



Village Study: Bopparam

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Introducing the Village

- Bopparam, the creation of Musi Irrigation Project during 1960s
- District: Nalgonda
- Mandal: Kethepally
- Total village in kethpally mandal:14
- Total Mandals in Nalgonda: 59

Social Profile

- Significant segregation of households on caste basis.
- Multi-religious community

Economic Profile

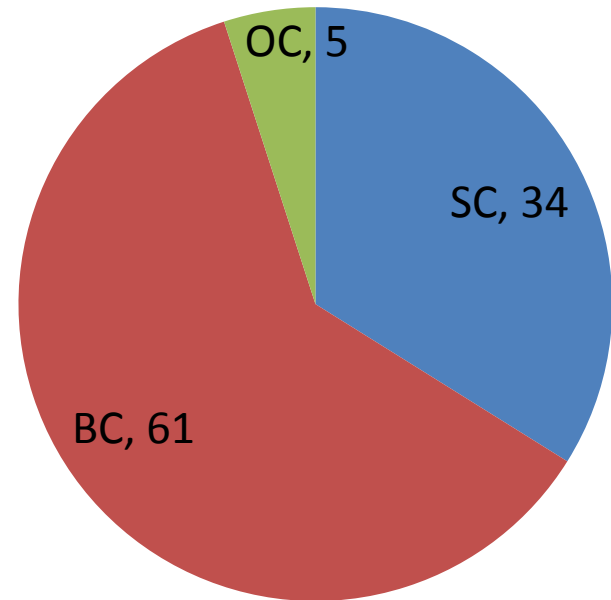
- Agrarian: Paddy, Cotton
- Animal husbandry: Dairy and Poultry
- Weaving
- 95% villagers below poverty line

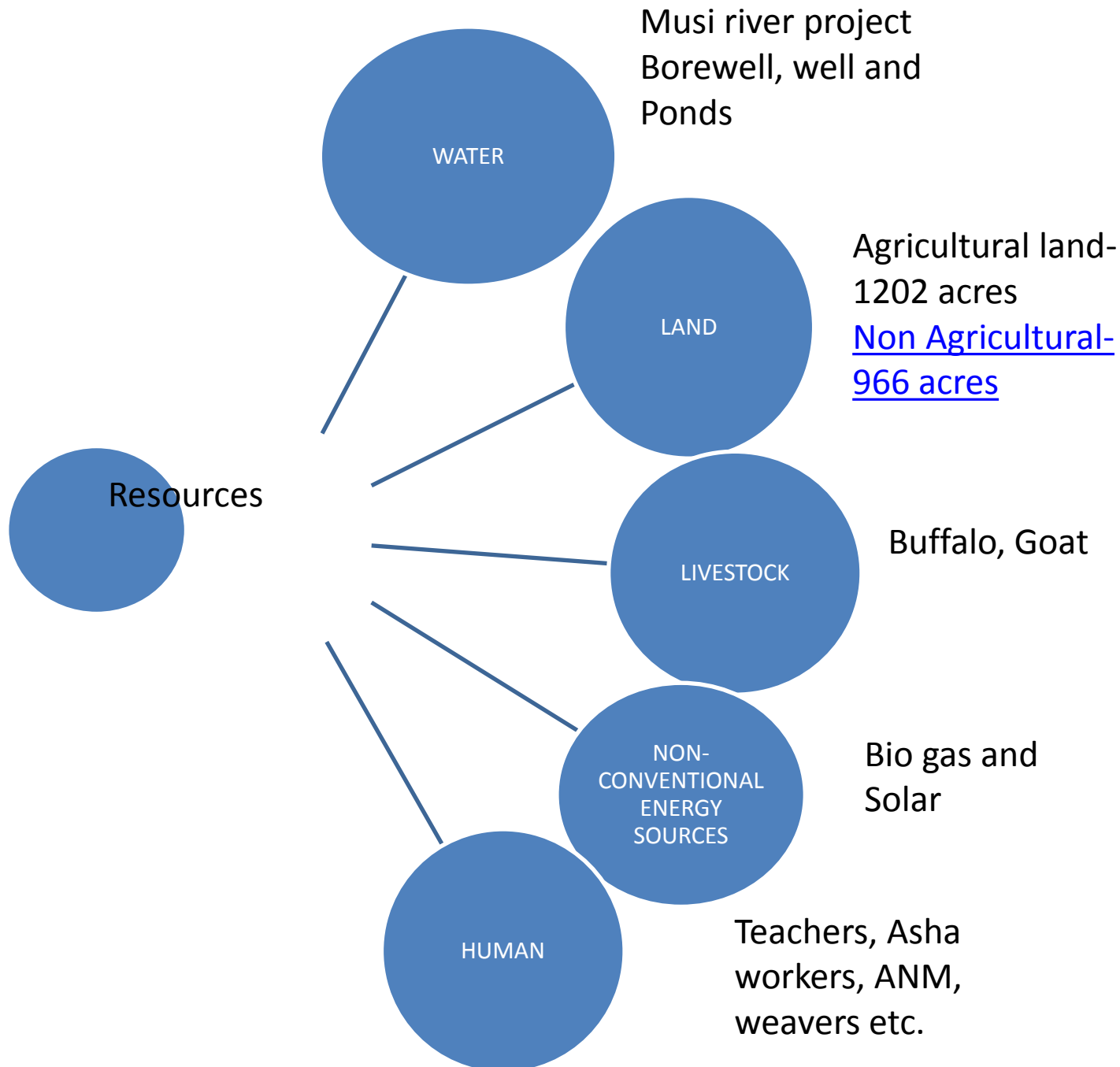


Demographic data

Population	1608
Male	862
Female	743
Literacy	57.26%
Sex ratio	862
House hold	408
Area	2168 hectares

Community composton (%)

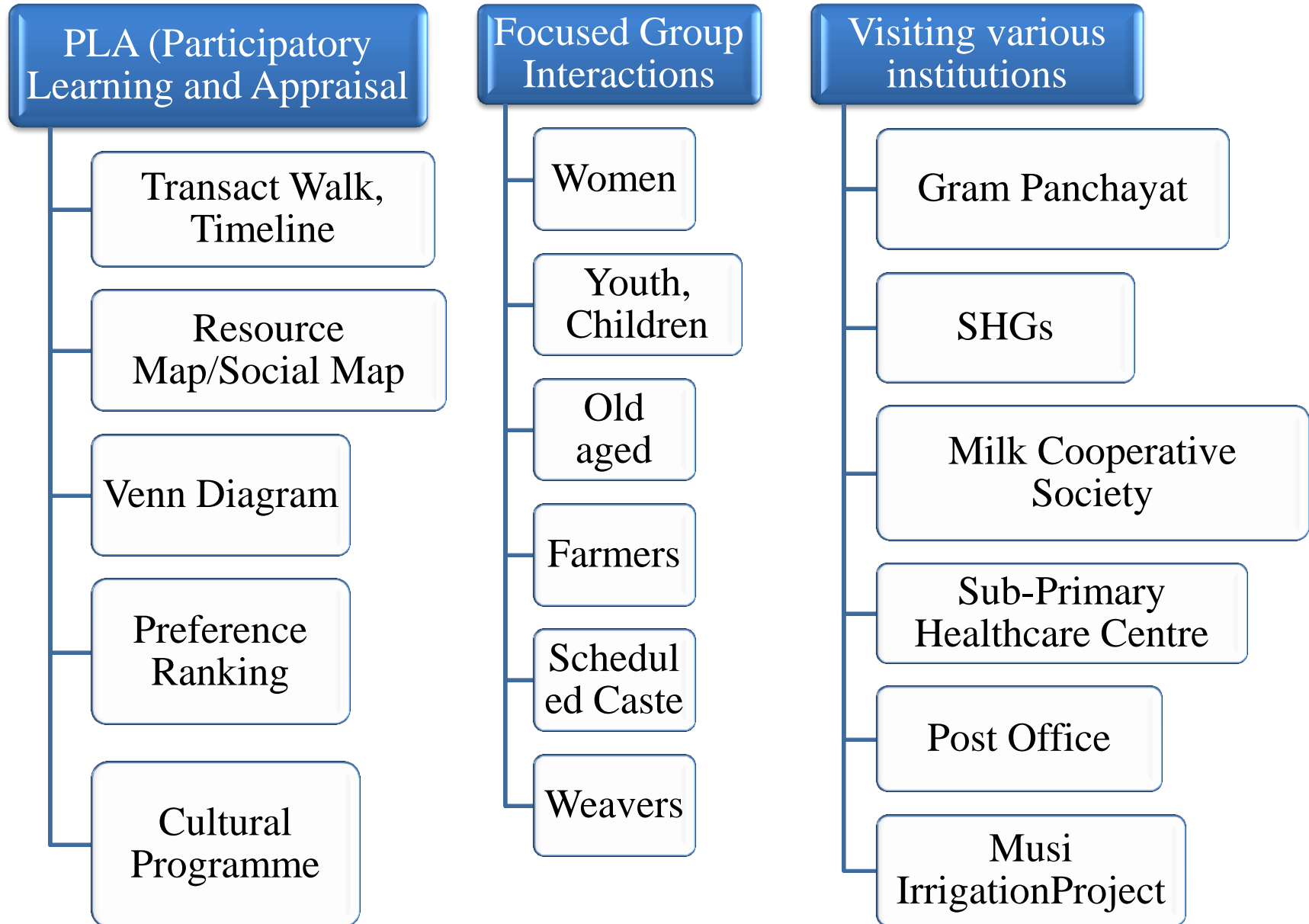




<u>Infrastructure availability</u>	<u>Nature of infrastructure</u>
Roads	80% are pucca& 20% kutcha road
Electricity	90 % electrified but power supply for six hours during night
Drinking water	One Fluoride purification plant
Education	One Primary school
	Two anganwadis
Health	One subcentre in neighbouring village
Post office	One
community centre	Nil
agricultural produce marketing facility	One Indira KrantiPadakkam(IKP) in neighbouring village for paddy
	for cotton- Nil(cotton procurement centre is in the nearby town which is 12 kms away)

	Milk cooperative society
Local Market	Nil
Drainage	70%
Water Supply	90%(except SC colonies)
	four PanchayatBorewells
Hand pumps	total 13(working 4 , not working 9)
Bank	Nil
Non-Conventional energy sources	Nil
Irrigation	Canal Water Supply from Musi
Kirana stores	5
Telephone Connectivity	mostly mobile network coverage
Library	Nil
Digital Infrastructure(internet)	Nil
Public Transport	one bus with single service

METHODOLOGY



Experiences from PLA tools

TEAM

- Understanding community dynamics
- Information about available resources like land pattern, water etc.
- Composition, working and importance of gram panchayat.
- Role of gram panchayat in implementation of various government schemes and challenges faced.
- Benefits to the members of milk cooperative society like scholarship, pension etc.
- Price determination of milk on the basis of fat content.
- Social harmony
- Familiarization with traditional dance form like jadakopu etc.
- Working & importance of Self Help Groups.
- Agricultural Marketing practices through IKP.

VILLAGERS

Encouraged pro-active involvement of villagers
People get acquainted with different perspectives
Awareness of resources and opportunities

Issues identified

Education

- Inadequate infrastructure
- Attendance issues
- Inadequate staff
- Issues with Mid-day Meals
- Commutation

Health and Sanitation Issues

- ASHA workers.
- Purified water for drinking, but unpurified for cooking.
- [Filariasis](#)
- Inadequacy in health facilities.
- Open defecation
- Sensitisation and support over hygienic practices among women.



Gender Issues

- Alcoholism
- Prevalence of child marriage and less importance to girls' education.
- Though SHGs are active among the women, Their awareness on accounting and financial practices are limited.
- The wage labour in cotton fields seems to be performed mostly by women.
- Effective operation of 'Abhayastham' and 'Bangaruthalli' schemes.
- Illiteracy among women.



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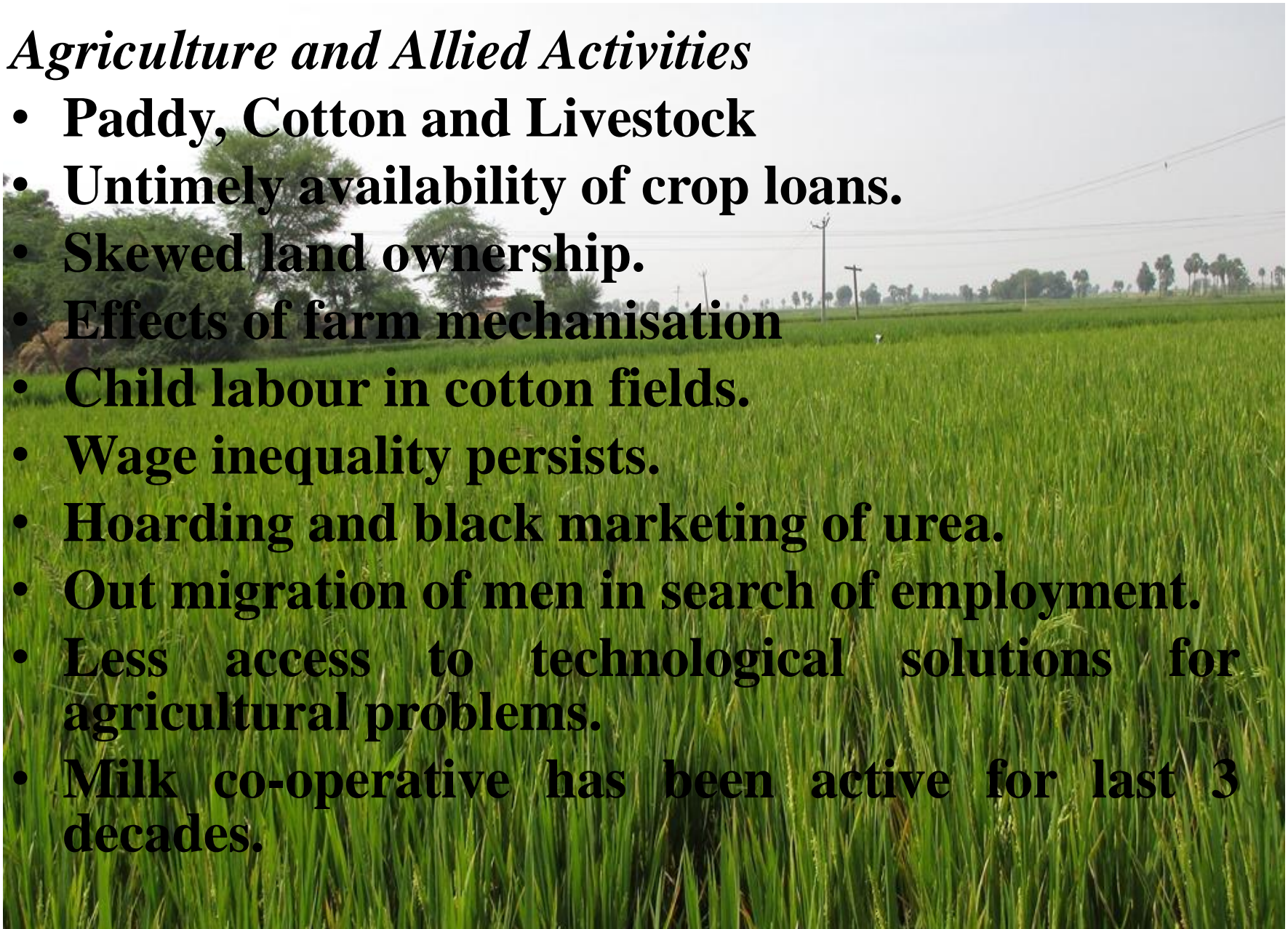
Panchayati Raj Institutions

- Lack of awareness about the powers, duties and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Less participation of people.
- Lack of training for Panchayat members.
- Able to generate income from additional sources: (i) auctioning of village pond (ii) leasing out of fluoride purification plant.
- Focussed channelisation of funds is needed.




Agriculture and Allied Activities

- **Paddy, Cotton and Livestock**
- **Untimely availability of crop loans.**
- **Skewed land ownership.**
- **Effects of farm mechanisation**
- **Child labour in cotton fields.**
- **Wage inequality persists.**
- **Hoarding and black marketing of urea.**
- **Out migration of men in search of employment.**
- **Less access to technological solutions for agricultural problems.**
- **Milk co-operative has been active for last 3 decades.**

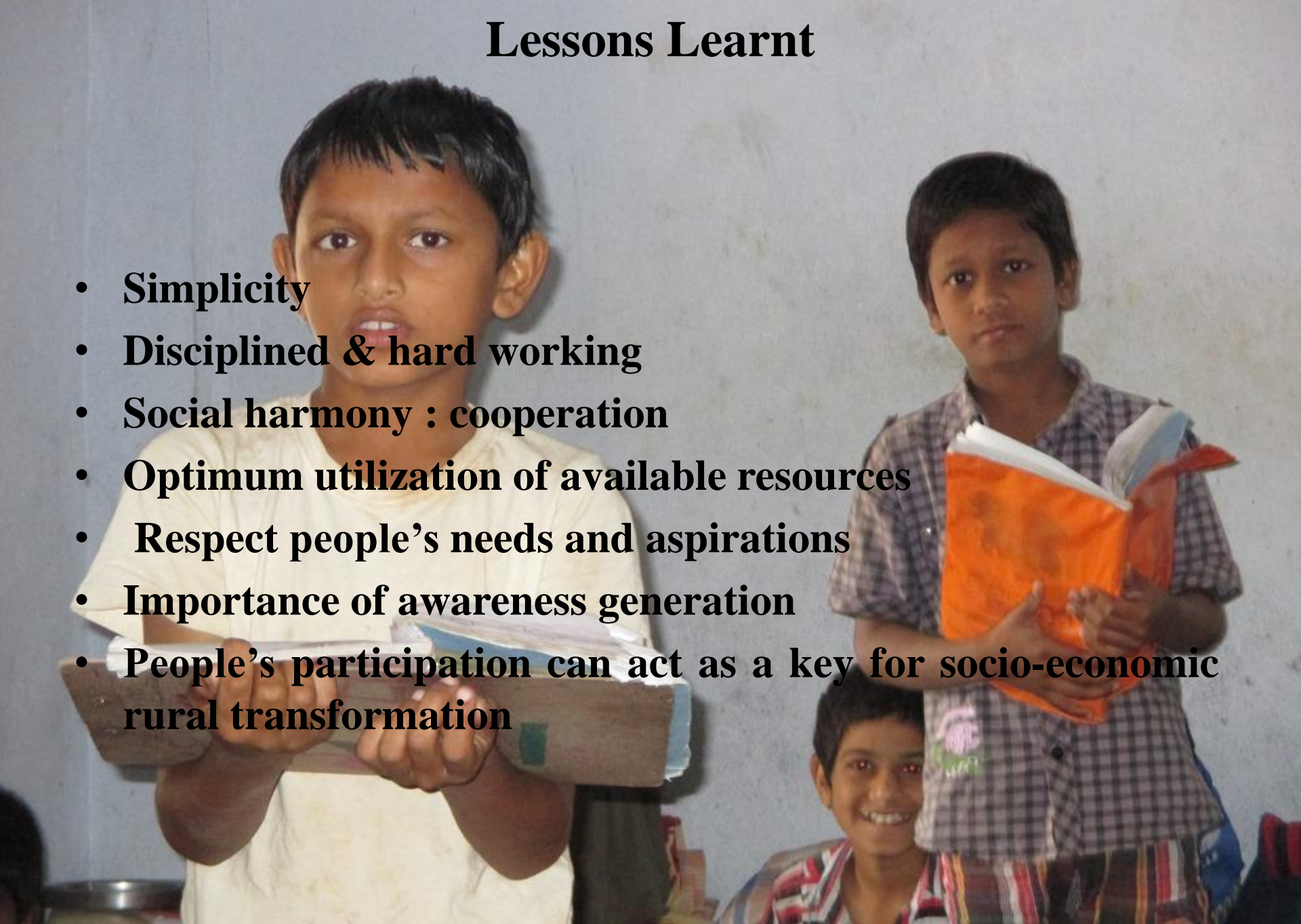


Addressing Poverty and Livelihood Issue

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- Main stay of the people is agriculture and allied activities.
 - Various government scheme to raise the living conditions of people.
 - 100 days employment guarantee scheme, MGNREGA
 - Indira Awas Yojana
 - *Bangaruthalli* a state sponsored scheme
 - *Saakshar bharat*.
 - Abhayastham a SHG-based social security scheme
 - Public Distribution System
 - Rajiv Yuva Shakti

Lessons Learnt

- **Simplicity**
- **Disciplined & hard working**
- **Social harmony : cooperation**
- **Optimum utilization of available resources**
- **Respect people's needs and aspirations**
- **Importance of awareness generation**
- **People's participation can act as a key for socio-economic rural transformation**



Action Plan

- Improve the access to quality health care.
- Transportation
- Generating awareness on general sanitation.
- Prohibiting the illegal supply of liquor.
- Encouraging NGOs in assisting the administration in addressing the socio-economic issues in rural areas: social auditing.
- Regular monitoring of the operation of Gramsabhas.
- Developing the sources of non-conventional energy.



THANK YOU



