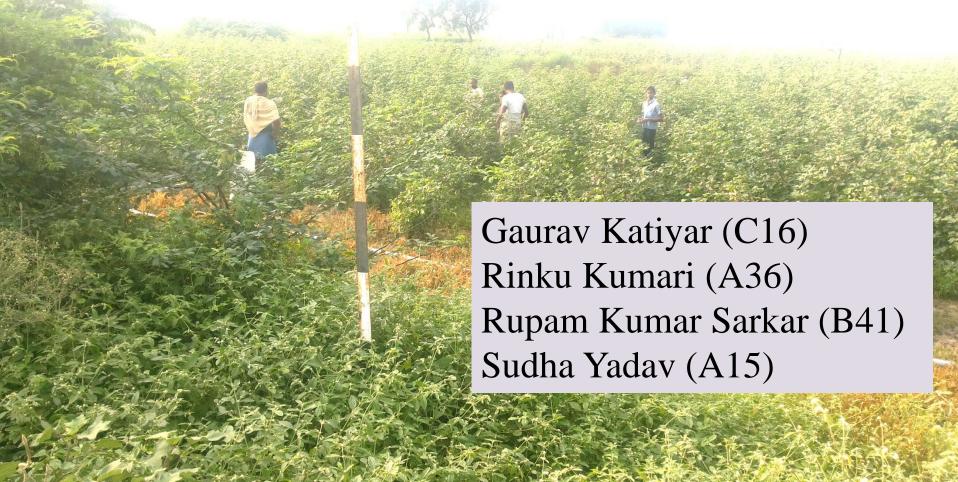
STUDY of SADDALONIPALLY VILLAGE



Geography and Demography

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

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

Between age group 0-6

Boys	94
Girls	84

Historical Development

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

Historical Development Cont...

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

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

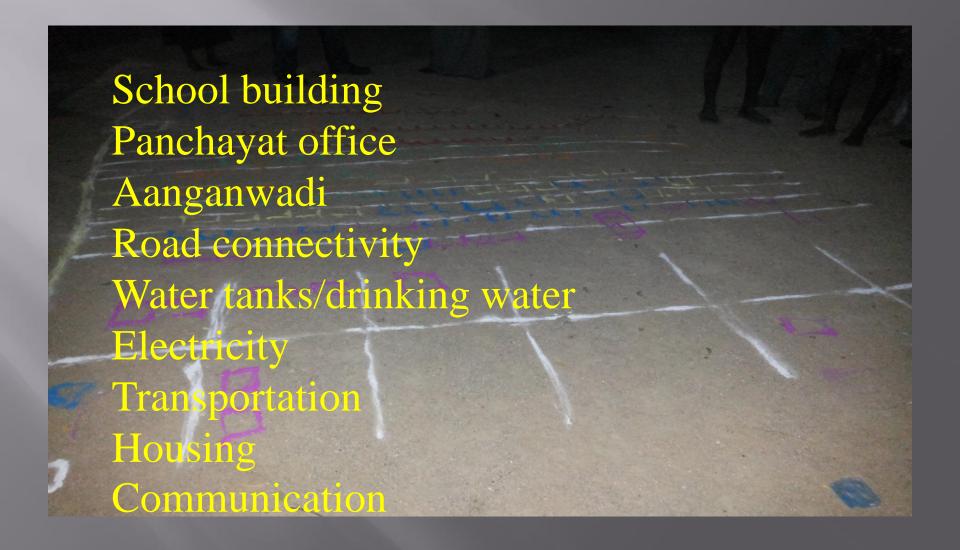
Productivity of major crops

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



Education

Total students enrolled in village primary school	143 (M-69 and F-74)	
Children in 2 A.W. centres	61 (M-30 & F-31)	
Students between class 6 to 10	20	
Total students in private schools	100	
students in the process of attaining education	324	
Total drop out	15 (M-10 and F-5)	
Literacy rate	32% (M-42 and F-20)	

"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 l	husbandry	87	35.22
Services		5	2.02
Shops		6	2.42

Shortcomings:

- Child labour major threat
- Absence of commercialization and cooperatives



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	21
	(BCG, DPT, Polio, HB, Measles)	
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

