

# GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016 -17 (G.O.Ms.No.97 (PR & RD), Dated 07.10.2015)

**BANDARUPALLI GRAM PANCHAYAT - YERPEDU MANDAL – CHITTOOR DISTRICT**



**Prepared By**

**EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE : SRIKALAHASTI**

## GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN – BANDARU PALLI

### INDEX

Sl No	Topic	Page No
1	Introduction & Objective of the Plan	
2	Basic information of the GP	
3	Planning Process adopted	
4	Financial resources envelope of the GP	
5	Situation analysis on Basic amenities, Development & Productive activities, gaps identified & out comes	
6	Prioritized wish list of the People of the GP	
7	GP Development Plan for the year 2016 – 17	





# Grama Panchayath Village Development Plan

(A Comprehensive Community Led Participatory Plan)

## Resource & Social Map of Bandarupalli GP



Name of the GP : Bandarupalli  
 Name of the Mandal : Yerpedu Mandal  
 Name of the District : Chittoor  
 Name of the facilitator: Extension Training Centre (ETC),  
 Srikalahasti, Chittoor District

## **Village Development Plan for the Bandarupalli Grama panchayath**

### **Smart Village – Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh**

Article 243-G of the Constitution requires all the Gram Panchayats to prepare and implement plans for achieving economic and social justice. The Government of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.MS No.97 PR & RD Dept Dated 7-02-2015 have ordered for preparation of development plans for all Grama panchayaths in the state in convergence with the line Departments from the year 2016-17

### **Objective**

There are various welfare and development programmes initiated by the government which have various degrees of goal achievement, at the same time a lot remains to be achieved. A general observation is that these programmes need to have a holistic view of the Gram Panchayat instead of being focused on the Programme and departmental objectives only. The outcomes of the ongoing programmes can be optimized through the participation and empowerment of the stake holders and local leadership. At the same time when the world is moving ahead from the 8 millennium development goals paradigm to 17 sustainable development goals, we must also move in sync with the global transformation initiative. Therefore the government of Andhra Pradesh launched a programme “Smart Village – Smart Ward towards smart Andhra Pradesh “ to focus on improved resource use efficiency, empowered local self governance, access to assured basic amenities and responsible individual and community behaviour to build a vibrant and happy society by preparing decentralized development plans in our Gram Panchayats. Lanching of 7 Missions and 5 Grids of Andhra Pradesh Government is a mission based approach to overcome structural inadequacies, creating citizen centric and business centric environment through better governance.

### **About Bandaru palli**

Bandaru palli is a village Panchayat located in the Yerpedu Mandal , Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh State, India and it is 8 kilometers from the famous pilgrim town Srikalahasti. It is located 89 KM towards East from District head quarters Chittoor. Bandaru palli is surrounded by Kobaka Grama panchayath towards west , Manna samudram Grama panchayath towards North, and venkata puram towards East, Saraswathi kandriga GP towards South of Chittoor district and Srikalahasti(13kms), Venkatagiri (35kms), Renigunta (10kms), Tirupati(35kms) are the nearby towns to Bandaru palli. The latitude 13.84784 and longitude 79.50219 are the geo coordinates of this GP. Amaravathi the state capital of Andhra Pradesh is located around 395.6 kms away from Bandaru palli. The other nearest state capital from Kotha Kandriga is Chennai and its distance is 112 kilometers. It is 5 Km distance from AP state high way No 61.Mandal head quarters Yerpedu is 8 kms away.

**BRIEF INFORMATION OF BANDARUPALLI GRAM PANCHAYAT OF YERPEDU MANDAL CHITTOOR DISTRICT AS ON 05-02-2016**

- 1 Name of the District & Code No Chittoor / 10
- 2 Name of the Mandal & Code No Yerpedu / 167
- 3 Name of the Gram Panchayat & Code No Bandaru Palli / 10
- 4 Code of Assembly Srikalahasti /135
- 5 Constitution Particulars Bandaru Palli GP was constituted In 1960 through an order Ref.No 3128/ 3208 from Kadapa Regional Inspector, Local Administration by bifercation from Mannavaram Revenue Village
- 6 Extent of Gram Panchayat 1.2 Kilometres
- 7 No. of Habitations 3
- 8 Number of House holds 720

Name of the Habitation	No. of house holds	SC	ST	BC	OC
1. Bandarla Palli -	615			605	10
2. Bnadarla Palli ST Colony	70		70		
3. Bnadarla Palli SC Colony	35	35			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>10</b>

- 9 Revenue Village of Gram Panchayat Manna Samudram
- 10 Survey Nos with Details Manna samudram S.No.198,251,234,287
- 11 Population

SC			ST			BC			OC			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
59	58	117	102	92	194	1095	1042	2137	26	24	50	1282	1216	2498

- 12 Voters

Male	Female	Total
820	850	1670

## 13 Literacy

% Male	% Female	Average %
71	66	69

## 14 Details of Grama Panchayat Executive Body

GP Ward No.	Name of the Ward Member	Reservation
	R.Siva sankar reddy - Sarapanch	BC
1	1. Smt D.Venkatamma	ST
2	<b>2. Smt D. Dhanamma - Vice Sarpanch</b>	BC
3	3. Sri P.Munikrishna Reddy	BC
4	4. Sri C.Guravaiah	BC
5	5. Smt R.Vimala	OC
6	6. Sri C.Murali	BC
7	7. Sri C.Rambathi reddy	BC
8	8. Sri N.Chinna munireddy	BC
9	9. Smt D.Katamma	BC
10	10. Smt P.Nagarathna	BC

15 Name of the MPTC

Sri T. Janardhan

16 Name of the ZPTC

Smt T. Ranemma

17 Water facility

1. OHSR	4
2 Hand Bores	10
3 Public Taps	4 ST Colony
4 Direct Pumping Schemes	1
5. Pipeline extent	4.75 KM
6. Private taps	650

18 Street lights in G.P.

1. Poles	162
2. Tube lights	112
3.Sodium vapour lamps	50

19 Details of GP level line department Officials

Si.No	Name of the Officials	Designation	Phone Numbers
1	P.Vijaya Lakshmi	Panchayat Secretary	8985895620
2	R.Nagaraja	VRO	9700170249 / 9440152572
3	Krishnaveni	ANM	8897962286
4	Bathemma	AW Worker1	9704379448
5	Poorna	AW Worker2	9959870082
6	Venkata rathnamma	AW Worker3	
7	Nadamuni	VCO 1	9581908109
8	Muniraja	VCO 2	9705619569
9	D.Lakshmi	Asha Worker	
10	Peeru Naik	Ag Extension Officer	9493757094
11	A.Bhaskar	Gopal Mithra	9618653025
12	Venkata Muni	HM, ZPHS	91177344569
13	Indiramma	HM,MPPS	9441685077
14	Suresh	Line Man,Electriccity	8985428392
15	Samma	Field Asst/Sr.Mate	9908639227
16	C.Munemma	Sangha mitra	

20 MGNREGS

Job cards	618
Srama Shakthi Sangalu	24
Members in SSS	373
2014-15 Wage Expenditure	Rs. 30,000

21	No of SSP Beneficiaries	1. NOAP	134
		2. PHC	41
		3. WIDOWS	110
		4. WEAVERS	0
		5. ABHAYAHASTAM	36
			<b>321</b>

22	No of Ration Shops	2
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No. of Ration cards issued	1193
1. White Cards	1084
2. Pink Cards	0
3. Anthyodaya Cards	109
4. Annapurna Cards	0

## 23 No of SHGs

42

SHG Members	42
Total Savings	3,89,50000
Bank linkage	1,59,98,000

## 24 Women &amp; Child Welfare

Sl : No	Centre No	No. of Children	Pregnant & Lacted Women	Own Building	If Own building		
					Drinking water facility	toilet Facility	Electricity
1	1	71	19	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	2	80	24	NO	YES	NO	YES
3	3	9	3	NO	NO	NO	NO
		160	46				

## 25 Saksharabharath Centres

OBC

2

## Saksharabharath Volunteers

VCOs

2

## Saksharabharath adults

47

## 26 Types of Houses with details

Total	RCC	Semi Peramanent Houses	Thatched houses
720	433	163	124

## 27 School Details

Sl: No	School Details	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
1	Primary Schools	1	98
2	Upper Primary Schools	0	0
3	High Schools	1	204
4	Private Schools	0	0
5	Total	2	302

## 28. Dropout Particulars

Up to 5th Class

0

6th to 7th Class

2

8th to 9 th

0



29 Health

- 1 Total number of deliveries during previous financial year 39
- 2 No of institutional deliveries during previous financial year 39
- 3 No of Maternal deaths during previous financial year 0
- 4 No. of infant deaths during previous financial year 1

Sub Centre	Own building	If Own building Drinking water facility	toilet Facility	Electricity
1	No	No	No	No

30 Agriculture

a. No of farmers

Total farmers	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium farmers
530	408	101	21

b. Total Cultivable land in Bandarupalli GP : 502 Hectors

Crop Details

Sl: No	Crop Details	Crop extent (in Hectors)		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	Paddy	150	68	218
2	Ground nut	280	320	600
3	Flori culture	2		2
	TOTAL	430	388	820

31 Animal husbandary

Cows		Buffalos		Sheep		Ram		Poultry
Local	Hybrid	Local	Hybrid	Local	Hybrid	Local	Hybrid	
17	457	28	2	360		200		500

Animal fodder is available sufficiently in the village

32 G.P. office building

Si. No	Own Building/ Rented	Type	Rooms	Water Facility	Toilet	Telephone	Internet
	Own	RCC	2	YES	YES	NO	NO

### 33 Plantation

No. of trees 210 trees

### 34 Types of livelihoods

- 1 Wood carving
- 2 Agriculture
- 3 Animal Husbandary
- 4 Labour
- 5 Jobs in Private sector

### 35 Government / Private offices in Gram Panchayat

1	Primary Schools	1	
2	Z.P.High Schools	1	
3	Govt. Jr. Colleges	0	
4	Anganwadi Centres	3	2 + 1
5	Health Sub centre	1	
6	English Medium School	0	
7	Library	0	
8	B.C.Hostel	0	
9	Banks	0	
10	RMP Doctors	3	
11	MBBS Doctors	0	
12	Medical stores	0	
13	Fertilizer shops	0	
14	Temples	7	
15	Licensed shops	10	
16	Private hospitals	0	
17	Sub-station	1	
18	Agriculture Market committee	1	
19	Mosque	1	
20	Church	1	

### 36 Roads

1	CC Roads	850	mts
2	Gravel Roads	3000	mts
3	BT Roads	800	mts
4	Kutcha Roads	3000	mts
	Total	7650	mts

**37 Irrigation**

1	Bandaru palli cheruvu
2	Damara gunta
3	Madhyahnamma gunta
4	Tataiah gunta

**38 Electricity**

1	Substation	1 No
2	Transformers	25 Nos

**39 APS RTC**

1 Bus service - 4 trips / day

**40 Village Development Plan preparation Committee**

Si.No	Name of the committee member	Designation
1	R.Siva sankar reddy	Sarapanch & Chairman
2	1. Smt D.Venkatamma	Ward member
3	2. Smt D. Dhanamma	Vice - Sarpanch
4	3. Sri P.Munikrishna Reddy	Ward member
5	4. Sri C.Guravaiah	Ward member
6	5. Smt R.Vimala	Ward member
7	6. Sri C.Murali	Ward member
8	7. Sri C.Rambathi reddy	Ward member
9	8. Sri N.Chinna munireddy	Ward member
10	9. Smt D.Katamma	Ward member
11	10. Smt P.Nagarathna	Ward member
12	R.Nagaraja	VRO
13	Krishnaveni	ANM
14	Bathemma	AW Worker1
15	Poorna	AW Worker2
16	Venkata rathnamma	AW Worker3
17	Nadamuni	VCO 1
18	Muniraja	VCO 2
19	D.Lakshmi	Asha Worker
20	Peeru Naik	Ag Extension Officer
21	A.Bhaskar	Gopal Mithra
22	Venkata Muni	HM, ZPHS
23	Indiramma	HM,MPPS
24	Suresh	Line Man,Electriccity
25	Salamma	Field Asst/Sr.Mate
26	C.Munemma	Sangha mitra
27	N.Ramesh Reddy, S/o Arjun Reddy	Youth
28	B.Nadamuni reddy, S/o Muni reddy	Youth

29	K.Desha S/o Doraswamy Achari	achari Youth
30	Sreenivasulu, S/o Venkata Ramaiah	Youth
31	Poornamma, D/o Venkatamuni	Youth
32	Muniswamy reddy	Village elders
33	N.Subba S/o Muni reddy	reddy, Village elders
34	T.Munirathnam S/o Muniswamy setty	setty, Village elders
35	R.Venkata S/o Gurunatha Reddy	Reddy Village elders
36	T.Veyyilingala S/o Nadimi Bathi reddy	reddy Village elders
37	Subbamma,	V.O.leader
38	B. Munichandra	WUA President
39	P.Vijaya Lakshmi	Panchayat Secretary & Convenor

## Functional Committees

41

### I 1 Drinking Water 2. Health & Women and Child Welfare committe

1	R.Sivasankar Reddy	Sarpanch & Chairman
2	Krishnavenamma	ANM
3	D.Lakshmi	Asha Worker
4	Poorna	Anganwadi Worker
5	Bathemma	Anganwadi Worker
6	Venkata Rathnamma	Anganwadi Worker
7	C.Murali	Ward Members
8	D.Katamma	Ward Members
9	R Battamma	JB Members
10	M.Sreenivasulu	Youth
11	T.Janardhan Reddy	MPTC
12	P.Vijayalakshmi	Panchayat Secretary & Convenor

**II. 1 Street lights 2. SHG & Welfare committee**

1	R.Sivasankar Reddy	Sarpanch & Chairman
2	C.Munemma	Sanghamithra
3	Subbamma	V.O.Leader
4	Dhanamma	Ward Member - 2
5	Nagarathnamma	Ward Member - 10
6	Rekha	JB member
7	N.Ramesh Reddy M.Subba reddy	Youth  Village elder
8		
9	P.Vijayalakshmi	Panchayat Secretary & Convenor

**III . 1 Education 2. Neeru - chettu committee**

1	R.Sivasankar Reddy	Sarpanch & Chairman
2	K Indiramma	HM, MPPS
3	Venkata muni	HM ZPHS
4	R.Vimala	Ward member - 5
5	C.Guravaiah	Ward member - 4
6	M.Subrahmanyam Venkata Reddy	JB Member  Youth
7		
8	Veyyi Lingala Reddy	Village elder Panchayat Secretary & Convenor
9	P.Vijayalakshmi	

**IV. 1 Sanitation 2. Roads**

1	R.Sivasankar Reddy	Sarpanch & Chairman
2	A.Peeru Naik	AEO
3	P Munikrishna reddy	Ward member - 3
4	Rama bathi reddy	Ward member - 7
5	R.Gurava reddy	JB Member
6	D.Nadamuni	Youth
7	N.Muniswamy reddy	Village elder Panchayat Secretary & Convenor
8	P.Vijayalakshmi	

**V. 1 Agriculture committee 2. Animal husbandary committee**

1	R.Sivasankar Reddy	Sarpanch & Chairman
2	Bhaskar rao	Gopal mitra
3	D.Venkatamma	Ward member - 1
4	N.Chinnamuni reddy	Ward member - 8
5	M.Subrahmanyam	JB Member
6	K.Puranamma	Youth
7	T.Munirathnam setty	Village elder
8	P.Vijayalakshmi	Panchayat Secretary & Convenor



## **Process followed in the Preparation of Bandaru palli GP Deploment Plan(2016-17)**

### **I. Environment creation :**

1. Dr.Sri.M.Sudhakar Rao, Additional Comissioner, Panchayath Raj conducted Mandal Parishad Meeting on 12.01.2016 in Yerpedu mandal of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh with all sarpanches, MPTCs, ZPTC, Mandal level officials, Panchayath secretaries, mandal Line Department officials under the chairman ship of Smt. Naga Rani MPP, Yerpedu. He explained the objective of the meeting and discussed the importance of planning, need for the proactive role of GP and MPP in integrated planning and planning process extensively. Group discussions were held on Basic services of GP and other Development sectors and presentations are preserved for further reference.

On 13.01.2016 GP level meeting and Grama Sabha with all Ward members, CBOs, GP level line department officials, Village elders were conducted in Papanayudu peta Gp of Yerpedu mandal. Additional Commissioner led Transect walk, group discussions, consultations in this village on basic and development sectors . Presentations are preserved for further reference.

All faculty members of ETCs of Srikalahasti, Bapatla, Samalkota and SPMU staff of Commissionerate of panchayat Raj participated in the above two Meetings .Before that Additional Commissioner conducted one day training programme on GPDP to all Faculty members and SPMU team at ETC,Srikalahasti on 11.01.2016.

2. ETC ,Srikalahasti selected Bandaru palli GP of Yerpedu mandal,Chittoor District as pilot to prepare a Grama panchayath development Plan 2016-17 after consulting with MPDO,EO(PR&RD), Panchayath Secretary, Sarpanch of that Grama Panchayath.Basic information and secondary data was collected from the concerned departments.
3. EO(PR&RD) and Faculty of ETC conducted a meeting with ward members, Sarpanch, MPTC, Village level officials , heads of village organizations, village elders, janmbhoomi committee members , Youth and explained about the objective and importance of GPDP. Village development plan preparation team as per GO.97 was constituted by the GP in the same meeting.
4. Bandaru Palli Grama panchayath constituted five Functional committees , each committee dealing One basic amenities sector (Drinking water, Sanitation, Street lights, Roads and drains) and one development sector (Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Women & child welfare, Education, Health, SHGs, Neeru Chettu, Welfare)
5. EO(PR&RD) and Panchayath Secretary explained the finical and human resources envelop of the Grama Panchayath for the year 2016 -17 to all team members.

### **II. Situation analysis and identification of the gap**

6. Transect walk conducted in the village by the committee members, Village officials and ETC team to capture the felt needs of the house holds and community needs in basic amenities sector and development sectors covering all habitations and wards.
7. Focused group discussion with SHGs, farmers, Women, youth were held to understand and analyze the situation and identify the gaps.
8. Social and resource map of the GP was prepared and used in this process

### **III. Preparation of Draft Plan**

1. All gaps and felt needs of the community were noticed and recorded as wish list of the people .
2. From the wish list of the People Draft GP plan of 2016-17 was prepared by the committee matching the financial sources with prioritized needs duly keeping the permissibility of

activities showing the detailed activities proposed and corresponding funding sources . This draft plan included the basic amenities provided by Grama Panchayath and development and product activities of line departments. Expected GP financial resources envelop was kept in mind while preparing the plan.

3. The draft plan was submitted before the Grama Sabha held on 04.02.2016 Grama Sabha and members of Grama Sabha were explained about the GPDP and works identified . Grama Sabha approved the plan with some changes and sent it to Mandal level facilitation committee for technical appraisal after discussions in Grama panchayath meeting.

IV. The Mandal level facilitation committee with MPDO as chairman, mandal line department officials, selected PRI representatives and EO(PR&RD) as convener scrutinized the draft plan communicated by the GP with reference to technical and financial feasibility and relevant bench marks and targets

V. Grama Panchayath by incorporating the recommendations of the Mandal committee adopted it as final GP annual action plan for the year 2016-17.

**GPDP - EXPECTED FINANCIAL RESOURCE ENVELOPE FOR  
THE YEAR 2016 - 17**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Nature of the resource</b>	<b>Amount in lakhs</b>
1	House tax (including special taxes)	0.82
2	License fees	0.04
3	Cell tower renewal fee	0.02
4	Building permission fee	0.04
5	Private Tap fee	0.96
6	Rents on shopping complex	0.55
7	Auctioning of fishing rights	0.25
8	Professional tax	0.23185
9	Surcharge on stamp duty	0.10
10	Sarpanch's Honorarium Grant (Government share)	0.18
11	Per capita grant	0.09992
12	SFC Grant	1.17
13	FFC Grant	7.494
14	NRHM	0.15
15	MGNREGS	78.32227
16	Swacch Bharath Mission	3.755
17	15% W & CW Fund of the Mandal Parishad	5.00
18	Donations	0.535
19	RVM	5.8
20	DRDA	3.84
21	Housing	415.25
22	RWS	22.5
		<b>547.108</b>

**GRAM PANCHAYAT OWN REVENUES - HEAD WISE ALLOCATION  
FOR THE YEAR 2016 - 17**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Nature of the resource</b>	<b>Amount in lakhs</b>
1	15% Sanitation fund of Gram Panchayat General Fund	0.46677
2	15% drinking water fund of Gram Panchayat General Fund	0.46677
3	15% Street lighting fund of Gram Panchayat General Fund	0.46677
4	20% Roads & drains fund of Gram Panchayat General Fund	0.62235
5	30% Establishment fund of Gram Panchayat General Fund	0.93353
6	5% Other Office expenditure fund of Gram Panchayat General Fund	0.15558
7	Sarpanch's Honorarium Grant (Government share)	0.18
		<b>3.29177</b>

# SITUATION ANALYSIS & IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS

## BASIC AMENITIES SECTOR – PART A

### 1. DRINKING WATER

#### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

Bandarupalli Gram Panchayat has sufficient ground water (15feet) due to heavy rainfall IN November'2015. Swarnamukhi river is passing through this village. Bandarupalli tank and 3 percolation tanks are with water to their full capacity. Public is not facing any drinking water problem. 80% of the house holds have private tap connections, but not paying tap fee to the Gram Panchayat. Four OHSRs , 4 Public taps and 10 hand pumps are serving the people.

1. OHSR near BC Colony is facing the problem of water logging around it due to over flow pipe is opening at the base of the tank and also it is a low laying area. Hence land levelling and also directing the over flow water to near by Thamaragunta by laying a pipeline will solve the problem.
2. Due to lack of fencing around OHSR often animals are damaging pipes and ODF is also noticed.
3. Vemaiah well, source of the OHSR is peoples favourite for its tasty water. It required heightening of revitment & meshing to cover it to prevent pollution.
4. SC Colony people complained about the high TDS levels in their drinking water. Water testing is required to know the quality.
5. Lack of platforms & soak pits for public taps in ST Colony making its surroundings untidy .
6. GP is spending lot of money on motors repairs but not on preventive maintenance.
7. No regular pump operator affecting quality of water delivery and wastage of water.

#### Out comes:

1. Tap connections to all house holds of reduce the hurdles of the public in collecting water and getting stipulated quantity of 55 liters per head per day.
2. Cleanliness near OHSR & Public taps prevents contamination of water and water born diseases which inturn improves the health of the public and reduces the expenditure incur for the treatment of deseases.
3. Annual preventive maintenance improves motors life time, reduces energy consumption, and saves GP funds.
4. Due to regular testing of water quality, impurities will be found and rectification will be done accordingly.
5. Engaging pump operator, improves delivery of service.
6. Regularization of private taps will improves Gram Panchayat resources which in turn improve basic amenities to be provided by the Gram Panchayat.



## 2. SANITATION

### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

Poor Sanitation is noticed in this village. No systematic collection and treatment of garbage. Garbage piles up on road margins. Gram Panchayat is not following proper solid & liquid waste management systems. Gram Panchayat has no tri-cycles, sanitation tools & safety kits. No regular sanitary workers are there in this Gram Panchayat. Due to lack of site dumping yard is not notified. Now, they are throwing the garbage into Swarnamukhi River bed.

1. Cow dung heaps in front of many houses is a prominent feature of this village which accounts for the poor sanitation condition. Construction of individual compost pits like vermi, NADEP will improve the situation.
2. Due to lack of drainage facility almost all houses have cesspools which is the conspicuous feature of this village. Construct of soak pits will improve the situation.
3. Diseases like Diarrhea, Malaria, typhoid, virus fevers are prevalent and 3 dengue cases were also noticed. 3 RMP doctors have flourishing practice,
4. Only 48% of house holds have IHHLs and ODF is prevalent in the village. 151 IHHLs are in the sanctioned list.
5. Around 200 stray dogs are causing much inconvenience to the villagers.
6. All 3 burial grounds require roads, bath rooms & water facility.
7. Construction of SWPC is very much needed.
8. No ABLA and NCY are there in this GP. Debris of old buildings is noticed in many places.

### Out comes:

1. In SWPC bio-degradable waste converts into Vermi compost and non-degradable waste is sold for recycling and reuse. It improves the health and hygieny in the village and reduces the spreading of various diseases. GP generates wealth out of waste, which adds to the income of the GP.
2. Achievement of ODF village.
3. Facilities in burial ground will be improved
4. Good hygienic conditions in the village reduce MMR, IMR, CMR, morbidity & stunted growth in children. It also reduces spending of public money on diseases like diarrhea, fevers etc., increases the working days of the poor and finally their income levels.
5. Soak pits is solution to the cesspools which are the breeding places for most of the larvae of mosquitoes. Due to this spreading of diseases will be reduced.
6. ABLA & NCY improves the overall sanitation.

### 3. STREET LIGHTS

#### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. 162 electricity poles with 112 tube lights, 50 S.V.lamps are there in this Gram Panchayat. But Village to SC colony road (1 KM) has no electricity line. Due to this they are facing many problems like snake bites in night times. They need erection of electricity line and also fixing of street lights.
2. No LED street lights in this Gram Panchayat.High CC Charges are being paid by this Gram Panchayat due to non-energy efficient bulbs.
3. It has electricity sub-centre with 25 transformers.
4. Gram Panchayat is spending too much funds on maintenance.
5. No mechanism is noticed to switching on & off the street lights. In day time also street lights are seen lighting.

#### Out comes:

1. Can achieve the bench mark of 10 street lights to 100 people / In each 30 metres distance a street light.
2. LED lights reduce consumption of power, saves Gram Panchayat funds on CC charges. Ultimately saves environment.
3. Lighting saves the lives of the vulnerable from many risks.
4. Engaging a person for on-off will save the energy & improves the life time of bulbs.

### 4 ROADS & DRAINS

#### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. Gram Panchayat has 800 metres of BT road, 850 meters of CC roads, 3000 metres of gravel in and 3000 metres of Kutcha roads. There is a need to convert its roads into CC & BT.
2. There are no drains in this GP except 200 mts in ST Colony, which is filled with sand and not functioning.
3. Due to lack of proper drainage sanitation condition is very poor.

#### Out comes:

1. Transformation of kutcha and gravel roads into CC & BT will reduce the potholes and improves the mobility. It improves health & hygiene. Good transport facility links the towns, markets easily and improves the livelihood opportunities.
2. Efficiency & life of the vehicles improves.

## 5 OTHER BASIC CIVIC AMENITIES

### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. Gram Panchayat Office was recently got repaired. New toilets, electricity facility, Water facility, tiled flooring were provided.
2. Gram Panchayat lacks sufficient furniture like tables, chairs, computer, Iron-Cupboard, mike set, etc.,
3. From 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of every month during pension distribution there is a crowd of pensioners at GP office. Providing basic facilities to them is the duty of the GP.

### Out comes:

1. With the digitalization of G.P.Services, G.P.Office with all facilities acts as a public service centre.

## 6 GP ESTBLISHMENT

### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. Though this GP has potential, it is not collecting taxes and non-taxes properly. o GP resource base is poor. Cleaning of RAPR data was not done properly, it is not reflecting the field realities fully.
2. GP is spending meagre amounts on electrician (daily wages), pump operator (daily wages), Sanitation workers, OHSR cleaning, stationery, data entry operator and conduct of Grama Sabha, leading to the poor delivery of the basic services.

### Out comes:

1. Enhanced collection of taxes & non-taxes improves the service delivery of the GP.
2. Human resource envelope will improve the delivery of Services at the door step of the people which is the ultimate goal of all governments.

## DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS – PART B

### 1. HEALTH

#### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. A total of around 51 deliveries were taken place during the last year(14-15).Out of which only 6 deliveries took place in PHCs . Thus, only 12% of the total deliveries were taken up in PHCs. 35 deliveries took place in other Govt. institutions through reference. Deliveries in Private hospitals are 10 for which the public incurred huge money. 20% deliveries were happened in the private hospitals
2. Due to unhygienic conditions, spreading of diseases like fevers, diahria are common in this GP. Health sub centre with one ANM and one Asha worker is functioning. It is running in a small rented room without minimum facilities like examination table, screen, medicines etc.,. Three RMP doctors doing their flourishing practice reflecting the situation.
3. NRHM funds of 2015-16 are still not spent by the health department & GP.
4. A total number of 13 beds are available in two PHCs of yerpedu mandal and out of which the occupancy rate in Yerpedu PHC is only 1-2 and in the papanaidupet PHC it is “Zero” almost. The public approaching private hospitals even for small ailments and incurring huge money. The occupancy rate is 10-15% only and thus, there is a gap of 85-90%. Staff are insufficient at Papanaidupet and Yerpedu PHCs.
5. PHC in Mandal head quarters Yerpedu is only 8 Kms away. Pregnant women are spending their own money for mobility.
6. GP has zero maternal death and one infant death in 2014-15.
7. During the current year out of total 39 deliveries in the GP all are institutional deliveries

#### Out comes:

1. Own sub-centre building with all facilities discourages people from approachng RMP doctors and private hospitals.
2. Proper utilization of NRHM funds improves the health conditions.
3. MMR & IMR become '0'
4. Ensures 100% institutional deliveries.
5. Saves public money on health expenditure.

## 2. WOMEN & CHILD WELFARE

### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

160 children (0 – 5 yrs) and 46 lactating mothers are getting the services of Anganwadi centres in the GP.

1. This GP has two Anganwadi schools & one Mini Anganwadi centre (STColony) . All are in rented buildings.
2. Own building of Anganwadi School – I is in dilapidated condition. It is running in a small room of GP commercial complex, exposing the children to main road of the village. No sufficient play material, space for playing and sleeping , lack of toilet and water connection is showing its pathetic condition. Cooking of food in the same room is making the children vulnerable to risks.
3. Anganwadi School – 2 and Mini centre also have no toilets, electricity & water facilities.
4. Nearly 16 below five years children are residing in SC Colony which is 2 Km away from Anganwadi centre. Supply of feeding by A.W worker at their homes is not helping mothers to attend wage works. And elder brothers & sisters of these children become dropouts or irregular to school to take of their younger ones.
5. Kishore balikas requires skill developmental & gender sensitization trainings
6. Growth of the children is keenly monitoring by the Anganwadi and GP. No stunted growth and malnourished children in GP.
7. No child & women trafficking in this GP.
8. Velugu VO is very active in sensitizing people on problems of child marriages.
9. Conducting of convergence meetings under Marpu are found irregular.

### Out comes:

1. IMR & MMR will be reduced.
2. We can prevent the stunted growth in children.
3. Can reduce the malnourishment in children.
4. Can improve the income of families if mothers send their children to Anganwadi schools.
5. Main streaming of children to regular schools will become easy.
6. Ensures empowerment of women.



### 3. EDUCATION

#### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. About 120 children are going to private English medium Schools in Yerpedu (08Kms) and Srialahasti (13Kms) and also to ZPHS English Medium School at Thondamanadu (06 Kms). Presently ZPHS, Bandarupalli has 204 & MPPS has 98 students. In 2013 strength of MPPS is 136 & ZPHS is 260. The fees amount being spent by each family is around Rs.5000/- per annum. Parents are demanding conversion of their schools into E.M. Schools.
2. Fifty years old ZPH School is in pathetic condition, causing much inconvenience to the students. Only 2 new additional class rooms are in good condition. Students are in vulnerable condition due to leakages and damages in class rooms. Only 10<sup>th</sup> class students are having desks & chairs. In MPPS five classes are accommodated in four class rooms. One additional room is incomplete stage since 4 years.
3. Difference between the strength of students in the records and actual students coming to schools is noticed. It is found that as per the school records the strength of the MPP school is 98 and where as the students actually attending the school daily is between 80 – 85. Actual Strength of ZPHS is 204 but the attendance is around 190.
4. Toilets are insufficient in both MPPS & ZPHS and no running water in toilets of MPP school.
5. Compound wall of ZPHS is with Kadapa stone slabs & low height.
6. Frequent thefts of school properties are noticed. Due to this synthetic water tanks are fixed inside class rooms both in MPPS & ZPH School.
7. Play ground is uneven in ZPHS / MPPS.
8. Sparse plantation in the premises of school.
9. SC / ST colony students are irregular to school because access to school is 2 Kms away and in agriculture season students are being used by the parents for various purposes like agriculture works, sibling care, etc.
10. Agencies of mid-day meal are cooking the food in verandah instead of Kitchen-shed due to their pathetic condition.
11. Guru Prasad student of 4<sup>th</sup> class is irregular to school due to his mother 's death (AIDS). Father is also a chronic AIDS patient and bed ridden. MPDO, Yerpedu and ETC approached SOS Children Village in Yerpedu to join him for the emotional and physical betterment of the child.

### Out comes:

1. Good ambience, toilets, water facility, electricity, play ground, infrastructure improve the retention of the students.
2. Proper compound walls, Kitchen sheds reduce the vulnerability of the students to risks.
3. Access to schools in 1Km radius reduce the dropouts rate and irregularity.
4. Mid-day meal scheme reduces malnourishment, improves attendance and retention.
5. Education influences the overall development and personality of the students.
6. Sports facilities in schools make the students healthy, competent and develop team spirit.

## 4. AGRICULTURE

### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. 60% of the population of the GP is depending on agriculture for their livelihood. Ground nut and Paddy are major crops. No horticulture crops.
2. Mechanization of agriculture is prominent. One Paddy sowing & One cutting machine are given to farmers on subsidy by agriculture department who in turn giving them to other farmers on rental basis.
3. 150 No. of farmers are getting subsidy - seeds from the Department out of 530 eligible farmers, due to lack of awareness.
4. No threshing floors are there in this GP due to mechanization and site problem
5. Dept., of Agriculture is not supplying subsidized fertilizers to farmers. They are depending on private shops. One private licensed Fertilizer shop was closed due to loss
6. 30 Soil health cards were issued to farmers out of 530.
7. Agriculture marketing committee, Srikalahasti has no procurement centre in this village. 90% of the farmers are selling their produce in the fields itself to the middlemen with the prices which are not remunerative. Due to this farmers are losing nearly 20% of their income. Lack of awareness among farmers on schemes like Rythu-bandhu etc., offered by agricultural marketing committees is noticed.
8. Farmers are not following organic farming practices.

### Out comes:

1. Soil health cards reduce the input cost and promotes raising of suitable crops which results in improved productivity.
2. Mechanization is making the agriculture hurdle free and reduces input cost.
3. Organic farming improves fertility of land, improves yield, reduces input cost.
4. Farmers get remunerative prices if services of AMCs are fully utilized.
5. Achievement of food security.
6. Availing subsidized seed and fertilizers supplied by the govt., reduce the input cost of the farmers.

## 5. ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. This GP has about 474 cows, 30 buffaloes, 600 sheep & ram 500 backyard poultry. Out of 474 cows 457 are hybrid breeds. Public demanding for sanction of a new RLU.
2. Gopal Mithra centre is working effectively.
3. Shortage of deworming drug and Botax spray is noticed
4. No cattle water troughs in this village.
5. It is selected for PTP scheme by NDDDB.
6. More SHG loans are using for purchasing cows & sheeps.
7. Milk procurement centre of Balaji dairy & Heritage are functioning. Milk farmers are getting remunerative price of around Rs.30/- per litre for cow milk.
8. No shortage of Fodder even in summer due to immense agricultural activities. Fodder seed(SSG) at subsidized rates is also available at VDs.

### Out comes:

1. Dairy helps the poor families as secondary livelihood.
2. Own consumption of milk improves the nutritional status.
3. Animals are important assets & status symbols of rural people.
4. Composting structures like vermi, NADEP pits promote the organic farming and enhance the fertility of the soil and yield.
5. Continuous Fodder availability enhances milk yield and inturn income.It also reduce distress sale.

## 6. WELFARE

### Situation analysis & gaps identified:

1. Destitutes, widows, old aged people, differently abled persons are now in a comfortable position due to enhancement of pension amount.
2. Still 25% are in thatched and semi permanent houses (mostly STs).
3. Still there is requirement for Social Security Pensions.
4. One branch of Vyasashramam in this village is meeting the spiritual needs of the old people.
5. Some old people in the last stage of their life were left by their children but due to huge pension amount food is not a problem to them. Medical & emotional needs are to be addressed. GP has to earmark some funds on transportation and medical needs.

### Out comes:

1. Old, destitute and differently abled get caring.
2. Emotional needs will be fulfilled.

## **7. NEERU CHETTU**

### **Situation analysis & gaps identified:**

1. Though GP has good number of homestead plantation, it still has potential.
2. Ponds, tanks were developed in Neeru-chettu and with full capacity of water.
3. MGNREGS programme is not implementing in this village satisfactorily due to vacancy of field assistant post and lack of scope for works.
4. Farm ponds are not in demand because of abundant availability of ground water(at a depth of 15 ft )
5. Proposals for construction of Check dam across Swarn mukhi river are pending with the Govt which if constructed ensures continuous availability of ground water at reasonable depths.

### **Out comes:**

1. Ground water improvement.
2. Crops and animals can be saved in drought season also.
3. Temperature reduction and rainfall enhancement due to heavy plantation.
4. Fruit bearing trees will supplement the nutritional requirement of the family.
5. Income of GP will be increased on auctioning the fruit from the fruit bearing trees raised in the public lands.
6. Govt., can save crores of rupees it spends on tie-up and transportation of drinking water in summer.

## **9. SHGS – LIVELIHOODS**

### **Situation analysis & gaps identified:**

1. Village has 42 vibrant SHGs.
2. No V.O. building to SHGs for conducting meetings & trainings. One community hall is left unused in the village. With minor repairs it can be used as V.O. building. SHGs are encouraged to collect donations for repair work of this building.
3. CIF, Bank linkage amount is mostly using for dairy, sheep &for other consumption purpose.
4. 19 girls are going to Sricity SEZ to work in a cell phone company for Rs.9,000/- per month. Still there is a demand for technically trained youth.
5. SHGs demanding for tailoring training.
6. About 100 families are depending on wood carving and demanding common facilitation centre.

## Out comes:

1. SHGs are platforms of poor through which they can achieve their rights and privileges.
2. Livelihood projects will be flourished in the village making its self sufficient.
3. Eompowerment of women.
4. SHG net work acts as a powerful driving force to take forward any government programme.
5. Financial requirements of the families for meeting expenditure on health, education, agriculture, cultural events, purchase of assets, construction of houses can be met from the funds of SHGs / VO / MS and bank linkages. This prevents them from approaching money lenders.