Understanding the Status of Gotthi Koya IDP Children for Promotion of Child Welfare in Telangana

A Report

Bharath Bhushan Mamidi

July 2023

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES
(Planning Dept, Govt. of Telangana & ICSSR - Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)
Nizamiah Observatory Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad – 500 016, Telangana, India
Phone: 040-23416610-13, 23402789, 23416780, fax: 040-23406808
Email: post@cess.ac.in, Website: www.cess.ac.in

Contents

Sl No	Section	Page No
	Acknowledgements	3
	Abbreviations	4
	Executive Summary	6
1	Introduction	13
2	Gotthi Koya IDPs - A brief profile	18
3	Identity and Recognition of Gotthi Koya IDPs	29
4	Educational Status of Children (6 to 18 years) and Child Labour	37
5	Access to Ante natal and Post natal Care and Child Health	43
6	Livelihoods (land, labour, livestock and migration) and Household amenities	53
7	Risk and hazards of IDP Community	65
	References	72
	Tables	74

Acknowledgments

The present study entitled “Understanding the Status of Gotthi Koya Internally Displaced Persons’ Children for Promotion of Child Welfare in Telangana” is sponsored by Save the Children - Bal Raksha Bharat. We would like to thank Save the Children, Hyderabad team – Mr Jatin Mondar, Ms Prasanthi Bathina, Mr Nitin Kumar and Mr R Sudhir for the continued support from inception to completion of the project. We particularly thank Prasanthi Bathina and Nitin Kumar for their inputs in finalising the tools for data collection, sharing the available information and insights on the Gotthi Koya IDPs, and joining the field visits during the study. We also like to thank Dr Debjani Barman, Research Manager, Save the Children for offering detailed feedback and valuable suggestions on the draft report.

We would also like to place on record, the contribution of field investigators and supervisors in completing this study. The study would not have been completed but for the dedication of the field investigators and supervisors. We thank thirty plus field investigators for enduring the hardships in reaching out to the IDP households in remote forests which entailed, sometimes, walking several kilometers in peak summer month of March. Ms Samala Renuka and Ms Thati Asvini, the Field Supervisors not only accompanied the field investigators but also bore the brunt of difficult weather and challenges in enlisting support of the community and ensuring logistic support to the team in the politically sensitive IDP region. To all of these, our heartfelt thanks.

Also like to thank Prof Ellanki Revathi, Director, Centre for Economic and Social Studies for not only being part of the planning process and offering inputs in designing the report but also providing additional resources required to extend the coverage from 2000 to 3250 of IDP households.

Thanks are also due, to Dr Pradeep Kamble for organising and planning the data for analysis, Dr M Yadagiracharyulu, and Mr G Ernest Leslie for help in examining the data and report writing. We also thank Ms Karna Panchakshari for preparing the required Tables for the report.

The support of local NGOs - Agricultural and Social Development Society (ASDS) and Centre for Action Research & People’s Development (CARPED)- in providing logistic support and enlisting cooperation of the community is also sincerely acknowledged.

We also thank the local authorities of forest department, police, school education, ICDS and ITDA for their cooperation in conducting the study. We are grateful to the respondents and leaders of the IDP community who cooperated with the field study and shared information on their situation, their apprehensions and the saga of their search for survival and their hopes as well as aspirations for the future of their children.

Authors

Abbreviations

AP	Andhra Pradesh
ANC	Ante-natal check up
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CG	Chhattisgarh
CHC	Community Health Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DMHO	District Medical and Health Officer
GOI	Government of India
HS	High School
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IFA	Iron folic acid
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally displaced person
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MGNREGS	The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MPHA	Multipurpose Health Assistant
MPHW	Multipurpose Health Worker
NFE	Non formal education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NTFP	Non timber forest produce

PDS	Public Distribution system
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PNC	Post-natal check up
PS	Primary School
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowances
RMP	Rural Medical Practitioner
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self-help group
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TB	Tuberculosis
TS	Telangana
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
UPS	Upper Primary School

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

The project "Understanding the Status of Gotthi Koya Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Children for Promotion of Child Welfare in Telangana" is the first comprehensive study of the status of Gotthi Koya IDPs from Chhattisgarh and status post-migration into Telangana and the challenges faced by them on various fronts. The report is based on a study covering 3250 households belonging to 121 settlements spanning 17 mandals from three districts of Telangana viz., Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Mulugu and Bhadradri Kothagudem.

The IDP groups have founded settlements in the current Telangana districts of Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Mulugu and Bhadradri Kothagudem and have been staying for periods ranging from less than 10 years to 30 years and above.

Specifically the study has aimed to draw out a profile of the Gotthi Koyas including their identity and recognition; educational profile and prevalence of child labour; access to Ante natal & Post natal Care and Child Health services; livelihood profile (land, labour, livestock and migration); availability of basic infrastructure like roads, electricity supply and their bearing on household amenities & utilities, and; risks and hazards faced by the IDP Community. Survey included desk study, collection of field level data by canvassing household interview schedule, analysis and interpretation.

II. GOTTHI KOYA IDP- A Brief Profile

The number of Gotthi Koya settlements per mandal and size of individual settlements varies widely; from 99 to 99 settlements per mandal and 40 to 791 households respectively. By religion, they are referred to as Hindus with a miniscule percentage being Christians spread over 13 mandals.

97% and more of the surveyed population identified as Koya, spoke Koyi language while the balance, belonging to Muria, Gond, and Dorla community, spoke specific dialect -Gondi, Dorli, Dhurva, etc. Telugu is the dialect common to all of them.

94% of the Gotthi Koyas have migrated from Sukma (61%), Bijapur (16%), and Dantewada (15%) of Chhattisgarh, while a miniscule percentage trace their origin to Malkangiri and other places in Telangana.

The migration of the Gotthi Koyas into Telangana was at its peak 11 to 20 years ago constituting above a third of the respondents during the conflict between Maoist and Salwa Judum to save themselves and their youth. Less than a fourth migrated after the peak period continuing even after the ban on Salwa Judum in 2011.

More than 85% families are Nuclear, with close to 9% constituting joint families. Sex ratio among the Gotthi Koyas is 985 and ranges from 837 to 1145 across the mandals. In six out of the 17 mandals it is above 1000. Average family size among the IDPs is 4.13 and ranges from 3.48 to 4.55 across the mandals.

Half the surveyed population belongs to the 19 to 45 years age group, suggesting the trend of migration of individuals in the productive age in the past 20 years, with 10% population being 46 years and above.

Nearly 61% of the sample population is married, with 56% living with spouse; 39% of the sample population is unmarried.

Close to 59% of the population is illiterate, followed by 27% with some exposure to education. A little above 25% is constituted by those with education from primary and upper primary levels, upwards, into graduation and technical training. More than 47% of the population is working.

46% of the total population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, working to meet their subsistence needs. This is marginally augmented by 20.4% engaging in Non-Timber Farm Produce (NTFP) for cash incomes. A small percentage is involved in arrack preparation, livestock management and employment in government or private service.

III. IDENTITY AND RECOGNITION OF GOTTHI KOYA IDP

The study attempts to understand the peculiar status of the IDPs belonging to the Gotthi Koya tribe, their identity based on migration into Telangana and status of their rights as individuals and tribe, influenced by length of their stay, their familiarity and relational dynamics with the locals and the institutions in their current place of settlement.

Only 608 children enrolled into Non-Formal Education (NFE) centers and government schools possess Birth Certificates. The mandal-wise percentage ranges from 0.6% to 8%. Interesting to note is that Zero percent of persons beyond 31 years possess Birth Certificates.

As with Birth Certificates, Caste certificates are possessed by a mere 6% of the IDP population utilized mainly to get into government schools, and higher studies. Mandal-wise percentage possession of ST certificate ranges from Zero to little above 15%. The mandal-wise Caste certificate possession is scattered, reflecting both non-availability of educational facilities close to their residence and response of officials of concerned departments issuing certificates. Further, the Caste Certificates mentions ST – 17 Koya under caste, recognized as Koya in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and not Gotthi Koyas or other sub-castes mentioned above.

A high 71% of the eligible population among the Gotthi Koyas have Voter cards, with the mandal-wise percentage of possession being between 39% and 89% largely attributable to political influences in the process. It is also seen that while Gotthi Koyas have voting rights in their current place of stay, they are not eligible to contest elections as tribal representatives.

83.7% of the IDP population encompassing all age and gender cohorts were in possession of Aadhaar Card reflecting the intensity of the UIDAI campaign and the linkage of pensions, PDS services with possession of the card. Mandal variations range from 76% to more than 97% of the population. The concern of not to be excluded from any benefit for want of the card is one driving force behind getting an Aadhaar Card.

36% of the population possesses bank accounts though with minimal transactions. The pattern of possession across mandals is scattered ranging from 14% to 57.4%. 75% of account holders belong to 60 plus years age group. Access to banks is an important factor influencing possession of account.

A high number of the IDP population have access to PDS ration and children's access to schools, but pensions, loans for women, membership in Thrift & Credit groups, and range from insignificant to negligible.

Ration Cards (White Ration Cards and Antyodaya Cards) were found to be available with 82% of the households to ensure food security and offer them crucial proof of identity and residence.

Less than 1% of the total population was seen to avail Pensions. 16% of eligible categories are availing widow pensions, 20%, old age pensions, and 0.5% are availing disability pensions.

The women's Self-Help Group programme has a mere 3% of eligible women as members. These groups are spread across 13 mandals with 4 mandals not having a single SHG woman. The number of Gotthi Koya women in the SHGs ranges from 2 to 38.

The Gotthi Koyas do not have any pattas (land titles) or protection from eviction. Nevertheless, 43.6% of households are paying tax. Households paying house tax are located in 16 out of 17 mandals. The percentage of households paying tax ranges from as low as 6% to 97% across the mandals.

IV. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN & CHILD LABOUR

Status of IDP children has been surveyed against three parameters, namely, education, child labor and child marriages.

More than 60% of the children of school-going age 6-18 years were enrolled into school at the time of the study while a little above 25% of them had never enrolled. Close to 12% of them had dropped out of school. Poor road connectivity to nearby schools and lack of electricity were largely cited as reasons for current school going behavior. Advent of NFE centers have contributed to the rise in school attendance in 11 out of 17 mandals.

Increased inclination toward going to school is evident from the fact that 64% of the school going children are from the primary while a little above 10% are in high school. Nearly 3% of the students studying beyond high school indicate a growing aspiration among them to go into mainstream study. A high close to 34% children from upper primary and high school are studying in hostels while girls are also in KGBVs. Interestingly, while enrolment among girls was found to be high in lower classes, it rapidly declined in the subsequent years.

A little above 35% of students had institution located one kilometer and less. More than 50% of the students had institutions located between one to 30 kilometers away, the farthermost ones being residential institutions.

Engagement of school going aged children engaging in agricultural activities to supplement family income accounts for non-attendance in school.

Children engaged in labor constitute a little more than 9 percent of all children of school-going age. Close to 78% of these are engaged in farm and non-farm labor and little more than 1% engage in livestock rearing while a little above 9% work in their own land. More than 57% of girls are engaged in chilli and cotton picking while the boys are engaged in activities in their own agricultural land.

V. ACCESS TO ANTE-NATAL & POST-NATAL CARE AND CHILD HEALTH

The Study has covered a total of 3705 women of reproductive age of 15 to 49 years, 3186 females who are sexually active (married or with partners) of age range 6 years upwards with above 52% below 18 years of age.

There were 1277 pregnancies occurring in the study area of which more than 95% pregnancies were registered with the health or related health by Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) Worker, Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife (ANM) or Anganwadi Worker. Mandal-wise, the registration ranged from a little above 77% to 100%. Above 51% of pregnancies were confirmed by self or family members while a little above 48% of pregnancies were confirmed by government health personnel including doctor.

In terms of Ante-natal health services, 100 IFA tablets, 3 doses of TT and regular check-ups from 5^{th} month onwards were availed by 72.2%, 78.7% and 68.6% of the registered cases respectively, while 2.9%, 2.6% and 4% beneficiaries did not receive any of the three services respectively.

Supplementary nutritional services, offered by AWCs to registered ante-natal cases were availed by all the registered ante-natal cases, of which only close to 23% got it in the form of cooked meal served at the AWC. The balance received it in the form of Rice, Dal and Eggs, supplied once a month. 87% of the latter group received full measure of the said three items.

The study revealed that despite the registration of pregnant women in government health institutions, a little more than 75% deliveries have taken place at home. Of these, only 12% deliveries are assisted by Trained Birth Attendants. Unassisted home deliveries have posed a risk for both mother and child resulting in stillbirths and post-natal complications affecting mothers, neonates or both (52%, 34.5% and 13.1% cases respectively). Further, 95% of eligible women received nutrition post-delivery (83.4% as dry rations and 16.6% as cooked meals)

Of the women who have undergone institutional delivery, a little more than 66% have received the State Government sponsored KCR Kit, with essential delivery and child care items (soaps, towels, etc.), and a cash incentive of Rs.12,000 (Rs.13,000 in case of a baby girl), payable in 4 installments (48% receiving full incentive and a little above 19% receiving only in part).

Similarly, the supply of weaning food and child nutritional supplement for children under the ICDS project consisting of 2.5 kg of health cereal mix every month and eggs twice a week could benefit above 77% of the children fully and nearly 15% partially. A significant close to 8% children did not receive any benefits under the scheme. The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) has totally missed close to 6% of children; it has covered a little above 66% of children fully while partially covering close to 29% children.

Prevalence of disease among children since three months prior to the study was at a high, affecting close to 27% of them with diseases related to poor quality and management of water and seasonal diseases. Disease-wise the distribution was of fever, followed by Diarrhoea, Malaria and Chickenpox. This can be attributed to poor sanitation and solid waste management coupled with lack of proper access to primary health care.

In 50% of cases of disease, Registered Medical Practitioners (RMP) were consulted followed by 36% consulting government doctors. A high 90 infant (0-1 yrs.) and 31 child (1-5 yrs.) deaths have been reported in the past 5 years.

VI. LIVELIHOODS AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Livelihood of the Gotthi Koya IDPs is precarious and any shocks or risks make them more vulnerable. Their resource base, like their livelihood activity, agriculture, is undependable and insecure. The Gotthi Koyas engage in the Podu method of agriculture, taken up mainly for the family consumption. In addition, the IDPs also fall back on supplementary income through agricultural labor and collection and value addition of NTFP.

The Gotthi Koyas practice agriculture in the forest encroached rain fed areas in plains loosely referred to as Podu cultivation. They do not hold land titles and face the threat of eviction and loss of livelihoods. A major percentage of the population (more than 87.3%) has land holdings of up to 5 acres followed by a small 27.8% having up to 10 acres and 10% having more than 10 acres).

99.5% of the households cultivate paddy in the traditional way by sprinkling seed rather than by the transplantation method used everywhere else. Some of the larger land owners purchase seed from the market and adopt transplantation method. Commercial crops are also grown especially in mandals with long-standing settlements. Cotton is the common commercial crop; other crops include sesame seeds, lentils, vegetables and cowpea.

Nearly 35% of households have MGNREG cards but coverage is low at 30% in six mandals. 98% of card holders use them for work but work is not available for them. The study found that the payments for work done are often delayed.

Rearing of livestock has, for the Gotthi Koyas, both livelihood and cultural significance accounting for their food security and for feasts. Exchange of livestock is done as a cultural practice relating to finalization of land and other transactions. Goats are sold for income in the weekly market for income. Sheep, pigs, duck and poultry are also reared.

Migration is very rare among the Gotthi Koyas as revealed in the survey. Very few instances of migration have taken place for farm, construction and loading activity and helping in rig work for bore-wells. Short term labor in farms etc. fetch Rs.300/- to Rs.800/- depending on the place of migration, while bore and rig work yield a high Rs.1500/- per day.

VII. HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND CONSUMER DURABLES

Nearly 79% of the households in the settlements have mud walls with two or three rooms followed by 17.2% having thatched walls. 83% of the structures in the IDP settlements have roofing made up of Bangalore tiles followed by 9% roofs of grass and 5% Asbestos sheet

material. 54% of the houses have two rooms, 36% of houses had single rooms and 10% households had three or more rooms.

60% of households cooked in the main house or outside without a separate cooking area, while close to 40% households had separate kitchens. Firewood, available freely and for free was the source of cooking in 94% of households and a small 6% households used LPG.

Collection of water, among the surveyed population, is a shared responsibility among the family members. A little above 38% collect water from the stream after removal of sand. This is followed by 27% each, collecting it from taps supplying water from Mission Bhagiratha and from borewells while the remaining gathered it from wells and other sources.

Open Defecation is practiced by 95% of households with the balance households spread across 4 mandals having individual toilets

The availability of electricity is very poor, impacting the possession of other amenities in the surveyed area. There is not a single household in 5 mandals with electricity while in other 12 mandals the availability of electricity is confined to just above 1% to 97% of households. This has bearing on the possession of amenities in the IDP settlements; 21.8% households having fans and 6.3% households having access to Television sets. Further, individuals have to pay Rs.10/- for a single recharge of mobile at the nearby village; children have no possibility of study with these deprivations while close to 23% households are powered by solar energy, maintenance of solar operated appliances like lamps, etc. is an serious issue.

Use of vehicles is dependent on availability of motorable roads. Use of bicycles and motorcycles is present among the youth. Where transportation is a problem, use of mobiles is more, notwithstanding all limitations relating to their.

VIII. RISKS AND HAZARDS FACED BY THE IDP COMMUNITY IN THE PAST DECADE

The life of the IDPs is ridden with hazards related to starting life where they face dangers of natural calamities, wild animal attacks, unknown diseases, and also threats of eviction for encroachment. 28% of the households faced risk or hazard in the last ten years. With time the threat gets dissipated.

Old settlements that came into existence in the mid-eighties to nineties have not faced eviction in the past ten years due to their growing familiarity with locals in the neighboring village is high in older settlements. 28% of the IDPs have faced threat to their lives and shelter.

40% of the IDP households reported having experienced hazard or loss in the past 10 years (damage to shelter 18%, cases filed by forest department and police department 12%) and attack by wild animals 8%). Unnatural death of a family member was reported by close to 2 %).

In case of loss of shelter the newly built shelter is stronger than the previous one sometimes after purchasing sites from the local Koyas. Re-locations in few mandals have taken place on the advice of forest officials.

IDPs also reported facing loss of family members due to unnatural deaths (attributed to conflicts, fire accidents, road accidents, and attack by wild animals), snake bites and unknown diseases. 6.5% of households reported death of a family member in the past ten years, and more than one out of every four households suffered from attacks by wild animals.

Cases filed by forest officials or police have affected almost all the IDPs. In such cases, resources are pooled to face litigation costs. These take months to years to resolve, increasing burden of cost and time. Some have also faced jail sentence.

Alleging support to Police or Maoists and their being labeled as 'Police Informers' or sympathizers of Extremists, many adults are expected to report regularly to the nearest police station. Their weekly attendance at the Police station is used to make them work as forced labor.

Dispossession of Podu lands is a serious problem heightened by these lands being brought under afforestation, curtailing IDPs cultivation and arresting their livestock movement leading to their increasing landlessness.

More than 46%) suffering risks and hazards in the past 10 years moved into the current locations some 11 to 20 years ago compared to slightly lesser percentage of settlers of 21 and 30 years ago, followed by 5 % and 7% moving into current settlement 31 and 40 years ago and more, respectively. Extent of risks and hazards faced by the IDPs is relatively less with increasing years of stay in the settlement.

Section 1

Introduction

The project titled “Understanding the Status of Gotthi Koya IDP Children for Promotion of Child Welfare in Telangana” is the first most comprehensive study of the status of Gotthi Koya IDPs from Chhattisgarh. Earlier reports covered smaller sample or limited aspects of the issues faced by the IDPs. Some detailed reports published earlier focused on a sample of IDP settlements of a particular district, mostly Mulugu of the erstwhile undivided Warangal district. Earliest reports on the Gotthi Koyas date back to January 1995 when eviction of the Gotthi Koyas in Poomgutta settlement in Bhadrachalam forest division was investigated by Fact Finding Committee of the Tribal Solidarity Forum (Rao, P.T, 1996). Ever since there were reports focused on specific issues or sample studies or reports on specific events in some pockets (NCPCR, 2007; NCPCR, 2010; Hyticos, 2014; Mamidi, 2017; Mamidi, 2020). The data collected from this survey across seventeen mandals of three districts is expected to add to better understanding of Gotthi Koyas as it strengthens the prevailing understanding focused on sample studies by more nuanced appreciation of the Gotthi Koya question with additional information from 121 settlements of three districts.

Estimates varied drastically about the IDP population and their spatial distribution in Telangana. The reality is dynamic with changes taking place in size, as well as location of the IDP settlements in some cases, due to relocation of some households to other settlements to date. As per the Terms of Reference of the study, it was estimated to cover around 2000 households in 120 settlements in three districts of Telangana viz., Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Mulugu, and Bhadradri Kothagudem.

Context: Exodus of Gotthi Koyas into Telangana

While migration of Gotthi Koyas from Chhattisgarh into neighbouring Telangana districts for livellihoods and land as a noticeable phenonomenon started in early 1980s, conflict induced displacement of these tribes started from around 2005 (Menon, 1984). Gotthi Koyas migrated to neighbouring states seeking safety and protection from violence and threat to life. As many as 148,000 Muria and Dorla recognised as scheduled tribes have become IDPs, of whom more than 100,000 were displaced from Chhattisgarh alone (Centre for Social Justice, 2013). Around 20,060 of them migrated to four neighbouring districts viz., Khammam (11,520) and Warangal (2,300) in Telangana, and East and West Godavari (6,240) in Andhra Pradesh state (IDMC, 2015). The violence induced displacement in (Bijapur, Dantewada, and Sukma districts of Chhattisgarh started in 2005. Large scale migration from violence affected Chhattisgarh continued for years, which reduced relatively since July 2011 after the Supreme Court declared deployment of tribal youth in the name of Salwa Judum as illegal and unconstitutional and it directed the State Government of Chhattisgarh to take all appropriate measures to prevent any section taking law into their hands. Most of these vulnerable tribal population moved to the most remote parts of adjoining erstwhile Warangal and Khammam districts in Telangana and

erstwhile East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh. Women and children among these IDPs have been most adversely affected. They became victims of violence, multiple deprivations, and exposed to several vector and water borne diseases like fevers, malaria and jaundice. Several children were deprived of schooling, and compelled into child labour, child marriages and also malnutrition and mortality (Menon, 1984; NCPCR, 2007; NCPCR, 2010; Nilesh, 2017).

Despite Gotthi Koya IDPs being in large numbers, there is hardly any data on the magnitude and where they are inhabiting as well as the deprivations they are subjected to in different locations. IDP habitations in AP and Telangana are not recognised as revenue villages by the respective state governments and therefore their settlements are non-existing as per government records. Besides, the IDPs are deprived of the entitlements a scheduled tribe inhabiting a scheduled area is eligible since the Gotthi Koyas are not notified as STs in Telangana and AP nor they are recognised as Muria Gonds from Chhattisgarh where they are officially recognised as STs. They lack social identity and the entitlements accruing owing to being part of a social category. However, there is a positive sign in the recent times of addressing the concerns of the Gotthi Koyas by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (GOI) and government of Chhattisgarh. This study was designed to fill the gap of data required for any redressal measures by the officials on the conditions of IDPs particularly in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Objective

The IDP study mainly envisaged to help build visibility to the needs of children among the IDP Gotthi Koya population and assist the authorities in planning their response to the situation based on the latest information on their living conditions and needs of Gotthi Koya community. The study planned to collect the information essential for the government agencies and civil society to plan any interventions to promote child welfare measures among the IDP community.

More specifically the study aimed to collect basic data on the numbers, social demography and spatial distribution of the Gotthi Koya IDPs who are widely dispersed in Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Mulugu, and Bhadradri Kothagudem districts of Telangana, required for understanding the needs and vulnerabilities of the children and households of Gotthi Koya community spread across 120 IDP settlements in three districts of the state. The size of coverage was based on earlier studies of Save the Children in Mulugu district and the available information gathered from tribal organsiations, media reports and local NGOs in regard to the IDP population in other two districts.

Scope of the study

The study was designed to collect data related to health, education, livelihoods, and access to entitlements of children and women, which is critical to the understanding of needs and vulnerabilities of the children. Specifically the study was designed to provide the following:

- Comprehensive mapping, and listing of the Gotthi Koya IDP settlements in three districts of Telangana covering every small and large settlement as well as old and recent (pre and post conflict) settlements
- Complete enumeration of the Gotthi Koya households and population in the 120 settlements in three districts
- Status of right to identity and recognition of the children, identity of the Gotthi Koyas population based on birth certificates, Aadhaar, Voter card, Ration Cards for PDS, MGNREGS, and access to Govt. schemes
- Child's access to basic opportunities such as Health, Nutrition, Education and Protection
- Status of households' access to welfare measures and civic amenities like education, employment, food security, livelihoods, basic amenities like drinking water and healthcare, social security like pensions etc
- Village infrastructure and services (School, healthcare, PDS, MGNREGS, drinking water, sanitation, etc).

The household survey was expected to cover around 120 settlements comprising around 2,000 households.

Methodology

The study adopted Census method covering all households of the IDP settlements, except those households who were not available at the time of survey. As there was no secondary data available on the number of IDP settlements, the study followed a 'snowball approach' in which survey participants (respondents) support is sought in identifying other IDP settlements and thus attempted to cover all possible IDP settlements in the selected three districts. However, six mandals in Bhadradri Kothagudem district with IDP population could not be covered because of time and cost constraints.

Detailed household schedule, finalised in consultation with Bal Raksha Bharat , was administered covering mainly demographic characteristics, identity and recognition, access to entitlements, health, educational status, livelihoods, standard of living, and risks and threats faced by the IDPs. The detailed household survey schedule included 10 Sections or Blocks viz., Personal identification, Household Roster, Educational Status of children (6 to 18 years), Ante natal care and post natal care of women, Child health (0-6 years), incidence of infant mortality and under five mortality (in last five years), Livelihoods (land, MGNREGS wage labour, livestock, migration), Household amenities and consumer durables, and Risks, hazards and natural disasters.

Data Analysis and Structure of the Report

The study adopted descriptive statistical method. Distribution of variables under the study are presented in graphs and tables. Summary of the findings are presented in percentages and numbers. Brief explanation is presented about the aspects under study to provide the

background and context of the IDP region. Cross tabulation is adopted to capture a comprehensive picture of the situation in the IDP region as a whole as well as to observe patterns and trends across mandals and social categories. Description is limited to highlight the basic trends and patterns by mandals and districts and other demographic characteristics like age, gender, etc. Brief description of the subject and variables highlighting broad scenario and situation prevailing in the IDP region, is followed by details presented in the section on Tables.

Mandal wise cross tabulation presents the range and variance between mandals. The trends are presented in terms of percentage of households in regard to any variable of the study, since the size of mandals varied significantly. Child related data like school enrolment, child labour, marital status, age at marriage, health etc. is examined by variables like gender, income and occupational patterns of the working members to analyse the degree of integration with local labour market and economy as well as changing livelihoods in the IDP region. Household data is analysed using SPSS version 20.

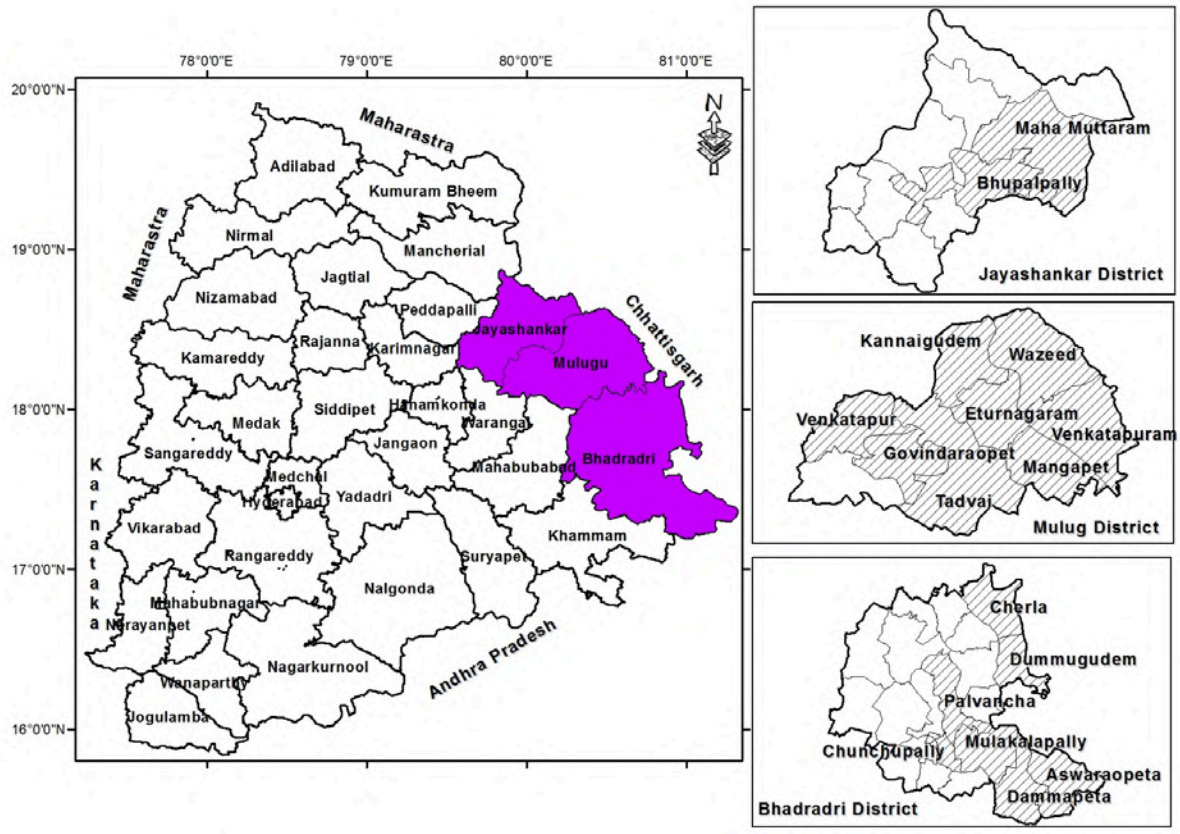
Report is organised into seven sections viz., 1) Introduction, 2) A brief profile of the Gotthi Koya IDPs, 3) Identity of Gotthi Koyas, 4) Educational Status of Children and Child Labour, 5) Access to Ante natal and post natal Care, and Child Health, 6) Livelihoods (land, labour, livestock and migration), and Household amenities and 7) Risk and hazards of IDP Community.

Study Coverage and Challenges Faced in Conducting the Survey

The project was a highly challenging task owing to a highly short duration of one month. That objective of covering 2000 households from 120 villages has not only been covered but exceeded the expected target. This report covering 3250 households from 121 IDP settlements is of significance since it captures the inter mandal and inter-district diversity in the status of IDPs with regard to integration into local economy, adaptation, and resilience in negotiating with the challenges faced by them. Status of the children, inseparably linked with their households, is also diverse across the mandals and districts as well as between recent settlements compared to old settlements.

Coverage of the IDP settlements is complete in two districts viz., Mulugu and Jayashankar Bhupalapally districts and partial in Bhadradri Kothagudem district. Altogether 3250 households from 17 mandals of three districts were covered (Map. 1). IDP settlements in Bhadradri Kothagudem district are large in number of households, and they constitute around half of the total population even after covering six out twelve mandals from that district. IDP settlements from remaining mandals could not be included as the coverage already went up from 2000 households to 3250 from three districts itself. Besides, constraints of time, resources and harsh weather made it impossible to stretch any further in including the remaining mandals. One could say with confidence that diversity in the situation prevailing in IDP region is adequately covered, although the remaining mandals may be covered by studies in futureThe field study has been pursued vigorously to complete the survey of IDP settlements in three districts of Telangana despite all odds and constraints. Special effort was needed to enlist cooperation of the respondents as well as local officials. It was not only essential to ensure

motivated investigators to undertake this challenging work but also to enlist cooperation of the local stakeholders (officials and community leaders) to implement the survey when the respondents had reservations and apprehensions of the survey data being used for punitive actions owing to the tense situation caused by some conflicts in the recent times. Some of the IDPs were afraid of losing the podu lands and were not willing to share information about land and when did they migrate here. Local conflicts also disturbed the work in some IDP settlements after all the travel into the interiors of the forest by the survey teams. Survey was not allowed to proceed in three settlements in Cherla mandal as some households were told that the survey data may be used against them and other households were asked not to cooperate. Respondents were allowed not to answer some questions or not disclose details if they were not willing to share. Building conducive environment was an additional measure that was required for the effective completion of the survey.



Map. 1 Coverage of the IDP households from 17 mandlas of three distrocts in Telangana

Section 2

Gotthi Koya IDPs - A brief profile

This section briefly presents the background of the Gotthi Koya tribal community inhabiting the forest belt of Telangana on the borders of Chhattisgarh. It explains mainly their social life in terms of ethnicity, language, place of origin before migration, demography, and family. In addition to that, basic details of literacy, working status, livelihoods is also discussed based on the data collected from field study.

Population of the Surveyed Households

Population of 3250 households is surveyed in three districts constitute 13,427 persons, comprising 6763 males and 6664 females. Number of villages and population of the Gotthi Koya IDPs varies significantly between villages and mandals. Population of 13,427 persons surveyed comprising 121 settlements of three districts in Telangana predominantly belongs to two districts viz., Bhadradri Kothagudem (48.7%) and Mulugu (48.0%) while it is 3.5% in Jayashankar Bhupalapally district. (Fig. 2.1). Size and number of the IDP settlements varies across the three districts with Bhupalapally mandal comprising only 40 households compared to Cherla mandal having 791 households. Size of settlement also varies significantly from less than ten households like in Uyyalamadugu and Vaddipeta settlements in Cherla mandal to villages with larger number like Chintalapadu of Mulkalapally (76 households), or Kistarampadu of Cherla (92).

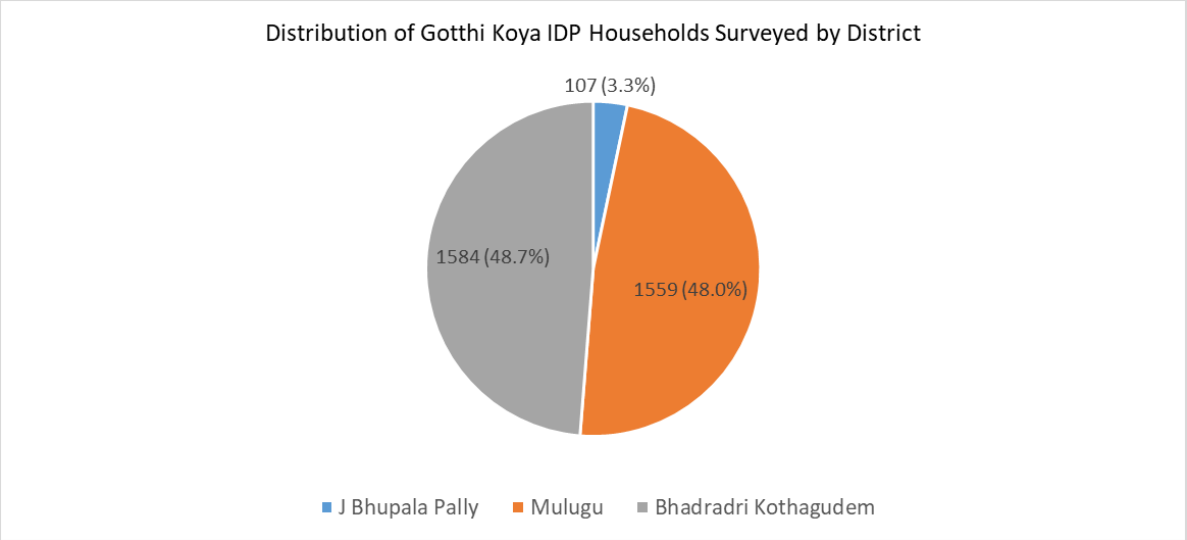


Fig. 2.1 Distribution of Gotthi Koya IDP households surveyed by district

Religion and Sub tribe

Most of the Gotthi Koyas, despite preferring to refer themselves as Muria, Gond, Dorla, Koitor, Koya or Gotthi Koya are listed under Hindu with regard to their religion. In practice they have distinct belief system of worshipping Nature and some Hindu deities (Fig. 2.2). Gotthi Koya population mainly belong to Hinduism (92.6%) followed by Christianity (7.4%). A small

number of Christians are inhabiting 13 mandals of which 8 mandals viz., Eturnagaram, Cherla, Mangapeta, Tadvai, Kannaigudem, Venkatapuram, Govindaraopeta, and Bhupalapally have 8 to 68 households each.

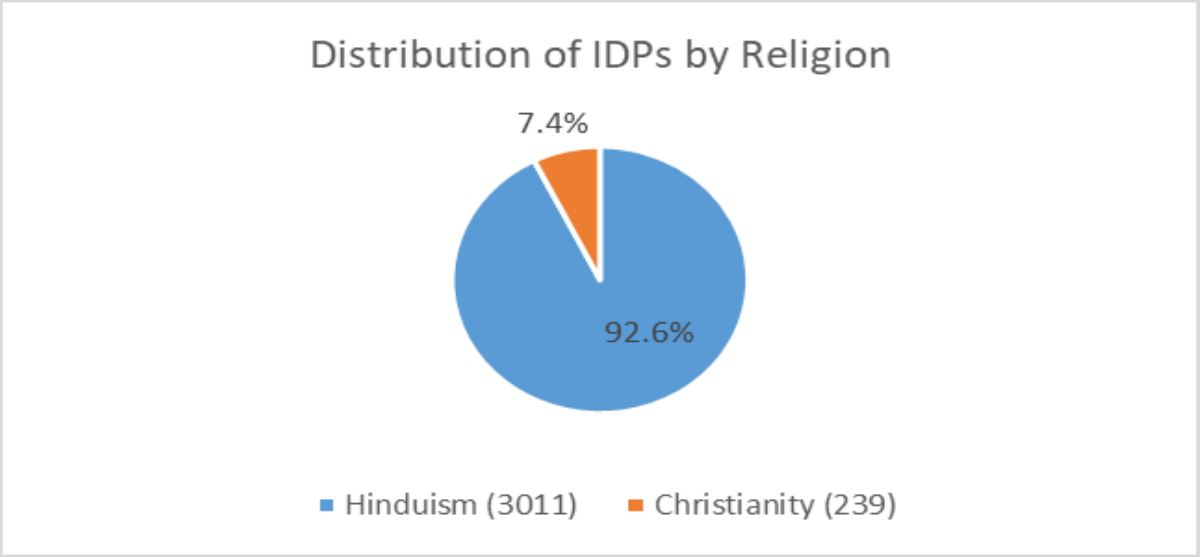


Fig. 2.2 Distribution of households by Religion

Almost all IDP households call themselves as 'Koitor' in their language. However, during this survey they preferred to be recorded as Koya (89.0%), followed by Muria (4.8%), Gond (4.4%) and 'others' (1.8). Others include Dorla, Dorla sattam among others.

Mother Tongue

Gotthi Koyas speak Koyi, the language of Koitor or Gonds spoken in Dandakaranya region covering parts of Bastar in Chhattisgarh, Khammam of undivided Andhra Pradesh, and Malkangiri of Odisha, followed by a few other languages spoken by the non-tribals in their neighbourhood. Koyi is the mother tongue of 97.1% households followed by Hindi (2.2%), Telugu (0.3%) and 'Others' (including Gondi, Dorli, Dhurva) (0.4%). Odiya is spoken as mother tongue by 12 out of total 3250 households (Table 2.1). Besides their mother tongue, Gotthi Koyas are also familiar with other languages of their current residence indicating the integration into local culture. Menfolk are more adept at speaking local languages reflecting their interaction with the locals compared to Gotthi Koya women who are less acquainted with local languages. Children having access to school education are also familiar with Telugu, which is medium of instruction as well as official language of the State.

Gotthi Koyas are also conversant in one or more other languages in addition to their mother tongue. Most of the Gotthi Koyas speak Telugu, the local language, while some are familiar with Hindi and other languages like Dhurva, Dorli, Odiya etc. It is interesting to observe that 94.7% of the respondents are familiar with Telugu compared to only 1.6% with Hindi which indicates the importance of Telugu as second most important language and also the degree of integration with the current location owing to years of association since their migration from Chhattisgarh (Table 2.2)

Place of Origin: From Where They Migrated

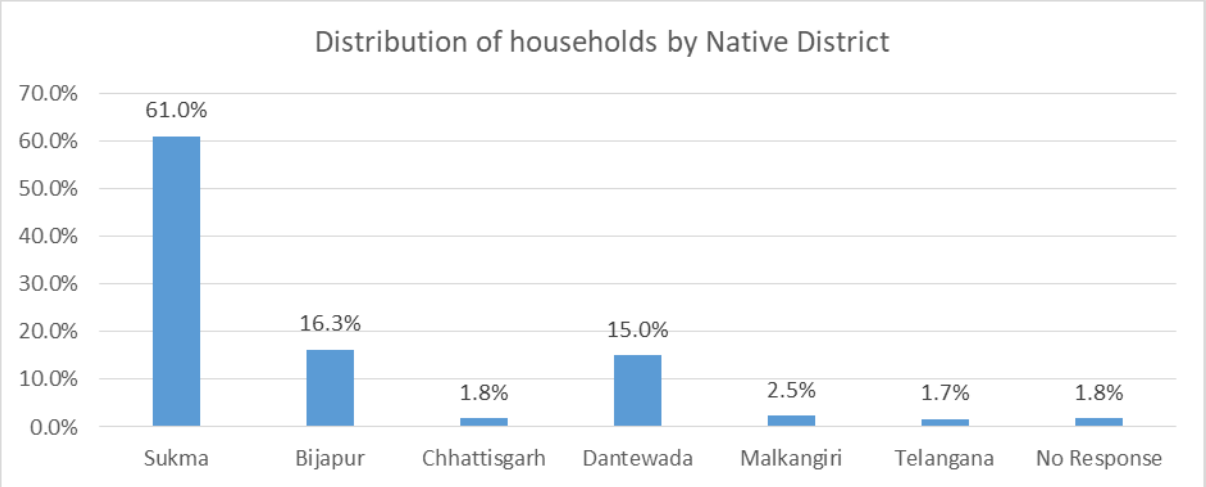


Fig. 2.3 Distribution of households by Native District

Some of the respondents didn't wish to disclose their earlier place of residence, instead mentioned they were residents of Chhattisgarh (1.8%) or simply didn't answer (1.8%).

Migrants from three major districts of Chhattisgarh viz., Sukma (61.0%), Dantewada (15.0%), and Bijapur (16.3%) constitute 94.0% the Gotthi Koya IDPs. While 4.2% households mentioned their earlier residence belonging to Malkangiri (2.5%) and Telangana (1.7%). Respondents who migrated from Telangana include 41 from Mulugu and 14 from Bhadradri Kothagudem, and they moved to the current location after staying for some time in other places in Telangana (Table. 2.3).

Migration into Telangana- Phases

Large number of Gotthi Koya households have migrated from Sukma, Bijapur and Dantewada districts affected by the violence between Salwa Judum and Naxal forces. While the exodus into tribal pockets in the neighbouring forest area of Telangana is primarily due to the violence and threat to life and livelihoods of the tribals caught between the state sponsored Salva Judum and Maoist extremists, migration of Gotthi Koyas in smaller proportion was also recorded before widespread violence the tribal belt of Bastar region. Migration of the Gotthi Koyas into neighbouring districts of Telangana for safety from violence and for livelihoods continued even after the conflict has subsided drastically with Supreme Court declaring the Salwa Judum illegal and banned it in 2008. Three phases are seen in the exodus of the Gotthi Koyas into Telangana viz., pre-violence phase, violence phase, and post violence phase and these three phases are distinctly identifiable in their numbers.

Information collected from the respondents on the year of their migration is sometimes vague or exaggerated by some respondents in order to gain legitimacy on the grounds of being 'very old residents'. It is also exaggerated in order to be considered for access to land under the provisions of Forest Rights Act which is not applicable to the recent forest dwellers. For want of any other records, the information provided by the respondents is taken as the year of their

migration into current locations. This information also indicates migration of a few Gotthi Koyas in the recent years as well (Table 2.4).

IDP settlements may be categorised based on their age into new, old and very old settlements. Settlements founded in last 20 years (i.e., from 2003 to 2023) may be considred new settlements, while those between 20 and 40 years (i.e., from 1983 to 2002) as old settlements. Settlements prior to 1983 as very old settlements. The reasons for their migration include safety from volinece and conflict induced risks, as well as land for livelihoods.

Length of residence in the current settlements indicates the degree of familiarity with local labour market, skills and strengths (social contact, communication skills, networking with power structure, etc), risks of eviction, access to welfare measures, entitlements of schooling and health etc which are better with longer the years of one's stay and more vulnerable during their initial years.

Peak of the exodus of Gotthi Koyas into Telangana districts took place 11 to 20 years ago and slightly less during last 21 to 30 years ago. These two batches or phases constitute 61.2% of the total Gotthi Koya migrants who moved into Telangana anytime. The peak of violence phase of 38.2% migrants took place from 2003 to 2012 when the tribal belt of Bastar was battle field disrupting life in the affected areas. The phase from 1993 to 2002 was "pre peak" as it was tense and the tribal belt was highly disturbed but didn't reach the peak of violence. The past decade from 2013 is essentially post violence and the situation is less tense and migration was more driven by livelihood needs. About 23.0% of the households seem to have moved into the current settlements in the past 31 to 40 years (12.1%) and more than 40 years ago (10.9%). Although it is true and documentary evidence is available for the migration of the Gotthi Koyas into Bhadrachalam forest in early 90s and eviction of such settlements were reported, it was smaller than what seem to be told by the respondents. Or the number was so small and dispersed it was less noticed, if the claims of the respondents are true.

Founding a settlement for a new life afresh from scratch is not an easy task. Some of the Gotthi Koya households moved from pillar to post and finally settled down in the current location. Several settlements were disturbed and evicted forcing the inhabitants to rebuild the shelter or sometimes relocate to another area. Altogether 139 households answered of settling down in the current location after moving through one or more locations. While 3111 households were living in the current locations from the beginning of their migration into Telangana forest areas, 139 households came here after trying out in other locations. These 139 households finally settled down in several settlements in 9 mandals of Mulugu and Bhupalapally districts viz., Tadvai (50 households), Venkatapuram (20), Govindaraopeta (14), Eturnagaram (11), Mahamutharam (11), Mangapeta (10), Bhupalapally (9), Kannaigudem (8) and Venkatapur (6).

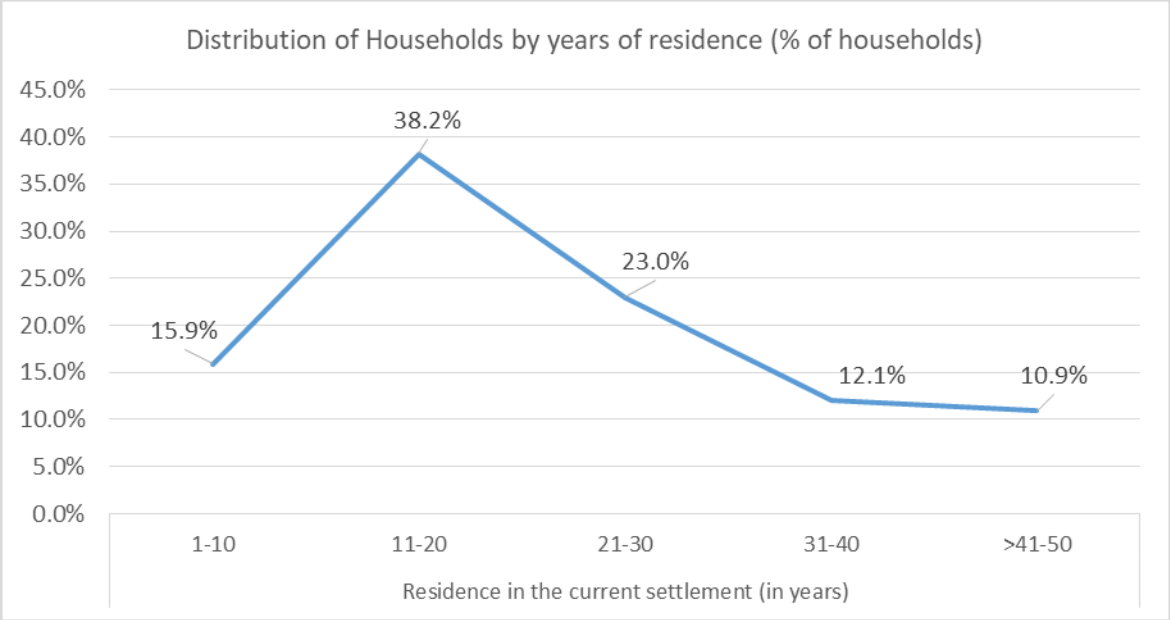


Fig 2.4 Distribution of Households by years of Residence

Family Institution

Family is the most important social institution of the IDPs. Family institution of the Gotthi Koyas is predominantly nuclear family (87.8%) and also characteristic of the IDP settlements where only young members have ventured to restart lives in unknown locations. Joint families constitute 8.7% followed by single member families (2.1%) and extended families (1.4%).

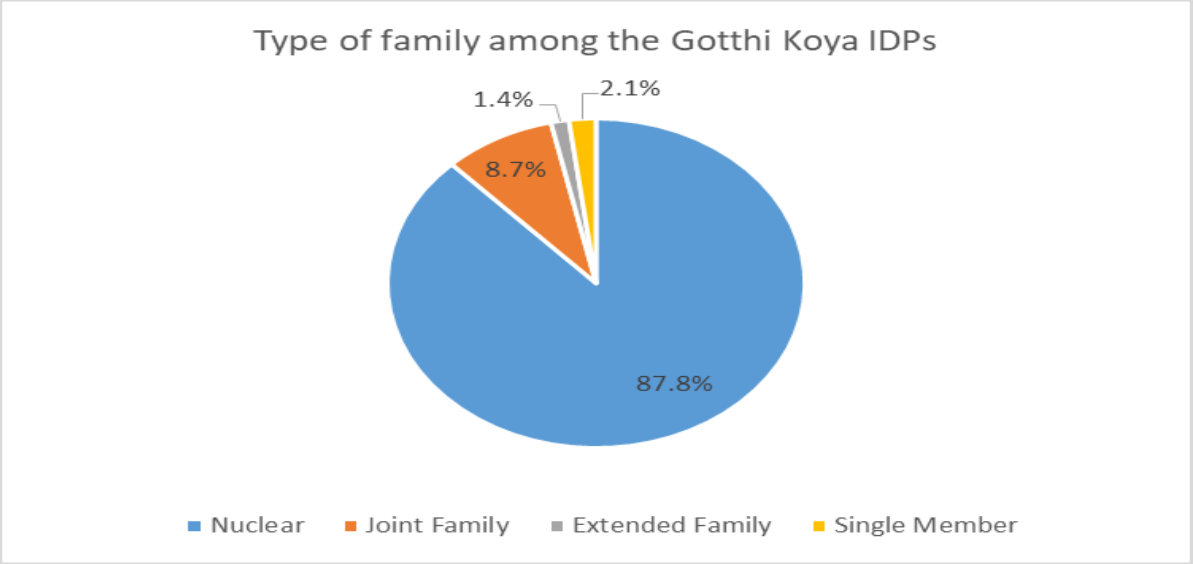


Fig 2.5 Distribution of Households by Type of Family

Sex ratio among the Gotthi Koya IDPs is 985 as against 943 in India and 988 in Telangana (2011 census) which reflects absence of gender discrimination resulting in lower sex ratio

characteristic of non-tribal societies (Xaxa Committee Report, 2014)[1]. Sex ratio of the three districts covered in the study recorded 968 in Mulugu, 1008 in Bhadradri Kothagudem and 1009 in Jayashankar Bhupalapally[2]. Gotthi Koyas do not have cultural practices of son preference or discrimination against girl child (Xaxa Committee Report, 2014). Between the mandals the sex ration ranges from 837 in Aswaraopet to 1145 in Palvancha (Table 2.5).

Sex ratio is above 1000 in six mandals viz., Palvancha (1145), Cherla (1044), Dammapeta (1036), Chunchupally (1024), Mangapeta (1009) and Venkatapuram mandals (1009). Eleven mandals have lower sex ratio, ranging from Aswaraopet (837) to Kannaigudem (976) (Fig. 2.6). Most of the mandals with high sex ratio are from Bhadradri Kothagudem district while most of the mandals with lower sex ratio are from Mulugu district.

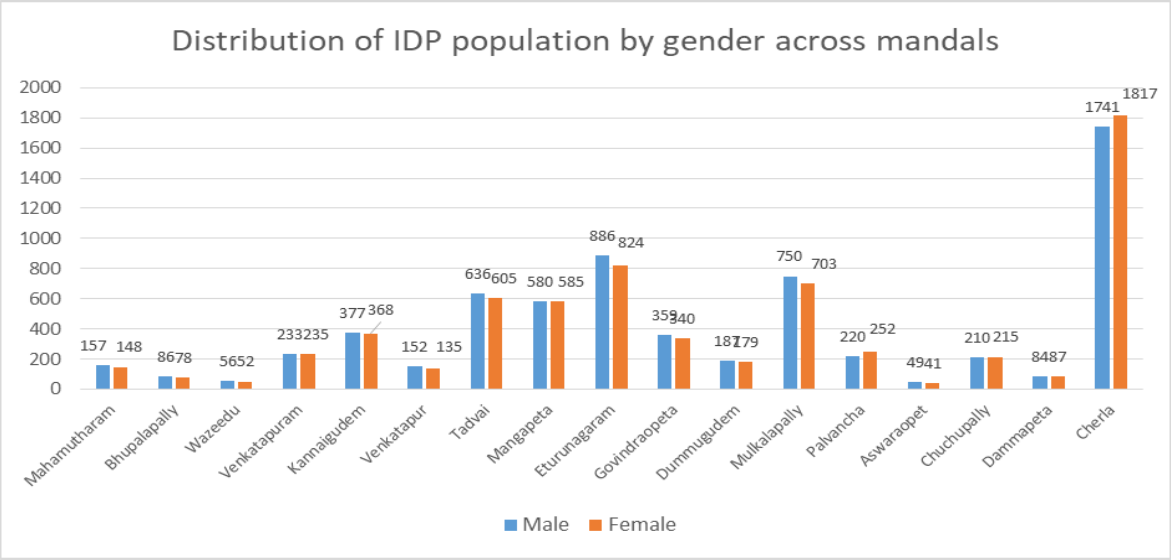


Fig 2.6 Distribution of Mandals by Population and Gender

Family size

Six out of seven mandals in Bhadradri Kothagudem have average family size of 3.70 to 3.91 members and 4.50 members in Cherla. While family size in Mulugu (4.12) and Bhupalapally (4.38) districts is relatively large. Average size of the IDP households in three districts is 4.13 persons (Fig 2.7). Family size is larger in settlements located in remote pockets in the forest and poor access to civic amenities. IDP settlements in most of the mandals of Bhadradri Kothagudem are also relatively old as well as better in regard to civic amenities and average size of the families in five out seven mandals is between 3.70 to 3.87 except two mandals with 3.91 average family size in Aswaraopet and 4.50 in Cherla.

[1] The tribal population presents a favorable sex ratio compared to other social groups in the country, with 990 females per 1000 males as per 2011 census.
[2] https://www.indiacensus.net/states/telangana/sex-ratio

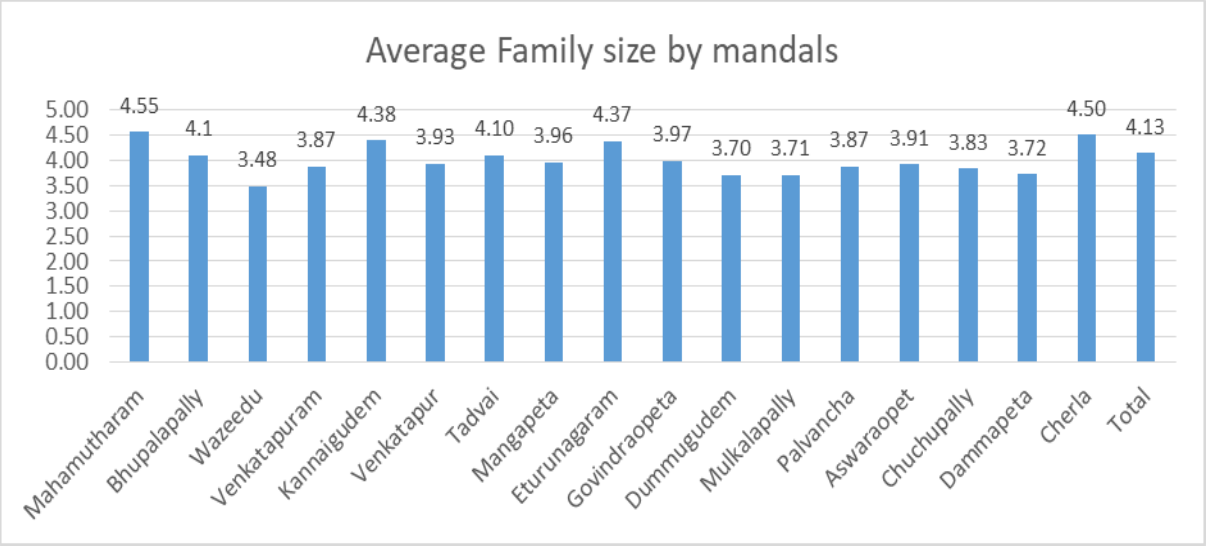


Fig 2.7 Average family size by Mandals

Distribution of IDP Population by Age

Age structure of the IDP settlements shows population belonging to productive age group of 15 to 59 years constitutes 60.1% followed by children aged up to 14 years constituting 36.9%. Population aged 60 plus years constitutes a mere 3.0% (Fig. 2.8). Age structure is characteristic of the conflict induced or displaced families attempting to rebuild life in new locations. Most of the members aged below 20 years are those born in the current settlements after years of their migration from Chhattisgarh to current location. Those aged 45 plus years constituting 12.5% include those young migrants in their 20s or 30s who grew old and are now 46 and above . Youth i.e., 15 to 29 years group constitutes 27.9%. Detailed age wise distribution of the IDP populations is furnished in Table. 2.6

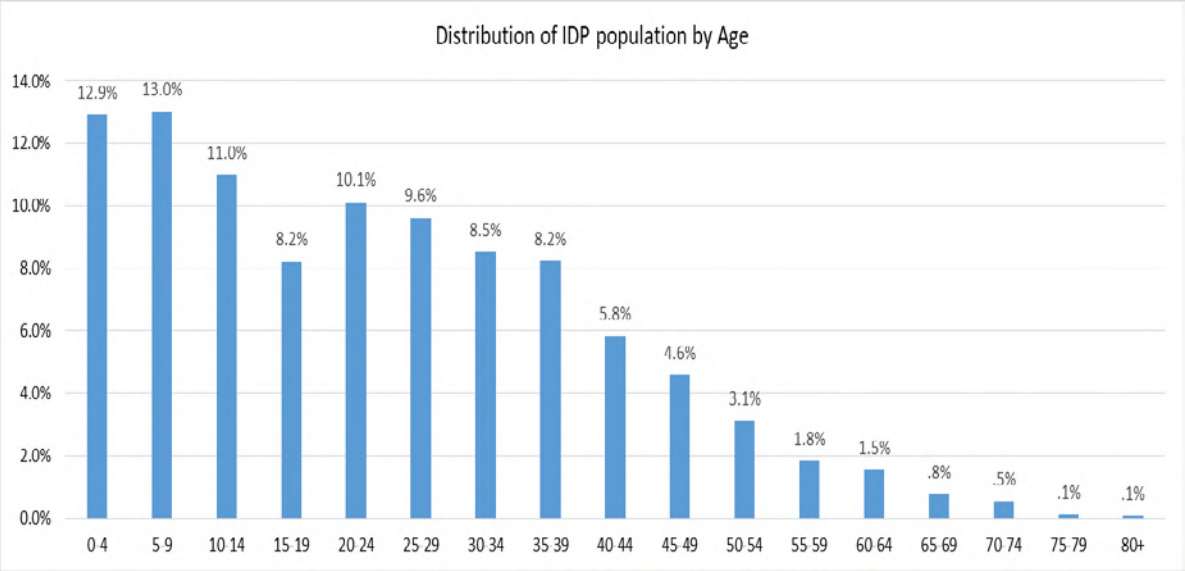


Fig 2.8 Distribution of IDP Population by Age

Marital Status

Three out of five Gotthi Koyas (60.7%) are married out of total population of 11,347 aged above 5 years. Unmarried Gotthi Koyas constitute 39.3% among those aged above 5 years. Those currently living with the spouse (56.0%) and live in relationship (0.2%) constitute 56.2% out of 6893 married population (Fig. 2.9). Remaining 4.6% Gotthi Koyas include widow/ widower (4.4%), and divorcee/ separated (0.2%). However, some children aged below 18 years are married (118), and in live in relationship (17). Distribution of the Gotthi Koyas by marital status across the mandals is furnished in Table. 2.7.

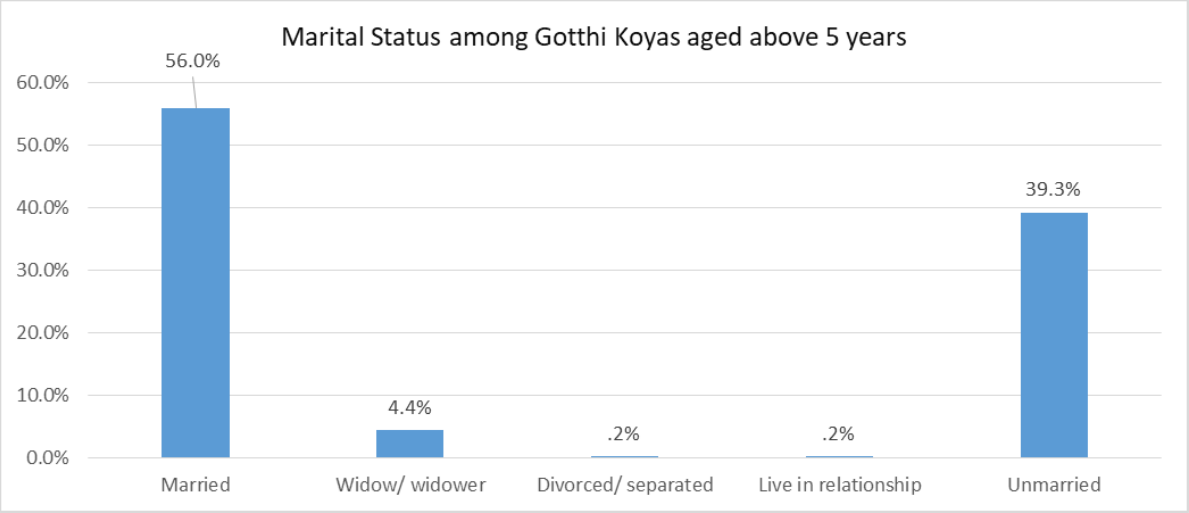


Fig 2.9 Distribution of IDP Population by Marital Status

Age at Marriage

The survey has found that among those ever married, 36.0% got married below the age of 18 years. However, early marriages are less popular now compared to two or three decades ago. Data on the age at marriage is available for 6743 persons out of 6893 persons who are married. One out of every three persons (36.0%) got married below 18 years age indicating the prevalence of early marriages in the traditional society of Gotthi Koyas. Age at marriage of the remaining Gotthi Koyas who are married ever (64.0%) ranged from 19 to 30 plus years. Those who are married at 19 to 21 years constitute 31.8%, followed by 29.4% at 22 to 30 years and 2.8% persons at above 30 years age (Fig. 2.10). Marriages at 22 to 30 years and above 30 years indicate the trend of rising age at marriage with changing times or of the conditions unique to the Gotthi Koyas being IDPs. Distribution of the Gotthi Koyas by age at marriage across the mandals is furnished in Table. 2.8

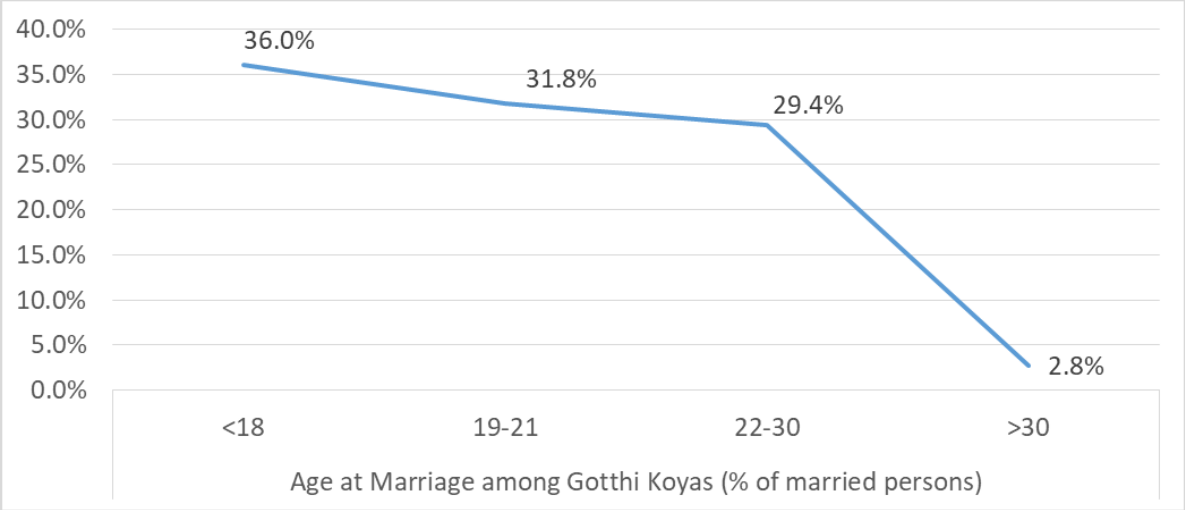


Fig 2.10 Distribution of IDP Population by Age at Marriage

Age at marriage is significantly different by gender with more females marrying at a younger age compared to men. While 36.0% of the Gotthi Koyas are married below 18 years, it is very high among girls (52.3%) compared to boys (19.2%) (Table 2.9 and 2.10). Large section among men (41.0%) married between 22 to 30 years compared to only 18.2% females in 22 to 30 years age group (Fig. 2.11). Large number of marriages are performed between 19 and 30 years. As many as 3498 persons got married between 19 and 30 years age, which is the peak year among age groups with regard to marriage. Child marriages are prevalent with marriages performed from as early as 6 years onwards. Altogether 135 children aged between 6 and 18 were married (118) or in live in relationship (17).

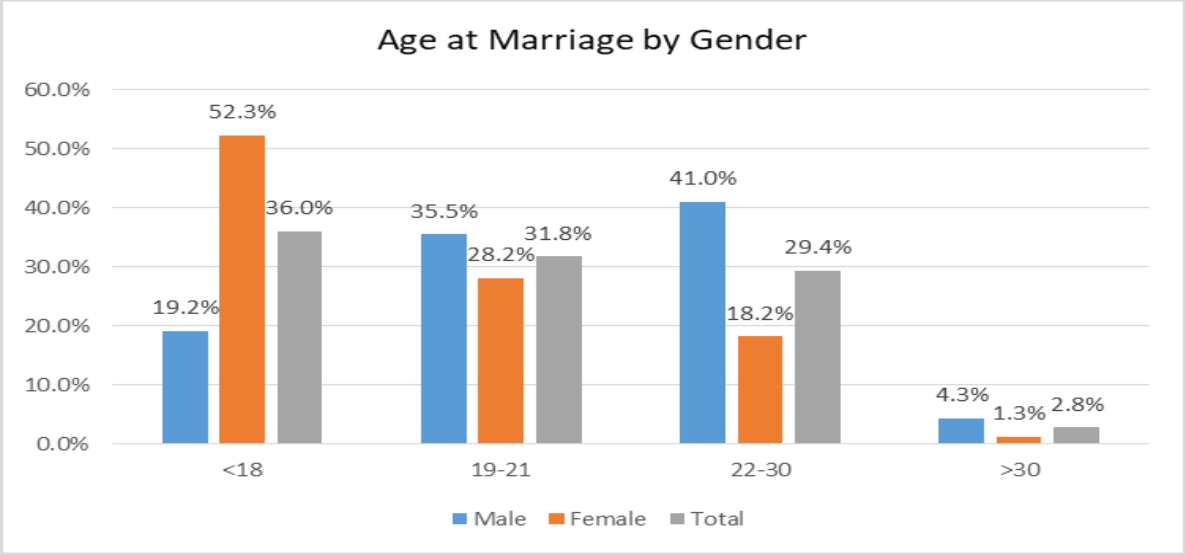


Fig 2.11 Distribution of IDP Population by Age at Marriage and Gender

Literacy- Education

Literacy is very low among Gotthi Koyas, especially among the adult population who did not have any schooling prior to migrating here. Those with some exposure to education including pre-school constitute 27.20% of the total population. Most of them had access to schooling up

to the level of primary school (15.4%) and those with Upper Primary to Degree or technical courses constitute 9.80% of the total population (Fig 2.12). Distribution of Gotthi Koya population by Education across Mandals is furnished in Table. 2.11

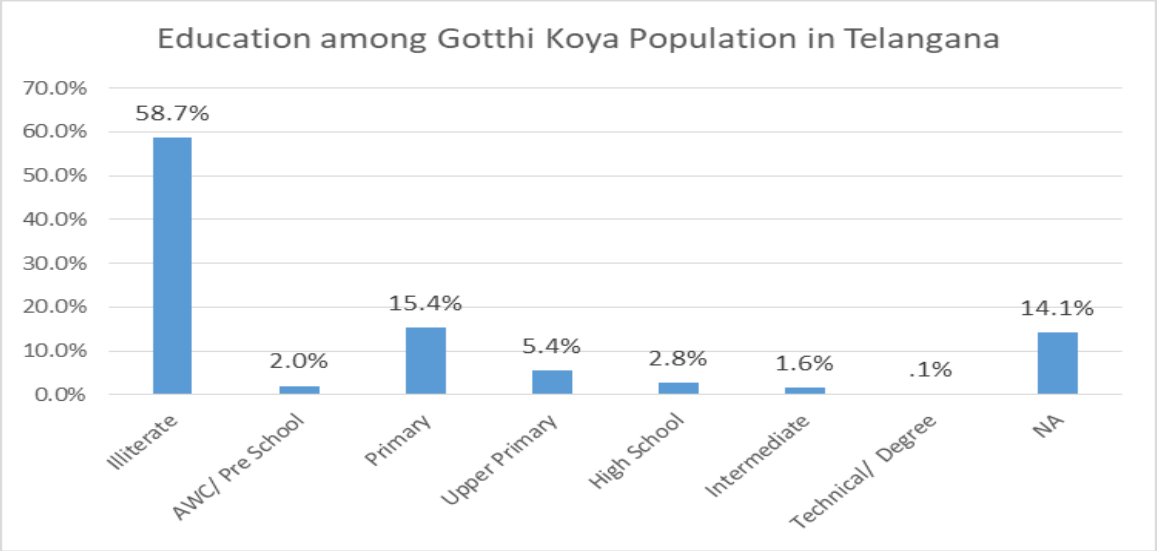


Fig 2.12 Distribution of Gotthi Koya Population by Educational Status

Working Status

Around half of the Gotthi Koya population (47.2%) is working and supports 52.8% persons who are dependents like children or elderly (21.1%), those pursuing school or higher education (14.1%), or not working (17.2%). Student population constitute 1,888 girls and boys who are studying in schools and colleges and some of them are in government residential hostels (Fig. 2.13). Some of these students, mainly those who are not in hostels, also lend a helping hand to the family in collecting non timber forest produce (NTFP) or working in their own farm or wage labour in the neighbourhood during the season. Distribution of Gotthi Koya population by working status across Mandals is furnished in Table. 2.12

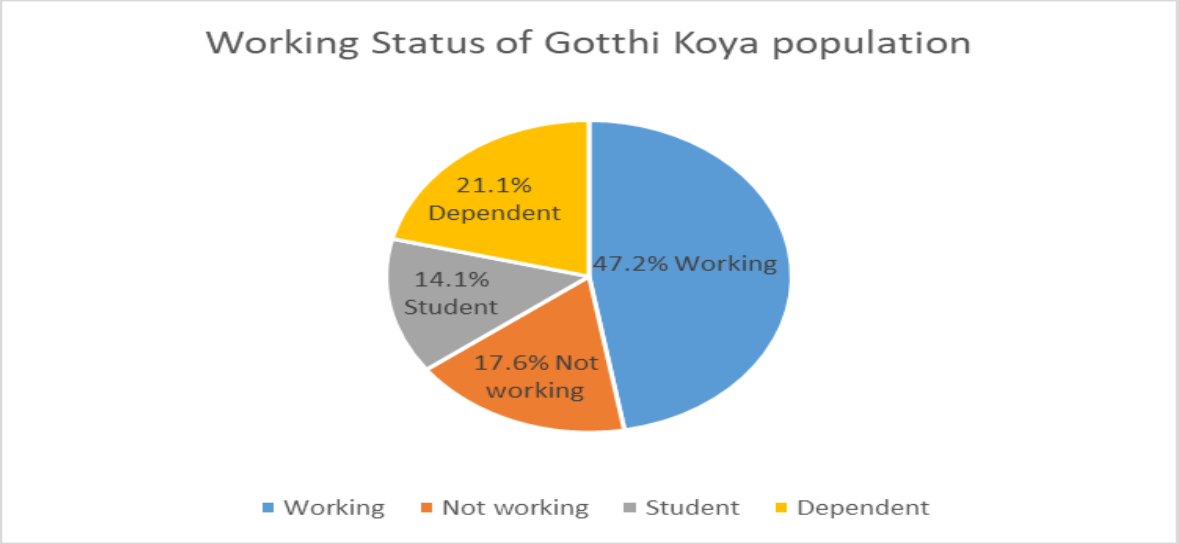


Fig 2.13 Distribution of Gotthi Koya Population by Working Status

Primary Occupation

Gotthi Koyas' occupational structure is characteristic of the subsistence economy. Occupational pattern of the Gotthi Koyas reflects the precarious nature of their livelihoods as well as the limited opportunities available in the area inhabited by them. While most of the working population of 6339 persons are primarily dependent on farm based economy, of their own and of the neighbouring non-tribal areas, casual agricultural labour in non-tribal neighbouring village is the primary occupation of 46.1% of the Gotthi Koyas. Own farm work is the primary occupation for only 25.5% persons indicating that one fourth of the persons have farming which is significant to meet their needs. Collection and sale of NTFP is the primary occupation of 20.4% persons (Fig. 2.14). NTFP collection like casual labour work in neighbouring farms of the on-tribals or non-farm casual labour is also source of cash income for the Gotthi Koyas. Casual non-farm labour is the primary occupation for barely 3.5% indicating the lack of non-farm opportunities in the forest belt. Preparation of arrack from *Mohua* which they collect is source of income and primary occupation of 2.5%. Remaining 2.0% of the Gotthi Koyas depend on livestock (1.4%), self-employment (0.4%), and employment in private sector or government (0.2%). Distribution of the Gotthi Koyas by primary occupation across the mandals is furnished in Table. 2.13

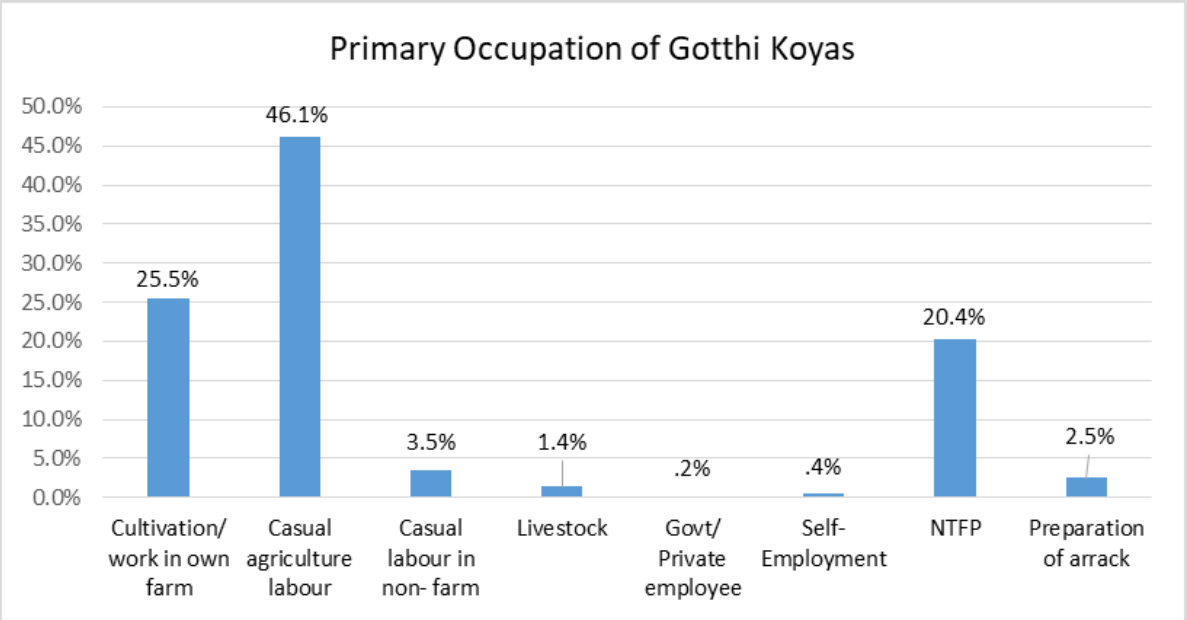


Fig 2.14 Distribution of Gotthi Koya Population by Primary Occupation Status

Disability

Persons with disability constitute 0.86% or 115 persons of the total population of Gotthi Koyas. Persons with mental disability constitute 0.43% followed by physical disabilities (0.31%) and other disabilities (0.11%). Around half of the disabled persons suffer from mental disabilities (50.43%), while remaining suffer from physical disabilities (36.52%) and other disabilities (13.04%). No assistance is received by differently abled persons. Only four persons are receiving disability pension. Distribution of the persons with disabilities across mandals is furnished in Table 2.14.

Section 3

Identity and Recognition of Gotthi Koya IDPs

Status of right to identity and recognition of the Gotthi Koya IDP children is critical to access their entitlements as individuals and as members of the tribal community. A large section of the Gotthi Koya population is recognised with regard to their individual identity. Some of the children have birth certificates, Aadhaar, enrolment in schools and hostels, and access to healthcare and nutrition supplements from Anganwadi as well subsidised ration through PDS. Adults also have ration card, Aadhaar, bank account, MGNREGS job card, and voter card. However, the IDP children and adults do not have certificate of their community status and a very small number of children have received Scheduled Tribe recognition as Koyas. This section examines the status of Gotthi Koya IDPs' right to identity and recognition.

Birth Certificates

Taking a birth certificate by the Gotthi Koyas or issuing a birth certificate by the authorities is an exceptional practice. Only 608 persons constituting 4.53% of Gotthi Koyas have birth certificate (Fig. 3.1). Most of those having a birth certificate are children who attended non-formal education centres (NFE) run by the NGOs, more particularly in Mulugu district where NFE centres were implemented in 50 settlements. Birth certificates were collected from authorities particularly for seeking admission into government schools (Fig. 3.2). Persons having birth certificates range from nil or 0.6% in Aswaraopet and Dammapeta to 7.8% in Tadvai mandal. Distribution of birth certificates by mandals is furnished in Table 3.1.

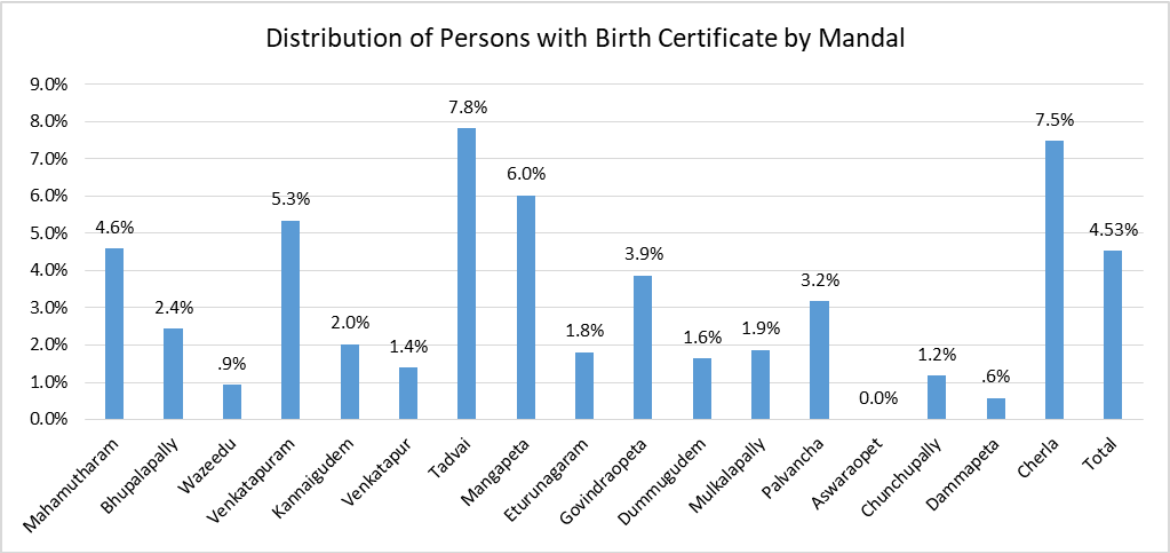


Fig. 3.1 Distribution of persons with Birth Certificate by Mandal

Birth certificates, observed among a small section of Gotthi Koyas (4.5%), are mainly among children below 18 years. Number or percentage of persons with birth certificates declines sharply with increase in age indicating that taking birth certificates is a recent practice. It is still

a largely neglected aspect as the need for it is felt less owing to low enrolment of Gotthi Koya children in schools and hostels. While 10.72% among children aged 0 to 5 years have a birth certificate, it is 6.87% among 6-18 years old children. Not even one percent of those aged above 31 years have birth certificate (Fig. 3.2). Distribution of birth certificates by age groups is furnished in Table 3.2.

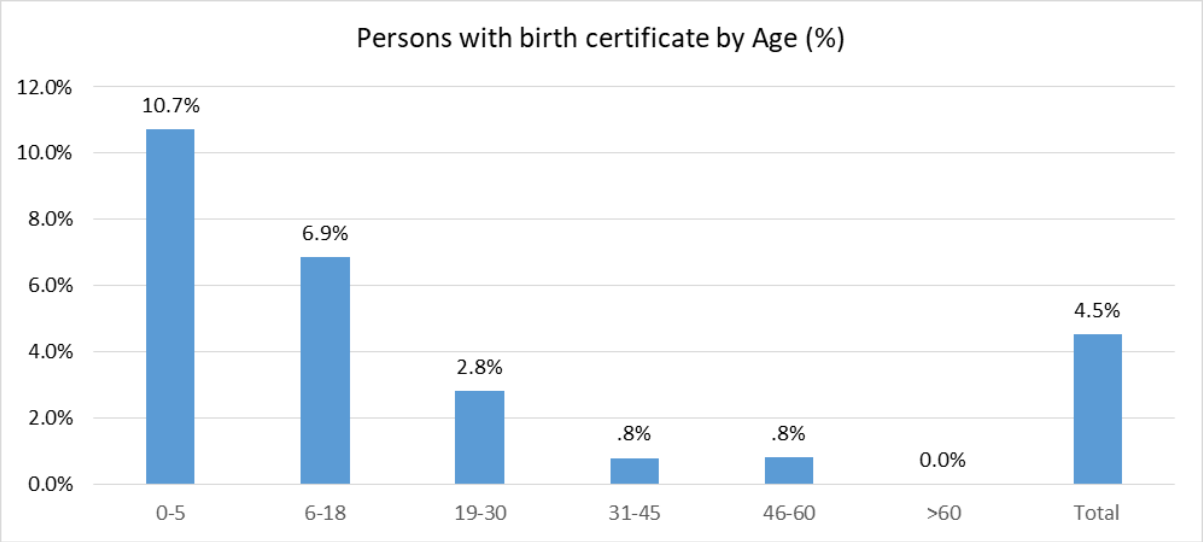


Fig. 3.2 Distribution of persons with Birth Certificate by Age

Community (ST) Certificates

Caste certificate which is required to avail any welfare measures based on affirmative action for historically disadvantaged communities representation in education, employment, government schemes, and politics is a critical recognition with regard to the Gotthi Koyas who are recognised as Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh. It is also a critical recognition of identity of an individual being member of a community and collective identity.

Only 827 persons constituting 6.16% of Gotthi Koyas have caste certificate (Fig. 3.3). Most of those having a caste certificate are children who planned to attend government schools and hostels. Many students dropped out in high schools as they required ST certificate for seeking admissions into further studies and scholarships to meet the expenditure. Persons having caste certificates range from nil in Chunchupally mandal to 15.2% in Dammapeta. Three mandals with more than 10% respondents having ST certificates include Mangapeta (10.7%), Venkatapuram (14.5%), and Dammapeta (15.2%) against lowest number in Chunchupally (0.0%), Palvancha (1.1%), and Dummugudem (1.4%). Distribution of caste certificates by mandals is furnished in Table 3.3. Distribution of caste certificates by mandals is highly uneven highlighting the response of the local authorities in issuing the certificates and presence of educational institutions in some pockets. The very small number who received community certificate mentions ST-17 Koya, which recognises them as Scheduled Tribe called Koyas, similar to the Koyas who are recognised as Schedule Tribes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, but are not recognised as Gotthi Koyas or Muria or Gonds who migrated from Chhattisgarh.

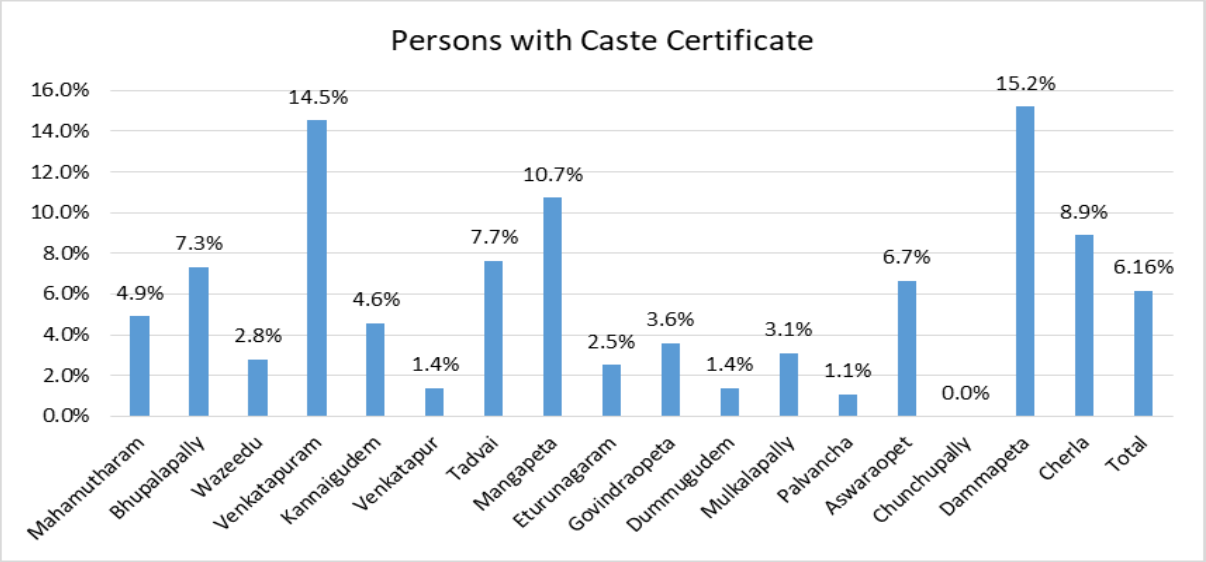


Fig. 3.3 Distribution of persons with Certificate by mandal

Voter Card

Voter card permits the individuals to take part in elections as a voter irrespective of one's social identity as a member of caste or tribe. Gotthi Koyas do have status and right as a voter. Gotthi Koyas, on the other had do not have the legal status of belonging to a tribe and hence cannot contest for any elected body because the area inhabited by them is also a scheduled area demarcated for ST candidates only. A high percentage (71.3%) of eligible population having a voter card indicates the interest evinced in Gotthi Koyas by local politicians belonging to varied political parties (Fig. 3.4). Percentage of Gotthi Koyas having voter cards also indicates the significance their votes have in local electoral politics. Persons having voter card ranges 39.4% in Venkatapur to 88.5% in Aswaraopet. Distribution of voter cards by mandals is furnished in Table 3.4.

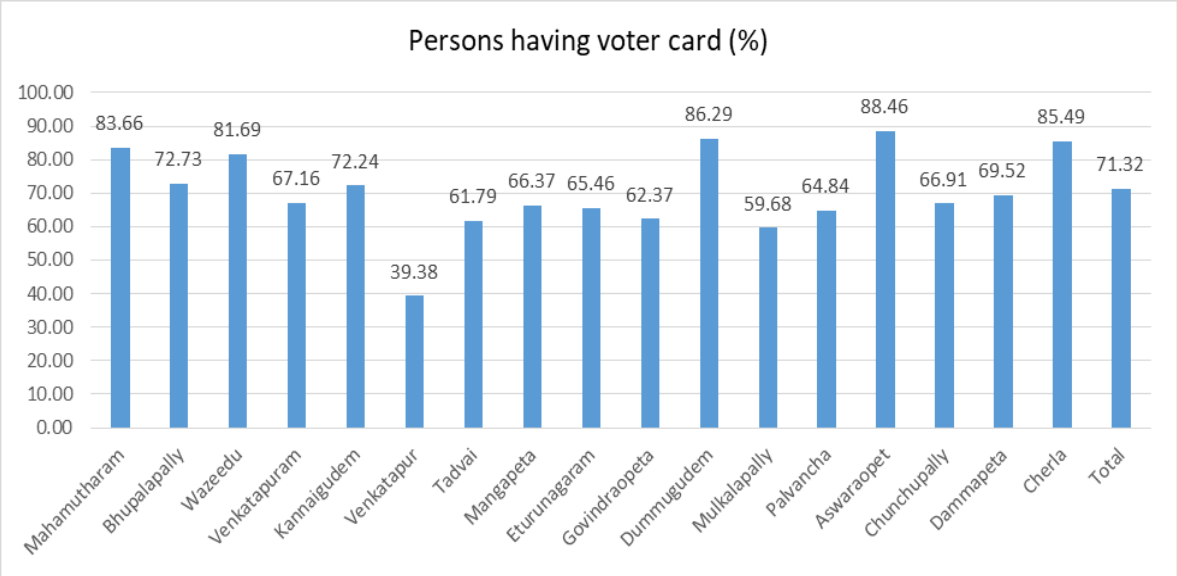


Fig. 3.4 Distribution of persons with Voter Card by Mandal

Aadhaar Cards

Aadhaar card is increasingly used as proof of individual's identity in monetary transactions, address proof, etc since linking Aadhaar details has become mandatory for bank accounts, ration card and school admission. Many Gotthi Koyas have Aadhaar Cards as initially government provided freely to every citizen. Linking of Aadhaar with PDS ration, pensions, etc also have contributed to almost every household having Aadhaar registration. Although Aadhaar may not get any additional benefit, one gets excluded for not having it. Aadhaar registration has limited utility as it doesn't recognise the current residence of the Gotthi Koyas. Their address in Aadhaar only mentions the nearest Gram Panchayat. High percentage (83.7%) of Gotthi Koyas, of all ages and gender, having Aadhaar card indicates how intensely the government has enrolled the citizens into Aadhaar identification number (Fig. 3.5). Persons having Aadhaar registration ranges from 76.0% in Govindaraopeta to 90.7% in Wazeedu mandal. Distribution of Aadhaar cards by mandals is furnished in Table 3.5.

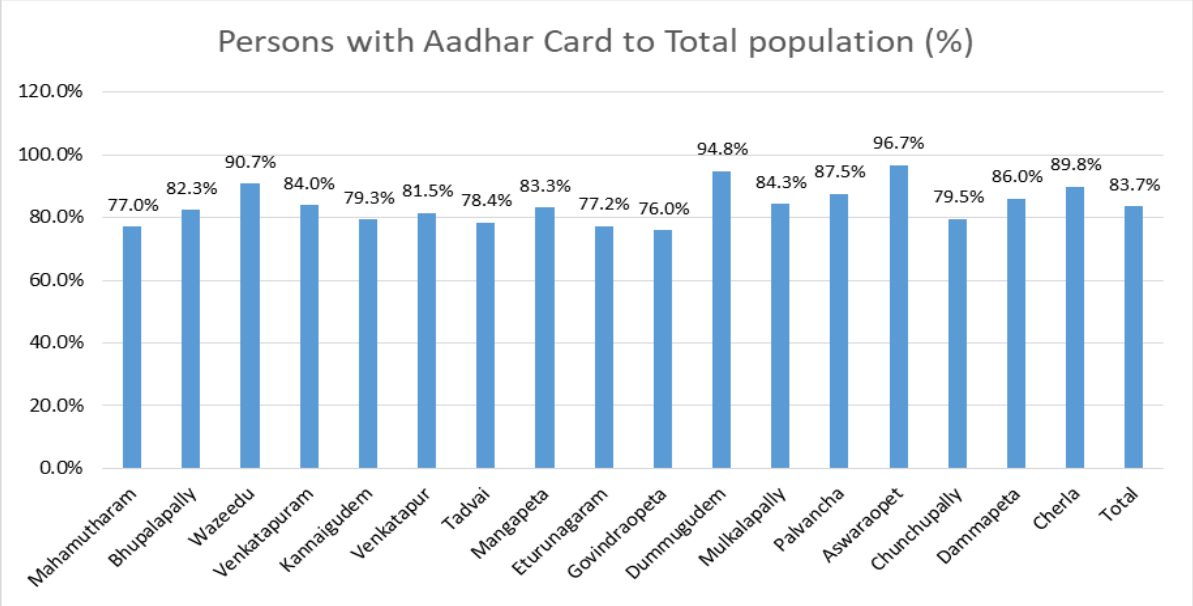


Fig. 3.5 Distribution of persons with Aadhaar Card

Significant proportion of children aged 6-18 years have Aadhaar card indicating its implication in school participation. While 31.8% of children aged 0-5 years had Aadhaar card, it increased to 86.3% among 6-18 years and further increased from 95.4% among 19-30 years to 97.6% among 46-60 years indicating almost saturation (Fig. 2.M). Distribution of Aadhaar cards by age is furnished in Table 3.6.

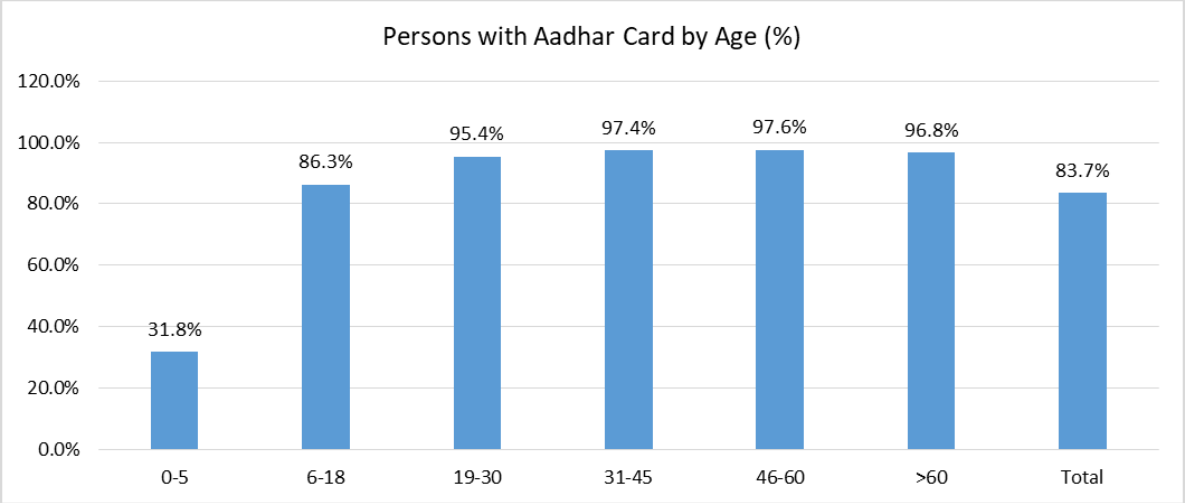


Fig 3.6 Distribution of persons with Aadhar Cards by Age Groups

Bank Account

Possession of a bank account is making inroads into rural areas with growing digitalisation, direct benefit transfers, financial inclusion initiatives etc. More than a third of Gotthi Koyas (36.0%) have bank account. It is very significant although they have minimal bank operations and digital transactions (Fig. 3.7). While around one third of the total Gotthi Koyas have bank account, it is highly uneven across the mandals. It ranges from 14.3% in Govindaraopeta to 57.4% in Dummugudem. Three mandals with 50.1% to 55.6% bank account holders fall under Bhadradri Kothagudem district. Distribution of Gotthi Koyas having bank account across mandals is furnished in Table 3.7.

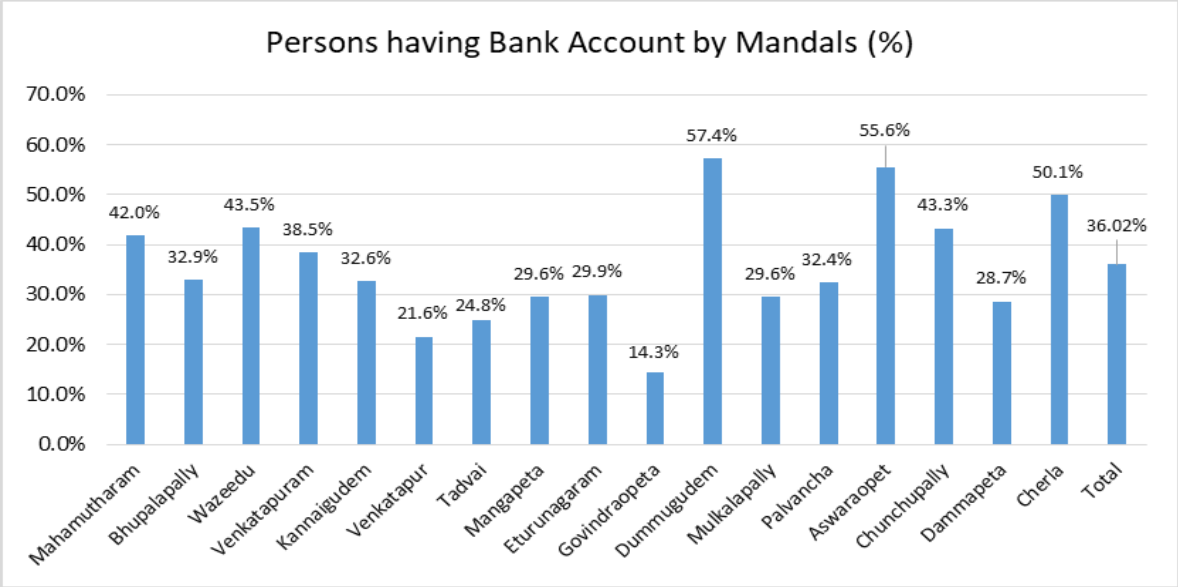


Fig 3.7 Distribution of persons with Bank Accounts by Mandals

Gotthi Koyas are least benefited from welfare measures like Rythu Bandhu[3], and Rythu Bheema[4] schemes meant for the farmers since they don't have titles over their cultivable lands called 'podu'. Access to banks in scheduled areas is very poor with limited branches and poor transportation and road connectivity. Insignificant number and proportion of children up to 18 years (6.1%) have bank account compared to 47.3% to 75.6% of those aged 19 to 30 years and those above 60 years age respectively (Fig. 3.8). Distribution of Gotthi Koyas having bank account by age is furnished in Table 3.8.

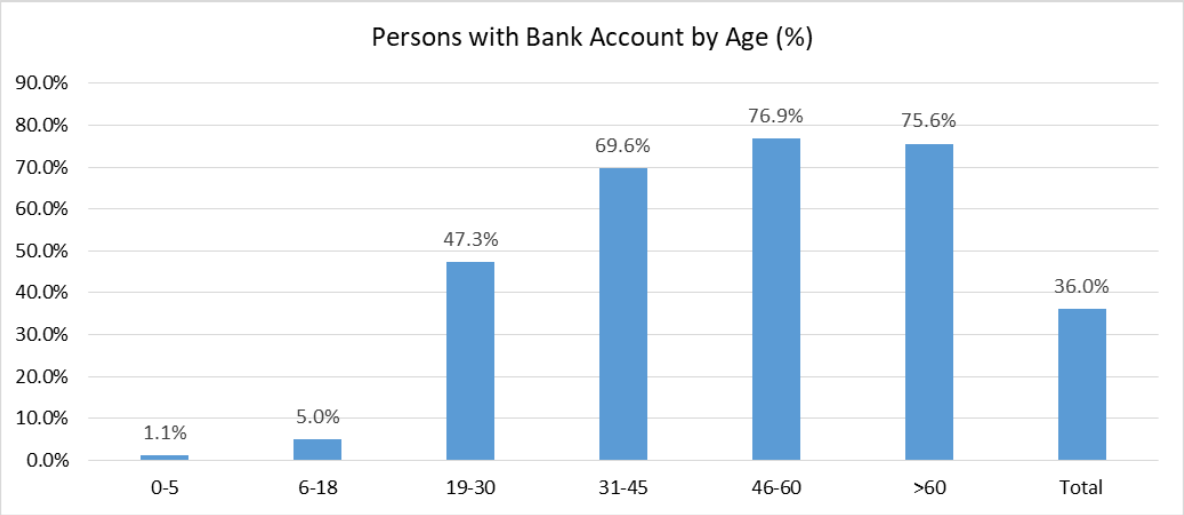


Fig 3.8 Distribution of persons with Bank Accounts by Age

Access to Welfare Measures

Welfare measures aimed at food security through free or subsidised food grains, poverty alleviation through pensions for the vulnerable, loans for women's thrift and credit groups, and school education and hostel are availed by some of the Gotthi Koyas in some settlements. A significant number of IDP households receive ration in PDS, and children access admission into schools. While welfare measures, especially financial, like pensions, loans to thrift and credit SHGs reach a very insignificant number of IDPs in some mandals and almost none in other mandals.

Ration Card

Provision of a ration card issued by Public Distribution System of the State Government is one of the most important welfare measures meant for the poor and vulnerable households. Access to ration card improves food security and supplements deficiencies in food grain production by the Gotthi Koyas. Access to a ration card also reduces the strain on the families who have very limited cash incomes. Ration cards, until recent times and more particularly after Aadhaar registration has become popular, are frequently used as proof of identity and address. Four out

[3] Rythu Bandhu scheme introduced by government of Telangana, also known as Farmer's Investment Support Scheme, provides financial assistance of Rs 5000 per acre each season

[4] Rythu Bheema introduced by government of Telangana is a Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme, provides financial relief and social security to the family members/ dependents, in case of the loss of a farmer's life due to any reason

of five (81.60%) households have a ration card (Fig. 3.9). White Card is the most popular type of ration card among Gotthi Koyas (76.9%), followed by Antyodaya (5.5%), and Annapurna card (0.2%). Distribution of households by type of ration cards across the mandals is furnished in Table 3.9.

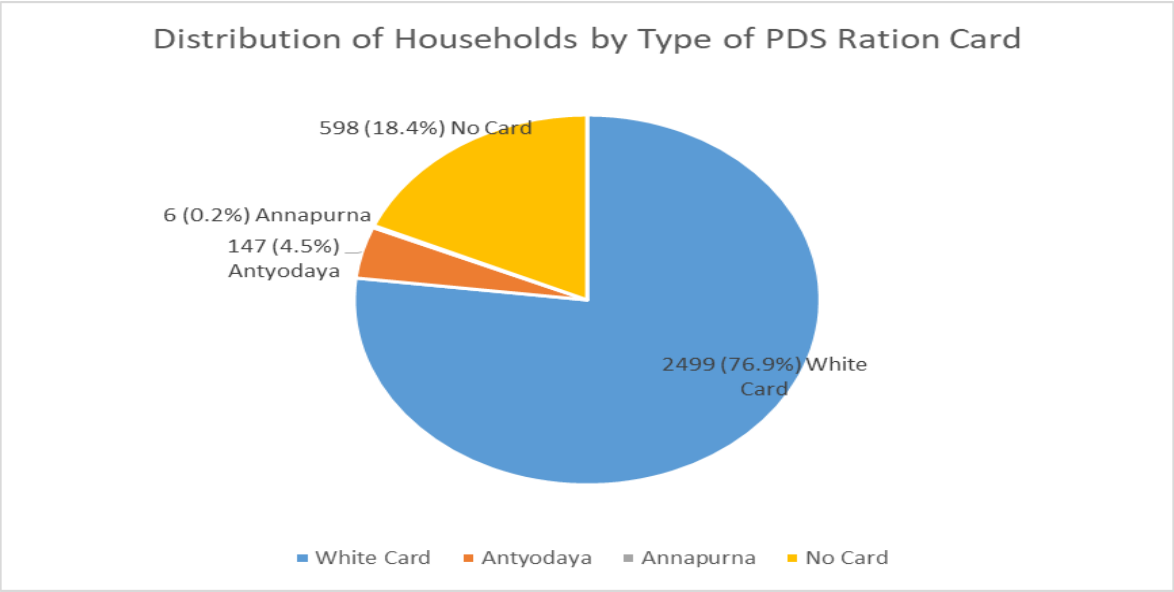


Fig 3.8 Distribution of households by Type of Ration Card

Pensions

Assistance for helpless and vulnerable persons in the form of financial assistance is almost absent in most of the mandals inhabited by the Gotthi Koyas. Only 106 persons are receiving pensions across ten mandals (Table. 3.10). In sevn mandals, not a single person is reported receiving any pension. Persons receiving pensions constitute merely 0.79% of the total population. There are three types of pensions offered in the study area viz., widow pension (52), old age pension (50), and disability pension (4). Many eligible persons are not included in pensions. There are 325 widows, followed by 250 persons aged above 60 years and 115 differently abled persons. Out of a total of 690 persons eligible for pensions (325 widows, 250 old age, and 115 differently abled), only 106 (15.34%) are provided pensions. Variance across mandals in coverage of Gotthi Koyas under pensions indicates visibility of the Gotthi Koyas in local governance.

SHG Membership

Membership in a thrift and credit Self Help Group is important for the Gotthi Koyas as it indicates and improves association with and access to the local authorities in charge of community development programmes. However, most of the Gotthi Koya women are not included in thrift and credit Self Help Groups. Only 216 women out of 7874 women aged 18 years and above (2.7%) are members of SHGs. Four out of seventeen mandals do not have even a single woman with membership in a SHG either within their settlement or SHGs in nearby gram panchayat. In the remaining thirteen mandals there are 2 to 38 members in the SHGs (Table 3.11)

Membership of eligible women in SHGs varied by their age. While 3.80% of women aged 31 to 45 years were members, it is only 1.90% among those aged 18 to 30 years. Older women are relatively more among the SHG members (Fig. 3.10). Some of the Gotthi Koya women are members of SHGs in the nearby Gram Panchayat.

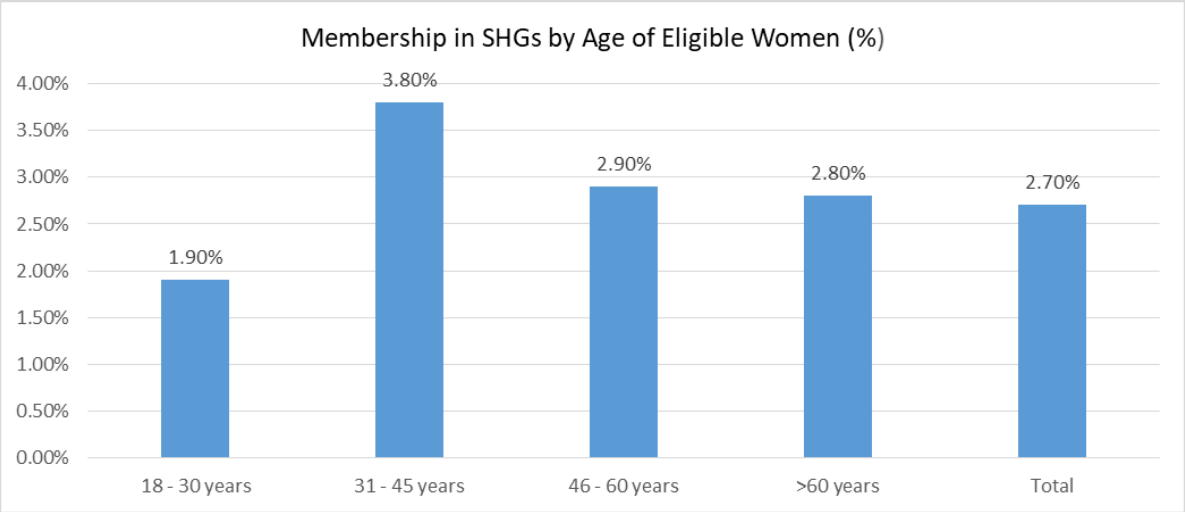


Fig 3.10 Distribution of eligible women in SHGs by Age

Payment of House Tax to Gram Panchayat

Around half of the IDP households from 16 out of 17 mandals (excepting Dammapeta mandal) pay house tax to the Gram Panchayat although it does not offer any legal recognition or protection from eviction. Houses of Gotthi Koyas do not have patta (legal proof of ownership). While 43.6% of total households are paying house tax, it ranges from as low as 5.5% households in Venkatapuram to almost all houses in Palvancha (97.5%). More than 40% of the households pay house tax in 7 mandals viz., Dummugudem (44.4%), Mangapeta (48.3%), Venkatapuram (62.0%), Wazeedu (87.1%), Cherla (87.1%), Aswaraopet (95.7%), and Palvancha (97.5%) (Table 3.12).

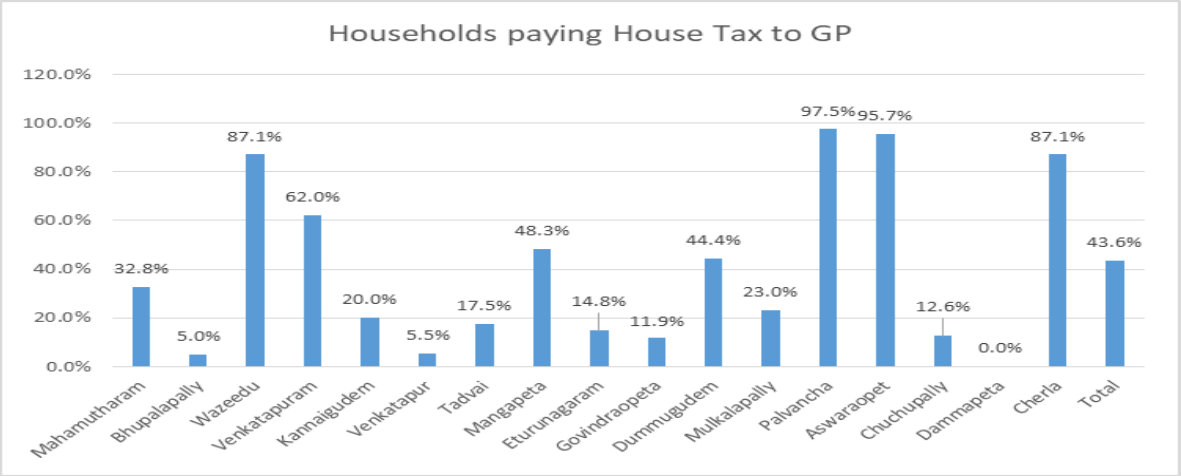


Fig 3.11 Distribution of Households by payment of House Tax

Section 4

Educational Status of Children (6 to 18 years)

Status of Gotthi Koya children is examined in this section with reference to school participation as well as the situation of out of school children. Child labour is examined from gender, age, and type accross settlements or mandals to observe the role of status educational infrastructure in the area. Besides, an attempt is also made to understand the prevalent customs and practices related to child marriages.

Although schooling among the Gotthi Koyas is growing since last decade, it is yet very low. Around two out of every five children aged 6 to 18 years are never enrolled or dropped out of school. Those studying currently constitute 61.94% of 3584 eligible child population. Not enrolled children constitute 26.34% followed by 11.72% drop outs. Lack of access to schools owing to their location in remote forest areas, and late enrolment into schools reflects in low enrolment. Around one fourth of the children are not enrolled as access to school was very low or was absent in some settlements a decade ago. In seven mandals, improved road connectivity, electricity and the initiation of non-formal education centres run by NGOs stepped up school participation before primary schools became accessible to IDP settlements.

There is a wide variation in school enrolment across the mandals. While 61.9% of the 6 to 18 years age children are currently studying, it is as high as 75.0% in Wazeedu and 72.0% in Aswaraopet and as low as 41.1% in Chunchupally and 47.6% in Mulkalapally mandals (Fig. 4.1). Availability of school and hostel facilities as well as access or distance to the elementary education from IDP settlements is one of the factors for the variance in school participation across the mandals. Percentage of never enrolled children is high in some mandals like Venkatapur (47.9%) and Chunchupally (55.8%). Similarly percentage of drop outs is high in Wazeedu (25.0%) and Dummugudem (29.2%), while it is nil in Aswaraopet and very minimal in Dammapeta (2.2%).

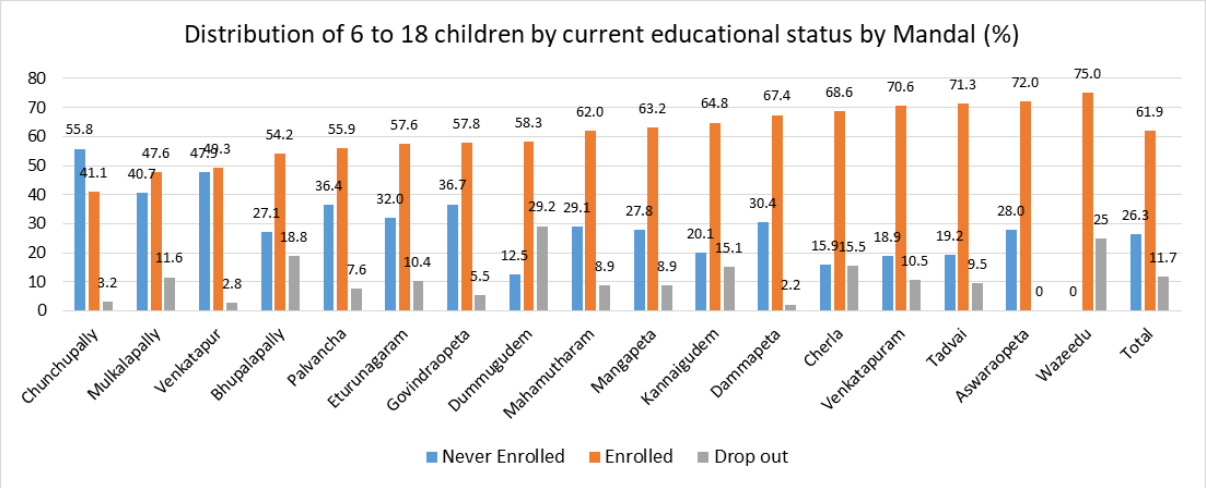


Fig. 4.1 Distribution of 6 to 18 years children by current educational status

The distribution of currently studying children by class reflects the slow change that IDP settlements are witnessing in recent years with growing access to schools in recent times. Around two thirds of the currently studying children are in primary school (Fig. 4.2). Children studying in High School or above constitute 10.7% of the currently studying children, indicating that school participation has increased in recent years as well as high dropout rate before completing high school. Very small number of children are studying beyond high school indicating the small beginning of Gotthi Koya children in getting into mainstream (Table 4.1).

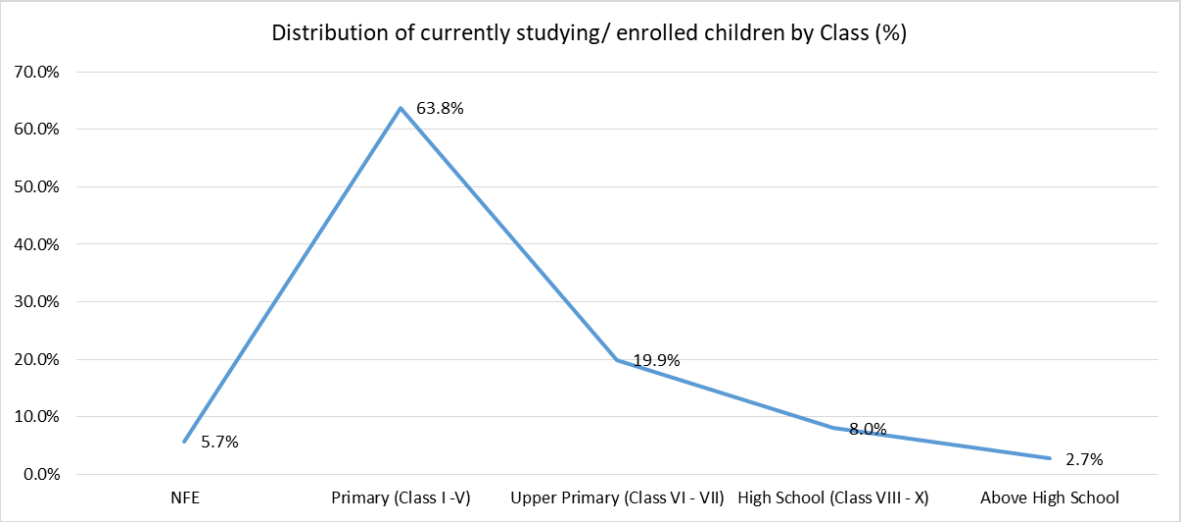


Fig. 4.2 Distribution of currently studying children by Class

Access to schools among the Gotthi Koyas seems to have started in the recent years in some mandals. Venkatapuram has child enrolment in NFE (11.4%), primary schools (68.6%), upper primary schools (20.0%) and no enrolment of children in High School and above. Children attending NFE centres is observed in Eturnagaram (15.6%), Venkatapur (11.4%), Govindaraopeta (11.7%) and in smaller percentage in eight other mandals. There are no NFE centres in six mandals. Enrolment in High Schools is high in some mandals like Dummugudem (16.1%), Dammapeta (12.9%), and Mahamutharam (12.2%) while it is 8.0% among the entire children.

Access to free education as well as residential schools and colleges are important means of education to the IDPs. Children studying in primary school are mostly non-residential and commute from home, while 33.9% are in hostels and from upper primary and high schools. Only 1.4% or 32 students reported studying in private schools and colleges. Fourteen girls are studying in residential KGBVs. Of these, fourteen girls from six mandals four each are from Eturnagaram, Mulkalapally and three from Govindaraopeta (Table 4.2).

Distribution of students by gender is significantly different as level of education increases. Girls are more in NFE centre (pre-school elementary education) and in primary schools. Around two thirds of the currently studying children are in primary schools (63.8%), where girls outnumber (66.1%) the boys (61.6%). Enrolment of girls is lower than boys in later classes, and the decline of girls' enrolment is continuous as the level progresses to higher classes from Upper Primary to High School and above (Fig. 4.3). Girls drop out after primary

school with sharp decline in enrolment from Upper Primary classes. While 66.1% of the girl students are in Primary School, they constitute 17.4% in Upper Primary School followed by 7.6% in High School. There is a mere 2.5% girls in intermediate. The overall pattern of drop outs with progressive level of school is also true of boys, it is lower than the girls from primary school to above high school and above.

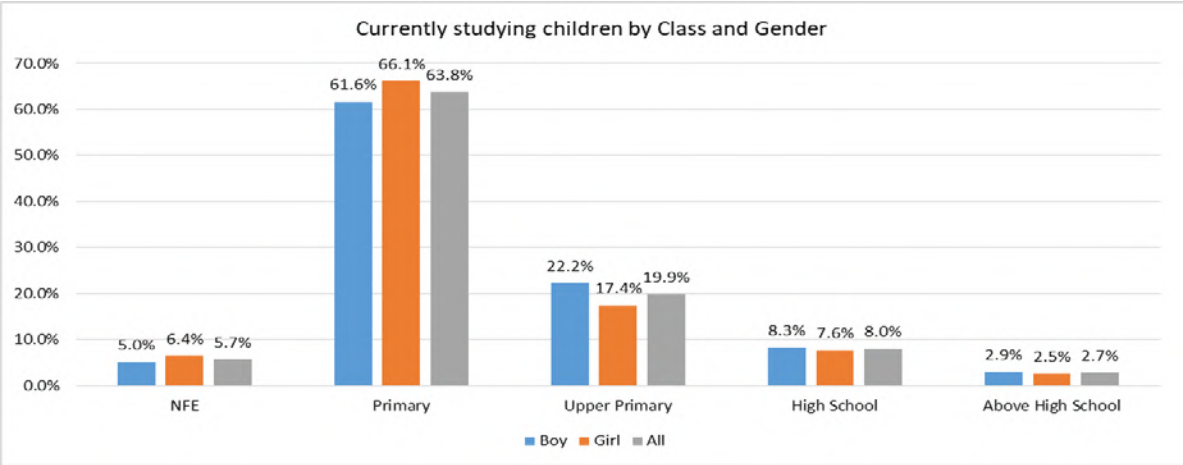


Fig. 4.3 Distribution of currently studying children by Class and Gender

Access to Educational Institution

Access to school or college and hostels is poor in the region inhabited by the IDP children, and distance required to commute is a major barrier. Distance of educational institutions increases with level of school or colleges with primary schools being within reach and high schools and hostels at longer distance. Around one third of the students (35.6%) have educational institutions in the village or in less than 1 km. Educational institutions are located from 1 to 10 kms away from home of one fourth of the students (25.2%). It is 11 to 30 kms away for 22.6% children, and more than 30 kms for 6.0% children. Educational institutions at long distances are mostly residential (Fig. 4.4).

Educational institutions are located within the village in four mandals viz., Bhupalapally, Dummugudem, Chucnchupally, and Dammapeta. Details of distance of educational institutions across mandals is furnished in (Table 4.3).

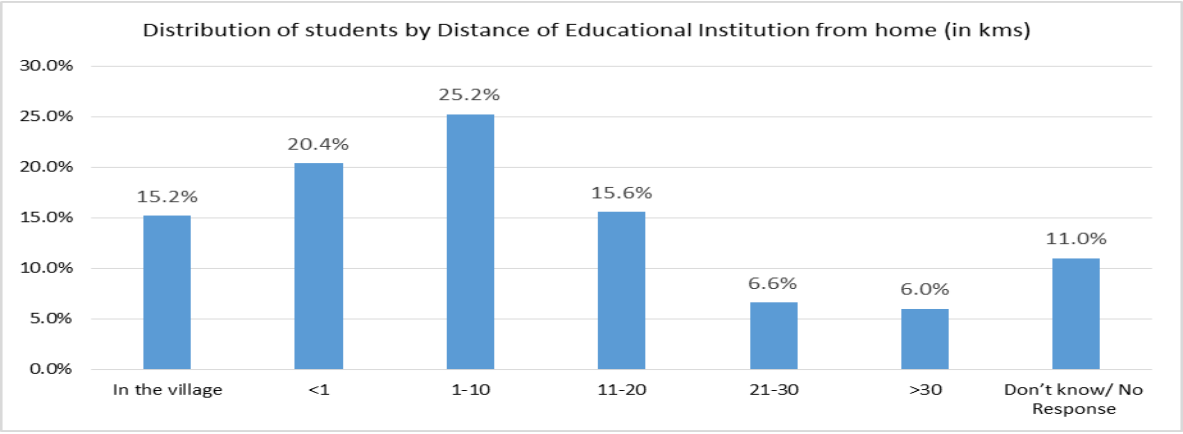


Fig. 4.4 Distribution of students by distance of educational institutions

IDP children are never enrolled or drop out for several reasons besides lack of access to or long distance of educational institutions. There are multiple reasons for every out of school IDP child. Two out every five out of school children (41.1%) are employed in agricultural labour in the neighbouring non-tribal farms to supplement household income. One third and one fourth children are out of schools owing to lack of interest of the child (31.2%), and parents' lack of interest (25.4%). Long distance of the educational institutions is the reason for 24.8% out of school children. One fifth of these children are out of school because of financial problems (21.0%), or to help in domestic work (19.6%). Need to engage in farming or assist the family in cultivating their land is the reason for 6.1% of such children (Fig 4.5). Reasons for never enrolled or drop out issues also owe to the situation prevailing in the settlement and surrounding area. Major reasons for child labour and variance in reasons by Mandals refer to presence or absence of certain facilities in the IDP region (Table 4.4).

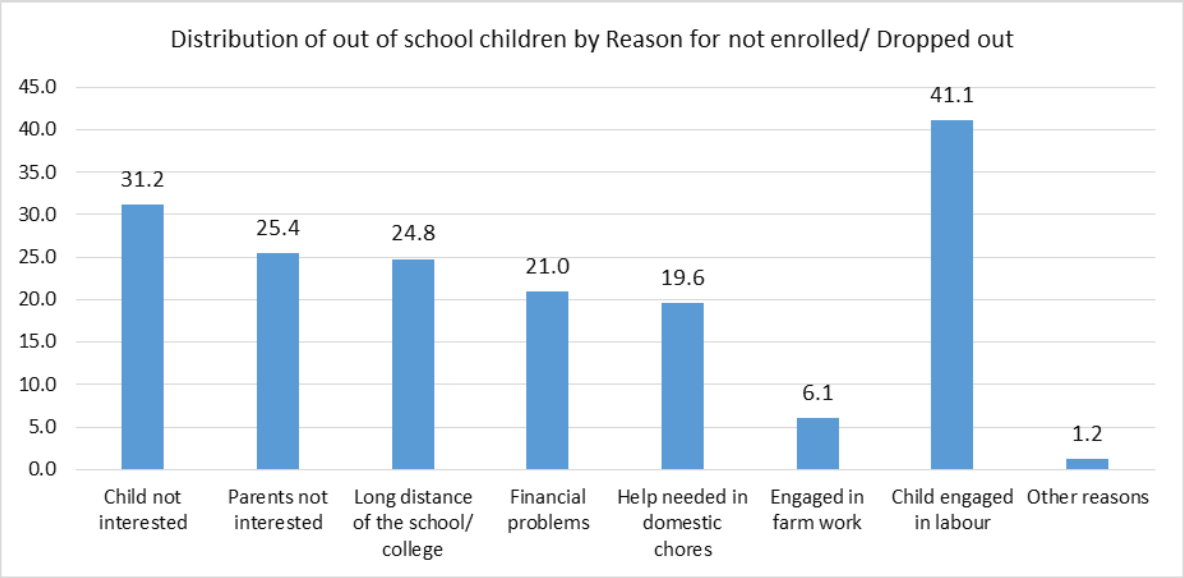


Fig. 4.5 Distribution of out of school children by reason

Child Labour

There are 302 children out of 3223 constituting 9.4% of children aged 5 to 14 years are engaged in work or wage labour. Of these, 77.8% children are engaged in wage labour in farm and non-farm operations Fig. 4.6. Less than one fourth of the working children are engaged in own agriculture (22.2%) which is seasonal and livestock rearing (1.3%). Children engaged in wage labour in farm operations often travel along with elders to the work site. Employers arrange transportation for the labour. More than one third of the working children are in engaged in casual labour in non-farm sector. Distribution of working children by type work is furnished in Table 4.5

There are 302 children out of 3223 children aged to 5 to 14 years engaged in own agriclural work or wage labour in farm and non-farm operations. 9.4% of the children aged 5 to 14 years in the surveyed area are engaged in work. Of this, 77.8% are engaged as wage labour in farm and non-farm activities while 22.2% work in their own agricultural land and 1.3% is engaged in livestock rearing.

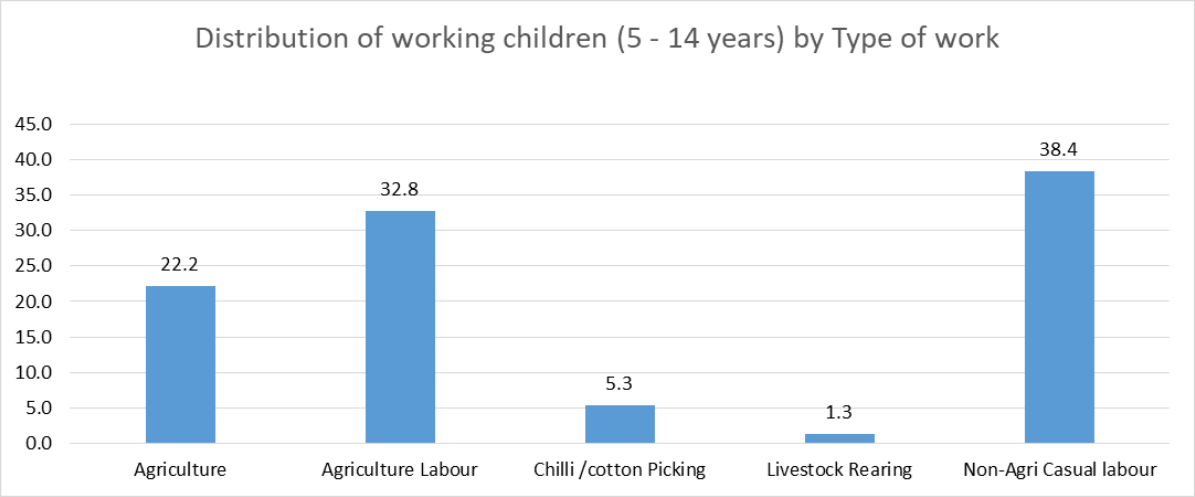


Fig. 4.6 Distribution of Child Labour by Type of Work

There is no much difference in the type of work between boys and girls. Type of work engaging child workers varies slightly based on gender. Type of work the working children are engaged in is almost similar between boys and girls. Slightly more number of girls are engaged in chilli/ cotton picking as well as in non-agricultural casual work, while more boys are engaged in farm operations in own land or for wage labour in non-tribal farms in the neighbourhood (Fig. 4.7). Girls constitute 56.3% of child workers engaged in chilli/ cotton picking, against 50.7% boys in own agricultural work. Agriclure labour enages 51.5% of girls compared to 48.5% boys. Gender wise distribution of working children is furnished in Table 4.6.

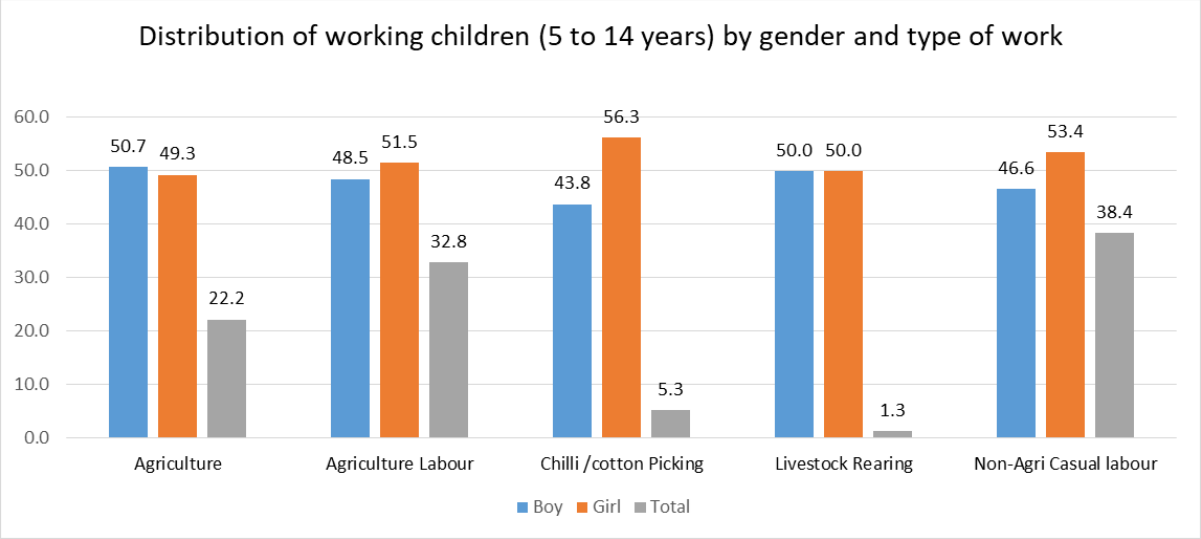


Fig. 4.7 Distribution of Working Children by Type of Work and Gender

Working Hours

Usually the work lasts around 8 hours a day. Around one third of the working children reported of working four to seven hours a day. Very small number work for 8 to 10 hours a day. More than two thirds (66.6%) of working children work for 8 hours, while 31.1% of these children

work less than 8 hours. It is 4 to 7 hours for those working less than 8 hours. Working hours are long up to 10 hours for 2.3% working children (Fig. 4.8).

Working hours vary by type of work. While chilli/ cotton picking usually requires 8 hours work of 93.5% engaged in it, while livestock rearing requires more than 8 hours work for half the children engaged in it. Agricultural labour, and non-agricultural casual labour often require 8 hours work for children engaged in these works respectively. Own agricultural work requires less than 8 hours for

Section 5

Ante Natal Care and Post Natal Care, and Child Health

Ante natal and post natal care is of critical importance to the health of mother and child in Gotthi Koya region. There are 3705 women in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years. Those living with a spouse or in live in relation constitute 3186 females aged above 6 years. Of them 3175 are married followed by 11 in live in relationship. More than half the women married or live in relationship (52.3%) are aged below 18 years.

Women who were pregnant in the last five years comprised 1277 women of different ages. Around half of them had no benefit of trained nurses or doctors to confirm their pregnancy. Their pregnancy was confirmed by self (34.8%) and elders at home (16.4%). Major source of professional assistance in ante-natal and post-natal care in tribal areas is provided by trained personnel comprised Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) or Auxiliary nurse and midwife (ANM). ASHA or ANM personnel is the single largest source of ANC assistance for 43.6% of pregnant women in IDP region. A small section of these pregnant women (5.1%) received assistance of doctors to confirm the pregnancy (Fig 5.1). More than half the pregnant women (51.3%) were confirmed by untrained sources viz., self and elders at home. However, around half of them (48.7%) had access to skilled sources, predominantly from ANM or ASHA followed by doctors in a small measure. More than half of the pregnant women in 8 mandals had access to trained sources and it ranged from 50.0% in Mahamutharam and Kannaigudem to 100.0% in Wazeedu mandals. Untrained sources were the major sources to confirm pregnancy in Chunchupally (68.6%), Govindaraopeta (70.2%), to Venkatapur 80.6% (Table. 5.1).

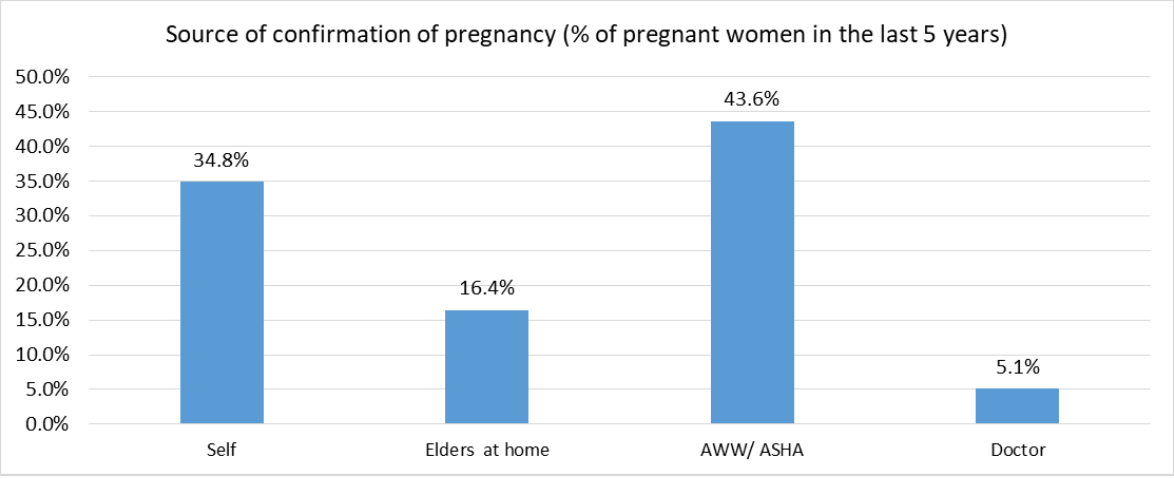


Fig. 5.1 Source of confirmation of pregnancy

Ante natal care related services are availed by the IDP women, to the extent they are available. The pregnant women are in contact with the Anganwadis or ASHA or PHC once their pregnancy is confirmed although it is not free of costs and inconvenience owing to long distance. Most of the pregnant women (95.8%) are registered with Anganwadi/ Sub Centre or

PHC. Registration with government health services locally is total 100% in six mandals viz., Wazeedu, Dammapeta, Mulkalapally, Aswaraopet, Chunchupally and Dummugudem indicating relatively better situation in Bhadradri Kothagudem compared to Mulugu or Bhupalapally districts. Registration is some mandals is very low from 77.2% in Govindaraopeta, 80.5% in Venkatapuram, and 87.1% in Venkatapur mandals (Table 5.2).

Lack of identity proof, poor access due to long distance from the IDP settlement, lack of awareness and poverty are barriers to pregnant women from seeking ANC services. A small number of pregnant women (53 out of 1277) could not or did not register for ANC services. Four out of five of them could not avail the ANC services due to very long distance (41.5%), not cooperative to register (26.4%), and lack of ID proof (9.4%). While 12 women did not register due to lack of awareness, lack of support from family and financial problem to meet travel expenses etc, Reasons for not registering include fear (9.4%), and other reasons (13.2%). Table. 5.3 furnishes details on reasons for not registering for ANC services.

Anganwadi centres' assistance for pregnant women includes noon meal if the IDP settlement is situated in the same village or dry ration when the pregnant women of IDP settlement are not catered on daily basis due to distance. Around one fourth of the pregnant women (22.7%) received noon meal, while the remaining 77.3% of pregnant women received dry ration. Depending on the distance of the settlement from the Anganwadi, some women received noon meal while other received dry ration once in a month if the settlement is far off. In some mandals there is no provision for noon meal. Five mandals viz. Venkatapur, Palvancha, Aswaraopet, Chunchupally, and Dammapeta have only dry ration (Fig. 5.2). Cooked meal is provided in all settlements of Wazeedu mandal (Table 5.4).

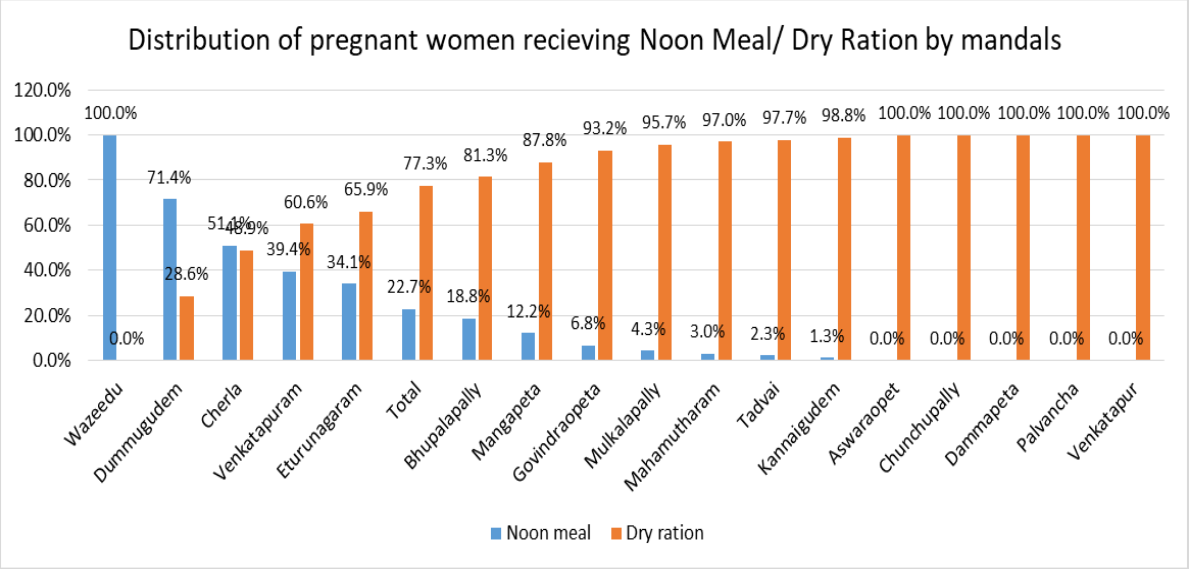


Fig. 5.2 Distribution of pregnant women receiving Noon Meal/ Dry Ration

Distribution of dry ration (rice, dal and eggs)[5] is full or partial in sixteen mandal as Wazeedu mandal serves noon meal only for all registered pregnant women. Full provision/ quantity of rice and dal is received by 66.5%, while 66.4% received full provision of eggs (Fig. 5.3). A small proportion of pregnant women didn't received rice and dal (2.3%), and eggs (1.3%). Women receiving full provision of Rice and dal is 100.0% in Dummugudem mandal while it is 7.1% in Dammapeta. Similarly women receiving full provision of eggs is 100.0% in Dummugudem mandal while it is 7.1% in Dammapeta. Mandal wise variations in distribution of the dry ration and its adequacy for 16 mandals is furnished in Table 5.5 and 5.6.

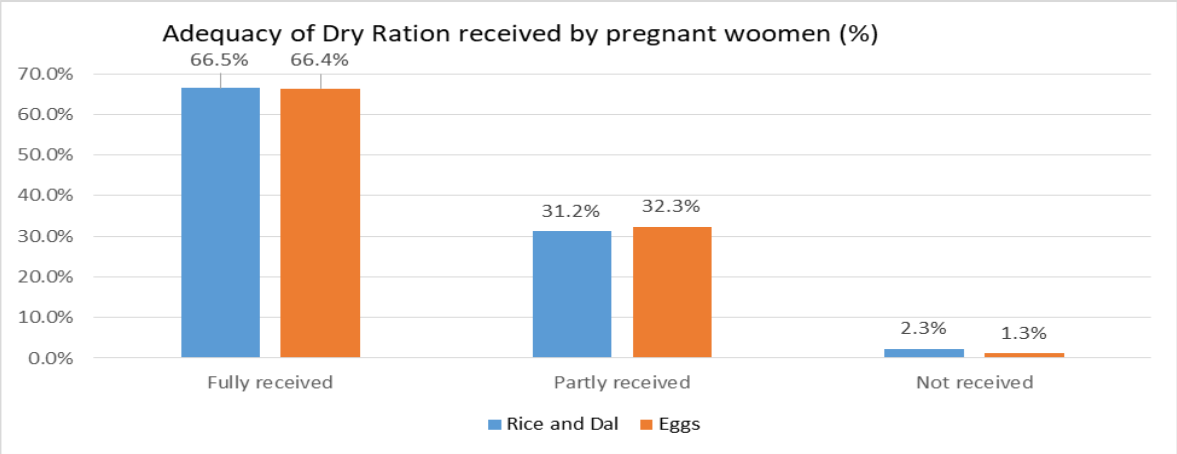


Fig. 5.3 Adequacy of Dry Ration received by pregnant women

Around two thirds of pregnant women are receiving fully the ANC services like IFA Tablets, TT injections and regular ANC check-ups. While a small section are receiving these services partly, those who are not receiving these services constitute 2.6% to 4.0% in regard to different services (Fig. 5.4).

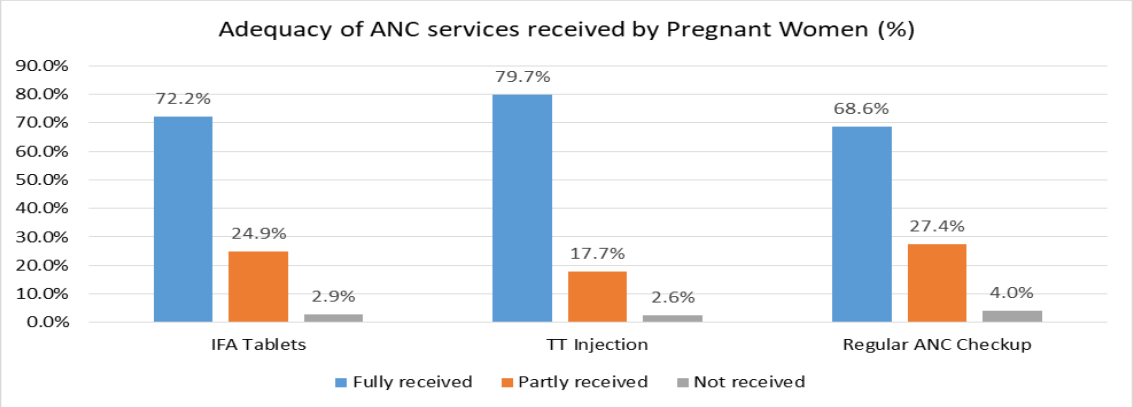


Fig. 5.4 Adequacy of ANC Services received by pregnant women

[5] One full meal consists of Rice, Dal with leafy Vegetables/ sambar, vegetables for a minimum of 25 days, boiled Egg and 200 ml milk for 30 days in a month. The one full meal will meet 40-45% of the daily calorie and 40-45% of protein and calcium requirement per day of the pregnant and lactating mothers. Food Model for spot feeding of Pregnant & Lactating Women in One Full Meal Programme ICDS Projects (per beneficiary) includes: rice (150 grams), dal red gram (30 g), oil (16 g), milk 30 days (200 ml), eggs 30, vegetables 50 g see: https://wdcw.tg.nic.in/Arogya_Lakshmi.html#:~:text=The%20one%20full%20meal%20consists,the%20pregnant%20and%20lactating%20mothers.

Women receiving full provision of IFA tablets, TT injection and ANC check-ups is 100.0% in Bhupalapally, Wazeedu, and Dummugudem mandal. All women in Aswaraopet also received TT injections. Highest number of women not receiving any of these ANC services is in Venkatapuram mandal. ANC regular check-ups are not received by 4.0% of the pregnant women. Distribution of pregnant women by adequacy of ANC services received is furnished in Table 5.7, Table 5.8 and 5.9.

DELIVERY CARE

Place of delivery among the IDP women is a critical concern as three fourths of deliveries took place at home during the past five years. Some pregnant women are not able to avoid despite receiving ante natal care from the government health centers. Some of the pregnant women also visit their mother's home for the delivery. Women who don't have Aadhaar registration in Telangana, and thosewho deliver the child in private hospitals are excluded from availing the benfit of KCR Kit[6]. Also women visiting their mother's village in Chhattisgarh lose the benefit of KCR Kit. Distribution of deliveries by place of birth is uneven across mandals and districts. Relatively the IDPs in Bhadradri Kothagudem district are having better access to post natal care at government hospitals (Fig. 5.6).

Institutional deliveries are low and variance between mandals is significant from zero % in Aswaraopet to 50 % Dammapeta mandals. Highest incidence of institutional deliveries i.e., above 30% cases was recorded for Chucnchupally (31.4%), Mangapeta (36.1%), Venkatapuram (36.6%), Mulkalapally (43.2%) and Dammapeta (50.0%) respectively. Top 5 mandals with regard to home deliveries ranged between Dummugudem (86.7%), Bhupalapally (88.2%), Mahamutharam (93.9%), Venkatapur (96.8%) and Aswaraopet mandal (100%). The remaining mandals recorded home deliveries ranging for 75.0% to 84.2%. Lack of access to healthcare facilities like PHCs or private medical practitioners owing to location of the IDP settlements in remote pockets in forest belt, is a major barrier to ensure safety of mother and child through institutional deliveries. The risks in child delivery continue even today after two to four decades of their existence in the current locations owing to the long distance of hospitals, poor transportation, and poverty of the IDP households.

Highest rate of institutional deliveries (50.0%) is in Dammapeta mandal, while the lowest is in Aswaraopet (0.0%) and Venkatapur (3.2%). Home deliveries are highest in Aswaraopet (100.0%), followed by Venkatapur (96.8%) and Mahamutharam (93.9%).

[6] https://govtschemes.in/telangana-kcr-kit-scheme#gsc.tab=0

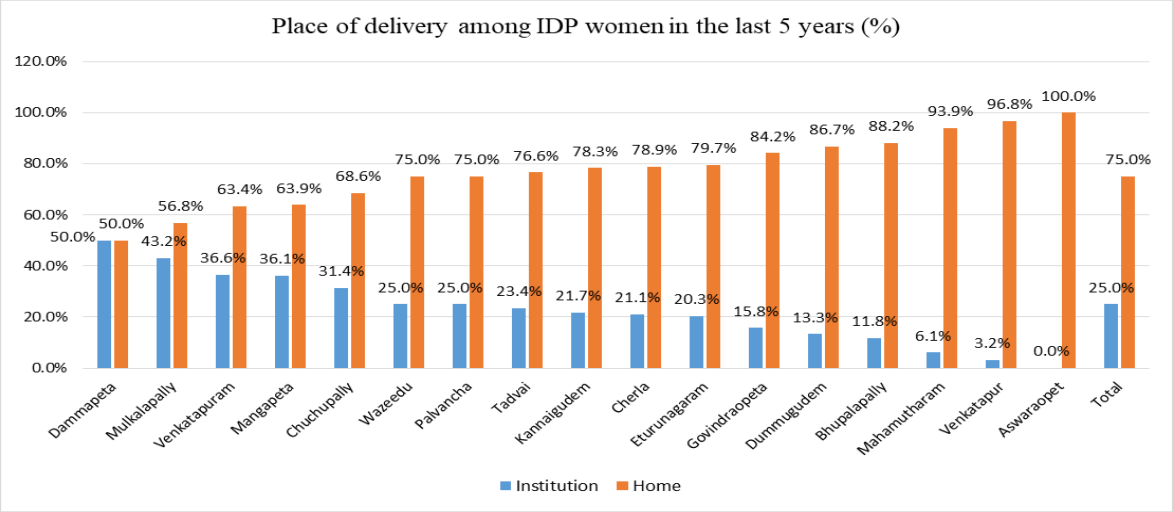


Fig. 5.6 Place of delivery among IDP women in the last 5 years

Home deliveries, are assisted by doctors, midwife, traditional birth attendant/ Dais or friends and relatives when unavoidable. Around two thirds of home deliveries (63.5%) are assisted by friends or elderly relatives. Qualified doctors have assisted 22.2% of home deliveries, followed by midwifes (2.2%), and 12.1% by Dais (Fig 5.7). Most of the home deliveries are assisted by multiple sources in IDP settlements, while there some mandals where single type of assistance is also observed. For instance, all home deliveries are assisted by doctors in Wazeedu mandal, while it is Dais in Aswaraopet, and friends and elderly relatives assisted 92.3% deliveries in Kannaigudem (Table 5.10).

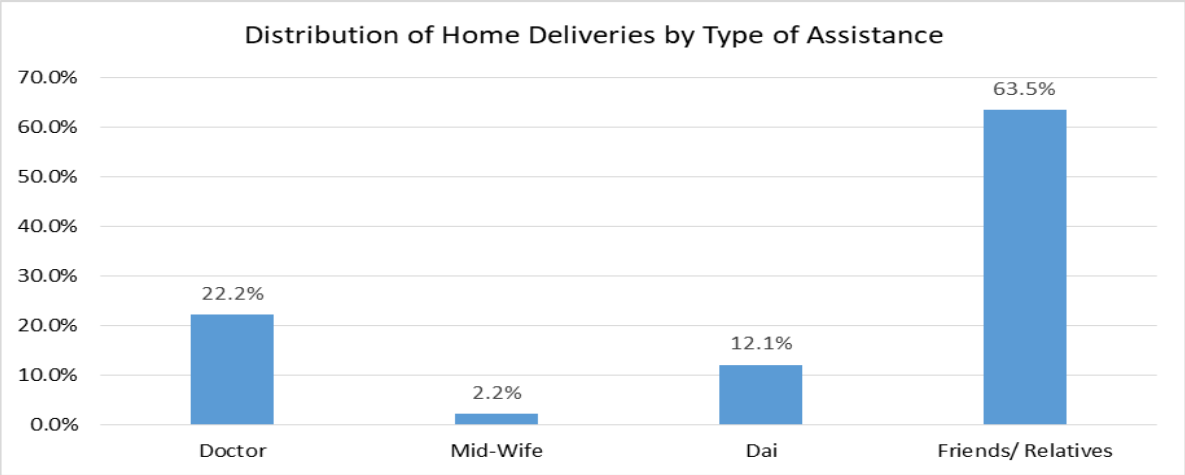


Fig. 5.7 Distribution of Home deliveries by Type of Assistance

Doctor assisted home deliveries are nil in five mandals viz., Mahamutharam, Venkatapur, Aswaraopet, and Chunchupally. Even mid wife assisted home deliveries are nil in eleven mandals. For want of safer source of assistance, eight mandals have more than 70% of home deliveries assisted by friends and relatives (Table 5.C).

Post Natal Care

High incidence of home deliveries pose risk to child and the mother and some result in still birth (2.9%). Live births constitute 96.8% of home deliveries. Status of new born by mandals is furnished in Table 5.11. Post natal complications are reported from 12 mandals, which ranged from 2.1% to 16.5% of the deliveries (Fig. 5.8). Details of Post Natal Complications by mandals are furnished in Table 5.12.

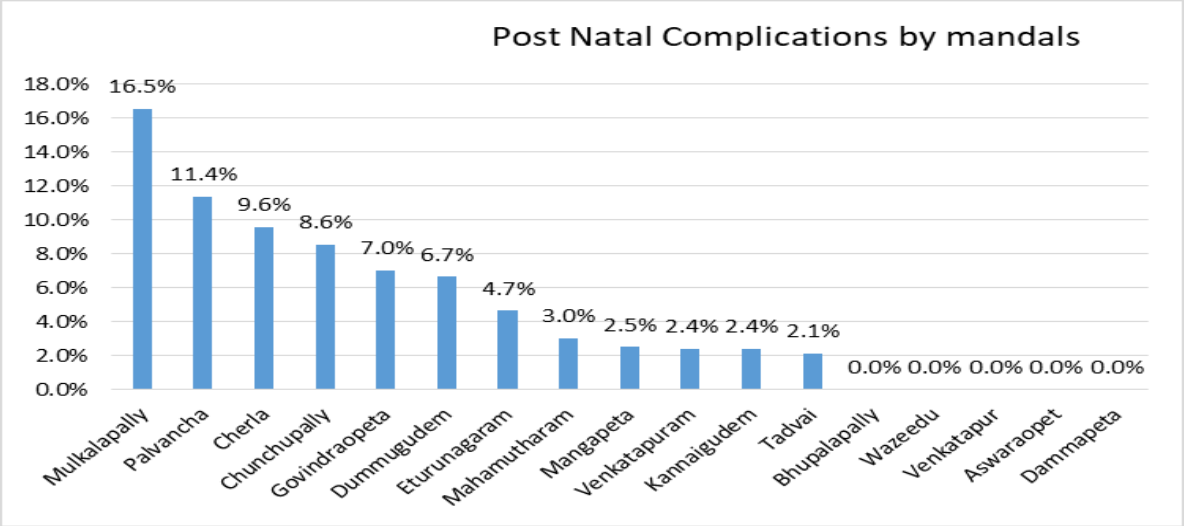


Fig. 5.8 Post Natal Complications by Mandals

More number of mothers had post natal complications (52.4%) compared to new born child (34.5%). Post natal complications suffered by both mother and child comprised 13.1% of the deliveries. Distribution of post natal complications by mother and child is furnished in Table 5.13.

Poor access to healthcare not only causes problems but also limits their immediate treatment. Immediate treatment was availed by 76.2% depending on availability of medical facilities by the government or private practitioners which are limited in the IDP region (Table 5.14).

Type of treatment was dependent on availability of healthcare facilities as well as affordability and was predominantly from government hospitals (Fig. 5.9). Immediate treatment availed by 64 out of 84 persons was mainly at Government hospitals available which they could afford (Table 5.15). While treatment at government hospital was availed by 78.1%, out of remaining 21.9 %, 9.4% taken treatment from private doctors and those could not afford practised home treatment (12.5%).

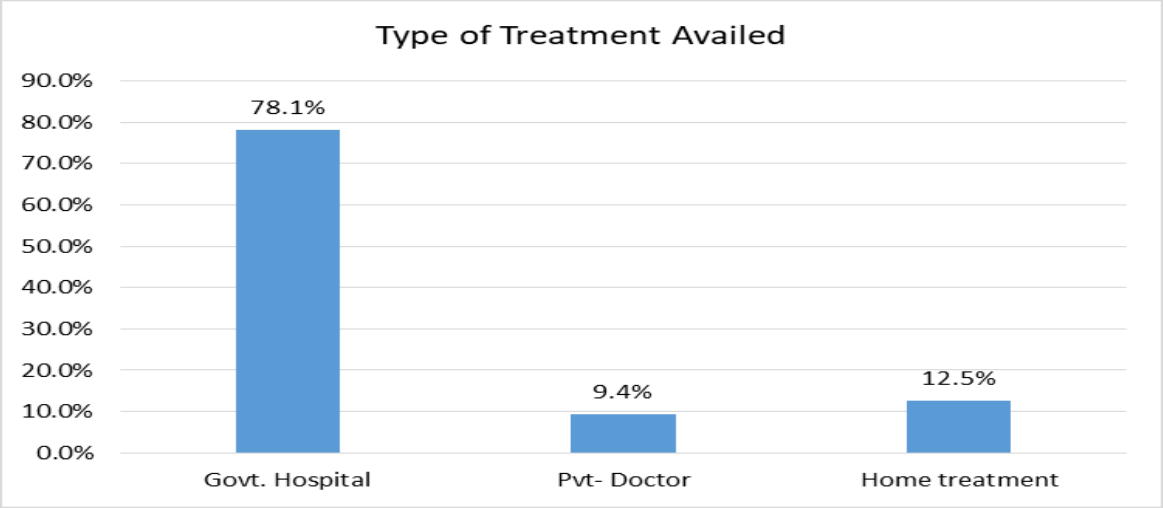


Fig. 5.9 Type of treatment availed

Distribution of nutrition supplement as part of post natal care is availed by 1198 women out of 1264 out of which 1000 women (79.1%) received dry ration, while remaining 198 received cooked noon meal (15.7%). Those who didn't receive any ration comprised 66 women (5.2%). Provision of PNC ration varied across mandals. Only dry ration is received in four mandals viz., Palvancha, Aswaraopet, Chunchupally and Dammapeta. Provision of noon-meal was high in Dummugudem mandal (53.3%), and Wazeedu (50.0%). Provision of PNC ration was very low in Govindaraopeta (26.3%), followed by Wazeedu (25.0%), and Mahamutharam (24.2%). Variations in PNC ration across mandals is furnished in Table 5.16.

Distribution of PNC dry ration (rice, dal and eggs) is full or partial in all mandals. Rice and dal is received fully by 68.0% while eggs were received fully by 68.4%. A small proportion of women didn't receive rice and dal (2.7%), and eggs (1.6%). Variations in provision of dry ration (rice and dal and eggs) across mandals is presented in Table 5.17 and Table 5.18.

KCR Kit

KCR Kit aims at reducing IMR and female feticide through promotion of institutional deliveries by offering financial and non-financial incentives. The kit comprises both non financial component (hygiene material, mosquito net, clothes etc) and financial assistance of Rs 12,000 (Rs 13,000 in case of girl child) in four instalments. Two thirds of women who had delivered the child in hospital have availed KCR Kit. However, some women could not avail the full package of financial incentives spread over 18 months. Around half the mothers (47.8%) availed both financial and non-financial components fully, while 19.3% of mothers received the benefits partly. Some received only few out of four instalments of amount or complete kit. Table 5.19 presents details of distribution of KCR Kits across the mandals.

CHILD HEALTH – Access to Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Medicare

Balamrutham is a supplementary nutrition to children. It is the weaning food introduced under ICDS, Government of Telangana to provide improved supplementary nutrition to children of 7 months to 3 years age. The weaning food is a preparation of wheat, chana dal, milk powder, oil and sugar[7]. Balamrutham is distributed in packets of 2.5 Kg as Take Home Ration per child per month. Along with Balamrutham packet, these children also receive 2 eggs a week at the AWC for 7months to 3 years.

More than three fourths (77.4%) of 727 children of 7 months to 3 years age received regularly the supplementary nutrition and weaning food called Balamrutham. Children who received partly comprised 14.7%, followed 7.8% children who did not receive Balamrutham, eggs and food. Children in settlements closer to Anganwadis had better access or availed Balamrutham, eggs and food regularly compared to their counterparts in remote settlements. Access of children to supplementary nutrition and weaning food varied across the mandals (Table 5.20).

Access to Anganwadi is low due to the distance of the anganwadis from the IDP settlements. Only 432 out of 1313 aged 3 to 6 years old attended Anganwadis. Two thirds of the eligible children did not attend the Anganwadis and avail the benefits owing to varied reasons (Table 5.21).

Most of the children not attending Anganwadi, received dry ration except in remote settlements. More than half such children (56.1%) received dry ration regularly, while one third (32.6%) received partially. There were 11.4% children who did not receive any dry ration (Table 5.22).

Immunization of 0-6 years children is received completely/ fully in settlements closer to the anganwadis. Around two thirds of 2040 children (66.4%) received full course of immunization while 27.8% of received partially. There were 5.8% children who didn't receive immunization. Variance in the access to immunization of children across mandals is furnished in Table 5.23.

Disease and Mortality among 0-6 Years Children

Children fell sick frequently and suffered long spells of time for want of access to doctors and hospitals in the IDP region. Lack of access to safe drinking water, and healthcare facilities exposed the children to illness. Child mortality is also observed resulting from preterm birth

[7] It is fortified and thus provides 50% of iron, calcium, vitamins and other RDA that children require per day. The recommended quantity is 100 gms which is to be given to children 3-5 times every day. For children below one year, Balamrutham can be served as porridge mixed with hot water and for older children, it can be given in the form of "Laddu". It is expected that Balamrutham will serve as an effective supplementary nutrition during the child's crucial period of 7 months to 3 years and along with counselling to mother on IYCF practices will help to prevent incidence of chronic malnutrition. Balamrutham serves not only as a weaning food but also as a caloric dense food to reduce malnutrition and is therefore used as part of Supervised feeding for malnourished children. It is distributed on first day of every month on Nutrition Health Day-1 to mothers of 7 months - 3 years children.

complications and low birth weight, as well as fevers and acute respiratory illness, followed by convulsions and sudden death.

Around one fourth of 0-6 years children (26.5%) fell sick during past three months. Children falling sick varied across mandals owing to proximity to healthcare and transportation facilities among other factors related to unhygienic water and sanitation conditions. Children falling sick was high in Wazeedu (44.4%), Cherla (40.4%), and Dummugudem (35.7%). Low incidence of child sickness ranged from 0.0% in Aswaraopet to Dammapeta 5.9% and Palvancha (11.7%). Details of children fall sick across mandals is furnished in Table 5.24.

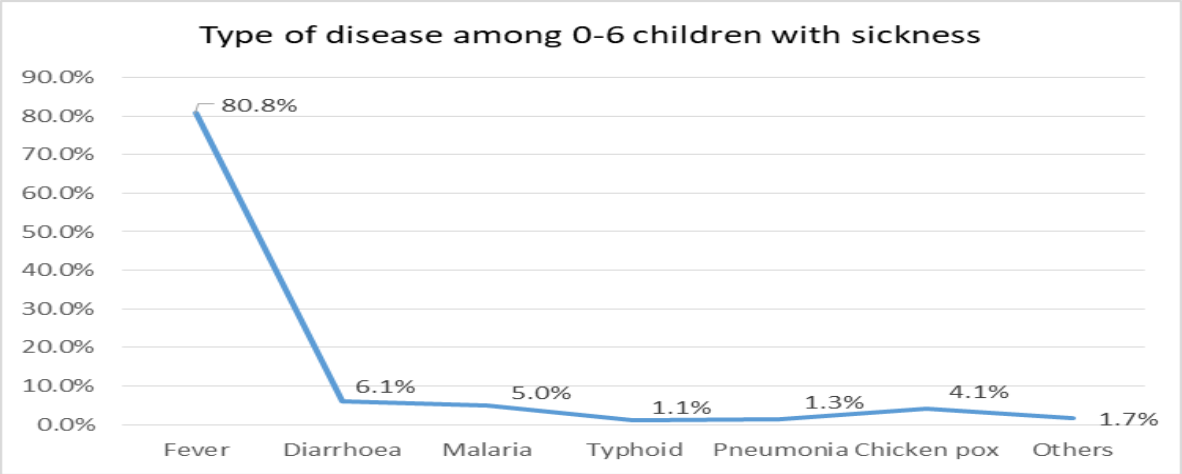


Fig 5.10 Distribution of 0-6 years children with type of disease

Children often suffered from fever, diarrhoea, malaria in IDP settlements (Fig. 5.10 and Table 5.25). Among the children who fell sick during past three months suffered mainly from fever (80.8%), followed by diarrhoea (6.1%) and malaria (5.0%) and chicken pox (4.1%). Other diseases including pneumonia, typhoid etc. constituted 4.1% of the children. Variance in the distribution of diseases by mandals is furnished in Table 5.25.

It was found that 435 children suffered fever during the past 3 months, of whom the main source of drinking water was stream/ chelima (170 children), followed by handpump (146), tap water (94), well (17), and other sources including borewell, pipe leakages from drinking water pipes enroute the settlements (8). Though a causal relationship between children falling sick and source of drinking water may not be made, the study found variance by source of water and number of children suffering from fever.

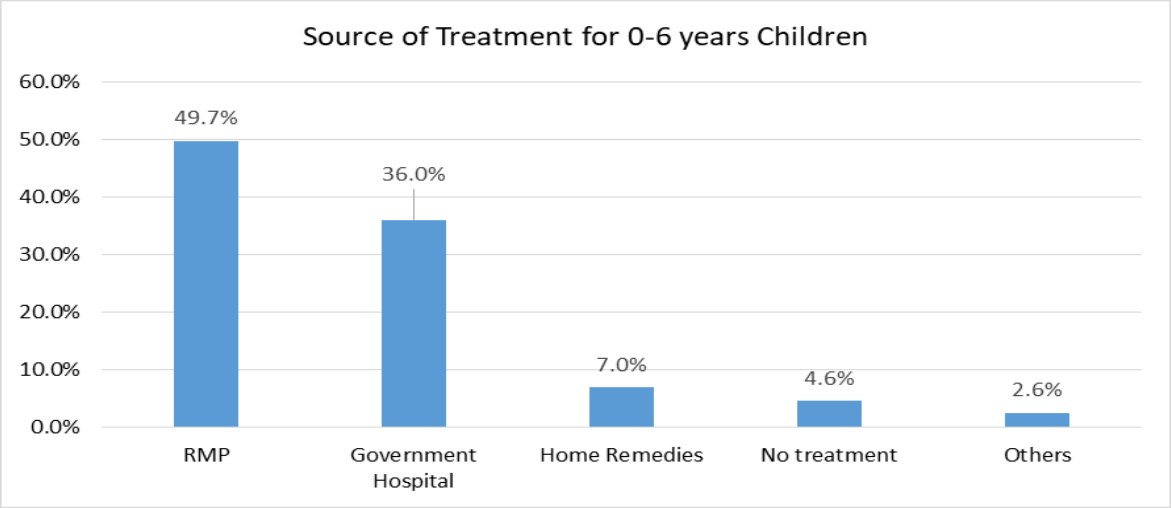


Fig 5.11 Distribution of 0-6 years children with source of treatment

Around two thirds of 0-6 years children suffering from diseases didn't have access to hospitals or medical professionals for timely and effective treatment (Fig. 5.11). Around half of the children received assistance of local practitioners (49.7%) called rural medical practitioners (RMPs), followed by treatment at government hospitals (36.0%). Around one tenth of the children received home remedies (7.0%) and other forms of treatment (2.6%). There were 4.6% children who didn't receive any treatment (Table 5.26).

Frequent illness and lack of proper and timely treatment takes toll of children in some cases. Fever was reported by the mothers as the major reason of deaths among below 1 year (21) and 1 to 5 years children (17). While boys comprised 55.6% among below 1 year child deaths, it was 51.6% among 1 to 5 years child deaths.

Mortality among the children aged below one year took place in 13 mandals, and in 7 mandals among children of 1 to 5 years age. Ninety children aged below 1 year, 50 boys and 40 girls, died in past five years. Thirty one children aged 1 to 5 years died in seven mandals (Table 5.27 and 5.28).

Twenty out of 90 deaths among below 1 year children as reported by the mothers were due to preterm birth complications (12) and low birth weight (8). Other major causes of death among below 1 year child include fevers (21), acute respiratory illness (20), and sudden death (9). Death among 1 to 5 years children was mainly due to fever (17) followed by convulsions (4), and sudden death (2). Mortality among below 1 year children and 1 to 5 years by cause and gender is presented in Table 5.29 and Table 5.30

Section 6

Livelihoods and Household Amenities

Main source of Income among Gotthi Koyas

Livelihood of the Gotthi Koya IDPs is precarious and any shocks or risks make them more vulnerable as they lack social support system of family and kinship that tribals fall back on in times of crisis. They are highly vulnerable as their resource base, like agriculture, is undependable and insecure. Podu cultivation in small piece of land in the forest that Gotthi Koyas practice, for their sustenance and food security, is limited and often disturbed. Podu cultivation is the main source of income and major occupation of almost all Gotthi Koyas although most of them supplement it with other activities like agricultural labour, collection of non-timber forest produce (NTFP), non-farm labour etc. Around one out of ten households have slowly improved their skills to make a living from non-farm labour, employment in small enterprises and value addition of NTFP they collect seasonally. Occupational pattern and annual incomes from multiple sources is discussed in detail in the section covering livelihoods.

Most of the produce from podu cultivation is for consumption, except a small section of the households also cultivate some crops for market. As a rule almost all households have one or more members of the family engaged in agricultural labour and or non-farm labour which provides cash incomes which they require to buy groceries and other necessities like clothing, etc. from the market.

Land

Livelihoods of Gotthi Koyas are inseparably linked with podu cultivation, agricultural labour, livestock and collection of non-timber forest produce (NTFP). Land they cultivate is essentially forest patch brought under the plough. Although it is called ‘podu’ it is not like the shifting cultivation practiced on hilly terrains. These lands are cultivated regularly and in plain lands and are rainfed. Some of the Gotthi Koyas, especially in recent years, have been uprooted from their lands to implement Haritha Haram (plantations) by the forest department. Gotthi Koyas report ‘landless’ when they are alienated form such podu lands as they are not in a position to cultivate these lands. They do not have land titles and are constantly under threat of eviction. Their landholdings and cropping pattern reflect the subsistence economy and consumption oriented practices. There are also commercial crops cultivated by a small section of the Gotthi Koyas in some parts of the IDP region in Telangana.

Most of the Gotthi Koyas (87.3%) have landholdings, usually up to 5 acres. Land possessed by 2838 out of 3250 households constitutes 14,438 acres. Landless households constitute 12.7% which varies across the mandals. Landless households are comparatively high in some mandals viz., Wazeedu, Venkatapuram, Mangapeta, Eturnagaram and Tadvai. Distribution of households with land and landless are furnished in Table 6.1

More than two thirds of them (68.4%) have landholdings up to 5 acres, followed by 27.8% having 5 to 10 acres holding. A smaller section (3.8%) have holdings more than 10 acres each

(Fig. 6.1). Households having less than one acre are more in 8 mandals ranging up to 18.8% households in Venkatapuram (Table 6.2).

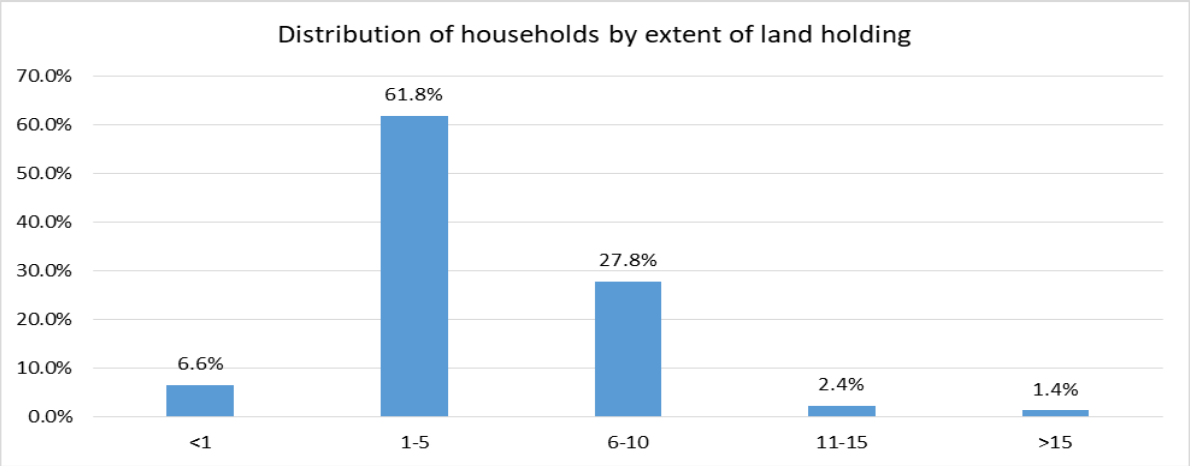


Fig. 6.1 Distribution of households by extend of land holding

Average holdings of the households vary across mandals from 3 acres each in Venkatapur, Venkatapuram, Bhupalapally and Tadvai mandals to 8 acres in Cherla and Dummugudem (Table 6.3).

Agriculture among the Gotthi Koyas reflects the length of their migration into the current settlements with older settlements having relatively commercial crops also and stable cultivation compared to recent settlements having need based cultivation. A few households in older settlements also have pattas and access to irrigation and power. Around one fourth of the households (25.4%) were cultivating in past one to ten years, while 43.8% households were cultivating since 11 to 20 years (Fig. 6.2). Around one fourth households (23.4%) have been cultivating from 21 to 40 years, while remaining 7.4% households were cultivating for more than 40 years (Table. 6.4). A section of Gotthi Koyas living in the current settlements since past thirty to forty years is high in Cherla and Dummugudem. Cherla had 56.9% households cultivating the lands since 31 and above years. Similarly households cultivating lands since 32 and above years in Dummugudem constitute 36.6% of the households.

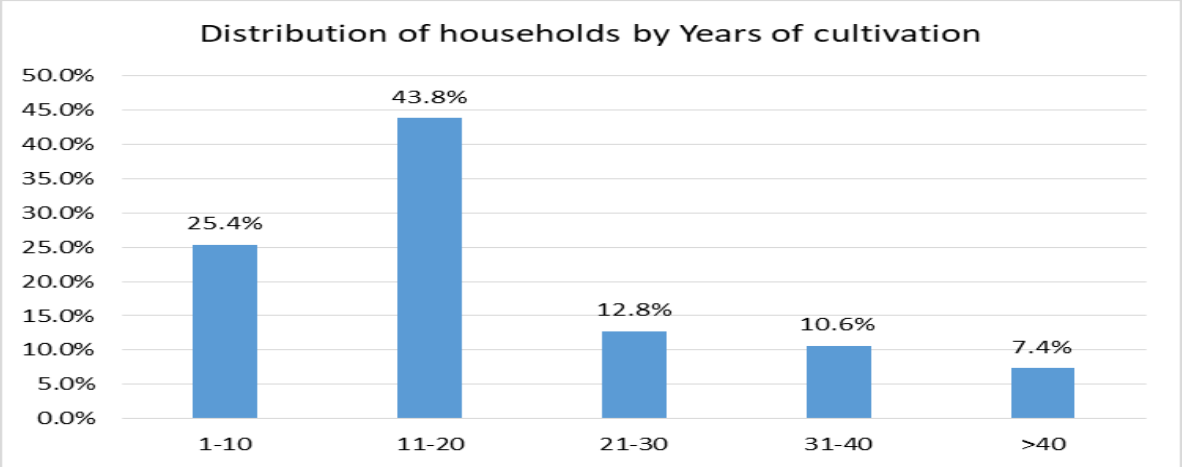


Fig. 6.2 Distribution of households by years of cultivation

Cropping Pattern

Crops cultivated by Gotthi Koyas reflect the options available in the given land and degree of adaptation possible with regard to the cropping pattern in the neighbourhood. While agriculture is primarily need based and for household consumption, some crops are raised for cash incomes (Fig. 6.3).

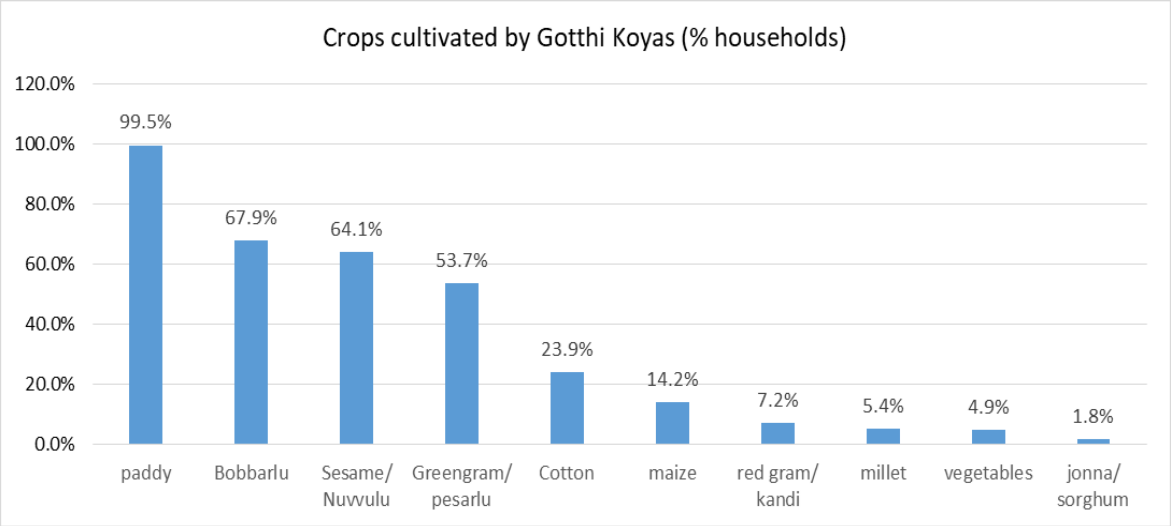


Fig. 6.3 Distribution of households by years of cultivation

Almost all households (99.5%) cultivate paddy which they use for domestic needs and any surplus is sold in the nearby market. Paddy is cultivated in traditional way wherein the seed is sprinkled while some practice paddy transplantation similar to the non-tribals. Paddy cultivation of the latter type is primarily for market and the seed variety is also purchase from the local market. Cotton is cultivated in some pockets for market. Other crops cultivated for market include sesame, and vegetables after meeting the household consumption. Pulses cultivated for domestic use include bobbarlu, red gram, and green gram. More than half the households cultivate bobbarlu (67.9%), sesame/ nuvvulu (64.1%), green gram (53.7%). Cotton is cultivated in parts of Bhadradri Kothagudem districts. While 23.9% of the IDP households cultivate cotton, it is predominantly seen in Aswaraopet (91.3%), Mulkalapally (83.9%), and Chunchupally (78.5%) of Bhadradri Kothagudem. Large number of IDP households cultivate bobbarlu in Aswaraopet (95.7%) and Dammapeta (90.0%) (Table.6.5).

Supplementary Source of Income- MGNREGS

Around one third of the households (34.7%) have job cards under MGNREGA which is one of the sources of supplementary income to some of the IDPs. Coverage under MNREGS job card is very low in general among the IDP settlements. It is less than 30% in six mandals viz., Govindaraopeta (7.4%), Venkatapur (19.2%), Palvancha (19.7%), Dammapeta (21.7%), Tadvai (21.8%), and Eturnagaram (23.8%). Households having job card varies across mandals. More than two thirds of the households have job card in three mandals like Mahamutharam (77.6%) Kannaigudem (76.5%), and Chunchupally (70.3%) (Fig. 6.4). Most of the IDP households have job cards issued for one or more members. Most of those job card holders

(98.1%) have reported availing MGNREGS work for less than 40 days during the past one year (Table. 6.6). Almost all job card holders engaging in MNREGS work, even for a few weeks, indicates its importance to the household's income. Less number of women (407) have job cards compared to men (1043) out of 1450 job card holders.

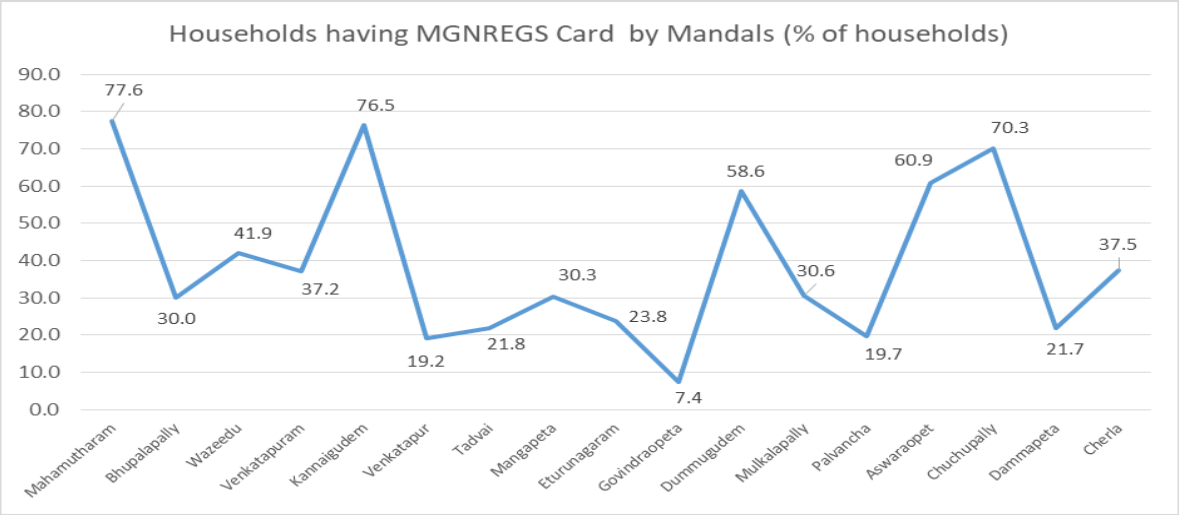


Fig. 6.4 Distribution of households having MGNREGS Job card and mandals

Employment provided to the IDPs under MNREGS is low and payments are delayed. MNREGS works are initiated in the jurisdication of Gram Panchayat which do not include the settlements of IDPs. Yet almost all card holders reported taking part even if it is for limited number of days. Only 14.5% of job card holders were engaged for more than 40 days, while 23.8% were provided up to 10 days work. Around one third of card holders (32.7%) were given 21 to 30 days work followed by 22.4% of them for 11 to 20 days work (Fig. 6.5). More employment under MNREGS means a significant income supplementation for IDP households who are desperate for income and employment. MNREGS work engage relatively more men (73.0%) compared to women (27.0%) out of the total 1422 persons engaged in MNREGS works.

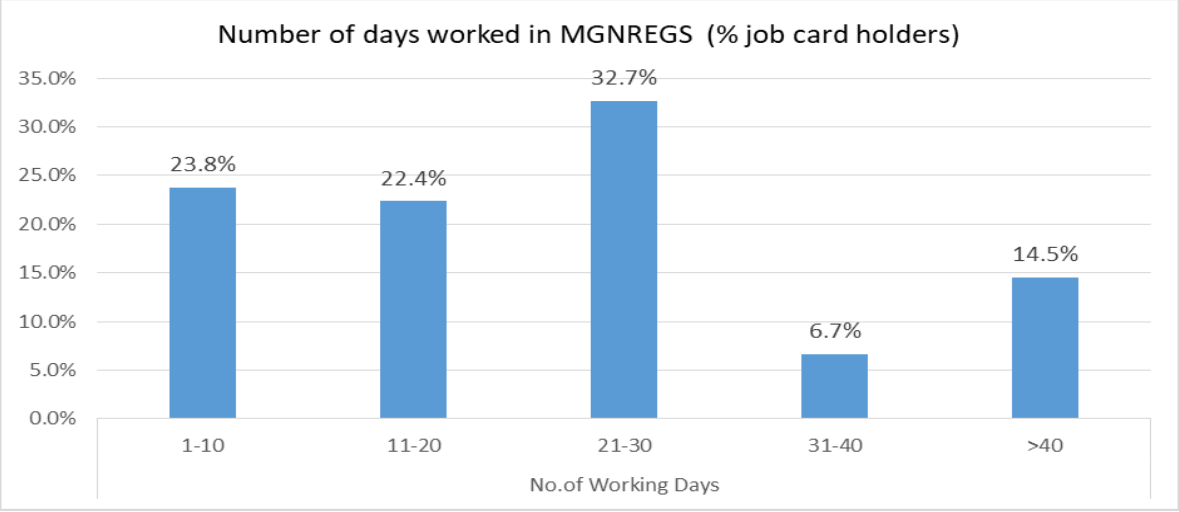


Fig. 6.5 Distribution of job card holders by days of wage labour under MGNREGS

Payments are not disbursed timely and IDP households wait long time for receiving the payments for work undertaken in MNREGS. While half the MNREGS workers (51.7%) received their payments fully, 43.7% workers are waiting followed by 4.6% workers who have not received any amount. Delays in making payments is not uniform across the mandals. More than half the MNREGS workers have received the wages fully in eleven mandals, while some workers not receiving any amount were reported in ten mandals (Table. 6.7).

Livestock

Livestock is an important asset and source of livelihood for the Gotthi Koyas. It is an important asset for them since incomes from agriculture are minimal or insecure. Livestock is important part of the food security and feasts among the IDPs. Livestock is also used in feasts and seeking support of neighbours in works related to house construction, and agricultural operations etc. Livestock is not seen as milch animals since consumption of milk and its sale is rare among the Gotthi Koyas. Oxen are used as draught animals for the farm operations. IDPs also have significant number of goats and hens besides the oxen and cows. Small ruminants include sheep, hens, ducks, and pigs. Goats are also source of income as they are sold in the nearby shandy (santha/ weekly market of the tribals) in times of crisis or when cash is needed. Hens are also reared for consumption, feats, and cash income as they are sold in the shandies. Very small number of IDP households have sheep, pigs and ducks (Fig. 6.6). Buffaloes are not common among the Gotthi Koyas as the terrain is bereft of water and water bodies. Number and type of livestock owned by IDPs is not uniform across the mandals reflecting the spatial variations in availability of grazing lands, fodder etc (Table 6. 8)

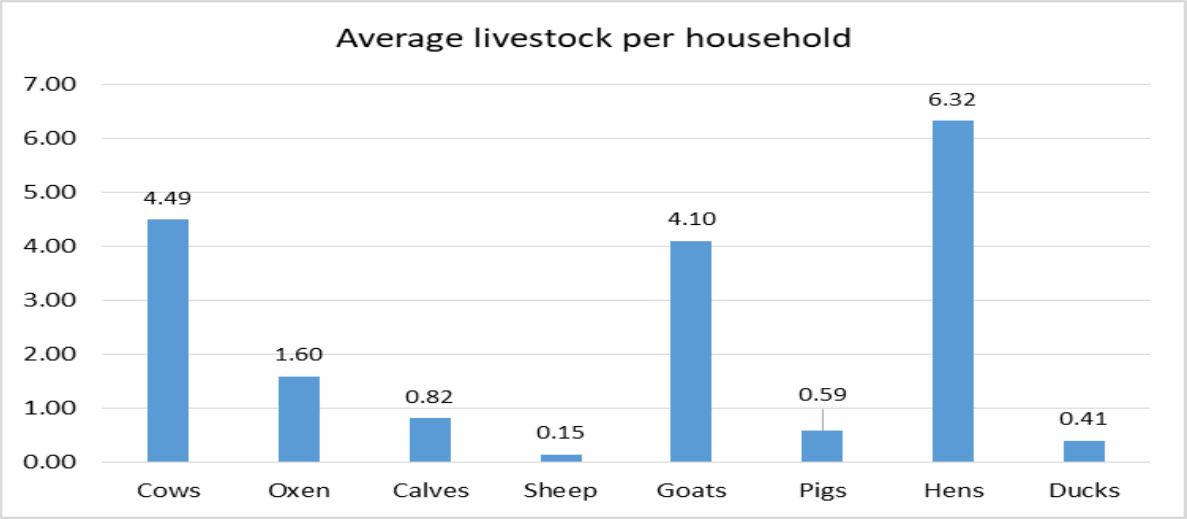


Fig. 6.6 Average livestock per household

IDPs depend on income from sale of livestock, especially goats when their crops are destroyed to evict them from the forest. Livestock declined sharply after they are evicted and they survive by selling livestock till source of income and cultivation is restored.

Migration

Employment outside the village in non-farm sector is almost nil among Gotthi Koyas. People working outside the village as employees in informal sector or as seasonal migrants in non-farm labour constitute only 35 persons out of the total population of 13,427. Altogether 35 migrants from nine mandals ranging from 1 to 7 each reflects their total dependence on podu cultivation and casual agricultural labour on one hand and lack of skills required for any occupational mobility. Out of these small number of migrants, some have gone out for employment to support or assist their parents or siblings in those locations. Those who have gone out for employment are mostly engaged in manual labour work of short term in nature. About one third of these small number of migrants are engaged in farm labour (12), construction labour and loading- unloading work (16), and five others work as helpers in Borewell rig work (Table. 6.9).

Most of the migrants owing to their low skills and work in informal sector are without contracts and low salaries. They usually migrant for short durations of a month, two months and rarely for longer than two months at a stretch. Migrant works supplement their household incomes during lean seasons of agriculture operations (Table 6.10). Migrants going for longer than two months duration are more from Mangapeta and Govindaraopeta mandals, and they go to other districts in Telangana.

Most often the migrants are engaged in short term works and they earn from Rs 300 to Rs 500 daily in farm and construction work, while those working in Hyderabad and other towns like YSR Kadapa, Suryapet, Siddipet, Karimnagar, Khammam and Bhadrachalam get up to Rs 800 daily and those in borewell operations and automobiles from 1300 to Rs 1500 a day.

Livelihoods of the Gotthi Koyas are predominantly dependent on agricultural labour. Most important source of income for IDPs is derived from casual agricultural labour (48.6%), followed by 25.1% from own cultivation. Incomes from NTFP collection constitute 14.2% of the incomes and casual labour in non-farm operations is 6.8% (Fig 6.7). Incomes from preparation and sale of arrack (2.0%), livestock (1.2%), salaried job/ employment (1.1%) and self-employment (0.9%) comprise 5.2% of the incomes in the IDP region (Table 6.11).

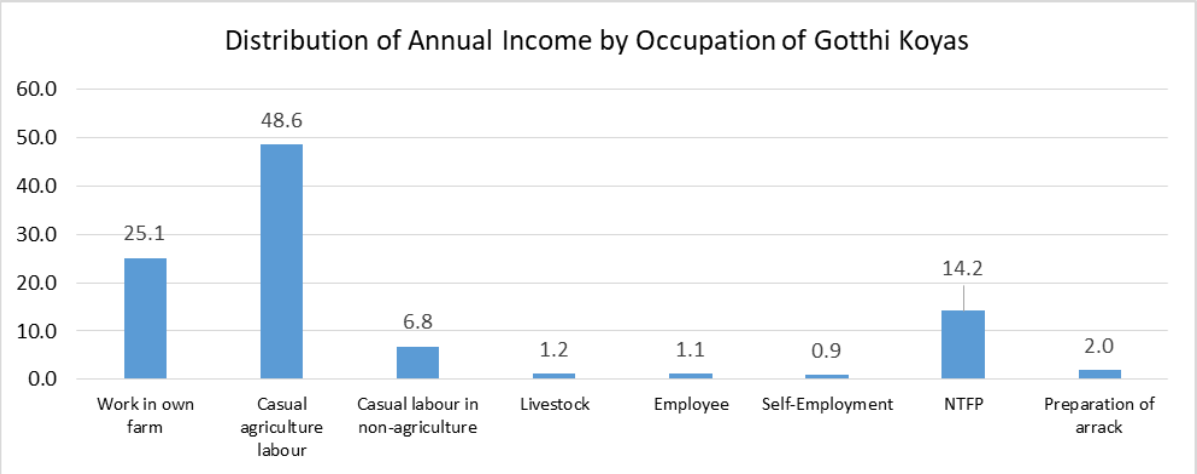


Fig. 6.7 Distribution of Annual Income by Occupations of Gotthi Koya Workers

Gotthi Koya IDPs are ultra poor with annual household incomes less than Rs 20000. Total income from primary and secondary occupations of 6339 workers from 3250 IDP households comprised Rs 6,47,59,461. The average annual income of a worker from multiple occupations was Rs 10,216. An average household having 1.95 workers (6339 workers belonging to 3250 households), thus has annual income of Rs 19,925 which is far below the below poverty line in rural areas of Telangana. Income of seven IDP housheolds put together also faills to help them cross the Below Poverty Line icome of Rs 150,000.

Household Amenities & Consumer Durables

Household amenities and civic amenities in the settlement reflect the standard of living of the inhabitants. Large section of the Gotthi Koyas do not have civic amenities like electricity, potable drinking water, sanitation etc as their houses are not part of the officially recognised habitation. Facilities available for a normal survival among the Gotthi Koyas also reflect the degree of acceptance of the local authorities. Access to some of the household durables and farm equipment indicates the degree of advancement of the households. Status of households with regard to the durables also depends on general infrastructure like road connectivity and supply of electricity. Degree of connectivity of the IDP settlement with the neighbouring areas also influences the status of living conditions across the mandals and districts.

Shelter among the Gotthi Koyas reflects the availability of forest based materials from immediate surroundings and degree of tenurial security and type of houses ranges from thatched walls and grass roof in the initial stages to brick walls and RCC roof in older settlements. The shift from shelter of temporary nature to permanent structures reflects the degree of housing security. Houses of the IDPs are not legally recognised as they lack land titles, except in a few settlements where they built house in land purchased from the locals.

House structure comprising the type of building materials, design, rooms, homestead, separate shed for goats etc. among the Gotthi Koyas reflects their lifestyle and dependence on Nature. House structure of the IDPs usually consists of thatched walls plastered with cow dung and mud, or mud walls and brick walls. Since past five years they started using mud bricks, unburnt bricks for the walls (Fig. 6.8). Mud walls are the predominant type across the mandals and districts with 78.7% of the total households living in such houses of two or three rooms followed by 17.2% households living in houses made of thatched walls. Nine mandals comprise more than 80% households living in houses made with mud walls. Bamboo thatched walls are still the predominant type in Mahamutharam (69.2%), and Bhupalapally (53.8%) mandals (Table 6.12).

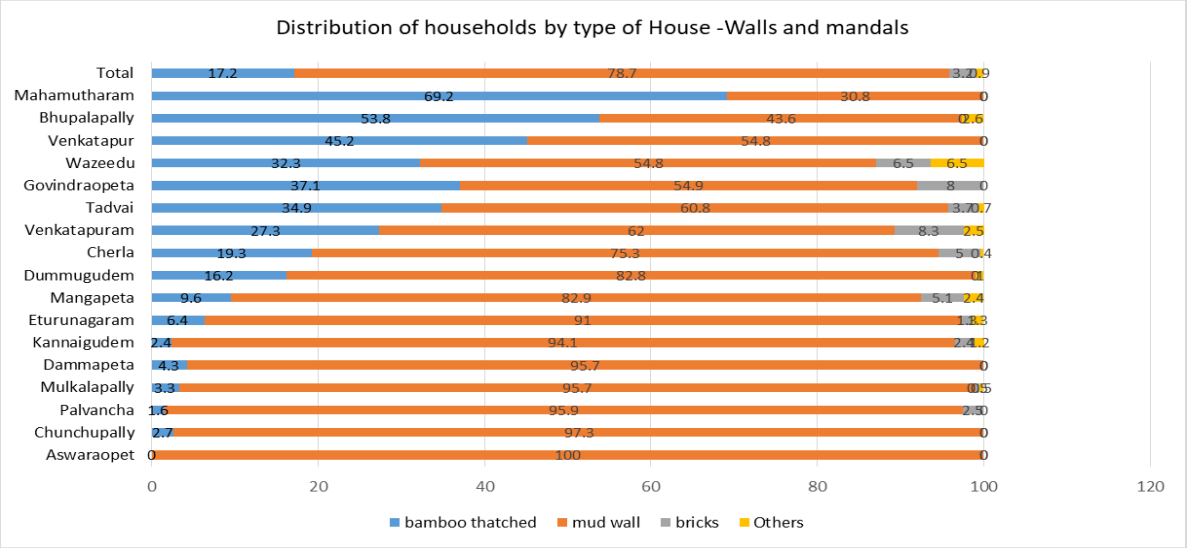


Fig. 6.8 Distribution of households by type of House- Walls

Predominant type of roof of IDP houses comprised Bangalore tiles (82.9%) followed by grass (9.1%) and asbestos sheets (5.0%). Roof type in terms of durability may be classified into less drurable (grass), medium (tiles or asbestos sheets), and durable (RCC). A very small percentage of IDP houses (1.9%) had RCC roof (Fig. 6.9). Mandals with more than 90% houses having tile roof include Dammapeta (97.8), Mahamutharam (95.4%) and Kannaigudem (91.2%). Grass roof houses are more in Bhupalapally (38.5%) followed by Aswaraopet (34.8%), and Venkatapuram (31.4%). Asbestos roofed houses are more in Venkatapuram (20.7%), followed by Palvancha (11.5%), and Mangapeta (8.9%). Distribution of households by type of house and roof is given in Table 6.13.

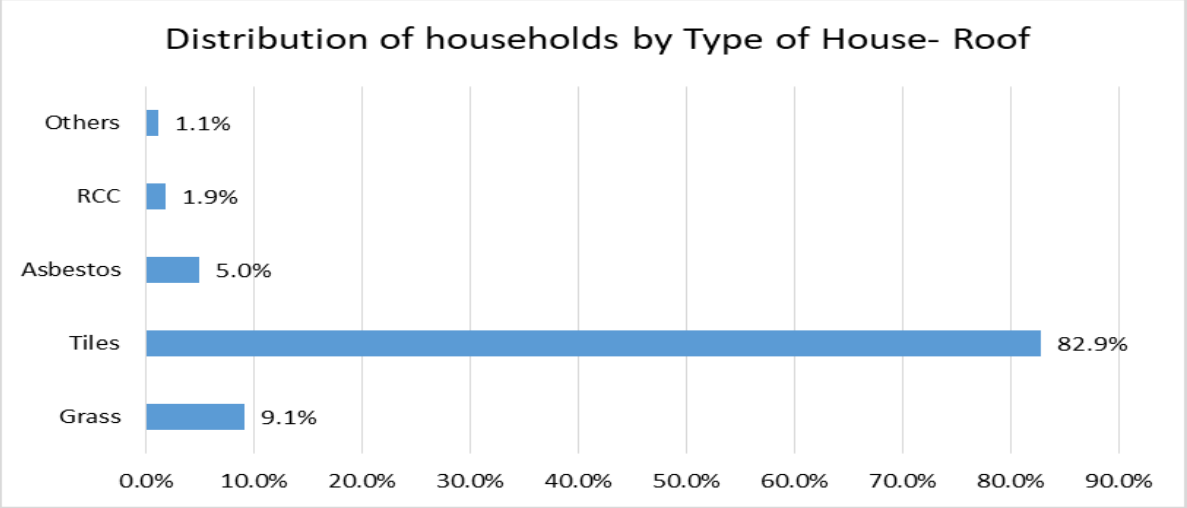


Fig. 6.9 Distribution of households by type of House- Roof

Most common house among the IDPs had two rooms, followed by single room house was next. Two room house comprised 54.4% households followed by single room houses by 35.9% households. Around ten percent houses belong to 3 room type (7.1%), and 4 room type (2.6%). Distribution of houses by number of rooms across mandals is furnished in Table 6.14. More number of households living in single room houses were in Venkatapur (56.2%), Bhupalapally

(53.8), and Mahamutharam (50.8%). Two room houses were more popular in Aswaraopet (73.9%), Chunchupally (72.1), and Wazeedu (64.5%). Three room houses were popular in Dammapeta (17.4%), Aswaraopet (13.0%), and Mulkalapally (12.2%). Houses with two or more rooms reflects degree of security from eviction, financial status of the household among other factors.

More than one third of IDP houses (39.8%) had separate kitchen built adjacent to the dwelling unit, while the remaining households cooked food outside in the open or within the house itself (Fig.6.10). Separate kitchens are generally refer to one room with roof for use in all seasons. Having a separate kitchen didn't have remarkable relation with household income, although households with a separate kitchen had annual average income of Rs 5201 compard to housedls without separate kitch with average income of Rs 4526. Distribution of households having separate kitchen varied across the mandals and districts (Table 6.15).

Around one third of the households (31.9%) have homestead. Gotthi Koya houses also usually have separate shed built for the goats. Separate shed for goats is built for protection from attacks by wild animals (Table 6.16).

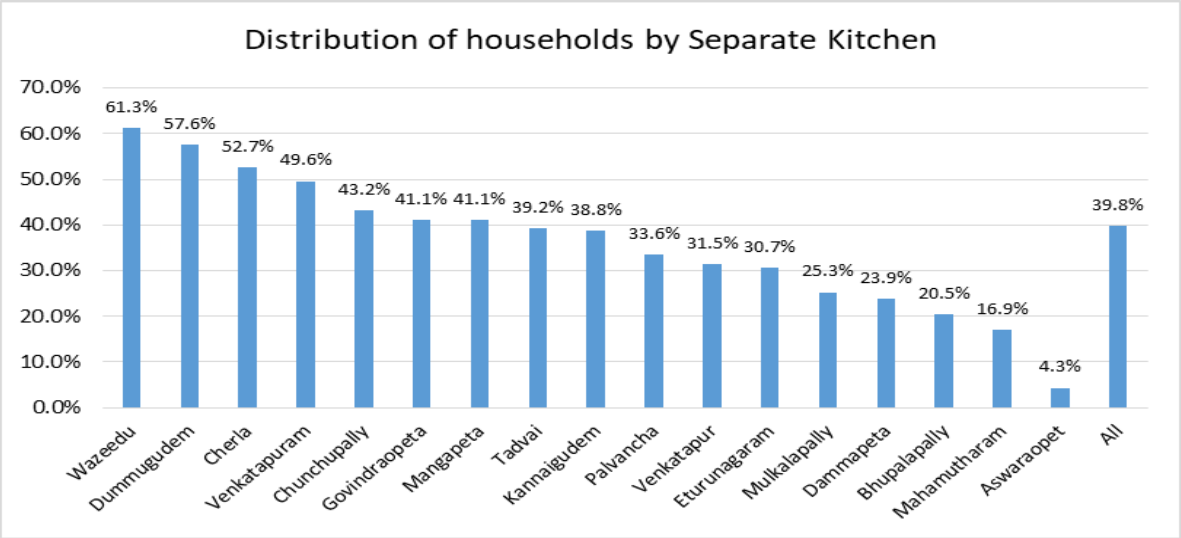


Fig. 6.10 Distribution of households by separate kitchen

Wood is the main source of cooking fuel for most of the IDP households (93.6%) which they collect from their surroundings which is freely available (Table 6.17). Only 6.4% of the Gotthi Koyas use LPG (3.9%), cow dung (2.4%), and Kerosene (0.1%).

Large section of the IDP households are dependent on streams for drinking water. Streams, locally called as 'chelimas', are small water flows in the forest, but are a perennial source. They collect water by removing sand and later filter using cloth. Every settlement is situated nearby a stream which still serves their needs, even after some of the settlements started having access to other sources. More than one third of the households (38.1%) collect water for drinking, cooking and bathing from the streams. Source of drinking water varies by the mandals (Table 6.18). Around one fourth (27.0%) of the households draw drinking water from tap as Mission Bhagiratha is accessible to some settlements especially in Bhadradri Kothagudem district.

Hand pump is also the main source for 26.7% households. Remaining 8.1% households collect drinking water from wells and other sources like Borewells, leakages from drinking water pipes.

Around half of the households (49.3%) collect water from the source within a distance less than one kilometre (Table 6.19). Source of drinking water is available within the settlement for around one fourth of the households (23.2%). Around half of the users of tap water (50.2%) access it within the settlement. Users of stream water trek long distance, up to a kilometre (49.1%) and up to 5 kms (43.5%). Collecting water is the responsibility shared by men and women and also children.

Sanitation is almost absent and open defecation is practiced by 94.9% of the households. Only 166 out of 3237 households have individual toilets (Table 6.20). These individual toilets are mainly found in Cherla (50), Venkatapuram (33), Mulkalapally (30), and Mangapeta (26). Not a single household has individual toilet in six mandals viz., Mahamutharam, Venkatapur, Tadvai, Palvancha, Aswaraopet, and Dammapeta.

Access to Electricity

Access to electricity is an important indicator of the facilities available to the households required in farm operations, domestic appliances, electronic media, use of mobiles etc. Around 2 out of 5 households only have access to electricity as many IDP settlements do not have electricity (Fig. 6.11). IDP settlements with better access to electricity include Wazeedu (96.8%), Dummugudem (60.6%) and Cherla (64.6%). In five mandals viz., Mahamutharam, Palvancha, Aswaraopet, Chunchupally, and Dammapeta none of the settlements have electricity (Table 6.21). IDPs without access to electricity pay every time Rs 10 get their mobile phone charged in the nearby main village. IDP children from such settlements attending schools are also disadvantaged compared to their counterparts as they have less opportunities to study.

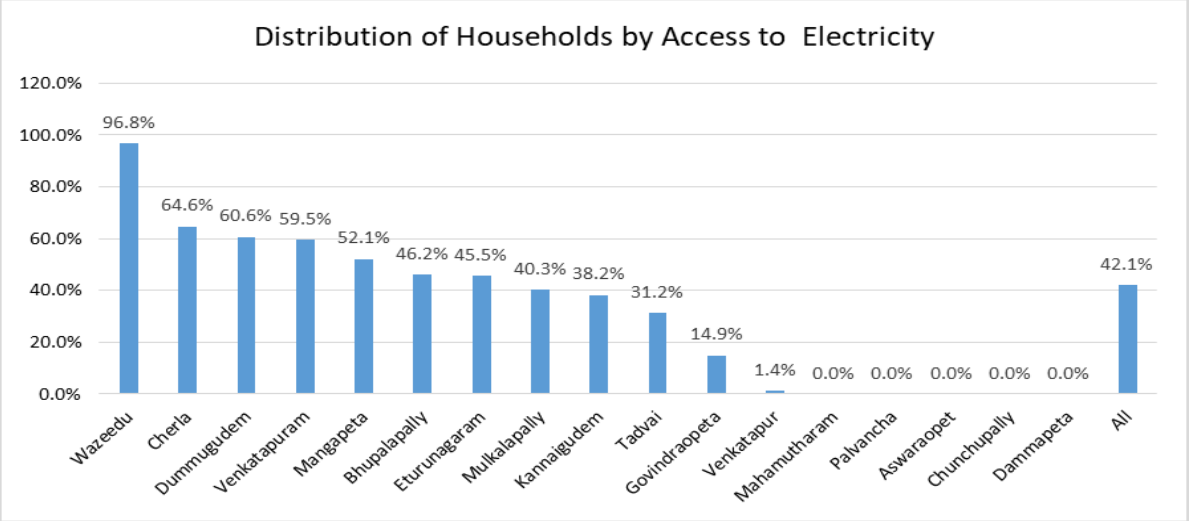


Fig. 6.10 Distribution of households by Access to Electricity

Access of IDPs to fans and television is low as limited number of IDP settlements have access to power. While 21.8% households have access to fans, only 6.3% have access to TV in the IDP region (Fig. 6.11).

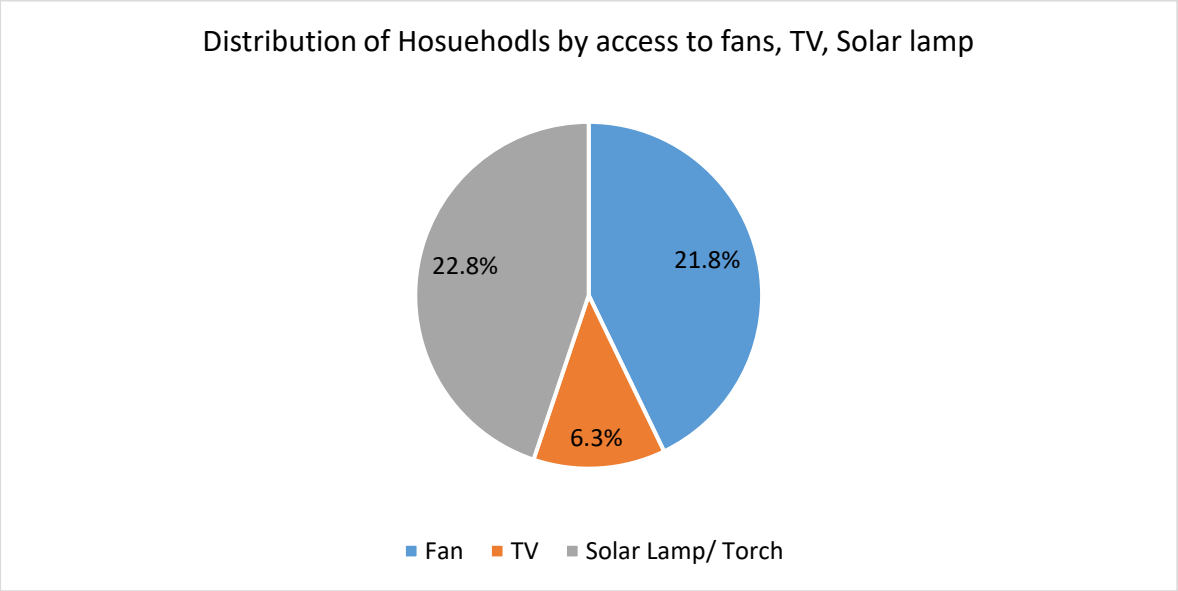


Fig. 6.11 Distribution of households by access to fans, TV, solar lamp

Solar lamps or torch is an important means of lighting in homes and streets. A few settlements have street lamps using solar energy. Around one fourth of households (22.8%) have access to solar energy. Maintenance and repairs of solar lamps is a barrier (Table 6.22).

Transportation and communications

Mobility in the IDP region is limited due to the location of their settlements in interior pockets of forest and difficult terrain. Contact with the neighbouring areas for labour or other interactions is affected by lack of road connectivity and means of transportation. Some of the IDPs use bicycles and a smaller section especially the youth are using motor bikes. Mobile phones are a major source of communications for IDPs facing problems with road connectivity.

Distribution of households by access to bicycle, motor bikes, and mobile phones is not uniform across the mandals (Fig 6.12). Use of bicycles and motor bikes is relatively better in mandals with motorable paths. Use of mobile phones is relatively higher in mandals where other means of communications are less feasible (Table 6.23).

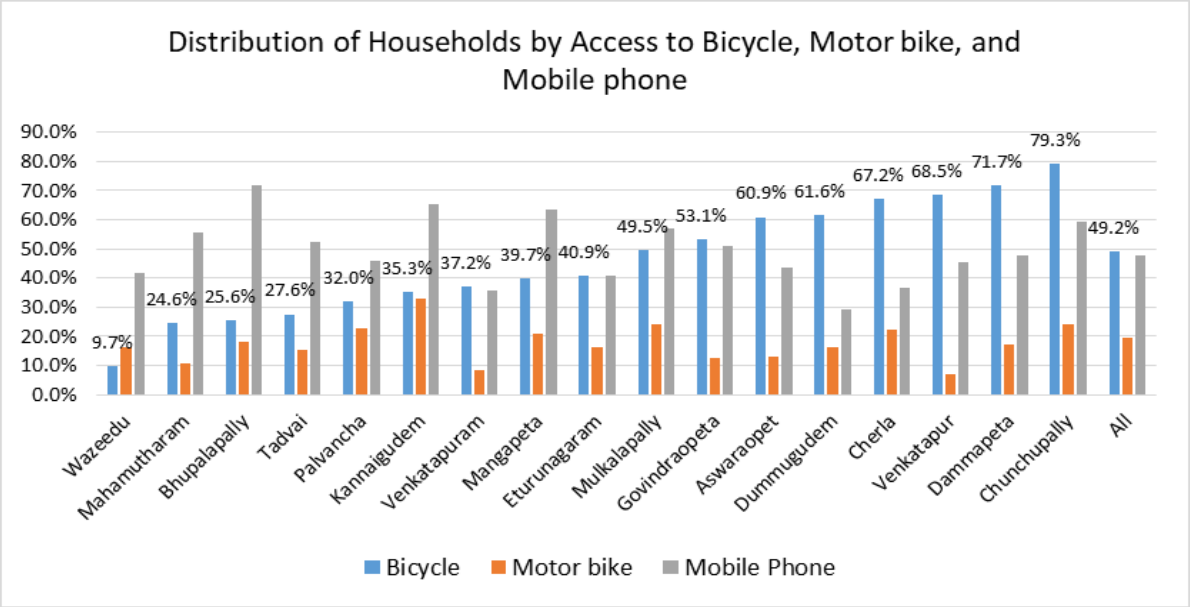


Fig. 6.12 Distribution of households by access to Bicycle, Motor bike and Mobile phone

Type of farming systems and cropping patterns of IDPs requires the agricultural equipment for preparation of land and other operations. IDPs practicing the traditional method of sprinkling the seed have very little application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. This form of cultivations is also predominantly for household consumption. However, the changing farming practices with shift towards commercial crops like cotton in some pockets, there is also use of agricultural equipment and hiring the machinery in some mandals. Traditional equipment like ploughs are used by 71.2% of the households, while only 10.2% use sprayers and dusters (Fig. 6.12).

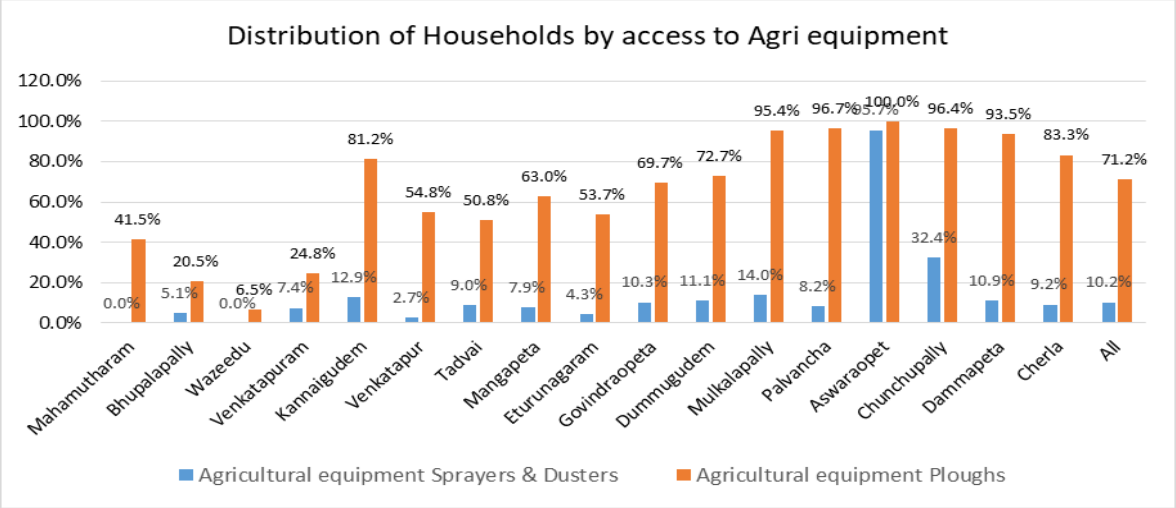


Fig. 6.12 Distribition of households by access to Agri Equipment

Ploughs are used by 71.2% of households and its use is relatively by more households in settlements of Bhadradri Kothagudem. Variations in percentage of households using the above type of farm equipment and bullock carts across the mandals is furnished in Table 6.24.

Section 7

Risks, Hazards and Natural Disasters faced by the IDP households in the past 10 years

Life of the IDPs is not smooth and they are vulnerable to several risks and hazards. Firstly, they are subject to risks from living in unfamiliar environment by founding a settlement in uninhabited environs. Hazards and threats faced by them in building a settlement include natural calamities, attack by wild animals, unknown disease etc on one hand and threat of eviction by forest officials and other agencies, on the other. Gotthi Koya IDPs face both man made and natural disasters[8].

Almost all IDPs have faced one or more of the abovementioned hazards and risks. Many IDPs have suffered attacks by wild animals, drought, disease, starvation, dispossession of podu lands, displacement etc. Shelter of the IDPs is simple and temporary in nature as they are constantly at risk of eviction by the officials. Almost all settlements have been evicted or damaged or razed to ground at least once by the forest staff in order to remove them from illegally encroached forest area. Their thatched huts were damaged once or repeatedly, more particularly in the early years of the settlement. Although IDP settlements are not recognised officially, their tenurial rights seem to become less insecure as they grow older. Settlements founded in last 20 years (i.e., from 2003 to 2023) may be considred new settlements and settlements of 20 to 40 years (i.e., from 1983 to 2002) as old settlements. Settlements established prior to 1983 as very old settlements. New settlements are also post violence in Bastar region and are a result of conflict induced migration, while old settlements are pre-voilence migratiions in search of land for livelihoods coupled with a small section due to violence in its early phase. The very old settlements dating back to 70s and early 80s comprise migrants in search of land for livelihood. Old settlements do not have serious threat of eviction. Some IDPs in several settlements have been also paying house tax to the nearest Gram Panchayat although their house sites are not given land titles or entered in land records.

Some of the old settlements were established in mid- eighties to nineties, and have not recorded threats of eviction in the past ten years. IDP settlements, whether old or new, are not free of eviction as they are not officially recognised even after their existence for ten to forty years. While a settlement may have been evicted once or multiple times, some of the households in the settlement may not have suffered eviction if they have moved into the village after the eviction as migration from Chhattisgarh has not ceased totally to date. Some IDP settlements have been receiving some Gotthi Koya households shifting from settlements of Telangana or from Chhattisgarh even in recent years. Data on risks faced by the IDPs reveals eviction or damage of shelter is most frequent problem.

[8] National Institute of Disaster Management definition of disasters refers to ‘an event or series of events, which gives rise to casualties and damage or loss of properties, infrastructure, environment, essential services or means of livelihood on such a scale which is beyond the normal capacity of the affected community to cope with’
https://nidm.gov.in/PDF/Disaster_about.pdf

More than one fourth (28%) of the IDP housheolds reported suffering hazards and risks of one form or the other in the past ten years (Fig. 7.1). Field study revealed that 910 households have experienced some form of the risks and hazards making them vulnerable in terms of safe shelter, livelihoods, nutrition etc. Percentage of households facing any risks and hazards in the past 10 years varies between mandals due to varied factors like age of the settlement, approach of the local authorities and elected leaders, size or location of the settlement, etc. (Table 7.1).

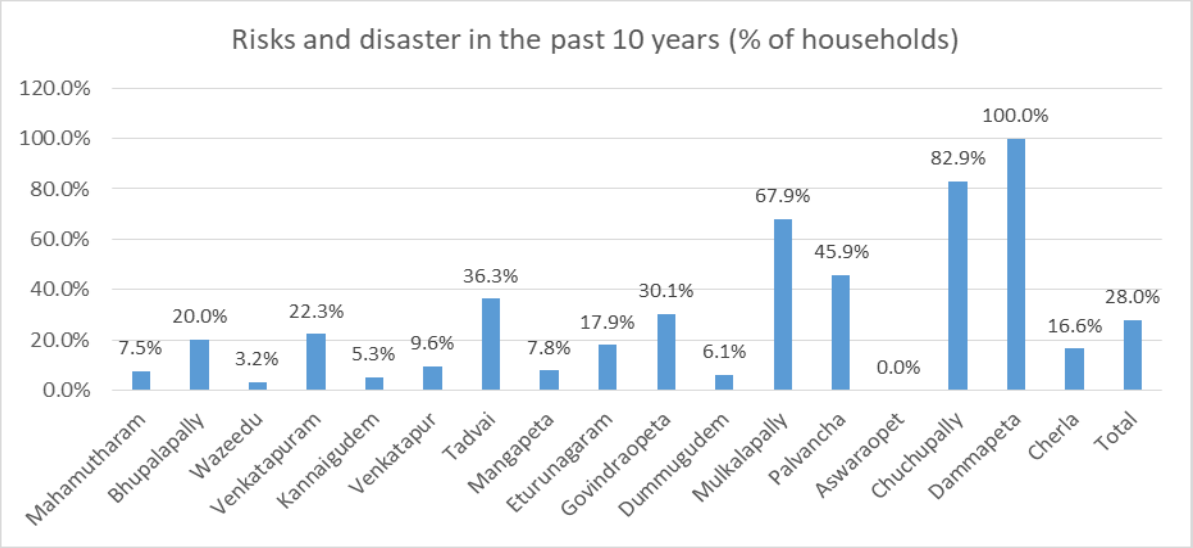


Fig. 7.1 Distribution of Households by risks and disasters faced in the past ten years

Two out of every five IDP households (40.0%) faced some form of risks, hazards and loss in the past ten years. Top risk faced was damage of shelter (18.4%), followed by cases filed by forest department and police department (11.9%) and attack by wild animals (7.9%). Unnatural death[9] of a family member was reported by 1.8% IDP households (Fig. 7.2 and Table 7.2).

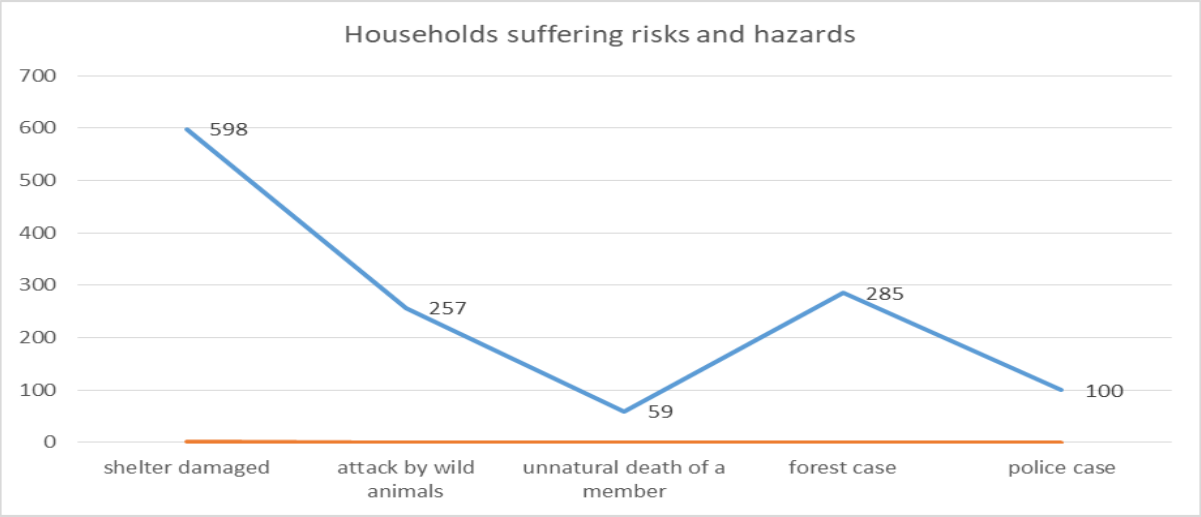


Fig. 7.2 Distribution of Households by type of risks and disasters faced

[9] death caused by road accident, conflict, snake bites, attack by wild animals, suicide, intentional injuries like suicide/ homicide, unintentional injuries due to accidental poisoning and other accidents, and deaths unspecified or reason unknown

Loss or Damages to Shelter

While house damage is the top first risk faced by 598 IDP households, it is mostly due to eviction by the forest officials (157), followed by natural calamities & floods (28), and accident and other reasons (4). Repeated damage to house on two and three occasions has been reported by 362 households out of total 598 households.

Almost all IDP households have suffered damages or total loss of their shelter since they moved into the current locations situated in the reserved forest. Shelter of the IDPs, most often being huts, are sometimes damaged by natural disasters like floods and fire. Vadagudem (Komrumbheem Nagar) was affected by floods and they had to rebuild the houses. Forest officials remove or damage these 'illegal' shelters, often thatched huts, especially in the initial years, in order to remove 'encroachment' in the forest. The affected IDP households rebuild the shelter every time their shelters are damaged. Some households have started building relatively more secure shelter made of mud walls and Bangalore tiles for roof in the recent years. In some villages they have also purchased house site from local Koyas and built more permanent housing since they are in residential areas which are legal and form part of the residential area inhabited by local Koyas.

Around two thirds of IDP households have suffered loss or damage of their shelter in the past ten years. Some of the IDP households have suffered similar losses prior to past ten years. A few settlements are 'relocated' to a newer location by shifting houses of all IDP households at the behest of forest officials assuring them security of shelter in the new site. Relocation of Jalagalancha settlement of Tadvai mandal in Mulugu district in the year 2022 is one example such instances in the IDP region. Loss or damage of shelter is suffered by the whole settlement and is a collective vulnerability. Such problems of shelter varied significantly across the mandals suggesting that these threats are more due to the location or age of the settlement wherein old settlements have reached greater security of shelter.

Not a single household suffered any loss or damage of shelter during past ten years in Kannaigudem, Venkatapur, and Dummugudem mandals of Mulugu district. However, there are settlements reporting loss or damage of shelter affecting 80% to 100 % households in Mahamutharam, Palvancha, Mulkalapally, Chunchupally and Dammapeta mandals (Fig. 7.3)

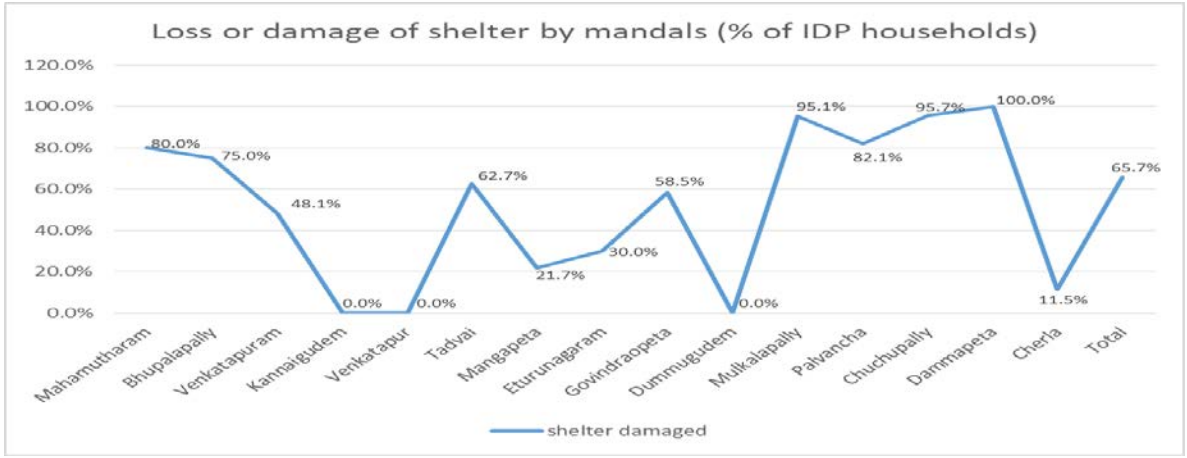


Fig. 7.3 Distribution of households by loss or damage of shelter and mandal

Attack by Wild Animals and Unnatural Death of a Family Member

Vulnerability of IDPs also include loss of family members due to unnatural deaths caused by snake bites and unknown diseases in some cases. IDP households also suffer unnatural death of family members and problems from wildlife owing to location of their settlements in remote forest belt. Unnatural deaths are also reported due to conflicts, fire accidents, road accidents, conflicts, and attack by wild animals or snake bites. Around 6.5% among the 910 households reported death of a family member in the past ten years, while more than one out of every four households among the 910 households suffered from attacks by wild animals. These risks varied across mandals. Besides, the incidence levels of these two risks reported similar across the mandals: mandals having greater risk of attacks by wild animals also suffered from greater risk of unnatural deaths indicating cause of death to inhospitable location among other factors. Such risks of IDPs living in inhospitable locations and consequent loss of safety and lack of civic amenities indicates the trajectory of the IDP settlements that move from acute insecurity in the early years to relative safety with access to civic amenities over the years. Mandals with high incidence of attacks by wildlife like in Cherla (75.6% of households), Dummugudem (66.7%) and Kannaigudem (55.6%), compared to low incidence mandals like Mahamutharam (0.0%), Bhupalapally (0.0%), and Chunchupally (2.2%) are similar to incidence levels of unnatural deaths in Kannaigudem (44.4%) and Dummugudem (33.3%), followed by low incidence mandals which include Mahamutharam (0.0%), Bhupalapally (0.0%) and Chunchupally (1.1%). Remaining mandals reported similar pattern across the mandals with small variations (Fig. 7.4)

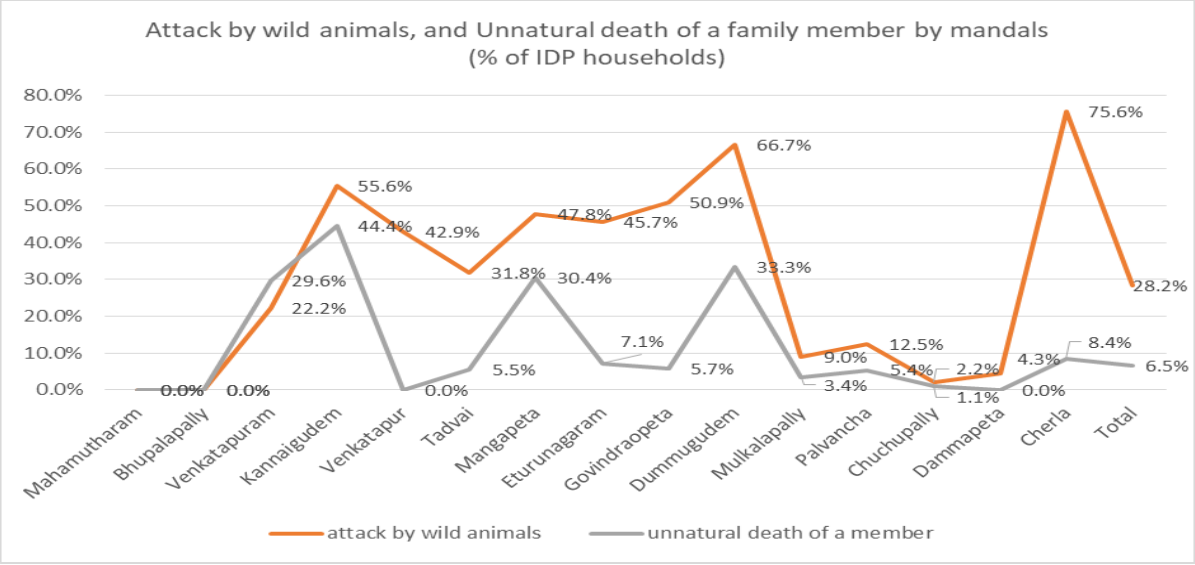


Fig. 7.4 Distribution of households by wild animal attacks and unnatural deaths

Burden of Forest Cases or Police Cases

Almost all IDPs have the trouble of facing cases filed by forest officials or police against them as they are in conflict with forest laws. IDPs spend lots of days and large sum of money to be freed from the cases of forest encroachment which further drains on their precarious financial situation. Often the forest cases are fought by pooling contribution of all households in the

settlement while the members implicated in the case do attend the court. Forest cases also result in getting jailed sometimes, and most of the cases require hiring the services of an Advocate to seek relief. These cases continue for months and years with many hearings and involves traveling to attend the court. Although financial burden is shared by almost all the households the suffering of attending the courts and imprisonment are borne by the affected members (Fig. 7.5).

Some of the IDPs also have cases filed by Police on allegations of supporting extremists, the Naxalites as they are referred by locals, by providing shelter or being informers. The forest area inhabited by IDPs are also known for Maoist operations where combing and encounters between the security forces/ police and Naxalites is a regular feature. Major incidents of explosions and killing of police forces or Naxalites, which happen occasionally, make big news and the area is gripped by fear and tension for months. IDPs inhabiting those disturbed areas are interrogated and their settlements are probed extensively and some persons implicated for having contacts with Naxalites who visit these settlements. Police or Naxalites visit settlements of the IDPs at their will as the IDPs are helpless to refuse the police or Naxalites visiting their villages. Both Police and Naxalites suspect some IDPs for supporting their enemy. Head of the Kondapuram village in in Venkatapuram mandal was killed by Naxalites in 2022. IDPs are caught between both armed forces as their settlements are the battleground since years. Sometimes the IDPs are killed or injured in the battle of Naxals against the Police forces (Menon, 1984; Swathi, 2022).

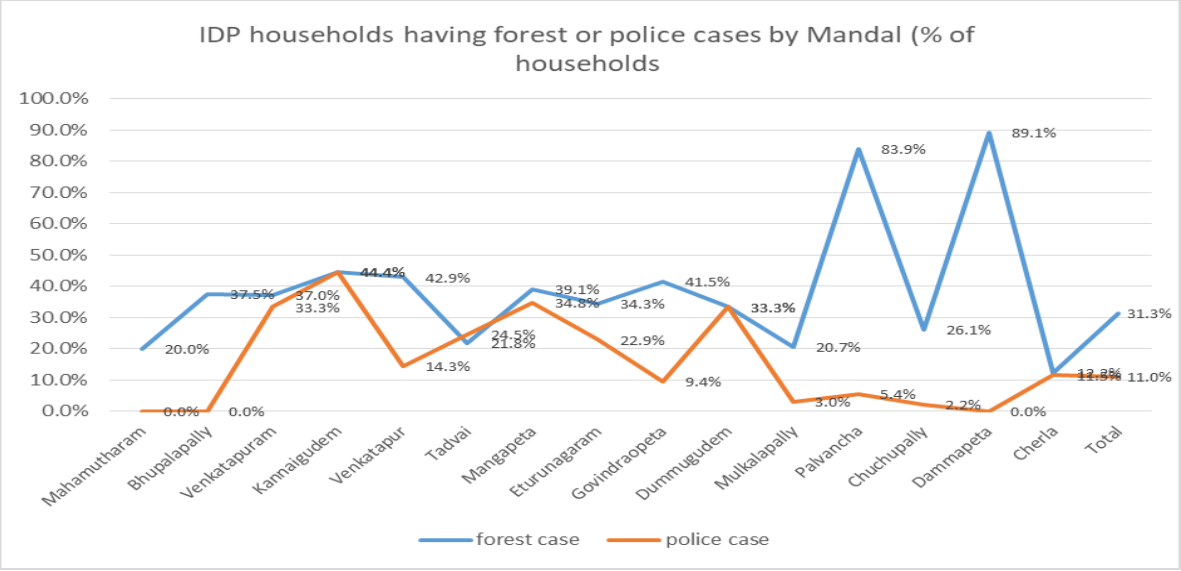


Fig. 7.5 Distribution of households by cases filed by Forest Department and Police Department

Police Cases

Several men or almost all adult men have been subject to constant surveillance by police in every IDP settlement. Many adults have been implicated in cases of supporting extremists or forest offences and are expected to report regularly to the nearest police station in order to keep the Gotthi Koya people under continuous watch and curtail their mobility without notice or permission of the police. Most of these police cases are dropped after some years, yet they are

required to report regularly. Even after several years or decades since their migration into the current settlement, every adult male is required to give weekly attendance at the nearest police station and perform free services called ‘vetti’ (bonded labour) and give ‘santakam’ (which means signature in Telugu) to ensure they are under watch. They are asked to clean the wash rooms, entire premises, as well as clearing the bushes, gardening and anything else that the policemen order to do. Seven batches comprising a few men are made in the village so that each batch reports and provides free services to the police on a particular day of the week in rotation. Everyone reports to the police once a week and expenses of commuting to the police station and other expenses are a burden that every IDP adult man carries by default. On their weekly attendance they also forego chances of wage labour in the neighbouring villages.

Dispossession from the Podu Lands

Dispossession from the podu lands has become a serious concern in the current times although it is not a recent phenomenon. However, it has become more frequent and extensive in the forest belt wherein the podu lands in IDP settlements are retrieved for raising plantations. Haritha Haram, a flagship programme of the Telangana Government envisaging to increase the present 24% tree cover in the State to 33% of the total geographical area of the State, adopted a multi-pronged approach of rejuvenating degraded forests, more effective protection of forests against smuggling, encroachment, fire, grazing and intensive soil and moisture conservation measures. Podu lands cultivated by IDPs are brought under plantation by digging trenches, fencing, etc arresting movement of livestock and cultivation in such lands. Many IDP households have become landless in past few months to a year because of intensifying Haritha Haram to retrieve the forest land cultivated by the IDPs.

Risks and Hazards of IDPs by Length of Their Residence

IDPs are subject to varied risks, threats and hazards from material conditions like natural disasters or wild animals and raids from authorities etc. The kind of risks and vulnerabilities of the IDPs also varies by the number of years they spent in their current locations indicating that some risks are more in their distant past. The difference in the likelihood of the risks faced by the IDPs also varied between the natural factors and the social factors. Risks owing to natural factors llike floods are recurrent and relief from it is shifting to safer locations, while social factors are likely to change depending on the approach adopted by the local officials and the non-tribal neighbouring communities among others who influence local governance. As many as 28.0% of the total households i.e., 910 out of 3250 households, reported facing some risk or hazard in the last ten years. A large section of these households (46.3%) who suffered any risks and hazards in the past 10 years are those who moved into the current locations some 11 to 20 years ago compared to slightly lesser percentage of households who settled here between 21 and 30 years ago, followed by 5.1% and 6.9% households who moved into current village between 31 and 40 years and more than 40 years ago respectively indicating that older the settlement or longer the stay in a location lesser are the risks and hazards that IDPs face. With passage of time the challenges faced by the IDPs become less. However, the study also revealed that 10% of the households who suffered some risks and hazards have moved here in the past ten years (Fig. 7.6).

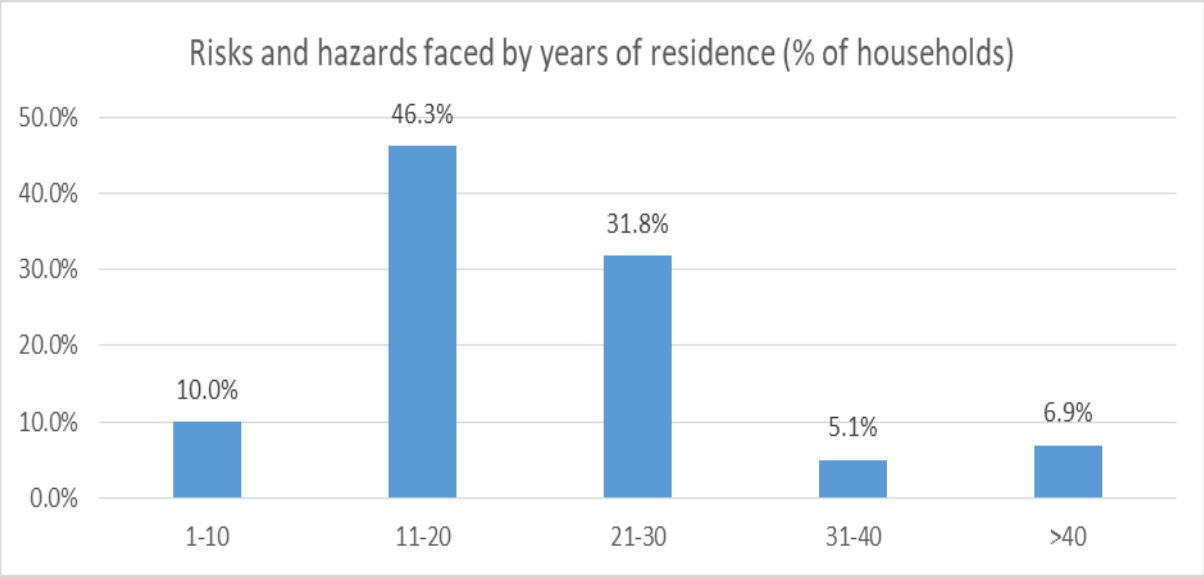


Fig. 7.6 Distribution of households by risks and hazards faced and years of residence

IDPs who migrated into current locations sometime around 11 to 20 years ago faced more risks and hazards and suffered more compared to who migrated here one or two decades earlier or even those who migrated in last ten years. Those who migrated 21 to 30 years ago also were vulnerable to these risks and hazards but it was relatively less compared to those who migrated here after them (Table 7.3). Incidence of different risks and hazards and suffering in different forms appear to have been at peak among those who migrated during past 11 to 20 years (Fig. 7.7).

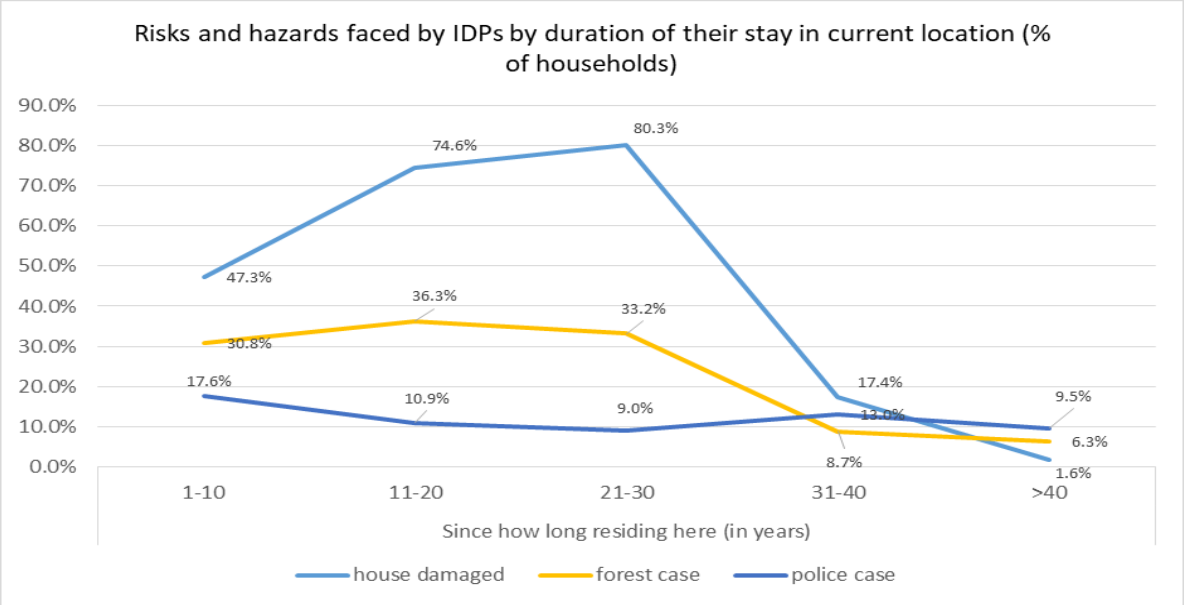


Fig. 7.7 Distribution of households by type of risks and hazards and years of residence

References

Bharath Bhushan Mamidi (2017). Study on the Identity & Socio-Cultural Integration of Gutty Koya Tribals in Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Telangana; Save the Children, Hyderabad

Bharath Bhushan Mamidi (2020). Gutty Koyas of Mulugu District - Prevention, Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Children; Save the Children, Hyderabad

Centre for Social Justice (2013). A Study on Internally Displaced Persons of India Mapping and Citizenship Rights

Gollapudi Srinivasa Rao (2017). Gothi Koyas forced out of their home, The Hindu July 5, 2017

HYTICOS (2014). The Muria Migration – Murias occupying forest in Andhra Pradesh, March 18, 2014

IDMC (2015). India: Countrywide response urgently required to address chronic internal displacement

https://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/india-countrywide-response-urgently-required-to-address-chronic-internal-displacement

Iqbal, J (2010). Internally Displaced Hunger, The New Indian Express, November 14, 2010

Menon, A K (1984). Andhra Pradesh: Gond tribals get frustrated over land ownership issue, *India Today*, April 30, 1984

https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/indiascope/story/19840430-andhra-pradesh-gond-tribals-get-frustrated-over-land-ownership-issue-803010-1984-04-29

Minhaz, A (2022). With no place to call home, the Gutti Koya tribe fights for survival, Frontline, December 29, 2022

Monika Mandal (2007). Internal Displacement in India: Status, Condition & Prospects of Return, Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group, Kolkata

NCPCR (2007). Visit to Dantewada (Chhattisgarh) & Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) to Investigate Status of Health and Education of Children affected by Civil Unrest, 17th to 19th December 2007, New Delhi

NCPCR (2010). Protection of Children's Rights in Areas of Civil Unrest, New Delhi

V Nilesh, V (2017). Displaced Muria Gond Children of a lesser god? *The New Indian Express*, December 12, 2017

https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/hyderabad/2017/dec/12/displaced-muria-gond-children-of-a-lesser-god-1724885.html

Palla Trindha Rao (1996).Policy in wilderness: A glimpse into tribal life and governance in agency areas, CARPED, Hyderabad

Shantha Sinha (2013). National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) - The First Six Years (2007-2013), New Delhi

Swathi, V (2022). Gutti Koya tribe, stigmatised and persecuted post the FRO's murder, The Hindu, November 26, 2022

TNM Staff (2017). Can't forcibly evict Tribal people from sanctuary land, Hyderabad HC tells Telangana govt, Tuesday, October 17, 2017

Xaxa Committee, (2014). Report of the High Level Committee on Socio-Economic, Health and Educational Status of Tribal Communitie of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, New Delhi

TABLES

Section 1 Tables: Introduction

Table 1.1 IDP Households surveyed in three districts of Telangana

Mandal	J Bhupalapally	Mulugu	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Total
Mahamutharam	67	0	0	67
Bhupalapally	40	0	0	40
Wazeedu	0	31	0	31
Venkatapuram	0	121	0	121
Kannaigudem	0	170	0	170
Venkatapur	0	73	0	73
Tadvai	0	303	0	303
Mangapeta	0	294	0	294
Eturunagaram	0	391	0	391
Govindraopeta	0	176	0	176
Dummugudem	0	0	99	99
Mulkalapally	0	0	392	392
Palvancha	0	0	122	122
Aswaraopet	0	0	23	23
Chunchupally	0	0	111	111
Dammapeta	0	0	46	46
Cherla	0	0	791	791
Total	107	1559	1584	3250

Table 1.2 List of IDP villages surveyed in three districts of Telangana

Sl No	District	Mandal	Panchayat	IDP Village
1	Bhupalapally	Bhupalapally	Dudekulapally	Dudekulapally- I
2	Bhupalapally	Bhupalapally	Dudekulapally	Vennelamadugu
3	Bhupalapally	Mahamutharam	Singaram	Dandapally
4	Bhupalapally	Mahamutharam	Singaram	Maddimadugu
5	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Veerapur	Veerapuram gumpu
6	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Allamvari Ghanpur	Gurralabavi
7	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Chalpaka	Polakammagudem
8	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Shapally	Sandragudem Shapally
9	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Kondai	Dodla Kothuru
10	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Kondai	Malyala
11	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Chinna Boinapally	Rayabandham
12	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Chinna Boinapally	Pedda Venkatapur
13	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Chinna Boinapally	Chinthalamoru
14	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Allamvari Ghanpur	Elisetti Kothapally
15	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Eturunagaram	Gantalagunta
16	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Allamvari Ghanpur	Gundengavai
17	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Kondai	Kondai Kothuru
18	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Shivapur	Lingapur
19	Mulugu	Eturunagaram	Eturunagaram	Chithalapadu
20	Mulugu	Govindraopeta	Rangapur	Maddi Madugu
21	Mulugu	Govindraopeta	Rangapur	Pandiridoni
22	Mulugu	Govindraopeta	Pasra	Devudugutta
23	Mulugu	Tadvai	Damaravai	Ippalagadda (Damaravai)
24	Mulugu	Govindraopeta	Motlagudem	Yasangithogu
25	Mulugu	Kannaigudem	Ilapur	Ilapur
26	Mulugu	Kannaigudem	Kanthanapally	Bangarupally gumpu
27	Mulugu	Kannaigudem	Sarvai	Nagpur gumpu
28	Mulugu	Kannaigudem	Chinthagudem	Koyyur
29	Mulugu	Kannaigudem	Sarvai	Malkapally
30	Mulugu	Kannaigudem	Sarvai	Chityala
31	Mulugu	Kannaigudem	Thupakulagudem	Guttala Gangaram
32	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Mangapeta	Shantinagar
33	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Kothur Motlagudem	Bommaigudem
34	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Kothur Motlagudem	Sriram Nagar
35	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Kothur Motlagudem	Regulagudem
36	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Vadegudem	Vadegudem
37	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Kotha Malluru	Kotha Mallur (Bestagudem)

Sl No	District	Mandal	Panchayat	IDP Village
38	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Balanagudem	Project Nagar
39	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Nimmagudem	Thimapuram gumpu
40	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Nimmagudem	Ralagumpu
41	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Nimmagudem	Musalamma Gutta
42	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Domeda	Palagumpu
43	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Bhramanapally	Keshapuram
44	Mulugu	Mangapeta	Mangapeta	Pochamagudem
45	Mulugu	Govindraopeta	Chalvai	Kannaiahgumpu
46	Mulugu	Govindraopeta	Chalvai	Jarudubanda
47	Mulugu	Tadvai	Lingala	Rapatla
48	Mulugu	Venkatapur	Venkatapur	Thorrichintalapadu
49	Mulugu	Venkatapur	Venkatapur	Rollabanda
50	Mulugu	Tadvai	Lingala	Mondyala Thogu
51	Mulugu	Tadvai	Narlapur	Thakkalagudem
52	Mulugu	Tadvai	Vengalapur	Vengalapur
53	Mulugu	Tadvai	Bayyakkapeta	Musalammapenta
54	Mulugu	Tadvai	Bayyakkapeta	Saralammagudem
55	Mulugu	Tadvai	Bayyakkapeta	Neelamthogu
56	Mulugu	Tadvai	Kalvapally	Kalvapally
57	Mulugu	Tadvai	Oorattam	Basagudem
58	Mulugu	Govindraopeta	Karlapally	Budidhagadda
59	Mulugu	Tadvai	Tadvai	Jalagalancha
60	Mulugu	Tadvai	Tadvai	Kondaparthi
61	Mulugu	Tadvai	Tadvai	Jeenalakunta (Elbaka)
62	Mulugu	Tadvai	Kamaram	Kamaram
63	Mulugu	Tadvai	Tadvai	Kondaparthi 2
64	Mulugu	Venkatapur	Narayanpur	Bandlapadu
65	Mulugu	Venkatapur	Burugupeta	Utla
66	Mulugu	Venkatapuram	Marikala	Sudibaka
67	Mulugu	Venkatapuram	Bestagudem	Vadagudem/ Komuram Bheem Nagar
68	Mulugu	Venkatapuram	Ramachandrapuram	Jar Colony
69	Mulugu	Venkatapuram	Suraveedu	Kondapur
70	Mulugu	Venkatapuram	Suraveedu	Srirangapuram
71	Mulugu	Wazeedu	Cherukuru	Mulkanapally
72	Mulugu	Wazeedu	Dulapuram	Dulapuram
73	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Laxmi colony	Kandipadu
74	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Thippapuram	Rallapuram
75	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Thippapuram	Chelimala

Sl No	District	Mandal	Panchayat	IDP Village
76	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Thippapuram	Uyyaalamadugu
77	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Thippapuram	Gorugonda
78	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Thippapuram	Chennapuram
79	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Thippapuram	Errampadu
80	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Thippapuram	Battigudem
81	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Bodanelly	Burugupadu
82	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Puligundala	Kondavai
83	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Puligundala	Bakkachintalapadu
84	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Kudunuru	Veerapuram
85	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Peddamusleru	Kamalapuram
86	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Peddamusleru	Kistarampadu
87	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Bodanelly	Korkatpadu
88	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Cherla	Venkatacheruvu
89	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Chinnamusleru	Timmirigudem
90	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Kurnapally	Ramachandrapuram
91	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Subbampeta	Kranthipuram
92	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Pusuguppa	Pusuguppa
93	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Cherla	Pusuguppa	Vaddipeta
94	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Dummugudem	Paidigudem	Kothagumpu (Mulkanapally)
95	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Dummugudem	Kothuru	Maanagatta
96	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Dummugudem	Kothapally	Gaddamadugu
97	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Jagannadhapuram	Thoggudem
98	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Jagannadhapuram	Chintalagumpu
99	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Patha Gangaram	Erragumpu
100	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Gundalapadu	Chintalapadu
101	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Rachannagudem	Rachannagudem

Sl No	District	Mandal	Panchayat	IDP Village
102	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Rachannagudem	Sakivagu
103	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Rachannagudem	Usulabanda
104	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Thallapaya	Komarambhim Nagar (Tallapaya GP)
105	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Thallapaya	Utla Cheruvu
106	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Mulkalapally	Komarambhim Nagar (Mulkalapally GP)
107	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Guttagudem	Mamillagudem
108	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	VK Ramavaram	Rampuram Colony
109	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Pusugudem	Alligudem
110	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Pusugudem	Soyam Gangulu Gudem
111	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Chunchupally	Penagadapa	Jaggaram
112	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Chunchupally	Penagadapa	Gaddigutta
113	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Chunchupally	Penagadapa	Marrigudem
114	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Chunchupally	Penagadapa	Palavagu
115	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Kamalapuram	Chalamanagar
116	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Mulkalapally	Mukamamidi	Enugappa Nagar
117	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Palvancha	Bandrugonda	Koyagattu
118	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Palvancha	Danthalabore	Seetha Ramapuram
119	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Palvancha	Danthalabore	Errabore
120	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Dammapeta	Pusukunta	Pusukunta
121	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Aswaraopet	Duradavada	Udumulabanda

Table 2.1. Mother Tongue of the Gotthi Koya IDP Households

Mandal	Mother tongue				
	Koyi	Telugu	Hindi	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	67	0	0	0	67
Bhupalapally	38	1	1	0	40
Wazeedu	29	0	1	1	31
Venkatapuram	112	0	2	7	121
Kannaigudem	169	0	1	0	170
Venkatapur	71	1	1	0	73
Tadvai	300	2	1	0	303
Mangapeta	291	1	2	0	294
Eturnagaram	385	0	3	3	391
Govindaraopeta	176	0	0	0	176
Dummugudem	87	0	12	0	99
Mulkalapally	388	1	3	0	392
Palvancha	122	0	0	0	122
Aswaraopet	23	0	0	0	23
Chunchupally	109	0	2	0	111
Dammapeta	46	0	0	0	46
Cherla	743	3	44	1	791
Total	3156	9	73	12	3250
	97.1%	.3%	2.2%	.4%	100.0%

Table 2.2 Distribution of Gotthi Koya Respondents by languages spoken

Mandal	Distribution of Respondents by Languages Spoken						
	Koyi	Dhurva	Dorli	Telugu	Hindi	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	62	9	5	59	1	0	67
	92.5%	13.4%	7.5%	88.1%	1.5%	0.0%	
Bhupalapally	38	6	3	32	0	0	40
	95.0%	15.0%	7.5%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Wazeedu	29	0	1	31	2	0	31
	93.5%	0.0%	3.2%	100.0%	6.5%	0.0%	
Venkatapuram	111	0	7	114	19	0	121
	91.7%	0.0%	5.8%	94.2%	15.7%	0.0%	
Kannaigudem	170	2	5	161	0	0	170
	100.0%	1.2%	2.9%	94.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
Venkatapur	51	2	3	66	6	0	73
	69.9%	2.7%	4.1%	90.4%	8.2%	0.0%	
Tadvai	294	16	15	262	39	4	303
	97.0%	5.3%	5.0%	86.5%	12.9%	1.3%	
Mangapeta	281	5	3	288	23	0	294
	95.6%	1.7%	1.0%	98.0%	7.8%	0.0%	
Eturunagaram	337	9	4	250	23	0	391
	86.2%	2.3%	1.0%	63.9%	5.9%	0.0%	
Govindraopeta	171	2	1	112	19	1	176

Mandal	Distribution of Respondents by Languages Spoken						
	Koyi	Dhurva	Dorli	Telugu	Hindi	Others	Total
	97.2%	1.1%	.6%	63.6%	10.8%	.6%	
Dummugudem	99	0	3	98	0	0	99
	100.0%	0.0%	3.0%	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Mulkalapally	390	2	2	333	71	0	392
	99.5%	.5%	.5%	84.9%	18.1%	0.0%	
Palvancha	86	0	0	102	13	0	122
	70.5%	0.0%	0.0%	83.6%	10.7%	0.0%	
Aswaraopet	23	0	0	22	0	0	23
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
Chunchupally	110	1	0	108	38	0	111
	99.1%	.9%	0.0%	97.3%	34.2%	0.0%	
Dammapeta	25	0	0	35	8	0	46
	54.3%	0.0%	0.0%	76.1%	17.4%	0.0%	
Cherla	650	4	27	749	13	0	791
	82.2%	.5%	3.4%	94.7%	1.6%	0.0%	
Total	2927	58	79	2822	275	5	3250

Table 2.3 Distribution of Households by their Native District

Mandal	Distribution of Households by their Native District							
	Sukma	Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	Malkangiri	Telangana	No Response	Total
Mahamutharam	26	25	1	13	1	0	1	67
Bhupalapally	21	12	2	4	0	0	1	40
Wazeedu	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
Venkatapuram	32	66	12	6	0	3	2	121
Kannaigudem	81	66	0	17	0	1	5	170
Venkatapur	35	11	2	12	13	0	0	73
Tadvai	134	60	6	63	0	15	25	303
Mangapeta	109	53	5	88	2	32	5	294
Eturunagaram	189	103	1	88	0	2	8	391
Govindraopeta	91	27	0	24	31	0	3	176
Dummugudem	88	0	0	9	1	0	1	99
Mulkalapally	325	0	2	50	15	0	0	392
Palvancha	114	0	0	5	3	0	0	122
Aswaraopet	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Chunchupally	104	0	0	5	2	0	0	111
Dammapeta	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Cherla	564	75	28	102	13	2	7	791
Total	1982	529	59	486	81	55	58	3250
	61.0%	16.3%	1.8%	15.0%	2.5%	1.7%	1.8%	100.0

Table 2.4 Distribution of Households by year of migration/ residence in current settlement

Mandal	Since how long residing (in Years)					
	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	>41	Total
Mahamutharam	14	46	7	0	0	67
Bhupalapally	22	15	2	1	0	40
Wazeedu	2	11	12	5	1	31
Venkatapuram	40	30	51	0	0	121
Kannaigudem	53	87	30	0	0	170
Venkatapur	54	13	6	0	0	73
Tadvai	76	197	27	2	1	303
Mangapeta	70	123	72	14	15	294
Eturnagaram	82	192	103	14	0	391
Govindaraopeta	66	79	31	0	0	176
Dummugudem	2	5	20	53	19	99
Mulkalapally	24	244	121	3	0	392
Palvancha	0	76	46	0	0	122
Aswaraopet	0	1	22	0	0	23
Chunchupally	1	50	60	0	0	111
Dammapeta	0	33	13	0	0	46
Cherla	10	40	123	301	317	791
Total	516	1242	746	393	353	3250
	15.9%	38.2%	23.0%	12.1%	10.9%	100.0%

Table 2.5 Distribution of IDP Population by Gender and Sex Ratio

Mandal	Gender			Sex ratio
	Persons	Male	Female	
Mahamutharam	305	157	148	943
Bhupalapally	164	86	78	907
Wazeedu	108	56	52	929
Venkatapuram	468	233	235	1009
Kannaigudem	745	377	368	976
Venkatapur	287	152	135	888
Tadvai	1241	636	605	951
Mangapeta	1165	580	585	1009
Eturnagaram	1710	886	824	930
Govindaraopeta	699	359	340	947
Dummugudem	366	187	179	957
Mulkalapally	1453	750	703	937
Palvancha	472	220	252	1145
Aswaraopet	90	49	41	837
Chunchupally	425	210	215	1024
Dammapeta	171	84	87	1036
Cherla	3558	1741	1817	1044
Total	13427	6763	6664	985

Table. 2.6 Distribution of Gotthi Koyas by Age and Mandals

Mandal	Distribution of IDP Population by Age and Mandals																	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
Mahamutharam	55	44	30	24	29	30	31	24	16	5	9	4	3	1	0	0	0	305
	18.0%	14.4%	9.8%	7.9%	9.5%	9.8%	10.2%	7.9%	5.2%	1.6%	3.0%	1.3%	1.0%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	23	17	23	13	14	20	18	18	8	4	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	164
	14.0%	10.4%	14.0%	7.9%	8.5%	12.2%	11.0%	11.0%	4.9%	2.4%	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	8	11	11	11	7	10	9	7	12	8	6	3	2	1	0	1	1	108
	7.4%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	6.5%	9.3%	8.3%	6.5%	11.1%	7.4%	5.6%	2.8%	1.9%	.9%	0.0%	.9%	.9%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	25	34	43	44	24	19	28	44	26	16	2	5	5	3	1	1	0	320
	7.8%	10.6%	13.4%	13.8%	7.5%	5.9%	8.8%	13.8%	8.1%	5.0%	.6%	1.6%	1.6%	.9%	.3%	.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	132	84	69	67	86	75	50	51	32	50	20	13	8	6	1	1	0	745
	17.7%	11.3%	9.3%	9.0%	11.5%	10.1%	6.7%	6.8%	4.3%	6.7%	2.7%	1.7%	1.1%	.8%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	72	68	38	33	48	56	38	38	16	13	2	4	5	2	1	1	0	435
	16.6%	15.6%	8.7%	7.6%	11.0%	12.9%	8.7%	8.7%	3.7%	3.0%	.5%	.9%	1.1%	.5%	.2%	.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	209	156	119	91	156	139	93	93	67	37	30	17	20	6	5	1	2	1241
	16.8%	12.6%	9.6%	7.3%	12.6%	11.2%	7.5%	7.5%	5.4%	3.0%	2.4%	1.4%	1.6%	.5%	.4%	.1%	.2%	100.0%
Mangapeta	180	153	114	87	132	132	110	84	53	47	33	14	13	8	4	1	0	1165
	15.5%	13.1%	9.8%	7.5%	11.3%	11.3%	9.4%	7.2%	4.5%	4.0%	2.8%	1.2%	1.1%	.7%	.3%	.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	271	297	190	135	174	164	149	157	99	62	50	36	28	20	10	2	0	1844
	14.7%	16.1%	10.3%	7.3%	9.4%	8.9%	8.1%	8.5%	5.4%	3.4%	2.7%	2.0%	1.5%	1.1%	.5%	.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	66	93	66	39	39	60	65	60	39	20	8	5	5	0	0	0	0	565
	11.7%	16.5%	11.7%	6.9%	6.9%	10.6%	11.5%	10.6%	6.9%	3.5%	1.4%	.9%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	17	37	50	31	37	29	38	32	35	33	12	6	4	3	2	0	0	366
	4.6%	10.1%	13.7%	8.5%	10.1%	7.9%	10.4%	8.7%	9.6%	9.0%	3.3%	1.6%	1.1%	.8%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	169	189	146	135	148	155	126	114	91	79	48	26	18	7	9	2	3	1465
	11.5%	12.9%	10.0%	9.2%	10.1%	10.6%	8.6%	7.8%	6.2%	5.4%	3.3%	1.8%	1.2%	.5%	.6%	.1%	.2%	100.0%
Palvancha	58	61	61	36	50	31	47	26	35	20	19	9	2	7	5	0	1	468

Mandal	Distribution of IDP Population by Age and Mandals																	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
	12.4%	13.0%	13.0%	7.7%	10.7%	6.6%	10.0%	5.6%	7.5%	4.3%	4.1%	1.9%	.4%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	.2%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	9	14	9	9	5	10	6	14	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	90
	10.0%	15.6%	10.0%	10.0%	5.6%	11.1%	6.7%	15.6%	6.7%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chuchupally	47	51	40	28	56	41	49	28	33	26	13	7	6	0	0	0	0	425
	11.1%	12.0%	9.4%	6.6%	13.2%	9.6%	11.5%	6.6%	7.8%	6.1%	3.1%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	19	14	24	16	16	21	13	11	12	6	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	163
	11.7%	8.6%	14.7%	9.8%	9.8%	12.9%	8.0%	6.7%	7.4%	3.7%	1.8%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	374	424	443	304	337	298	275	306	205	188	158	87	85	37	30	5	2	3558
	10.5%	11.9%	12.5%	8.5%	9.5%	8.4%	7.7%	8.6%	5.8%	5.3%	4.4%	2.4%	2.4%	1.0%	.8%	.1%	.1%	100.0%
Total	1734	1747	1476	1103	1358	1290	1145	1107	785	616	417	244	207	103	71	15	9	13427
	12.9%	13.0%	11.0%	8.2%	10.1%	9.6%	8.5%	8.2%	5.8%	4.6%	3.1%	1.8%	1.5%	.8%	.5%	.1%	.1%	100.0%

Table 2.7 Marital Status by Gender

Marital status	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Married	3180	3175	6355
Never married	2368	2086	4454
Widow/widower	175	323	498
Divorced/separated	11	7	18
Live in relationship	11	11	22
NA (below 6 years)	1018	1062	2080
Total	6763	6664	13427

Table 2.8 Marital Status by Age

Marital Status by Mandal (age group above 6 years)

Mandal	Married	Widow/ widower	Divorced/ separated	Live in relationship	Unmarried	Total
Mahamutharam	137	96	5	1	1	240
	57.1%	40.0%	2.1%	.4%	.4%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	76	54	6	0	0	136
	55.9%	39.7%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	49	43	6	0	0	98
	50.0%	43.9%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	220	170	12	1	1	404
	54.5%	42.1%	3.0%	.2%	.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	358	219	22	0	2	601
	59.6%	36.4%	3.7%	0.0%	.3%	100.0%
Venkatapur	141	88	8	0	0	237
	59.5%	37.1%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	595	349	43	3	5	995
	59.8%	35.1%	4.3%	.3%	.5%	100.0%
Mangapeta	556	351	47	2	1	957
	58.1%	36.7%	4.9%	.2%	.1%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	770	581	54	2	0	1407
	54.7%	41.3%	3.8%	.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	332	257	13	0	0	602
	55.1%	42.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	194	130	15	0	0	339
	57.2%	38.3%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	718	466	51	1	2	1238
	58.0%	37.6%	4.1%	.1%	.2%	100.0%
Palvancha	218	156	21	0	0	395
	55.2%	39.5%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	46	35	0	0	0	81
	56.8%	43.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	224	128	13	2	0	367
	61.0%	34.9%	3.5%	.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	83	59	9	0	0	151
	55.0%	39.1%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	1638	1272	173	6	10	3099
	52.9%	41.0%	5.6%	.2%	.3%	100.0%
Total	6355	4454	498	18	22	11347
	56.0%	39.3%	4.4%	.2%	.2%	100.0%

Table 2. Age at Marriage among the Gotthi Koyas

Mandal	Age at Marriage among the Gotthi Koyas				
	<18	**19-21**	**22-30**	**>30**	**Total**
Mahamutharam	40	37	56	10	143
	28.0%	25.9%	39.2%	7.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	26	15	36	3	80
	32.5%	18.8%	45.0%	3.8%	100.0%
Wazeedu	16	25	14	0	55
	29.1%	45.5%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	95	73	60	1	229
	41.5%	31.9%	26.2%	.4%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	158	119	92	5	374
	42.2%	31.8%	24.6%	1.3%	100.0%
Venkatapur	45	50	48	6	149
	30.2%	33.6%	32.2%	4.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	290	190	141	5	626
	46.3%	30.4%	22.5%	.8%	100.0%
Mangapeta	265	188	137	3	593
	44.7%	31.7%	23.1%	.5%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	383	276	151	9	819
	46.8%	33.7%	18.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	145	104	93	1	343
	42.3%	30.3%	27.1%	.3%	100.0%
Dummugudem	84	68	44	5	201
	41.8%	33.8%	21.9%	2.5%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	203	286	265	10	764
	26.6%	37.4%	34.7%	1.3%	100.0%
Palvancha	57	81	90	11	239
	23.8%	33.9%	37.7%	4.6%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	13	22	11	0	46
	28.3%	47.8%	23.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	56	95	75	11	237
	23.6%	40.1%	31.6%	4.6%	100.0%
Dammapeta	21	27	41	3	92
	22.8%	29.3%	44.6%	3.3%	100.0%
Cherla	533	486	629	105	1753
	30.4%	27.7%	35.9%	6.0%	100.0%
Total	2430	2142	1983	188	6743
	36.0%	31.8%	29.4%	2.8%	100.0%

Table 2.10 Age at Marriage among the Gotthi Koyas

	Age at Marriage by Gender				
Gender	<18	19-21	22-30	>30	Total
Male	637	1177	1359	143	3316
	19.2%	35.5%	41.0%	4.3%	100.0%
Female	1793	965	624	45	3427
	52.3%	28.2%	18.2%	1.3%	100.0%
Total	2430	2142	1983	188	6743
	36.0%	31.8%	29.4%	2.8%	100.0%

Table 2.11 Education among Gotthi Koya Population in Telangana by Mandals

Mandal	Education among Gotthi Koya Population in Telangana								
	Illiterate	AWC Pre School	Primary	Upper Primary	High School	Intermediate	Technical Degree	NA (age <6 years)	Total
Mahamutharam	182	0	38	11	7	3	0	64	305
	59.7%	0.0%	12.5%	3.6%	2.3%	1.0%	0.0%	21.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	91	3	30	6	6	2	0	26	164
	55.5%	1.8%	18.3%	3.7%	3.7%	1.2%	0.0%	15.9%	100.0%
Wazeedu	55	5	23	11	4	5	1	4	108
	50.9%	4.6%	21.3%	10.2%	3.7%	4.6%	.9%	3.7%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	255	4	72	42	20	18	0	57	468
	54.5%	.9%	15.4%	9.0%	4.3%	3.8%	0.0%	12.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	410	6	139	35	14	6	0	135	745
	55.0%	.8%	18.7%	4.7%	1.9%	.8%	0.0%	18.1%	100.0%
Venkatapur	198	1	34	9	2	1	0	42	287
	69.0%	.3%	11.8%	3.1%	.7%	.3%	0.0%	14.6%	100.0%
Tadvai	661	31	192	83	40	13	0	221	1241
	53.3%	2.5%	15.5%	6.7%	3.2%	1.0%	0.0%	17.8%	100.0%
Mangapeta	667	11	183	58	32	16	2	196	1165
	57.3%	.9%	15.7%	5.0%	2.7%	1.4%	.2%	16.8%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	1006	50	243	79	34	13	1	284	1710
	58.8%	2.9%	14.2%	4.6%	2.0%	.8%	.1%	16.6%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	432	19	104	42	8	3	0	91	699
	61.8%	2.7%	14.9%	6.0%	1.1%	.4%	0.0%	13.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	241	9	50	21	19	6	1	19	366
	65.8%	2.5%	13.7%	5.7%	5.2%	1.6%	.3%	5.2%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	910	6	216	64	32	19	0	206	1453
	62.6%	.4%	14.9%	4.4%	2.2%	1.3%	0.0%	14.2%	100.0%
Palvancha	278	0	61	30	14	10	0	79	472
	58.9%	0.0%	12.9%	6.4%	3.0%	2.1%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	48	1	19	6	4	2	0	10	90
	53.3%	1.1%	21.1%	6.7%	4.4%	2.2%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
Chuchupally	290	0	46	14	10	3	0	62	425
	68.2%	0.0%	10.8%	3.3%	2.4%	.7%	0.0%	14.6%	100.0%
Dammapeta	107	0	27	8	6	3	0	20	171
	62.6%	0.0%	15.8%	4.7%	3.5%	1.8%	0.0%	11.7%	100.0%
Cherla	2057	120	587	205	118	91	6	374	3558
	57.8%	3.4%	16.5%	5.8%	3.3%	2.6%	.2%	10.5%	100.0%
Total	7888	266	2064	724	370	214	11	1890	13427
	58.7%	2.0%	15.4%	5.4%	2.8%	1.6%	.1%	14.1%	100.0%

Table. 2.12 Working status among the Gotthi Koya population by Mandals

Mandal	Working status				Total
	Working	Not working	Student	Dependent	
Mahamutharam	167	15	38	85	305
	54.80%	4.90%	12.50%	27.90%	
Bhupalapally	96	10	23	35	164
	58.50%	6.10%	14.00%	21.30%	
Wazeedu	48	24	24	12	108
	44.40%	22.20%	22.20%	11.10%	
Venkatapuram	234	52	97	85	468
	50.00%	11.10%	20.70%	18.20%	
Kannaigudem	421	49	98	177	745
	56.50%	6.60%	13.20%	23.80%	
Venkatapur	173	21	26	67	287
	60.30%	7.30%	9.10%	23.30%	
Tadvai	513	246	165	317	1241
	41.30%	19.80%	13.30%	25.50%	
Mangapeta	523	185	158	299	1165
	44.90%	15.90%	13.60%	25.70%	
Eturunagaram	698	365	158	489	1710
	40.80%	21.30%	9.20%	28.60%	
Govindraopeta	303	130	86	180	699
	43.30%	18.60%	12.30%	25.80%	
Dummugudem	257	27	47	35	366
	70.20%	7.40%	12.80%	9.60%	
Mulkalapally	496	485	179	293	1453
	34.10%	33.40%	12.30%	20.20%	
Palvancha	172	141	65	94	472
	36.40%	29.90%	13.80%	19.90%	
Aswaraopet	3	48	26	13	90
	3.30%	53.30%	28.90%	14.40%	
Chunchupally	173	141	40	71	425
	40.70%	33.20%	9.40%	16.70%	
Dammapeta	88	30	28	25	171
	51.50%	17.50%	16.40%	14.60%	
Cherla	1974	395	630	559	3558
	55.50%	11.10%	17.70%	15.70%	
Total	6339	2364	1888	2836	13427
	47.20%	17.60%	14.10%	21.10%	

Table 2.13 Distribution of Gotthi Koya Households by Primary Occupation

Mandal	Distribution of Gotthi Koya Households by Primary Occupation								
	Own cultivation/ work in own farm	Casual agriculture labour	Casual labour in non- farm	Livestock	Govt/ Private employee	Self-Employment	NTFP	Preparation of arrack	Total
Mahamutharam	105	40	3	1	1	0	15	2	167
	62.9%	24.0%	1.8%	.6%	.6%	0.0%	9.0%	1.2%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	53	41	2	0	0	0	0	0	96
	55.2%	42.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	1	7	17	0	0	0	20	3	48
	2.1%	14.6%	35.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.7%	6.3%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	57	64	44	3	0	0	64	2	234
	24.4%	27.4%	18.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	27.4%	.9%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	235	40	9	17	0	11	93	16	421
	55.8%	9.5%	2.1%	4.0%	0.0%	2.6%	22.1%	3.8%	100.0%
Venkatapur	30	101	35	1	0	0	6	0	173
	17.3%	58.4%	20.2%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	227	63	12	26	0	2	150	33	513
	44.2%	12.3%	2.3%	5.1%	0.0%	.4%	29.2%	6.4%	100.0%
Mangapeta	209	46	10	14	1	0	170	73	523
	40.0%	8.8%	1.9%	2.7%	.2%	0.0%	32.5%	14.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	232	79	12	5	2	1	351	16	698
	33.2%	11.3%	1.7%	.7%	.3%	.1%	50.3%	2.3%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	75	92	31	1	8	1	91	4	303
	24.8%	30.4%	10.2%	.3%	2.6%	.3%	30.0%	1.3%	100.0%
Dummugudem	4	229	0	1	0	0	23	0	257
	1.6%	89.1%	0.0%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	12	436	4	1	0	0	43	0	496
	2.4%	87.9%	.8%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Palvancha	6	162	0	0	0	0	4	0	172

Mandal	Distribution of Gotthi Koya Households by Primary Occupation								
	Own cultivation/ work in own farm	Casual agriculture labour	Casual labour in non- farm	Livestock	Govt/ Private employee	Self-Employment	NTFP	Preparation of arrack	Total
	3.5%	94.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	11	159	0	1	0	0	2	0	173
	6.4%	91.9%	0.0%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	74	0	0	0	0	14	0	88
	0.0%	84.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	360	1289	42	16	2	13	244	8	1974
	18.2%	65.3%	2.1%	.8%	.1%	.7%	12.4%	.4%	100.0%
Total	1617	2925	221	87	14	28	1290	157	6339
	25.5%	46.1%	3.5%	1.4%	.2%	.4%	20.4%	2.5%	100.0%

Table 2.14 Distribution of the persons with disabilities by mandals

Mandal	Distribution of Persons with Disability				
	Physically challenged	Mentally challenged	Any other	NA	Total
Mahamutharam	2	0	0	303	305
Bhupalapally	0	3	0	161	164
Wazeedu	3	0	0	105	108
Venkatapuram	2	13	0	453	468
Kannaigudem	1	0	0	744	745
Venkatapur	0	4	0	283	287
Tadvai	3	1	6	1231	1241
Mangapeta	2	5	1	1157	1165
Eturunagaram	10	19	0	1681	1710
Govindraopeta	1	4	0	694	699
Dummugudem	1	1	0	364	366
Mulkalapally	2	5	0	1446	1453
Palvancha	0	1	0	471	472
Aswaraopet	2	0	0	88	90
Chunchupally	2	0	0	423	425
Dammapeta	0	0	0	171	171
Cherla	11	2	8	3537	3558
Total	42	58	15	13312	13427
	.3%	.4%	.1%	99.1%	100.0%

Section on Identity and Recognition

Table 3.1 Distribution of Gotthi Koya persons by Birth Certificate across Mandals

Mandal	Persons having Birth Certificate		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	14	291	305
	4.6%	95.4%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	4	160	164
	2.4%	97.6%	100.0%
Wazeedu	1	107	108
	.9%	99.1%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	25	443	468
	5.3%	94.7%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	15	730	745
	2.0%	98.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	4	283	287
	1.4%	98.6%	100.0%
Tadvai	97	1144	1241
	7.8%	92.2%	100.0%
Mangapeta	70	1095	1165
	6.0%	94.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	31	1679	1710
	1.8%	98.2%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	27	672	699
	3.9%	96.1%	100.0%
Dummugudem	6	360	366
	1.6%	98.4%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	27	1426	1453
	1.9%	98.1%	100.0%
Palvancha	15	457	472
	3.2%	96.8%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	0	90	90
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	5	420	425
	1.2%	98.8%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	170	171
	.6%	99.4%	100.0%
Cherla	266	3292	3558
	7.5%	92.5%	100.0%
Total	608	12819	13427
	4.53%	95.5%	100.0%

Table 3.2 Distribution of Gotthi Koyas with birth certificates by age groups

Age	Birth certificate		Total
	Yes	No	
0-5	223	1857	2080
	10.72%	89.3%	100.0%
6-18	255	3458	3713
	6.87%	93.1%	100.0%
19-30	99	3399	3498
	2.8%	97.2%	100.0%
31-45	22	2747	2769
	.8%	99.2%	100.0%
46-60	9	1108	1117
	.8%	99.2%	100.0%
>60	0	250	250
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	608	12819	13427
	4.5%	95.5%	100.0%

Table 3.3 Distribution of Gotthi Koyas by Caste Certificates and Mandals

Distribution of persons with Caste Certificates			
Mandal	Population	Persons having Caste Certificate	Percentage with Caste Certificate
Mahamutharam	305	15	4.9%
Bhupalapally	164	12	7.3%
Wazeedu	108	3	2.8%
Venkatapuram	468	68	14.5%
Kannaigudem	745	34	4.6%
Venkatapur	287	4	1.4%
Tadvai	1241	95	7.7%
Mangapeta	1165	125	10.7%
Eturunagaram	1710	43	2.5%
Govindraopeta	699	25	3.6%
Dummugudem	366	5	1.4%
Mulkalapally	1453	45	3.1%
Palvancha	472	5	1.1%
Aswaraopet	90	6	6.7%
Chunchupally	425	0	0.0%
Dammapeta	171	26	15.2%
Cherla	3558	316	8.9%
Total	13427	827	6.16%

Table. 3.4 Distribution of voter cards by mandals

Distribution of persons with voter card				
Mandal	Population	Eligible for voter card	Persons having voter card	Percentage of persons having voter card (%)
Mahamutharam	305	153	128	83.7
Bhupalapally	164	88	64	72.7
Wazeedu	108	71	58	81.7
Venkatapuram	468	268	178	66.4
Kannaigudem	745	425	303	71.3
Venkatapur	287	160	61	38.1
Tadvai	1241	704	434	61.6
Mangapeta	1165	666	436	65.5
Eturunagaram	1710	941	608	64.6
Govindraopeta	699	372	231	62.1
Dummugudem	366	248	212	85.5
Mulkalapally	1453	873	521	59.7
Palvancha	472	273	177	64.8
Aswaraopet	90	52	46	88.5
Chunchupally	425	272	182	66.9
Dammapeta	171	105	73	69.5
Cherla	3558	2164	1829	84.5
Total	13427	7835	5541	70.7

Table 3.5 Distribution of persons with Aadhaar Cards by mandals

Distribution of persons with Aadhaar Cards			
Mandal	Mandal Population	Persons with Aadhaar Card	Persons with Aadhaar Card to Total population (%)
Mahamutharam	305	235	77.0%
Bhupalapally	164	135	82.3%
Wazeedu	108	98	90.7%
Venkatapuram	468	393	84.0%
Kannaigudem	745	591	79.3%
Venkatapur	287	234	81.5%
Tadvai	1241	973	78.4%
Mangapeta	1165	970	83.3%
Eturunagaram	1710	1320	77.2%
Govindraopeta	699	531	76.0%
Dummugudem	366	347	94.8%
Mulkalapally	1453	1225	84.3%
Palvancha	472	413	87.5%
Aswaraopet	90	87	96.7%
Chunchupally	425	338	79.5%
Dammapeta	171	147	86.0%
Cherla	3558	3195	89.8%
Total	13427	11232	83.7%

Table 3.6 Distribution of persons with Aadhaar Cards by Age Groups

Age	Persons having Aadhaar Card		Total
	Yes	No	
0-5	661	1419	2080
	31.8%	68.2%	100.0%
6-18	3205	508	3713
	86.3%	13.7%	100.0%
19-30	3337	161	3498
	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%
31-45	2697	72	2769
	97.4%	2.6%	100.0%
46-60	1090	27	1117
	97.6%	2.4%	100.0%
>60	242	8	250
	96.8%	3.2%	100.0%
Total	11232	2195	13427
	83.7%	16.3%	100.0%

Table 3.7 Distribution of Gotthi Koyas having bank account by Mandals

Mandal	Persons having Bank Account		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	128	177	305
	42.0%	58.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	54	110	164
	32.9%	67.1%	100.0%
Wazeedu	47	61	108
	43.5%	56.5%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	180	288	468
	38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	243	502	745
	32.6%	67.4%	100.0%
Venkatapur	62	225	287
	21.6%	78.4%	100.0%
Tadvai	308	933	1241
	24.8%	75.2%	100.0%
Mangapeta	345	820	1165
	29.6%	70.4%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	512	1198	1710
	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	100	599	699
	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
Dummugudem	210	156	366
	57.4%	42.6%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	430	1023	1453
	29.6%	70.4%	100.0%
Palvancha	153	319	472
	32.4%	67.6%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	50	40	90
	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
Chunchupally	184	241	425
	43.3%	56.7%	100.0%
Dammapeta	49	122	171
	28.7%	71.3%	100.0%
Cherla	1781	1777	3558
	50.1%	49.9%	100.0%
Total	4836	8591	13427
	36.0%	64.0%	100.0%

Table 3.8 Distribution of Gotthi Koyas having bank account by age

Age	Persons having Bank account		Total
	Yes	No	
0-5	22	2058	2080
	1.1%	98.9%	100.0%
6-18	184	3529	3713
	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
19-30	1654	1844	3498
	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
31-45	1928	841	2769
	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
46-60	859	258	1117
	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
>60	189	61	250
	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
Total	4836	8591	13427
	36.0%	64.0%	100.0%

Table 3.9 Distribution of Households by Type of PDS Ration Card

Mandal	Distribution of Households by Ration Card				Total
	White Card	Antyodaya	Annapurna	No Card	
Mahamutharam	44	5	2	16	67
	65.7	7.5	3.0	23.9	100.0
Bhupalapally	12	2	1	25	40
	30.0	5.0	2.5	62.5	100.0
Wazeedu	29	0	0	2	31
	93.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0
Venkatapuram	86	2	0	33	121
	71.1	1.7	0.0	27.3	100.0
Kannaigudem	137	5	0	28	170
	80.6	2.9	0.0	16.5	100.0
Venkatapur	19	5	0	49	73
	26.0	6.8	0.0	67.1	100.0
Tadvai	174	30	2	97	303
	57.4	9.9	.7	32.0	100.0
Mangapeta	217	11	0	66	294
	73.8	3.7	0.0	22.4	100.0
Eturunagaram	268	35	1	87	391
	68.5	9.0	.3	22.3	100.0
Govindraopeta	114	7	0	55	176
	64.8	4.0	0.0	31.3	100.0
Dummugudem	98	1	0	0	99
	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mulkalapally	266	19	0	107	392
	67.9	4.8	0.0	27.3	100.0
Palvancha	115	1	0	6	122
	94.3	.8	0.0	4.9	100.0
Aswaraopet	22	0	0	1	23
	95.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0
Chunchupally	94	11	0	6	111
	84.7	9.9	0.0	5.4	100.0
Dammapeta	39	1	0	6	46
	84.8	2.2	0.0	13.0	100.0
Cherla	765	12	0	14	791
	96.7	1.5	0.0	1.8	100.0
Total	2499	147	6	598	3250
	76.9	4.5	.2	18.4	100.0

Table. 3.10 Distribution of pensioners by type of pension and mandals

Mandal	Type of pension			
	Old age	Widow	Disability	Total
Wazeedu	1	0	1	2
	50.00%	0.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Venkatapuram	2	1	0	3
	66.70%	33.30%	0.00%	100.00%
Kannaigudem	1	1	0	2
	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Tadvai	4	4	0	8
	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Mangapeta	3	4	0	7
	42.90%	57.10%	0.00%	100.00%
Eturunagaram	4	4	0	8
	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Dummugudem	1	3	0	4
	25.00%	75.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Mulkalapally	1	1	1	3
	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%	100.00%
Aswaraopet	0	0	1	1
	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cherla	33	34	1	68
	48.50%	50.00%	1.50%	100.00%
Total	50	52	4	106
	47.20%	49.10%	3.80%	100.00%

Table 3.11 Distribution of SHG Members by Mandal

Mandal	Member	Non member	Total
Mahamutharam	4	161	165
Bhupalapally	1	90	91
Wazeedu	2	70	72
Venkatapuram	14	256	270
Kannaigudem	37	386	423
Venkatapur	0	164	164
Tadvai	8	696	704
Mangapeta	28	638	666
Eturunagaram	38	907	945
Govindraopeta	9	368	377
Dummugudem	12	234	246
Mulkalapally	0	875	875
Palvancha	26	248	274
Aswaraopet	0	54	54
Chunchupally	21	252	273
Dammapeta	0	105	105
Cherla	14	2156	2170
Total	216	7658	7874
	2.7%	97.3%	100.0%

Table 3.12 Distribution of Households by Payment of House Tax

Mandal	Households paying house tax to GP		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	22	45	67
	32.8%	67.2%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	2	38	40
	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	27	4	31
	87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	75	46	121
	62.0%	38.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	34	136	170
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	4	69	73
	5.5%	94.5%	100.0%
Tadvai	53	250	303
	17.5%	82.5%	100.0%
Mangapeta	142	152	294
	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	58	333	391
	14.8%	85.2%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	21	155	176
	11.9%	88.1%	100.0%
Dummugudem	44	55	99
	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	90	302	392
	23.0%	77.0%	100.0%
Palvancha	119	3	122
	97.5%	2.5%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	22	1	23
	95.7%	4.3%	100.0%
Chunchupally	14	97	111
	12.6%	87.4%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	46	46
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cherla	689	102	791
	87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
Total	1416	1834	3250
	43.6%	56.4%	100.0%

Section 4 Educational Status of Children

Table 4.1 Distribution of currently studying children by class (%)

Mandal	Distribution of currently studying children by class (%)				
	NFE	Primary	Upper Primary	High School	Above High School
Mahamutharam	3	32	8	6	0
	6.10%	65.30%	16.30%	12.20%	0.00%
Bhupalapally	1	19	3	3	0
	3.80%	73.10%	11.50%	11.50%	0.00%
Wazeedu	0	14	2	1	4
	0.00%	66.70%	9.50%	4.80%	19.00%
Venkatapuram	0	55	25	12	9
	0.00%	54.50%	24.80%	11.90%	8.90%
Kannaigudem	2	78	27	9	0
	1.70%	67.20%	23.30%	7.80%	0.00%
Venkatapur	4	24	7	0	0
	11.40%	68.60%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Tadvai	20	137	48	16	5
	8.80%	60.60%	21.20%	7.10%	2.20%
Mangapeta	8	122	42	7	5
	4.30%	66.30%	22.80%	3.80%	2.70%
Eturunagaram	42	175	34	15	4
	15.60%	64.80%	12.60%	5.60%	1.50%
Govindraopeta	16	86	23	12	0
	11.70%	62.80%	16.80%	8.80%	0.00%
Dummugudem	4	31	8	9	4
	7.10%	55.40%	14.30%	16.10%	7.10%
Mulkalapally	2	123	32	11	4
	1.20%	71.50%	18.60%	6.40%	2.30%
Palvancha	0	42	17	6	1
	0.00%	63.60%	25.80%	9.10%	1.50%
Aswaraopet	1	11	4	2	0
	5.60%	61.10%	22.20%	11.10%	0.00%
Chunchupally	0	28	8	2	1
	0.00%	71.80%	20.50%	5.10%	2.60%
Dammapeta	0	22	4	4	1
	0.00%	71.00%	12.90%	12.90%	3.20%
Cherla	23	417	149	62	22
	3.40%	62.00%	22.10%	9.20%	3.30%
Total	126	1416	441	177	60
	5.70%	63.80%	19.90%	8.00%	2.70%

Table. 4.2 Distribution of currently studying children by type of institutions

Mandal	Distribution of currently studying children by type of institutions						
	NFE	Govt School/ College	Pvt School/ College	Residential Govt school/ college	KGBV	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	8	9	0	17	0	15	49
	16.3	18.4%	0.0%	34.7%	0.0%	30.61	100.0%
Bhupalapally	1	12	0	13	0	0	26
	3.8%	46.2%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	0	13	1	7	0	0	21
	0.0%	61.9%	4.8%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	0	70	3	26	1	1	101
	0.0%	69.3%	3.0%	25.7%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	0	72	3	37	0	4	116
	0.0%	62.1%	2.6%	31.9%	0.0%	3.4%	100.0%
Venkatapur	7	2	0	19	0	7	35
	20.0%	5.7%	0.0%	54.3%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	19	108	3	81	1	14	226
	8.4%	47.8%	1.3%	35.8%	.4%	6.2%	100.0%
Mangapeta	6	92	3	80	1	2	184
	3.3%	50.0%	1.6%	43.5%	.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	42	138	1	84	4	1	270
	15.6%	51.1%	.4%	31.1%	1.5%	.4%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	20	30	0	78	3	6	137
	14.6%	21.9%	0.0%	56.9%	2.2%	4.4%	100.0%
Dummugudem	2	40	1	13	0	0	56
	3.6%	71.4%	1.8%	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	1	144	1	20	4	2	172
	.6%	83.7%	.6%	11.6%	2.3%	1.2%	100.0%
Palvancha	0	43	0	20	0	3	66
	0.0%	65.2%	0.0%	30.3%	0.0%	4.5%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	0	4	0	14	0	0	18
	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	0	19	0	17	0	3	39
	0.0%	48.7%	0.0%	43.6%	0.0%	7.7%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	26	0	5	0	0	31
	0.0%	83.9%	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	20	412	16	221	0	4	673
	3.0%	61.2%	2.4%	32.8%	0.0%	.6%	100.0%
Total	126	1234	32	752	14	62	2220
	5.7%	55.6%	1.4%	33.9%	.6%	2.8%	100.0%

Table 4.3 Distribution of students by Distance of Educational Institution from home (in kms)

Mandal	Distribution of students by Distance of Educational Institution from home							
	In the village	<1	1-10	11-20	21-30	>30	Don't know/ No Response	Total
Mahamutharam	17	14	5	6	5	2	0	49
	34.7%	28.6%	10.2%	12.2%	10.2%	4.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	0	5	5	15	0	1	0	26
	0.0%	19.2%	19.2%	57.7%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	3	9	4	1	0	4	0	21
	14.3%	42.9%	19.0%	4.8%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	28	24	25	9	4	10	1	101
	27.7%	23.8%	24.8%	8.9%	4.0%	9.9%	1.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	10	30	26	12	3	2	33	116
	8.6%	25.9%	22.4%	10.3%	2.6%	1.7%	28.4%	100.0%
Venkatapur	12	3	2	9	7	0	2	35
	34.3%	8.6%	5.7%	25.7%	20.0%	0.0%	5.7%	100.0%
Tadvai	17	53	94	18	7	18	19	226
	7.5%	23.5%	41.6%	8.0%	3.1%	8.0%	8.4%	100.0%
Mangapeta	8	38	46	20	31	11	30	184
	4.3%	20.7%	25.0%	10.9%	16.8%	6.0%	16.3%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	40	64	69	28	12	1	56	270
	14.8%	23.7%	25.6%	10.4%	4.4%	.4%	20.7%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	15	22	25	33	13	11	18	137
	10.9%	16.1%	18.2%	24.1%	9.5%	8.0%	13.1%	100.0%
Dummugudem	0	8	12	8	3	6	19	56
	0.0%	14.3%	21.4%	14.3%	5.4%	10.7%	33.9%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	10	16	77	27	21	18	3	172
	5.8%	9.3%	44.8%	15.7%	12.2%	10.5%	1.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	1	11	18	14	12	10	0	66
	1.5%	16.7%	27.3%	21.2%	18.2%	15.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	3	0	1	5	9	0	0	18
	16.7%	0.0%	5.6%	27.8%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	0	6	14	4	1	14	0	39
	0.0%	15.4%	35.9%	10.3%	2.6%	35.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	18	7	1	3	2	0	31
	0.0%	58.1%	22.6%	3.2%	9.7%	6.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	173	132	130	136	16	23	63	673
	25.7%	19.6%	19.3%	20.2%	2.4%	3.4%	9.4%	100.0%
Total	337	453	560	346	147	133	244	2220
	15.2%	20.4%	25.2%	15.6%	6.6%	6.0%	11.0%	100.0%

Table 4.4 Distribution of out of school children by Reason for not enrolled/ Drop out

Mandal	Distribution of out of school children by Reason for Never enrolled/ Dropped out								
	Child not interested	Parents not interested	Long distance of the school/ college	Financial problems	Help needed in domestic chores	Engaged in farm work	Child engaged in labour	Other reasons	Total
Mahamutharam	15	3	10	8	0	2	8	0	30
	50.0%	10.0%	33.3%	26.7%	0.0%	6.7%	26.7%	0.0%	
Bhupalapally	6	3	9	6	0	0	12	0	22
	27.3%	13.6%	40.9%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	54.5%	0.0%	
Wazeedu	0	1	0	0	5	0	7	0	7
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
Venkatapuram	8	4	12	9	4	2	24	1	42
	19.0%	9.5%	28.6%	21.4%	9.5%	4.8%	57.1%	2.4%	
Kannaigudem	18	9	10	5	4	0	27	1	63
	28.6%	14.3%	15.9%	7.9%	6.3%	0.0%	42.9%	1.6%	
Venkatapur	13	1	18	0	1	0	12	0	36
	36.1%	2.8%	50.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	
Tadvai	18	18	18	15	9	0	46	3	91
	19.8%	19.8%	19.8%	16.5%	9.9%	0.0%	50.5%	3.3%	
Mangapeta	21	12	16	15	14	0	29	3	107
	19.6%	11.2%	15.0%	14.0%	13.1%	0.0%	27.1%	2.8%	
Eturunagaram	20	23	15	22	37	1	93	0	199
	10.1%	11.6%	7.5%	11.1%	18.6%	.5%	46.7%	0.0%	
Govindraopeta	26	12	15	17	12	1	20	0	100
	26.0%	12.0%	15.0%	17.0%	12.0%	1.0%	20.0%	0.0%	
Dummugudem	10	1	6	10	10	8	26	0	40
	25.0%	2.5%	15.0%	25.0%	25.0%	20.0%	65.0%	0.0%	
Mulkalapally	63	36	98	74	74	15	43	4	189
	33.3%	19.0%	51.9%	39.2%	39.2%	7.9%	22.8%	2.1%	
Palvancha	23	15	19	22	24	0	10	0	52

Mandal	Distribution of out of school children by Reason for Never enrolled/ Dropped out								
	Child not interested	Parents not interested	Long distance of the school/ college	Financial problems	Help needed in domestic chores	Engaged in farm work	Child engaged in labour	Other reasons	Total
	44.2%	28.8%	36.5%	42.3%	46.2%	0.0%	19.2%	0.0%	
Aswaraopet	4	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	7
	57.1%	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Chunchupally	42	37	11	27	15	1	19	0	56
	75.0%	66.1%	19.6%	48.2%	26.8%	1.8%	33.9%	0.0%	
Dammapeta	13	1	9	1	6	0	3	0	15
	86.7%	6.7%	60.0%	6.7%	40.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	
Cherla	125	170	69	52	49	53	181	5	308
	40.6%	55.2%	22.4%	16.9%	15.9%	17.2%	58.8%	1.6%	
Total	425	347	338	286	267	83	560	17	1364
	31.2	25.4	24.8	21.0	19.6	6.1	41.1	1.2	

Table 4.6 Distribution of Working children by Age and Mandal

Mandal	Working children Age 5-14			Total Children in the age group 5-14
	5-9	10-14	Total	
Mahamutharam	2	7	9	74
	2.7	9.5	12.2	
Bhupalapally	1	4	5	40
	2.5	10.0	12.5	
Wazeedu	0	4	4	22
	0.0	18.2	18.2	
Venkatapuram	0	3	3	77
	0.0	3.9	3.9	
Kannaigudem	1	7	8	153
	0.7	4.6	5.2	
Venkatapur	3	10	13	106
	2.8	9.4	12.3	
Tadvai	2	14	16	275
	0.7	5.1	5.8	
Mangapeta	0	10	10	267
	0.0	3.7	3.7	
Eturunagaram	6	62	68	487
	1.2	12.7	14.0	
Govindraopeta	0	3	3	159
	0.0	1.9	1.9	
Dummugudem	0	18	18	87
	0.0	20.7	20.7	
Mulkalapally	4	15	19	335
	1.2	4.5	5.7	
Palvancha	0	6	6	122
	0.0	4.9	4.9	
Aswaraopet	0	0	0	23
	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Chuchupally	3	9	12	91
	3.3	9.9	13.2	
Dammapeta	0	2	2	38
	0.0	5.3	5.3	
Cherla	16	90	106	867
	1.8	10.4	12.2	
Total	38	264	302	3223
	1.2	8.2	9.4	

Table 4.7 Distribution of Working Children by Type of work and Gender

Type of work	Distribution of working children by type of work		
	Boy	Girl	Total
Agriculture	34	33	67
	50.7	49.3	100.0
Agriculture Labour	48	51	99
	48.5	51.5	100.0
Chilli / cotton Picking	7	9	16
	43.8	56.3	100.0
Livestock Rearing	2	2	4
	50.0	50.0	100.0
Non-Agri Casual labour	54	62	116
	46.6	53.4	100.0
Total	145	157	302
	48.0	52.0	100.0

Table. 4.8 Child labour by Working hours and Type of Work

Working hours	Agriculture	Agriculture Labour	Chilli/ cotton picking	Livestock Rearing	Non-Agri Casual labour	Total
<8hrs	25	26	1	1	41	94
	26.6	27.7	1.1	1.1	43.6	100.0
8hrs	40	72	14	1	74	201
	19.9	35.8	7.0	0.5	36.8	100.0
>8hrs	2	1	1	2	1	7
	28.6	14.3	14.3	28.6	14.3	100.0
Total	67	99	16	4	116	302
	22.2	32.8	5.3	1.3	38.4	100.0

Section 5 Tables - ANC

Table 5.1 Confirmation of pregnancy by source trained/ untrained sources

Mandal	Pregnancy Confirmed by				
	Self	Elders at home	AWW/ ASHA	Doctor	Total
Mahamutharam	15	2	16	1	34
	44.1%	5.9%	47.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	4	2	10	1	17
	23.5%	11.8%	58.8%	5.9%	100.0%
Wazeedu	0	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	4	18	17	2	41
	9.8%	43.9%	41.5%	4.9%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	27	14	41	0	82
	32.9%	17.1%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	13	12	3	3	31
	41.9%	38.7%	9.7%	9.7%	100.0%
Tadvai	31	23	71	17	142
	21.8%	16.2%	50.0%	12.0%	100.0%
Mangapeta	27	16	71	4	118
	22.9%	13.6%	60.2%	3.4%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	81	11	76	5	173
	46.8%	6.4%	43.9%	2.9%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	28	12	13	4	57
	49.1%	21.1%	22.8%	7.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	5	1	8	0	14
	35.7%	7.1%	57.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	56	28	55	0	139
	40.3%	20.1%	39.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Palvancha	11	13	22	0	46
	23.9%	28.3%	47.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	1	0	5	0	6
	16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	15	9	11	0	35
	42.9%	25.7%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	5	8	0	14
	7.1%	35.7%	57.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	126	44	126	28	324
	38.9%	13.6%	38.9%	8.6%	100.0%
Total	445	210	557	65	1277
	34.8%	16.4%	43.6%	5.1%	100.0%

Table 5.2 Registration of pregnant women with health services

Mandal	Registered with Anganwadi/ ASHA/ Govt. Hospital		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	33	1	34
	97.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	16	1	17
	94.1%	5.9%	100.0%
Wazeedu	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	33	8	41
	80.5%	19.5%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	80	2	82
	97.6%	2.4%	100.0%
Venkatapur	27	4	31
	87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
Tadvai	133	9	142
	93.7%	6.3%	100.0%
Mangapeta	115	3	118
	97.5%	2.5%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	167	6	173
	96.5%	3.5%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	44	13	57
	77.2%	22.8%	100.0%
Dummugudem	14	0	14
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	139	0	139
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Palvancha	45	1	46
	97.8%	2.2%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	35	0	35
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	14	0	14
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	319	5	324
	98.5%	1.5%	100.0%
Total	1224	53	1277

Table. 5.3 Reasons for Not Registering for ANC Services

Mandal	Reasons for Not Registering for ANC Services					
	Too Far from village	Not willing to register	Lack of ID proof	Due to Fear	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	3	1	2	0	2	8
	37.5%	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	0	1	0	0	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	2	0	0	2	0	4
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	3	4	0	0	2	9
	33.3%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	100.0%
Mangapeta	1	1	1	0	0	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	3	2	0	0	1	6
	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	4	3	2	3	1	13
	30.8%	23.1%	15.4%	23.1%	7.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	5	0	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	22	14	5	5	7	53
	41.5%	26.4%	9.4%	9.4%	13.2%	100.0%

Table 5.4 Distribution of pregnant women receiving Noon Meal/ Dry Ration from Anganwadi

Mandal	Received Noon meal / Dry ration		
	Noon meal	Dry ration	Total
Mahamutharam	1	32	33
	3.0%	97.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	3	13	16
	18.8%	81.3%	100.0%
Wazeedu	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	13	20	33
	39.4%	60.6%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	1	79	80
	1.3%	98.8%	100.0%
Venkatapur	0	27	27
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	3	130	133
	2.3%	97.7%	100.0%
Mangapeta	14	101	115
	12.2%	87.8%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	57	110	167
	34.1%	65.9%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	3	41	44
	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%
Dummugudem	10	4	14
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	6	133	139
	4.3%	95.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	0	45	45
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	0	6	6
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	0	35	35
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	14	14
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cherla	163	156	319
	51.1%	48.9%	100.0%
Total	278	946	1224
	22.7%	77.3%	100.0%

Table 5.5 Adequacy of Dry Ration- Rice and Dal

Mandal	Adequacy of Dry Ration- Rice and Dal			
Mandal	Fully received	Partly received	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	6	23	3	32
	18.8%	71.9%	9.4%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	11	2	0	13
	84.6%	15.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	6	10	4	20
	30.0%	50.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	53	25	1	79
	67.1%	31.6%	1.3%	100.0%
Venkatapur	13	14	0	27
	48.1%	51.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	99	29	2	130
	76.2%	22.3%	1.5%	100.0%
Mangapeta	70	31	0	101
	69.3%	30.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	95	15	0	110
	86.4%	13.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	24	14	3	41
	58.5%	34.1%	7.3%	100.0%
Dummugudem	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	74	58	1	133
	55.6%	43.6%	.8%	100.0%
Palvancha	23	22	0	45
	51.1%	48.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	13	22	0	35
	37.1%	62.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	13	0	14
	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	132	16	8	156
	84.6%	10.3%	5.1%	100.0%
Total	629	295	22	946
	66.5%	31.2%	2.3%	100.0%

Table 5.6 Adequacy of Dry Ration- Eggs

Mandal	Adequacy of Dry Ration- Eggs			
	Fully received	Partly received	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	6	26	0	32
	18.8%	81.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	10	3	0	13
	76.9%	23.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	6	14	0	20
	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	51	28	0	79
	64.6%	35.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	13	14	0	27
	48.1%	51.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	102	28	0	130
	78.5%	21.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Mangapeta	71	30	0	101
	70.3%	29.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	95	15	0	110
	86.4%	13.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	24	14	3	41
	58.5%	34.1%	7.3%	100.0%
Dummugudem	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	73	59	1	133
	54.9%	44.4%	.8%	100.0%
Palvancha	23	22	0	45
	51.1%	48.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	13	22	0	35
	37.1%	62.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	13	0	14
	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	131	17	8	156
	84.0%	10.9%	5.1%	100.0%
Total	628	306	12	946
	66.4%	32.3%	1.3%	100.0%

Table 5.7 Adequacy of ANC Services –IFA Tablets received by Pregnant Women

Mandal	Received IFA Tablets			
	Fully received	Partly received	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	24	9	0	33
	72.7%	27.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	16	0	0	16
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	26	1	6	33
	78.8%	3.0%	18.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	57	22	1	80
	71.3%	27.5%	1.3%	100.0%
Venkatapur	14	10	3	27
	51.9%	37.0%	11.1%	100.0%
Tadvai	98	30	5	133
	73.7%	22.6%	3.8%	100.0%
Mangapeta	85	29	1	115
	73.9%	25.2%	.9%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	80	84	3	167
	47.9%	50.3%	1.8%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	18	19	7	44
	40.9%	43.2%	15.9%	100.0%
Dummugudem	14	0	0	14
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	90	47	2	139
	64.7%	33.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Palvancha	31	14	0	45
	68.9%	31.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	16	19	0	35
	45.7%	54.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	2	12	0	14
	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	304	8	7	319
	95.3%	2.5%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	884	305	35	1224
	72.2%	24.9%	2.9%	100.0%

Table 5.8 Adequacy of ANC Services –TT Injections received by Pregnant Women

Mandal	Received TT Injections			
	Fully received	Partly received	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	24	9	0	33
	72.7%	27.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	16	0	0	16
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	26	0	7	33
	78.8%	0.0%	21.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	62	17	1	80
	77.5%	21.3%	1.3%	100.0%
Venkatapur	14	10	3	27
	51.9%	37.0%	11.1%	100.0%
Tadvai	103	26	4	133
	77.4%	19.5%	3.0%	100.0%
Mangapeta	93	21	1	115
	80.9%	18.3%	.9%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	129	37	1	167
	77.2%	22.2%	.6%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	29	10	5	44
	65.9%	22.7%	11.4%	100.0%
Dummugudem	14	0	0	14
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	97	40	2	139
	69.8%	28.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Palvancha	32	13	0	45
	71.1%	28.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	17	18	0	35
	48.6%	51.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	2	12	0	14
	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	307	4	8	319
	96.2%	1.3%	2.5%	100.0%
Total	975	217	32	1224
	79.7%	17.7%	2.6%	100.0%

Table 5.9 Adequacy of ANC Services –ANC Check-ups received by Pregnant Women

Mandal	Received ANC Check-ups			
	Fully received	Partly received	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	23	10	0	33
	69.7%	30.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	16	0	0	16
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	26	0	7	33
	78.8%	0.0%	21.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	58	18	4	80
	72.5%	22.5%	5.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	14	8	5	27
	51.9%	29.6%	18.5%	100.0%
Tadvai	93	34	6	133
	69.9%	25.6%	4.5%	100.0%
Mangapeta	82	31	2	115
	71.3%	27.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	61	99	7	167
	36.5%	59.3%	4.2%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	16	20	8	44
	36.4%	45.5%	18.2%	100.0%
Dummugudem	14	0	0	14
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	73	63	3	139
	52.5%	45.3%	2.2%	100.0%
Palvancha	30	15	0	45
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	15	20	0	35
	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	2	12	0	14
	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	308	4	7	319
	96.6%	1.3%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	840	335	49	1224
	68.6%	27.4%	4.0%	100.0%

Section on PNC

Table 5.10 Distribution of Home Deliveries by Type of Assistance

Mandal	Who assisted Delivery at Home				
	Doctor	Mid-Wife	Dai	Friends/ Relatives	Total
Mahamutharam	0	0	9	22	31
	0.0%	0.0%	29.0%	71.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	4	0	4	7	15
	26.7%	0.0%	26.7%	46.7%	100.0%
Wazeedu	3	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	6	0	1	19	26
	23.1%	0.0%	3.8%	73.1%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	4	0	1	60	65
	6.2%	0.0%	1.5%	92.3%	100.0%
Venkatapur	0	0	3	27	30
	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	42	5	7	54	108
	38.9%	4.6%	6.5%	50.0%	100.0%
Mangapeta	14	1	1	60	76
	18.4%	1.3%	1.3%	78.9%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	22	2	35	78	137
	16.1%	1.5%	25.5%	56.9%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	4	5	6	33	48
	8.3%	10.4%	12.5%	68.8%	100.0%
Dummugudem	8	1	1	3	13
	61.5%	7.7%	7.7%	23.1%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	6	0	10	63	79
	7.6%	0.0%	12.7%	79.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	4	0	4	25	33
	12.1%	0.0%	12.1%	75.8%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	0	0	6	0	6
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	0	0	2	22	24
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	91.7%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	0	0	6	7
	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	100.0%
Cherla	92	7	25	123	247
	37.2%	2.8%	10.1%	49.8%	100.0%
Total	210	21	115	602	948
	22.2%	2.2%	12.1%	63.5%	100.0%

Table 5.11 Status of New Born

Mandal	Status of New Born			
	Live birth	Stillbirth	Immature Organs	Total
Mahamutharam	32	1	0	33
	97.0%	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	16	0	1	17
	94.1%	0.0%	5.9%	100.0%
Wazeedu	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	40	1	0	41
	97.6%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	79	4	0	83
	95.2%	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	31	0	0	31
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	135	6	0	141
	95.7%	4.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Mangapeta	115	4	0	119
	96.6%	3.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	165	6	1	172
	95.9%	3.5%	.6%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	54	3	0	57
	94.7%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	14	1	0	15
	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	134	4	1	139
	96.4%	2.9%	.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	43	1	0	44
	97.7%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	35	0	0	35
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	14	0	0	14
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	307	6	0	313
	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	1224	37	3	1264
	96.8%	2.9%	.2%	100.0%

Table 5.12 Distribution of deliveries by Post Natal Complication

Mandal	Distribution of deliveries by Post Natal Complication		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	1	32	33
	3.0%	97.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	0	17	17
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	1	40	41
	2.4%	97.6%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	2	81	83
	2.4%	97.6%	100.0%
Venkatapur	0	31	31
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	3	138	141
	2.1%	97.9%	100.0%
Mangapeta	3	116	119
	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	8	164	172
	4.7%	95.3%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	4	53	57
	7.0%	93.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	1	14	15
	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	23	116	139
	16.5%	83.5%	100.0%
Palvancha	5	39	44
	11.4%	88.6%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	0	6	6
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	3	32	35
	8.6%	91.4%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	14	14
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cherla	30	283	313
	9.6%	90.4%	100.0%
Total	84	1180	1264
	6.6%	93.4%	100.0%

Table 5.13 Distribution of Child and mother by post natal complications

Mandal	Post natal complications			
	Child	Mother	Both	Total
Mahamutharam	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Mangapeta	2	1	0	3
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	4	4	0	8
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	2	2	0	4
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	5	8	10	23
	21.7%	34.8%	43.5%	100.0%
Palvancha	3	2	0	5
	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
Cherla	9	21	0	30
	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%	100.0%
All	29	44	11	84
	34.5%	52.4%	13.1%	100.0%

Table 5.14 Immediate Treatment Availed

Mandal	Immediate treatment availed		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mangapeta	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	4	4	8
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	20	3	23
	87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
Palvancha	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	19	11	30
	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%
All	64	20	84
	76.2%	23.8%	100.0%

Table 5.15 Type of Treatment

Mandal	Type of Treatment			
	Govt. Hospital	Pvt- Doctor	Home treatment	Total
Venkatapuram	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	2	0	1	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
Mangapeta	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	2	1	1	4
	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	2	0	2	4
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	17	1	2	20
	85.0%	5.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Palvancha	4	0	1	5
	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	3	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	15	3	1	19
	78.9%	15.8%	5.3%	100.0%
All	50	6	8	64
	78.1%	9.4%	12.5%	100.0%

Table 5.16 PNC Ration Received

Mandal	PNC- Ration Received			
	Dry Ration	Noon Meal	Not Receiving	Total
Mahamutharam	23	2	8	33
	69.7%	6.1%	24.2%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	16	1	0	17
	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	1	2	1	4
	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	24	12	5	41
	58.5%	29.3%	12.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	80	1	2	83
	96.4%	1.2%	2.4%	100.0%
Venkatapur	26	2	3	31
	83.9%	6.5%	9.7%	100.0%
Tadvai	127	5	9	141
	90.1%	3.5%	6.4%	100.0%
Mangapeta	109	7	3	119
	91.6%	5.9%	2.5%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	136	24	12	172
	79.1%	14.0%	7.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	41	1	15	57
	71.9%	1.8%	26.3%	100.0%
Dummugudem	7	8	0	15
	46.7%	53.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	129	9	1	139
	92.8%	6.5%	.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	44	0	0	44
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chuchupally	35	0	0	35
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	14	0	0	14
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	182	124	7	313
	58.1%	39.6%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	1000	198	66	1264
	79.1%	15.7%	5.2%	100.0%

Table 5.17 PNC- Dry Ration (Rice and Dal)

Mandal	PNC Dry Ration- Rice and Dal			
	Fully received	Partly received	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	8	14	1	23
	34.8%	60.9%	4.3%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	10	5	1	16
	62.5%	31.3%	6.3%	100.0%
Wazeedu	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	7	10	7	24
	29.2%	41.7%	29.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	55	23	2	80
	68.8%	28.8%	2.5%	100.0%
Venkatapur	10	16	0	26
	38.5%	61.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	101	24	2	127
	79.5%	18.9%	1.6%	100.0%
Mangapeta	78	30	1	109
	71.6%	27.5%	.9%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	103	32	1	136
	75.7%	23.5%	.7%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	24	17	0	41
	58.5%	41.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	7	0	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	78	45	6	129
	60.5%	34.9%	4.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	24	20	0	44
	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	12	23	0	35
	34.3%	65.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	13	0	14
	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	156	20	6	182
	85.7%	11.0%	3.3%	100.0%
Total	680	293	27	1000
	68.0%	29.3%	2.7%	100.0%

Table 5.18 PNC- Dry Ration (Eggs)

Mandal	PNC Dry Ration- Eggs			
	Fully received	Partly received	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	8	15	0	23
	34.8%	65.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	10	6	0	16
	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	8	15	1	24
	33.3%	62.5%	4.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	54	26	0	80
	67.5%	32.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	10	16	0	26
	38.5%	61.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	101	25	1	127
	79.5%	19.7%	.8%	100.0%
Mangapeta	79	29	1	109
	72.5%	26.6%	.9%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	105	30	1	136
	77.2%	22.1%	.7%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	24	17	0	41
	58.5%	41.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	7	0	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	78	45	6	129
	60.5%	34.9%	4.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	25	19	0	44
	56.8%	43.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	12	23	0	35
	34.3%	65.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	13	0	14
	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	156	20	6	182
	85.7%	11.0%	3.3%	100.0%
Total	684	300	16	1000
	68.4%	30.0%	1.6%	100.0%

Table. 5.19 Distribution of KCR Kit for institutional deliveries

Mandal	Received KCR Kit			
	Fully received	Partly received	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	5	2	8	15
	33.3%	13.3%	53.3%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	6	3	9	18
	33.3%	16.7%	50.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	17	5	11	33
	51.5%	15.2%	33.3%	100.0%
Mangapeta	17	7	19	43
	39.5%	16.3%	44.2%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	7	13	15	35
	20.0%	37.1%	42.9%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	2	3	4	9
	22.2%	33.3%	44.4%	100.0%
Dummugudem	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	33	11	16	60
	55.0%	18.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	6	1	4	11
	54.5%	9.1%	36.4%	100.0%
Chunchupally	6	1	4	11
	54.5%	9.1%	36.4%	100.0%
Dammapeta	7	0	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	40	14	12	66
	60.6%	21.2%	18.2%	100.0%
Total	151	61	104	316
	47.8%	19.3%	32.9%	100.0%

Section on Child Health and Mortality

Table. 5.20 Children receiving Balamrutham, eggs, food

Mandal	Children receiving Balamrutham, eggs, food			
	Regularly	Partly	Not received	Total
Mahamutharam	3	10	1	14
	21.4%	71.4%	7.1%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	2	0	2	4
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	13	4	7	24
	54.2%	16.7%	29.2%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	49	6	3	58
	84.5%	10.3%	5.2%	100.0%
Venkatapur	14	3	4	21
	66.7%	14.3%	19.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	84	9	9	102
	82.4%	8.8%	8.8%	100.0%
Mangapeta	76	5	5	86
	88.4%	5.8%	5.8%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	99	8	2	109
	90.8%	7.3%	1.8%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	22	9	7	38
	57.9%	23.7%	18.4%	100.0%
Dummugudem	8	0	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	49	21	7	77
	63.6%	27.3%	9.1%	100.0%
Palvancha	19	8	1	28
	67.9%	28.6%	3.6%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chuchupally	12	9	3	24
	50.0%	37.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Dammapeta	4	4	0	8
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	108	9	6	123
	87.8%	7.3%	4.9%	100.0%
Total	563	107	57	727
	77.4%	14.7%	7.8%	100.0%

Table 5.21 Children attending Anganwadi by Mandals

Mandal	Going to Anganwadi		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	4	45	49
	8.2%	91.8%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	12	13	25
	48.0%	52.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	3	5	8
	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	11	27	38
	28.9%	71.1%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	30	49	79
	38.0%	62.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	1	30	31
	3.2%	96.8%	100.0%
Tadvai	33	97	130
	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
Mangapeta	53	60	113
	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	89	82	171
	52.0%	48.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	14	37	51
	27.5%	72.5%	100.0%
Dummugudem	9	11	20
	45.0%	55.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	23	116	139
	16.5%	83.5%	100.0%
Palvancha	2	47	49
	4.1%	95.9%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	2	6	8
	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	6	27	33
	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	9	9
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cherla	140	220	360
	38.9%	61.1%	100.0%
Total	432	881	1313
	32.9%	67.1%	100.0%

Table 5.22 Dry Ration to the Child from Anganwadi

Mandal	Dry ration to the child from Anganwadi			
	Regularly	Partly	Not receiving	Total
Mahamutharam	7	26	12	45
	15.6%	57.8%	26.7%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	9	1	3	13
	69.2%	7.7%	23.1%	100.0%
Wazeedu	5	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	6	8	13	27
	22.2%	29.6%	48.1%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	30	9	10	49
	61.2%	18.4%	20.4%	100.0%
Venkatapur	12	13	5	30
	40.0%	43.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Tadvai	66	17	14	97
	68.0%	17.5%	14.4%	100.0%
Mangapeta	32	18	10	60
	53.3%	30.0%	16.7%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	59	17	6	82
	72.0%	20.7%	7.3%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	11	10	16	37
	29.7%	27.0%	43.2%	100.0%
Dummugudem	11	0	0	11
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	56	58	2	116
	48.3%	50.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Palvancha	17	30	0	47
	36.2%	63.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	9	18	0	27
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	8	0	9
	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	157	54	9	220
	71.4%	24.5%	4.1%	100.0%
Total	494	287	100	881
	56.1%	32.6%	11.4%	100.0%

Table 5.23 Immunization Status of the Child

Mandal	Immunization status of the Child			
	Complete	Partial	Nil	Total
Mahamutharam	49	12	2	63
	77.8%	19.0%	3.2%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	24	4	1	29
	82.8%	13.8%	3.4%	100.0%
Wazeedu	8	0	1	9
	88.9%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	35	5	22	62
	56.5%	8.1%	35.5%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	86	45	6	137
	62.8%	32.8%	4.4%	100.0%
Venkatapur	18	27	7	52
	34.6%	51.9%	13.5%	100.0%
Tadvai	129	76	27	232
	55.6%	32.8%	11.6%	100.0%
Mangapeta	116	76	7	199
	58.3%	38.2%	3.5%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	180	89	11	280
	64.3%	31.8%	3.9%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	34	33	22	89
	38.2%	37.1%	24.7%	100.0%
Dummugudem	25	1	2	28
	89.3%	3.6%	7.1%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	128	86	2	216
	59.3%	39.8%	.9%	100.0%
Palvancha	45	32	0	77
	58.4%	41.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	9	1	0	10
	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	19	38	0	57
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	14	3	0	17
	82.4%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	435	40	8	483
	90.1%	8.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Total	1354	568	118	2040
	66.4%	27.8%	5.8%	100.0%

Table 5.24 Sickness of the Child in past 3 months

Mandal	Sickness of the child in past 3 months		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	22	41	63
	34.9%	65.1%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	7	22	29
	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%
Wazeedu	4	5	9
	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	19	43	62
	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	19	118	137
	13.9%	86.1%	100.0%
Venkatapur	12	40	52
	23.1%	76.9%	100.0%
Tadvai	56	176	232
	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%
Mangapeta	30	169	199
	15.1%	84.9%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	89	191	280
	31.8%	68.2%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	21	68	89
	23.6%	76.4%	100.0%
Dummugudem	10	18	28
	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	38	178	216
	17.6%	82.4%	100.0%
Palvancha	9	68	77
	11.7%	88.3%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	0	10	10
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	9	48	57
	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	16	17
	5.9%	94.1%	100.0%
Cherla	195	288	483
	40.4%	59.6%	100.0%
Total	541	1499	2040
	26.5%	73.5%	100.0%

Table 5.25 Type of Sickness of the child in past 3 months

Mandal	Type of Sickness of the Child in past 3 months							
	Fever	Diarrhoea	Malaria	Typhoid	Pneumonia	Chicken pox	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
	95.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
	94.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	14	1	1	0	1	2	0	19
	73.7%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%	10.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	38	2	3	1	0	11	1	56
	67.9%	3.6%	5.4%	1.8%	0.0%	19.6%	1.8%	100.0%
Mangapeta	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	30
	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	73	11	3	2	0	0	0	89
	82.0%	12.4%	3.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	18	0	3	0	0	0	0	21
	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dummugudem	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	26	7	2	2	0	0	1	38
	68.4%	18.4%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	100.0%
Palvancha	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	9
	55.6%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	100.0%
Chunchupally	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	9
	55.6%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	160	5	13	1	4	7	5	195
	82.1%	2.6%	6.7%	.5%	2.1%	3.6%	2.6%	100.0%
Total	437	33	27	6	7	22	9	541
	80.8%	6.1%	5.0%	1.1%	1.3%	4.1%	1.7%	100.0%

Table 5.26 Source of Treatment of the Child

Mandal	Source of treatment received					
	RMP	Government Hospital	Home Remedies	No treatment	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	21	0	0	1	0	22
	95.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhupalapally	7	0	0	0	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wazeedu	0	3	0	0	1	4
	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	11	3	1	3	1	19
	57.9%	15.8%	5.3%	15.8%	5.3%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	13	3	2	1	0	19
	68.4%	15.8%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapur	2	5	5	0	0	12
	16.7%	41.7%	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	14	15	12	13	2	56
	25.0%	26.8%	21.4%	23.2%	3.6%	100.0%
Mangapeta	7	17	2	2	2	30
	23.3%	56.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	24	63	1	0	1	89
	27.0%	70.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	8	5	5	0	3	21
	38.1%	23.8%	23.8%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
Dummugudem	6	3	0	0	1	10
	60.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	22	12	1	2	1	38
	57.9%	31.6%	2.6%	5.3%	2.6%	100.0%
Palvancha	2	6	0	1	0	9
	22.2%	66.7%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	1	5	3	0	0	9
	11.1%	55.6%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cherla	131	54	6	2	2	195
	67.2%	27.7%	3.1%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Total	269	195	38	25	14	541
	49.7%	36.0%	7.0%	4.6%	2.6%	100.0%

Table 5.27 Mortality of <1 year child by Gender and Mandal

Mandal	Less than 1 Year		
	Boy	Girl	Total
Wazeedu	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Venkatapuram	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Kannaigudem	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	2	4	6
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Mangapeta	3	2	5
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Eturunagaram	6	3	9
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Govindraopeta	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	10	7	17
	58.8%	41.2%	100.0%
Palvancha	5	2	7
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
Aswaraopet	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	1	3	4
	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Cherla	14	15	29
	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
Total	50	40	90
	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%

Table 5.28 Mortality of 1 to 5 years child by Gender and Mandal

	1-5 Years		
Mandal	Boy	Girl	Total
Kannaigudem	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Tadvai	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Mulkalapally	4	7	11
	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
Palvancha	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Chunchupally	3	2	5
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Dammapeta	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cherla	6	2	8
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Total	16	15	31
	51.6%	48.4%	100.0%

Table 5.29 Mortality of <1 year child in past 5 years by cause and gender

Mandal	Preterm birth complications			low birth weight/ prematurity			Acute Respiratory Illness			Convulsions			fever			sudden death			Others			Total		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Wazeedu	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Venkatapuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Kannaigudem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Tadvai	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	6
	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0
Mangapeta	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	5
	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Eturunagaram	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	4	6	3	9
	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Govindraopeta	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3
	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Mulkalapally	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	5	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	7	17
	66.7	33.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	58.8	41.2	100.0
Palvancha	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	7
	50.0	50.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	71.4	28.6	100.0
Aswaraopet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Chuchupally	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
Dammapeta	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Cherla	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	2	7	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	1	3	14	15	29
	50.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0
Total	9	3	12	3	5	8	11	9	20	2	5	7	10	11	21	6	3	9	9	4	13	50	40	90
	75.0	25.0	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	47.6	52.4	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	69.2	30.8	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0

Table 5.30 Mortality of 1 to 5 years child in past 5 years by cause and gender

	1-5 Years																		
	Mortality of 1 to 5 years child in past 5 years by cause and gender																		
	Acute Respiratory Illness		diarrhoea		convulsions			fever			sudden death			Others			Total		
Mandals	Boy	Total	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Kannaigudem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Tadvai	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Mulkalapally	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	7	11
	0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0
Palvancha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Chuchupally	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Dammapeta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Cherla	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	6	2	8
	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
Total	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	8	9	17	1	1	2	3	3	6	16	15	31
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0

Section 6 Tables: Livelihoods and Household Amenities

Table 6.1 Distribution of households by land

Mandal	Land Holding Households	Landless Households	Total Households
Mahamutharam	66	1	67
	98.5	1.5	100.0
Bhupalapally	37	3	40
Wazeedu	0	31	31
Venkatapuram	64	57	121
Kannaigudem	152	18	170
Venkatapur	60	13	73
Tadvai	225	78	303
Mangapeta	210	84	294
Eturnagaram	309	82	391
Govindraopeta	168	8	176
Dummugudem	99	0	99
Mulkalapally	378	14	392
Palvancha	118	4	122
Aswaraopet	23	0	23
Chunchupally	107	4	111
Dammapeta	40	6	46
Cherla	782	9	791
Total	2838	412	3250
	87.3	12.7	100.0

Table 6.2 Distribution of households by extent of landholding (in acres)

Mandal	Distribution of households by extent of landholding (in acres)					
	<1	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15	Total
Mahamutharam	1	47	18	0	0	66
	1.5	71.2	27.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	5	31	2	0	0	38
	13.2	81.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Venkatapuram	12	49	3	0	0	64
	18.8	76.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kannaigudem	13	115	24	0	0	152
	8.6	75.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Venkatapur	8	50	2	0	0	60
	13.3	83.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tadvai	22	185	15	0	2	224
	9.8	82.6	6.7	0.0	.9	100.0
Mangapeta	25	154	27	2	2	210
	11.9	73.3	12.9	1.0	1.0	100.0
Eturunagaram	44	228	31	4	2	309
	14.2	73.8	10.0	1.3	.6	100.0
Govindraopeta	30	97	36	4	1	168
	17.9	57.7	21.4	2.4	.6	100.0
Dummugudem	0	23	72	4	0	99
	0.0	23.2	72.7	4.0	0.0	100.0
Mulkalapally	10	270	91	6	1	378
	2.6	71.4	24.1	1.6	.3	100.0
Palvancha	3	83	32	0	0	118
	2.5	70.3	27.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Aswaraopet	0	22	1	0	0	23
	0.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chunchupally	4	75	26	2	0	107
	3.7	70.1	24.3	1.9	0.0	100.0
Dammapeta	1	23	15	1	0	40
	2.5	57.5	37.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
Cherla	9	303	395	44	31	782
	1.2	38.7	50.5	5.6	4.0	100.0
Total	187	1755	790	67	39	2838
	6.6	61.8	27.8	2.4	1.4	100.0

Table 6.3. Average landholdings of the households by mandal

Mandal	Extent of total land	Land Holding Households	Average land holding (in acres)
Wazeedu	0	0	0
Venkatapuram	161	64	3
Venkatapur	168	60	3
Bhupalapally	104	37	3
Tadvai	713	225	3
Eturunagaram	1088	309	4
Aswaraopet	82	23	4
Mangapeta	780	210	4
Kannaigudem	578	152	4
Govindraopeta	703	168	4
Mahamutharam	291	66	4
Palvancha	538	118	5
Mulkalapally	1798	378	5
Chunchupally	531	107	5
Dammapeta	224	40	6
Cherla	5891	782	8
Dummugudem	790	99	8
Total	14438	2838	

Table 6. 4 Distribution of households by years of cultivation ()

Mandal	Distribution of households by years of cultivation ()					
	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	>40	Total
Mahamutharam	17	47	2	0	0	66
	25.8	71.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	30	5	2	1	0	38
	78.9	13.2	5.3	2.6	0.0	100.0
Venkatapuram	36	26	2	0	0	64
	56.3	40.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kannaigudem	65	72	15	0	0	152
	42.8	47.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Venkatapur	50	8	2	0	0	60
	83.3	13.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tadvai	113	108	2	0	1	224
	50.4	48.2	.9	0.0	.4	100.0
Mangapeta	77	88	29	9	7	210
	36.7	41.9	13.8	4.3	3.3	100.0
Eturunagaram	78	193	30	8	0	309
	25.2	62.5	9.7	2.6	0.0	100.0
Govindraopeta	96	70	2	0	0	168
	57.1	41.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dummugudem	2	20	38	36	3	99
	2.0	20.2	38.4	36.4	3.0	100.0
Mulkalapally	79	276	22	1	0	378
	20.9	73.0	5.8	.3	0.0	100.0
Palvancha	16	97	5	0	0	118
	13.6	82.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Aswaraopet	0	23	0	0	0	23
	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chunchupally	18	83	6	0	0	107
	16.8	77.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dammapeta	12	27	1	0	0	40
	30.0	67.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cherla	31	101	205	247	198	782
	4.0	12.9	26.2	31.6	25.3	100.0
Total	720	1244	363	302	209	2838
	25.4	43.8	12.8	10.6	7.4	100.0

Table 6.5 Distribution of households by crops cultivated

Mandal	Distribution of households by crops cultivated											
	paddy	maize	jonna/ sorghum	millet	red gram/ kandi	vegetables	Cotton	Bobbarlu	Sesame/ Nuvvulu	Greengram/ pesarlu	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	65	31	1	4	2	0	31	31	25	28	0	66
	98.5	47.0	1.5	6.1	3.0	0.0	47.0	47.0	37.9	42.4	0.0	
Bhupalapally	37	26	1	6	4	0	16	5	5	8	0	38
	97.4	68.4	2.6	15.8	10.5	0.0	42.1	13.2	13.2	21.1	0.0	
Venkatapuram	64	2	0	5	1	1	5	6	2	9	0	64
	100.0	3.1	0.0	7.8	1.6	1.6	7.8	9.4	3.1	14.1	0.0	
Kannaigudem	151	6	1	9	1	0	37	38	3	26	0	152
	99.3	3.9	.7	5.9	.7	0.0	24.3	25.0	2.0	17.1	0.0	
Venkatapur	60	10	2	10	3	0	2	17	2	15	0	60
	100.0	16.7	3.3	16.7	5.0	0.0	3.3	28.3	3.3	25.0	0.0	
Tadvai	201	33	22	33	27	6	57	21	2	11	0	224
	89.7	14.7	9.8	14.7	12.1	2.7	25.4	9.4	.9	4.9	0.0	
Mangapeta	210	18	8	17	8	0	48	29	7	22	2	210
	100.0	8.6	3.8	8.1	3.8	0.0	22.9	13.8	3.3	10.5	1.0	
Eturunagaram	289	30	4	2	6	1	56	110	24	61	4	309
	93.5	9.7	1.3	.6	1.9	.3	18.1	35.6	7.8	19.7	1.3	
Govindraopeta	162	30	15	3	28	4	30	40	12	32	6	168
	96.4	17.9	8.9	1.8	16.7	2.4	17.9	23.8	7.1	19.0	3.6	
Dummugudem	98	0	14	1	4	10	44	53	52	79	0	99
	99.0	0.0	14.1	1.0	4.0	10.1	44.4	53.5	52.5	79.8	0.0	
Mulkalapally	312	17	7	1	15	1	317	234	90	31	0	378
	82.5	4.5	1.9	.3	4.0	.3	83.9	61.9	23.8	8.2	0.0	
Palvancha	116	1	0	1	7	5	78	65	46	11	0	118
	98.3	.8	0.0	.8	5.9	4.2	66.1	55.1	39.0	9.3	0.0	

Mandal	Distribution of households by crops cultivated											
	paddy	**maize**	**jonna/ sorghum**	**millet**	**red gram/ kandi**	**vegetables**	**Cotton**	**Bobbarlu**	**Sesame/ Nuvvulu**	**Greengram/ pesarlu**	**Others**	**Total**
Aswaraopet	23	0	0	0	0	0	21	22	0	0	0	23
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.3	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Chunchupally	104	13	3	0	20	2	84	61	25	14	0	107
	97.2	12.1	2.8	0.0	18.7	1.9	78.5	57.0	23.4	13.1	0.0	
Dammapeta	39	1	2	1	0	1	18	36	11	10	2	40
	97.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	45.0	90.0	27.5	25.0	5.0	
Cherla	778	111	14	42	56	38	187	531	501	420	2	782
	99.5	14.2	1.8	5.4	7.2	4.9	23.9	67.9	64.1	53.7	.3	
Total	2712	329	94	135	182	69	1031	1299	807	777	16	2838

Table. 6.6 Distribution of households and number of persons having MGNREGS card by mandals

Mandal	Households having MGNREGS Card	Total No. of Households	of households having MGNREGS Card	No. of persons having MGNREGS
Mahamutharam	52	67	77.6	79
Bhupalapally	12	40	30.0	18
Wazeedu	13	31	41.9	17
Venkatapuram	45	121	37.2	56
Kannaigudem	130	170	76.5	161
Venkatapur	14	73	19.2	20
Tadvai	66	303	21.8	80
Mangapeta	89	294	30.3	112
Eturunagaram	93	391	23.8	116
Govindraopeta	13	176	7.4	23
Dummugudem	58	99	58.6	85
Mulkalapally	120	392	30.6	147
Palvancha	24	122	19.7	32
Aswaraopet	14	23	60.9	16
Chunchupally	78	111	70.3	84
Dammapeta	10	46	21.7	10
Cherla	297	791	37.5	394
Total	1128	3250	34.7	1450

Table. 6.7 Distribution of MNREGS Job Card Holders by receipt of payment (of card holders)

Mandal	MNREGS Wages Received		
Mandal	Fully	Partly	No
Mahamutharam	26.0	68.8	5.2
Bhupalapally	33.3	66.7	0.0
Wazeedu	56.3	43.8	0.0
Venkatapuram	60.0	40.0	0.0
Kannaigudem	68.2	26.1	5.7
Venkatapur	40.0	55.0	5.0
Tadvai	52.5	42.5	5.0
Mangapeta	56.4	36.4	7.3
Eturnagaram	62.3	28.9	8.8
Govindaraopeta	52.2	47.8	0.0
Dummugudem	51.8	44.7	3.5
Mulkalapally	48.3	44.9	6.8
Palvancha	56.3	43.8	0.0
Aswaraopet	18.8	81.3	0.0
Chunchupally	75.0	17.9	7.1
Dammapeta	40.0	60.0	0.0
Cherla	42.8	54.3	2.9
Total	51.7	43.7	4.6

Table. 6.8 Distribution of livestock by type and mandals

Average Livestock owned by Type and mandals									Total No.of HHs
Mandal	Cows	Calves	Ox	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Hens	Ducks	
Mahamutharam	409	25	155	0	400	0	671	24	67
**	6.1	0.4	2.3	0.0	6.0	0.0	10.0	0.4	
Bhupalapally	109	12	32	13	126	0	271	37	40
	2.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.0	6.8	0.9	
Wazeedu	0	0	2	0	0	0	137	0	31
	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	
Venkatapuram	177	29	40	38	166	14	551	0	121
	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.1	4.6	0.0	
Kannaigudem	604	208	394	14	627	0	1073	6	170
	3.6	1.2	2.3	0.1	3.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	
Venkatapur	256	63	78	0	271	37	668	35	73
	3.5	0.9	1.1	0.0	3.7	0.5	9.2	0.5	
Tadvai	1032	301	437	152	1293	20	2012	138	303
	3.4	1.0	1.4	0.5	4.3	0.1	6.6	0.5	
Mangapeta	680	271	363	42	861	32	1384	55	294
	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.1	2.9	0.1	4.7	0.2	
Eturunagaram	1138	350	711	66	1269	65	2506	105	391
	2.9	0.9	1.8	0.2	3.2	0.2	6.4	0.3	
Govindraopeta	722	240	412	57	870	17	1419	58	176
	4.1	1.4	2.3	0.3	4.9	0.1	8.1	0.3	
Dummugudem	526	23	167	0	621	127	648	74	99
	5.3	0.2	1.7	0.0	6.3	1.3	6.5	0.7	
Mulkalapally	1880	229	321	2	1628	79	1835	179	392
	4.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	4.2	0.2	4.7	0.5	
Palvancha	481	58	33	0	285	10	524	37	122
	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.1	4.3	0.3	
Aswaraopet	80	7	26	0	82	0	146	0	23
	3.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	
Chunchupally	851	97	61	2	531	4	873	29	111
	7.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	7.9	0.3	
Dammapeta	201	51	45	0	158	21	194	2	46
	4.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	3.4	0.5	4.2	0.0	
Cherla	5443	685	1910	95	4147	1492	5624	543	791
	6.9	0.9	2.4	0.1	5.2	1.9	7.1	0.7	
All	14589	2649	5187	481	13335	1918	20536	1322	3250
	4.5	0.8	1.6	0.1	4.1	0.6	6.3	0.4	

** Average livestock per household

Table. 6.9 Distribution of Short term migrants by nature of work and mandals

Mandal	Type of work by the Migrant								
	Farm work	Construction work	Loading-unloading work	Brick-kiln work	Attached labour	Helper in Borewell	auto/ car driver	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wazeedu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Venkatapuram	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kannaigudem	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	7
	0.0	42.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	100.0
Tadvai	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Mangapeta	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	7
	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	100.0
Eturunagaram	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	6
	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	100.0
Govindraopeta	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Cherla	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Total	9	6	4	1	1	2	3	9	35
	25.7	17.1	11.4	2.9	2.9	5.7	8.6	25.7	100.0

Table 6.10. Distribution of migrants by mandals and length of migration

Mandal	Distribution of migrants by mandals and length of migration			
	One Month	Two Months	> 2 Months	Total
Mahamutharam	1	0	0	1
	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wazeedu	0	1	0	1
	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Venkatapuram	1	0	0	1
	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kannaigudem	4	3	0	7
	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0
Tadvai	4	0	1	5
	80.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
Mangapeta	2	0	5	7
	28.6	0.0	71.4	100.0
Eturunagaram	2	3	1	6
	33.3	50.0	16.7	100.0
Govindraopeta	1	0	1	2
	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Cherla	2	1	2	5
	40.0	20.0	40.0	100.0
Total	17	8	10	35
	48.6	22.9	28.6	100.0

Table 6.11 Total and Average Annual Income of workers by type of occupation

Total and Average Annual Income of workers by type of occupation										
Mandal	Income	Own cultivation/work in own farm	Casual agriculture labour	Casual labour in non-agriculture	Livestock	Employee	Self-employment	NTFP	Preparation of arrack	Total
Mahamutharam	Sum	2616500	1103000	78000	15000	90000	0	109500	23000	4035000
	Average	24919	27575	26000	15000	90000	0	7300	11500	24162
Bhupalapally	Sum	1875100	914200	39000	0	0	0			2828300
	Average	35379	22298	19500	0	0	0			29461
Wazeedu	Sum	0	96300	213000	0	0	0	106000	15000	430300
	Average	0	13757	12529	0	0	0	5300	5000	8965
Venkatapuram	Sum	91000	697300	412500	17000	0	0	363500	50000	1631300
	Average	1596	10895	9375	5667	0	0	5680	25000	6971
Kannaigudem	Sum	1269000	646000	97000	212000	0	350000	767000	202000	3543000
	Average	5400	16150	10778	12471	0	31818	8247	12625	8416
Venkatapur	Sum	891000	1973500	1201000	4500	0	0	37500		4107500
	Average	29700	19540	34314	4500	0	0	6250		23743
Tadvai	Sum	1128700	1034800	345000	265000	0	4000	839400	151000	3767900
	Average	4972	16425	28750	10192	0	2000	5596	4576	7345
Mangapeta	Sum	1101000	610000	95000	138000	2500	0	1348000	603000	3897500
	Average	5268	13261	9500	9857	2500	0	7929	8260	7452
Eturnagaram	Sum	905000	1937300	175000	31000	87000	46000	2918600	214000	6313900
	Average	3901	24523	14583	6200	43500	46000	8315	13375	9046
Govindaraopeta	Sum	558000	1815500	1231000	16000	282000	20000	598900	22000	4543400
	Average	7440	19734	39710	16000	35250	20000	6581	5500	14995
Dummugudem	Sum	11000	2323260	0	30000	0	0	99000		2463260
	Average	2750	10145	0	30000	0	0	4304	0	9585
Mulkalapally	Sum	101000	2825000	36000	20000	0	0	124000	0	3106000
	Average	8417	6479	9000	20000	0	0	2884	0	6262
Palvancha	Sum	32000	973500	0	0	0	0	12000	0	1017500
	Average	5333	6009	0	0	0	0	3000	0	5916
Aswaraopet	Sum	0	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12000
	Average	0	4000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4000
Chunchupally	Sum	113000	1063000	0	15000	0	0	6000	0	1197000
	Average	10273	6686	0	15000	0	0	3000	0	6919
Dammapeta	Sum	0	492000	0	0	0	0	91000	0	583000
	Average	0	6649	0	0	0	0	6500	0	6625
Cherla	Sum	5551250	12947150	495900	41000	270000	165000	1767001	45300	21282601
	Average	15420	10044	11807	2563	135000	12692	7242	5663	10781
All	Sum	16243550	31463810	4418400	804500	731500	585000	9187401	1325300	64759461
	Average	10045	10757	19993	9247	52250	20893	7122	8441	10216

Table 6.12 Distribution of households by Type of House- Walls

Mandal	Distribution of households by Type of House- Walls				
	bamboo thatched	mud wall	bricks	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	45	20	0	0	65
	69.2	30.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	21	17	0	1	39
	53.8	43.6	0.0	2.6	100.0
Wazeedu	10	17	2	2	31
	32.3	54.8	6.5	6.5	100.0
Venkatapuram	33	75	10	3	121
	27.3	62.0	8.3	2.5	100.0
Kannaigudem	4	160	4	2	170
	2.4	94.1	2.4	1.2	100.0
Venkatapur	33	40	0	0	73
	45.2	54.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tadvai	105	183	11	2	301
	34.9	60.8	3.7	.7	100.0
Mangapeta	28	242	15	7	292
	9.6	82.9	5.1	2.4	100.0
Eturunagaram	25	356	5	5	391
	6.4	91.0	1.3	1.3	100.0
Govindraopeta	65	96	14	0	175
	37.1	54.9	8.0	0.0	100.0
Dummugudem	16	82	0	1	99
	16.2	82.8	0.0	1.0	100.0
Mulkalapally	13	375	2	2	392
	3.3	95.7	.5	.5	100.0
Palvancha	2	117	3	0	122
	1.6	95.9	2.5	0.0	100.0
Aswaraopet	0	23	0	0	23
	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chunchupally	3	108	0	0	111
	2.7	97.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dammapeta	2	44	0	0	46
	4.3	95.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cherla	152	592	39	3	786
	19.3	75.3	5.0	.4	100.0
Total	557	2547	105	28	3237
	17.2	78.7	3.2	.9	100.0

Table 6.13 Distribution of households by Type of House- Roof

Mandal	Distribution of households by Type of House- Roof					
	Grass	Tiles	Asbestos	RCC	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	3	62	0	0	0	65
	4.6	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	15	21	0	0	3	39
	38.5	53.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0
Wazeedu	14	9	6	1	1	31
	45.2	29.0	19.4	3.2	3.2	100.0
Venkatapuram	38	51	25	2	5	121
	31.4	42.1	20.7	1.7	4.1	100.0
Kannaigudem	14	155	1	0	0	170
	8.2	91.2	.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Venkatapur	9	63	1	0	0	73
	12.3	86.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tadvai	40	249	6	1	5	301
	13.3	82.7	2.0	.3	1.7	100.0
Mangapeta	20	239	26	1	6	292
	6.8	81.8	8.9	.3	2.1	100.0
Eturunagaram	18	359	8	3	3	391
	4.6	91.8	2.0	.8	.8	100.0
Govindraopeta	15	152	0	7	1	175
	8.6	86.9	0.0	4.0	.6	100.0
Dummugudem	1	92	6	0	0	99
	1.0	92.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mulkalapally	12	352	17	9	2	392
	3.1	89.8	4.3	2.3	.5	100.0
Palvancha	0	101	14	7	0	122
	0.0	82.8	11.5	5.7	0.0	100.0
Aswaraopet	8	15	0	0	0	23
	34.8	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chunchupally	0	101	7	3	0	111
	0.0	91.0	6.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Dammapeta	0	45	1	0	0	46
	0.0	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cherla	89	616	43	27	11	786
	11.3	78.4	5.5	3.4	1.4	100.0
Total	296	2682	161	61	37	3237
	9.1	82.9	5.0	1.9	1.1	100.0

Table 6.14 Distribution of households by Type of House- Number of rooms

	Distribution of households by Type of House- Number of rooms				
Mandal	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	Total
Mahamutharam	33	31	1	0	65
	50.8	47.7	1.5	0.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	21	18	0	0	39
	53.8	46.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wazeedu	7	20	2	2	31
	22.6	64.5	6.5	6.5	100.0
Venkatapuram	51	63	2	5	121
	42.1	52.1	1.7	4.1	100.0
Kannaigudem	76	72	16	6	170
	44.7	42.4	9.4	3.5	100.0
Venkatapur	41	30	2	0	73
	56.2	41.1	2.7	0.0	100.0
Tadvai	138	136	23	4	301
	45.8	45.2	7.6	1.3	100.0
Mangapeta	132	139	10	11	292
	45.2	47.6	3.4	3.8	100.0
Eturunagaram	163	194	29	5	391
	41.7	49.6	7.4	1.3	100.0
Govindraopeta	72	91	10	2	175
	41.1	52.0	5.7	1.1	100.0
Dummugudem	40	52	4	3	99
	40.4	52.5	4.0	3.0	100.0
Mulkalapally	104	227	48	13	392
	26.5	57.9	12.2	3.3	100.0
Palvancha	48	69	4	1	122
	39.3	56.6	3.3	.8	100.0
Aswaraopet	1	17	3	2	23
	4.3	73.9	13.0	8.7	100.0
Chunchupally	26	80	5	0	111
	23.4	72.1	4.5	0.0	100.0
Dammapeta	16	22	8	0	46
	34.8	47.8	17.4	0.0	100.0
Cherla	194	501	62	29	786
	24.7	63.7	7.9	3.7	100.0
Total	1163	1762	229	83	3237
	35.9	54.4	7.1	2.6	100.0

Table 6.15 Distribution of households by Type of House- Separate Kitchen

Mandal	Distribution of house type- Separate kitchen		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	11	54	65
	16.9	83.1	100.0
Bhupalapally	8	31	39
	20.5	79.5	100.0
Wazeedu	19	12	31
	61.3	38.7	100.0
Venkatapuram	60	61	121
	49.6	50.4	100.0
Kannaigudem	66	104	170
	38.8	61.2	100.0
Venkatapur	23	50	73
	31.5	68.5	100.0
Tadvai	118	183	301
	39.2	60.8	100.0
Mangapeta	120	172	292
	41.1	58.9	100.0
Eturunagaram	120	271	391
	30.7	69.3	100.0
Govindraopeta	72	103	175
	41.1	58.9	100.0
Dummugudem	57	42	99
	57.6	42.4	100.0
Mulkalapally	99	293	392
	25.3	74.7	100.0
Palvancha	41	81	122
	33.6	66.4	100.0
Aswaraopet	1	22	23
	4.3	95.7	100.0
Chunchupally	48	63	111
	43.2	56.8	100.0
Dammapeta	11	35	46
	23.9	76.1	100.0
Cherla	414	372	786
	52.7	47.3	100.0
Total	1288	1949	3237
	39.8	60.2	100.0

Table 6.16 Distribution of households by separate shed for goats

Mandal	Distribution of households by separate shed for goats		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	30	35	65
	46.2	53.8	100.0
Bhupalapally	12	27	39
	30.8	69.2	100.0
Wazeedu	0	31	31
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Venkatapuram	17	104	121
	14.0	86.0	100.0
Kannaigudem	74	96	170
	43.5	56.5	100.0
Venkatapur	32	41	73
	43.8	56.2	100.0
Tadvai	160	141	301
	53.2	46.8	100.0
Mangapeta	96	196	292
	32.9	67.1	100.0
Eturunagaram	102	289	391
	26.1	73.9	100.0
Govindraopeta	68	107	175
	38.9	61.1	100.0
Dummugudem	35	64	99
	35.4	64.6	100.0
Mulkalapally	60	332	392
	15.3	84.7	100.0
Palvancha	5	117	122
	4.1	95.9	100.0
Aswaraopet	15	8	23
	65.2	34.8	100.0
Chunchupally	24	87	111
	21.6	78.4	100.0
Dammapeta	1	45	46
	2.2	97.8	100.0
Cherla	366	420	786
	46.6	53.4	100.0
Total	1097	2140	3237
	33.9	66.1	100.0

Table 6.17 Distribution of households by Main source of cooking Fuel

Mandal	Distribution of households by Main source of cooking Fuel					
	Wood	Cow dung cake	Kerosene	LPG	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	63	0	0	2	0	65
	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	38	1	0	0	0	39
	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wazeedu	28	0	0	3	0	31
	90.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	100.0
Venkatapuram	99	4	1	17	0	121
	81.8	3.3	.8	14.0	0.0	100.0
Kannaigudem	167	0	0	3	0	170
	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Venkatapur	70	0	0	3	0	73
	95.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0
Tadvai	283	15	0	2	1	301
	94.0	5.0	0.0	.7	.3	100.0
Mangapeta	265	3	1	23	0	292
	90.8	1.0	.3	7.9	0.0	100.0
Eturunagaram	364	19	0	8	0	391
	93.1	4.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Govindraopeta	163	12	0	0	0	175
	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dummugudem	96	3	0	0	0	99
	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mulkalapally	381	7	0	4	0	392
	97.2	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Palvancha	121	1	0	0	0	122
	99.2	.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Aswaraopet	23	0	0	0	0	23
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chunchupally	110	1	0	0	0	111
	99.1	.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dammapeta	46	0	0	0	0	46
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cherla	712	13	0	61	0	786
	90.6	1.7	0.0	7.8	0.0	100.0
Total	3029	79	2	126	1	3237
	93.6	2.4	.1	3.9	.0	100.0

Table6.18 Distribution of households by Main source of Drinking Water

Mandal	Main source of Drinking Water					
	Stream	Well	Hand pump	Tap water	Others	Total
Mahamutharam	63	1	0	1	0	65
	96.9	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	16	1	0	22	0	39
	41.0	2.6	0.0	56.4	0.0	100.0
Wazeedu	0	14	0	17	0	31
	0.0	45.2	0.0	54.8	0.0	100.0
Venkatapuram	45	27	11	38	0	121
	37.2	22.3	9.1	31.4	0.0	100.0
Kannaigudem	103	10	37	20	0	170
	60.6	5.9	21.8	11.8	0.0	100.0
Venkatapur	70	1	0	0	2	73
	95.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0
Tadvai	209	3	74	15	0	301
	69.4	1.0	24.6	5.0	0.0	100.0
Mangapeta	171	23	24	9	65	292
	58.6	7.9	8.2	3.1	22.3	100.0
Eturunagaram	154	46	162	11	18	391
	39.4	11.8	41.4	2.8	4.6	100.0
Govindraopeta	140	1	9	5	20	175
	80.0	.6	5.1	2.9	11.4	100.0
Dummugudem	12	0	66	21	0	99
	12.1	0.0	66.7	21.2	0.0	100.0
Mulkalapally	58	7	23	298	6	392
	14.8	1.8	5.9	76.0	1.5	100.0
Palvancha	1	2	12	107	0	122
	.8	1.6	9.8	87.7	0.0	100.0
Aswaraopet	23	0	0	0	0	23
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chunchupally	107	4	0	0	0	111
	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dammapeta	0	0	34	12	0	46
	0.0	0.0	73.9	26.1	0.0	100.0
Cherla	62	13	412	299	0	786
	7.9	1.7	52.4	38.0	0.0	100.0
Total	1234	153	864	875	111	3237
	38.1	4.7	26.7	27.0	3.4	100.0

Table 6.19 Distribution of households by source of Drinking Water and Distance

Main source of Drinking Water	Distribution of households by source of Drinking Water and Distance				
	No Distance	<1Km	1-5Kms	No Response	Total
Stream	65	606	537	26	1234
	5.3	49.1	43.5	2.1	100.0
well	51	78	23	1	153
	33.3	51.0	15.0	.7	100.0
Hand pump	189	516	88	71	864
	21.9	59.7	10.2	8.2	100.0
tap water	439	325	53	58	875
	50.2	37.1	6.1	6.6	100.0
Others	6	70	35	0	111
	5.4	63.1	31.5	0.0	100.0
Total	750	1595	736	156	3237
	23.2	49.3	22.7	4.8	100.0

Table 6.20 Distribution of households by Individual Toilets

Mandal	Distribution of Households by Individual Toilet		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	0	65	65
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	1	38	39
	2.6	97.4	100.0
Wazeedu	4	27	31
	12.9	87.1	100.0
Venkatapuram	33	88	121
	27.3	72.7	100.0
Kannaigudem	5	165	170
	2.9	97.1	100.0
Venkatapur	0	73	73
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Tadvai	0	301	301
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Mangapeta	26	266	292
	8.9	91.1	100.0
Eturunagaram	7	384	391
	1.8	98.2	100.0
Govindraopeta	1	174	175
	.6	99.4	100.0
Dummugudem	8	91	99
	8.1	91.9	100.0
Mulkalapally	30	362	392
	7.7	92.3	100.0
Palvancha	0	122	122
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Aswaraopet	0	23	23
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Chunchupally	1	110	111
	.9	99.1	100.0
Dammapeta	0	46	46
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Cherla	50	736	786
	6.4	93.6	100.0
Total	166	3071	3237
	5.1	94.9	100.0

Table 6.21 Distribution of households by Access to Electricity

Mandal	Distribution of Households by Access to Electricity		
	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	0	65	65
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Bhupalapally	18	21	39
	46.2	53.8	100.0
Wazeedu	30	1	31
	96.8	3.2	100.0
Venkatapuram	72	49	121
	59.5	40.5	100.0
Kannaigudem	65	105	170
	38.2	61.8	100.0
Venkatapur	1	72	73
	1.4	98.6	100.0
Tadvai	94	207	301
	31.2	68.8	100.0
Mangapeta	152	140	292
	52.1	47.9	100.0
Eturunagaram	178	213	391
	45.5	54.5	100.0
Govindraopeta	26	149	175
	14.9	85.1	100.0
Dummugudem	60	39	99
	60.6	39.4	100.0
Mulkalapally	158	234	392
	40.3	59.7	100.0
Palvancha	0	122	122
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Aswaraopet	0	23	23
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Chunchupally	0	111	111
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Dammapeta	0	46	46
	0.0	100.0	100.0
Cherla	508	278	786
	64.6	35.4	100.0
Total	1362	1875	3237
	42.1	57.9	100.0

Table 6.22 Distribution of households by access to Fans, TV and Solar Lamp/ Torch

Mandal	Distribution of Households by Access to Fans, TV and Solar lamp Solar Torch		
	Fan	TV	Solar Lamp/ Torch
Mahamutharam	2	0	21
	3.1	0.0	32.3
Bhupalapally	8	2	0
	20.5	5.1	0.0
Wazeedu	21	11	3
	67.7	35.5	9.7
Venkatapuram	35	20	18
	28.9	16.5	14.9
Kannaigudem	48	9	42
	28.2	5.3	24.7
Venkatapur	0	0	24
	0.0	0.0	32.9
Tadvai	74	15	74
	24.6	5.0	24.6
Mangapeta	101	33	30
	34.6	11.3	10.3
Eturunagaram	95	20	48
	24.3	5.1	12.3
Govindraopeta	18	3	42
	10.3	1.7	24.0
Dummugudem	21	4	43
	21.2	4.0	43.4
Mulkalapally	69	22	134
	17.6	5.6	34.2
Palvancha	0	0	67
	0.0	0.0	54.9
Aswaraopet	0	0	19
	0.0	0.0	82.6
Chunchupally	0	1	63
	0.0	.9	56.8
Dammapeta	0	0	40
	0.0	0.0	87.0
Cherla	214	63	71
	27.2	8.0	9.0
Total	706	203	739
	21.8	6.3	22.8

Table 6.23 Distribution of households by access to Bicycles, Motor bikes, and Mobile Phone

Mandal	Distribution of Households by Access to Bicycle, Motor bike, and Mobile phone		
	Bicycle	Motor bike	Mobile Phone
Mahamutharam	16	7	36
	24.6	10.8	55.4
Bhupalapally	10	7	28
	25.6	17.9	71.8
Wazeedu	3	5	13
	9.7	16.1	41.9
Venkatapuram	45	10	43
	37.2	8.3	35.5
Kannaigudem	60	56	111
	35.3	32.9	65.3
Venkatapur	50	5	33
	68.5	6.8	45.2
Tadvai	83	46	158
	27.6	15.3	52.5
Mangapeta	116	61	186
	39.7	20.9	63.7
Eturunagaram	160	63	159
	40.9	16.1	40.7
Govindraopeta	93	22	89
	53.1	12.6	50.9
Dummugudem	61	16	29
	61.6	16.2	29.3
Mulkalapally	194	95	224
	49.5	24.2	57.1
Palvancha	39	28	56
	32.0	23.0	45.9
Aswaraopet	14	3	10
	60.9	13.0	43.5
Chunchupally	88	27	66
	79.3	24.3	59.5
Dammapeta	33	8	22
	71.7	17.4	47.8
Cherla	528	175	288
	67.2	22.3	36.6
Total	1593	634	1551
	49.2	19.6	47.9

Table 6.24 Distribution of households by access to agricultural equipment

Distribution of Households by access to agri equipment			
Mandal	Sprayers & Dusters	Ploughs	Bullock carts
Mahamutharam	0	27	0
	0.00	41.50	0.0
Bhupalapally	2	8	1
	5.10	20.50	2.6
Wazeedu	0	2	1
	0.00	6.50	3.2
Venkatapuram	9	30	4
	7.40	24.80	3.3
Kannaigudem	22	138	11
	12.90	81.20	6.5
Venkatapur	2	40	4
	2.70	54.80	5.5
Tadvai	27	153	25
	9.00	50.80	8.3
Mangapeta	23	184	13
	7.90	63.00	4.5
Eturunagaram	17	210	23
	4.30	53.70	5.9
Govindraopeta	18	122	8
	10.30	69.70	4.6
Dummugudem	11	72	2
	11.10	72.70	2.0
Mulkalapally	55	374	2
	14.00	95.40	.5
Palvancha	10	118	0
	8.20	96.70	0.0
Aswaraopet	22	23	0
	95.70	100.00	0.0
Chunchupally	36	107	1
	32.40	96.40	.9
Dammapeta	5	43	0
	10.90	93.50	0.0
Cherla	72	655	40
	9.20	83.30	5.1
Total	331	2306	135
	10.20	71.20	4.2

Section 7. Tables

Table 7.1 Distribution of Households by risks and disasters faced in the past ten years

	Households faced any disaster in the past 10 years		
Mandal	Yes	No	Total
Mahamutharam	5	62	67
	7.5%	92.5%	
Bhupalapally	8	32	40
	20.0%	80.0%	
Wazeedu	1	30	31
	3.2%	96.8%	
Venkatapuram	27	94	121
	22.3%	77.7%	
Kannaigudem	9	161	170
	5.3%	94.7%	
Venkatapur	7	66	73
	9.6%	90.4%	
Tadvai	110	193	303
	36.3%	63.7%	
Mangapeta	23	271	294
	7.8%	92.2%	
Eturunagaram	70	321	391
	17.9%	82.1%	
Govindraopeta	53	123	176
	30.1%	69.9%	
Dummugudem	6	93	99
	6.1%	93.9%	
Mulkalapally	266	126	392
	67.9%	32.1%	
Palvancha	56	66	122
	45.9%	54.1%	
Aswaraopet	0	23	23
	0.0%	100.0%	
Chunchupally	92	19	111
	82.9%	17.1%	
Dammapeta	46	0	46
	100.0%	0.0%	
Cherla	131	660	791
	16.6%	83.4%	
Total	910	2340	3250
	28.0%	72.0%	

Table 7.2 Distribution of Households by type of risks and hazards suffered during past ten years

Type of Risks and Hazards suffered	Households	% of total households
Shelter	598	18.4
Attack by wild animals	257	7.9
Unnatural death	59	1.8
Forest cases	285	8.8
Police case	100	3.1
Total	1299	40.0

Table. 7.3 Distribution of households suffering Risks and hazards by duration of their stay in current location (% of households)

Households facing Risks, hazards, disaster	Duration of residence in the current settlement (in years)					
	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	>40	Total
House damaged	43	314	232	8	1	598
	7.20%	52.50%	38.80%	1.30%	0.20%	
Attack by wild animals	39	87	43	33	55	257
	15.20%	33.90%	16.70%	12.80%	21.40%	
Unnatural death of a member	9	27	16	4	3	59
	15.30%	45.80%	27.10%	6.80%	5.10%	
Forest case	28	153	96	4	4	285
	9.80%	53.70%	33.70%	1.40%	1.40%	
Police case	16	46	26	6	6	100
	16.00%	46.00%	26.00%	6.00%	6.00%	