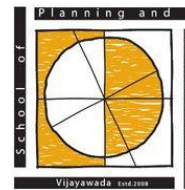


Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Report



Savarigudem, Jakkulanekkalam, Kesarapalle, Ajjampudi and Buddhavaram
Gannavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh



Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) Cell, Department of Planning
School of Planning & Architecture, Vijayawada
July 2020

PROJECT TEAM

Prof. Dr. Minakshi Jain

Head, UBA Cell SPAV

Prof. Dr. Abdul Razak Mohamed

Professor Dept of Planning & Coordinator UBA Project

Dr. Faiz Ahmed C

Assistant Professor & Team Member

The following faculty and GTAE students of SPAV's contribution to the project work is acknowledged

Faculty – Dr Natraj Kranthi, Mr Aman Singh Rajput and Mr Piyush Kumar

Gate Students - Chandan Kumar Nayak, Ashwin Balaji, Subhadeep Nayak, Sandeep P, Akshaya Shaji, Shama Tarannum, Anusha Batra

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India.

The conceptualization of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan started with the initiative of a group of dedicated faculty members of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi working for long in the area of rural development and appropriate technology. The concept was nurtured through wide consultation with the representatives of a number of technical institutions, Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) coordinators, voluntary organizations and government agencies, actively involved in rural development work, during a National workshop held at IIT Delhi in September, 2014. The workshop was sponsored by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The program was formally launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in presence of The President of India on 11th November, 2014.

The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices for emerging professions and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India.

1.2 Activities Conducted By Institute

1.2.1 Gram Sabha

The gram sabha were conducted in all five villages to introduce the proposals that were planned for the villages and the concern of the villages were sought for the proposals and existing issues.

1.2.2 NSS activities – Planting trees, wall painting and Swachhata Abhiyan

The NSS activities were carried out only in Kesarapalle and Jakkulanekkalam villages. The volunteers were involved in activities of planting trees, doing wall paintings and conducting swachhata abhiyan.

1.2.3 House hold Surveys

The B.Planning students were engaged in the household surveys to collect relevant data and also do visual surveys based on the infrastructure of the village.

1.3 Introduction To The Exercise

From 27th Jan 2020 to 30th January 2020, UBA Project Team of School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada visited Savarigudem, Jakkulanekkalam, Kesarapalle, Ajjampudi and Buddhavaram village Panchayat Office to appraise the work that has been done under the project by the institute. Following this the gram sabha was conducted to discuss the existing issues and the required counter measures for the villages with the higher officials.

Chapter 2: Savarigudem Village

2.1 Introduction

Savarigudem falls in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district. The total population of the village is 1183 from which female proportion is 48.85% and male population is 51.15%. The infant population is 8.5% of the total population. The total working population is 633 out of which 422 are main and 211 are marginal workers.. The village is having a literacy rate of 66.87%. The total area of the village is 245 Ha. as per the census 2011.

2.2 Physical Infrastructure

2.2.1 Transport:

There is only one access road to the village which is 3.5 meter wide. Few roads are kutchra roads and do not have proper coverage. Village has a bus stop of its own at the starting point of the village.

2.2.2 Water Supply:

The Panchayat provides piped water to the villagers which cover 87% of households which is not sufficient due to the irregular supply of water.

2.2.3 Electricity:

The village is provided with proper electricity.

2.2.4 Drainage:

Village is lacking proper drainage facility. The drains that are available are open drains causing bad odour and mosquito breeding.

2.2.5 Street Lights:

The street lights are available along the main access road which makes the village safe at night.

2.3 Social Infrastructure

2.3.1 Education and Healthcare:

There is 1 primary school but no healthcare centre in the village which makes it completely dependent upon Gannavaram for the same. One Anganwadi centre is present in the village that provides basic health care in the village.

2.3.2 Religious and Community:

Two temples and three churches are present in the village. Also

there are 2 community halls one of which belongs to church and other one is common for all.

2.4 Inferences from Gram Sabha Meeting

Gram sabha meeting held on 29th February at Savarigudem Gram Panchayat Mr. Vijay Kumar, the Village Secretary, Mr. Chaitanya Kumar and Mr. L.V. Gangadhar Rao showed their active presence throughout the discussion from Savarigudem Gram Panchayat along with other village representatives.

From the discussions in meeting, it was found out that the village is facing many problems. Volunteers raised the issues of improper and irregular water supply, lack of proper drainage, lack of proper waste collection system and lack of public toilets. Through the discussion it came into notice that the public transport facility is not satisfactory as the bus frequency is not satisfying the transportation requirement of the village. When it comes to the matter of social infrastructure, village was lacking proper healthcare and educational facilities. Villagers mostly dependent on hospitals outside the village which is nearly 5 kms away from the village. The issue of employment is also faced by the residents of Savarigudem hence 100 days work programme is applied under NREGA to ensure secured employment in the village. Villagers are even benefited from activities of self-help groups which aimed at promoting organic farming, improving water management, fuel management and agriculture waste recycling. They also conducted awareness programs as well as training programmes to promote local handicrafts and thereby generating employment.

2.5 Proposals

There are some recommendations provided in the Village development plan for tackling the issues under the project UBA. One primary school and one sub-centre is proposed for the provision of basic education and health service within the village. Roads in the village needs upgradation under PMGSY. Most of the drains are open drains that need to be covered. The waste collection pits should be away from the habitation.



Figure 2.1: Gram Sabha meeting



Figure 2.2: Activities undergone by students during the visit



Figure 2.3: Discussion during Gram Sabha meeting

Village Development Plan of Savarigudem

Village Profile



Population
1183



Area
2.45 sq.kms



Working population
633



Caste

SC Scheduled Caste
3.55%

ST Scheduled Tribe
0%

Main Workers
422

Marginal Workers
211



Number of Household
390

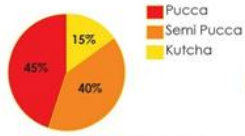
Source: Census of India 2011

Analysis

Household Survey

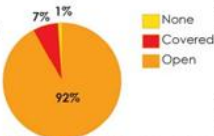
(Based on sample survey size of 5%)

Housing conditions



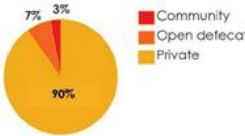
Most of the houses in the village is pucca and semi pucca, 4% of kutcha houses are in bad condition.

Drainage conditions



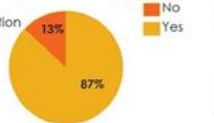
Most of the drains are open drains causing bad odour and increase in mosquito.

Toilets



Around 10% of people use community toilets whereas rest of them have private toilets.

Piped Water Supply



The major mode of water distribution is Piped water supply by Panchayat.

Issues



No adequate drainage
92% of open drainage.



No proper waste collection
No landfill or processing facility.



No healthcare facility and primary school
Need to go 3-4 kms for availing facilities.



Irregular supply of water
Water supply is not timely and limited.



Poor condition of road network
Congested

01 Post Office



Serves the purpose of communication & money deposit.

02 Anganwadi centre



Provides basic health care & pre-school activities.

03 Bus stop

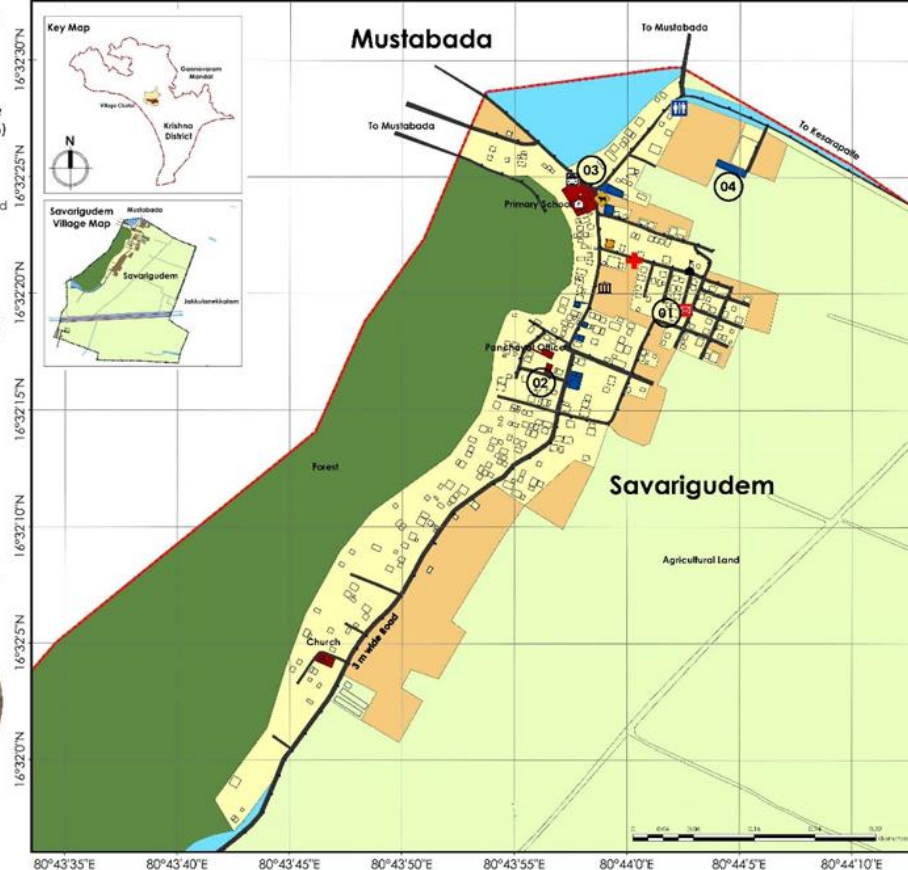


Only one bus is available along this route.

04 Poultry Farm



Located at the end of village for shelter of cattle and poultry.



Comparison with RADPFI(2016)

	Particulates	Standards	Availability (Number)	Requirement
Roads	Length of Existing Road	4.74*no of villages or road density of 86 km / 100 sqr km	10 Km	Upgradation from unmetalled to metalled
	R4 - Local Street Roads	3.75m (Width)	3m	
	R3 - Collector Roads	4.5m (Width)	3.5m	
	R2 - Sub Arterial Roads	7.5m (Width)	6m	
R1 - Street Roads	6m (Width)	6m		
Health	Primary Health centre/Dispensary	1 for 5000	0	1
	Veterinary Clinic/centre	1 for 5000	0	1
Education	Primary School	1 for 5000	1	maintenance and upgradation
	High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	0	
	Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	
Hygiene & Sanitation	Piped water Supply	100% (70pcd)	87%	100%
	Drainage	100%	Open Drainage	cover drain
Housing	Community Toilet	1 for 50	0	1 seat
	Kutcha House		15%	
Amenities	Pakkia House		45%	
	Street Light	1 for 30 meter	0	100% Coverage
	Bank & Atn	1 for 15000	0	
	Petrol Pump		0	
	Milk Co-operative	1 for 5000	0	1
	Bus Stop		0	
	Panchayat Office		1	
	Sports Ground	1 for 5000	0	1
	Post office	1 for 10000	1	Upgradation
	Micro scale industry		0	
Socio & Cultural	Crematorium Ground	1 for Gram panchayat	0	1
	Fire Station	1 for 2 lakh or in 10 km Radius	0	
	Open space & park	1 for 5000	0	
	Irrigation Equipments		0	Yes
	Community room	1 in 5000	0	1
Anganwadi	1 in 5000	1	Kapak & maintenance	

Proposals

P1. Primary School

P2. Upgradation of Roads

P3. Proper Drainage & Waste Collection Pits

P4. Underground Water Supply Line

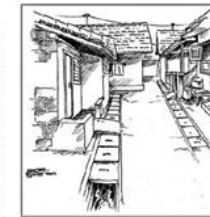
P5. A Health Care Facility (One Sub-Centre)

Proposal for Primary School

Site Specific Norms
Plot Area: 1550sqm
Plinth Area: 800sqm
Approach Road Width: 7.5m

Outside Play area: 750sqm
Set Backs: Front- 6m
Side- 3m
Back- 6m

Staff Requirement
Head Master - 1
TGT Staff - 5
Cooking Staff - 2
Cleaning Staff - 2
Watch man - 1



Chapter 3: Jakkulanekkalam Village

3.1 Introduction

Jakkulanekkalam falls in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district. The total population of the village is 806 from which female proportion is more having 51.07%. The infant population is 9% of the total population. The major work force is engaged in agriculture sector. The total working population comprises of 51.98% of the total population. The village is having a literacy rate of 66.87%. The total area of the village is 322 Ha. As per the census 2011.

3.2 Physical Infrastructure

3.2.1 Transport:

There is only one access road to the village which is 3.5 meter wide. Around 80% of roads are concrete roads. Few roads are kutch roads and few houses do not have proper access. Nearest bus stop is Gudavalli bus stop. Villagers have to walk 2 km to access the bus service. The bus frequency is very less for which villagers face difficulty to access bus service.

3.2.2 Water Supply:

The Panchayat provides piped water to the villagers with a coverage of 86% which is not sufficient due to the irregular supply of water.

3.2.3 Housing:

84% of the houses in the village is pucca houses. 4 % of kutch houses are in bad condition.

3.2.4 Drainage:

Village is lacking proper drainage facility. Around 92.9 % of the drains are open drains causing bad odour and mosquito breeding. Due to improper sanitation villagers are having health issues.

3.2.5 Street Lights:

The street lights are available along the main access road. The other roads are not provided with street lights in the village.

3.3 Social Infrastructure

3.3.1 Education:

Most of the children go to Gudavalli for availing primary education facility. Some of the children are unable avail education facility due to financial issues.

3.3.2 Govt. Office:

A Post Office and a Gram Panchayat office is present in the village. One anganwadi center is present in the village that provides basic health care in the village.

3.4 Inferences from Gram Sabha

Gram Sabha meeting was conducted on 28th February at Jakkulanekkalam Gram Panchayat. Mr. Srinivas Rao M., the village panchayat secretary, Miss T. Swathi, the Gram Rojgar Sevak and Mrs V. Radha Rani showed their active presence throughout the discussion from Jakkulanekkalam Gram Panchayat along with other village representatives.

Jakkulanekkalam village is facing many problems. Volunteers raised the issues of improper and irregular water supply, lack of proper drainage, lack of proper waste collection system and lack of public toilets. Due to shortage of water, there is a requirement of one more water tank and 4 to 5 bore wells to meet the water demand of village. Through the discussion it came into notice that the village bus stop is nearly 2km away from the village and the bus frequency is not satisfying the transportation requirement of the village. When it comes to the matter of social infrastructure, village was lacking proper healthcare and educational facilities. Villagers mostly dependent on hospitals outside the village. As per the villagers one of the major issues is that the crop field owned by farmers of the village lies on the other side of the canal which requires a bridge over Eluru canal for accessing the crop fields in rainy season. Currently the farmers need to travel nearly 6-7 km. for accessing the crop fields on the other side of the canal.

3.5 Proposals

There are some recommendations provided in the Village development plan for tackling the issues under the project UBA. One primary school and one sub-centre is proposed for the provision of basic education and health service within the village. Roads in the village needs upgradation under PMGSY. Most of the drains are open drains that need to be covered. The waste collection pits should be away from the habitation.



Figure 3.1: Gram Sabha meeting



Figure 3.2: Handing over maps to Panchayat Officials



Figure 3.3: Melbourne student's visit to the village



Figure 3.4: Discussion during Gram Sabha meeting

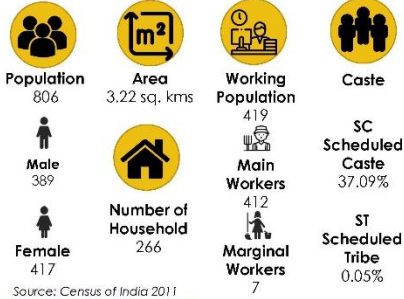


Figure 3.5: Activities undergone by students during the visit

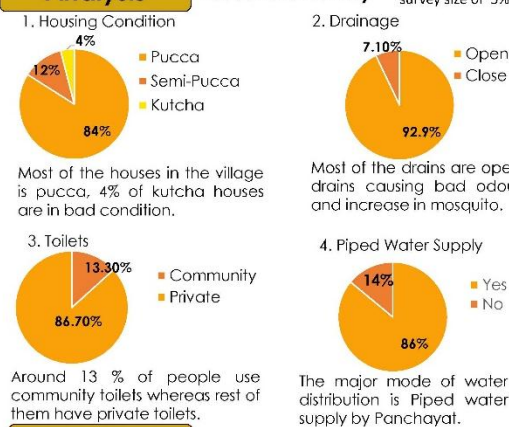


Village Development Plan of Jakkulanekkalam

Village Profile



Analysis



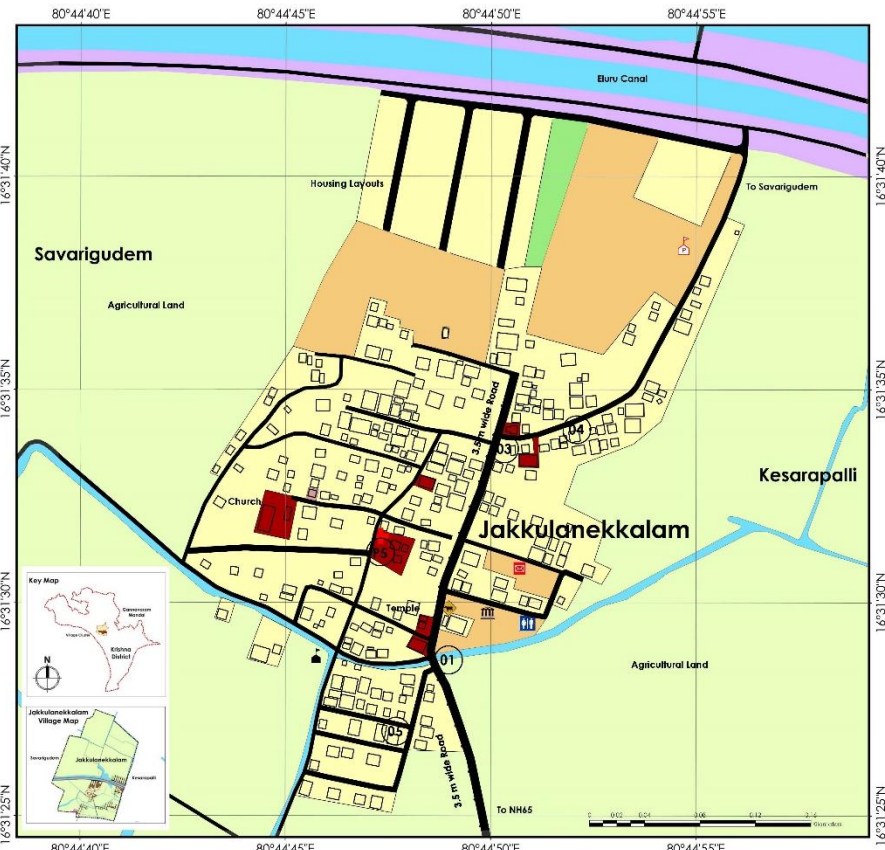
Issues

- No adequate drainage**
92.90% of open drainage.
- No proper waste collection**
No landfill or processing facility.
- No healthcare facility and primary school**
Need to go 3-4 kms for availing facilities.
- Irregular supply of water**
Water supply is not timely and limited.
- Poor condition of road network**
Congested
- No burial ground**
Dispute among various communities.

- 01. Cement Roads**
The one approaching road from Gudavalli.
- 02. Panchayat Office**
Conducts Gram sabha & other developmental activities
- 03. Anganwadi Kendra**
Provides basic health care & pre-school activities.
- 04. Water Tank**
Storage facility for the water from canal.
- 05. Vermi Compost Pits**
Vermi compost is situated near agricultural lands.

Comparison with RADPFI(2016)

	Particulates	Standards	Availability (Number)	Requirement
Roads	Length of Existing Road	4.74*no of villages or road density of 86 km /100 sqr km	10 Km Unmetalled	Upgradation from unmetalled to metalled
	R4 - Local Street Roads	3.75m (Width)	3m	
	R3 - Collector Roads	4.5m (Width)	3.5m	
	R2 - Sub Arterial Roads	7.5m (Width)	6m	
	R1 - Street Roads	6m (Width)	6m	
Health	Primary Health centre/Dispensary	1 for 5000	0	
	Veterinary Clinic/centre	1 for 5000	0	
	Medical Shop		0	
Education	Primary School	1 for 5000	0	
	High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	0	
Hygiene & Sanitation	Garbage Collection	Extent 100%	0	100%
	Piped water Supply	100% (70lpcd)	86%	cover drain
	Drainage	100%	Open Drainage 0	1 seat
	Community Toilet	1 for 50		
Housing	Kutcha House		16%	
	Pakka House		84%	
Amenities	Street Light	1 for 30 meter		100% Coverage
	Bank & ATM	1 for 15000	0	
	Petrol Pump		0	
	Milk Co-operative	1 for 5000	0	
	Bus Stop		0	
	Panchayat Office		1	
	Sports Ground	1 for 5000	0	
	Post office	1 for 10000	1	Upgradation
	Micro scale Industry		0	
	Cremation Ground	1 for Gram panchayat	0	
Socio & Cultural	Fire Station	1 for 2 lakh or in 10 km Radius	0	
	Open space & park	1 for 5000	0	
	Irrigation Equipments		0	
	Community room	1 in 5000	0	
	Anganwadi	1 in 5000	1	Repair & maintenance



Proposal for Sub-Center

Site Specific Norms
 Minimum Plot Size 255 Sq m.
 Ground Coverage 85 Sq m.
 Abutting Road Width 6m., FAR- 1

Man Power
 ANM- 1
 Health worker- 1
 Safai Karmachari- 1



Proposals

- P1. Primary School**
- P2. Upgradation of Roads**
- P3. Proper Drainage & Waste Collection Pits**
- P4. Underground Water Supply Line**
- P5. A Health Care Facility (One Sub-Centre)**

Chapter 4: Kesarapalle Village

4.1 Introduction

Kesarapalle falls in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district. As per census 2011, the total population of the village is 9076 of which female proportion is more i.e, 50.53% and the male population is 49.47%. The major work force is engaged in agriculture sector. The total working population of the village is 47.29%, of which main workers are 90.59%. The village is having a literacy rate of 62.45%. The total area of the village is 1770 Ha.

4.2 Physical Infrastructure

4.2.1 Transport:

The village is located 5 kilometres away from the Highway or Major District Road and is connected by a pucca road. It has about 8 kilometres of internal road which is metalled.

4.2.2 Water Supply:

49% of the households are dependent on piped water supply and 44% depends on community tap water supply provided by the Panchayat.

4.2.3 Electricity:

The village is provided with proper electricity. 99% of the houses have access to it.

4.2.4 Drainage:

The village has 91% open drainage that causes bad odour and mosquito breeding.

4.2.5 Street Lights:

Street lights are available in major portion of the village which ensures their safety..

4.3 Social Infrastructure

4.3.1 Education:

There are five government and one private primary schools, one government middle school, one government college is located within the village.

4.3.2 Govt. Office:

There exists a post office and a gram panchayat office. Also an anganwadi center that provides basic health care service in the village.

4.3.3 Banks and ATMs

There are two banks and ATMs which serves the village.

4.3.4 Self-help groups

There are sixty-four self-help groups which benefits the villagers from creating employment opportunity to bringing awareness.

4.4 Inferences from Gram Sabha Meeting

The Gram Sabha meeting held on 27th and 28th January 2020 at Kesarapalle Gram Panchayat attended by the UBA team headed by Prof. Dr. Abdul Razak Mohamed, the co-ordinator along with members Prof. Dr. Natraj Kranthi, Mr. Aman Singh Rajput and Mr. Piyush Kumar. The attendees from the village were M. Balakrishna Rao (ex.MLA), M.V.L Prasad (ex.Zptc), M. Madhavan (director of corporation bank), K. Venkateswara Rao (EORD), Raja Rao (village secretary). They showed their active presence throughout the discussion along with few villagers to discuss the work.

In the meeting, the village representatives highlighted some major problem of public transport for their daily commutes. There is no separate garbage collection system available in the village, leading to severe health problems of the inhabitants in the locality. In addition, the villagers also reported that there is no proper drainage and sewerage network in the village. Due to this, roads get water logged during heavy rains. Other issues are poor maintainance of social infrastructures such as schools and anganwadi and absence of health care centre which makes them go outside the village for health services.

4.5 Proposals

The recommendations and proposals provided in the Village development plan for tackling the issues under the project UBA are two primary school and one primary health care centre for the provision of basic education and health service within the village. Community toilets, two milk co-operatives and two community hall are also made in the proposal for better performance of the village. Roads in the village needs upgradation under PMGSY. Most of the drains are open drains that need to be covered.



Figure 4.1: Meeting with Gram Panchayat officials



Figure 4.2: Handing over Maps to Panchayat officials



Figure 4.3: Gram Sabha Meeting at Panchayat office



Figure 4.4: Gram Sabha meeting at Village Panchayat office



Figure 4.5: Cleaning and Painting activities by NSS volunteer



Figure 4.8: Open drains in the village



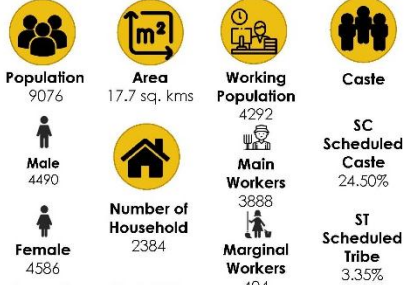
Figure 4.7: Condition of village school



Figure 4.6: Hand Pump Condition

Village Development Plan of Kesarapalle

Village Profile



Conducts gram sabha & other developmental activities.

Located at the centre of the village near abutting road.

Helps in Aware the villagers about different schemes & savings.

It is a prime source of earning and livelihood.

Provide basic health care & pre-school activities

Located at the core of the village & easily accessible.

Comparison with RADPFI(2016)

	Details	Standards	Availability (Number)	Requirement
Roads	Length of Existing Road	4.74*no of villages or road density of 86 km /100 sqr km	8 km metalled	Upgradation from unmetalled to metalled
	R4 - Local Street Roads	3.75m (Width)	3m	
	R3 - Collector Roads	4.5m (Width)	3.5m	
	R2 - Sub Arterial Roads	7.5m (Width)	6m	
Health	RT - Street Roads	6m (Width)	6m	
	Primary Health centre/Dispensary	1 for 5000	0	1
Education	Veterinary Clinic /centre	1 for 5000	1	1
	Medical Shop		0	
Hygiene & Sanitation	Primary School	1 for 5000	1	Upgradation & Maintenance
	High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	3	Upgradation & Maintenance
Housing	Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	
	Piped water Supply	100% (70lpcdd)	86%	100%
Amenities	Drainage	100%	Open Drainage	cover drain
	Community Toilet	1 for 50	0	10 seats
Socio & Cultural	Kutcha House		12%	
	Pucca House		57%	
Amenities	Street Light	1 for 30 meter		100 % Coverage
	Bank & Atn	1 for 15000	3	
Amenities	Petrol Pump		1	
	Milk Co-operative	1 for 5000	1	1
Amenities	Bus Stop		5	
	Panchayat Office	1 for 5000	1	1
Amenities	Sports Ground	1 for 10000	1	1
	Post office	1 for 10000	1	Upgradation
Amenities	Cremation Ground	1 for Gram panchayat	0	1
	Fire Station	1 for 2 lakh or in 10 km Radius	0	
Amenities	Open space & park	1 for 5000	0	
	Community room	1 in 5000	0	1
Amenities	Anganwadi	1 in 5000	4	Repair & maintenance

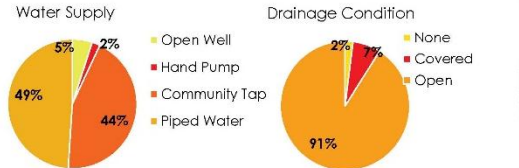
Analysis

Household Survey (Based on sample survey size of 5%)



Every houses are having their own private toilet except a few cases of open defecation.

More than 50% of houses are pucca while the rest are semi-pucca & kutcha.

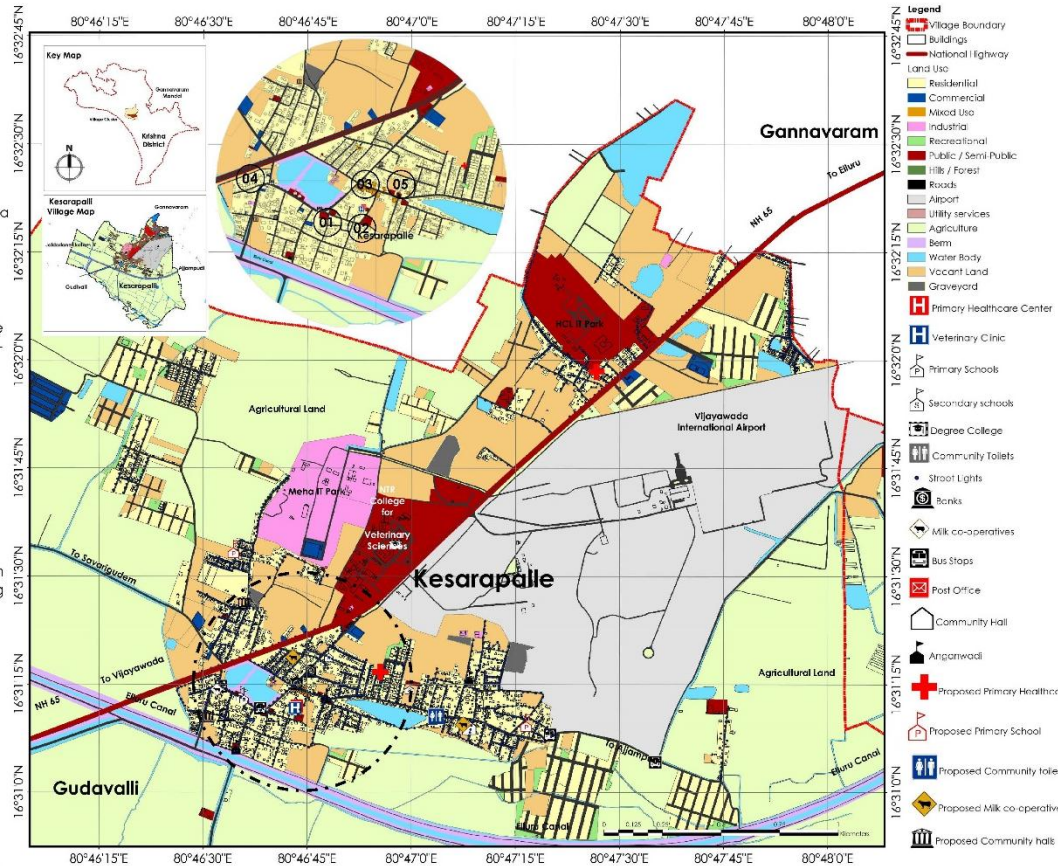


Water is mainly distributed through piped water mode or community tap.

Most of the drains are open which is very unhygienic causing mosquito breed & disease.

Issues

- No adequate drainage**
91% of Open Drainage
- No proper waste disposal**
No landfill or processing facility
- No healthcare facility**
Need to go 5-10 kms for the facility
- Poor quality of housing**
31% of houses are semi-pucca and 12% of houses are kutcha.
- Lack of street lights**
Nearly all the streets of the village lack proper street lights except for few



Proposed Health Centre



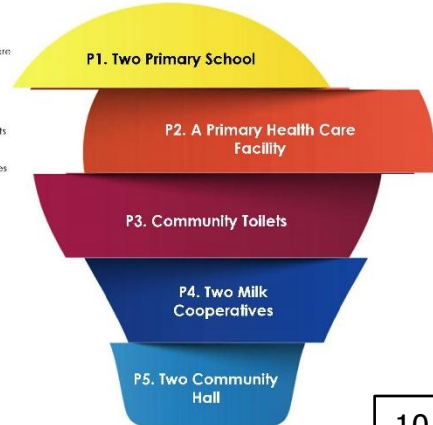
Proposed Community Toilet



Proposed Community Hall



Proposals



Chapter 5: Ajjumpudi Village

5.1 Introduction

Ajjampudi falls in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district, AP. Situated 50 KM from the District Head Quarters, with a total of 18 wards. The total population of the village is 1363 from which female proportion is more having 48.69%. The infant population is 9.90% of the total population. The major work force is engaged in agriculture sector. The total working population comprises of 48.86% of the total population. The village is having a literacy rate of 71.66%. The total area of the village is 350 Ha. As per the census 2011.

5.2 Physical Infrastructure

5.2.1 Transport:

The village Ajjampudi is having an existing road network of 10 km, which runs all over the village. All the roads are unmetalled, which need to be upgraded with bitumen coating.

5.2.2 Water Supply:

80 % of Households do not have piped water supply connections. Mostly they are using water from canal and bore wells for which they have to travel some distance to avail water.

5.2.3 Electricity:

The village is provided with 100% electricity. There is no issues related to electricity in the village.

5.2.4 Drainage:

75% of the drains are open drains in the village that causes water stagnation due to the blockage of waste in the drains.

5.2.5 Street Lights:

The village is provided with proper street light facility in the village that helps in improving the safety and security in the village.

5.3 Social Infrastructure

5.3.1 Education:

There is one government school within the village and private schools are located within 3 km from the village. Most of the children go to kesarapalli for availing primary education facility.

5.3.2 Govt. Office:

A Post Office and a Gram Panchayat office is present in the village.

5.3.3 Religious:

Three temples and two church are present in the village.

5.4 Inferences from Gram Sabha

Gram sabha meeting held on 30th January at Ajjampudi Gram Panchayat. Mr. A Koteswara Rao., the Village Panchayat Secretary, some others showed their active presence throughout the discussion from Ajjampudi Gram Panchayat along with other village representatives.

Ajjampudi village is facing many problems. Villagers raised the Issues of sanitation, open drainage, lack of proper social infrastructure like schools, aganwadis and health care facility within the village were serious and the ground water level is decreasing which would be demanding a proposal of water tank in future. It was also found that all the facilities and offices were not spatially distributed which makes the villagers difficult to access them equally. When it comes to the matter of social infrastructure, village was lacking proper healthcare and educational facilities. Villagers mostly dependent on hospitals outside the village. The village is having proper solid waste management without segregation at household level, with no proper landfill or processing facility. The villagers also face water shortage and insufficient water supply. The basic physical infrastructure like the street lights were not sufficiently installed throughout which could ensure. Villagers were in need of a boundary wall for the existing burial ground for privacy.

5.5 Proposals

There are some recommendations provided in the Village development plan for tackling the issues under the project UBA. One primary school and one sub-centre was proposed for the provision of basic education and health service within the village. Own House under scheme PMAY Rural. Sanitation in the village needs up gradation. Most of the drains are open drains that need to be covered. The waste collection pits should be away from the habitation. Promoting organic farming, improving water management, Fuel management, agriculture waste recycling.



Figure 5.1: Handing over the map to Gram Panchayath officer



Figure 5.2: Officer Addressing the meeting



Figure 5.3: Gram panchayath Officials & UBA members in Gram Sabha



Figure 5.4: Villagers and Students in Gram Sabha



Figure 5.5: Discussion on Village map



Figure 5.6: Villagers Participation in Gram Sabha



Figure 5.7: Condition of House hold



Figure 5.8: Condition of Roads



Figure 5.9: Panchayath Office



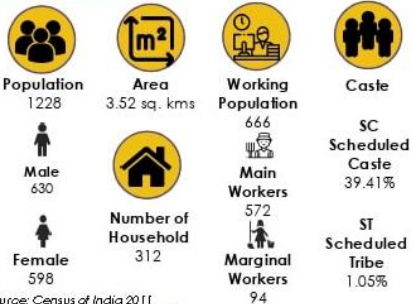
Figure 5.10: Students visit



Figure 5.11: Condition of Water supply

Village Development Plan of Ajjampudi

Village Profile



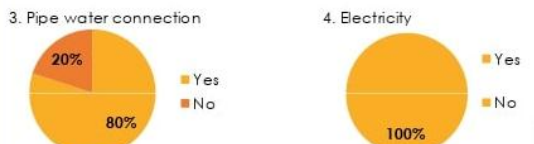
Analysis

Household Survey (Based on sample survey size of 5%)



Most of the houses in the village is semi-pucca followed by pucca and kutchha house.

The open drains causing bad odour, stagnation and increase in mosquitos. Needs to be covered.



Around 80% of houses don't have piped water supply connection. They are using borewells and canal water

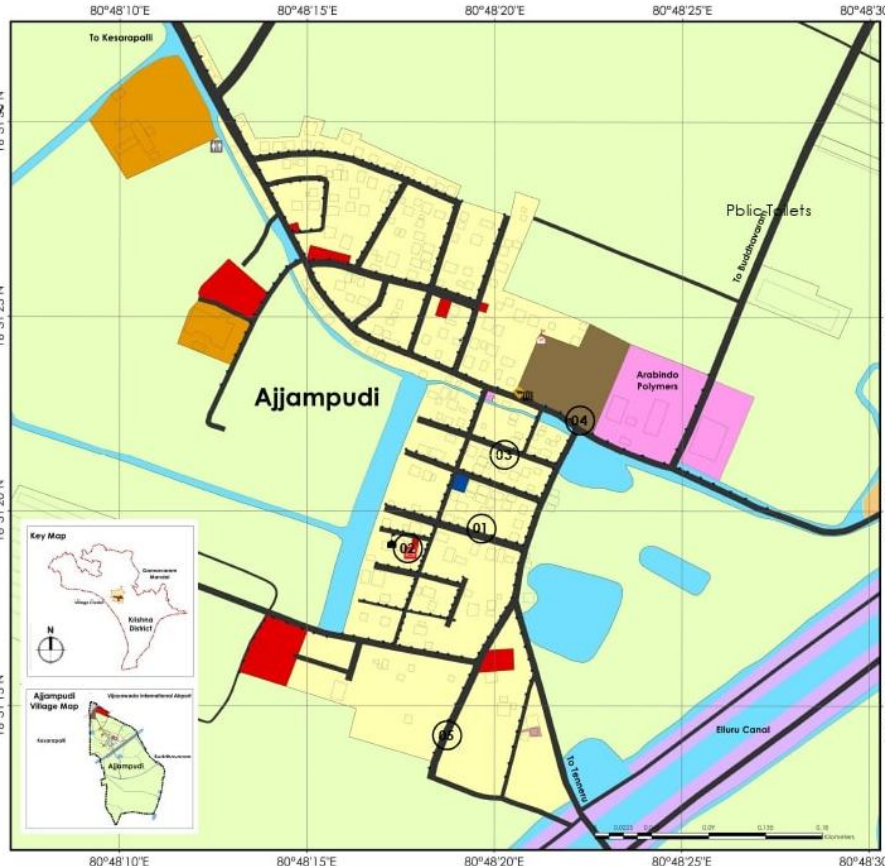
All the houses are having electricity facility in the village..

Issues

- No adequate drainage**
98% of Open Drainage
- No proper waste disposal**
No landfill or processing facility
- No healthcare facility and primary school**
Need to go 3-4 kms for a facility.
- Up gradation of road network**
Congested Street Roads
- Poor quality of housing**
45% of the houses are semi-pucca and 15% of the houses are Kutchha.



- 01 Cement Roads**
Existing Street roads are in good condition
- 02 Panchayat Office**
Conduct Gram Sabha & other developmental activities
- 03 Katcha House**
- 04 Public Toilets**
People are not using this toilets lack of Maintenance
- 05 Main Road**
Existing road from Kesarpalli - Budhavaram



Proposed Primary School



Proposed Primary Healthcare



Proposed Drainage Line



Proposed Solar based LED Street Lights



Comparison with RADPFI(2016)

	Details	Standards	Availability (Number)	Requirement
Roads	Length of Existing Road	4.74 no of villages or road density of 86 km /100 sq. km	10 Km Unmetalled	Upgradation from unmetalled to metalled
	R4 - Load Street Roads	3.75m (width)	3m	
	R3 - Collector Roads	4.5m (width)	3.5m	
	R2 - Sub Arterial Roads	7.5m (width)	6m	
Health	R1 - Street Roads	8m (width)	6m	
	Primary health centre/Dispensary	1 for 5000	0	
Education	Veterinary Clinic/centre	1 for 5000	0	1
	Primary School	1 for 5000	0	1
Hygiene & Sanitation	High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	0	
	Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	100%
Housing	Piped water supply	100% (70 pcd)	86%	100%
	Drainage	100%	Open Drainage	100% network coverage
Amenities	Community Toilet	1 for 50	1	Repair & Maintenance
	Kutchha House		16%	
Socio & Cultural	Pakka House		84%	
	Street light	1 for 30 meter		100% Coverage
Socio & Cultural	Bank & ATM	1 for 15000	0	
	Milk Co-operative Bus Stop	1 for 5000	0	1
	Panchayat Office		0	1
	Sports Ground	1 for 5000	0	1
	Post office	1 for 10000	1	Repair & Maintenance
	Crematorium Ground	1 for Gram panchayat	0	1
	Feastation	1 for 2 lakh or in 10 km Radius	0	
	Open space & park	1 for 5000	0	
	Community room	1 in 5000	0	1
	Anganwadi	1 in 5000	1	Repair & maintenance

Proposals

- 1. Primary School**
No school in village. Private schools are located 4-5 km away from village.
- 2. A Health care facility (sub-center)**
A sub-center will provide basic treatment to villagers as well as child maternal health care.
- 3. Proper Drainage**
Need to cover the drains & waste collection pits should be away from the habitation.
- 4. Solar Based LED Street Lights**
It reduces the consumption of electricity.
- 5. Own House under scheme PMAY-Rural**

Chapter 6: Buddhavaram Village

6.1 Introduction

Buddhavaram is a Village in Gannavaram Mandal in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh State, India. It belongs to Andhra region. The total population of the village is 10309 from which 4953 male population and 5356 female proportion. The major work force is engaged in agriculture sector. The total working population comprises of 42% of the total population. Total number of household comprises of 2553. The total area of the village is 10.4 sq. km. As per the census 2011.

6.2 Physical Infrastructure

6.2.1 Transport:

The village Buddhavaram is having an existing road network of 12 kms which runs all over the village, out of which 8kms roads are metalled and rest are unmetalled.

6.2.2 Water Supply:

Buddhavaram Village is having almost 86% of piped water supply which need to be increased to 100% in upcoming years.

6.2.3 Electricity:

More than 90% of household have proper access to electricity.

6.2.4 Drainage:

90% of drains are open which need to be covered immediately because it may cause serious health issues. And also 35% of houses have no latrines.

6.2.5 Street Lights:

The street lights are available along the main access road and also to all required areas.

6.3 Social Infrastructure

6.3.1 Education:

Has primary and secondary schools for the population.

6.3.2 Govt. Office:

A Post Office and a Gram Panchayat office is present in the village. There are 4 Anganwadis in the village that need to be kept under proper maintenance.

6.3.3 Religious:

Two temples and two church are present in the village.

6.4 Inferences from Gram Sabha Meeting

Gram Sabha meeting held on 30^h Jan at Buddhavaram Gram Panchayat. Prof. Dr. Abdul Razak Mohamed, the co-ordinator along with Mr. Albert and students conducted the meeting with Mr. Sri Krishna Paramatma the Executive Officer, Mr. Bavani the Village Development Officer, Mr. Rahul the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Rathnagar the Junior Assistant along with 20 villagers.

Buddhavaram is facing very minimal issues because of its close proximity to Gannavaram. Volunteers raised the issue of lack of public transport to travel outside and within the village which make them depend on their private vehicles. As the Village is physically split into two parts due to the presence of airport, there are two village secretaries for administrating the activities in both the areas. Even though the administrative functions are satisfied, because of the latter issues of public transport, villagers are facing difficulty for their daily commutes. Other than this, the issues faced by the village is lack of adequate drainage. There is no proper sanitation facility as 35% houses do not have private toilets. Moreover, there is no community toilet present in the village. About social infrastructure, the village lacks in proper healthcare services which makes the villagers depend on hospitals outside the village, 4-5 kms away. One of the villagers at last came forward to explain that, due to the construction of airport, people are evicted from nearby land. Even though they are allotted land within the village, there is no provision of basic infrastructures.

6.5 Proposals

There are some recommendations provided in the Village development plan for tackling the issues under the project UBA. One secondary school and one healthcare was proposed for the provision of basic education and health service within the village. Roads in the village needs up gradation under PMGSY. Most of the drains are open drains that need to be covered. The waste collection pits should be away from the habitation.



Figure 6.1: Discussion on Maps during the Gram Sabha meeting



Figure 6.2: Handing over the Map to Panchayat Officials



Figure 6.3: Discussions during the meeting



Figure 6.4: Discussion on Maps during the Gram Sabha meeting



Figure 6.5: Villagers sharing their opinions



Figure 6.6: Village officials discussing about the issues.



Figure 6.7: Existing condition of Village

Village Profile

As per 2011 census



Population
10309



Area
10.4 sq.kms



Working population
4,398



Caste

SC Scheduled Caste
1,961

ST Scheduled Tribe
179



Main Workers
4,196



Marginal Workers
202

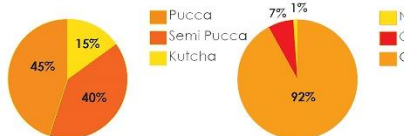


Number of Household
2553

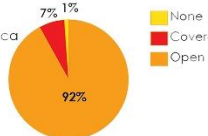
Analysis

Household Survey

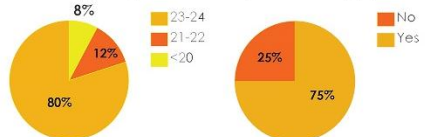
Housing conditions



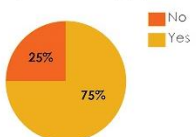
Drainage conditions



Electricity (hours)



Piped Water Supply



-Village is having open drains which need to be covered immediately because it may cause serious health issues.

-Buddhavaram Village is having almost 86% of piped water supply which need to be increased to 100% in upcoming years.

-These facilities need to be provided by the local governing body like gram panchayat.

Issues



No adequate drainage
90% of Open Drainage



No proper sanitation
35% houses have no latrines
No community toilet present.



No proper waste disposal
No landfill or processing facility



No healthcare facility
Need to go 4-5 kms for a facility



Poor quality of housing
40% of the houses are semi-pucca
and 15% of the houses are Kutchra
Housing is the basic requirement.

01 Pucca house



Pucca houses are of 40 % and have concrete road for access.

02 Kutchra house



15% is of kutchra house with kutchra road for access which is to be improved.

03 Market area

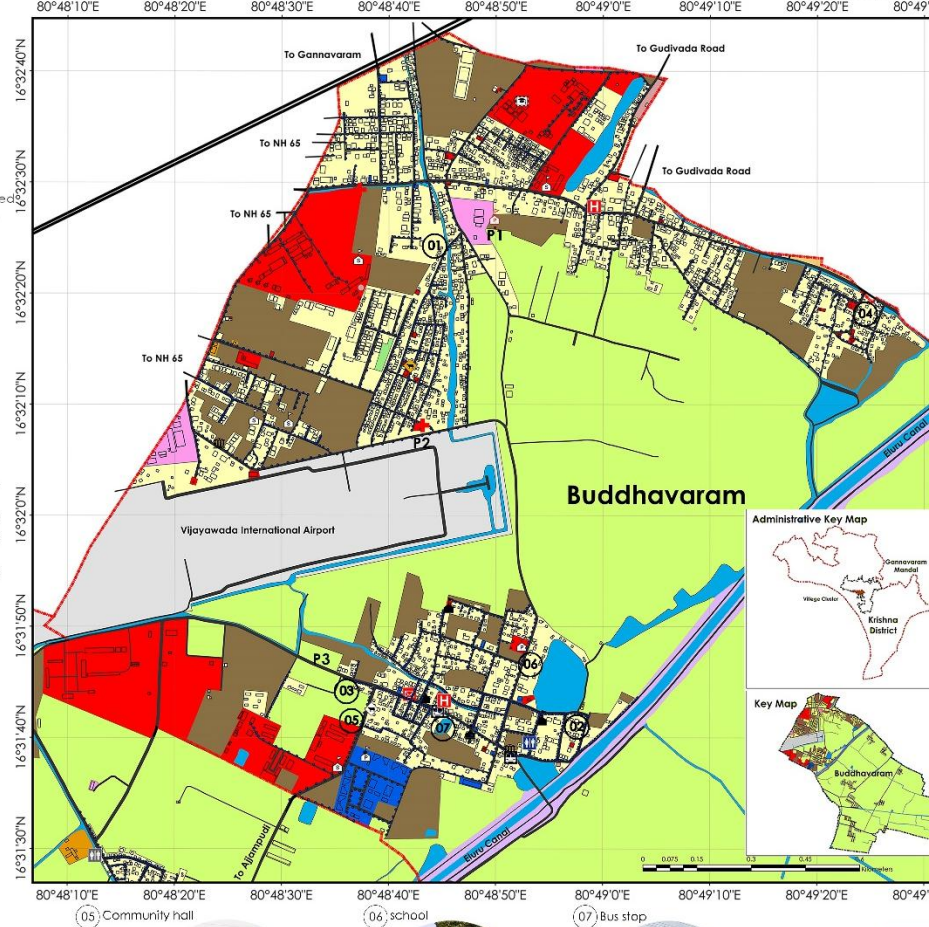


Villagers depends on this market for their daily needs and acts as place of social interaction.

04 Care and share trust



Is a charitable organisation to uplift the lives of the less fortunate through various healthcare and educational programmes.



- Legend**
- Village Boundary
 - Buildings
 - National Highway
 - Land Use
 - Residential
 - Commercial
 - Mixed Use
 - Industrial
 - Recreational
 - Public / Semi-Public
 - Hills / Forest
 - Roads
 - Airport
 - Utility services
 - Agriculture
 - Berm
 - Water Body
 - Vacant Land
 - Graveyard

- Primary Healthcare Center
- Veterinary Clinic
- Primary Schools
- Secondary schools
- Degree College
- Community Toilets
- Street Lights
- Banks
- Milk Corporation
- Bus Stops
- Post Office
- Community Hall
- Anganwadi
- Proposed Primary Healthcare Center
- Proposed Primary School
- Proposed Community toilets
- Proposed Milk Corporation
- Proposed Community halls

05 Community hall



Community hall acts as place of interaction and as a platform to express their views and opinion.

06 school



Provides basic education at primary level.

07 Bus stop



Bus stop with buses leading to gannavaram, kesarapalli, vijayawada city.

Comparison with RADPFI

	Details	Standards	Availability (Number)	Requirement
Roads	Length of Existing Road	4.247m of village or road density of 86 km /100 sqr km	8 km metalled/4km unmetalled	yes
	R4 Local road	3.75m (width)	3m	yes
	R3 Collector road	4.5m (width)	3.5m	yes
Educational Health	R2 Arterial road	7.5m (width)	6m	No
	R1 Link Roads	6m (width)	6m	No
	Primary health centre/Dispensary	1 for 5000	2	yes
	Veterinary Clinic/centre	1 for 5000	0	yes
	Medical shop	1 for 5000	2	yes
Hygiene & Sanitation	High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	4	No
	College	1 for 15000	0	No
	Training School	1 for 15000	2	No
	Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	yes
	Piped water Supply	100% (70pcpd)	86%	yes
Housing	Drainage	100%	Open Drainage	yes
	Community Toilet	1 for 50	0	yes
	Kutchra House		15%	
Amenities	Pucca House		40%	
	Street light	1 for 30 meter	0	yes
	Bank & ATM	1 for 15000	0	No
	Patrol Pump	1 for 5000	1	yes
	Medical Shop	1 for 5000	2	yes
	Bus Stop	1 for 5000	2	yes
	Mkan Seva Kendra	1 for 5000	0	No
	Hall Bazar	1 for 5000	1	yes
	Panchayat Office	1 for 10000	1	No
	Sports Ground	1 for 5000	1	yes
Socio & Cultural	Post office	1 for 10000	1	No
	Micro scale Industry		0	
	Crematorium Ground	1 for Gram panchayat	0	Yes
	Fire Station	1 for 2 lakh or in 10 km Radius	0	
	Berm	1 for 5000	0	
Socio & Cultural	Water Body		0	
	Vacant Land		0	
	Graveyard		0	
Socio & Cultural	Open space & park	1 for 5000	0	
	Intigation Equipments	1 in 5000	0	yes
	Community room	1 in 5000	4	No
Socio & Cultural	Anganwad	1 in 5000	4	No

Proposals

1. A Primary School

2. A Health Care facility

3. Own house under the scheme PMAY- Rural

4. Solar based LED Street Lights

5. Proper Drainage



P1-School proposal

For projected population Plot Area required -2300 sqm and Plinth area -700 sqm
Approach road of 9 m is to be proposed.



P2-Primary health care center

For projected population Plot Area required -1140 sqm and Plinth area -450 sqm



Existing road



P3 - Proposed road

Prepared By

**UBA Cell, Dept of Planning, School of Planning and Architecture, S. No 4/4 I.T.I College
Road, Vijayawada 520008, Krishna District Andhra Pradesh, India**



योजना तथा वास्तुकला विद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा
School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada
An Institute of National Importance, MHRD, Govt. of INDIA.