

# STUDY of SADDALONIPALLY VILLAGE



Gaurav Katiyar (C16)

Rinku Kumari (A36)

Rupam Kumar Sarkar (B41)

Sudha Yadav (A15)

# Geography and Demography

Located at 90 km. from district H.Q. and 3 km. from Maldakal mandal.

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1176</b>
Male	611
Female	565
Sex Ratio	925
SC	27 (14 M + 13 F)

Between age group 0 – 6

<b>Boys</b>	<b>94</b>
Girls	84

## Historical Development

Period	Event
Around 200 years back	Establishment of mosque by Nizam Establishment of Krishna temple
1870	Raichur district was part of AP and later it became part of Karnataka
1920 – '30	Cholera epidemic
1960	Severe drought
1970	1 <sup>st</sup> radio in the village
1985	1 <sup>st</sup> Sarpanch election
1986	Electrification of the village started

## Historical Development Cont...

1988	1 <sup>st</sup> bicycle
1990	Cotton cultivation started
1990	GP office building come up
1992	Landline telephone connection in GP office
1994	Bore well started for irrigation
1996	1 <sup>st</sup> television in the village School building was constructed
1997	Rainfall is low (drought condition)
1998	1 <sup>st</sup> introduction of mobile
2002	Water tank build
2003	1 <sup>st</sup> tractor

# Institutions

Institutions	Distance from the village
District Headquarter	90 Km
Railway station	20 Km
Tehsil	3 Km
Primary health centre	3 Km
Police station	3 Km
Bank	3 Km
Market	3 Km
High school	2 Km
Bus stand	1 Km
PDS	Within the village
Primary school	Within the village
Gram panchayat	Within the village
Aanganwari centre	Within the village
Temple/ Mosque	Within the village

# Interaction of community with different institutions



# Agriculture

<b>Total Area under cultivation</b>	<b>421 acre</b>
Irrigated	221 acre
Rain fed	200 acre
Soil type	Red soil
Major crops	Cotton, Paddy, Castor, Red gram, Groundnut
Technology	Tractor, thrasher, drip irrigation

## Productivity of major crops

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Yield/acre</b>
<b>Paddy</b>	10 - 12
<b>Bajra</b>	4 – 5
<b>Red gram</b>	2 – 3
<b>Castor</b>	6 – 8
<b>Cotton</b>	10 (for rain fed), 15 (for irrigated)
<b>Groundnut</b>	9 -10
<b>Chilli</b>	1.5 - 2

# Problems Faced

- ▣ **Varying rate of the agricultural product**
- ▣ **Kishan Credit Card scheme is not implemented**
- ▣ **Knowledge of crop insurance amongst the farmers is little**
- ▣ **Lack of irrigation facility in the Rabi and Summer season**
- ▣ **Slow rate of technology diffusion**
- ▣ **Inadequate facility of soil testing to know the current health of the field**
- ▣ **Uneven distribution of rain over the years**
- ▣ **Unwillingness to take up government schemes**
- ▣ **Tendency to borrow money from money lenders**
- ▣ **Lack of interaction of farmers with extension workers**



# Infrastructure

School building

Panchayat office

Aanganwadi

Road connectivity

Water tanks/drinking water

Electricity

Transportation

Housing

Communication



# Education

<b>Total students enrolled in village primary school</b>	<b>143 (M-69 and F-74)</b>
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<b>Children in 2 A.W. centres</b>	<b>61 (M-30 &amp; F-31)</b>
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<b>Students between class 6 to 10</b>	<b>20</b>
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<b>Total students in private schools</b>	<b>100</b>
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<b>students in the process of attaining education</b>	<b>324</b>
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<b>Total drop out</b>	<b>15 (M-10 and F-5)</b>
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<b>Literacy rate</b>	<b>32% (M-42 and F-20)</b>
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**“Sakshar Bharat Mission “ for adult education is currently not functional.**

# Poverty alleviation programs

- Housing (Indiramma Awas Yojna)

  - Houses sanctioned - 93

  - Houses built – 61

- MGNREGS

  - Not popular in the village

  - Job cards issued - 251

  - The works undertaken also failed to create any asset.

- Self help group and people participatory development

	SC	ST	BC	Minority	Disable	Total
SHG	1	0	6	0	1	8
Members	10	0	80	0	14	104

# Poverty alleviation programs

- ▣ Social Assistance Scheme (Golden girl) –  
State sponsored scheme for improving the sex ratio in the state.  
Under the scheme if the parents adopt family planning after the birth of two girls, they are given a financial assistance of Rs.60000.
  
- ▣ Pensions  
old age pension, widow pensions  
undue delay in getting pensions in cash  
bank linked received timely.  
The amount received is inadequate as perceived by villagers.

# POVERTY RANKING

REASONS FOR POVERTY	OPINION (Average )
Crop failure	****
Absence of alternative employment opportunities	****
Landlessness	*****
Liquor	**
Dowry	*
Loan	***

# Livelihood

Livelihood Activity		No. of household involved	Percentage of Total Population
Agriculture		194	78.54
Labour	Farm	48	19.43
	Non-farm	12	4.85
Animal husbandry		87	35.22
Services		5	2.02
Shops		6	2.42

## Shortcomings:

- Child labour major threat
- Absence of commercialization and co-operatives



# General Health Information

S.No	Health Indicator or Topic	Statistics
1.	Total Population	1176
2.	Male Population	612
3.	Female Population	565
4.	Children (0 – 1 Yrs)	55
5.	Children (1– 5 Yrs)	110
6.	No. of Anti-natal cases registered	29
7.	No. of Post natal care	20
8.	No. of Institutional Deliveries	20
9.	No. of Family Planning Operations	8
10.	No. of children Immunized (BCG, DPT, Polio, HB, Measles)	21
11.	No. of eligible couples	49
12.	No. of Leprosy Cases	Nil
13.	No. of HIV Cases	Nil

# Health and Sanitation

## Strength

- ▣ Regular visit of A.N.M.
- ▣ Transport facility available for institutional delivery
- ▣ AP Food premixed for children
- ▣ Immunization program for children, pregnant and lactating mothers.

## Shortcomings

- ▣ Ignorance about general health issues.
- ▣ Low family planning awareness and reluctant to adopt family planning measures.
- ▣ Nutrition and hygiene knowledge is lacking.
- ▣ Absence of any drainage or sewage



# Gender perspectives

- ▣ Education - Adolescent girls stopped schooling.
- ▣ Wage rate – Equal wages after arrival of NREGS.
- ▣ Socio-economic and political empowerment –  
The social status of women is lower than men .  
Participation of women in gram panchyat is limited

# Problem Ranking

Problems	Opinion
Drinking Water	***
Irrigation	*****
Drainage	***
School	****
Fuel	**
Toilets	**
Credit	***

# Recommendations

- ❑ Establishment of agriculture credit society/ Gramin Bank
- ❑ Implementation of watershed management project to bring more area under irrigation
- ❑ Contact farming - to ensure proper pricing and marketing of products
- ❑ Identify group of 'progressive farmers' who will work with model farmer join-handed for quicker diffusion of technology
- ❑ Organization of skill development programs

# Recommendations

- ▣ Community mobilisation for improving sanitation
- ▣ Train ASHA to create awareness about hygiene importance
- ▣ Establishment of Krishi Vikas Kendra
- ▣ Availability of essential drugs at Panchayat Bhawan as there is no PHC in the village



Thank you