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Name of document	Base Line Survey of Dalmia Cement (bharat) limited CSR Villages in Kadapa District on livelihoods, opportunities, entitlements, skills, awareness and infrastructure	
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Brief abstract (description of project)	The project is as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the DCBL proposed to improve the living conditions of the poor of these villages viz., Chinna Komerla, Nawabpet, Duganapalli, and Talamanchi Patnam in Kadapa District. The CARE India came forward to undertake the activities meant to improve the living conditions. The CARE India proposed to achieve this through promotion of innovations in agriculture and animal husbandry, skill building of community members on alternative livelihoods, institution building, infrastructure development, risk mitigation through insurance, and sensitization of community on water, sanitation, health and environmental issues.	
Comment		

Base Line Survey of

**dalmia cement (bharat)
limited csr villages in
kadapa district**

on livelihoods, opportunities, entitlements, skills, awareness and
infrastructure

for CARE INDIA

V. Reddappa Reddy

January 2010

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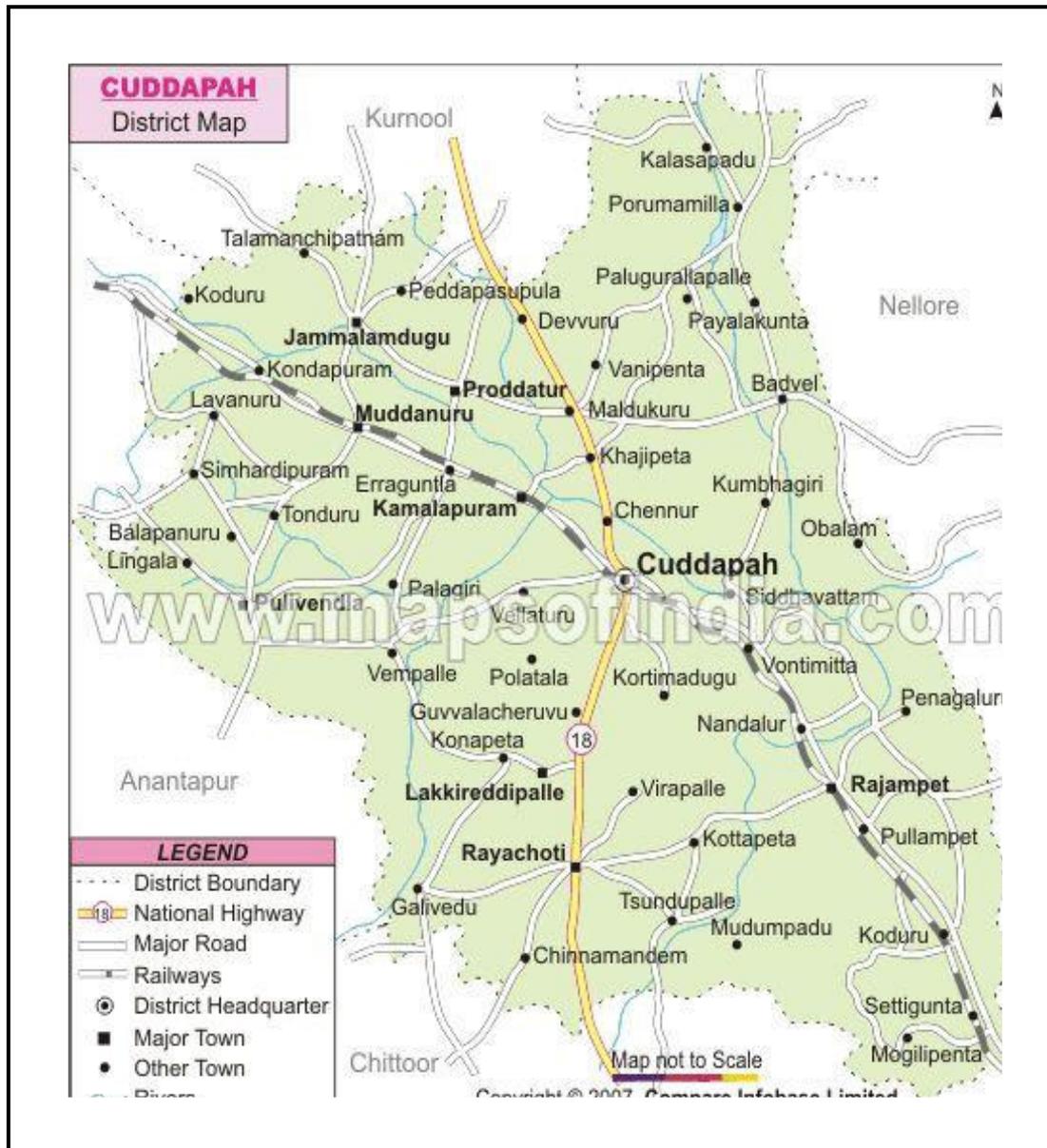
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BCs	Backward Castes
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CLIGs	Common Livelihood Income Groups
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCBL	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
IKP	Indira Kranthi Pathakam
MPCs	Milk Producers Committees
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
OCs	Other Castes
RMGs	Raithu Mithra Groups
SCs	Scheduled Castes
SHGs	Self Help Groups
STs	Scheduled Tribes
VDCs	Village Development Committees
VHSC	Village Health and Sanitation Committees
WUAs	Water Users Associations
YGs	Youth Groups



Chapter - I
Introduction

1. Background

und

The Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) established its cement plant at Chinna Komerla village in Kadapa District in 2000 acres of land. These lands were purchased from the communities across four villages close to the cement plant. As part of its Corporate Social

Responsibility (CSR), the DCBL proposed to improve the living conditions of the poor of these villages viz., Chinna Komerla, Nawabpet, Duganapalli, and Talamanchi Patnam in Kadapa District. The CARE India came forward to undertake the activities meant to improve the living conditions. The CARE India proposed to achieve this through promotion of innovations in agriculture and animal husbandry, skill building of community members on alternative livelihoods, institution building, infrastructure development, risk mitigation through insurance, and sensitization of community on water, sanitation, health and environmental issues.

In its preliminary rapid assessment, the CARE India identified the following areas for intervention: conduct of awareness programs on health, water, sanitation and environmental issues; promotion of environment friendly and sustainable practices in agriculture, micro insurance, appropriate use of entitlements under different Government schemes; promotion of alternative livelihoods such as animal husbandry, development of green fodder plots, micro-enterprises, etc; construction of overhead storage tank and mini water storage tanks with technical support from rural water supply department; conducting skill development programs such as tailoring, embroidery, dress designing, and four wheel driving; undertaking institution building and strengthening; and promotion of libraries.

The CARE India proposed to implement the programs meant for improving the well-being of the communities of four target villages over the next three years. Before undertaking the interventions, the CARE India commissioned the conduct of a Base Line Survey of the existing living conditions of the people in the four villages.

2. Objectives of the Survey

The main objectives of the present baseline survey were:

- to present a brief outline on the socio-economic standards of living, available livelihood opportunities and alternative livelihood opportunities of sample in four identified villages;
- to assess the current levels of productivity in the available livelihoods, especially the crop productivity and the milch animal productivity;
- to present a brief outline on the currently available vocational skills among youth and adolescents and the use of those skills;
- to understand the current levels of access to water supply and awareness levels on hygiene and sanitation;
- to analyze the availability of common infrastructure like panchayat water tanks;

- to assess the reading habits of community members and their involvement in the management of infrastructure meant for promoting reading habits;
- to assess the current level of awareness on environment and conservation issues; and
- to assess the current level of awareness on the use of insurance as a risk mitigating measure.

3. Sample Design

To understand the baseline of livelihoods, opportunities, entitlements, skills, awareness and infrastructure and need for and areas of interventions different social groups belonging to the four villages were chosen on a simple random sample basis for the assessment. The analysis also covered services offered by different stakeholders, usage of such services by the communities. The sample represented about 10% of the total households and three each of Raithu Mitra Groups, Self Help Groups, youth groups, milk collection centers and Panchayat offices.

Table 1.1
Sample Size Distribution (Households)

Village	Total	Sample				Total	% to Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Backward castes	Others		
Chinnakomarla	495	19	-	5	20	34	6.9
Nawab pet	302	10	-	11	10	31	10.3
Dugunapalli	32	4	-	-	-	4	12.5
Thalamanchipatnam	210	6	10	4	1	21	10.0
Total	1039	39	10	20	31	100	10.4

4. Tools for the Survey

For collecting relevant data and information from the community members, appropriate tool were developed and pre-tested before canvassing among the sample households. Specific tool was developed for collecting data and information from the sample households. Further, specific tools were developed to assess the working of SHGs, youth groups, raithu mitra groups, milk collection centers, panchayat office and the availability of infrastructure (see Annex-I for the tools). Apart from household survey, the PRA techniques like focus group discussion and transect were used in collecting relevant data and information.

5. Conduct of the Survey

The survey was conducted between 22nd and 27th December 2009. Though members of the other three villages welcomed the conduct of this assessment, there was considerable opposition in Talamanchi Patnam village. To overcome this problem, the Team Members first interacted with the leaders of Talamanchi Patnam and convinced them that the Team belonged to CARE India and not to the Dalmia cement factory. Only, then the Team was allowed to interact with the sample households. There appears to be some misunderstanding between DCBL and the people of Talamanchi Patnam with regard to job opportunities provided. People of the Talamanchi Patnam, in general, were of the opinion that most of the lands purchased by the company belonged to this village whereas more jobs were offered to the people of Chinnakomerla village. This misunderstanding needs to be cleared or corrective steps need to be taken.

6. Coverage of Issues

It needs to be clarified that the study covered only such issues in which the interventions are being undertaken or likely to be undertaken in the near future.

7. Summary

The DCBL has adopted four villages for undertaking CSR in four villages adjacent to its cement factory in Chinnakomerla village in Jammalamadugu mandal in Kadapa district. The CARE India undertook the responsibility of implementing the CSR initiatives. This baseline survey was commissioned by CARE India.

Chapter - II

Socio-Economic Profile of the Sample Households

2.1. Introduction

In general, the profile covered only such items in which CSR interventions are likely to take place. Important aspects that covered here included the size of the household, housing condition, maintenance of sanitation, water use practice, changes in household asset portfolio and levels of income and indebtedness of the sample households. Assessment of these aspects was done under the assumption that another assessment would be done in future and current observations would be of use for the sake of comparison and assess the impact of interventions made.

2.2. Size of Household

The family size, adult-child ratio and earners-dependents ratio provides an opportunity to understand the character of the community in general. The size of the household in the target villages was 4.2 members per household. The percentage of adults to the total population of the sample households was 70. The percentage of earners to the total members of the sample households was 47, implying higher dependency ratio (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1
Size of the Household of Sample Households

Caste	No. of Sample Households	Average Size of the Household	% of Adults to total members	% of Earners to total members
Scheduled Tribes	10	4.40	52.2	47.7
Scheduled Castes	39	4.05	67.1	46.2
Backward Castes	20	4.95	72.7	33.3
Others	31	3.84	78.1	58.8
Total	100	4.20	70.0	46.9

Note: all those who reached 18 years of age were considered as adults.

2.3. Literacy and Education Levels of Members of the Sample Households

Social and economic wellbeing of a community is generally governed by the literacy levels of the community. Better literacy levels of the people would help them search and tap more productive livelihoods as compared to illiterate people. A quick perusal of the literacy levels reveals that, literacy levels were low among the members of the Scheduled Tribe and

Scheduled Caste Households. Among the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, backward castes that reached high school and above were 22.2%, 20.7% and 14.9%. However, among the people belonging to other castes such percentage was 44.9 (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2
Literacy Levels of the Members of the Sample Households

Level of Literacy	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Backward Castes	Others	Total
Illiterate	5 (11.1)	26 (17.4)	24 (12.3)	13 (11.9)	68 (17.1)
Can sign	12 (26.7)	28 (18.8)	18 (9.2)	10 (9.2)	68 (17.1)
Primary	12 (26.7)	50 (33.6)	16 (8.2)	17 (15.6)	95 (23.9)
Secondary	6 (13.3)	14 (9.4)	8 (4.1)	20 (18.3)	48 (12.0)
High School	5 (11.1)	20 (13.4)	20 (10.3)	23 (21.1)	68 (17.1)
Diploma				2 (1.8)	2 (0.5)
Collegiate	5 (11.1)	11 (7.3)	9 (4.6)	16 (14.7)	41 (10.3)
Professional				8 (7.3)	8 (2.0)
Total	45 (100.0)	149 (100.0)	195 (100.0)	109 (100.0)	398 (100.0)

Note: 1) All the members of the household were taken into account except who were below the school going age, i.e. less than four years old; and.
2) Figures in parentheses were percentages to vertical totals.

Any CSR programme would be expected to help raise the literacy levels of the people. However, more important point would be which section of the people would benefit most from CSR initiatives with regard to literacy levels; whether Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and backward castes benefit more or the others would benefit more. Bringing the former to the latter levels would be a challenging task by adopting CSR initiatives.

2.4. Household Assets

The quantity and the quality of household assets owned by the households reflect, to a considerable extent, their standard of living. Household items like television and motorbike, once considered as status symbols, became necessities with the passage of time. On an average, 68 television sets were found for 100 households¹. With regard to other items the

¹ In the discussion, the assessment made taking for 100 households for the simple reason of avoiding too cumbersome figures.

relative figures for 100 households were 10 motorbikes, 23 bicycles, 11 gas stoves, 116 electric fans, 162 chairs and 36 almirahs. With regard to gold and silver, each household had about 11.26 grams and 4.69 grams respectively.

Table 2.3
Ownership of Household Assets

(per household)

S.N	Item	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Backward Caste	Others	Total
1	Television	0.90	0.41	0.75	0.81	0.68
2	Motorbike	-	-	0.15	0.23	0.10
3	Bicycle	0.50	0.08	0.45	0.23	0.23
4	Gas stove	-	0.03	0.15	0.26	0.11
5	Electric fans	0.90	1.00	1.60	1.61	1.16
6	Chairs	1.90	1.56	1.55	2.16	1.62
7	Almirahs	0.10	0.44	0.30	0.52	0.36
8	Gold (in gms)	2.00	6.72	10.60	24.40	11.26
9	Silver (in gms)	-	3.15	2.15	11.61	4.69

2.5. Employment

The number of days of employment per household would be a good measure of the availability of livelihood for the rural population. Number of days of employment per year per household worked out to be 256.6 days for all the sample households. Agricultural labour was the primary occupation for Scheduled Tribes. For Scheduled Caste households the daily wage labour offered at DBCL was the main occupation. With regard to the backward households sheep rearing was the primary occupation. For others agriculture was the primary occupation (Table 2.4). So far the people were not very enthusiastic to work in NREGP activities as daily wage paid by DBCL was higher than the wage being offered under NREGP. However, manual labour works in DBCL were said to be coming to an end in near future.

Table 2.4
Number of Days of Employment for Sample Households in Different Livelihoods

(per annum)

Source of employment	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Backward Caste	Others	Total
Agriculture	45.0	14.6	39.5	96.0	47.9
Agricultural labour	56.0	33.2	25.5	16.5	28.8
NREGP	49.1	22.1	20.8	13.4	21.9
Employed in Dhalmia			26.5	47.1	19.9
Labour in Dhalmia		141.5		7.7	57.6
Driver/cleaner		28.0	23.0	23.5	22.8

Tailor		5.6		7.1	4.4
Washerman			48.4		9.7
Construction Work		3.8			1.5
Self Employment			6.5		1.3
Sheep Rearing	36.5		85.2		20.7
Provisions Shop	36.5	18.7			10.9
Government Service		9.3			3.6
Others			10.0	11.6	5.6
Average number of days per household per annum	223.1	276.8	285.4	222.9	256.6

2.6. Income

Income of the sample households was arrived at based on the figures as expressed by the respondents.² The income levels of the sample respondents revealed a peculiar scenario in these villages. Backward caste households earned more income per annum as compared to all other caste groups. With regard to debt levels also similar figures could be observed.

A comparison between annual income and level of indebtedness, a good measure of indebtedness and a household's capacity to repay, revealed that indebtedness was far higher for Scheduled Tribe population as compared to their income levels. And on the whole, the level of indebtedness was about 99% of the income per annum of the sample households (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5
Household Income Levels of Sample Households

Indicator	<i>(In per annum in Rupees)</i>				
	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Backward Castes	Others	Total
Income Per annum	16100	30487	48650	43323	24570
Debt of the households	39300	9590	49725	30935	24325
% debt as compared to annual income	244	31	102	71	99

2.7. Indebtedness

Indebtedness need to be seen from three angles viz., quantum of debt, source of debt and purpose of debt: quantum of debt indicates whether the amount was within the repayment capacity of the household; source of debt indicates the repayment norms i.e. rate of interest, period of repayment, mortgage norms, etc. and purpose of debt indicates

² Basic weakness in this system is absence of clarity between the gross income and net income. For example, a farmer might have spent Rs.100000 on crop raising and might have received Rs.125000 as gross return on the crop. Since farmers were not known to maintain the accounts of investment, it would be difficult for him to express the net income. His answer of income depends on the gross income received while marketing the produce and his memory of investment made. As the other alternative methods are not easy to adopt for a baseline study of this nature, the income figures as given by the respondents was considered suitable.

whether the debt was for consumption or investment. The debts from public institutions offers leverage to the indebted in the form of rescheduling of repayment and interest and provision of new debt, especially in the cases of natural calamities like floods, droughts, etc. Political decisions regarding these aspects would benefit the indebted. But the squeezing policies of private sources with regard to interest rates and mortgage policies would not be within these norms. The quantum and sources of indebtedness of the sample households presented (Table 2.6) indicated that the moneylenders continue to hold sway over the households of these villages. The share of commercial banks in the overall amount of loan was insignificant with regard to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward castes. This means, these castes need to be protected from the clutches of moneylenders; more by organizing into self help groups and provide them with institutional loans.

Table 2.6
Source and Quantum of Indebtedness of Sample Households
(number of households having loans and amount of loan in Rs.)

Source	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Backward Castes	Others	Total	% to total
Com. Banks	91000	124000	183000	543000	941000	38.7
Cooperatives			30000	63000	93000	3.8
Money lenders	302000	250000	461500	353000	1366500	56.2
Others			320000	-	320000	1.3
Total	393000	374000	994500	959000	2432500	100.0
No. households having loan	8	16	12	22	58	58
Average amount of loan for households having loan	49125	26445	82875	43591	41940	Not applicable
Average amount of loan when computed to all	39300	9590	49725	30935	24325	Not applicable

2.8. Water Use in the Household

Generally, women carry the water from source to home. Quality and quantity of water, method of lifting water from source to surface and the distance covered by women while carrying water from source to home are the important aspects that decide the physical strain faced by the women in making the water available in the household.

There are four important dimensions with regard to water supply in rural communities. First, it is related to the purpose and quantum viz., water for drinking, water for bath, water for washing of clothes and utensils and water for cattle drinking and cattle washing.

Second, it is related to health. Water and vector borne diseases are the major health concerns in rural communities. Healthy body is very essential for the weaker sections as a

large segment of them mainly depended on wage labour for their livelihood. Any health problem would automatically deny them their daily wage. Hence, supply of clean drinking water is a pre-condition for considerable improvement in daily wage earning and reduced health related bills.

Third, if not in other areas, practice of untouchability towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very common in rural areas while sharing water from same source. And fourth, 40 liters of water supply per capita per day was the set target to be achieved in rural areas.

The source of water for drinking and other uses present an interesting feature in the target villages: 1) there was no access to the panchayat pump house water to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in Chinnakomerla, Nawab Pet and Duguna Palli villages; 2) only in Thalamanchi Patenam, households of all the castes accessed the panchayat pump house water; 3) very small number of households depended on panchayat pump house water for drinking purposes (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7
Source of Water for Household Purposes in the Target Villages

Caste	Drinking water			Water for other household purposes		
	Water pumped with hand from hand pump and carried home	Panchayat water		Water pumped with hand from hand pump and carried home	Panchayat water	
		Accessed at home by having connection	Carried from pipeline in street to home		Accessed at home by having connection	Carried from pipeline in street to home
Chinnakomerla Village						
Scheduled Castes	20	-	-	20	-	-
Other Castes	18	2	-	10	2	8
Thalamanchi Patnam						
Scheduled Tribes	3	-	7	1	-	9
Scheduled Castes	5	-	-	-	3	2
Backward Castes	4	-	-	3	-	1
Other Castes	-	-	1	-	-	1
Nawab Pet						
Scheduled Castes	10	-	-	10	-	-
Backward Castes	4	2	4	4	2	4
Other Castes	5	2	3	4	1	6

Duguna Palli						
Scheduled Castes	4	-	-	4	-	-

2.9. Household Septic Latrines

To a large extent, owning and using household septic latrines is an indication of sanitation consciousness of the community. The current status of ownership and using of the household septic latrines indicated that: 1) only 12% of the sample households were having household septic latrines; 2) even among them, only 75% used the facility; 3) absence of running water restricted the use of the facility among the sample households (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8
Details of the Availability of Household Septic Latrines for the Sample Households

Caste	Sample Households	No. of households having functional septic latrine	No. of households using the facility	% of households having the facility	% of households using the facility
Scheduled Tribes	10	2	-	20	-
Scheduled Castes	39	3	1	8	3
Backward Castes	20	2	2	10	10
Other Castes	31	4	4	13	13
Total	100	12	8	12	8

The poor status of household septic latrine ownership and usage indicated the scope for intervention of Water and Sanitation Committees, intended to be formulated by the CARE India.

2.10. Summary

The socio-economic profile of the sample respondents and their households represented indicated characteristics of any other poor community of Andhra Pradesh. Considerable difference could be seen between the households of weaker sections and others with regard to size of the household, ratio between earners and dependents and ownership of household assets. The Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe households experienced more difficulties in getting water for the household use.

		labour				labour	
Scheduled Tribes	14	6	-	1	-	7	1
Scheduled Castes	55	13	-	5	2	16	-
Backward Castes	11	5	-	17	-	10	-
Others	55	3	10	3	1	7	1
Total	135	27	10	26	3	40	2

Notes: 1) primary occupation was that which earns them more than 50% of the income; 2) the 10 members in employment included those working in DCBL also; 3) other occupations included 10 in washing of clothes, 5 in sheep rearing, 3 in tailoring, 2 in dairying, 2 in kirana shop, 2 in beldari and 2 as tractor drivers.

3.3. Generation of Additional Livelihoods

Within a short span of time a full-fledged township was bound to emerge in the close proximity of the DCBL plant. New livelihood opportunities are also bound to emerge. Such situation demands closer monitoring of emerging livelihoods and facilitation and provision of appropriate training to the communities for grabbing those livelihoods.

Important among the currently available livelihood that could be strengthened included the dairying. A good number of farmers were already into dairying as their secondary occupation. Milk collection centres were functioning within the communities and sufficient land was available for raising of the green fodder. New livelihoods like tailoring, embroidery, fitter, electrical work, two wheeler repair, television repair, four wheeler driving, cell phone repair, photocopying, computer/typing, *beldhari* (construction worker) are likely to emerge as alternative livelihoods in the course of time.

3.4. Vocational Skills

The current level of trainings in vocational skills was almost naught as only 12 members were trained in activities like driving and tailoring (Table 3.2). Such a situation offers ample opportunity for interventions in training and facilitating in alternative livelihoods. It would be an important measure of the success of CSR activity if the vocational skills were provided to the adolescents and youth of the villages and their livelihoods were made more productive and diversified.

Table 3.2
Training in Vocational Skills Underwent by the Members of the Sample Households

Caste	Number of persons underwent training		
	Four wheel driving	Tailoring	Others
Scheduled Tribes	-	-	-

Scheduled Castes	3	1	1
Backward Castes	3	1	-
Other Castes	2	1	-
Total	8	3	1

3.5. Cropping Pattern and Crop Productivity

Agriculture, especially crop production, continues to be the primary livelihood of a majority of population in the four villages. Shuffling the crops to suit the soil, water, market and household requirements and increasing crop productivity by adopting sustainable production practices were among the important aspects that need to be taken care of in enhancing returns from the existing livelihood opportunities. Important crops grown in the villages were bengal gram, coriander, jowar, cotton and chillies. The productivity rates of major crops viz., coriander, jowar, chillies and groundnut achieved by the farmers belonging to other castes were far higher as compared to the farmers belonging to SCs, STs and BCs. Such differences in the productivity levels indicated the scope for interventions in increasing the crop productivity achieved by the weaker sections (Table 3.3).

Absence of growing of green fodder indicated the negligence of dairying as a livelihood. It also indicated the scope for enhancing the dairying as a livelihood.

Table 3.3
Cropping Pattern and Crop Productivity
(Extent in acres and productivity in kilograms per acre)

Crop	Total extent	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Backward Castes		Others	
		Extent	Productivity	Extent	Productivity	Extent	Productivity	Extent	Productivity
Bengal gram	57.15	-	-	6	733	8.4	524	42.75	305
Coriander	44.65	-	-	9.35	167	7	182	28.3	192
Jowar	35.5	10	490	6	575	2.5	400	17	488
Cotton	34	1	400	1	500	3	600	29	462
Chillies	13.75	-	-	-	-	1.5	967	12.25	1008
Paddy	9.3	3	1358	1	1200	2.3	1847	3	2375
Groundnut	7.5	3.5	461	-	-	2	609	2	1000
Red Gram	4	-	-	-	-	1	200	3	433
Sunflower	2	-	-	2	600	-	-	-	-
Kusum	1	1	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	209.85	18.5	-	23.35	-	27.7	-	137.3	NC

Note: NC - not computed as all the productivity figures were given in physical form

3.6. Usage of Chemical Fertilizers and Chemical Pesticides

With the introduction of high yielding variety seeds the use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides increased enormously. The decline of cattle population and consequent decline of farm yard manure further resulted in the increased use of chemical fertilizers. Use of heavy doses of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, naturally, lead to decline in the soil fertility; causing degradation of the soil for the current as well as for the use future generations. To overcome these problems use of bio fertilizers and bio-pesticides was suggested.

The intensity of use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides indicated as if farmers were growing chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides rather than crops: applying 112 kilograms of chemical fertilizers per acre; application of chemical pesticides between 2 and 8 times for cotton; and chillies and between 1 and 4 times for coriander and bengal gram crops (Table 3.4). Such an intensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides indicated the need for intervention for promoting the use of vermin-compost and non-pesticide management (NPM) in raising the crops.

Table 3.4
Use of Farm Yard Manure, Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides

Caste	Chemical fertilizers per acre (in KGs)	Number of times chemical pesticides are applied			
		Cotton	Chillies	Coriander	Bengal gram
Scheduled Tribes	92	2-5	4-5	1	1
Scheduled Castes	101	3-5	4-5	1	1
Backward Castes	102	5-6	5-6	2	3-4
Others	122	5-8	5-8	2	3-4
Total	112	2-8	4-8	1-2	1-4

3.7. Knowledge Levels on Soil and Water Testing

Soil and water testing are essential for identifying suitable crops based on soil characteristics and in application of appropriate fertilizer combinations for achieving higher productivity in crop raising. The soil and water testing facilities were established by government at Jammalamadugu, a small town at about 10 kms away from the target villages. However, the responses from the sample respondents indicated that only 17% were aware of the existence of the soil and water testing centers. However, none of the respondent household members visited or utilized the facilities. Soil and water testing appears to be another area of intervention that could be considered for raising of the crop yields.

Table 3.5

Knowledge and Use of Soil and Water Testing Facilities

Caste	No. of respondents aware of the nearest location of the center	% respondents not aware of soil testing itself	No. of respondents seen the center	% of respondents seen the center
Soil Testing Center				
Scheduled Tribes	0	100	0	0
Scheduled Castes	7	82	0	0
Backward Castes	2	90	0	0
Others	8	74	5	16
Total	17	83	5	5
Water Testing Center				
Scheduled Tribes	-	100	0	0
Scheduled Castes	7	82	0	0
Backward Castes	2	90	0	0
Others	8	74	5	16
Total	21	83	5	5

3.8. Knowledge Levels on Bio-Fertilizer Use

Use of chemical fertilizers, as already pointed out, led to the deterioration of health of the soils. Usage of vermi-compost was found to be an important method of recouping soil health. The responses from the sample respondents not only indicated poor knowledge levels on the vermi-compost making and but also in its usage (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6
Knowledge Levels and Usage of Vermi-Compost by the Sample Respondents

Indicator	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Backward Castes	Others	Total
Source of Knowledge about the use of the Vermi-Compost					
% of the respondents/ household members learnt of it through electronic/print media	0	3	5	16	7
% of the respondents/ household members learnt of it through government officials	0	0	5	19	7
% of the respondents/ household members seen the vermi-compost making	0	3	10	32	13
% of the respondents/ household members visiting location of vermi-compost making to learn of the	0	0	5	10	4

Knowledge about the Advantages of usage of Vermi-Compost					
procedure					
% respondents opined that it increases the crop yield	0	13	15	9	17
% respondents opined that it reduces the cost of cultivation	0	18	15	29	19
% respondents opined that it enhances the soil fertility	0	5	10	29	13
% respondents opined that it can be prepared on own	0	5	10	29	13
% respondents opined that Government gives assistance	0	3	10	6	5
% of respondents opined that its use reduces the morbidity rate	0	3	10	9	5
% respondents having no idea of the vermi-compost	100	82	80	21	79

Notes: 1) advantages of using the bio-fertilizers were listed based on the answers given by the respondents; 2) bio-fertilizer implied only vermin-compost in the analysis; 3) many respondents gave multiple responses with regard to the advantages, hence % responses exceed the % respondents answering the advantages.

3.9. Knowledge Levels on Bio-Pesticide Use

As was the case with the usage of chemical fertilizers, chemical pesticide usage also led to the significant decline of soil health. Human and animal health was also naturally affected. To overcome this problem, efforts were on to promote non pest management (NPM) by governmental and non-governmental agencies. Bio-pesticide making requires cost effective locally available materials like neem seed, curds and cattle urine. But its preparation requires time and patience of farmers. The knowledge levels of the sample respondents on the bio-pesticide preparation and usage was no better as compared to the knowledge on bio-fertilizers (Table 3.7). About 79% of the respondents have no knowledge of usage of bio-pesticide. This indicated the scope for intervention in promoting bio-pesticide usage.

Table 3.7
Knowledge Levels and Usage of Bio-Pesticide by the Sample Respondents

Indicator	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Backward Castes	Others	Total
Source of Knowledge about the use of the Bio-Pesticide					
% of the respondents/ household members learnt of it through electronic/print media	0	3	5	16	7
% of the respondents/ household members learnt of it through government officials	0	0	5	19	7
% of the respondents/ household	0	3	10	32	13

members seen the making of bio-pesticide					
% of the respondents/ household members seen the usage of bio-pesticide	0	0	5	10	4
Knowledge about the Advantages of Usage of Bio-Pesticide					
% respondents opined that it effectively reduces the diseases of the crop	0	5	15	9	17
% respondents opined that it reduces the cost of cultivation	0	8	15	29	19
% respondents opined that it enhances the soil fertility	0	5	10	29	13
% respondents opined that it can be prepared on own	0	5	10	29	13
% of respondents opined that its use reduces the morbidity rate	0	3	10	26	11
% respondents having no idea of the bio-pesticide	100	92	80	81	79

Notes: 1) advantages of using the bio-pesticide were listed based on the answers given by the respondents; 2) many respondents gave multiple responses with regard to the advantages, hence % responses exceeded the % respondents answering the advantages.

3.10. Knowledge and Use of Bio-Gas

Dairying, bio-gas plant and crop production need to be seen as adjuncts to one another; cattle rearing offers dung, dung can be more productively used in bio-gas production and bio-gas converts the dung and other bio-waste into good fertilizer. However, the knowledge levels and usage of bio-gas by the sample respondents indicated awareness gaps and usage gaps. About % of the respondents were not even aware of the use of bio-gas itself as an alternative to fuelwood use (Table 3.8). This situation indicated the need for and scope of intervention in promoting the bio-gas.

Table 3.8
Knowledge Levels and Usage of Bio-Gas by the Sample Respondents

Indicator	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Backward Castes	Others	Total
Source of Knowledge about the use of the Bio-Gas					
% of the respondents/ household members learnt of it through electronic/print media	0	0	0	0	0
% of the respondents/ household members learnt of it through government officials	0	0	5	6	3
% of the respondents/ household members seen the usage of bio-gas	0	0	25	39	17

% of the respondents owning the bio-gas plant	0	0	0	13	4
% of the respondents who discontinued the usage of bio-gas	0	0	0	6	2
Knowledge about the Advantages of Usage of Bio-Gas					
% respondents opined that it is of cheaper cost as compared to LPG	0	0	5	26	9
% respondents opined that there is no danger (according to these respondents the LPG use is dangerous)	0	0	5	0	1
% respondents opined that it enhances the soil fertility	0	0	15	26	11
% respondents opined that it is a better fertilizer as compared to dung	0	0	15	26	11
% of respondents opined that its use reduces the morbidity rate due to no smoke, no pollution	0	0	15	23	10
% of respondents opined that by its use fuelwood usage would be less	0	0	15	23	10
% of respondents who believed that bio-gas production causes the loss of dung (fertiliser)	0	0	10	0	2
% respondents having no idea of the bio-pesticide	100	69	60	29	52

Notes: 1) advantages of using the bio-gas were listed based on the answers given by the respondents; 2) many respondents gave multiple responses with regard to the advantages, hence % responses exceed the % of respondents answering the advantages.

3.11. Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry could be considered as an alternative livelihood in these villages. However, it would be difficult to view milk production in isolation without considering the other components of animal husbandry in these the villages, viz., bullocks, small ruminants, piggery and poultry. The current levels of availability indicated the multiple components in their cattle population (Table 3.9). However, while promoting new intervention related to small ruminants need to take into consideration of the limitations of the availability of pasture land in the villages.

Table 3.9
Cattle Population with the Sample Households

Indicator	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Backward Castes	Other Castes	Average per household
Cows	6	-	-	2	0.8
Buffaloes	7	4	10	31	0.5
Calves	7	3	6	24	0.4

Bullocks	2	1	5	4	0.1
Goats & sheep	35	16	337	3	3.9
Poultry	-	-	44	15	0.6

3.12. Dairying

Milk productivity, naturally, depends on the number and nature of the milch animals, quantity of dhana and fodder given to the animals, veterinary services provided to the animals and keeping the animals in healthy atmosphere. The current milk productivity levels of mere 1.00 liters per cow and 2.02 liters per buffalo indicated the scope for appropriate interventions for strengthening the dairying as a livelihood. Though, the survival of dairying as a livelihood would imply lesser number of dry animals and more of currently milching animals, as many as 50% of the cows and 46% of the buffaloes were dry at the time of this survey (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10
Productivity of Milch Animals in the Sample Households
(Milk productivity in liters per Animal)

Category	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Backward Castes	Other Castes	Total
Cows	0.5	-	-	1.5	0.5
Buffaloes	1.29	1.5	2.8	2.01	2.02
Average					

Note: milk productivity per animal was computed by taking both dry and milching animals with the reasoning that, the farmer need to feed the animals whether the animal gave the milk or not.

The CARE India has identified one *Paravet* each in the target villages. They were not yet been given any training to provide veterinary services in the villages.

3.13. Insurance

Five important dimensions of insurance could be delineated from the angle rural community: insurance of human life, insurance of human health, insurance of cattle, insurance of crops and insurance of movable and immovable assets or properties. However, not much importance was given to the insurance of assets and properties. With regard to human insurance, only 3% of the respondent households had insurance coverage with Life Insurance Corporation of India that too limited to one or two members in the household. All these three sample households were having employees in the households. None of the sample households purchased any health insurance policy, implying curative health care being the highest threat to the income earning and household becoming indebted in case of disease. Among other households insurance premium was paid by women of the SHG groups under

Janasree by offered under IKP for two years till 2008. With the introduction of Abhayastham to poor women, the SHG women dropped out of Janasree and joined Abhayastham. Under Abhayastham scheme, a premium of Rs.400 was paid per annum and the insurance covered to an extent of Rs.30000 in case of natural death and Rs.75000 in case of accidental death. The men of the poorer households were covered under Aam Admi insurance scheme offered by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as Indira Jeevitha Bhima. Facilitation in health insurance could be an important intervention. An imaginative and well thought out 'risk pooling system' to meet the health insurance of the poor would be a great service to the poor of the target villages.

With regard to cattle, insurance coverage was utilized only for such cattle that were purchased with bank finance; invariably milch animals or sheep. However, the payment of premium, generally, not contributed for the subsequent years. With regard to crop insurance, the premiums were automatically retained by banks when the financial support was offered under crop loans. For those crops which were raised by utilizing own investment neither premiums collected nor the insurance paid.

3.14. Kitchen Gardening

Kitchen gardening is generally viewed as an enhanced nutritional safeguard to the household, if not as a source of small income to the household women. About 54% of the respondents expressed that they have no place for kitchen gardening. Others have not taken up the kitchen gardening for various reasons; important among them being water shortage, busy in other occupations, difficulties in protecting kitchen garden from cattle or poultry. However, kitchen gardening could be an important area that offers scope for intervention under CSR initiatives in the form of motivation, facilitation and supply of seeds.

3.15. Summary

Agriculture and agricultural labour continues to be the important livelihood opportunities in the target villages. Considerable scope could be seen in enhancing the livelihood opportunities and in improving the productivity of the available opportunities. Further, new opportunities are likely to emerge with the passage of time. The productivity levels in the available livelihoods was very low, be it in crop raising or in dairying. The current agricultural practices were causing the destruction of the soils. Efforts are necessary

to prevent the degradation of the soils. Interventions in areas like insurance and kitchen gardening found to be very essential.

Chapter - IV Working of CBOs in CSR Villages

4.1. Introduction

Community based organizations (CBOs) were promoted by governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with a view to help promote self help among the poor and improve their bargaining power. Important CBOs formed in these villages included the Raithu Mitra Groups (RMGs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Water User Associations (WUAs) and Youth Groups (YGs). Each of these groups was formed with specific aims and objectives. To achieve those intended objectives, these CBOs need to be institutionalized. This Chapter is meant to discuss the current level of formation, and identify the gaps in the formation, functioning and institutionalization of these CBOs. In recent years working with groups has become the fashion of all government and NGOs. In most cases, the CBOs were imposed i.e. formed and controlled by outsiders for the purpose of achieving the promoter's objectives, i.e., for meeting the targets, and for the purpose of delivering benefits to a group of passive recipients of benefits. As a result, the social nexus which would have provided a basis for group viability does not exist or is very weak. To overcome these problems the management of CBOs needs to be institutionalized. The institutionalization of CBOs can be achieved by way of their democratization and their effective functioning. The present Chapter was meant to assess the current level of formation and institutionalization of the CBOs in the target villages.

4.2. Raithu Mitra Groups/Common Livelihood Income Groups

The RMGs were formed with the farmers of the community with an overall objective of protecting the interest of the farming community. In this model, the focus would be on the entire farming community of the village rather than the individual farmers. It was intended to enrout the services extended by the State to the farmers through RMGs. As many as 12 RMGs were formed in the four villages (see Appendix-6 for a detailed list of RMGs).

With regard to the functioning of the sample RMGs (Table 4.1) it was observed that: 1) all the three RMGs stopped meetings since December 2005; 2) savings made till December 2005 remained in the bank; 3) two of the three sample RMGs were provided financial support under bank linkage schemes; 4) members repaid the bank linkage loan within the stipulated time; 5) members did not evince interest to attend the meetings now as no financial or other benefits were forthcoming through the RMGs.

Table 4.1
Working of Sample RMGs: Meetings and Savings during the last one year

Name	Targeted	% meetings	Membership	% members	Targeted	%
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	meetings	held to the targeted		attending the meeting	Savings per month (in Rs)	achievement in savings
Sri Rama	12	-	24	-	14400	-
Venkateswara	12	-	24	-	14400	-
Sanjeevaraya	24	-	24	-	14400	-

Interactions with the staff of the CARE India revealed that, it was proposed to convert these RMGs as Common Livelihood Income Groups (CLIGs), strengthen their functioning and provide services through the CLIGs. It needs to be noted that, the achievements of RMGs are bound to reflect as achievements of revenue administration in the target villages rather than as an achievement of CARE India.

4.3. Self Help Groups

Formation of SHGs and their purposeful functioning was considered as an effective way of achieving empowerment of poor women. Effective functioning of the SHGs involves the institutionalization of their day-to-day functioning by consistently following important non-negotiables like regular meetings, regular savings, internal lending and repayment, borrowing for productive purposes, productive use of such borrowings, repayment of borrowed funds and by adopting purposeful bookkeeping. As many as 46 SHGs were formed in these four villages (see Appendix-V for details of SHGs). The working of three sample SHGs revealed that: 1) Indira Kranthi Pathakam (IKP) fixed four meetings per month; 2) only one meeting per month was conducted by the sample SHGs; 3) the savings was done as per the norms; 4) internal lending of these savings was not undertaken; 5) the amount of savings was shared after savings reached a considerable level; 6) importance was given to savings rather than to attend the meetings and participate in the discussions; 7) discussions in the meetings were mainly confined to loans and bank linkages; 8) programs and policies of IKP were the main agenda items of the SHGs; 9) issues related health, drinking water, sanitation, infrastructure, etc., did not figure in the discussions; 10) bookkeeping was done by animators; 11) all SHGs were members of the Village Organization (VO) formed by the IKP. The details related to meetings and savings of the sample SHGs could be seen from Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Working of Sample SHGs: Meetings and Savings

Name of the SHG	Targeted meetings	% meetings held to the targeted	Targeted Membership attendance to meetings	% members attending the meeting	Targeted Savings per month (in Rs)	% achievement in savings
Sringarayya	52	23.1	624	23.1	7200	100.0
Lakshimnarasimha	52	23.1	520	23.1	6000	100.0

Amaravathi	52	23.1	520	23.1	6000	100.0
Total	156	23.1	1664	23.1	19200	100.0

With regard to financial support, two of the three sample SHGs received the bank linkage during the last three years: Lakshminarasimha group received thrice for milch animals and repayment was made in full by the group in case of first two loans and with regard to third loan six installments of repayment was made as per the schedule till November 2009; Amaravathi group received bank linkage loan only once , i.e. during March 2009 for undertaking cattle business and repaid five installments as per schedule till November 2009; and third group viz., Sringarayya did not receive any loan from either banks or other sources (Table 4.3). It may be noted that the bank linkage loans were shared equally between the members. Except for marginal delays i.e., to an extent of a month, the repayment of loan installments was done as per schedule.

Table 4.3
Working of Sample SHGs: Bank Linkage and Repayment

(Amount in Rupees)

Name of the SHG	Total savings from formation of group to till date		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Total savings as per books	Amount in the bank	Loan	Repaid	Loan	Repaid	loan	Repaid
Sringarayya	25200	20917 (83.0)			100000	100000		
Lakshimnara-simha	21000	6920 (32.9)	50000	50000	40000	8000	125000	6000 (4.8)
Amaravathi	21500	2542 (11.8)			100000	100000	100000	3000 (3.0)
Total	67700	30379 (44.8)	50000	50000	240000	208000 (86.7)	225000	9000 (4.0)

4.4. Milk Producers Committees

The MPCs were, generally, formed to help promotion of dairying as an alternative livelihood by the government. The MPCs were formed with milk producers belonging to the concerned communities. The main activities of the MPCs envisaged were collection of milk from the producers, transporting the milk to the dairy units (chilling centers), making the payments periodically, arresting the exploitation of middlemen in milk collection and payment, procurement and supply of *dhana* and fodder to the milk producers, enlisting the veterinary services to the cattle belonging to the milk producers and forwarding the benefits extended by the dairy units and the government to the milk producers. The intended services

can be provided to the milk producers only if the MPCs were properly groomed and their functioning institutionalized. However, no MPC was formed or groomed by government departments in the target villages. The CARE India formed MPCs in Chinnakomerla, Nawab Pet and Dugunapalli villages. However, no significant work was undertaken by these MPCs till now.

A few private agencies were collecting milk from the milk producers. No services like supply of fodder or *dhana* or provision of veterinary services were rendered by these agencies. This implied that the milk collection centers operated by these agencies were mainly confined to collection of milk and payment to the milk producers. There were 5 agencies that established their milk collection centers in Nawab Pet. In Chinnakomerla and Thalamanchi Patnam, there were one and two agencies respectively that purchased the milk from milk pourers. In Duguna Palli no agency established milk collection center. On an average, each center collected about 88 liters of milk per day (Table 4.4). The payment to the milk pourers was made once in a quarter.

Table 4.4
Collection of Milk by Different Agencies

Name of the agency	No. of members	Caste composition	Services rendered	Milk collection per day in liters			
				September 2009	October 2009	November 2009	Average per month
Vijaya Dairy	32	81% OCs	Nil	90	95	140	108
Vijaya	20	50% OCs	Nil	40	48	48	45
Dodla	26	62% OCs	Nil	100	110	120	110
Total	78	67% OCs	Nil	77	84	103	88

4.5. Village Development Committees

The CARE India proposed to undertake development initiatives in the CSR villages, which include creation of new infrastructure, maintenance of existing infrastructure and supporting weaker sections in strengthening their livelihoods. It proposed to undertake these activities by involving the Village Development Committees (VDCs) in prioritization and in implementation of the activities. However, only in Chinnakomerla, Nawab Pet and Dugana Palli the VDCs were formed by organising *grama sabhas* and by identifying the members and the leaders. In Talamanchi Patnam the formation of VDC was still in the process owing to group rivalries in the village.

4.6. Health Committees

Health Committees were formed in Chinnakomerla, Nawab Pet and Duguna Palli villages and the leaders were identified for the Committees. The Committees were in their nascent stage and not yet undertaken any work with regard to the monitoring of water supply and maintenance of sanitation in the villages. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), it was proposed to constitute the Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Any committees formed with similar objectives need to restrain in the areas that VHSCs are expected to cover or should only compliment the services rendered by them rather than duplicating the work.

4.7. Water and Sanitation Committees

An assessment of the source of water to the sample household in the target villages revealed that, there was no access to the panchayat pump house water to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe households in Chinnakomerla, Nawab Pet and Duguna Palli villages, only in Thalamanchi Patenam, households of all the castes accessed the panchayat pump house water and only a very small number of households depended on panchayat pump house water for drinking purposes (Table 2.3). Further, the assessment of cleaning practices of panchayat water tank revealed only a superfluous way of cleaning (Table 6.2). Such a situation indicated the need for the formation and effective functioning of Water and Sanitation Committees.

Water and Sanitation Committees were formed in Chinnakomerla, Nawab Pet and Duguna Palli villages. Leaders were also identified for the Committees. However, the Committees were in their nascent stage and not yet undertaken any work with regard to the monitoring of water supply and maintenance of sanitation in the villages.

4.8. Youth Groups

If properly tapped, the Youth Groups (YGs) would be of immense help in undertaking development initiatives and providing services to the communities. However, no YGs were formed or their functioning institutionalized in the CSR villages. Since CARE India proposed to provide support for the establishment and management of community level libraries, it would be appropriate to hand over the issues related to the management of the libraries to the YGs.

4.9. Summary

The formulation of CBOs was done to meet the target requirements of the different agencies. The institutionalization of the functioning of CBOs viz., conduct of regular meetings, discussion of relevant issues, bookkeeping, etc. were not undertaken with required care. This situation calls for the grooming of the CBOs like RMGs, SHGs, MPCs, WSCs and YGs.

Chapter - V Infrastructure Facilities in CSR Villages

5.1. Introduction

Improvement in the availability of infrastructure in the form of better roads, water and sanitation facilities and street lighting is a pre-condition for healthy living conditions of the rural communities. This Chapter presents a brief outline of current facilities available in the three of the four CSR villages.

5.2. Roads and Culverts

Black top roads and cement roads without damages were considered as better road facilities. None of the streets of the main villages were laid with either black-top or cement roads in the target villages. However, the internal roads within the colonies belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were laid with cement roads.

Another area of importance with regard to roads is the construction of culverts at necessary points. The current culvert facilities available and the additional culverts required to be constructed indicated the gaps in the availability of culverts in the sample villages (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1
Details of the Existing and Required Culvert Facilities

Village	Within internal roads	In approach roads
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	Location	Remarks	Location	Remarks
Chinnakomerla	Near Anjaneya swamy tample	Condition of three culverts good	In old road	Condition of two culverts good
	Near Darga Tree	Condition of two culverts good	In kothamiddele bazaar	Three new culverts required
	Near Kunta	Condition of two culverts good	Near bus stop	Condition of one culvert good
	In Pedda Bazar	New construction required	-	-
	Near Krishna Reddy's residence	Condition of two culverts good and one new construction required	-	-
Thalamanchi Patnam	Near SC Colony on a small canal	New construction required	-	-
Nawab Pet	Damage of culvert near school	New construction required	Between Jammalamadugu and Nawab Pet on Ayyavarivanka	The existing one damaged and a new construction required
	Damage to culvert in Christian colony	New construction required	Between Jammalamadugu and Nawab Pet near old bridge	The existing one damaged and a new construction required
	Damage to culvert near Anganwadi in East Colony	New construction required	Between Nawab Pet and Dhugun Pet on vanka	New construction required
	-	-	Between Nawab Pet and Dhugun Pet before the vanka	New construction required
	-	-	Between Dalmia and Nawab Pet near Mulamma temple	New construction required

Note: this information was collected through interactions with groups of people assembled in the evenings

5.3. Water

In rural communities, generally, supply of drinking water rests with the *Panchayats* of the concerned villages. The details of supply of water by the *Panchayats* indicated that all the

three sample villages were having water tanks constructed and maintained by respective *Panchayats* (Table 5.2). Major problem in the supply of water from panchayat storage tank was the restricted power supply. On an average, the water availability was mere 8 liters per day per household in Chinnakomerla and it was 23 liters in Nawab pet village. The additional water requirements were met by using the hand pump by the women and then carried to homes.

The Panchayat Sarpanchas expressed that the water tanks were cleaned once in a month. However, no cleaning material like bleaching powder or calcium was used in cleaning. Also, no chlorination of water was done in the villages. The Sarpanchas complained that due to the absence of either regular employees or contract employees cleaning of water tanks became difficult.

Table 5.2
Supply of Water in Sample Communities by the Panchayats
(*water availability in liters*)

Village	Existence of panchayat water tank	Capacity of water tank	Supply of water	Availability of water per household	Number of times the water tank cleaned in a month
Chinnakomerla	Yes	2000	4000	8	1
Thalamanchi Patnam	Yes	4000	4000	19	1
Nawab Pet	Yes	7000	7000	23	1

5.4. Sanitation

Clean and vector free environment depends on the quality of sanitation maintained in the villages. Day-to-day cleaning and maintenance of sanitation of internal roads, streets, side canals, and vacant places within the communities mainly depended on the village *Panchayats*. It also becomes essential to clean the environment spoiled by open defecation. However, it is important to note that there were no workers meant for sanitation maintenance in these villages. Neither the Panchayats casually employ labour for undertaking sanitation work in the villages.

5.5. Street Lighting

Street lighting is one more facet of clean and healthy environment in the villages. Street lighting depends on existence of power lines within the community, installation of street lights and regular power supply during the nights. All the streets have the power lines

in the villages. Connection for street lights was also available in the villages. However, the number of street lights currently working does not tally with the available tube light connections (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3
Working of Street Light Facilities in Sample Communities

Village	No. of street light connections installed	No. of street lights working	% of street lights working	Reasons for not working
Chinnakomerla	80	80	100	Na
Thalamanchi Patnam	40	10	25	No replacement of tubes
Nawab Pet	60	10	17	No replacement of tubes

5.6. Library

In general, library is being viewed as a source of knowledge and entertainment to the common man. None of the target villages were having the library facilities. Only a small fraction (3%) of the sample households subscribe to the newspapers. About 5% of the respondents read the newspapers occasionally, i.e. as and when they visited the house of Panchayat President or Panchayat office. None of the sample households subscribed to either popular magazines or educative magazines. A large majority of them expressed to read newspapers like *Sakshi*, *Eenadu* and *Andhra Jyothi*, educative magazines like *Annadata* and popular Telugu weekly magazines. They also expressed their desire for popular Telugu books of mythologies in the library.

5.7. Soil Conservation and Avenue Plantation

Avenue plantation was done on the sides of approach roads connecting all the four villages from the main black-top road. Almost 90% of those plants died in the subsequent summers. However, no plantation was taken up on private lands. This situation offers the scope for intervention. Soil and water conservations activities like bunding were undertaken under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (NREGP) in the lands of the weaker sections. Of the total sample households only three households belonging to Scheduled Castes reported the soil and water conservation in their lands; one reported bunding, the second one reported leveling and the third one reported the plantation in his waste lands.

5.8. Summary

Ample scope could be seen for intervention in community infrastructure like internal village roads, construction of culverts, in the provision of water facilities, maintenance of village sanitation facilities, soil and water conservation activities, street lighting, etc.

Appendix-I

Document detailing the CSR as Prepared by the staff of CARE India

1. Project Goal

To improve the well being of the communities across four target villages of Chinna Komerla, Nawabpet, Dugunapalli and Talamacnhi Patnam in Kadapa District through CSR initiative of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the CSR initiative were:

- to form and strengthen the CBOs at the village level
- to enhance deeper understanding on productivity enhancement in the existing dry land agriculture and animal husbandry so as strengthen the sub-sectors;
- to create adequate awareness among the communities for effective usage of services related health, sanitation, public distribution system and welfare programs;

- to provide vocational trainings to adolescent girls and youth on selected trades across the target villages;
- to diversify the livelihoods for stable and regular income of identified vulnerable households; and
- to educate on risk reduction/risk coping mechanism to vulnerable population through initiation of insurance services.

3. Guidelines for Livelihood Support

The CSR initiative of Dalmia Cements was aimed at improvement of wellbeing levels of the communities across four target villages. The CSR project identified a few diversified initiatives for realizing the comprehensive development of the targeted population. Livelihood support to the vulnerable and poorest of the poor communities was one of the key components of the project.

The project created a provision of seed capital support to 350 farmers in the first year. To take this provision to the needy and deserved SARDS developed clear cut criteria. The criteria for extending the seed capital support to the farmers were:

- the farmer should be a permanent resident of the four defined villages;
- the farmer must be a member of a CLIG and must agree and practice the norms of the CLIG;
- the farmer should have own land /the farmer need to be practicing cultivation at least since last 5 years in a leased in land in the villages;
- the farmer must agree with the repayment norms of the seed capital support;
- of the available seed capital support 50% would be allocated to the SC, ST and BC communities;
- the farmer should have the track record of loan repayments to the local bankers/local societies/SHGs;
- the farmers having less than 5 acres were alone eligible for seed capital support;
- the farmers belonging to economically poor category and families having more number of dependents would be given priority; and
- the agricultural seed capital support would be given to either male or female farmers and the women farmers would be given priority for support.

4. Guidelines for Animal Husbandry Support

The project also created provision for animal husbandry support to the poorest of the poor and poor families to improve the household income on a sustainable basis. The project developed guidelines criteria to extend loan support to the targeted communities. The guidelines were:

- the animal husbandry support would be extended only to the female members;
- the woman must be a member of the SHG in the village;
- the member must be part in the Milk Producers Committee (MPC) promoted in the villages;
- the member seeking support should have prior experience in animal husbandry activity;
- insuring the animal would be mandatory;
- member must have at least a few cents of land to promote fodder plots to ensure fodder security to for the animal/assured fodder source;
- the member must agree with the repayment norms of the animal husbandry support;

- should have good track record of loan repayments to the local bankers/local societies/SHGs;
- members having single animal can also access the support for having second animal;
- members must agree to adopt best practices to ensure better animal health care and milk production; and
- members must attend to the capacity building sessions to learn about the best practices.

5. Guidelines and Process for Sanction of Loans

- the Common Livelihood Income Group (CLIG)/MPC would identify the credit needs of the members and pass a resolution with the details of priority list;
- the CLIG/MPC would get the approval of the Village Development Committee (VDC) and submit to the project authority;
- the Loan Appraisal Committee consisting of VDC members, CLIG/MPC representatives and project representatives and CARE team member would visit CLIG/MPC wise loan aspirants and appraise the needs;
- the Loan Appraisal Committee would finalize the list of members to extend seed capital support;
- economically poor and families having more number of dependents would be given priority; and
- the seed capital support would be issued through cheques along with the loan repayment schedule with the details of nominal rate of interest.

Appendix-II
List of Raithu Mitra Groups in the Target Villages

S.N	Village	Name of the Group	Leaders
1	Chinnakomerla	Sri Rama	S.V. Subba Reddy & K.P. Nagendra Reddy
2		Sreenivasa	K.B. Venkata Krishna Reddy & S. Nagendra Reddy
3		Sri Anjineya	N. Suryanarayan Reddy & K.B.Chandrasekhar Reddy
4		Sri Venkateswara	P. Ramakrishna Reddy & Bawa Saheb
5		Balaji	L. Venkatrami Reddy & K. Mohan
6	Nawab Pet	Sanjivaraya	G. Gurappa & B. Nageswara Reddy
7		Kodandarama	M. Venkataramudu & D. Krishana Reddy

8		Sai Baba	K. Harinatha Reddy & D. Harinatha Reddy
9	Talamanchi	Venkateswara	J. Gurappa & V. Pedda Gurappa
10	Patnam	Balaji	L. Narayana Swamy & L. Venkateswarlu
11		Venkateswara	L. Chengaiah & D. Venkatappa Naidu
12	Duguna Palli	Dhanya Lakshmi	List not available

Appendix-III

List of Self Help Groups in the Target Villages

S.N	Name of the SHG	Caste combination	S.N	Name of the SHG	Caste combination
Chinnakomerla Village					
1	Lakshmi	OC	17	Aruna	SC
2	Siva	OC	18	Chandu	OC
3	Saraswathi	OC	19	Geetha	OC
4	Sai	OC	20	Jhansi	OC
5	Manju	BC	21	Lakshmi	OC
6	Saraswathi	OC	22	Sonia Gandhi	SC
7	Sivaparvathi	OC	23	Bharathi	SC

8	Muvvasri	OC	24	Santhi	SC
9	Singaraya	BC+OC	25	Sravanthi	SC
10	Venkateswara	OC	26	Sowjanya	SC
11	Chennakesava	BC+OC	27	Sneha	SC
12	Rishi	OC	28	Sravani	SC
13	Bhavani	OC	29	Priyanka	SC
14	Rajesawari	OC	30	Swetha	SC
15	Sri Anjineya	OC	31	Indira	SC
16	Anjali	OC	32	Rajeswari	OC
Nawab Pet Village					
1	Eswara	OC+BC	12	Sri Raja Rajeswari	OC+BC
2	Sanjivaraya	OC+BC	13	Jyothi	SC
3	Moolamma	OC+MI	14	Karuna	SC
4	Gruhalakshmi	OC+BC	15	Udayasree	BC+SC
5	Ramalaya	OC+BC	16	Sri Lakshmi	OC+BC
6	Vasantha	BC	17	Lakshminarasimha	OC
7	Anjineya	BC	18	Bisbilla	OC+BC
8	Venkateswara	OC+BC	19	Yesu	SC
9	Sunkamma	OC	20	Saraswathi	OC+BC
10	Peddamma	OC+BC	21	Siva Sai	OC+BC
11	Rajamatha	OC+BC			
Duguna Palli					
1	Salomi	SC	2	Vennela	SC
Thalamanchi Patnam					
1	Amaravathi	SC	5	Siva	OC
2	Jyothi	SC	6	Raghavendra	BC+OC
3	Merimatha	SC	7	Samadhanam	SC
4	Lakshmi	OC	8	Venkateswara	OC
	Venkateswara		9	Sai Baba	OC

Appendix-IV
BASELINE SURVEY TOOLS
For undertaking Baseline Survey DCBL CSR Villages in Kadapa District
Household Survey Tool

I. Identification

1. Village: _____
2. House No (if not available give landmark of identification): _____
3. Street (specify): _____
4. Name of the Head of the Household: _____

5. Religion (specify):

6. Caste (specify):

II. Details of Household Members (including Head of the Household)

SN	Name	Relation with hh	Age (in years)	Sex (m/f)	Marital status (mr/um/w/s/ot)	Education (ill/cs/p/m/h/d/c/pro)	Occupation (ag/ag+la/ms ag+art/la/sh/se/vv/dai/shep)		Income per annum (in Rs)
1	Given	Self					Pri	Sec	
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

hh- head of the household; m-Male; f-Female; mr-married; um-unmarried; w-widow; s-separated; ot-others; ill-illiterate; cs-can sign; p-primary; m-middle; h-high school; d-diploma; c-collegiate; pro-professional; ag-agriculture; ag+la-agriculture and labour; art-artisan; mm-milk selling; ag+art-agriculture and artisan; la-labour; sh-shop of cool drink/bunk; se- self employment; vv-vegetable vending; dai-dairying; shep-sheep rearing;

III. Number of days of Employment during the last one year

Name	Number of days of employment			
	Agriculture	Ag. labour	NREGP	Others

IV. Trainings of Household Members (during the last three years)

Skills in	Name	Age	No. of days	Usefulness of the training (how?)

Skills could be on tailoring, embroidery, beldari, fitter, electrical work, two wheeler repair, TV repair, four wheel driving, cell phone repair, photocopying, computer/typing,

V. Housing, Sanitation, Water use Situation

1. Type of the house: Indiramma Scheme/ other Government schemes/own / joint/ ancestral/
rented/ rent free/ others (specify)
2. Nature of House: RCC/ tiled/ thatched/ others (specify):
3. Condition of Walls: Painted / whitewashed/ run down/ in very bad shape / other condition
4. Condition of flooring: laid with cement /soil strengthened / black stones / rundown /other condition (specify):
5. Household septic latrine:
 - a. constructed under Indiramma Scheme
 - b. constructed under other government housing scheme
 - c. self constructed
 - d. NGO constructed
6. Use of Septic Latrine:
 - a. in use
 - b. not in use
 - c. only women/children use
7. If not in use, reasons for not using
(if there are more than one reason tick mark all the relevant)
 - a. not habituated
 - b. using it within the house is not auspicious
 - c. no ceiling
 - d. no water for its use
 - e. pits overflowing
 - f. no exhaust pipe
 - g. use to store firewood
 - h. use to keep ram/goat/poultry
 - i. use to household material g. for other purposes (specify):

VI. Water Use in the Household

1. source of drinking water
(if there are more than one reason tick mark all the relevant)
 - a. Panchayat pump house water at home
 - b. hand pump
 - c. Panchayat pump house water at street
 - d. bore well
 - e. open well
 - f. boil, cool and drink
 - g. other sources (specify):
2. Source of water for bath, wash, toilet, cattle and other purposes
(if there are more than one reason tick mark all the relevant)
 - a. Panchayat pump house water at home
 - b. hand pump
 - c. Panchayat pump house water at street
 - d. bore well

- e. open well
- f. other sources (specify):
3. Awareness about the cleaning of Panchayat water storage tank
- a. How often the water storage tank is cleaned? Weekly/Monthly/Quarterly/Once six months
- b. What material is used for cleaning of the water storage tank?
(if there are more than one reason tick mark all the relevant)
1. Bleaching powder 3. Chlorination
2. Sunnam 4. Only cleaned with hands and brush/paraka

VII. Household Assets (purpose of motor bike and bicycle could be for marketing milk, chairs and fridge could be for maintaining a small cool drink shop)

S.N	Item	Year of purchase	Current value (in Rs.)	Purpose of use
1	Television			-----
2	Motor Bike			
3	Moped			
4	Bicycle			
5	Gold	-----		-----
6	Silver			-----
7	Gas stove		Specify whether given under Deepam	
8	Electric fans (number:)		-----	-----
9	Chairs (number:)			
10	Others (specify)			

VIII. Land Asset Profile

S.N	Item	Extent (in acres)	D. Form patta/ ancestral patta	Leased in/ leased out	Source of water: well/ canal/bore well/ others
1	Dry land				-----
2	Wet land				
3	Garden; mango/sapota/ guava/others (specify)				

IX. Land Use, Cropping Pattern, Agricultural Cost and Expenditure Profile

Crop	Kharif season			Rabi season		
	Extent (acres)	Output (in bags)	Remarks (if yield was low)	Extent (acres)	Output (in bags)	Remarks (if yield was low)
Paddy						

Greenfodder					
-------------	--	--	--	--	--

X. Marketing of Agricultural Produce

Crop	Total produce (in bags)		To private business people		To public agencies	
	Household consumption	Marketed	Quantum sold	Price	Quantum sold	Price
Paddy						

XI. Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides

S. N	Crop	Kharif season				Rabi season			
		Extent in acres	No of FYM in cart/tractor loads	No. bags of chemical fertilizers	No. of times chemical pesticide applied	Extent in acres	No of FYM in cart/tractor loads	No. bags of chemical fertilizers	No. of times chemical pesticide applied
1	Paddy								
2									
3									
4									
5	Greenfodder								

Note: FYM-farm yard manure (cattle or small ruminant dung/household sweeping waste)

XII. Details of Debts and Crop Loans (during the last one year)

Source	Crop loans (give crop)	Other loans	Amount (in Rs.)
Commercial Banks			
Cooperatives			
Money lenders			
Others			

XIII. Membership in Raithu Mitra Groups

- Are you a member of Raithu Mitra group? Yes/no
- What benefits did you receive from Raithu Mitra group?1) _____
2) _____ 3) _____

----- 4) ----- 5) -----

3. What other support would you like to have from the Group? 1) -----
----- 2) ----- 3) -----
----- 4) ----- 5) -----

XIV. Awareness on Bio-Fertilizer Use and Agricultural Extension Services

1. Where is the soil testing centre in the nearby place? -----

Have you or other member of the household ever been there? Yes/ No

2. Where is the water testing centre in the nearby place? -----

Have you or other member of the household ever been there? Yes/ No

3. Have you seen the use of bio-fertilizers? yes/
No

Where did you or other member of the household see the bio-fertilizer use? -----

Why did you or other member of the household go there? -----

Give three reasons why a farmer must use bio-fertilizers

- a. -----
b. -----
c. -----

4. Have you seen the use of bio-pesticides use? yes/ No

Where did you or other member of the household see the bio-pesticide use? -----

Why did you go there? -----

Give three reasons why a farmer must use bio-pesticide

- a. -----
b. -----
c. -----

5. Have you seen biogas plant? yes/ No

Where did you or other member of the household see the biogas plant? -----

Why did you go there? _____

Give three reasons why a farmer must have a biogas plant

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

XV. Animal Husbandry & Poultry

SN	Item	Number	Current value (in Rs)	Milk per day (in liters)	Milk sold (in liters)	Details of Insurance coverage
1	Cows					
2	Cow-calves			-----	-----	
3	Buffaloes					
4	Buffalo calves			-----	-----	
5	Bullocks			-----	-----	
6	poultry			-----	-----	
7	Piggery			-----	-----	
8						

- a. Whom do you consult regarding cattle health issues? _____
- b. Give the name of Paravet/Gopalmitra serving the cattle in you village _____

XVI. Soil and Water Conservation Activities

- a. Whether any bunding done on your lands? yes/no; if yes, give extent of area, source of funding, usefulness _____

- b. Whether any plantation done on your lands? yes/no: if yes, give the number of saplings, source of funding, usefulness _____

- c. Whether any plantation done on road sides, wastelands? yes/no: if yes, give the number of saplings, source of funding, usefulness _____

XVII. Kitchen Gardening

- a. Whether area available for kitchen gardening? yes/no
- b. If yes, reasons for not practicing kitchen gardening 1. _____
 _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

XVIII. Self Help Groups

- a. How many women are members in the SHGs in the household? _____

- b. How much do they save monthly? (Per member In Rs.) _____

- c. How often do they attend SHG meetings? Every week/ Fortnightly/ Monthly/ Rarely
- d. Who writes the books of accounts of the SHG? _____

- e. How much bank linkage amount received during the last bank linkage? Rs. _____

- f. How much bank linkage amount your household member repaid? Rs. _____
- g. Purpose for which bank linkage is issued? _____
- h. Purpose for which the bank linkage amount is used? _____

XIX. Youth Groups

- a. Is there anybody in the youth groups from the household? If yes
- b. Name of the group _____
- c. Purpose of formation of the Group _____
- d. Amount of monthly subscription (in a month) _____
- e. Periodicity of meeting _____
- f. How often attended by the youth of your household _____

XX. Participation in other Community Based Organizations

- a. Is there anybody in the water users' association? If yes
- b. Name of the group _____
- c. Purpose of formation/name of the waterbody of the Group _____
- d. Periodicity of meeting _____
- e. How often attended by the member of your household _____

XXI. Books and Newspaper Reading Habits in the Household

(questions are mainly meant only to find answers from literate members in the household, including school-going children)

- a. Whether the household subscribe for a newspaper; if yes, name of the paper _____

- b. Whether you purchase a newspaper during your visits to the nearby town? Yes/No

- c. How do you come to know of the latest news from your district _____

- d. How do you come to know of the latest news from the State/country _____

- e. Is there a library facility for reading newspaper in the village? Yes/No
- f. If yes, give details about the organization that manages the library _____

- g. Give the names of newspapers that you would like to read if a library is established in your village _____
- h. Give the type of books you would like to have if a library is established in your village _____

BASELINE SURVEY TOOLS

For undertaking Baseline Survey DCBL CSR Villages in Kadapa District
Raithu Mitra Group Survey Tool

I. Identification of the RMG

1. Name of the Revenue Village:
2. Name of the habitation:
3. Name of the RMG:
4. Number of Members in the RMG:
5. Name of the RMG first leader:
6. Name of the RMG second leader:
7. Caste composition in the RMG: SCs___ STs___ BCs___ Min___
 Others___
8. Age Composition in the RMG (in years): below 25___;
 between 25 and 35 years___;
 between 35 and 55 years___; Above 55___
 —
9. Proposed savings per month by a member: (in Rs)_____
10. Proposed number of meetings per month:_____
11. Amount of Revolving Fund given by the Government: (in Rs.)_____

II. Functioning of RMG (Meetings)

SN	Indicator	Targeted for the last one	Performance for the last	Reasons for gaps in performance
----	-----------	---------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------

		year	one year	
1	Number of meetings			
2	Attendance in meetings			
	SCs			
	STs			
	BCs			
	Minorities			
	Others			
	Women (let this come both in caste-wise and sex-wise enumeration)			

III. Functioning of RMG (Finance)

SN	Indicator	Targeted for the last one year	Performance for the last one year	Reasons for gaps in performance
1	Monthly Savings			
2	Caste -wise Savings			
	SCs			
	STs			
	BCs			
	Minorities			
	Others			

IV. Functioning of RMGs (Bank Linkage: Amount in Rs)

SN	Year	Released	Usage		Amount repaid	How repaid*
			Sanctioned	Actually used		
1	2006-07					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					
	Others					
2	2007-08					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					

	Others					
3	2008-09					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					
	Others					

* It could be by adjusting in the paper work bank when borrowed again; it could be by taking loan from other sources and repaying immediately after the release of loan; could be by way of regular repayment from the income earned from the financial support; could be other means (specify the method clearly)

IV. Functioning of RMGs (Government Support: Amount in Rs or service rendered)

SN	Year	Released	Usage		Amount repaid	Service provided/How repaid*
			Sanctioned	Actually used		
1	2006-07					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					
	Others					
2	2007-08					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					
	Others					
3	2008-09					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					
	Others					

BASELINE SURVEY TOOLS

For undertaking Baseline Survey DCBL CSR Villages in Kadapa District
SHG Survey Tool

I. Identification of the SHG

1. Name of the Revenue Village:
2. Name of the habitation:
3. Name of the SHG:
4. Number of Members in the SHG:
5. Name of the SHG first leader:
6. Name of the SHG second leader:
7. Caste composition in the SHG: SCs_ _ _ STs_ _ _ BCs_ _ _ Min_ _ _

Others_ _ _

8. Age Composition in the SHG (in years): below 25_ _ _; between 25 and 35 years_ _ _; between 35 and 55 years_ _ _; Above 55_ _ _
9. Proposed savings per month by a member: (in Rs)_ _ _ _ _
10. Proposed number of meetings per month: _ _ _ _ _
11. Amount of Revolving Fund given by DRDA: (in Rs.)_ _ _ _ _

II. Functioning of SHG (Meetings)

SN	Indicator	Targeted for the last one year	Performance for the last one year	Reasons for gaps in performance
1	Number of meetings			
2	Attendance in meetings			
	SCs			
	STs			
	BCs			
	Minorities			
	Others			

III. Functioning of SHG (Finance)

SN	Indicator	Targeted for the last one year	Performance for the last one year	Total savings so far	Reasons for gaps in performance
1	Monthly Savings				
2	Caste-wise Savings				
	SCs				
	STs				
	BCs				
	Minorities				
	Others				

IV. Functioning of SHGs (Bank Linkage: Amount in Rs)

SN	Year	Released	Usage		Amount repaid	How repaid*
			Sanctioned	Actually used		

1	2006-07					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					
	Others					
2	2007-08					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					
	Others					
3	2008-09					
	STs					
	BCs					
	Minorities					
	Others					

* It could be by adjusting in the paper work bank when borrowed again; it could be by taking loan from other sources and repaying immediately after the release of loan; could be by way of regular repayment from the income earned from the financial support; could be other means (specify the method clearly)

BASELINE SURVEY TOOLS
For undertaking Baseline Survey DCBL CSR Villages in Kadapa District
Milk Producers Committee (MPC) Survey Tool

I. Identification of the MPC

1. Name of the Revenue Village:
2. Name of the habitation:
3. Name of the MPC:
4. Number of Members in the MPC:
5. Name of the MPC first leader:
6. Name of the MPC second leader:
7. Caste composition in the MPC: SCs__ STs__ BCs__ Min__
Others__

II. Functioning of MPC

SN	Indicator	Up to August 2009	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009
1	Milk Collection per day (in liters)				
2	Distribution of payment (in Rs)				
3	Payment pending (in Rs)				
4	Reasons for pending				

III. Functioning of MPC

SN	Indicator	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009
1	Supply of dry fodder (value in Rs)			
	SCs			
	STs			
	BCs			
	Minorities			
2	Supply of Dhana (in Kgs)			
	SCs			
	STs			
	BCs			
	Minorities			
	Others			

BASELINE SURVEY TOOLS
For undertaking Baseline Survey DCBL CSR Villages in Kadapa District
Water and Sanitation Survey Tool

I. Identification of the Panchayat

1. Name of the Village:
2. Name of the habitation:
3. Number of habitations in the Panchayat:

II. Details of the President

1. Name:
2. Caste: SC/ST/BC/Min/Others
3. Age (in years):
4. Literacy:

III. Existence of Panchayat Water Tank

SN	Village	Capacity (in liters)	Water of supply per day (in liters)	No. of times tank cleaned during last one year	Problems in cleaning the tank
1	Chinnakomerla				
2	Nawab Pet				
3	Thalamanchi Palem				
4	Duganapalli				

V. Functioning of Panchayat: Sanitation

SN	Village	No. of sanitation workers	If regular/contract labourers are not available how cleaning of the streets/ other parts of the village done
1	Chinnakomerla		
2	Nawab Pet		
3	Thalamanchi Palem		
4	Duganapalli		

V. Functioning of Panchayat: Lighting

SN	Village	No. of street lights	Working	Reasons for not working
1	Chinnakomerla			

2	Nawab Pet			
3	Thalamanchi Palem			
4	Duganapalli			

BASELINE SURVEY TOOLS
For undertaking Baseline Survey DCBL CSR Villages in Kadapa District
Infrastructure Survey Tool

I. Identification

1. Name of the Revenue Village:
2. Name of the habitation:

II. Infrastructure Facilities within Habitations

SN	Name of the street	Location of culverts	Condition of culverts	New culverts required
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

III. Infrastructure Facilities on Approach Roads

SN	Name of the approach road	Location of culverts	Condition of culverts	New culverts required
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

IV. Infrastructure Facilities of Community Buildings

SN	Name of the public	Location of	Condition of	Current use of building
----	--------------------	-------------	--------------	-------------------------

	building	building	building	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				