

WELCOME



VILLAGE STUDY PROGRAMME THUKKAPURAM VILLAGE NALGONDA, ANDHRA PRADESH



By

Mr. Vijay-IES

Dr. Sakkira Begum, R-IFS

Mr. Narendra Kumar-IRTS

Ms. Bagyashree-ISS

GLIMPSES OF VILLAGE



Thukkapuram Village - At a glance

❖ Basic Information

Panchayat : Thukkapur

Mandal : Athmakur (M)

District : Nalgonda

State : Andhra Pradesh

❖ Location

Latitude : 17° 28' 8" N

Longitude : 79° 8' 20" E

Rainfall : 221 mm

Mean Annual Temperature : 32 °C

❖ Demo pattern (2011 census)

Total no. of households : 358

Total population : 1413

No of Males : 734

No of Females : 679

Total SC Population : 233

Total ST Population : 15

Literacy in percentage : 58%

Thukkapuram Village- At a glance

❖ Area (ha)

Total geographic area	: 879
Net cultivable area	: 703
Rainfed area	: 478
Total Irrigation area	: 350
Open wells	: 100
Bore wells	: 80
Pond	: 5

❖ Agricultural Implements

Tractors	: 12
Knapsack Sprayer	: 12
Country Plough	: 1
Sprayer	: 250

❖ Crop Area (ha)

Cotton	: 410
Rice	: 350 (K&R)
Red gram	: 50
Green gram	: 6
Ground nut	: 6
Castor	: 6

❖ Livestock population (No.)

Cattle	: 284
Buffalo	: 630
Sheep	: 2391
Goat	: 181
B. Poultry	: 276
Poultry (in farm):	34000

Thukkapuram Village- At a glance

❖ Educational Facilities

Anganvadi : 1

Primary school : 1

Library : 1

Community hall : 2

❖ Classification of farmers

Landless: 15

< 1 ac : 80

1-3 ac : 310

3-5 ac : 130

5-10 ac : 30

10-20 ac : -

20 ac : -

❖ Informal institutions

SHG's : 31

Social map



The general transect of Thukkapur village

S.No	Particulars	Upland	Low land
1	Soil Type	Red sandy soils and Black clay soils	Red sandy soils and Black clay soils
2	Major Crops	Cotton, red gram , maize, sorghum, groundnut and bhendi	Paddy , Cotton, and vegetables-Tomato, bhendi, coccinia, ridge gourd and bottle gourd
3	Livestock/ Poultry	Buffalo, cow, sheep, goat, backyard poultry, bullocks	Buffalo, cow, sheep, goat, backyard poultry, and bullocks
4	Trees	Coconut, palmyrah, tamarind, neem, banyan, moringa, custard apple, subabul, prosopis	Coconut, palmyrah, tamarind, neem, banyan, moringa, custardapple, subabul, banyan and prosopis
5	Weeds	<i>Lantana camera</i> , <i>Parthenium</i> , <i>Commelina bengalensis</i> , <i>Cydaaccuta</i> , <i>Cynodan dactylon</i> , <i>Tridax procumbens</i> , <i>Calotropis sp.</i> <i>Phyllanthus amaranthus</i>	<i>Eichornia crassipes</i> , <i>Lantana camera</i> , <i>Parthenium</i> , <i>Commelina bengalensis</i> , <i>Cyda accuta</i> , <i>Cynodan dactylon</i> , <i>Tridax procumbens</i> , <i>Calotropis sp.</i> <i>Phyllanthus amaranthus</i>
6	Water Sources	Bore well, open wells	Bore well, open wells & pond
7	Pests	All sucking pest in cotton, Helicoverpa in redgram, and mites in bhendi	Stem borer, BPH, GLH and Hispa in paddy and fruit borer in tomato, mites in bhendi
8	Diseases and Deficiency	Wilt in redgram, Yellow Vein Mosaic virus in Bhendi, Mastitis and foot and mouth disease in livestock	Mg deficiency in cotton, Mastitis and foot and mouth disease in livestock
9	Problems	Water scarcity, Pest and diseases problems, Livestock problems	Water scarcity, lack of maintenance of pond and open wells for water harvesting, and pests and disease problem, Livestock problems
10	Opportunities	Construction of water conserving and harvesting structures, regulatory markets for cotton and paddy procurement, IPM for efficient management of pests, introduction of backyard improved poultry breeds like vanaraja & gramapriya and vermi-composting	Construction of water conserving and harvesting structures, cleaning of open wells and ponds, SRI cultivation in paddy, regulatory markets for cotton and paddy procurement, IPM for efficient management of pests, introduction of backyard improved poultry breeds like vanaraja & gramapriya and vermi-composting



Resource Map

Particulars	Articles
Transport facilities	Share auto, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Bus (mothkur to Hyderabad via Thukkapur-only one time 5.30am)
Common facility	Community hall, 2 big water tank (40,000 and 20,000 litres) and 3 small water tank, 5 hand pump, common library
Communication facilities	News paper, Television , Radio, mobile phones and CT cable
Health and welfare societies information	Thukkapur village Association, Mahilasangam
Supply and service agency	Ration shop (PDS), Mother dairy and Water treatment plant
Agriculture implements	Tractor, Country plough, sickle, Spade and Power knapsack sprayer
Animals use for agriculture	Bullocks

Time Line

Year	Major Events
1600	Established in Golkanda Emperor Kutubshahi.
1770-80	Re-established by Nizam at Hyderabad.
1860	School Stored Urdu Medium.
1948	People Agitation against Nizam and Ra.
1960	Village connected by a katcha road.
1965	Gram Panchayat established with Kurella.
1970	Pucca house built.
1980	connected with electricity \$ first radio came in the village.
1981	Thukkapuram Gram Panchayat separated from Kurella.
1985	First Auto service start.
1987	First tractor came in the village cast Rs 20000
1988	Gas connection
1991	First Television.
1992	Pacca gram Panchayat Bhawan built.
1993	Pacca School built.
1998	First land line Telephone \$ water tank built.
1999	First A.N.M attached with the village
2005	First metalled road.
2012	Water filter machine installed.

Venn Diagram



Causes of Poverty: Preference Ranking
Village: Thukkapuram

Landlessness

No earning hands

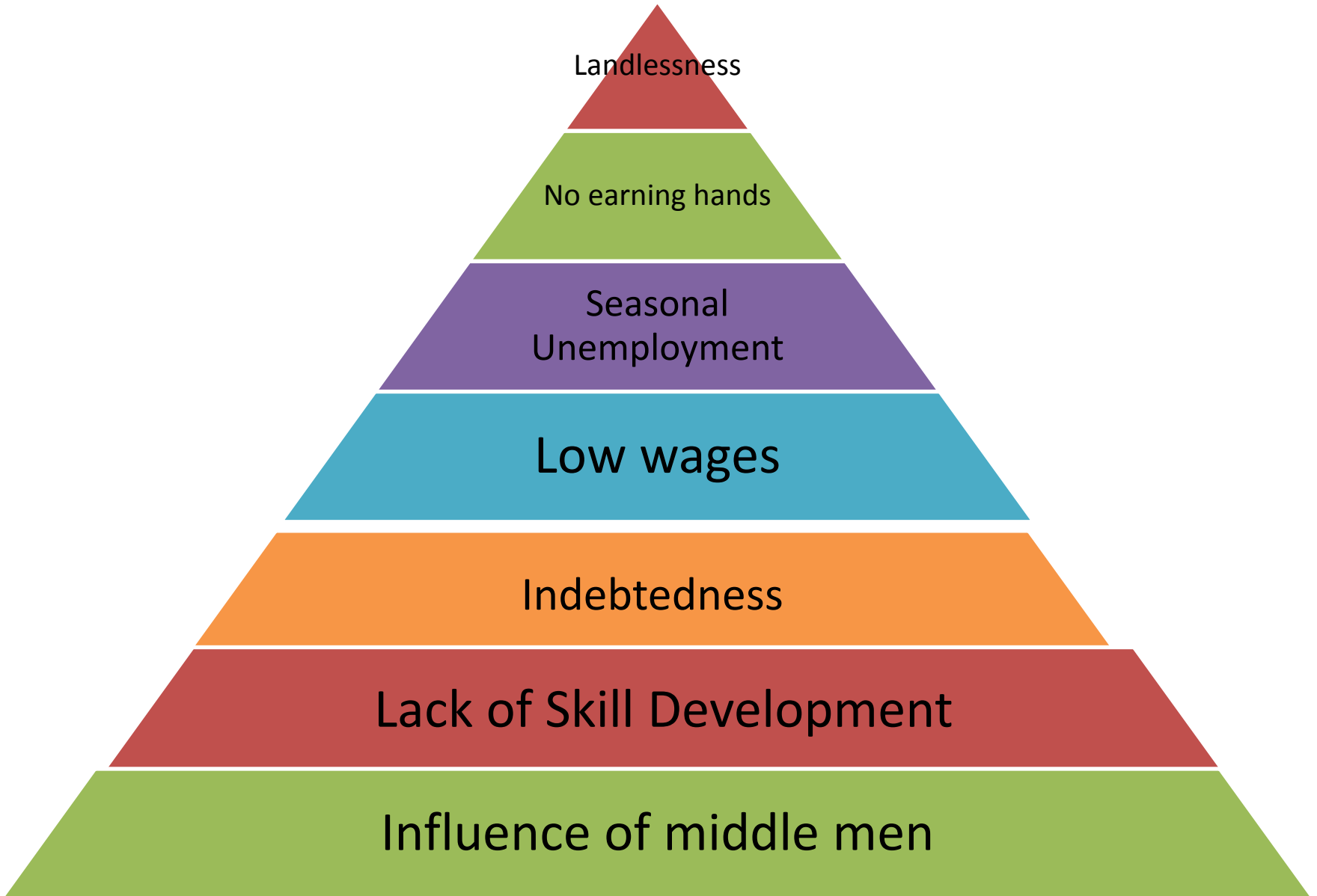
Seasonal
Unemployment

Low wages

Indebtedness

Lack of Skill Development

Influence of middle men



Remedial Measures of Poverty

- Job Creation in the Village
- Education
- Optimal use of Village Resources
- Road Connectivity to Cities
- Vocational Training
- Livestock to Poorer
- Land Distribution
- Health and Sanitation Facilities
- Agriculture-Marketing
- Increasing Pension and scholarship

Poverty Alleviation Programme

MGNREGA

- Total no. Of job card issued: 447
- Total no. Job cards used: 287
- Average day of working: 60
- No. Of person completed 100 days work: 2

Major Work Done:

- land development,
- Plantation
- silt application
- and some work in SCs/STs farm
- Major Problems of MGNREGA are:
 - No unemployment allowances are given.
 - No asset creation in the village.
 - Problem of digging hole and filling hole.
 - Delay in wage payment.

Continue.....

INDIRAMMA Housing

- No. Of Houses Completed: 74
- No. Of Houses in progress: 5
- Expenditure incurred: 2725111.00

Self Help Groups

Total Self Help Groups: 31

Total SC Groups: 06

Total other SHGs: 04

Total Members in SHGS: 368

Total BC Members in SHGS: 255

Total Other Members in SHGs: 45

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Bank Linkage

No. Of SHGs Received Bank Linkage: 31, Amount: Rs 43,30,000

VADDI LENI RUNALU

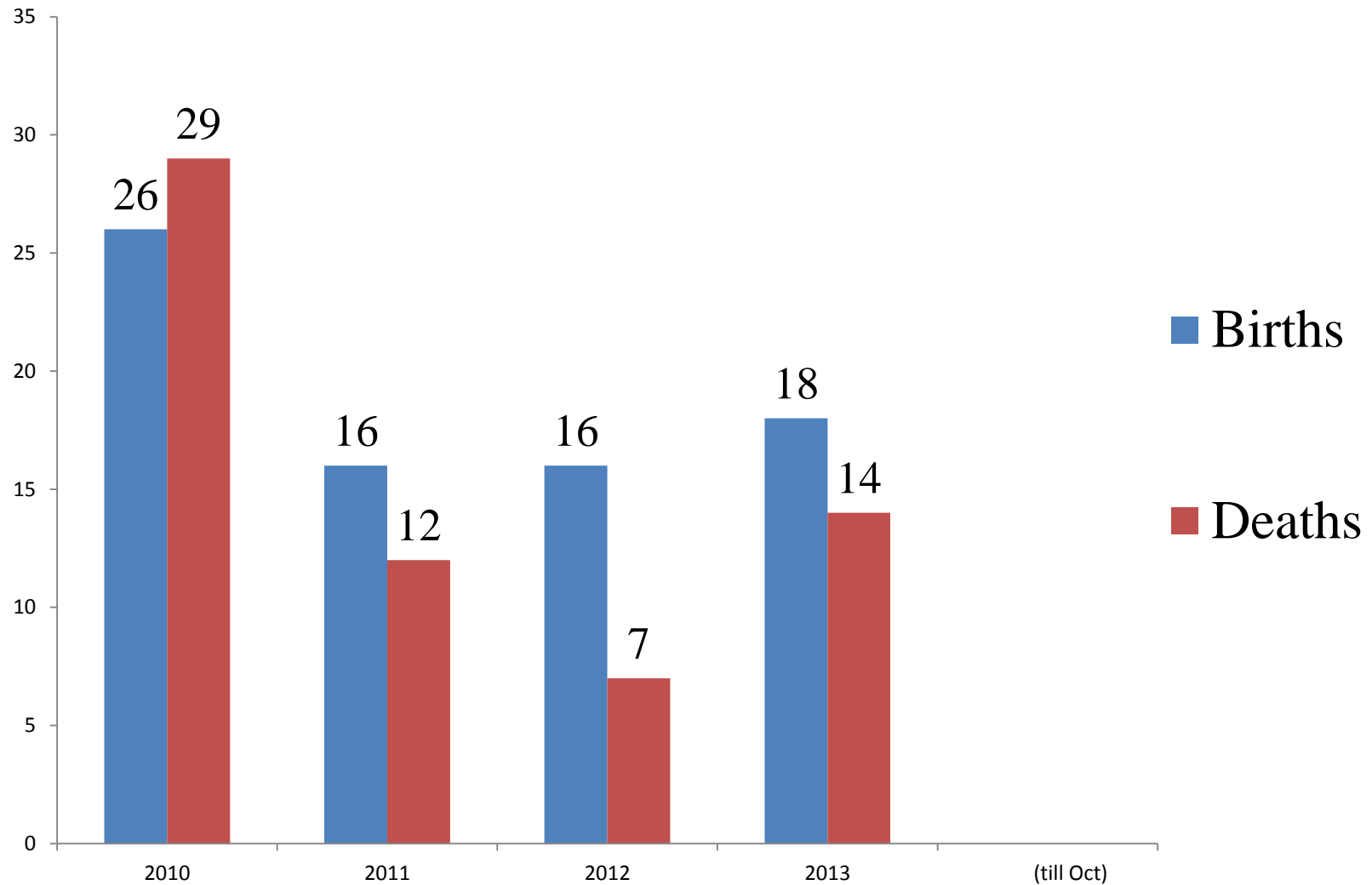
This scheme gives loans to SHGs without interest. No. Of SHGs Received VLR is 28 and RS 1,35,994 is dispersed to SHGs.

Community Investment Fund (CIF)

This scheme gives loans to SHGs members. Total number of SHGs received CIF loans is 10. Total numbers of members received loans is 60 and Rs 450000 has been dispersed till date.

- Under ABHY total number of SHGSs enrolled is 29 and total number of members enrolled are 219 and 18 member has received pension and 02 has received death claim.
- Total members enrolled in **AABY** are 120 out of which 06 members has claimed death compensation and Rs 130000 has been disbursed.
- Bangaru Thalli:** No. Of members enrolled: 04

No. of Deaths & Births



PLA Observation Health Issues and Suggestion

- There is need for one PHC or a full time doctor for the village.
- Non- availability of medicines.
- Fluorosis is one among the major problems of the village. Around more than 70 percent of the population is suffering from the body pain
- Non-availability of proper drainage facilities.
- About half of the households do not have toilets.
- Since the timings of the ANM and ASHA worker are generally around 12 in the afternoon which clashes with the working timings of the wage earners or agricultural labours.



Education

Problems

- Poor educational infrastructure
- Less number of students
- Low teacher-student ratio
- Absenteeism
- Lack of training facilities for teachers
- Poor condition of people
- Lack of food quantity and quality of Mid-day meal

Suggestions

- Creating sound educational infrastructure
- Increasing teacher-student ratio by recruitment of teachers
- Introducing English medium in government school
- Introducing nursery class in government school
- People should be made aware about the importance of education
- Increasing the quantity and quality of Mid-day meal

Panchayati Raj Institution

Problems

- Lack of Time bound election
- Lack of People awareness
- Interference of politician in Gram Panchayat
- Lack of training to Gram Panchayat members
- Corruption

Solutions

- Time bound election should be done
- People should be made aware about duties and rights by education and various programmes (especially women)
- Time bound training programmes should be organized
- Social audit should be made effective

Matrix ranking for different Cattle breeds adopted in the village

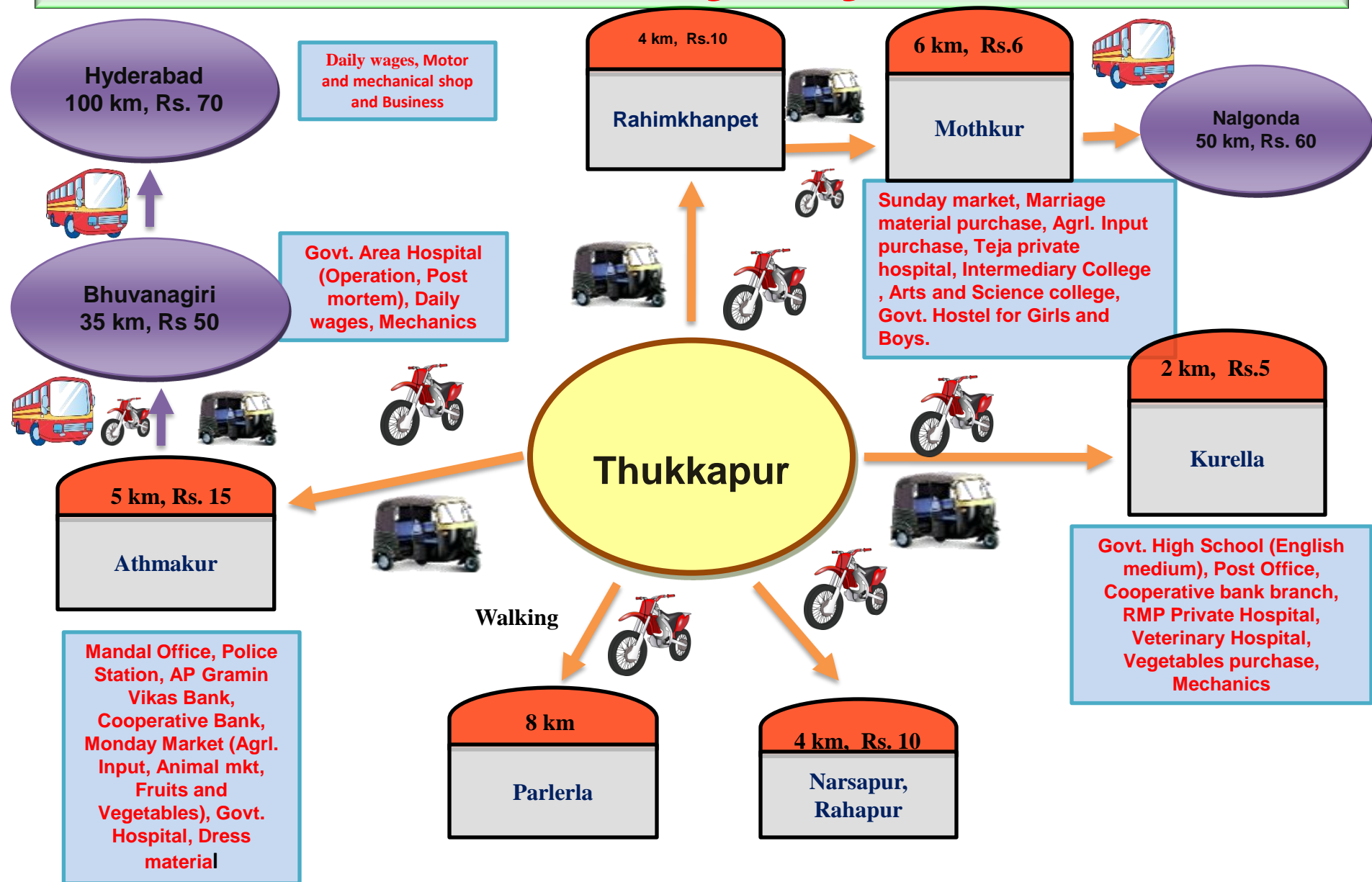
Indicator	KI	Cattle Breeds					
		Indigenous		Jersey cross		HF cross	
		Rank	Points	Rank	Points	Rank	points
Milk Production	KI-1	C	1	B	2	A	3
	KI-2	C	1	B	2	A	3
	KI-3	C	1	A	2	B	2
Sub total			3		6		8
Disease resistant	KI-1	A	3	B	2	C	1
	KI-2	A	3	B	2	C	1
	KI-3	A	3	C	1	B	2
Sub total			9		5		4
Fat %	KI-1	B	2	A	3	C	1
	KI-2	B	2	A	3	C	1
	KI-3	B	2	A	3	C	1
Sub total			6		9		3
Adaptability	KI-1	A	3	B	2	C	1
	KI-2	A	3	B	2	C	1
	KI-3	A	3	B	2	C	1
Sub total			9		6		3
Milk preference	KI-1	A	3	B	2	C	1
	KI-2	A	3	B	2	C	1
	KI-3	B	2	A	3	C	1
Sub total			8		7		3
Final Score			35		33		21
Final rank			1		2		3

Seasonal calendar of livestock health management practices and problems

Species	Problem and practice	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct
Sheep and Goat	Vaccination ET												
	PPR												
	Sheep pox												
	Deticking												
Cow and Buffalo	Vaccination Brucello												
	FMD												
	HS & BQ												
	De-worming												
	AI												
	Foot rot												
	CMPP	All round the year											
Poultry	Raniket												
	Foul Pox												

(Noe: CMPP-Clean milk production practices, HS-Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, BQ-Black Quarter, FMD-Foot and Mouth Disease, AI-Artificial Insemination, ET- Enterotoxaemia Vaccine, PPR-Peste Des Petits Ruminants).

Mobility Map



Indigenous Traditional Knowledge's (ITK's)

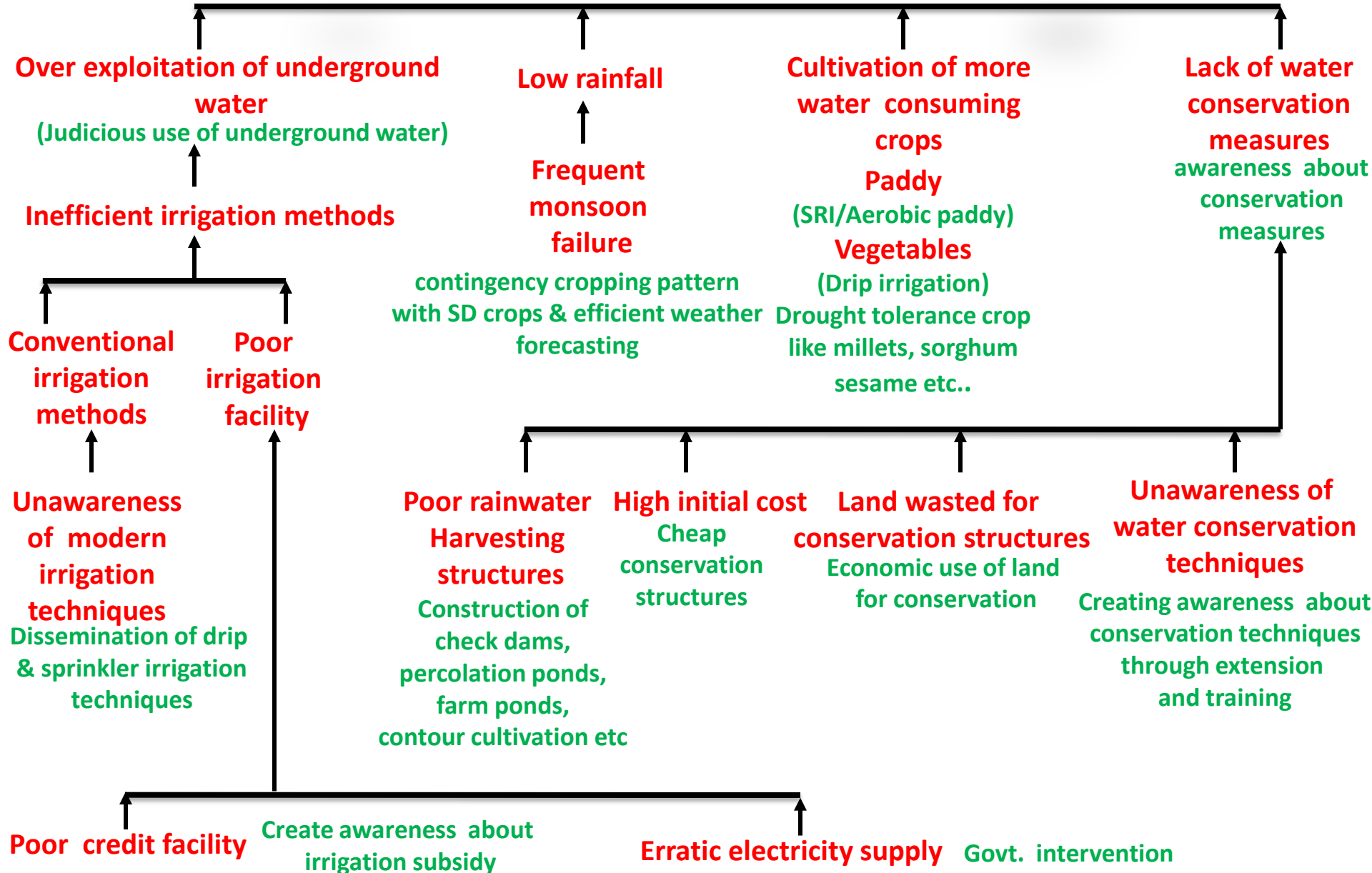
S.No	Source	Part	Other ingredients	Application
1	Thellambira	Leaves	Only leaf sap	Eye brow and leg pain
2	Datura	Leaves	Only leaf sap	Hand and leg pain 1-2 times/day and 3 days treatment
3	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Leaves	Cow milk	Jaundice cure
4	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> (Kallurukki)	Leaves	Milk	Kidney stone
5	Sabja	Leaves	Only leaf sap	Ear pain, 2 drops
6	Tulsi	Leaves		Asthma, cold, cough
7	Lab lab (Chikkudu)	Leaves	Only leaf sap	Allergy treatment
8	Tamarind	Leaves		Hand and leg swelling
9	Custard Apple	Skin	Only skin paste	Injury
10	<i>Accasia nilotica</i>	Bark	-	Bone injury
11	<i>Accasia nilotica</i>	Sticks	-	Dental health
12	Puloilaku	Leaves	-	Back pain and bone pain
13	Kalamantha	Leaves	-	Reduce body heat
14	Araku	Leaves	-	Relive body pain



PROBLEM SOLUTION TREE



WATER SCARCITY



PROBLEM TREE

BPH Management

SOLUTION TREE



Lower yields

Pest infestation

BPH

Succulence in plants

Dense planting

Lack of IPM

High nitrogen application

Continuous water stagnation

Intermittent rainfall and high humidity

Staggered Sowing

Cheaper rate of urea

Lack of knowledge



Higher yields

Reduced infestation

BPH management

Less succulence in plant

split application of nitrogen

Creating awareness among the farmers

Provide alleyway spacing of 30 cm for every 2 m

Alternate wetting and drying

Synchronized sowing among the farmers

imidacloprid 200SL @125 ml/ha

Conserving *Lycosa pseudoannulata*, *Cyrtorhinus lividipennis*

Pest forecasting

PROBLEM TREE



Lower yields

Disease incidence

Verticillium wilt

No summer ploughing

Mono cropping

Lack of IDM

No soil drenching

Lack of resistant varieties

Lack of knowledge about bio-control agents for seed treatment

SOLUTION TREE



Higher yields

Reduced incidence

Verticillium management

Summer ploughing

Crop rotation

Development of resistant variety

Soil drenching with carbendazim @1 gm/l

Seed treatment with *Trichoderma viride* @ 5gm/kg

Lessons learnt by Team Members from Rural life

- Co-habitation
- Living with limited resources
- Though rural people has knowledge, experiences and hard work
but because of lack of direction they are not able to reap the
benefit of their potential abilities



THANK YOU