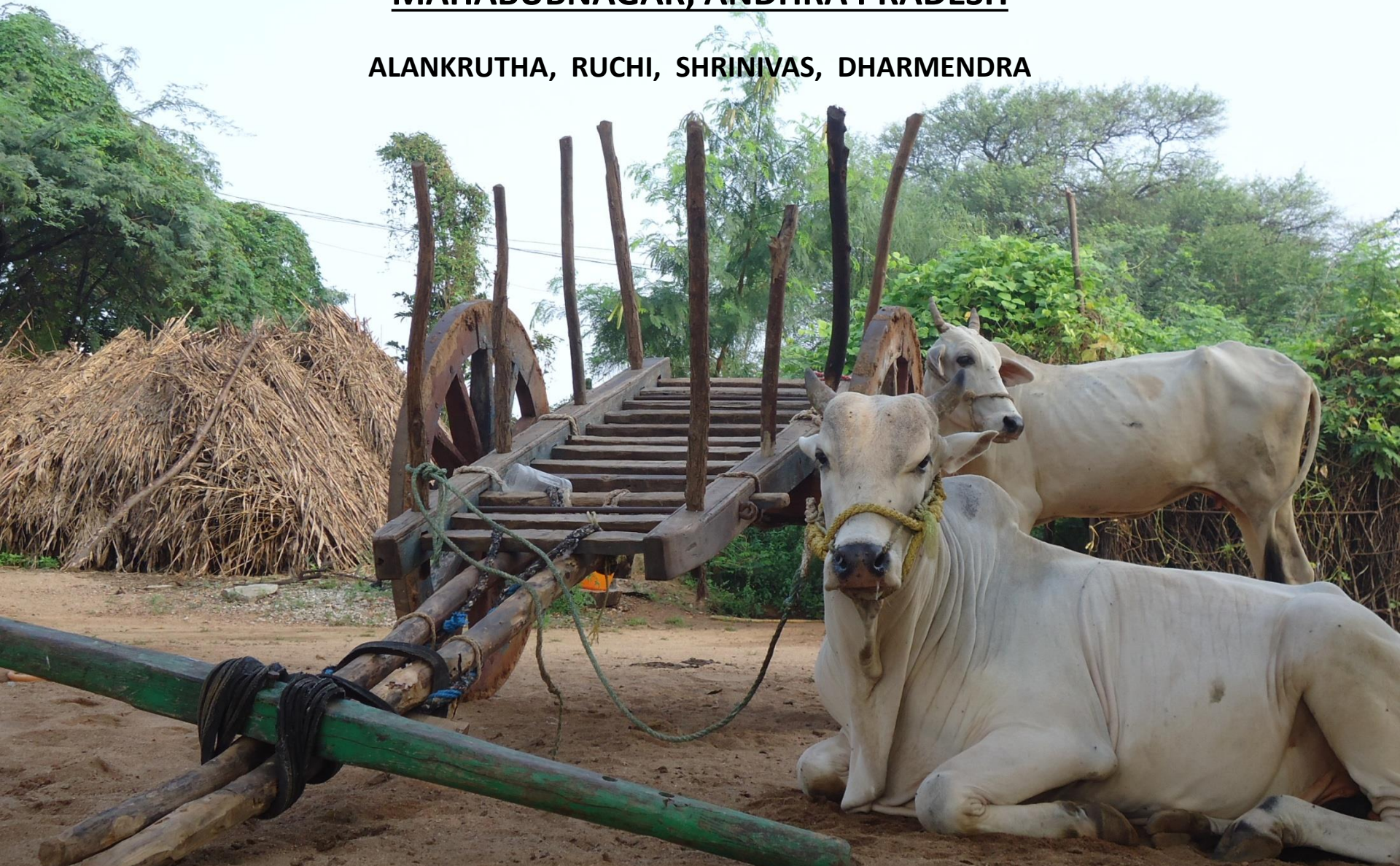


VILLAGE VISIT

PEDDAPUR VILLAGE

MAHABUBNAGAR, ANDHRA PRADESH

ALANKRUTHA, RUCHI, SHRINIVAS, DHARMENDRA



Introduction

- Situated 9 km from Mandal HQ
- Surrounded by Laxmapur and Molgara villages
- Population (2011 census) : 1143
- 271 households (43 OC, 174 BC, 50 SC, 4 ST)
- Sex Ratio 975/1000

Village Infrastructure:

- Well connected by road.
- Water Tank of 50,000 ltrs. capacity
- Power sub station
- Concrete Gram Panchayat, School and Fair Price shop buildings



PLA Techniques Used

- Transect walk (for geographic, resource and socio-economic mapping)
- Preference matrix (identify problems and their priorities to villagers)
- Pairwise matrix (identify causes of poverty)



PLA Techniques Used

- Venn Diagram
(perception of
Institutions)
- Time Line plotting through
FGD
- FGD for identifying
migration pattern



Agriculture & Irrigation

- **Crops:** Cotton, Jowar, Ragi, Bajra, Maize, Paddy
- **Problems:**
 - Sandy Soil,
 - Irrigation facilities,
 - No better farming technology,
 - Unaware about alternate crops & *Krishi Vikas Kendras*
 - Droughts
- **Season:** One major season



Land Reforms

- About 90% families have agricultural land
- Irony of shortages



Socio Economic Conditions

- Religious Harmony
- Indebtedness
- Livelihood
- Living Conditions



Migration

- Seasonal
- Unskilled Labor
- Alternate Income Sources



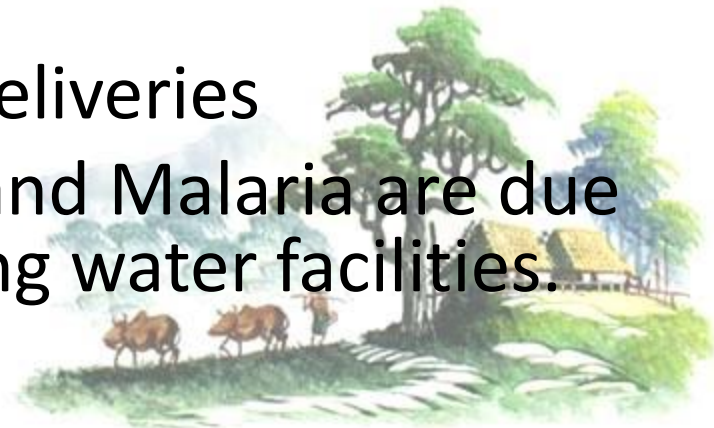
Health

Findings From PLA Techniques:

- Health stood in second place in problem preference matrix
- Via Venn diagram, it was found that villagers value Govt. medical services over private services

FDG findings indicate

1. close to 100% Institutional Deliveries
2. High incidence of Diarrhoea and Malaria are due to poor sanitation and drinking water facilities.



Factual observation of Govt. Health Services:

- SHC and ANM
- Aanganwadi
- AASHA
- PHC
- Water & Sanitation



Suggestions

- Motivation and capacity building of medical staff
- Amalgamation of NREGA scheme in provision of sanitation facilities
- Water Purification Plant
- Awareness through SHGs



Education

- Perceived importance of education among all communities high. (Focus Group Discussions)
- One Primary School in the village (up to class 5)
- 2 teachers, 2 classrooms, 44 students (27 boys, 17 girls)
- Playground availability



Observations Through PLA Techniques

- No OC student (Preference for English Medium private schools – Venn diagram)
- Attendance observed as regular
- Proficiency level satisfactory
- Personality development of students undertaken with sincerity
- Mid day meal scheme working well.



Suggestions

- Education must be oriented to suit local environment.
- Upper Primary School needs to be opened.
- Adult literacy program needs to improved.
- Focus on English language training in the school.
- Provision of Sports & Games Facilities
- Water availability in toilets.



The Panchayat

- Politically active but economically and socially dormant
- Irony of reservation
- Expectation from Panchayat is low (Venn Diagram)
- False claims:
 1. 70% houses provided with water connection
 2. Ration card claims
 3. Provision of pattas
 4. School Infrastructure



Local Govt. Machinery

- Efficient and effective Aanganwadi
- Reasonable success of NREGA, IAY
- SHGs a resounding success

However FDG observations indicate:

- Inefficient local Govt. officials like VRO etc
- Awareness among citizenry of Govt. schemes is low
- No transparency in work distribution under MGNREGA

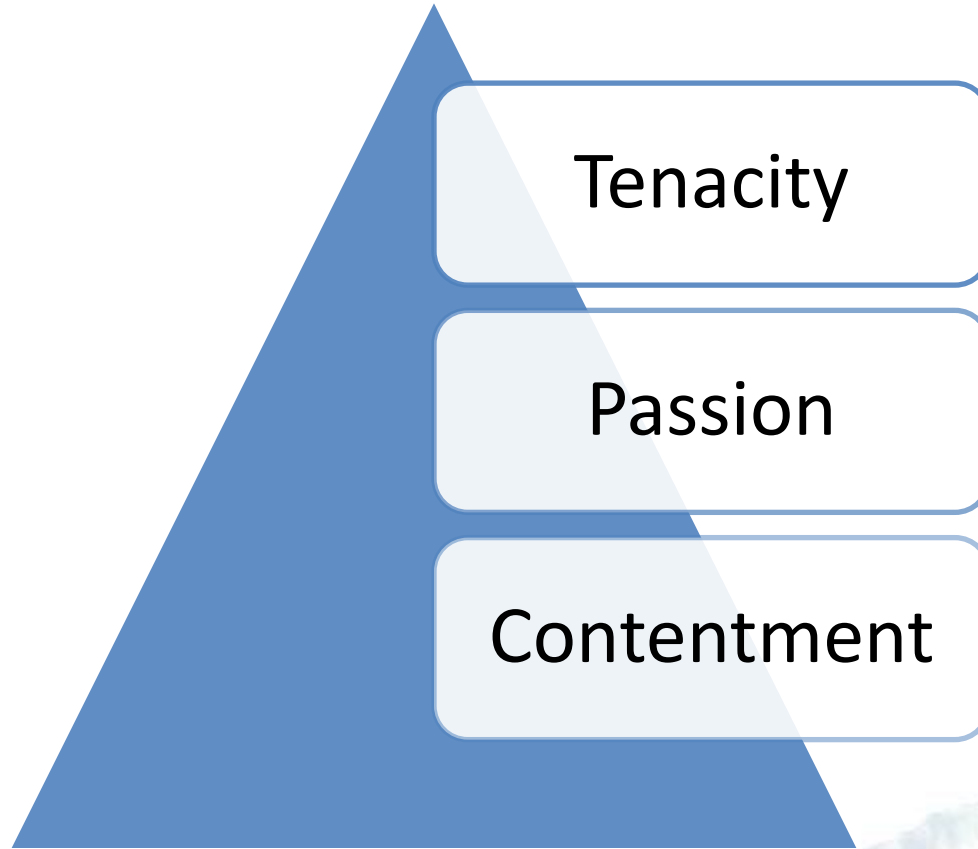


Scope for Govt. Intervention

- Widowhood – provision of social security net
- Extension of Anganwadi services to old and very old (limited reach of pension scheme)
- Indiramma finance scheme
- Politically independent ration card distribution
- Regular, mandated visits of Vet. Officials
- SHGs as an instrument for local empowerment
- Integration of Govt. schemes



Conclusion/Lessons Learnt



Thank You

