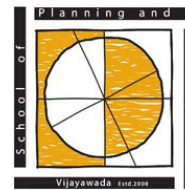


# Unnat Bharat Abhiyan



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



Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) Cell  
School of Planning and Architecture Vijayawada

## Project team

**Prof. Dr. Minakshi Jain**  
*Patron, Director SPAV*

**Prof. Dr. Abdul Razak Mohamed**  
*Coordinator UBA Project*

**Dr. Natraj Kranthi**  
*Team Member*

**Dr. Faiz Ahmed C**  
*Team Member*

**Mr. Piyush Kumar**  
*Team Member*

**Mr. Aman Singh Rajput**  
*Team Member*

## Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	1
1.2 Activities Conducted by UBA	1
1.2.1 Gram Sabha	1
1.2.2 NSS Activities	1
1.2.3 Household Survey	1
1.3 Introduction to the Exercise	1
Chapter 2: Savarigudem Village	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Physical Infrastructure	2
2.2.1 Transport	2
2.2.2 Water Supply	2
2.2.3 Electricity	2
2.2.4 Drainage	2
2.2.5 Street Lights	2
2.3 Social Infrastructure	2
2.3.1 Education and Health Care	2
2.3.2 Religious and Community	2
2.4 Gram Sabha meeting	2
2.5 Proposals	2
Photographs during visit to Savarigudem	3
Village Development Plan of Savarigudem	4
Chapter 3: Jakkulanekkalam Village	5
3.1 Introduction	5
3.2 Physical Infrastructure	5
3.2.1 Transport	5
3.2.2 Water Supply	5
3.2.3 Housing	5
3.2.4 Drainage	5
3.2.5 Toilets	5

3.3 Social Infrastructure	5	5.3 Social Infrastructure	11
3.3.1 Education and Healthcare	5	5.3.1 Education	11
3.3.2 Government Office	5	5.3.2 Government Office	11
3.4 Gram Sabha meeting	5	5.3.3 Religious	11
3.5 Proposals	5	5.4 Gram Sabha meeting	11
Photographs during visit to Jakkulanekkalam	6	5.5 Proposals	11
Village Development Plan of Jakkulanekkalam	7	Photographs during visit to Ajjumpudi	12
Chapter 4: Kesarapalle Village	8	Village Development Plan of Ajjumpudi	13
4.1 Introduction	8	Chapter 6: Buddhavaram Village	14
4.2 Physical Infrastructure	8	6.1 Introduction	14
4.2.1 Transport	8	6.2 Physical Infrastructure	14
4.2.2 Water Supply	8	6.2.1 Transport	14
4.2.3 Electricity	8	6.2.2 Water Supply	14
4.2.4 Drainage	8	6.2.3 Sanitation	14
4.2.5 Sanitation	8	6.2.4 Electricity	14
4.2.6 Waste Management	8	6.2.5 Drainage	14
4.2.7 Street Lights	8	6.2.6 Waste Management	14
4.3 Social Infrastructure	8	6.2.7 Street Lights	14
4.3.1 Education	8	6.3 Social Infrastructure	14
4.3.2 Government Office	8	6.3.1 Education	14
4.3.3 Banks and ATMs	8	6.3.2 Bank and ATMs	14
4.4 Gram Sabha meeting	8	6.3.3 Government Office	14
4.5 Proposals	8	6.4 Gram Sabha meeting	14
Photographs during visit to Kesarapalle	9	6.5 Proposals	14
Village Development Plan of Kesarapalle	10	Photographs during visit to Kesarapalle	15
Chapter 5: Ajjumpudi Village	11	Village Development Plan of Kesarapalle	16
5.1 Introduction	11		
5.2 Physical Infrastructure	11		
5.2.1 Transport	11		
5.2.2 Water Supply	11		
5.2.3 Electricity	11		
5.2.4 Drainage	11		
5.2.5 Street Lights	11		

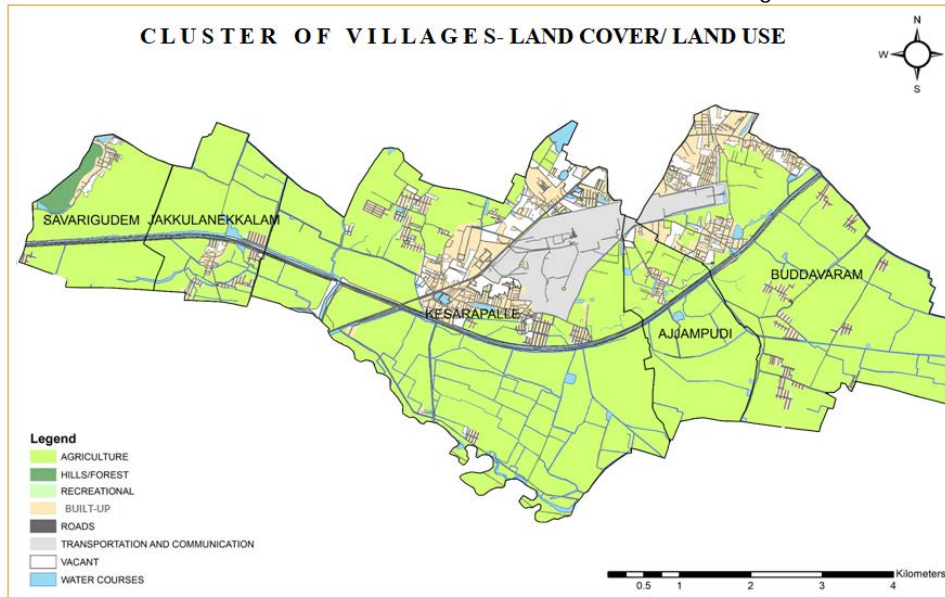
# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 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.



Location of village cluster



## 1.2 Activities Conducted By UBA

### 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 population is 48.85% while the 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 literacy rate is 66.87%. The total area of the village is 245 hectares as per the Census of India 2011.

### 2.2 Physical Infrastructure

#### 2.2.1 Transport

There is only one access road to the village which is 3.5 meter wide. A few roads are kutchra in nature. Nearly one third of the village is not covered by pucca roads. A bus stop is located at the main approach road to the village.

#### 2.2.2 Water Supply

The Panchayat provides community water tap and there is no piped water at home for the villagers. The present water supply is inadequate to meet the water demand of the inhabitants due to irregular supply.

#### 2.2.3 Electricity

The village is provided with proper electricity.

#### 2.2.4 Drainage

Village lacks proper drainage facility. All drains in the village are open drains causing odour and mosquito breeding.

#### 2.2.5 Street Lights

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

*Source: survey, 2020*

### 2.3 Social Infrastructure

#### 2.3.1 Education and Healthcare:

There is one 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 two community halls one of which belongs to church and other one is common for all.

### 2.4 Gram Sabha Meeting

Gram sabha meeting was held on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2020 at Savarigudem Gram Panchayat. The Village Secretary, other staff members and other village representatives showed their active presence throughout the discussion.

From the discussions in meeting, it was observed that the village is facing many problems. Volunteers raised the issues of improper and irregular water supply, lack of drainage, waste collection system and public toilets. It was noticed that the public transport facility is not satisfactory as the bus frequency is not adequate. As far as social infrastructure is concerned, village lacks healthcare and educational facilities. Villagers mostly depend on the hospitals located 5 km from the village. There is a problem of unemployment in the village. A majority of the villagers are engaged in 100 days work programme under MGNREGA. 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. Besides, the SHGs also conducted awareness programmes including training to promote local handicrafts thereby generating employment.

### 2.5 Proposals

The following are recommendations for tackling the issues:

- 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: Household survey



Figure 2.3: Gram Sabha - Interaction with the villagers

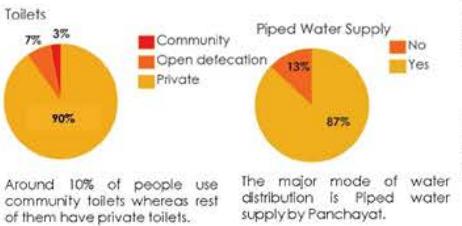
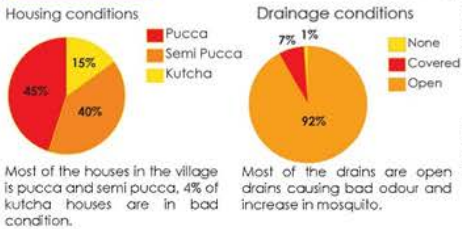
# Village Development Plan of Savarigudem

## Village Profile



Source: Census of India 2011

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



## 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.



**Proposal for Primary School**

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

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

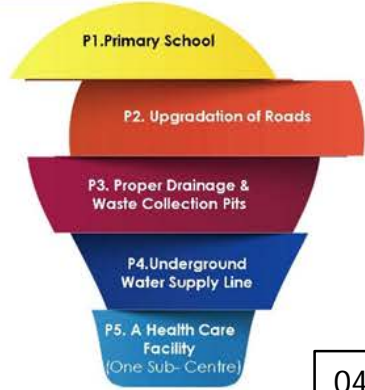
**Outside Play area: 750sqm**  
 Set Backs: Front- 6m  
 Side- 3m  
 Back- 6m



## 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	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	
Hygiene & Sanitation	Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	
	Piped water Supply	100% (70pcd)	87%	100%
Housing	Drainage	100%	Open Drainage	cover drain
	Community Toilet	1 for 50	0	1 seat
Amenities	Kutcha House		15%	
	Pukka House		45%	
Socio & Cultural	Street Light	1 for 30 meter	0	100% Coverage
	Bank & Atrn	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	
	Crematorium Ground	1 for Gram panchayat	0	1
Socio & Cultural	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	Repair & maintenance	

## Proposals



## 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 population is higher 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%. The literacy rate is 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. Nearly one third of the village roads are kutcha in nature and few houses do not have appropriate access. Nearest bus stop is located at Gudavalli. Villagers have to walk 2 kms 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 which covers 97% of the households. Community water taps are also available in the village. But the present water supply is inadequate to meet the demand due to the irregular supply of water.

#### 3.2.3 Housing:

Nearly 71% of houses are pucca in nature. The kutcha houses are not in a good condition that comprises of around 9.5% of houses.

#### 3.2.4 Drainage:

The drainage system in the village requires improvement. Nearly 12.9% of the houses are not linked with drainage. 41.94 % of drains are covered where as 45.16 % of drains are uncovered. The open drains are causing bad odour and mosquito breeding.

#### 3.2.5 Toilets:

Most of the houses have their own private toilets. There is no community toilets in the village. Around 6.45% of the houses do not have toilets.

*Source:survey,2020*

### 3.3 Social Infrastructure

#### 3.3.1 Education and Healthcare:

Most of the children go to Gudavalli for availing primary education facility. Some of the children are unable to avail education facility due to financial issues. One anganwadi center is present in the village that provides basic health care and early childhood education.

#### 3.3.2 Government Offices:

One Post Office and one Gram Panchayat office is present in the village.

### 3.4 Gram Sabha Meeting

Gram Sabha meeting was held on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2020 at Jakkulanekkalam Gram Panchayat. The Panchayat secretary, Gram Rojgar Sevak, other staff members and village representatives showed their active presence throughout the discussion.

From the discussion in the meeting, it was observed that the village is facing many problems. Volunteers raised the issues of irregular water supply, lack of drainage, waste collection system and community toilets. There is 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 public transport facility is not satisfactory as the bus frequency is not adequate. As far as social infrastructure is concerned, village lacks healthcare and educational facilities. 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

The following are recommendations for tackling the issues:

- 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.
- The open drains needs to be covered for better hygiene.
- The waste collection pits should be away from the habitation.





Figure 3.1: Gram Sabha meeting



Figure 3.2: Handing over maps to Officials



Figure 3.3: Melbourne student's visit to the village

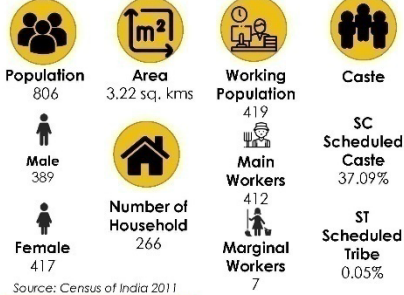


Figure 3.4: Gram Sabha - Interaction with the Villagers

Figure 3.5: Activities undergone by students during the visit

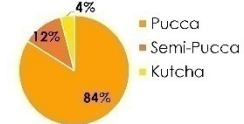
# Village Development Plan of Jakkulanekkalam

## Village Profile



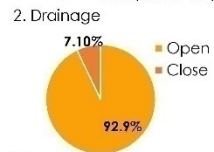
## Analysis

### 1. Housing Condition



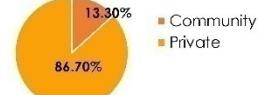
Most of the houses in the village is pucca, 4% of kutcha houses are in bad condition.

### 2. Drainage



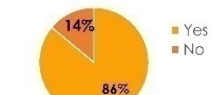
Most of the drains are open drains causing bad odour and increase in mosquito.

### 3. Toilets



Around 13 % of people use community toilets whereas rest of them have private toilets.

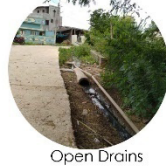
### 4. Piped Water Supply



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

## 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

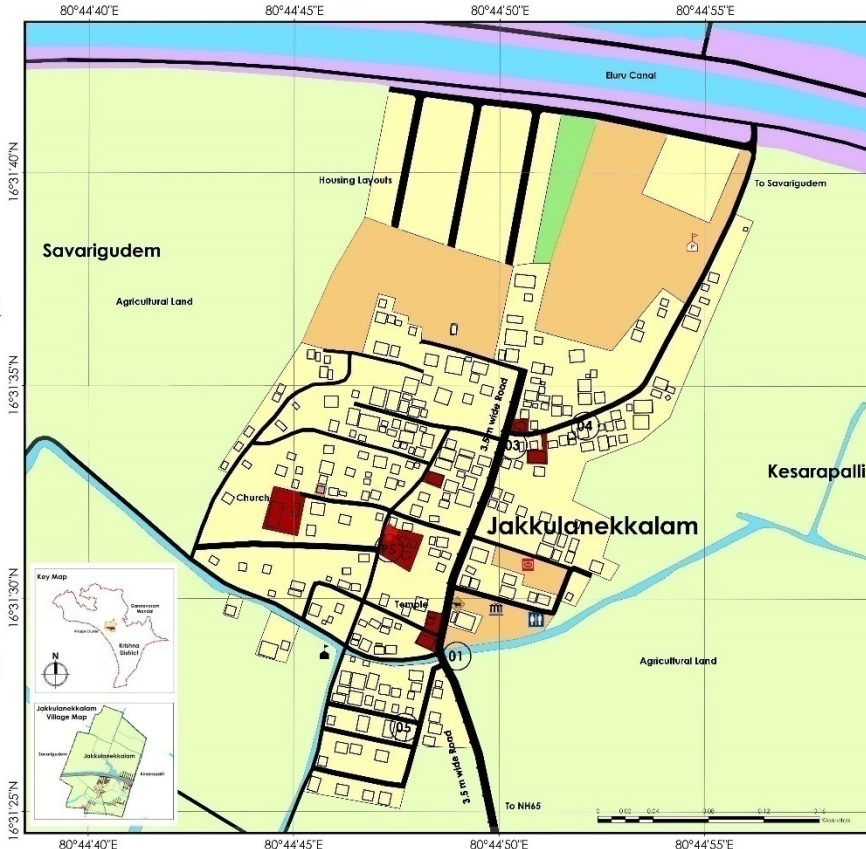


Storage facility for the water from canal.

### 05. Vermi Compost Pits



Vermi compost is situated near agricultural lands.

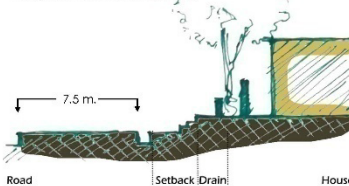


- Legend**
- Village Boundary
  - Buildings
  - National Highway
  - Land Use: Residential, Commercial, Mixed Use, Industrial, Recreational, Public / Semi-Public, Hills / Forest, Roads, Airport, Utility services, Agriculture, Semi, Water Body, Vacant Land, Graveyard
  - Primary Healthcare Center
  - Veterinary Clinic
  - Primary Schools
  - Schools
  - Secondary schools
  - Degree College
  - Community Toilets
  - Street Lights
  - Banks
  - Milk co-operatives
  - Bus Stops
  - Post Office
  - Community Hall
  - Anganwadi
  - Proposed Primary Healthcare Center
  - Proposed Primary School
  - Proposed Community toilets
  - Proposed Milk co-operatives
  - Proposed Community halls

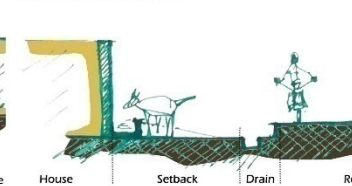
### Proposal for Sub-Center

Site Specific Norms	Man Power
Minimum Plot Size 255 Sq m.	ANM- 1
Ground Coverage 85 Sq m.	Health worker- 1
Abutting Road Width 6m., FAR- 1	Safai Karmachari- 1

### Proposed Road Sections



### Street Road Interface



## 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	
Primary School	1 for 5000	0		
Education	High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	0	
	Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	
Hygiene & Sanitation	Piped water Supply	100% (70lpcdd)	86%	100%
	Drainage	100%	Open Drainage	cover drain
	Community Toilet	1 for 50	0	1 seat
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	
	Inflation Equipments		0	
	Community room	1 in 5000	0	
	Anganwadi	1 in 5000	1	Repair & 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)

## 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:

The panchayat provides water supply to the villagers from which 90% of the households are getting piped water supply and 10% depends on community tap.96% of the houses are having hand pumps also.

#### 4.2.3 Electricity:

100% of the houses in the village have access to electricity.

#### 4.2.4 Drainage:

50% of village drains are open which causes bad odour and mosquito breeding and 47% are covered drains.

#### 4.2.5 Sanitation:

90% of the households have their own private toilets and 10% is open defecation. There are no community toilets present.

#### 4.2.6 Waste management:

26% of the houses have door to door waste collection system and 30% of the household have waste collection from a common point.

#### 4.2.7 Street Lights:

Major portion of the village is covered with which ensures the village safety.

*Source:survey,2020*

### 4.3 Social Infrastructure

#### 4.3.1 Education:

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

#### 4.3.2 Govt. Office:

The village have one post office and four anganwadi center which provides basic health care service also.

#### 4.3.3 Banks and ATMs

There are two banks and one ATM which serves the village.

### 4.4 Gram Sabha Meeting

The Gram Sabha meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> January 2020 at Kesarapalle Gram Panchayat. The village secretary, Ex.MLA, Ex.ZPTC, director of corporation bank, EORD officer and other village representative showed their active presence throughout the discussion.

In the meeting, the village representatives highlighted issue regarding lack 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 addition, the villagers also reported that there is no proper drainage and sewerage network due to this roads get water logged during heavy rains. Other issues are poor maintenance of social infrastructures especially schools and anganwadi. There is also no health care centres for which they have to travel 2-3 km outside the village to meet the need.

### 4.5 Proposals

Following are the recommendations made for tackling the issues:

- Two primary school for the provision of basic education.
- One primary health care centre for the provision of health care services.
- Community toilets.
- Two milk co-operatives.
- Two community halls for better performance of the village.
- Roads need to be upgraded under PMGSY.
- Drains are needed 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 4.6: Hand Pump Condition



Figure 4.7: Condition of village school



Figure 4.8: Open drains in the village

# Village Development Plan of Kesarapalle

## Village Profile

**Population** 9076

**Area** 17.7 sq. kms

**Working Population** 4292

**Caste**

**SC Scheduled Caste** 24.50%

**ST Scheduled Tribe** 3.35%

**Male** 4490

**Female** 4586

**Number of Household** 2384

**Main Workers** 3888

**Marginal Workers** 404

## Analysis

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

**Toilets**

- Community: 1%
- Open Defecation: 4%
- Private: 95%

**Housing Condition**

- Pucca: 12%
- Semi-Pucca: 31%
- Kutcha: 57%

**Water Supply**

- Open Well: 5%
- Hand Pump: 2%
- Community Tap: 49%
- Piped Water: 44%

**Drainage Condition**

- None: 2%
- Covered: 17%
- Open: 91%

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

01. Panchayat Office  
02. Post Office  
03. Grameen Bank  
04. Milk Cooperatives  
05. Anganwadi  
06. Primary School

Conducts gram sabha & other developmental activities.

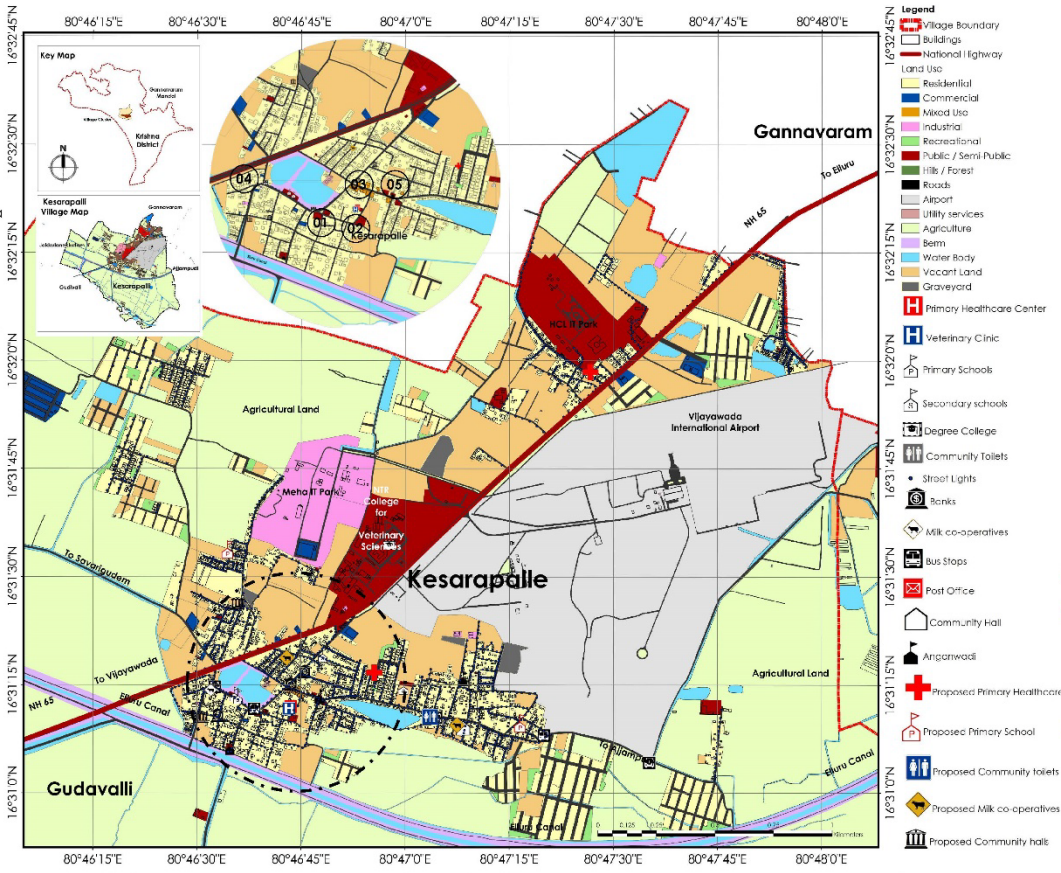
Located at the centre of the village near abutting road.

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
Length of Existing Road	4.74*no of villages or road density of 86 km /100 sqr km	8 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	
Primary Health centre/Dispensary	1 for 5000	0	1
Veterinary Clinic /centre	1 for 5000	1	1
Medical Shop		0	
Primary School	1 for 5000	1	Upgradation & Maintenance
High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	3	Upgradation & Maintenance
Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	
Piped water Supply	100% (70lpcdd)	86%	100%
Drainage	100%	Open Drainage	cover drain
Community Toilet	1 for 50	0	10 seats
Kutcha House		12%	
Pucca House		57%	
Street Light	1 for 30 meter		100 % Coverage
Bank & Atm	1 for 15000	3	
Patrol Pump		1	
Milk Co-operative	1 for 5000	1	1
Bus Stop		5	
Panchayat Office		1	
Sports Ground	1 for 5000	1	1
Post office	1 for 10000	1	Upgradation
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	
Community room	1 in 5000	0	1
Anganwadi	1 in 5000	4	Repair & maintenance

## Proposals

- P1. Two Primary School
- P2. A Primary Health Care Facility
- P3. Community Toilets
- P4. Two Milk Cooperatives
- P5. Two Community Hall

**Proposed Health Centre**

**Proposed Community Toilet**

**Proposed Community Hall**

## Chapter 5: Ajjampudi 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 population is 48.69% while the male population is 41.41%. The infant population is 9.90% of the total population. The major work force is engaged in agriculture sector. The total working population is 666 out of which 572 are main and 94 are marginal workers. 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:

32% of Households do not have piped water supply connections. Mostly they are using water from canal and community water tap.

#### 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:

69% 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 that helps in improving the safety and security in the village.

*Source: survey, 2020*

### 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, two church and one seminare are present in the village.

### 5.4 Inferences from Gram Sabha

Gram sabha meeting held on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2020 at Ajjampudi Gram Panchayat. The Village Panchayat Secretary, other staff members and some other village representatives showed their active presence throughout the discussion.

From the discussion in meeting, it was observed that the 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 noticed that all the facilities and offices were not spatially distributed which makes the villagers difficult to access them equally. As far as social infrastructure is concerned, village was lacks proper healthcare and educational facilities. Villagers mostly dependent on hospitals located 3-5 km from the village. The village is having proper solid waste management without segregation at household level, with no proper landfill or processing facility. 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

The following are recommendations for tackling the issues:

- 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



Population  
1228



Area  
3.52 sq. kms



Working Population  
666



Caste



Male  
630



Number of Household  
312



Female  
598



Main Workers  
572



Marginal Workers  
94



SC Scheduled Caste  
39.41%



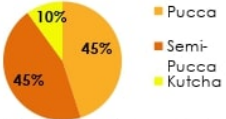
ST Scheduled Tribe  
1.05%

Source: Census of India 2011

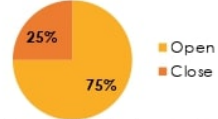
## Analysis

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

#### 1. Housing Condition



#### 2. Drainage



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

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

#### 3. Pipe water connection



#### 4. Electricity



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 Kutcha.



Animal waste



Waste dumping

### 01 Cement Roads



Existing Street roads are in good condition

### 02 Panchayat Office



Conducts Gram Sabha & other developmental activities

### 03 Katcha House



### 04 Public Toilets

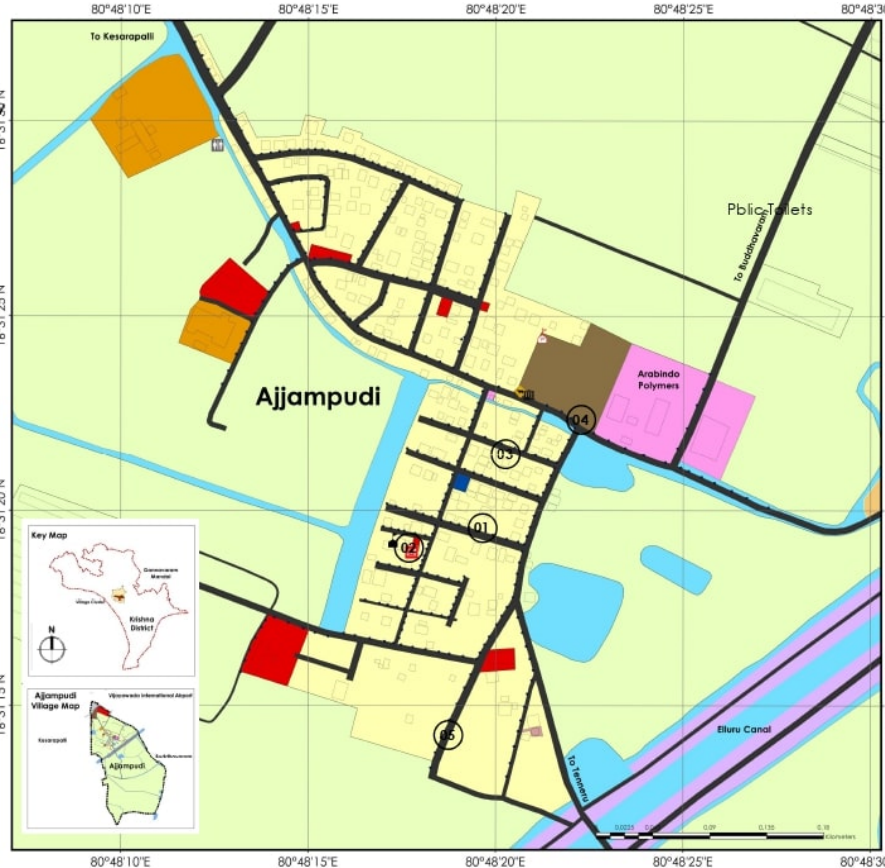


People are not using this toilets lack of Maintenance

### 05 Main Road



Existing road from Kesarapalli - Budhavaram



- 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
  - 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 Cent
  - Proposed Primary School
  - Proposed Community toilets
  - Proposed Milkcorporation
  - Proposed Community halls

## Comparison with RADPFI(2016)

	Details	Standards	Availability (Number)	Requirement at Upgradation from unmetalled to metalled
Roads	Length of Existing Road	4.74*no of villages or road density of 86 km/100 sq. km	10 Km Unmetalled	
	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	6m (width)	6m	
	Primary Health centre/Dispensary	1 fo 5000	0	
Education	Veterinary Clinic/centre	1 fo 5000	0	1
	Primary School	1 fo 5000	0	1
Hygiene & Sanitation	High School with Primary School	1 fo 15000	0	
	Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	
Housing	Piped water supply	100% (70lpcd)	86%	100%
	Drainage	100%	Open Drainage	100% network coverage
Amenities	Community Toilet	1 fo 50	1	Repair & Maintenance
	Kutcha House		16%	
Socio & Cultural	Pakka House		84%	
	Street light	1 fo 30 meter		100% Coverage
Socio & Cultural	Bank & ATM	1 fo 15000	0	
	Milk Co-operative	1 fo 5000	0	1
	Bus Stop		0	
	Panchayat Office		1	
	Sports Ground	1 fo 5000	0	1
	Post office	1 fo 10000	1	Repair & Maintenance
	Cremation Ground	1 fo Gram panchyat	0	1
	Fire Station	1 fo 2 lakh or in 10 km Radius	0	
	Open space & park	1 fo 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 falls in Gannavaram Mandal of Krishna district. The total population of the village is 10309 as per census of India 2011 from which female population is 52% and male population is 48%. The major work force is engaged in agriculture sector. The total working population is 4398 out of which 4196 are main workers and 202 are marginal workers. The literacy rate is 69.07%.The total area of the village is 2040 hectares.

### 6.2 Physical Infrastructure

#### 6.2.1 Transport:

The village is located 1km away from the highway or Major district road and is connected by a pucca road. The approach road is about 1km long.

#### 6.2.2 Water Supply:

The panchayat is providing 75% of the houses with piped water supply and the rest 25% don't have access to it.

#### 6.2.3 Sanitation:

97% of the houses have their own toilets and 3% of the household are depending on community toilets.

#### 6.2.4 Electricity:

More than 70% of household have access to electricity.

#### 6.2.5 Drainage:

54% of drains are covered and 40% are of open which need to be covered as it causes serious health issues and 7% of the village is not having any drainage system.

#### 6.2.6 Waste management:

77% of the houses have door to door waste collection system were as 17% of houses have waste collection form one common point.

#### 6.2.7 Street Lights:

The street lights are available along the main access road ensuring safety to the village.

*Source:survey,2020*

### 6.3 Social Infrastructure

#### 6.3.1 Education:

The village has one government primary and secondary school, Two private secondary school located within the village.

#### 6.3.2 Banks and ATMs

There are two banks and ATMs present in the village.

#### 6.3.3 Govt. Office:

The village has one Post Office and four Anganwadis in the village which provides basic education and health services also.

### 6.4 Gram Sabha Meeting

Gram Sabha meeting held on 30<sup>th</sup> Jan at Buddhavaram Gram Panchayat. The Executive Officer, Village Development Officer, Assistant Engineer, Junior Assistant along with 20 villagers showed their active participation throughout the discussion.

From the discussion it was observed that the village 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. As the Village is physically split into two parts due to the presence of airport, there are two village secretaries for administrating the activities. Other issues faced by the village is lack of adequate drainage, proper sanitation facility. 35% of the houses do not have private toilets and also there is no community toilet present in the village. Social infrastructure like healthcare service is not present which makes the villagers depend on hospitals outside the village, 4-5 kms away. Also due to the construction of airport, people evicted from the nearby land are allotted land within the village but there is no provision of basic infrastructures.

### 6.5 Proposals

Following are the recommendations for tackling the issues:

- One secondary school and one healthcare is to be proposed for the provision of basic education and health service.
- Roads in the village needs to be upgraded under PMGSY.
- Open drains need to be covered.
- The location of waste disposal should be away from the habitat area.



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



Male

4,953



Female

5,356



Area

10.4 sq.kms



Working population

4,398



Caste

SC Scheduled Caste

1,961

ST Scheduled Tribe

179



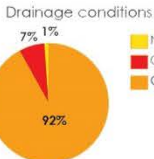
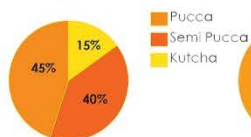
Marginal Workers

202

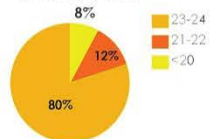
## Analysis

### Household Survey

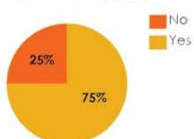
Housing conditions



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 Kutcha Housing is the basic requirement.

01. Pucca house



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

02. Kutcha house



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

03. Market area

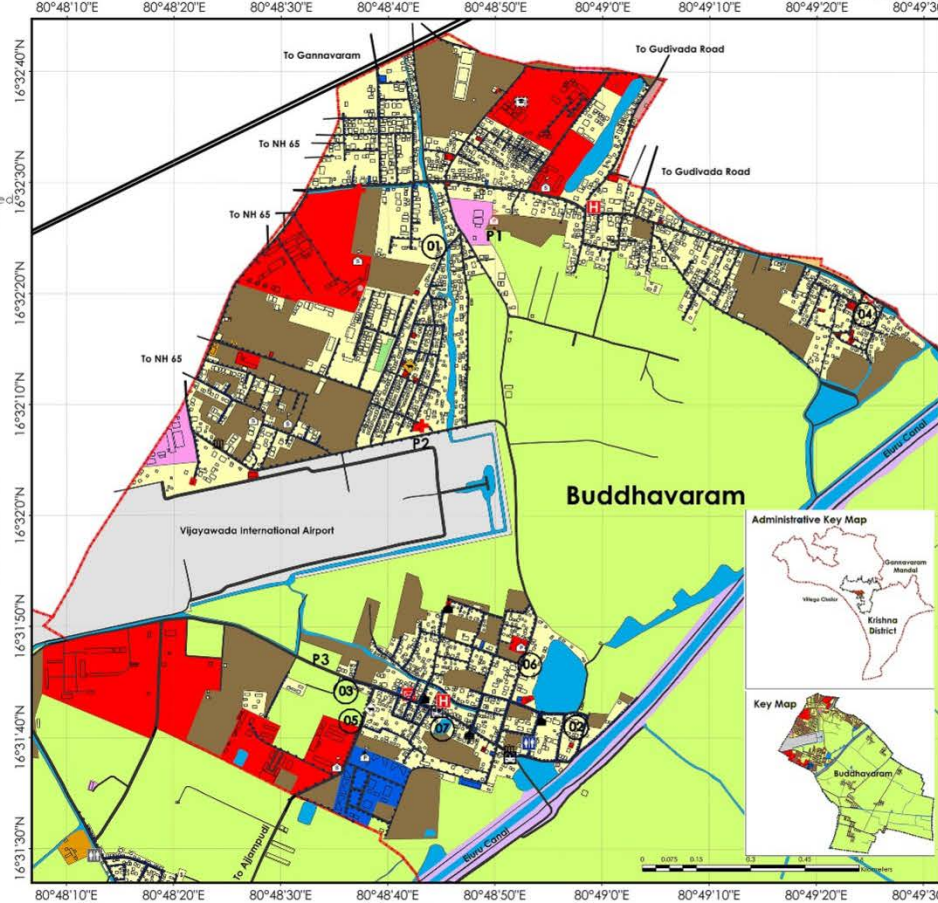


Villagers depends on this market for their daily needs and acts as place of social interaction.

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
  - Vocant 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 Milkcorporation
- 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,kesarpalli,vijayawada city.

## Comparison with RADPFI

	Details	Standards	Availability (Number)	Requirement
Roads	Length of Existing Road	4.7km of villages or road density of 64 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
Educator 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
	High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	4	No
Hygiene & Sanitation	Drainage	100% (70pcpr)	86%	yes
	Community Toilet	1 for 50	0	yes
	Garbage Collection Extent	100%	0	yes
	Piped water Supply	100% (70pcpr)	86%	yes
Housing	Kutcha House		15%	yes
	Pucca House		40%	yes
	Street light	1 for 50 meter	0	yes
Amenities	Bank & Atm	1 for 15000	0	No
	Patrol Pump	1 for 5000	0	No
	Milk Co-operative	1 for 5000	1	yes
	Bus Stop	1 for 5000	2	yes
	Kiran Seva Kendra	1 for 5000	1	yes
	Hall Bazar	1 for 10000	1	yes
	Panchayat Office	1 for 5000	1	yes
	Sports Ground	1 for 5000	1	yes
	Post office	1 for 10000	1	No
	Micro scale Industry	1 for Gram panchayat	0	Yes
Socio & Cultural	Crematorium Ground	1 for 2 lakh or in 10 km Radius	0	Yes
	Fire station	1 for 5000	0	Yes
	Berm	1 in 5000	0	Yes
	Open space & park	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