

# UBA : A Brief



Savarigudem, Jakkulanekkalam, Kesarapalle, Ajjampudi and Buddavaram  
Gannavaram cluster, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh



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

## PROJECT TEAM

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

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

## CONTENTS

Stage I : Village Profile | Reconnaissance Survey

Stage II : Village Documentation through surveys

Stage III : Stakeholder Meeting : Gram Sabha

Stage IV : Action Plan



# Stage I: VILLAGE PROFILE



# KRISHNA DISTRICT

Krishna District is one of the agriculturally productive coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The district with its Head Quarters at Machilipatnam formerly called Machilipatnam district and later renamed in the year 1859 as Krishna District after holy River Krishna.

## LOCATION

Krishna District is located on the east coast of India between 15°-43'N latitude and 17° 10'N. Latitude and between 80° E. longitude and 81°33'E. Longitude, covering an area of about 8,727 Sq.Km. It accounts for 3.17% of the total geographical area of the State

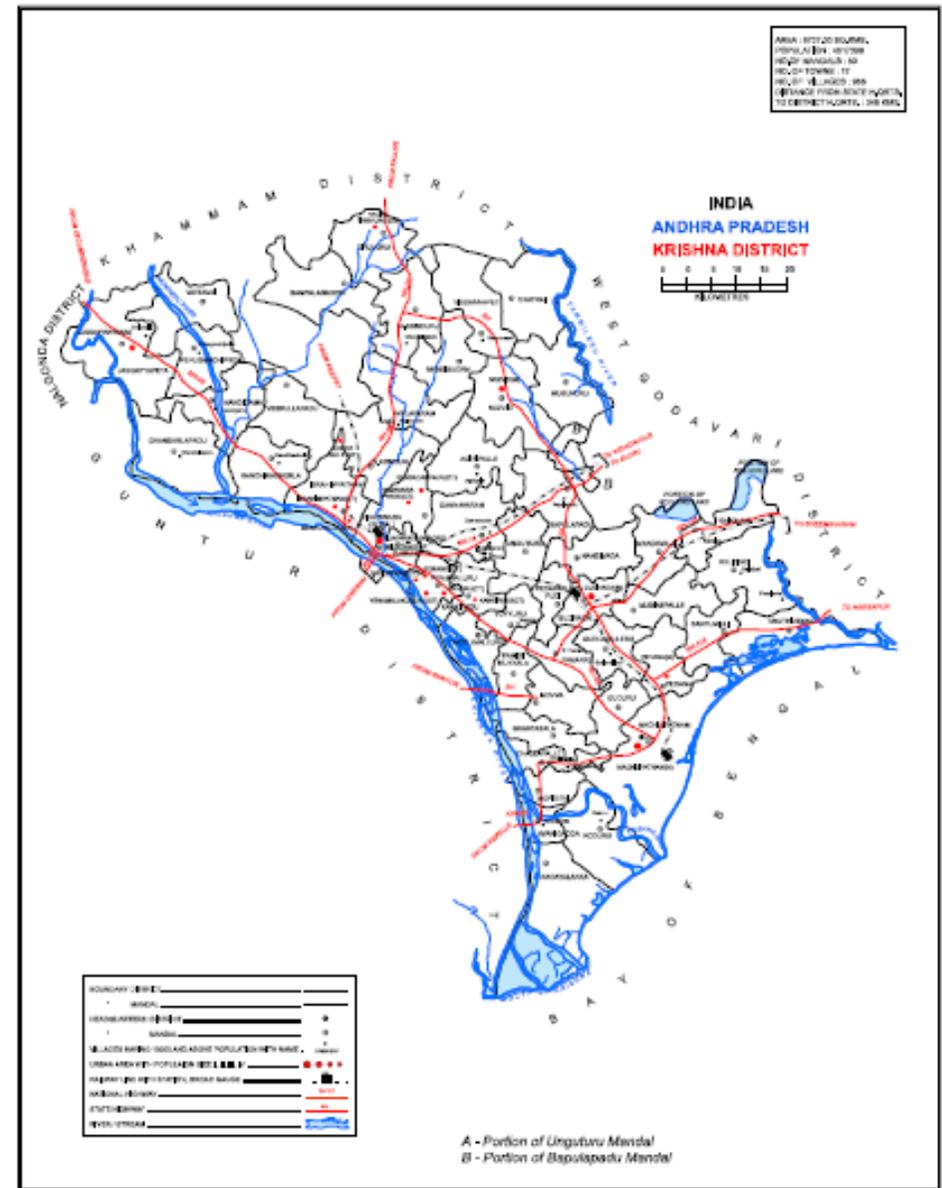
## BOUNDARIES

The district is surrounded in the Eastern & Southern side by the Bay of Bengal, Guntur and Nalagonda on the western and Khammam & Nellore district on the northern side.

## SALIENT FEATURES OF KRISHNA DIST

- Geographical area - 8,727 Sq.Kms.
- Revenue Villages - 67
- Grampanchyats - 972
- Mandals - 50
- Revenue Divisions - 4
- Forest Area - 5.84%

The population of Krishna District is 45.17 lakhs (2011 Census), making it the 34th in India and 4th in AP. The population density is 519 per sq Kms (AP: 308 per sq km; India: 382 per sq km). Krishna has a gender ratio of 997 women for 1000 males (AP: 992 per 1000; India: 940 per 1000) and a literacy rate of 74.37 percent. (AP: 67.66%; India: 74.04%). Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in our district.



Location of Gannavaram Mandal



# GANNAVARAM MANDAL

Gannavaram mandal is one of the 50 mandals in Krishna district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is under the administration of Nuzvid revenue division and the headquarters are located at Gannavaram.

The mandal is bounded by Agiripalle, Bapulapadu, Unguturu, Vijayawada (rural) and Kankipadu mandals. The mandal is also a part of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region under the jurisdiction of APCRDA.

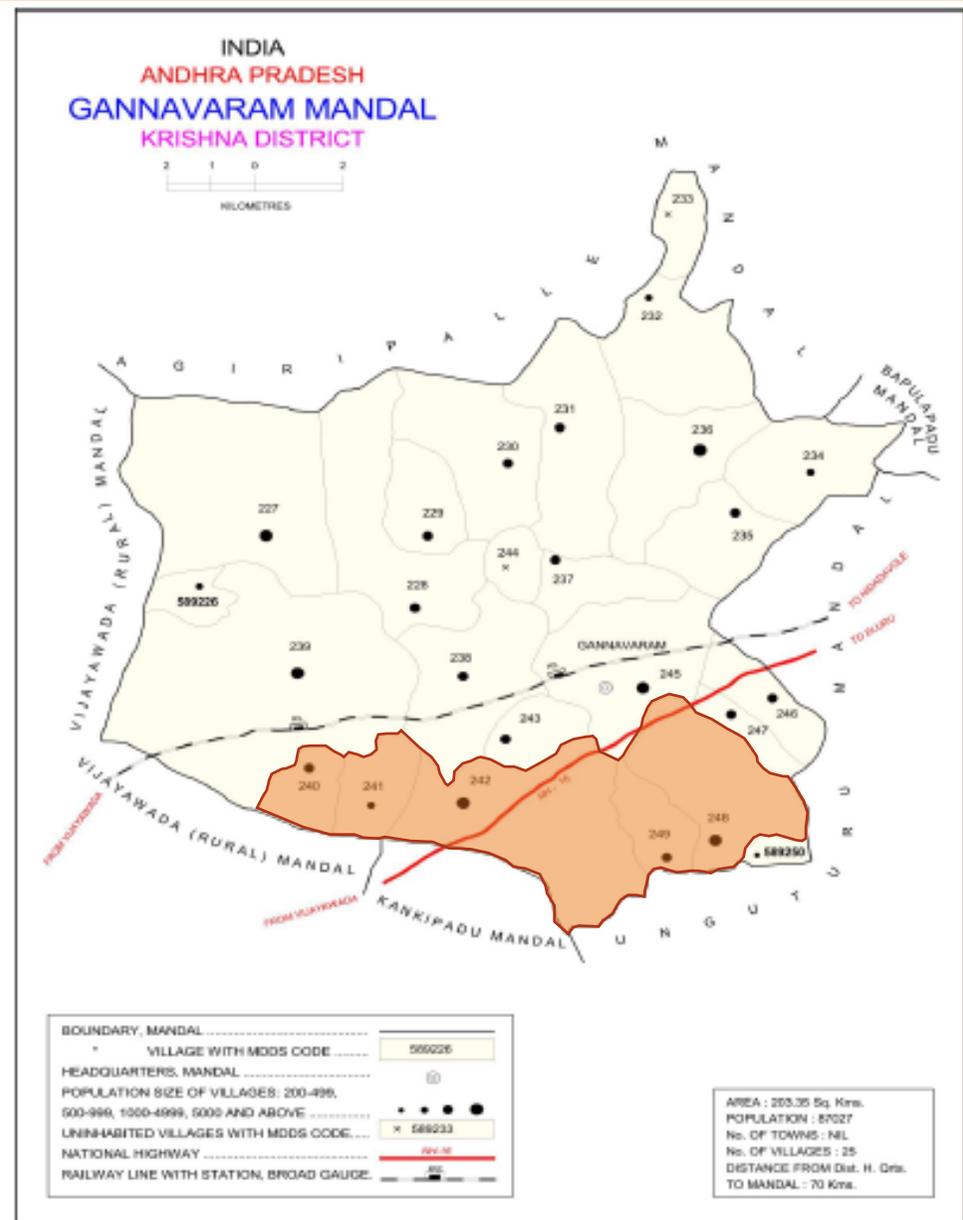
As of 2011 census, the mandal had a population of 87,027. The total population constitute, 43,172 males and 43,855 females —a sex ratio of 1016 females per 1000 males. 8,098 children are in the age group of 0–6 years, of which 4,147 are boys and 3,951 are girls. The average literacy rate stands at 73.96% with 58,379 literates.

As of 2011 census, the mandal has 24 villages and no towns. Gannavaram is the most populated and Venkatanarasimhapuram is the least populated villages in the mandal.

In Krishna District, Highest Sex-ratio of 1,388 is found in China Avutapalle Village of Gannavaram Mandal.

Mylavaran – Vijayawada – Gudivada Plain: (Area – 2,954.70 Sq. Km) Enjoying the central location in the district, this region covers Gannavaram and Gudivada areas in full and parts of Vijayawada, Pamaru, Mandavali, Kaikalur, Movva, Vuyyuru and Mylavaram areas.

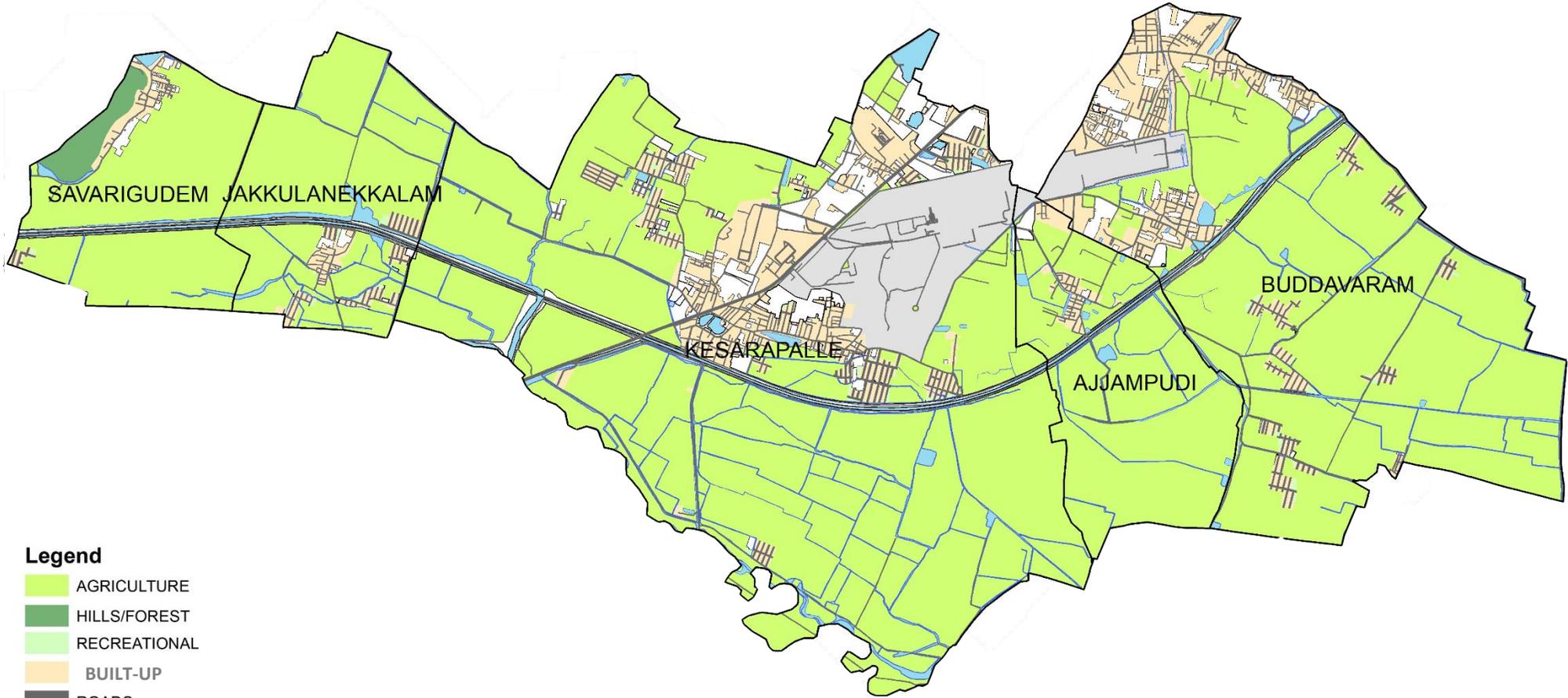
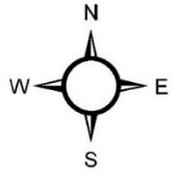
The region is plain and is suitable for cultivation due to irrigation facility. Most part of the region has Recent Geological formations although a little occurrence of lower Pre-Cambrian rocks are also noticed in the North. Soils are Usters.



Location of village cluster



# CLUSTER OF VILLAGES- LAND COVER/ LAND USE

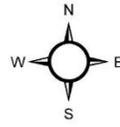


## Legend

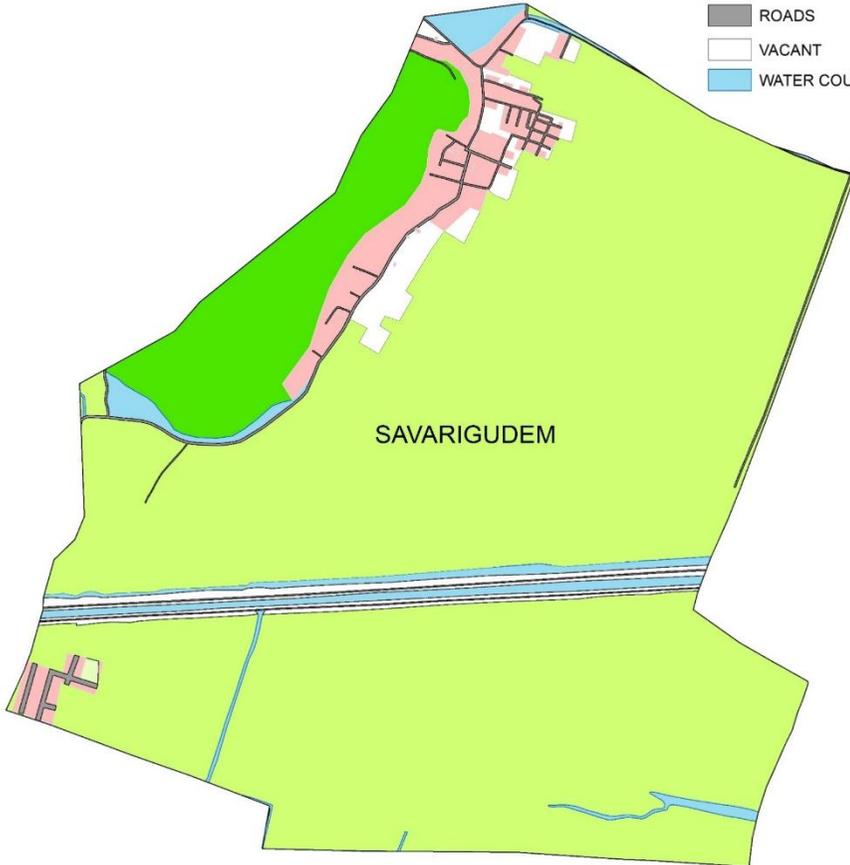
- AGRICULTURE
- HILLS/FOREST
- RECREATIONAL
- BUILT-UP
- ROADS
- TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
- VACANT
- WATER COURSES



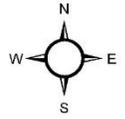
# SAVARIGUDEM- Village Land Use



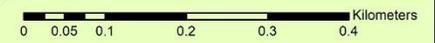
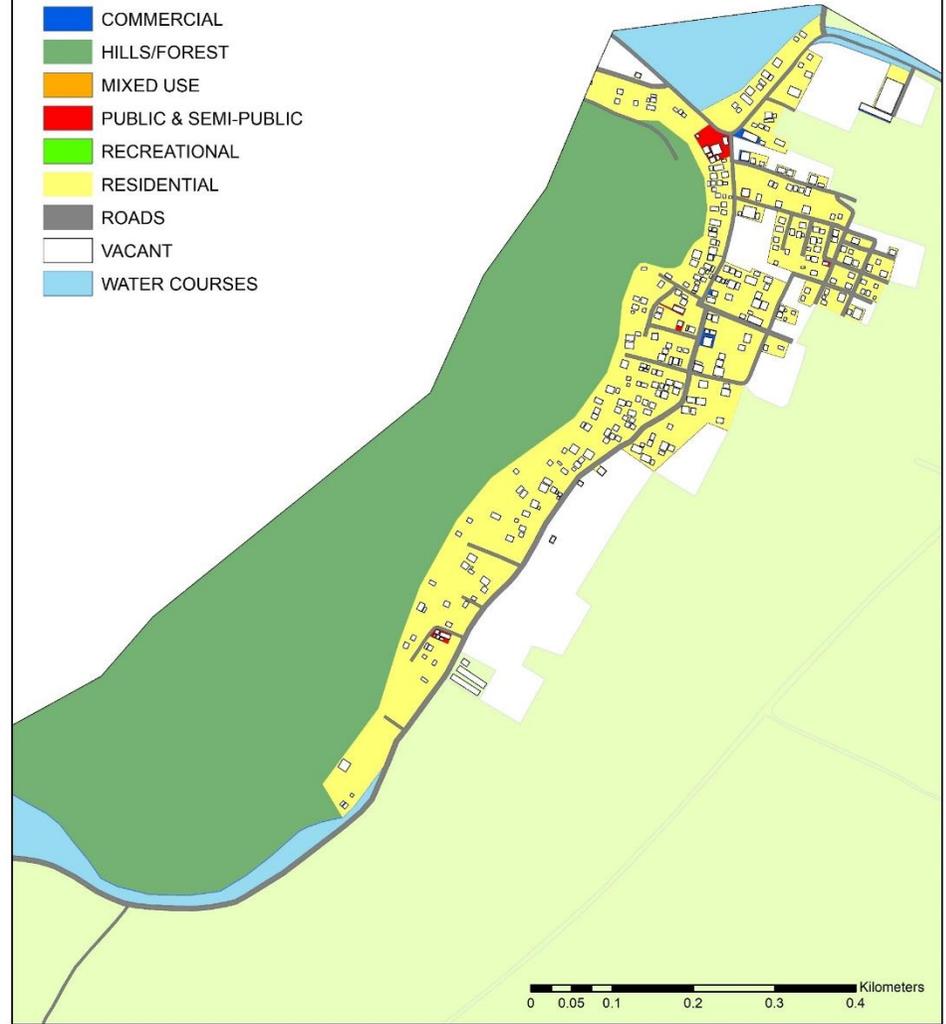
- id
- AGRICULTURE
  - HILLS/FOREST
  - BUILT- UP
  - ROADS
  - VACANT
  - WATER COURSES



# SAVARIGUDEM- Village Land Use



- Legend
- AGRICULTURE
  - COMMERCIAL
  - HILLS/FOREST
  - MIXED USE
  - PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC
  - RECREATIONAL
  - RESIDENTIAL
  - ROADS
  - VACANT
  - WATER COURSES



# SAVARIGUDEM VILLAGE

Savarigudem is a village in Savarigudem Gram Panchayat in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. It falls in the constituency of Machilipatnam. It is situated at a distance of 50 kms away from the District Head Quarters. It has two wards and one hamlet.



Display of village map in the village office

## DEMOGRAPHY

According to 2011 Census, The total population of the village is 1183 out of which 605 are males and 578 are females. The infant population in the village is 101. Scheduled caste comprises almost 3.55% of the village population i.e. 42 people and the village has no Scheduled Tribes population. 68.30% of the population i.e. 808 persons are literate. Total working population is 633 out of which main workers are 422 and 211 are marginal workers.



View of the village road

## CONNECTIVITY

The village is located 5 km away from the nearest Highway or Major District Road and is connected to it by a pucca road. The approach road is about 5 kms long, which was being commissioned under the R & B Scheme and was completed in 2013-14. The village has about 10 kms of internal road which is unmetalled. The village can be accessed through bus which is available three times a day.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

There is one government primary school located in the village. There are private primary schools, government and private middle-class schools, government and private secondary schools which are located outside the village which can be reached within 3 kms. ITI Diploma Institutes, Colleges, Banks, ATMs and Civil Hospitals are located outside the village within a range of 3 km. There are 29 Self Help Groups in the village. There is only one post office, one anganwadi kendra, and a primary health centre located in the village.

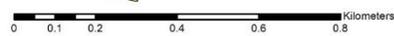
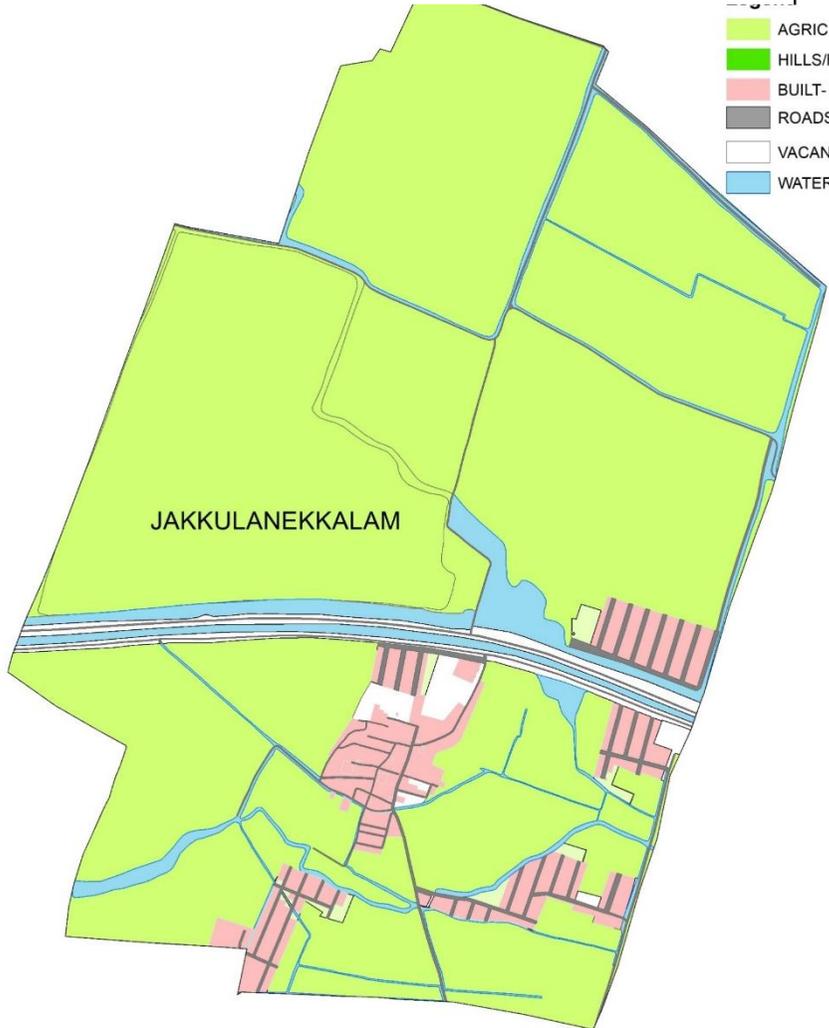
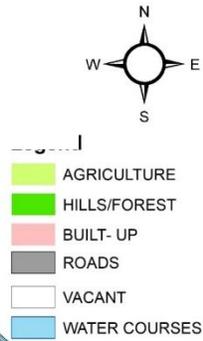


Village Office

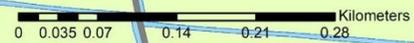
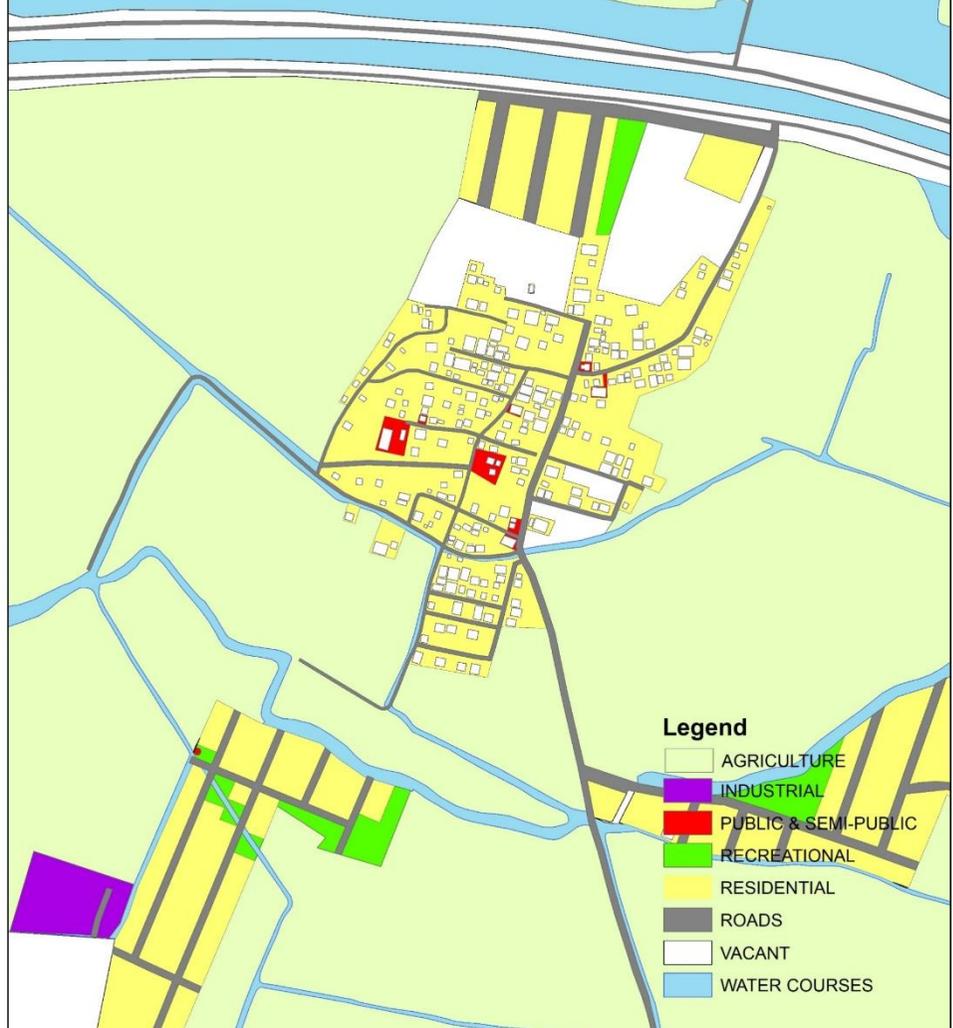
NGOs, gas agencies, petrol pump, electricity office, Kisan Sewa Kendras, Krisi Mandis, railway station, bus stops, veterinary care centres and sports grounds are not present in the village and are located within 3-4 kms outside the village. There is a milk cooperative/ collection centre and a bus stop located in the village. There are no common sanitation complexes provided in the village.

Common Village Electricity requirements has been assessed on the basis of number of electrical appliances present and their working duration per day. In Savarigudem, the panchayat office has two CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which work for eight hours a day and two fans (70W) which are not in working condition. There are hundred street lights in the village consisting of CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which work for almost twelve hours per day.

# JAKKULANEKKALAM- Village Land Use



# JAKKULANEKKALAM- Village Land Use



# JAKKULANEKKALAM VILLAGE

Jakkulanekkalam is a village in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. It falls in the constituency of Machilipatnam. It is situated at a distance of 80 kms away from the District Head Quarters. The village has eighteen wards in total.

## DEMOGRAPY

According to 2011 Census, the total population of the village is 806 out of which 389 are males and 417 are females. The infant population in the village is 73. Scheduled caste comprises almost 37.09% of the village population i.e. 299 people and the village has no Scheduled Tribes population. 66.87% of the population i.e. 539 persons are literate. Total working population is 419 out of which main workers are 412 and 7 are marginal workers.



Typical village hamlet

## CONNECTIVITY

The village is located 2 kms away from the nearest Highway or Major District Road and is connected to it by a pucca road. The approach road is about 2 km long, which was being commissioned by the Mandal Office and has been completed. The village can be accessed through bus or shared auto which is available two times a day i.e. at 9.30am in the morning and 5.30pm in the evening.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

There is one government primary school located in the village. There are no private primary schools, government and private middle-class schools, government and private secondary schools, government and private ITI Diploma Institutes, government and private colleges in the village. Banks, ATMs, Primary Health Centres and Civil Hospitals are not located the village. There are no Self Help Groups and NGOs in the village.

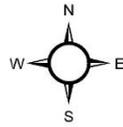


Village Office

There is only one post office and two bus stops located in the village. Gas agencies, electricity office, petrol pumps, Kisan Sewa Kendras, Kisi Mandis, milk cooperatives, railway station, bus stops, veterinary care centres and sports grounds are not present in the village. There are no common sanitation complexes are provided in the village.

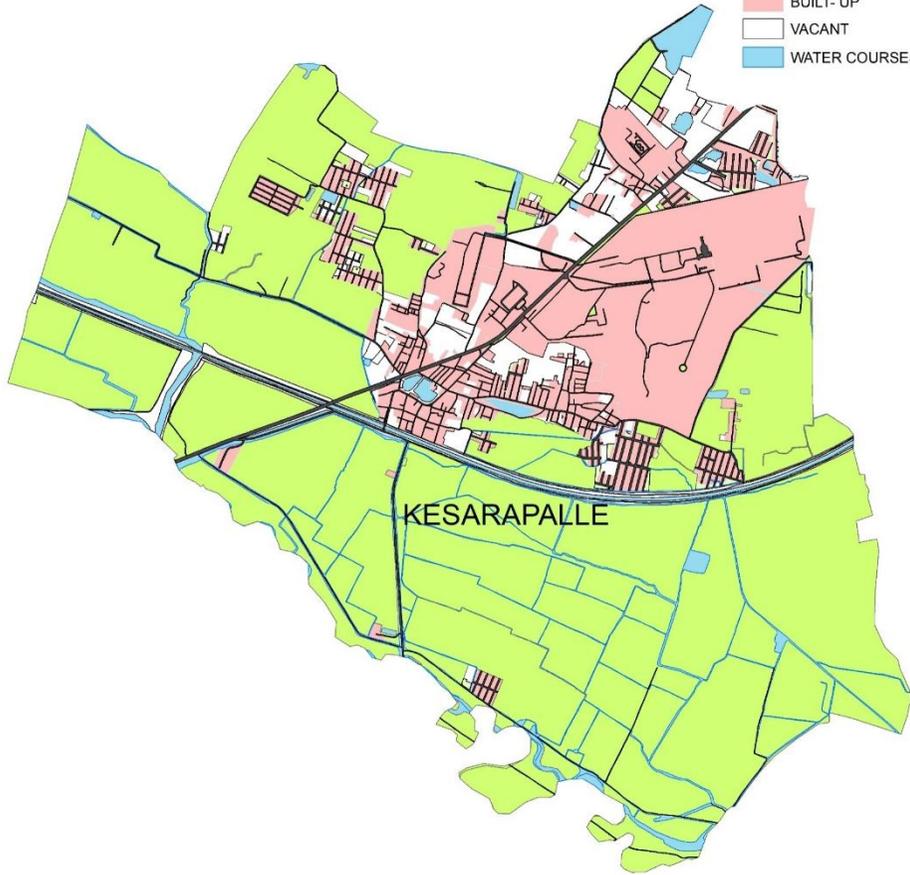
Common Village Electricity requirements has been assessed on the basis of number of electrical appliances present and their working duration per day. In Jakkulanekkalam , the panchayat office has two CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which work for eight hours a day and two fans (70W) which works for eight hours per day. There are seventy street lights in the village consisting of CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which work for almost twelve hours per day.

# KESARAPALLE- Village Land Use

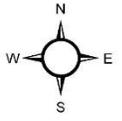


## Legend

- AGRICULTURE
- ROADS
- BUILT-UP
- VACANT
- WATER COURSES

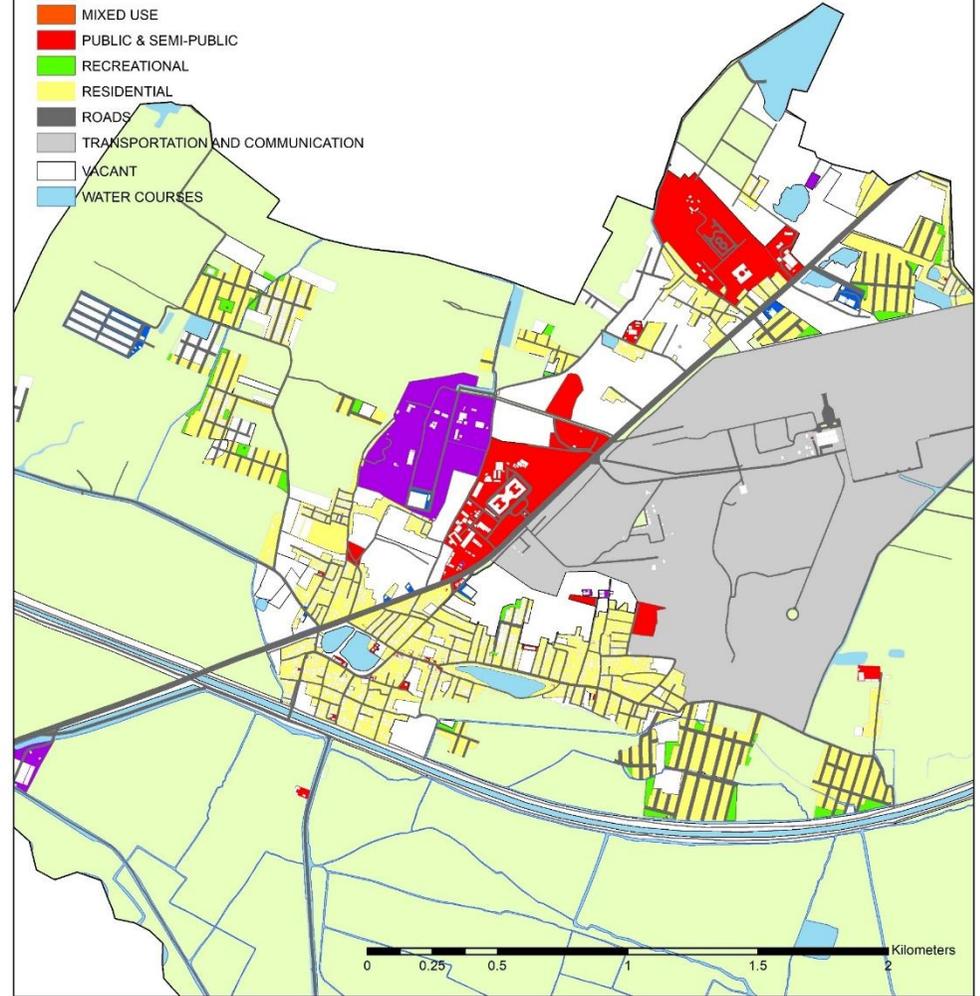


# KESARAPALLE- Village Land Use



## Legend

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- MIXED USE
- PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC
- RECREATIONAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- ROADS
- TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
- VACANT
- WATER COURSES



# KESARAPALLE VILLAGE

Kesarapalle is a village in Kesarapalle Gram Panchayat in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. It falls in the constituency of Machilipatnam. It is situated at a distance of 58 kms away from the District Head Quarters. It has twelve wards in total and four hamlets. About 4000 acres of land is arable agricultural land and 40 acres of land is common land. The average per capita Land Holding in the village is 1 acre. The water table can be reached in about 300 feet deep in the village. About 6 acres of land is the area under water bodies.

## DEMOGRAPHY

According to 2011 Census, the total population of the village is 9076 out of which 4490 are males and 4586 are females. The infant population in the village is 936. Scheduled caste comprises almost 24.50% of the village population i.e. 2224 people and Scheduled tribes comprises 3.349% i.e. 304 people in total. 62.45% of the population i.e. 5668 persons are literate. Total working population is 4292 out of which main workers are 3888 and 404 are marginal workers.

## CONNECTIVITY



Typical structure of residential building

The village is located 0.5 km away from the nearest Highway or Major District Road and is connected to it by a pucca road. The approach road is about 8 kms long, which was being commissioned under the 14th Finance Scheme and was completed in 2009. The village has about 8 kms of internal road which is metalled. The village can be accessed through bus or shared auto or jeep which is available frequently.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

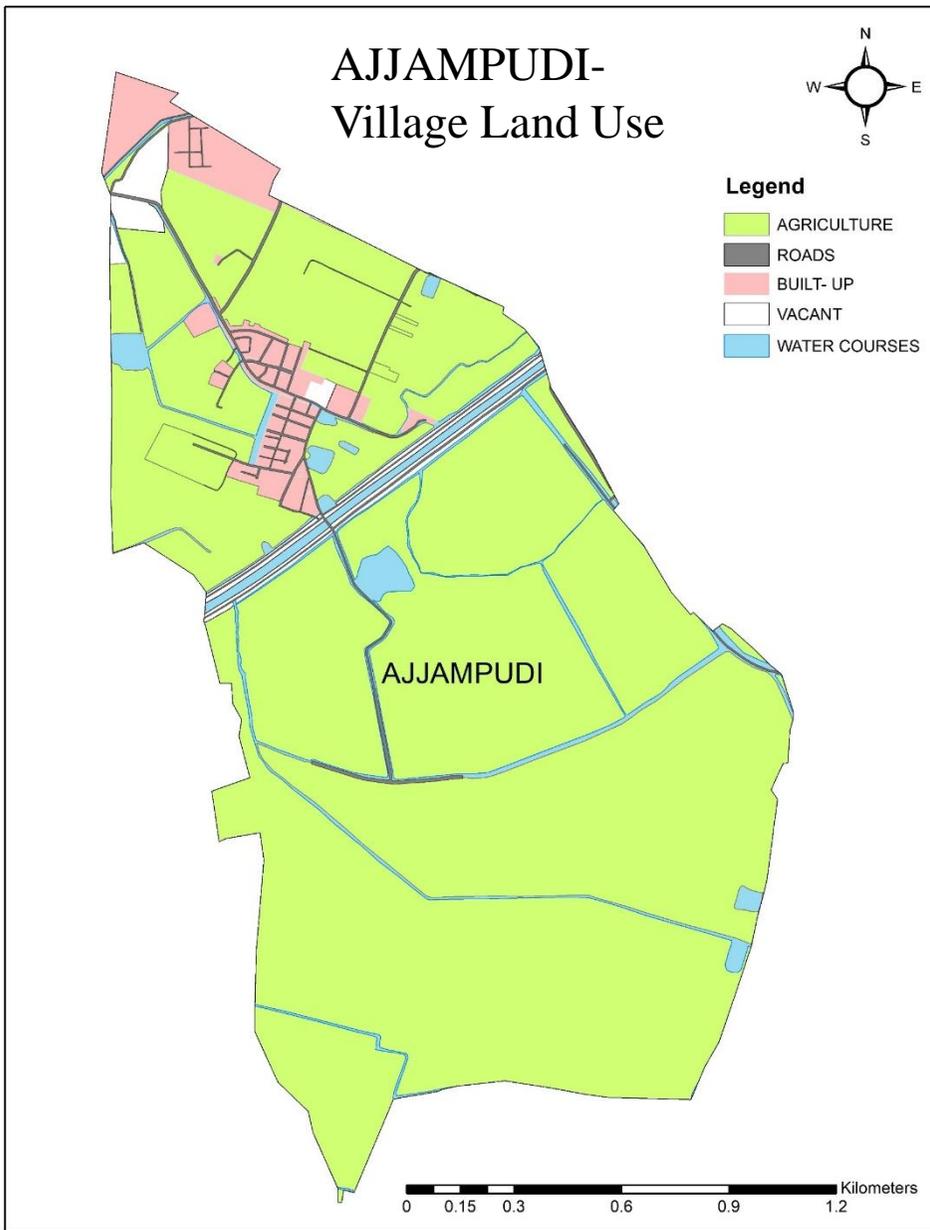
There are five government and one private primary schools, one government middle school, one government college located in the village. Private middle schools, government and private secondary school government and private ITI Diploma Institutes, private colleges are located outside the village within 2-3kms. The village has two Banks and ATMs. Primary Health Centres and Civil Hospitals are located outside the village within a range of 2-3kms. There are sixty-four Self Help Groups in the village.



Village Office

There is a post office, nine anganwadi kendras, four fair price shops and one veterinary care centre located in the village. Gas agencies, electricity office, Kisi Mandis, railway station, and sports grounds are not present in the village and are located within 3-4 kms outside the village. There is one milk cooperative, one petrol pump and one Kisan Sewa Kendra present in the village. The village has five bus stops. The village has no ground for sport activities. There are no common sanitation complexes provided in the village.

Common Village Electricity requirements has been assessed on the basis of number of electrical appliances present and their working duration per day. In Kesarapalle, the panchayat office has ten CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which works for eight hours a day and five fans (70W) which works for eight hours per day. In the dispensary there are four CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which works for nine hours a day and two fans (70W) which works for nine hours per day. There are four CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) and four fans (70W) In the community hall which work for four hours per day. There are seven hundred and eighty street lights in the village consisting of CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which work for almost twelve hours per day. The panchayat library has two CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) and one fan (70W) which works for seven hours a day.



# AJJAMPUDI VILLAGE

Ajjampudi is a village in Ajjampudi Gram Panchayat in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. It falls in the constituency of Machilipatnam. It is situated at a distance of 50 kms away from the District Head Quarters with an area of 870 acres and has nine wards in total. About 567 acres of land is arable agricultural land and 175 acres of land is waste land. The average per capita Land Holding in the village is 5 acres. The water table can be reached in about 80 feet deep in the village.



Village hamlet

## DEMOGRAPHY

According to 2011 Census, the total population of the village is 1228 out of which 630 are males and 598 are females. The infant population in the village is 135. Scheduled caste comprises almost 39.41% of the village population i.e. 484 people and Scheduled tribes comprises 1.05% i.e. 7 people in total. 71.66% of the population i.e. 880 persons are literate. Total working population is 666 out of which main workers are 572 and 94 are marginal workers.



Unpaved roads in the village

## CONNECTIVITY

According to 2011 Census, the total population of the village is 1228 out of which 630 are males and 598 are females. The infant population in the village is 135. Scheduled caste comprises almost 39.41% of the village population i.e. 484 people and Scheduled tribes comprises 1.05% i.e. 7 people in total. 71.66% of the population i.e. 880 persons are literate. Total working population is 666 out of which main workers are 572 and 94 are marginal workers.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

There is one government primary school located in the village. There are private primary schools, government and private middle-class schools, government and private secondary schools which are located outside the village which can be reached within 3 kms. ITI Diploma Institutes, Colleges, Banks, ATMs, Primary Health Centres and Civil Hospitals are located outside the village within a range of 4 km.

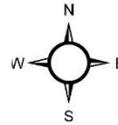


Inauguration of Water supply plant

There are 29 Self Help Groups in the village. There is only one post office, one anganwadi kendra, one fair price shop and a training centre (foster centre) located in the village. NGOs, gas agencies, electricity office, petrol pumps, Kisan Sewa Kendras, Krisi Mandis, milk cooperatives, railway station, bus stops, veterinary care centres and sports grounds are not present in the village and are located within 3-4 kms outside the village. There are no common sanitation complexes provided in the village due to which open defecation is practiced.

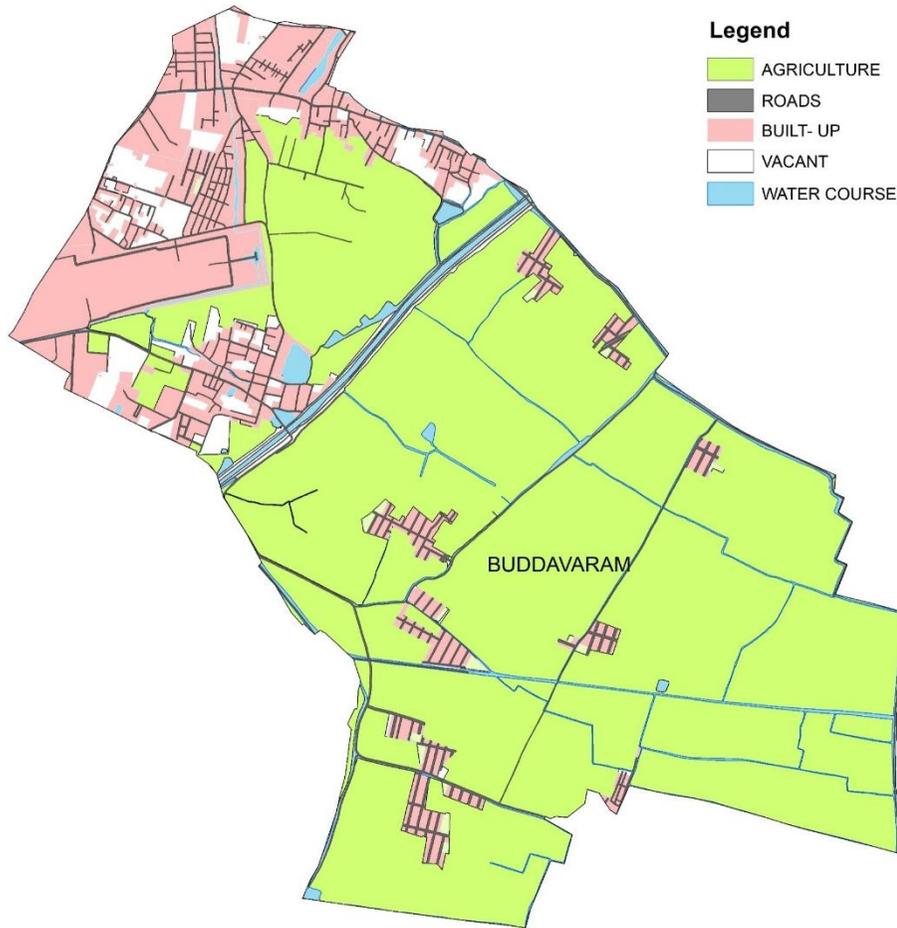
Common Village Electricity requirements has been assessed on the basis of number of electrical appliances present and their working duration per day. In Ajjampudi, the panchayat office has one CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which works for eight hours a day and two fans (70W) which works for eight hours per day. There are one hundred and sixty street lights in the village consisting of CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which work for almost twelve hours per day.

# BUDDAVARAM- Village Land Use



## Legend

- AGRICULTURE
- ROADS
- BUILT-UP
- VACANT
- WATER COURSES

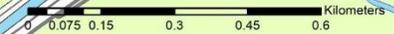
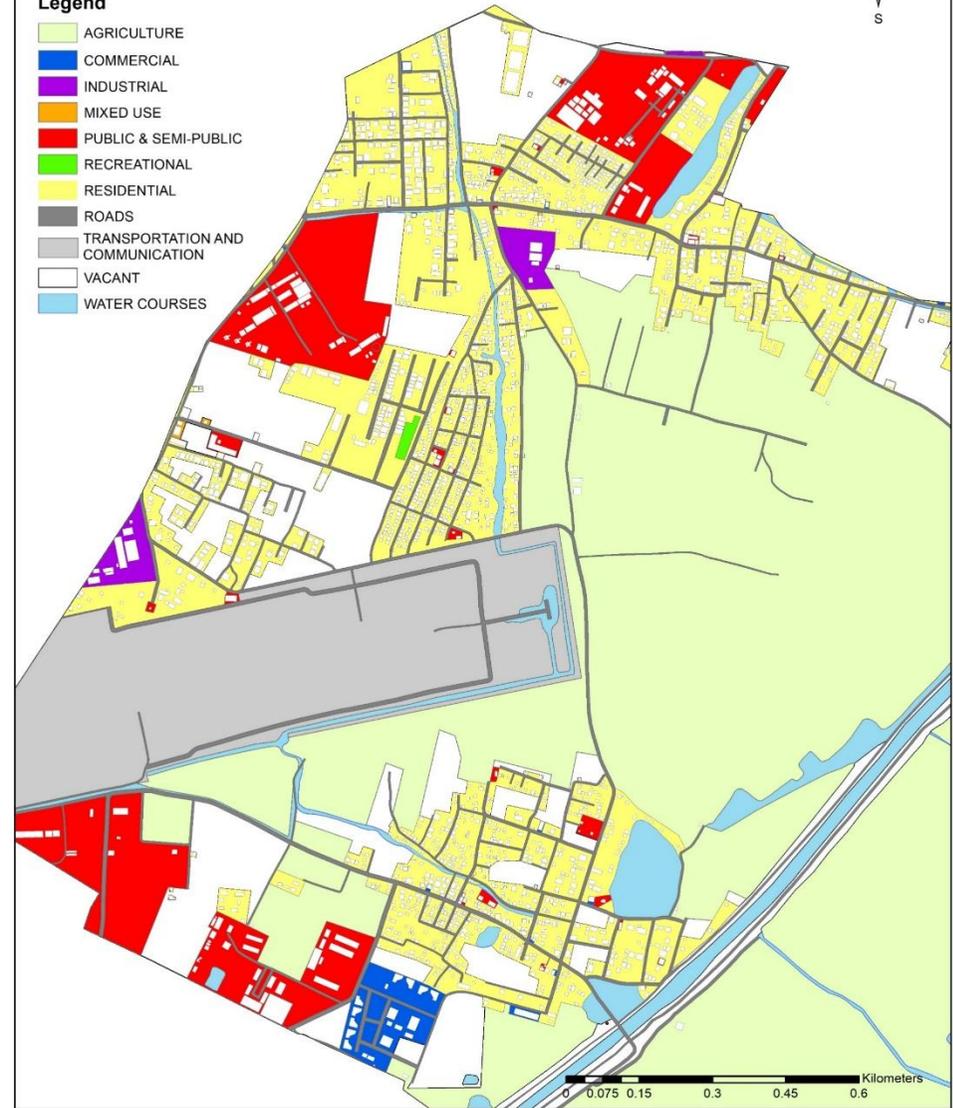


# BUDDAVARAM- Village Land Use



## Legend

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- MIXED USE
- PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC
- RECREATIONAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- ROADS
- TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
- VACANT
- WATER COURSES



# BUDDAVARAM VILLAGE

Buddavaram is a village in Buddavaram Gram Panchayat in Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. It falls in the constituency of Machilipatnam. It is situated at a distance of 77 kms away from the District Head Quarters. The village has seventeen wards in total.

## DEMOGRAPHY

According to 2011 Census, the total population of the village is 806 out of which 4953 are males and 5356 are females. The infant population in the village is 955. Scheduled caste comprises almost 19.02% of the village population i.e. 1961 people and Scheduled tribes comprises 0.017% i.e. 80 people in total. 69.07% of the population i.e. 7121 persons are literate. Total working population is 4398 out which main workers are 4196 and 202 are marginal workers.



Thatched House

## CONNECTIVITY

The village is located 1 km away from the nearest Highway or Major District Road and is connected to it by a pucca road. The approach road is about 1 km long, which was being commissioned under the R&B Scheme and has been completed. The village has about 12 kms of internal road length out of which 4 km are kaccha and 8 kms are pucca. The village can be accessed through bus or shared auto which is available five to six times a day.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

There are three government primary schools, two private secondary schools and one government secondary school located in the village. Within the village there are two ITI Diploma Institutes which are run by private expertise. The village has two Primary Health Centres for basic medication. Colleges, Banks, ATMs and Civil Hospitals are located outside the village within a range of 2 kms. There are one hundred and sixty-one Self Help Groups and five NGOs working in the village. There is a post office, seven anganwadi kendras, four fair price shops and one veterinary care center located in the village



Market place in the village

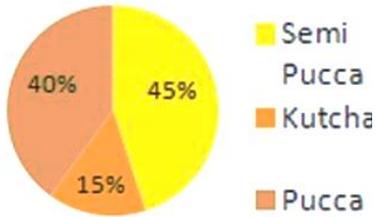
Gas agencies, electricity office, petrol pumps, Kisan Sewa Kendras, Kriasi Mandis, railway station, veterinary care centres and sports grounds are not present in the village and are located within 3-4 kms outside the village. Two milk cooperatives are present in the village. The village has two bus stops. The village has one ground for sport activities. There are no common sanitation complexes provided in the village.

Common Village Electricity requirements has been assessed on the basis of number of electrical appliances present and their working duration per day. In Buddavaram, the panchayat office has six CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which work for eight hours a day and four fans (70W) which work for eight hours per day. There are four CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) In the community hall which are not in a working condition. There are one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven street lights in the village consisting of CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube light (20W) which work for almost twelve hours per day.

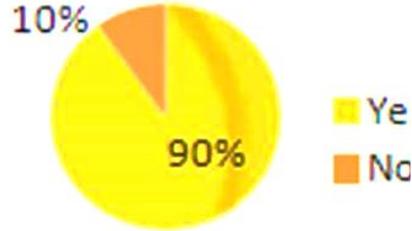
# **Stage II: Documentation through surveys**

# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - AJJAAMPUDI

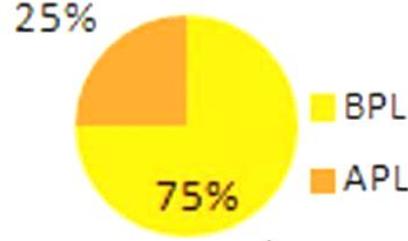
గృహ నిర్మాణ పరిస్థితి  
Typology of House



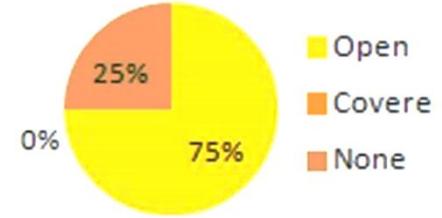
సొంత ఇల్లు  
Own House



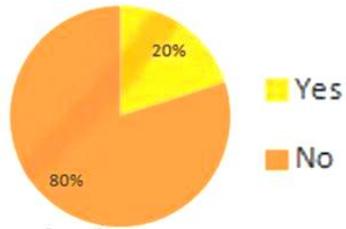
Poverty Status



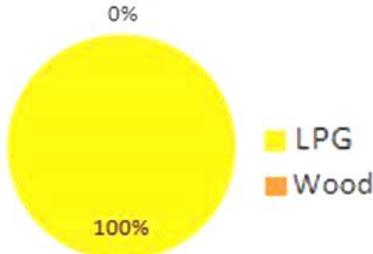
మురికి నీటి పైప్ యొక్క రకం  
Type of Drainage



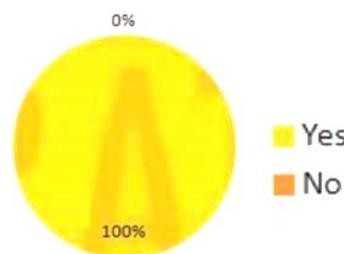
పైప్ వాటర్ కనెక్షన్  
Pipe Water Connection Type



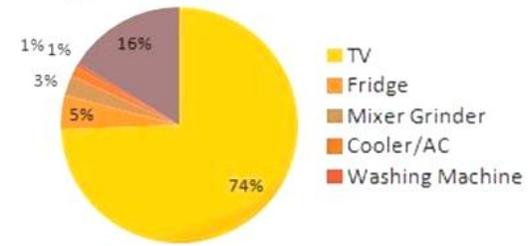
వంట వండే విధానం  
Cooking Appliances



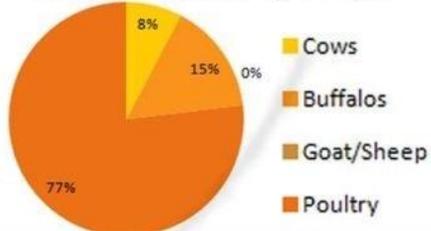
రోజులో విద్యుత్ లభ్యత  
Electricity Availability (in Hours)



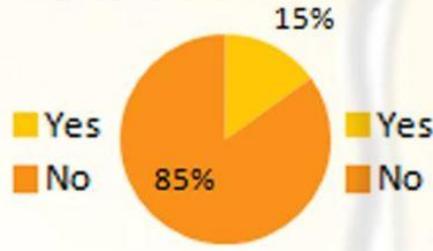
గృహోపకరణాలు  
Appliances



ఏ జంతువులను సొంతం చేసుకుంటున్నారా  
Animals Owned by People



వ్యవసాయం కోసం ఏదైనా పురుగుమందులను ఉపయోగించడం  
Using any Pesticides



Unpaved roads in the village



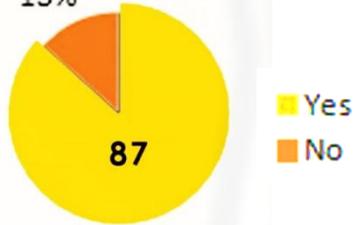
Village hamlet



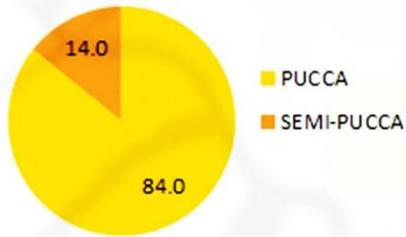
Inauguration of water supply plant

# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - JAKKULANEKKALAM

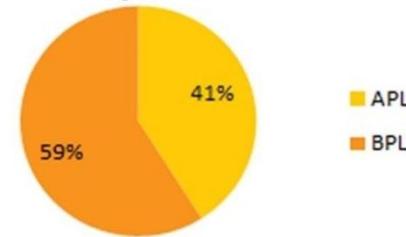
సొంత ఇల్లు  
Own House



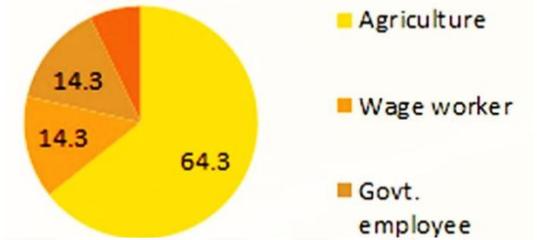
హౌస్ పరిస్థితి  
condition



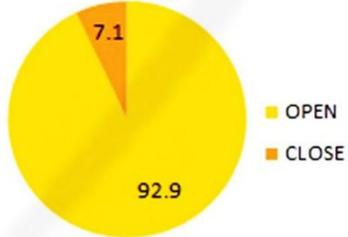
పేదరికం స్థాయి  
Poverty status



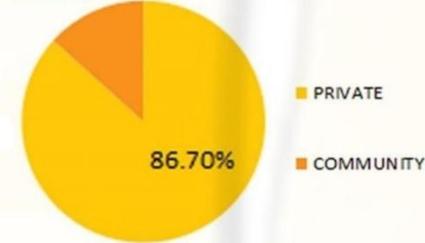
Occupation వృత్తి



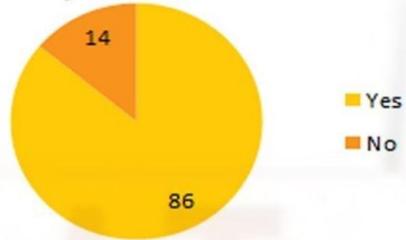
మురికి నీరు  
Drainage



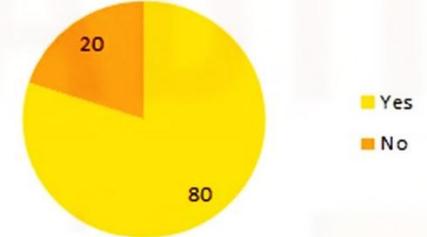
మరుగు దొడ్డు  
Toilet



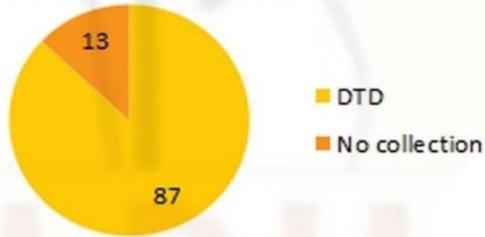
కుళాయి నీరు  
Piped water



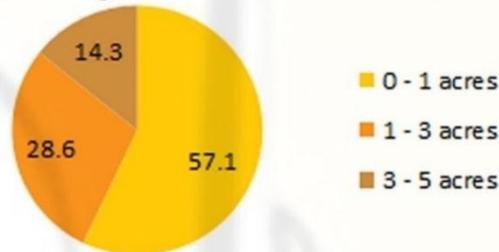
కమ్యూనిటీ ట్యాప్లు  
Community taps



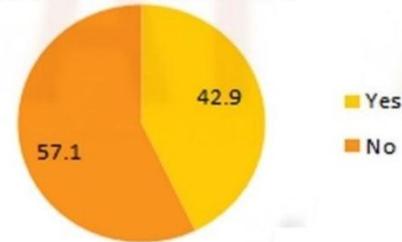
వ్యర్థ సేకరణ  
Waste collection



నీటిపారుదల  
Irrigation

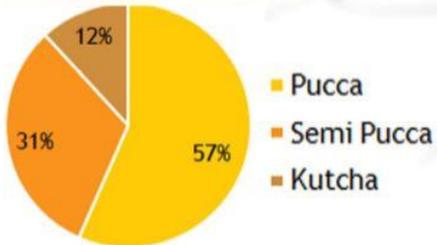


Use of Pesticides

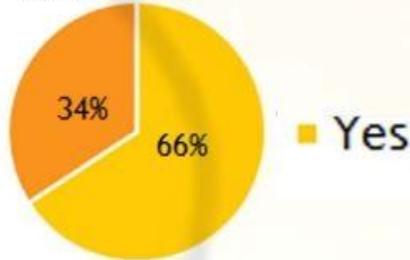


# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - KESARAPALLE

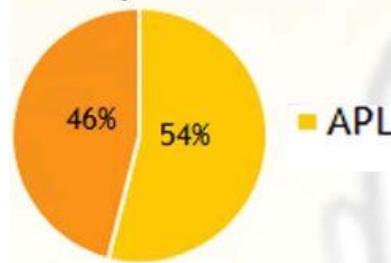
గృహ నిర్మాణ పరిస్థితి  
Typology of House



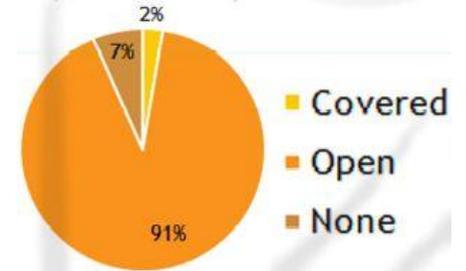
సొంత ఇల్లు  
Own House



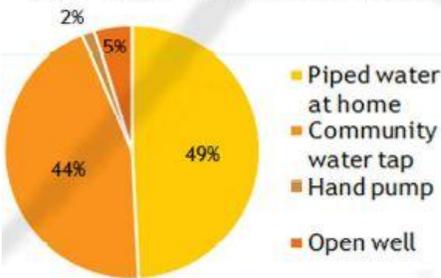
పేదరికం స్థితి  
Poverty Status



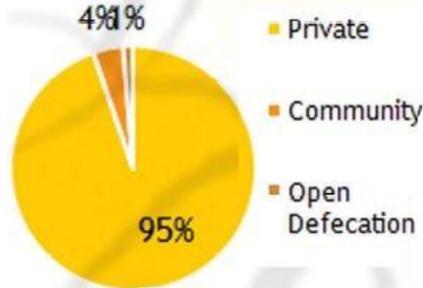
మురికి నీటి పైప్ యొక్క రకం  
Type of Drainage



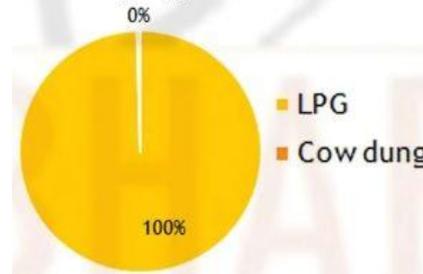
పైప్ వాటర్ కనెక్షన్  
Pipe Water Connection Type



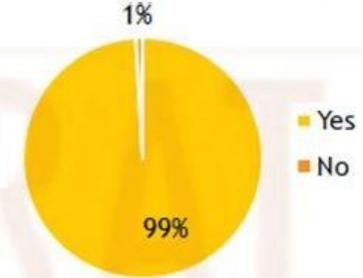
టాయిలెట్ రకం  
Toilet Type



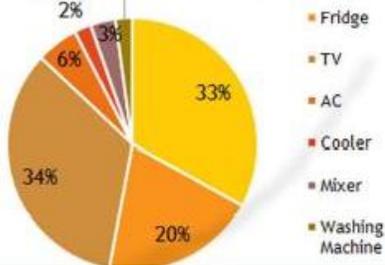
వంట వండే విధానం  
Cooking Appliances



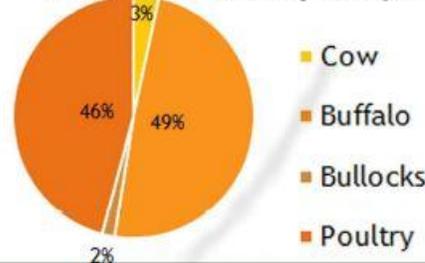
రోజుల్లో విద్యుత్ లభ్యత  
Electricity Availability



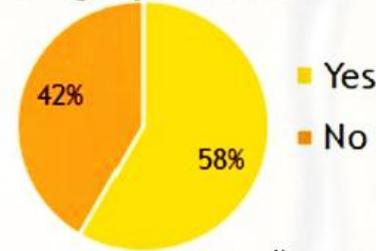
గృహోపకరణాలు  
Appliances



ఏ జంతువులను సొంతం చేసుకుంటున్నారు  
Animals Owned by People

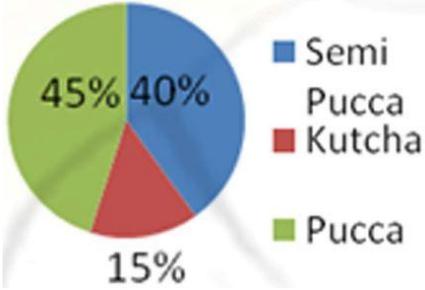


వ్యవసాయం కోసం ఏదైనా పురుగుమందులను ఉపయోగించడం  
Using any Pesticides

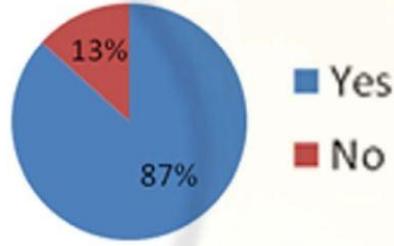


# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - BUDDAVARAM

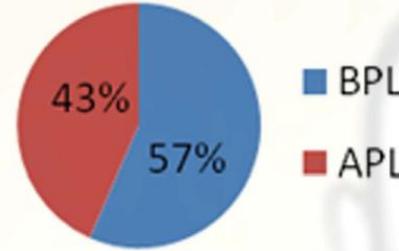
గృహ నిర్మాణ పరిస్థితి  
Typology of House



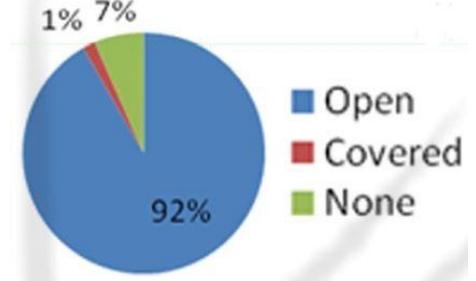
సొంత ఇల్లు  
Own House



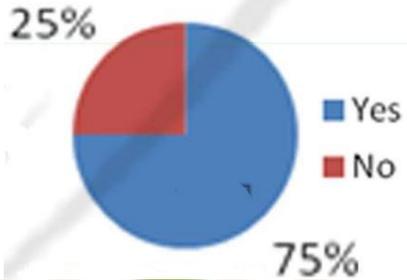
పేదరికం స్థితి  
Poverty Status



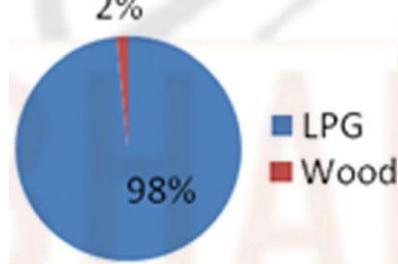
మురికి నీటి పైప్ యొక్క రకం  
Type of Drainage



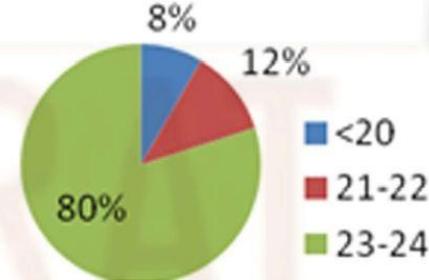
పైప్ వాటర్ కనెక్షన్  
Pipe Water Connection Type



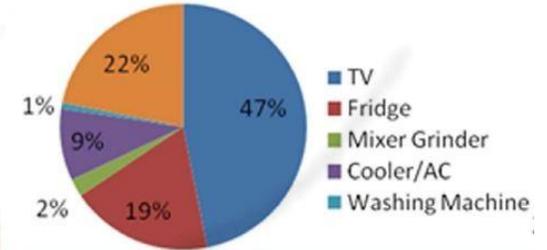
వంట వండే విధానం  
Cooking Appliances



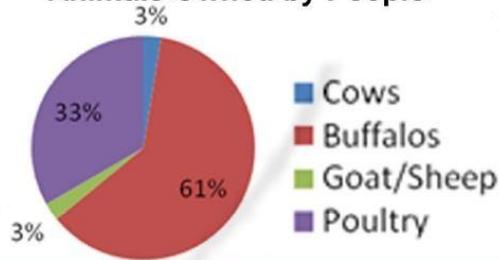
రోజులో విద్యుత్ లభ్యత  
Electricity Availability (in Hours)



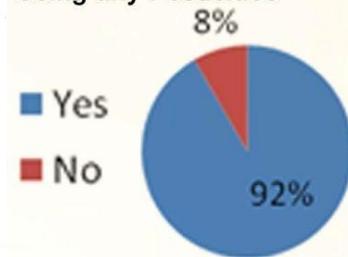
గృహోపకరణాలు  
Appliances



ఏ జంతువులను సొంతం చేసుకుంటున్నారా  
Animals Owned by People



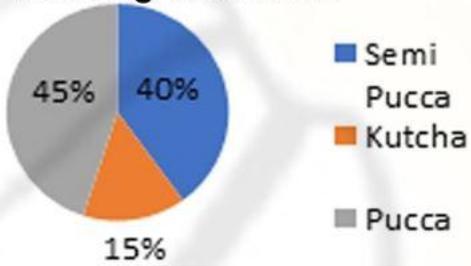
వ్యవసాయం కోసం ఏదైనా పురుగుమందులను ఉపయోగించడం  
Using any Pesticides



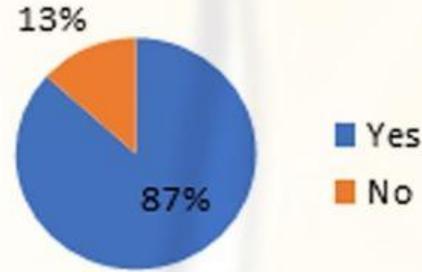
మురుగునీటి వ్యర్థం లేదు

# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - SAVARIGUDEM

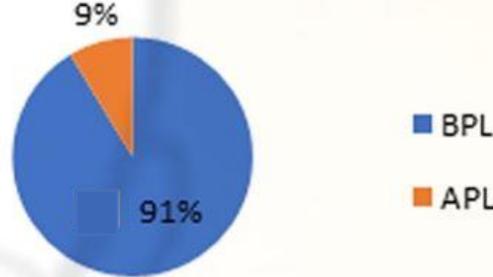
Housing condition



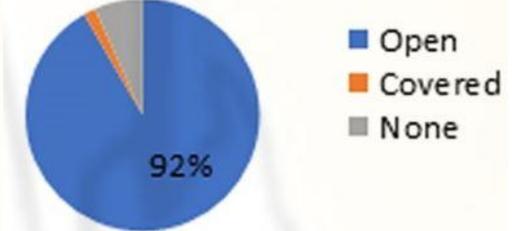
సొంత ఇల్లు  
Own House



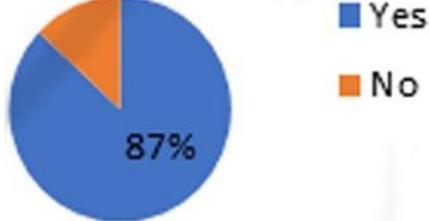
పేదరికం స్థాయి  
Poverty Level



మురికి నీరు  
Drainage



కుళాయి నీరు  
Piped water supply



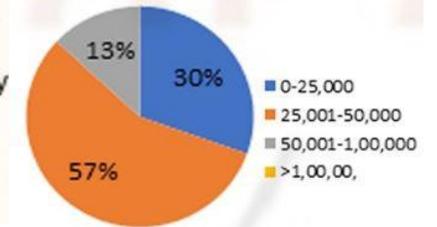
వ్యర్థ సేకరణ  
Waste Collection



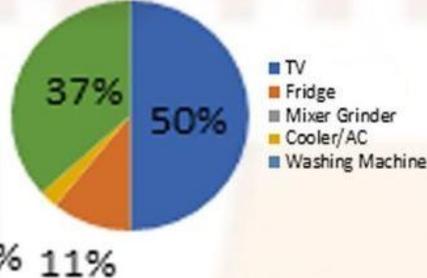
మరుగు దొడ్లు  
Toilet



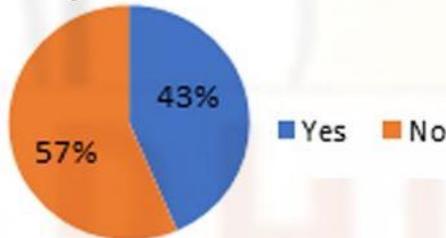
వార్షిక ఆదాయం  
Annual Income



గృహోపకరణాలు  
Appliances



నీటిపారుదల  
Irrigated Area



# **Stage III: Gram Sabha**

## **INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS**

# JAKKULANEKKALAM VILLAGE GRAMA SABHA

**Venue of Grama Sabha:** Jakkulanekkalam Panchayat Office

**Date on which Grama Sabha Conducted:** 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2018.

## **Members present in the meeting:**

V.G.S. Prassana

B. Vani Mounika

Yendluri Adarsha Chowdary

Abhinay Dinari

Gagan Goswami

Jogesh Chhatria&

Villagers of Jakkulanekkalam

On the day 15.08.2018 (72<sup>nd</sup> Independence Day of India) after conducting gram sabha in the vill. Kesarapalle, the UBA student member team headed for the vill. Jakkulanekkalam to organise gram sabha in that village.

The student members reached at about 2.00 PM in the village. They spoke to the local people and conveyed the reason of the visit. Some village social workers acknowledge the team and helped to inform the villagers and held a meeting in the panchayat office.

At around 2.30 PM the villagers from all groups and section gathered in the venue. A mixed gathering of young, old, male, female and children happened. Some Ex-village welfare people marked their presence in the meeting.

D. Abhinay, a UBA student member started the meeting by addressing the crowd and explaining the motive and importance of UBA gram sabha in the village. The UBA schemes, its objectives were explained in brief and easy local language.

A village level survey was conducted in the village in the month of may 2018 and one survey analysis report was prepared. The villegers in the meeting hall were made explained about the important findings from the report such as the existing socio economic status of the village, present infrastructure facilities, major issues in the village etc.

The villagers reported their problems and the difficulties they are facing due to these problems. From the discussion with the villagers many issues came in to light. The major issues are as mentioned below:

The villagers working under MGNREGA scheme are not getting money properly from the concerned authority.

Water pipe connection in the village is existing but supply of water is irregular and limited.

No primary education school in the village, one private school which is 10 KM far from the village is serving the purpose but it is increasing the financial burden on parents and labour on the children.

As there is no dedicated burial ground in the village, sometimes conflicts arises between hindu and muslim community living in the village.

To avail primary health care facility, the villagers has to travel 20 KM far from the village which is some time life risky.

As all necessary issues were discussed and conferred, the meeting got concluded with thanks to the villagers.



Discussing probable solution to village problems



No water supply in laid pipes- one issue in the village



# KESARAPALLE VILLAGE GRAMA SABHA

**Venue of Grama Sabha:** Kesarapalle Panchayat Office

**Date on which Grama Sabha Conducted:** 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2018.

## **Members present in the meeting:**

V.G.S. Prassana

B. Vani Mounika

Yendluri Adarsha Chowdary

Abhinay Dinari

Gagan Goswami

Jogesh Chhatria&

Villagers of Jakkulanekkalam

On the day 15.08.2018 (72<sup>nd</sup> Independence Day of India) a team of 6 student members of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) from School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada visited village Kesarapalle to organise Gram Sabha in this adopted village.

At about 10 AM the student members reached at the village panchayat office, Kesarapalle and met with the panchayat officials. The team talked to the concerned person about the visit and the motive of organising the Gram Sabha in the village.

The panchayat officials helped the team in organising the Gram Sabha and circulating and reminding the information

Among the well known persons and people from different the section of the society in the village. The people gathered in the panchayat office building after receiving the information and the space was ready for the conduct of Gram Sabha at 10.30 AM.

VGS Prassana, one student member started the the meeting with addressing the crowd gathered in the hall. The motive of conducting gram sabha was explained and the importance of the gram sabha in the village was made realised by the team members. The vision and mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan was briefed by the student members and the five objectives (Sikshit Bharat-Swasth Bharat-Swachh Bharat-Swabalambi Bharat-Samparn Bharat ) of UBA was explained in local language.

The village level survey which had been conducted in the month of May, 2018 was revealed to one and all presented there including the panchayat officials. The analysis of survey report was explained in neat and clear voice and though graphics. The identified issues were discussed among the villagers and panchayat staff.

During the course of interaction with villagers many facts and realities came to light such as the garbage collection system in the village is not available, the garbage disposal provision is not there in the village which is causing severe health problem in the locality. Adding in to that the villagers also reported that there is no proper drainage and sewerage network in the village and it becomes very severe during rainy season and sometimes make waterlogging on the roads. As per the villagers the road condition in the village is also not good, people are still using kachha road. Few incidents of road accidents were also shared by the villagers.

After listening to the villagers and their concerns which is really serious in nature, the team tried to get the solution for problems faced by them from their side. The idea was to collect their thinking to curb such problem in their local level. A good discussion between UBA-Student members and villagers arrived into a good out put in listing the probable solution to their problems. Door to door collection, improvement of roads, proposal for covered drainage and sewerage are few example of output extracted from the Gram Sabha meeting.

As all necessary issues were discussed and conferred, the meeting got concluded with thanks to the villagers and panchayat officials.



No water supply in laid pipes- one issue in the village      Discussing probable solution to village problems

# Stage IV: Action Plan



# ACTION PLAN

SN.	Name of village	Major issues identified in village	Action plan
1	Jakkulanekkalam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The villagers working under MGNREGA scheme are not receiving wage in time from the concerned authority.</li> <li>2. Water piped connection in the village is available, but supply of water is irregular and limited.</li> <li>3. No primary education school is available in the village. The nearby private school is located around 10 kilometres away from the village. Parents expressed their concern that the school is serving the purpose, however it is increasing the financial burden on them and their children have to commute around 10 kilometres to attend the school.</li> <li>4. Presently, there is no dedicated burial ground in the village. This is leading to disputes among various communities belonging to different religions.</li> <li>5. To avail primary health care facility, the villagers have to travel around 20 kilometres from the village.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving the water supply by increasing the water supply frequency</li> <li>2. Proposing the educational institutes as per the required standards</li> <li>3. Provision of common social infrastructure such as health care centres, burial grounds, etc., as per the required standards</li> </ol>
2	Kesarapalle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no separate garbage collection system available in the village, leading to severe health problems of the inhabitants in the locality.</li> <li>2. In addition, the villagers also reported that there is no proper drainage and sewerage network in the village.</li> <li>3. Due to this, roads get water logged during heavy rains</li> <li>4. The condition of the road is poor and is kachcha in nature leading to road accidents.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Door-to-door collection</li> <li>2. Improving the condition of roads</li> <li>3. Underground drainage and sewerage.</li> </ol>

# Way forward:

1. Stakeholder consultation meeting
2. Village Development Plan Preparation

