

# A CASE STUDY ON SHADARSHAPUR VILLAGE, NALGONDA, ANDHRA PRADESH



Presented By-

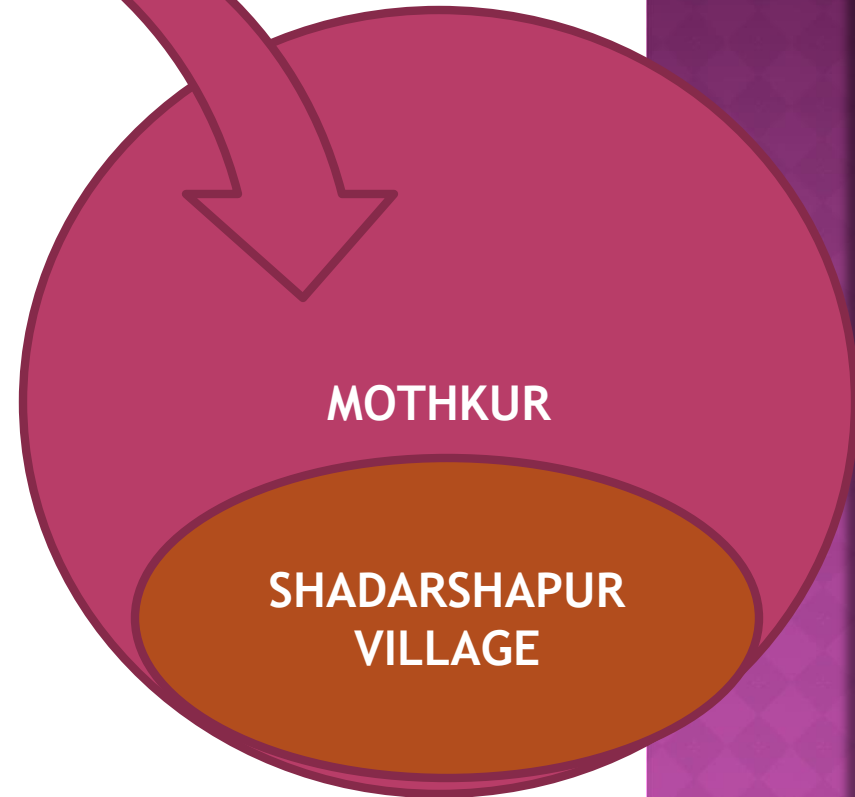
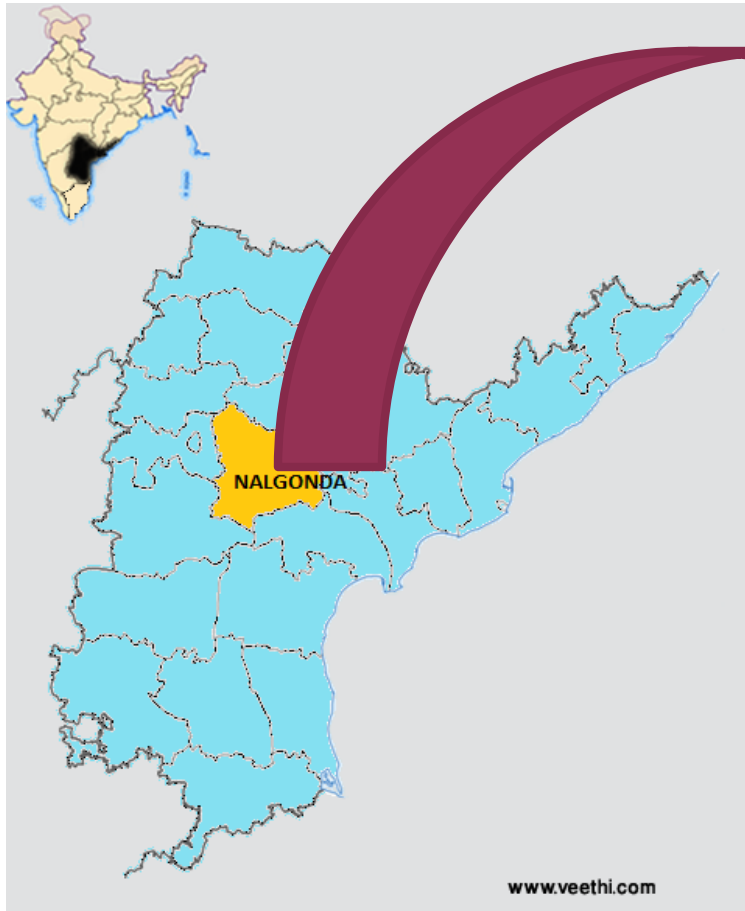
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Jamyang Choden, A43

Jai Prakash, B34

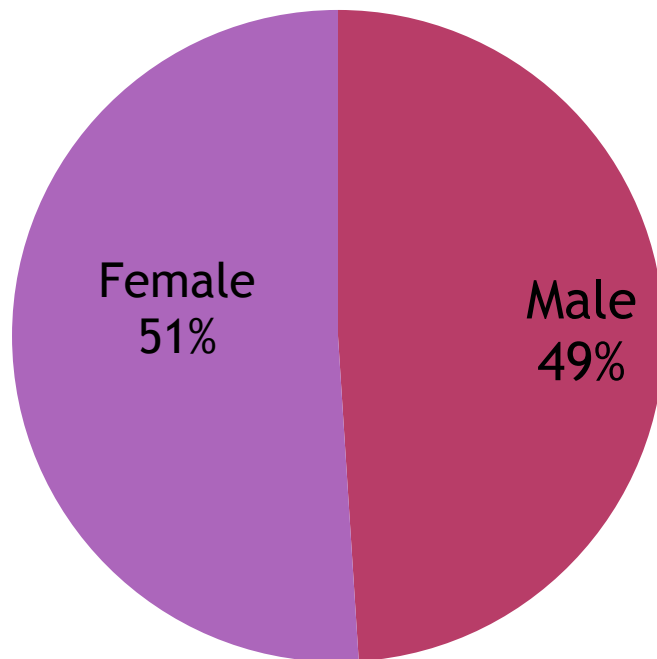
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# GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY



# DEMOGRAPHY

**Total Population based on Census  
2011**

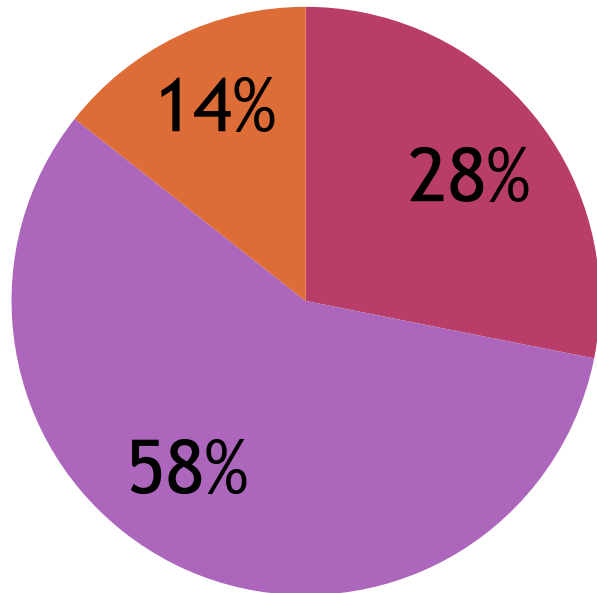


- **Total : 1127**
- **Male: 553**
- **Female: 574**

POPULATION AS PER 2011 CENSUS

# CASTE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

■ SC ■ OBC ■ Others



○ SC: 317

○ ST: Nil

○ OBC: 648

○ Others: 162



# VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTITUTION







## Village Livelihood



# METHODOLOGY AND TECHNIQUES USED

**Transact walk**

**Pairwise And Preference Ranking**

**Participatory Learning and Action**

**Natural Resource Mapping  
Social Mapping**

**Seasonal Analysis  
Chapati diagram**

**Focused Group Interviews**



# PARTICIPATORY LEARNING ACTIVITY

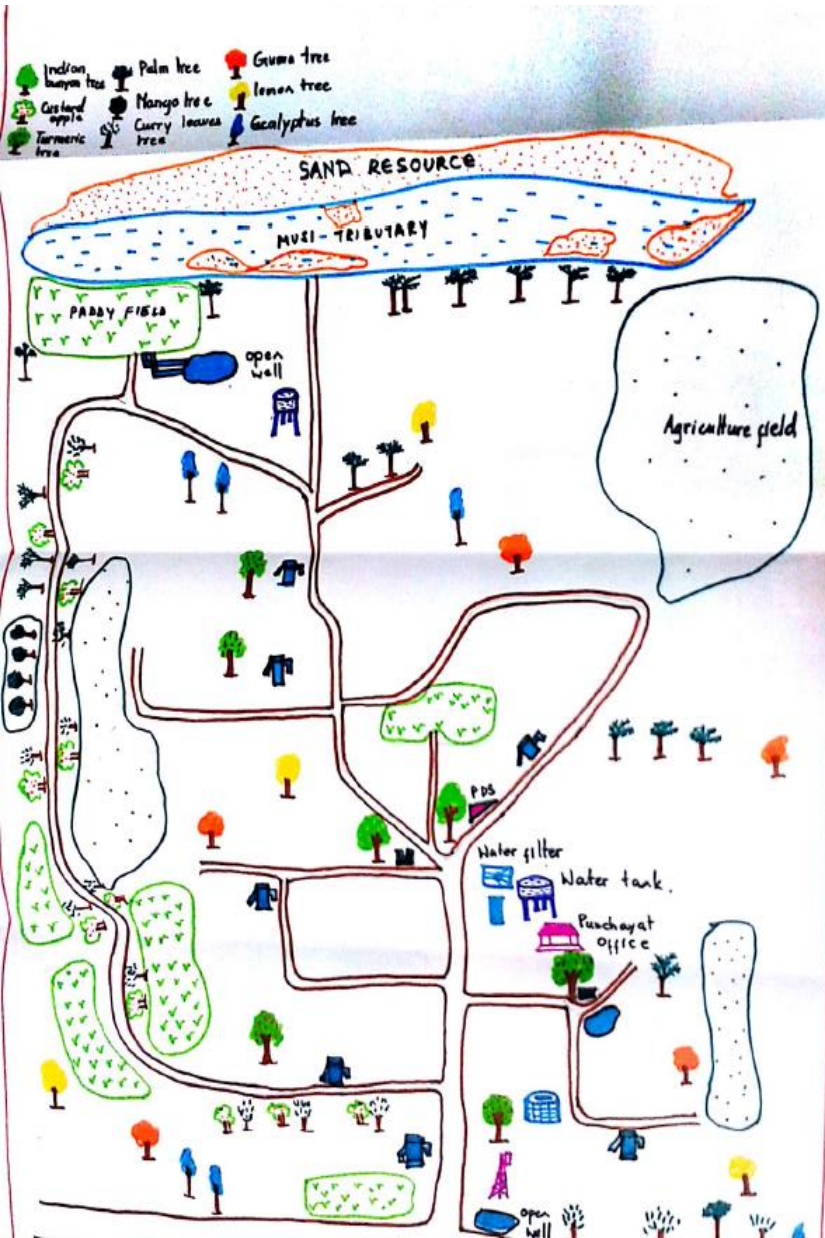








# NATURAL RESOURCE MAP



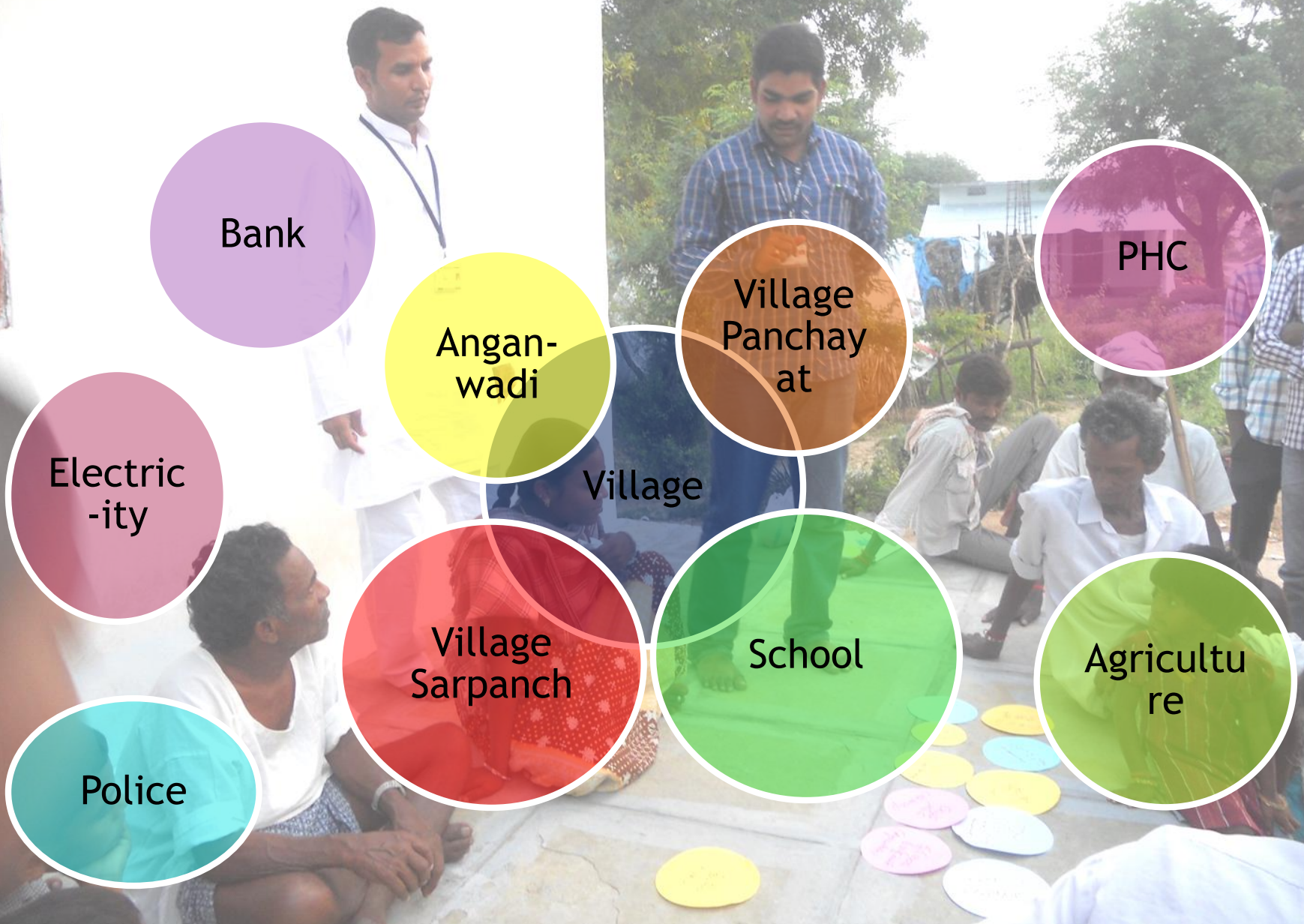


# SOCIAL MAPPING





# VENN DIAGRAM



# PROBLEMS OF THE VILLAGE (PREFERENCE RANKING)

Electricity

Toilets and C.C roads

Drainage facilities

Agriculture market yard

Fly over bridge over music channel

PHC

Drinking water

Vetinary hospital

Subsidised seeds

Bank

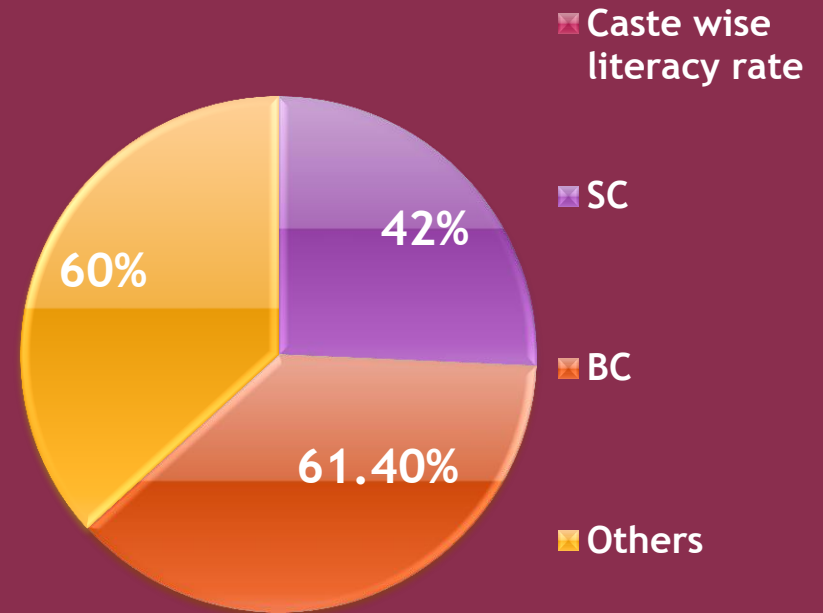
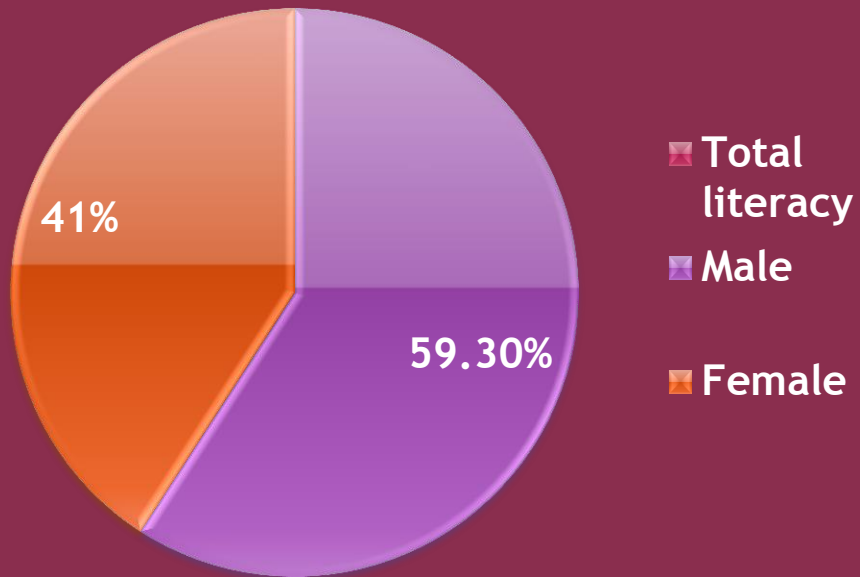


# Focused Group Interview



# LITERACY RATE

Male=350, Female=240,  
Total=590





# EDUCATION FACILITIES



**Primary School**



**Anganwadi**



**Sakshar Bharat  
Centre**



# PREFERENCE RANKING FOR REASONS FOR LOW LITERACY AND POOR EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Lack of sufficient teacher

Chil Labour

Lack of English Medium

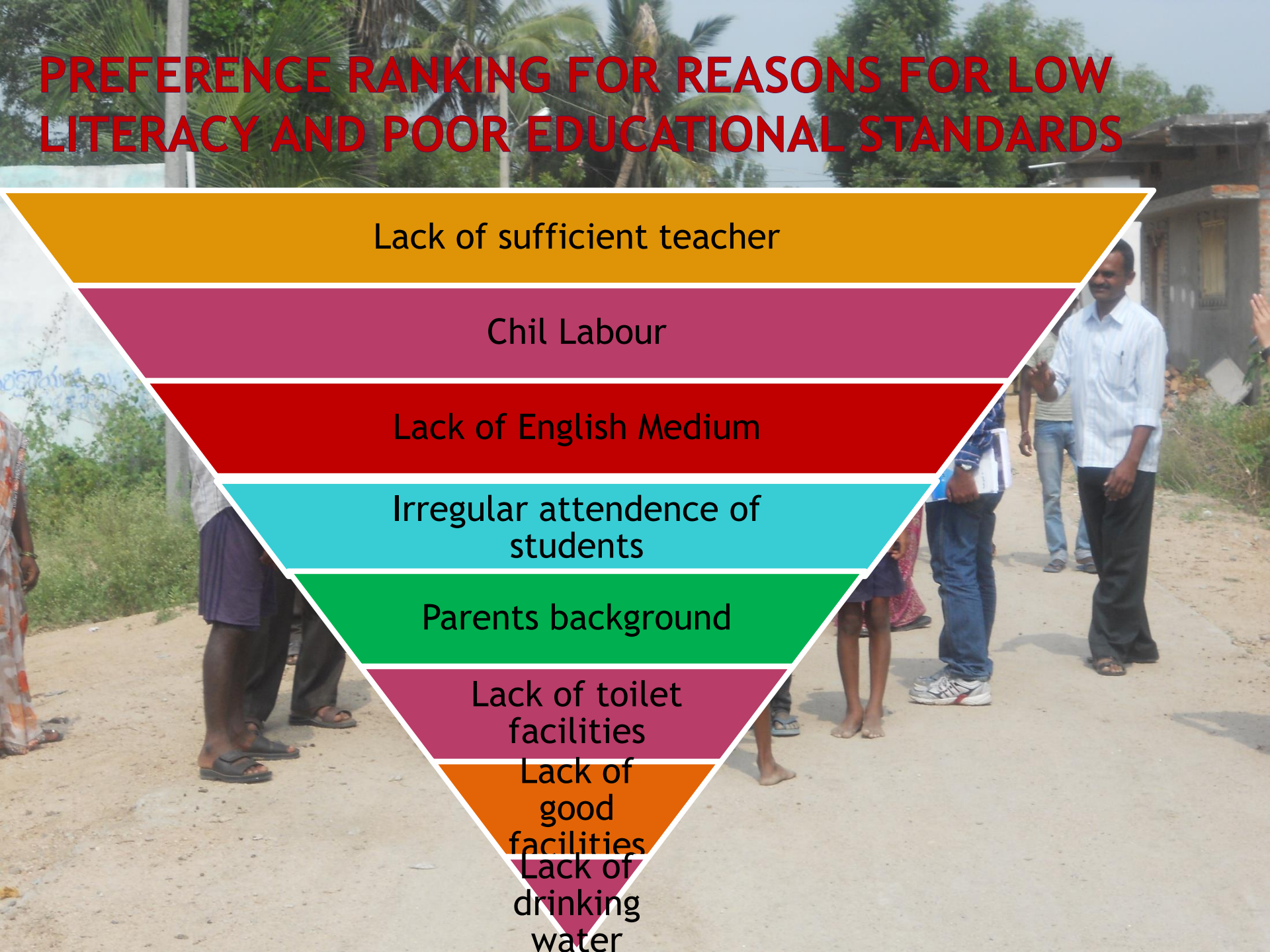
Irregular attendance of students

Parents background

Lack of toilet facilities

Lack of good facilities

Lack of drinking water





Teacher Shortage

Child Labour

Reasons for Low Education Standard

Irregular Attendance of Students

Lack of English Medium

Parents background



# HEALTH ISSUES



**Asthma due to cotton picking practice**



**Visit of ANM**



**Polio case**



# SPECIAL CASES

Get Rid of flourosis problem



Problem of flourosis







**Pucca Toilet used as storeroom**



**Open septic tanks**



**Couples are adopting family planning methods**



**ASHA Worker**



# Agriculture and Allied activities in Shadarshapur

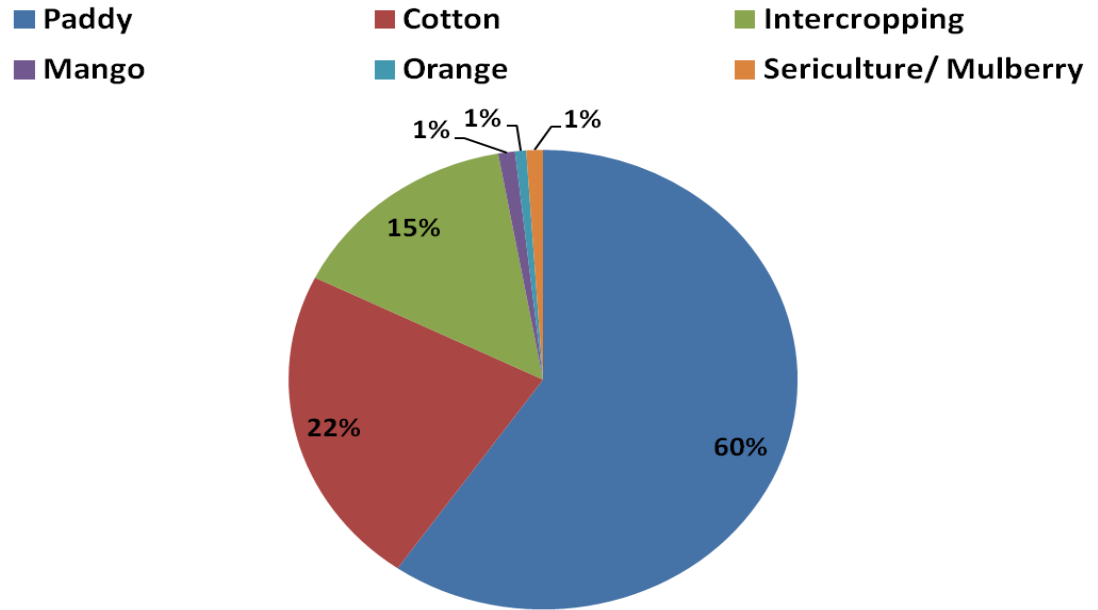




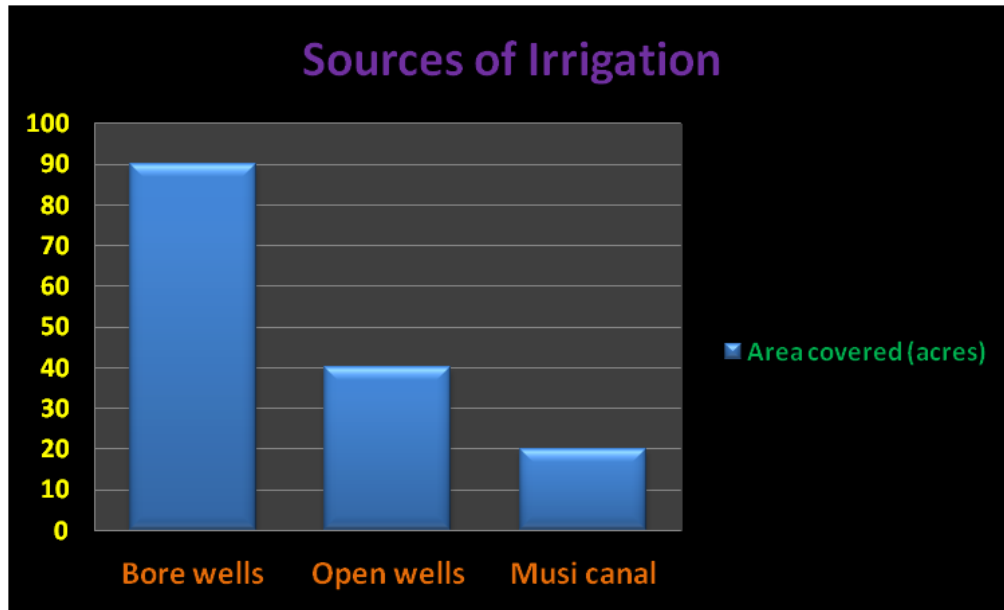
# MAJOR CROPS GROWN & DISTRIBUTION OF LAND



Agricultural land distribution (Crop wise)



# IRRIGATION FACILITIES





# MECHANIZATION IN AGRICULTURE





# Interaction with Farmers of the village



# PROBLEMS IN FARMING

Poor agriculture market facilities exploitation by middlemen

Poor agricultural extension services

Inadequate supply of electricity



High labour cost

High cost of cultivation

Non availability of subsidised seeds/fertilizers

Improper irrigation facilities



# ANIMAL HUSBANDARY





# SERICULTURE

## Sustainable agri-based Entrepreneurship



**Mulberry cultivation**



**Silkworm rearing shed**



# FOREST TREES SPECIES OBSERVED

Neem(*Azadirachta indica*)

Subabul( *Leucon leucocephala*)

Babul( *Acacia* spp.)

Baniyan tree(*Ficus religiosa*)

Albezzia lebbek

Ganuga( *Pongamia pinnata*)

Ber( *Ziziphus zuzuba*)

*Casurina equisetifolia*

# UNIQUE LESSONS LEARNT

Seat of Judgement  
Sacrificial altar



Hatching Duck eggs by Hen  
(ITK)



Self sufficiency in  
Tamarind and Fruit  
speceies



Dessimation of  
Information (Dappu)





# POVERTY

The background image shows a rural village scene. In the foreground, a person is sitting on the ground, wearing a pink and white patterned sari. Behind them are several huts with thatched roofs made of dried leaves or straw. The background is filled with lush green trees and a utility pole with wires. The overall scene depicts a rural, possibly impoverished, setting.

○ SADARSHAPUR IS **NOT AN EXCEPTION**

OUT OF 420 HOUSEHOLDS 84% are BPL

22 households have Antyodaya cards

All S.C. Are BPL families i.e. Equal distribution poverty among them

# TOTAL LAND AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE

Type of land holding	No. of landholding	Land (in acres)
Small	87	318
Marginal	141	182
Semi medium	36	210
Medium	11	142
large	Nil	Nil
Total	275	854



# LAND AVAILABLE WITH S.C. PEOPLE

Type of land holding	No of landholding	Land in acres
Small	6	20
Marginal	33	40
Semi-medium	Nil	nil
Medium	Nil	Nil
Total	29	60

# ONE COMMUNITY (SC) HAS HARDLY ANY LAND

- ❖ only 7% of land...60 acres out of 854 acres of total land
- ❖ But their population is 28%
- ❖ 40 of them are landless





# CAUSE OF POVERTY

The background image shows a person standing in shallow, muddy water. To the right, there is a large, dark metal structure, possibly part of a bridge or a dam, with a circular ring hanging from it. The scene is outdoors, with green foliage visible in the upper left corner.

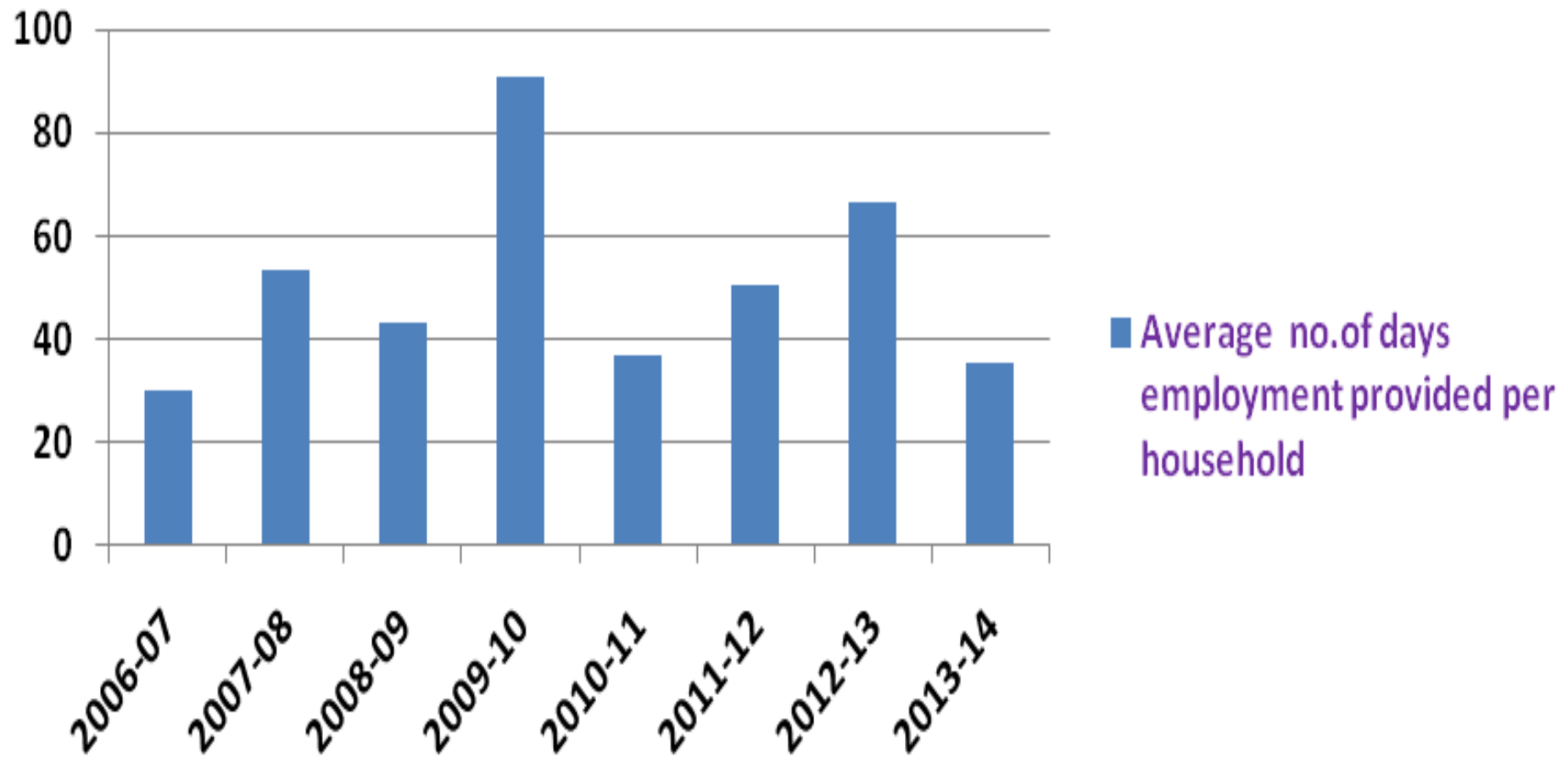
## Rich people's perception

- Consumption of too much liquor
- Low level of education
- Dependence on agriculture
- Lack of community support
- One who is lazy shall be a poor
- Poor health and diseases

## Poor people's perception

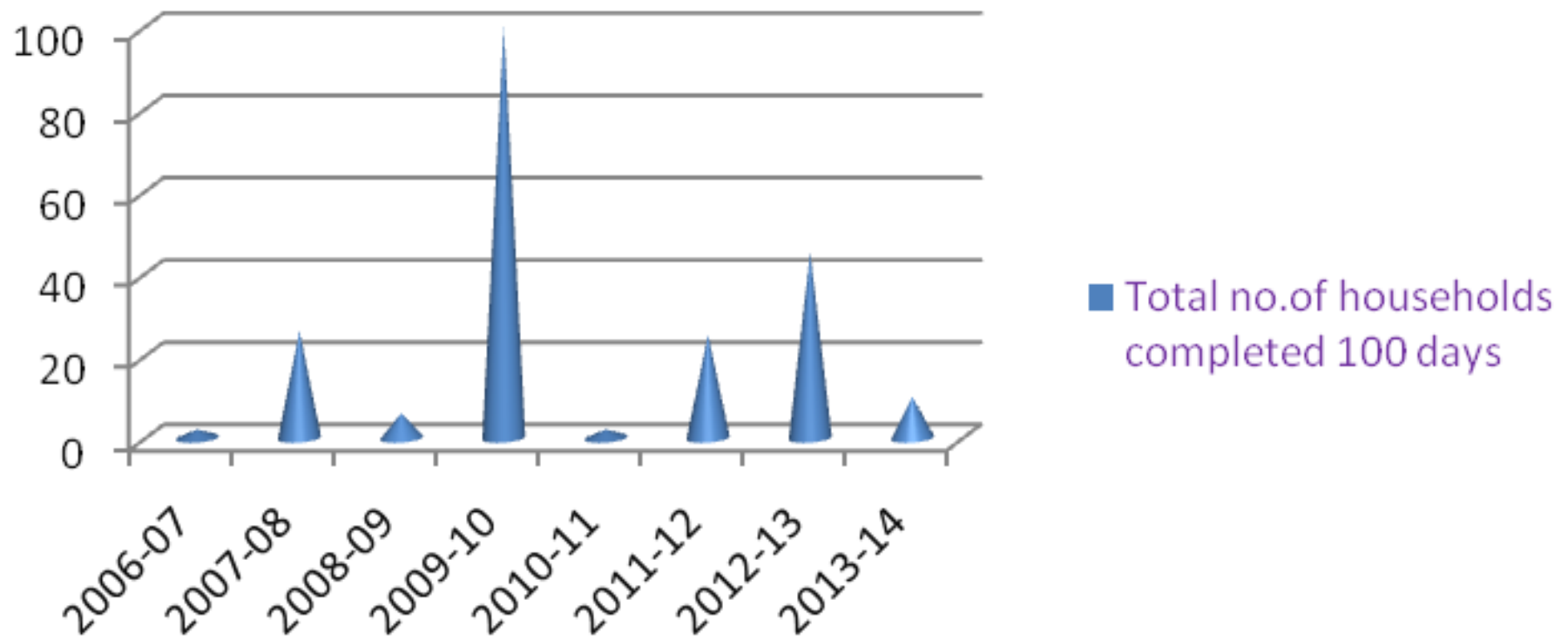
- Landlessness
- They have born in poverty
- Agriculture is no more profitable
- Low wages
- Poor health
- Lack of houses
- Lack of education

# Average no.of days employment provided per household





# Total no.of households completed 100 days



# ROLE OF NREGS IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

- ◉ The Gram Sabha Failed to Identify Sufficient Work
- ◉ When any work started, it hardly continued for one week
- ◉ Wages in agriculture are still low as NREGS didn't prove to be an alternative wage creator
- ◉ Poverty continues





# SELF HELP GROUPS:FIGHTING AGAINST POVERTY

- There are 28 SHGs in the village
- So far more than 21 lacs of capital generated
- But SHGs are facing certain challenges like
  - a) they are not getting benefit of pawalawaddii
  - b) They can't maintain their records
  - c) The Sanghbandham is non- functional



# THE PRI

- Poor participation by people
- Participation of women is slowly increasing
- Records are secret
- the concept of Gram Sabha is so far a dream





# EXPERIENCES FROM THE USE OF THE PLA TOOLS

- To choose a site
- How to start with
- How to talk/interact with people
- Language barrier
- People were also helpless
- Peoples routine life was not supportive to our study.





A photograph of three young girls in a rural village setting. The girl on the left is wearing a white and purple patterned top. The girl in the middle is wearing a red and white patterned top. The girl on the right is wearing a yellow top. In the background, there is a stone wall and a woman in a red and white striped sari. The text "EXPERIENCES FROM THE RURAL LIFE" is overlaid in red at the top.

## EXPERIENCES FROM THE RURAL LIFE

- The pace of development is very slow
- People suffer a lot of adversities but they are calm as well as helpless
- People in the village know themselves best rather than others
- Life in village is simple but good



# SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION

## **Education**

upgrade primary to secondary school

Construct walls and toilets in the school

Construction of a model school in a place center to  
3-4 villages

## **Health and Sanitation**

Create awareness about health and sanitation

Construct proper drainage system

construct additional water treatment tank

## Agriculture

- ⦿ Supply of subsidised seeds to all the farmers
- ⦿ Create market facilities
- ⦿ provide adequate supply of electricity
- ⦿ improve agricultural extension services

## Poverty alleviation

- ⦿ Creation of more work days





No Gender Discrimination

No Complaints- Great Determination



Thank You...

