



# **CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (CDR)**

**Programmes Implemented by CDR**

**in**

**Maredumilli Mandal, Alluri Sitaramaraju District, Andhra Pradesh**

**September 2024**

## **INDEX**

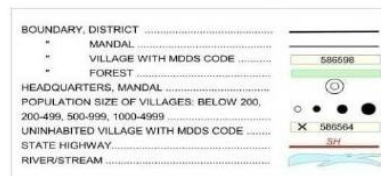
<b>1. Maps – CDR Project Area</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. About CDR</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Importance of Community Governance</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Maa Thota Plantation Programme.</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5. Livelihood Interventions.</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>6. Farmers Service Centres</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>7. Bio Fertiliser Production Centres</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>8. Mango Grafts Production Centres</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>9. Sampoorana Grama Aroghyam</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>10. Hydraulic ram pumps</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>11. Hydro Power Project</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>12. Scholarship program</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>13. Gunta Ragi Crop cultivation</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>14. Farmer Training Camp</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>15. Girijana Mahila Rythu Sadassu</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>16. Annexure</b>	<b>53</b>

## Map of Mareduilli Mandal CDR Project Area

INDIA  
ANDHRA PRADESH  
MAREDUILLI MANDAL

2 1 2 4  
KILOMETRES

AREA : 975.43 Sq. Kms  
POPULATION : 19507  
No. OF TOWNS : Nil  
No. OF VILLAGES : 71  
DISTANCE FROM Dist.H.Qtrs.  
TO MANDAL H.Qtrs.: 126 Kms.



### CDR's sphere of Impact

4 Panchayats

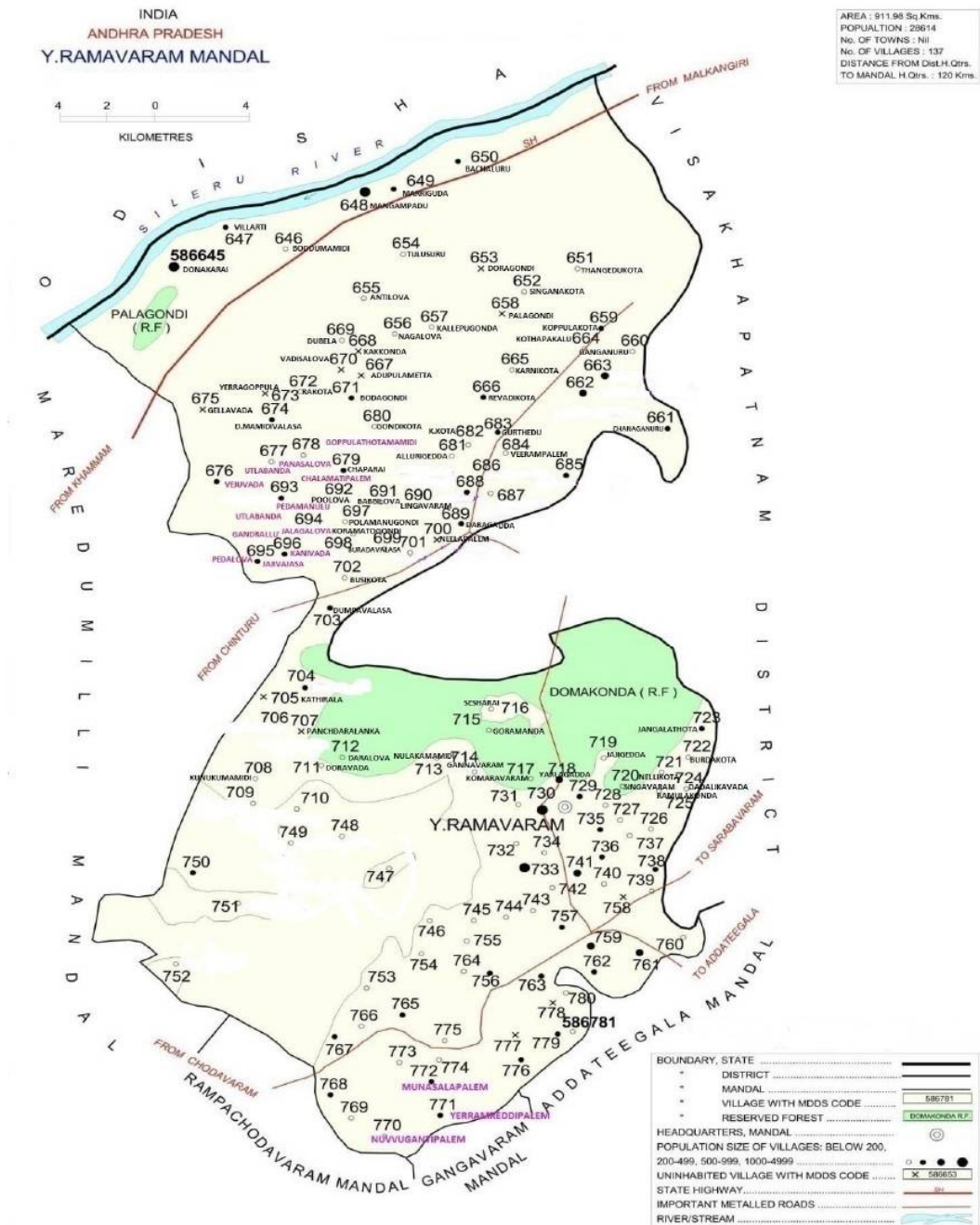
46 Villages

1724 Families



- CDR working villages

## Map of Y.Ramavaram Mandal CDR Project Area



### CDR's sphere of Impact

1 Panchayats

12 Villages

396 Families



- CDR working villages



## About CDR

Centre for Development and Research (CDR) ([www.ceedeer.org](http://www.ceedeer.org)) is a registered not for profit organisation working for the development of tribal and other deprived communities since 1983. CDR strives to improve the quality of life of the tribal families living interior tribal areas. With close to four decades of work, CDR has approached the challenges of tribal development by pioneering community centric development initiatives in some of the interior tribal areas of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

CDR believes in the essential dignity of the deprived and their capacity to overcome their problems. Nurturing community collectives and building local leadership is an important element of ensuring sustainable self governance.

Since from the year 1983, CDR has done extensive work with the GOND tribals in Adilabad district to enhance crop productivity, promoting non timber plantations sustainable livelihoods and to improve their health and children's education. CDR assisted the tribal women in organizing the first over Self Help Groups (SHGs). Avval committees in 41 interior in Sirpur(U) and Jainoor mandals. CDR introduced soya bean crop to tribal farmers in Adilabad district in 1992.

CDR in partnership with Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) assisted the tribal mothers to establish 1164 pre primary schools and provided quality education to over 16,000 little children in tribal and schedule cast habitations across 10 districts in Telangana state.

CDR is working in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh with Konda Reddys 'A particularly vulnerable tribe' since 2017. It is assisting the konda Reddy farmers in improving crop productivity, diversified land use, natural farming, preventive health care and livelihoods.

CDR established Centre for Excellence (CFE) in interior Bodlanka village in Maredumilli Mandal. The CFE is being developed as a hub for transfer of knowledge to over 3000 tribal families living in over 58 villages and hamlets in Maredumilli and Y Ramavaram Mandals.

## Importance of Community Governance

The Director of CDR Sri Manohar Prasad and his team have invested enormous time and energy with the tribal farmers' families living in interior tribal villages in Maredumilli Mandal in laying the foundations of community governance (CG). Community Governance is the fulcrum of every development initiative undertaken by CDR. Knowledge dissemination, participatory management, community rights, roles and responsibilities were fully discussed in training sessions.

### Community Organization

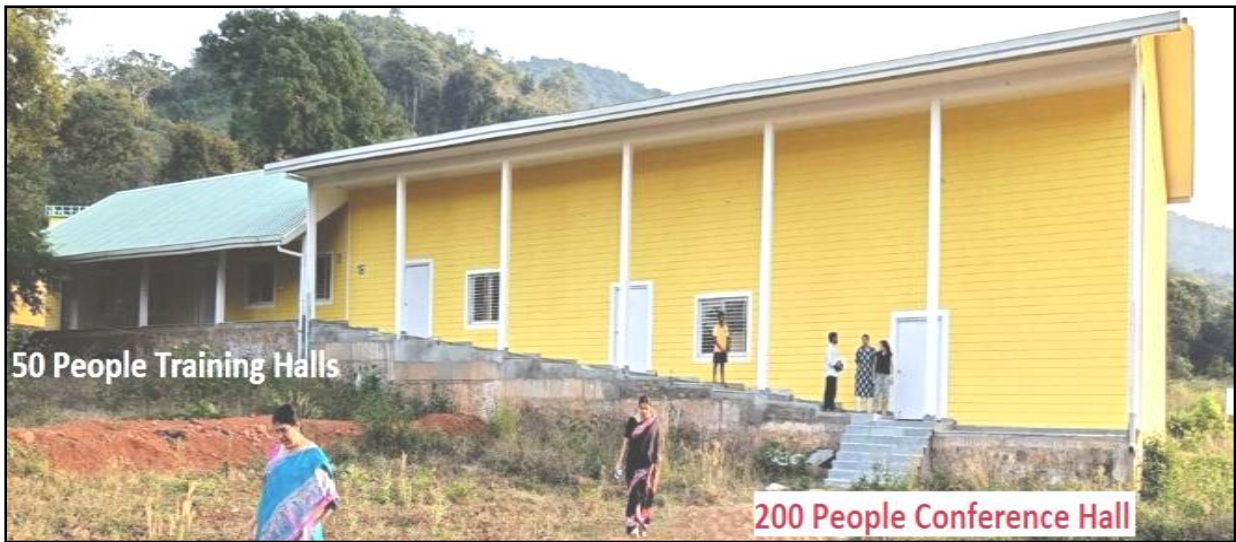
CDR built upon the deeply rooted collective spirit of the tribal farmers and guided them to form the Neighborhood Farmers Committees (NFC), one for every 10 farmers. Representatives of NFCs constituted the Village Farmers Committee or Grama Rythu Sangham. Representatives of the village farmers' committees from the 58 villages and hamlets formed the Girijan Rythu Seva Sangham, Bodlanka (GRSSB). The GRSSB was registered as an autonomous organization under the Societies Registration Act. It represents 2120 enrolled farmers' families in 58 villages and hamlets.

Sl.No	Name of the Panchayathi	No.of Villages	No.of Families
1	Chatlawada	11	458
2	Chavadikota	15	520
3	Pullangi	15	426
4	Vetukuru	12	320
5	Kaniwada	5	396
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2120</b>

CDR conducted extensive trainings to all the farmers in each of the 58 villages. It also conducted trainings for all the members of village farmer committees. The importance of collective organizational strength, role and responsibilities of self governance, transparent management of finances and other important matters of community governance were imparted in these trainings.

Girijan Rythu Seva Sanghams are vigorous and vibrant self-governed institutions. More than 50% of the enrolled members of the Grama Rythu Sangham are women farmers.

## CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE – BODLANKA





## **Uttama Pramanala Sadhana Kendramu (Centre for Excellence)**

CDR in collaboration with GRSSB has set up a Uttama Pramanala Sadhana Kendramu in Bodlanka village. It is also known as Centre for Excellence (CFE). CFE is set up on a 26 acre campus. The CFE will be a hub for transfer of knowledge and promotion of appropriate technology for improving crop productivity, diversified land, natural farming, preventive health care and for providing livelihood opportunities through value addition to agriculture, horticulture crops and yield produce.

The following facilities are provided in CFE, Bodlanka

- A. Two large training halls for 50 each
- B. A conference hall for 200 people
- C. Farmers Service Centre.
- D. Health Centre with inpatient ward and accommodation for the doctor.
- E. Natural fertiliser production Centre.
- F. Five spacious rooms in the Artisan Complex for five Livelihood training cum production units.

The focus of work in CFE is on:

### **Land use**

- a. Adopting and propagating best practices for improving productivity of millet crops.
- b. Demonstrate the efficacy of modern but appropriate machines, tools and equipment for achieving high farm productivity.
- c. Introducing new ideas and opportunities for earning sustainable higher incomes like grafts production etc.
- d. Demonstrating the feasibility of mixed economic non timber plantations under rain fed conditions.
- e. Propagating in situ high density rain fed plantations.

## Aamani food products



## **Propagating Natural Farming and Fertilizers**

a. Running a permanent training cum production Centre for production and propagation of different natural Fertilizers and pesticides.

## **Preventive Health**

Provide trainings for

- a. Adopting best practices for attaining freedom from disease and ill health.
- b. Adopting the best practices for growing vegetables in back yards year round.
- c. Making of nutritious food and pickles particularly with locally available material like greens, fruits and millets for both daily consumption and long term storage.

## **Livelihoods**

Providing five different livelihoods opportunities through training cum production Centres in the CFE and assist to set up same in the identified panchayaths. The following are chosen for this purpose.

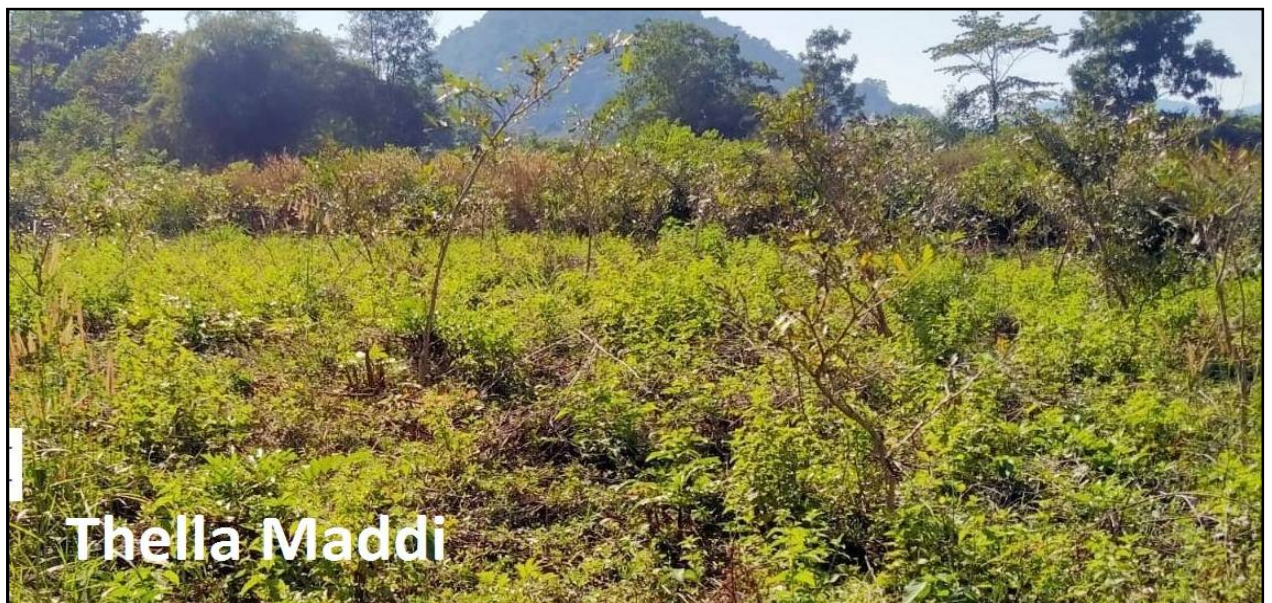
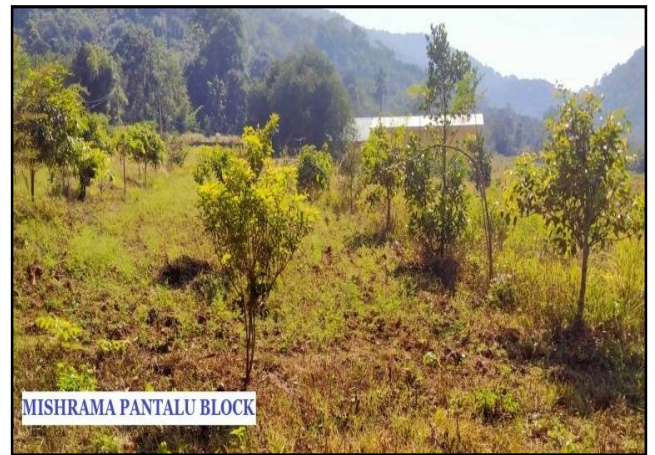
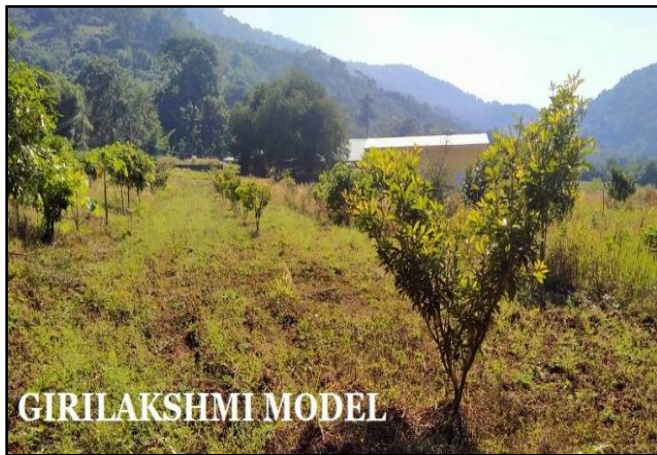
1. Fruit processing.
2. Making of millet products.
3. Making of quality bamboo articles.
4. Apparel tailoring.
5. Making nutritive pickles.

CFE will research the market chains and assist the farmers' groups to market available resources like jack fruits, mangoes, annoto dye seeds, soft brooms and products made by them to help the tribal families earn higher returns.

## **Trainings**

Training is a critical tool for ushering in change. Trainings are conducted for the farmers in all activities undertaken by CDR. Different training modules as required are made in CFE. Leaders of the Farmers Associations including women farmers and their community workers are trained in CFE share their learning with others in their villages along with their community workers. Subject Experts are invited for some of the trainings. Printed subject matter material is given to every trainee.







Different types of model farms have been set up in CFE to guide tribal farmers in villages around Bodlanka to adopt mixed crop plantations on one-acre land, get high yields and attain food security by adopting new policies and methods in related fields.

#### **Model of one-acre five-tier Agricultural farm:**

The main purpose of this five-step farming system is to generate income in every season. 988 plants of 19 varieties were planted in one acre model field.

In this model farm, plants such as chinta, banana, guava, papaya, pomegranate, Fig, custard apple, mango, lime, biryani leaf, lotus, mosambi, cardamom, sapota, coconut, neem, pickle berry and cassava are planted. In this model, the first year through papaya cultivation is Rs. 23,000/- and from the fifth year onwards the income from fruit plants is Rs 1,31,135/-.

#### **One Acre Girilaxmi Pattern:**

The total variety of fruits planted in this one-acre sample – is 17.

Total fruit plants planted in the one-acre sample – 238.

Minimum annual income from intercropping for the first three years is Rs 10,000 per year and Rs 30,000 for three years. From the fourth year onwards, income is generated from fruit plants Rs. 1,31,135/-

#### **Model of one-acre mixed fruit planting:**

This model is useful for a family to get a year-long income from one acre of land. A total of 332 seedlings were planted in this sample. Black plum-121, Munaga-28, papaya-59, and Custard apple-124 were planted in this area.

From the Fifth year onwards income is generated from this model Rs. 1,12,200/-.

#### **Sustainable income for tribal families through Dasali silk cultivation:**

Dasali silk is grown on Thellamaddi trees that grow naturally in forests. In the current situation, the number of these trees is decreasing day by day due to various reasons. Keeping this in mind, the main objective of this program is to encourage the cultivation of Thellamaddi trees in the tribal farmers' own lands and provide better livelihood. In CFE, 950 plants were planted at a spacing of 8×8 feet per acre.





Dasali crop can be grown thrice in a year as seed and commercial crop. The first crop is grown in the months of June-July as a seed crop, the second crop in the months of August-September and the third crop in the months of November-December as a commercial crop. Thus tribal families can get higher income. Production of quality silk nuts is very important in the Dasali silk industry. High yields can be obtained by following scientific methods and techniques.

By growing these plants in one acre following the above methods, about Rs. 54,000/- per annum can be earned.

### **One-acre spices model:**

To generate awareness on the cultivation of spices among the farmers of the villages in nearby panchayats of Maredumilli Mandal through the Centre for Excellence of Bodlanka, so that the farmers can cultivate spices in their land, increase the value of spices in the coming period and earn additional income, leading to the strengthening of economically backward Kondareddy families.

A total of 372 plants of spices suitable for this region such as cinnamon, cardamom, cloves and all spices were planted at a distance of 10 X 10 feet on one acre land of CFE, Bodlanka and were provided with drava Jeevamrutam and ghana jeevamrutam in natural farming methods. In this way, the model was created to bring awareness and increase the income of the farmers by cultivating spices on one-acre land.

From the 5<sup>th</sup> year onwards the income from the spice's plantation will come as Rs. 6,66,810/-

### **In One acre model of mango plants in a high-density method:**

High-yielding mango plants were planted at 373 per acre. Grafting is the method of adding a plant stem to another plant stem after the plant is pencil-thick to get higher profits. The objective of CDR is that by developing high-yielding plants through various scientific methods, the tribal farmers will not only develop economically but also get high income through grafting at a low cost.

An acre of mango plantation can earn 35,000 to 40,000 through this system.





### **Model One acre of Sarpagandha or Patala Garidi (*Raulphia serpentina*):**

Sarpagantha is a small plant. Its roots have medicinal properties. Medicinal values are high in the roots of 3 and 4-year-old plants. It got the name Sarpagandha because of its snake-like roots. Apart from that, it is also called by that name because it is used as an antidote to snake bites. The alkaloid "serpentine" present in its root is used by allopathic doctors in high blood pressure.

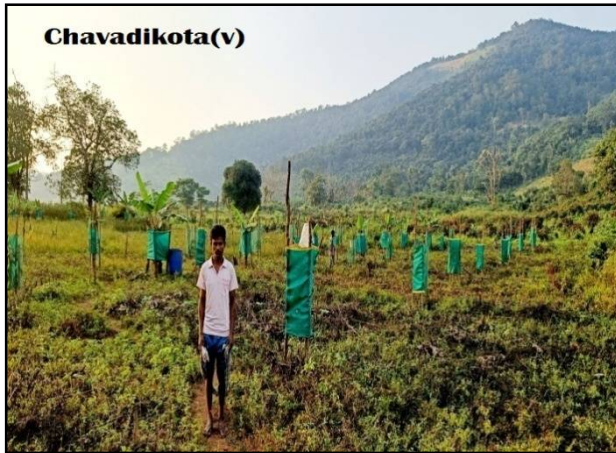
Sarpagandha is a perennial shrub grown in an erect manner. It grows from about 75 cm in height to one meter. The tuber-like roots extend into the soil as vegetative branches 0.5 to 2.5 m in diameter. These are penetrated 40-60 cm deep into the soil. Alkalinity is high in the roots. 18 months after planting, 700 to 800 kg of dry roots yield per acre will come and after 3 years 1200 kg of Sarpagandha roots (dry roots) will come. Apart from this, 3 to 4 kg of seeds will also come. 25 thousand Sarpagandha seedlings were brought from Rajahmundry at Rs.5/- each and were planted in 1 1/2 acres of CFE. According to market estimates, the Sarpagandha model, which has many medicinal properties, has an income of around 2 lakhs per acre.

### **Cultivation of vegetables on 3 acres:**

Its main objective is to get good health by growing greens and vegetables with nutritional value for 365 days. Vegetables are essential in our daily diet to stay healthy. Vegetables can be cultivated in all seasons under irrigation. With the intention of earning high profits by growing vegetables according to the market demand and in order to achieve high yields by practicing scientific techniques, different types of vegetables and leafy vegetables are cultivated in the remaining acres of the Centre for Excellence as mentioned below. And also adopted ATM & Surya model from Rythu Sadikaritha Samastha.

Leafy vegetables (mint, coriander, spinach, asparagus, Gongooora) 1/4 acre, vegetables (Ridge gourd, legume, bottle gourd, Ivy gourd, pumpkin) 1 acre, ladies finger 1/4 acre, tomato 1/4 acre, brinjal 1/4 acre, chilli 1/2 acre and maize in 1/2 acre are being cultivated. The main purpose of CDR is to not only inform the tribal farmers about the profits of selling these nutritious crops grown through natural farming methods to the ashram schools and weekly bazaars where CDR works but also to strengthen their families economically.





## MaaThota Plantation Programme

One Acre mixed plantation - 488 acres

CDR is implementing MAATHOTA programme of Maredumilli Mandal of Allurisitaramaraju District in Andhra Pradesh State. This programme is funded by NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) under the Tribal Development Fund programme for sustainable development of tribal community through natural resource management. CDR implemented the project in 13 villages in 4 panchayaths.

This project was initiated in the year 2021-22 and covered 488 families. As part of the programme, horticultural plantation would be developed in one acre per Tribal family. In one acre mixed plantation involves core plantation such as Mango 20, Sapota 20, Jamun 20, Custard Apple 20, boundary plantation promoted Karonda 16, and Kovel 10, live hedge to protect the plot from cattle as Agave 200, inter crops Drumstick 20 and Banana 33 plants etc.

Average income per acre of mixed orchards							
Sl.No	Name of the fruit plant	Number of proposed plants	Yield starting year	Average yield per plant Kg	Yield per acre	Price per kg	Average annual income
1	Mango	20	5	20	400	25	10000
2	Custard Apple	20	4	15	300	25	7500
3	Jamun	20	5	20	400	30	12000
4	Sapota	20	4	25	500	35	17500
Total							47000



## TRAININGS TO MAA THOTA VDC, PIC AND CDR STAFF MEMBERS



Financial Support for cost of farmyard manure (FYM), neem cake, after care activities such as basin works, irrigation etc., would be supported for 6 years. Community contribution (25%) is integral part of all the activities except in material component. Community capacity building through trainings, health awareness programmes screenings camps and women development activities like Broom making, Millet and pulses processing and Pickle making are part of the project. Farming of country chickens, making different types of products from bamboo, women learn sewing training and running a grocery store are part of this project to improve livelihoods.

<b>Maa Thota plantation - village wise acres details</b>						
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the Panchayathi</b>	<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the Village</b>	<b>2021-22 Acres</b>	<b>2022-23 Acres</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Chavadikota	1	Banda	31	54	85
		2	Chekkavada		19	19
		3	Bodlanka	28	39	67
		4	Upparigothulu		26	26
		5	Nemmachetlabanda		8	8
		6	Tenelamaamidi	16	4	20
		7	Chavadikota		21	21
		8	Munthamaamidi		17	17
2	Vetukuru	9	Vetukuru		78	78
		10	P.M.Kota	25		25
		11	Bheemavaram	57	19	76
3	Chatlavada	12	Boduluru	7	3	10
4	G.M.Valasa	13	Gondivada	36		36
			<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>488</b>

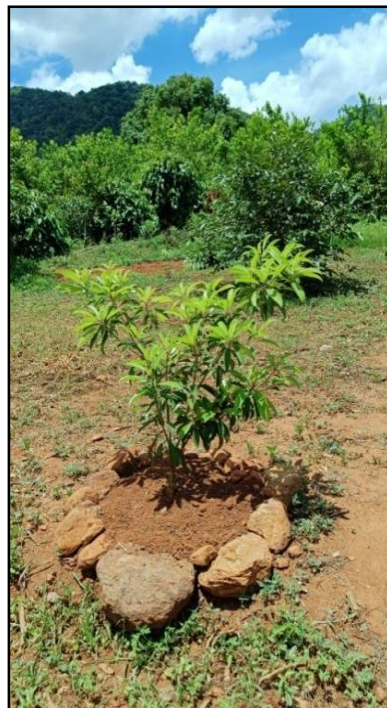
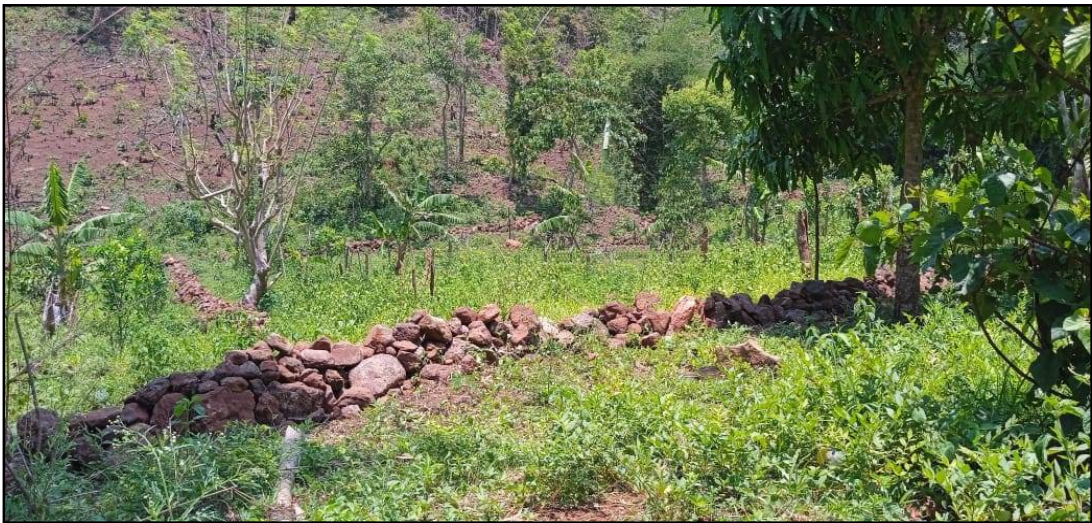
### ***Summary of cost estimates and funding - Annexure-I***

### ***Maa Thota One Acre mixed plantation - Modal Plot - Annexure-II***

About 13 Village development committees (VDCs) were promoted and strengthened as part of the programme to monitor the programme at village level. These VDCs played a major role in selection of active farmers for the programme and to timely completion of activities by Maathota farmers. Cluster levels VDC review cum meetings becomes a platform for exchange of success as well as learning's among VDC leaders.



## Soil Moisture Conservation Works





NABARD provided grant support for material cost for plants and other inputs. Farmer contributed 25% of the labour activity as sramadan and NABARD supported for the remaining 75% of labour involved activities like Pit digging, refilling, basin works, Soil moisture conservation works(SMC) and Water Resource Development works etc..

### **Soil Moisture Conservation Works:**

Soil moisture conservation works like farm bunding 3000 cum of earth work, Stone outlets 3750 cum of stone work, 1680 individual tree platforms and stone out-lets were executed to conserve water and top soil for better performance of the plantation. Farmers have completed 55 percent of the above works. The remaining 45 percent works will be completed in the 4th quarter (October to December 2024).



## Water resource development – Farm ponds & Oil Engines



### **Water resource development works:**

25 Mobile oil engines(total 185 acres will get water), 7500 mts flexible hosepipes for gravity system, 20 farm ponds(total 110 acres will get water), 5 Open spring wells, 10 Bore well with pum sets, 10 Drum drip irrigation and 20 Pot irrigation sanctioned. Flexible Hosepipes were supported for the plots situated in lower elevations over the sources like natural springs and streams. With all the above practices survival and growth rate of the plants are encouraging. 65 percent of the above works have been completed and the remaining 35 percent of the works are planned to be completed in the 4th quarter (October to December 2024).



## Apparel making centre in Banda village



## Livelihood Interventions:

The following programs have been implemented to improve the livelihood of tribal women in the villages where the Matota program is implemented.

Sl.No	Discription of Component	Units	Unit Cost	Total
1	Country Chickens	7	40000	280000
2	Bamboo Craft	3	50000	150000
3	Apparel Making	1	50000	50000
4	Grocery shop	1	50000	50000

## Apparel making training:

In the tribal villages of Maredumilli Mandal, women are unable to buy clothes at high prices and travel 35-40 kilometres to the mandal centre to get their clothes sewn. Considering the problem, a 3-month training program on sewing was organized for women to create livelihood and increase their skills as well as to develop them economically. In this training, 30 women in Banda village learned to sew about 15 types of dresses like blouses, uniforms, Punjabi dresses, gowns etc. After the training, these 30 women would sew clothes by themselves and acquire the skills to sell different clothes in the market and develop themselves economically.

### **Apparel making trainees list – Annexure - III**



## Bamboo Crafts training cum production unit CFE, Bodlanka



## **Bamboo handicraft skill development training program:**

The program was undertaken with the objective of enhancing individual skills and capacity building for the tribals to manufacture various marketable bamboo products from bamboo. Bamboo is abundant in the villages where CDR works. CDR imparted three months training to 15 young men and women from Mekhlamamidi, Boddumanu Veedhi, Vetukuru and Bhimavaram villages in Bodlanka village at the best standard training centre on making different types of products from bamboo. This training program was conducted by Sampurna Vedu Centre, Melghat, Maharashtra. Full boarding and lodging facilities were arranged for those who came for this training. 2000/- per month was given as an incentive gift to the trainees during the training period. During the training period, the trainees went to an exhibition held twice in Hyderabad and sold 22 types of items made during the training. Each Rs. 9000/- was given. After the training, tools worth 10,000 rupees were given from CDR to stay in their villages and make the items as per the order. As per the fixed price of the goods manufactured in this way, decisions were made in such a way that the CDR was bought in advance and the money was deposited in their accounts. Total 22 various items learned in training programme. A total of 1.50 lakhs was spent on this programme.



## Country Chickens Bodlanka, Bheemavaram and Chavadikota villages



## Grocery shop – Bodlanka village



### **Country Chickens:**

This program was undertaken with the aim of increasing the income of the tribal families through country chicken rearing. According to the resolution of the committee members, economically backward women families were selected in 7 villages where our Maa Thota program is being implemented. Rs.40,000/- per unit was sanctioned to start the program with the first five beneficiaries. Rs. 25,000 for construction of shed, Rs. 5,000 for purchase of chickens, Rs. 5,000 for feeding and Rs.5,000 for protection have been sanctioned from women development funds. According to the resolutions of the committee, Mrs. Sadala Bhagyavati of Banda village, Mrs. Sadala Sundaramma of Bodlanka village, Bathula Chandramma of Chavadikota village, Mrs. Pallala Lakshmamma of Chekwada village and Surya Mahila Sangham from Bhimavaram village Rs. 2 lakh for a total of 5 units were deposited in bank accounts. Beneficiaries are happy that they can get 15 to 18 thousand income per year by rearing country chickens.

### **Grocery shop:**

Tribals Groceries In the weekly market, poor quality goods are bought by tribals at high prices. Therefore, 50,000 rupees have been sanctioned for setting up a grocery store unit in the women's development program. According to the resolution of the committee, Mrs. Murla Gouramma was selected as the beneficiary. Mrs. Murla Gouramma started a grocery store in Bodlanka village. About five thousand rupees are earned per month through this grocery store. It has been decided to deposit 20 percent of the funds sanctioned under the beneficiaries' share in the above mentioned schemes into the committee's accounts. The main purpose is to develop financially by giving the money back to another beneficiary.



## Pickle making unit Bheemavaram village



## Millet and pulses processing unit – Bodlanka village





## **Women development activities:**

### **Pickle making**

In Bhimavaram village, five village women(Grama Samaikhya) are organizing this program. So far 32 kg of amla pickle, 12 kg of gongura pickle, 44 kg of mango (Avakaya) and 88 kg of pickles have been sold at a profit of Rs.6780/-. They are planning to register for fssai (Food Safety and standards Authority of India) certification in order to make and market pickles from seasonal fruits and vegetables.

Unit cost Rs. 75,000/-

### **Millet and pulses processing unit**

In the internal tribal pockets of Maredumilli mandal under the project area, Ragulu, Samalu and different types of pulses are grown in large quantities. Tribal farmers are trying to increase the productivity of these crops by adopting natural farming practices. CDR hopes to improve at least four times the present yields in the identified villages in the next two years. The project has provided an opportunity to the tribal women to set up millet processing units to produce nutritious millet products. Women can benefit financially by selling these products to government-run ashram schools and in the open market. These units are Mrs. Sadala Chittemma in Bandha village, Mrs. Bathula Kanthamma in Chavadikota village, Grama Samaikhya in Bhimavaram village is running these units.

Unit cost Rs. 75,000/-

### **Broom Making Training**

Cultivation of broom grass is high in the villages where the Maa Thota program is being implemented. CDR plays a vital role in ensuring that farmers can improve the quality of their produce by adopting sustainable farming practices and earn sustainable income from this abundant and profitable crop. These trainings are planned in the month of November to encourage farmers to adopt modern techniques and precision pruning techniques with enthusiasm and dedication. As a result, the main objective is to increase the yield of quality broom grass and encourage the farmers to sell on their own instead of relying on middlemen. 15 women from Chavadikota, GM Valasa, Vetukuru and Kanivada panchayats were selected for this training. Rs. 75,000/- has been sanctioned for these trainings.

**Farmers Service Centre at ASDS, Rekhopalli village in V.R.Puram Mandalam**





## **Programs undertaken by CDR in the year 2023-24:**

### **Farmers Service Centres:**

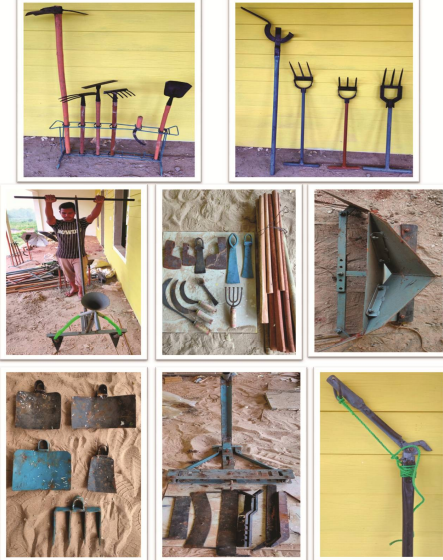
It is proposed to provide these farmers access to modern but appropriate tools, implements and rechargeable battery run multipurpose small size machines through community managed Farmers Service Centres (PSCs). Two FSCs have been initially sanctioned to be set up during the year 2023-24 at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each.

Appropriate tools, implements and rechargeable battery operated machines have been carefully selected for the FSCs after extensive discussion with the farmers and after examining their farming needs and their capability to put them to effective use. The representatives of the Farmers Associations have also witnessed and used some of the proposed machines and equipment in the Centre for Excellence in Bodlanka.

The FSC shall be located in a centrally located village. It shall be entirely owned and managed by the Farmers Associations named Rythu Seva Sangham. The Sangham shall be responsible for the custody, safety and upkeep of all the material provided. Each FSC shall cater to the needs of about 150 farmers. The FSC shall be a hub for holding trainings for the farmers in new and innovative farming practices aimed at improving the productivity of their crops. It is proposed to provide them with battery operated multipurpose agriculture vehicle otherwise called Nano Tractor. This is a versatile modern mini vehicle very suitable for ploughing in this terrain. In addition, it is a suitable to carry out many other agriculture operations like soil scuffling, weeding, mulching and spraying. This vehicle shall also be useful to the farmers for carrying out timely



## వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు





operations. Nano tractor worth 4 lakhs and other agricultural tools worth Rs 1 lakh include brush cutters and hand weeding tools etc.,

Bank accounts were opened in the name of Bhimavara Rythu Seva Kendram in Vetukuru Panchayati and Bodlanka Rythu Seva Kendram in Chavadikota Panchayati. 5 lakhs cdr was deposited in each account. Farmers give advance 40 percent for Nano tractor and other farm implements to the concerned companies. So that the Nano tractor and other farm implements reach their Panchayati by Second week of October 2024.

CDR has sanctioned 5 lakhs for the establishment of Rythu Sevakendramu on the request of ASDS organization working for tribals in Vararamachandrapuram Mandal. 5 lakhs worth of agricultural implements such as Metal Power Rotary Tiller, Balwan Krishi BT 700 4 Stroke 7 HP Power Weeder, Centrifugal Engine Pump Sets, Paddy Brush Cutter Machines and Drum Seeders etc. were purchased. As per the request of ASDS organization, the Director, CDR started the Farmers Service Centre. Farmers are confident that they can get higher yields by using these agricultural tools.

## Bio Fertiliser Production Centres



రైతులు కషాయాల తయారు చేస్తున్నా ఫోటోస్



## Bio Fertiliser Production Centres:

It is proposed to set up 4 bio-fertilizer production units in the interior tribal villages of Maredumilli mandal during the year 2023-24. These centres were set up as per the resolution of village committees in Bhimavaram, Bandha, Tenelamamidi and Bodlanka villages in Maredumilli Mandal.

A BFPU can produce 1,250 KG of Ghanamrut, an important semi-solid fertilizer and 1000 liters of Jivamrut, an important liquid manure, in a month. Expected income for a businessman is Rs.17,500 per month. The actual price of the produce is decided by the farmer associations.

<b>Bio Input production centre details (One unit as 10 cows)</b>					
<b>ProductName</b>	<b>Production (Kg/Ltrs)</b>	<b>Rate per Kg/Ltr (Rs)</b>	<b>Total Amount Rs</b>	<b>Expenditure Cost Rs</b>	<b>Net Income Rs</b>
Supply of Ghanajeevamrutham	15,000	10	1,50,000	36,000	1,14,000
Supply of growth promoters(Panchagavya, Sapthadanyakura, Egg AminoAcid)	1200	200	2,40,000	2,10,000	30,000
Supply of Botanical Extracts(Agniastram, Brahmastram, Neemastram)	5,000	10	50,000	20,000	30,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,74,000</b>

As per the request of ASDS organisation, CDR for two units was sanctioned. Beneficiaries have set up one centre at Tellavari Gudem village in Kundalur panchayat of Vararamachandra puram mandal and one centre at Lakkavaram village in Chedalavada panchayat of Chinthuru mandalamu.

Unit Cost Rs. 60,000/-



## Mango Grafts Production Centres





## Mango Grafts Production Centres:

Kadiyapulanka in the suburbs of Rajamahendravaramu is the capital for production of grafted plants of different varieties but mainly mango. The 160 odd private nurseries there are believed to produce grafted plant material worth 15 to 20 crores every year. Each graft is estimated to earn Rs. 150 to 200 after meeting all costs.

It is proposed to promote mango grafts production units in four clusters at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per cluster. Ten farmers shall be trained and assisted in each cluster to raise one thousand mango grafts each at a cost of twenty thousand rupees per farmer. A total of forty farmers shall be raising forty thousand mango grafts under this intervention. The market cost of one fully grown mango graft is expected to be not less than one hundred rupees.

Details of mango kernels planted by farmers village wise 2023-24				
Name of the village	Name of the Panchayathi	Total Farmers	Number of mango kernels planted	Cost analysis
Banda	Chavadikota	9 Nos X 2500	22,500	Total no. of farmers: 37
Munthamamidi	Chavadikota	3 Nos X 2500	7,500	Total mango grafts: 1,00,000
Chavadikota	Chavadikota	3 Nos X 2500	7,500	Total Cost: Rs 20,00,000
Tenelamaamidi	Chavadikota	5 Nos X 2500	12,500	Production cost per graft: Rs 20
Bodlanka	Chavadikota	7 Nos X 2500	17,500	Price of one graft: Rs 100
Bheemavaram	Vetukuru	5 Nos X 2000	10,000	Expected income from 1,00,000 grafts @ Rs 100/- is Rs 80,00,000 (Rs 1,00,00,000 - Rs 20,00,000)
Pandirimamidikota	Vetukuru	5 Nos X 2000	10,000	
CFE, Bodlanka			12,500	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37 farmers</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	

The cost particulars of a single farmer for raising 2500 grafts are Rs. 50,000. One graft can be sold at Rs.100. Expected net income is Rs. 80/- per graft. X 2500 grafts = Rs 2,00,000/- Per farmer.

## SAMPOORNA GRAMA AROGHYAM





## Health - Sampoorna Grama Arogyamu

Among the most common diseases in the tribal villages where CDR is working, 1. Malaria, TB, 2. Diseases of pregnant women, infants and children due to malnutrition, 3. Diseases caused by lack of proper eating habits, 4. Problems occurring in teenage girls were identified. The responsibility of the Panchayat and Gramaikhya Sanghas in carrying out relief measures was discussed in the meetings and the work to be undertaken at the village level was planned.

In the review meeting of the village association, the work to be done at the village level was discussed and plans were made. Discussed the issues to be undertaken in the houses/villages of the community members for the implementation of the identified programmes; Participatory model includes assessment of health and nutrition status in the village, identification of activities to be undertaken in each household and village to prevent diseases, especially food preference habits of pregnant women, infants, children under two years of age, age, and adolescent girls; Preparing village plans, discussing remedial measures for problems identified in the village community, discussing training programs with representatives of women's associations, panchayat sarpanchs, ANMs, Asha workers, anganwadi workers and taking responsibility for implementation at the field level by the group members.

In every village once in 15 days women's groups and PHC field level staff should implement these plans in the villages and the communities should take the responsibility of implementation of preventive measures and solutions to the health problems identified through flashcards. Meetings Every month a pre-determined date should be recognized as Nutritious Food Day and on that day the farmers should prepare various types of nutritious dishes from the vegetables, greens and vegetables grown in their lands and organize this program as a festival. CDR gives a kit of 4 types of vegetables to around 250 families in the village to plant in their backyards. Health camps were organized as part of these programmes in 8 villages in Chavadikota, Vetukuru, G.M.Valasa, Kaanivada panchayats and 1105 patients have been given medical check-ups and free medicines. Health workers were selected and trained at the village level to provide first aid to accidents that occur frequently in villages and First Aid kits were given. **Details of patients attending health camps –Annexure – IV**

## Hydraulic ram pumps





## Hydraulic ram pumps for uninterrupted irrigation 365 days a year

As part of providing agricultural extension services and the latest technology to the tribal farmers, we are bringing agricultural land under cultivation by identifying well-suited water sources and installing hydraulic ram pumps without the need for electricity, diesel or solar power. By doing so we are helping the tribal farmer families to develop economically.

This tribal area has perennial streams with abundant natural resources. However, they cannot be used for irrigation. Cultivated lands near these streams are at an elevation of about 40 feet. In the remote tribal villages where CDR is working, it is not possible to get a power line for agricultural land. Diesel or petrol is too expensive and unaffordable to deploy oil engines. After much research, CDR decided to install Hydraulic Rams (HR) in as many places as possible. So far, they have been installed in 8 villages to provide continuous irrigation to the tribal farmers. An average of 35 acres is irrigated under each hydraulic ram. A hydraulic ram is like a small turbine that is powered by the power of flowing water. For sufficient power, by sending at least five feet of water downstream, each foot of water that falls in the stream provides about five feet of water upstream. About two lakh litres of water per day is supplied to the agricultural lands from each hydraulic ram pump.

CDR will work with Vijayawahini Charitable Foundation, a sister concern of Tata Trust, and CSR funds of Continental Coffee Limited, Duggirala.

S.No	Mandal	Village	Farmers	Acres	Construction cost
1	Maredumilli	Bodlanka	8	18	3,22,100
2	Maredumilli	Chekkavada	6	20	1,98,000
3	Maredumilli	Upparigotula	5	20	2,52,200
4	Maredumilli	Boddumanuveedhi	6	16	3,25,000
5	Maredumilli	Aravalova	5	19	3,60,550
6	Gudenkottaveedhi	Gummirevula	11	27	3,52,900
7	Y.Ramavaram	Pulusumamidilanka	8	26	3,70,775
8	Y. Ramavaram	Rachametta	17	21	3,86,400
<b>Total</b>			<b>66</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>25,67,925</b>

## Construction of Hydro Power unit across pelliervu vagu at Bodlanka





### Hydro Power Project:

Turbo Turbine Lights, a company based in Chigmaglur district of Karnataka state, has identified suitable resources for power generation on the Pelli Revu canal in Bodlanka village. As per the MOU with cdr, the works were started to generate 25kw + 25kw (50kw) electricity. Currently, these works still need to be completed. The main objective of this project is to provide uninterrupted power supply to CFE.

#### Total cost of Hydro Power Project (50 K.W)

Sl.No	Work Type	Work Value	GST	Invoice Value
1	Civil work & Power shed	₹ 4,61,700.00		
2	Mechanical	₹ 13,00,000.00		
3	Electrical	₹ 10,70,000.00		
4	Pipe Lines	₹ 1,60,000.00		
5	Transportation	₹ 75,000.00		
	<b>Totla</b>	<b>₹ 30,66,700.00</b>	<b>₹ 5,52,006.00</b>	<b>₹ 36,18,706.00</b>

## Students Scholarship Programme





## Students Scholarship Programme

In the name of Dr. Meera Bopanna A total of 80 eligible tribal students have been identified for grant of scholarships for the academic year 2021-22. They hail from quite remote villages in Maredumilli, Y.Ramavaram and Chintoor mandals in East Godavari district. All the students were selected in close consultation with the women's Self Help Groups and the tribal elders in their respective villages. As per the Resolution passed by the tribal village elders, none of these tribal students would have been able to pursue further studies without this Scholarship. We hope that these scholarships will help in shaping a brighter future for the students. CDR shall be monitoring their progress in all respects regularly. A total of 80 students were sanctioned scholarships worth Rs.29.36 lakhs.

In this current year 2024-25, about Rs.7.44 lakhs has been given to 21 girl students from the tribal areas where ASDS organisation is working in the name of "Cheyutha Scholarships" for higher education.



## Gunta Ragi Cultivation





## **Gunta Ragi Crop:**

CDR focuses on improving the productivity of ragi crop which is the most grown millet crop in Maredumilli mandal. Some changes in crop management practices have yielded very impressive results. Some of them are nursery transplanting, spacing sowing, inter-row planting and natural fertilizers instead of the earlier traditional methods of propagation. Harvesting experiments under rigorous scientific conditions have recorded yields of 15 to 18 quintals per acre, compared to only 3 to 5 quintals per acre, the best yield so far. CDR wishes to spread this matter widely to the tribal farmers living in the interior villages of Maredumilli mandal. If you look at the results of the crop harvested by this farming method, it will definitely benefit the farmers through higher yields, so plans have been made to train farmers to do this farming method in about 1000 acres in the next three years.

### **Crop cutting experiment details – Annexure – V**

## Farmer training camp at Akumamidikota village





## **Farmer Training Camp at Akumamidikota village:**

About 120 farmers from Kanivada, Chattalawada, Pullangi, Chavadikota and Chintalapudi panchayats participated in this tribal farmer training camp. The camp mainly focused on nurseries under People's Plantation Program (PPP) and MGNREGS in Maredumilli Mandal.

In this meeting, the work to be done was basically planned.

1. All villages in Chavdikota, Pullangi and Chatlawada panchayats were selected.
2. Village wise identification of farmers and collection of details.
3. The plant requirement is designed according to farmers' preference for multi-species and weed plantations. The proposed area is 1000 acres each.
4. Not more than one acre per farmer.
5. Project proposal for 2018 PPP will be submitted within ten days for approval of Kovel Foundation. It also includes 2nd year operating expenses for 2017 plantation farmers.

### **1. Chatlawada Panchayath.**

**A. Chatlawada Nursery:** Chatlawada, Boduluru, Nelluru (3 villages)

**B. Potlawada Nursery:** Potlawada, Kothavedhi, Nookaletiwada, Ukkuluru, Vejuvada (5 villages)

### **2. Pullangi Panchayath.**

**A. Adhravalasa Nursery:** Pullangi, Addarivalasa, Egavalasa, Peedamarri, Pusiwada (5 villages)

**B. Busigandi Nursery:** Busigandi, Pamulamaamidi, Gumpenagandi, Gudisa. (4 villages)

### **3. Chavadikota Panchayath.**

**A. Banda Nursery:** Banda, Chekkavada, Turrevada, Siripanilova (4 villages)

**B. Bodlanka Nursery:** Bodlanka, Tenelamaamidi, Kothaveedhi, Nimmachetlabanda, Upparigothulu, Boddumaanuvedhi, Chavadikota, Munthamaamidi (8 villages)

### **Total 29 villages.**

Women groups shall be selected for raising nurseries. They shall be Trained on site by the PHO in nursery practices and dos and don'ts in raising healthy plants.

## Mahila Rythu Sadassu, Bodlanka village





## **Girijana Mahila Rythu Sadassu, Bodlanka village:**

**Tribal women farmers on 27th Jan 2018 at Bodlanka** Around 300 women farmers from the Kanivada, Chattalawada, Pullangi, Chavadikota and Chintalapudi panchayats are participated in this Girijana Mahila Rythu sadassu.

### **The following topics were discussed at this Mahila Sadassu:**

- About Girijana Rythu Seva Sanghamu, Bodlanka.
- About Uttama Pramanala Sadhana Kendramu., Bodlanka.

### **Enrolment of Members:**

100 farmer groups- Contact farmers- selection of Rythu Karyakartha- forming Rythu SHGs- opening bank account.

### **Benefits of Membership:**

1. Rythu Seva Kendramu- Hiring of tractors, machines and equipment.
2. Education of the Girl Child on priority.
3. Maa Vooru Maa badi in all villages of the members.
1. Natural farming training and production Centres
2. Food processing units in every panchayath for Jack fruit, Annoto oil, Millet snacks etc.
3. Hydraulic Pumps where ever possible.
4. Vegetable gardens in every village.
5. Village Shop
6. Trainings in skills like garment making, pickle making, honey making etc.
7. Preventive health programme.

B. **Education:** Identify eligible girls for education support- prepare plan of support and amount required.

C. **Bala Badi:** Identify place prepare list of children, identify suitable persons for teaching to attend selection test.

D. **Seed:** Finalise farmer wise seed requirement for the village.

E. Identify suitable sites for **hydraulic pumps**. Prepare the farmers for sharing the cost on per acre basis.

F. **Tractor Hiring:** Identify farmers for tractor tilling and collect the hire charges.

G. **Attend all trainings.** Learn and adopt nature farming methods.

## Annexure - I

### NABARD Plantation Programme - Summary of Cost Estimates and Funding

(Rs. lakh)

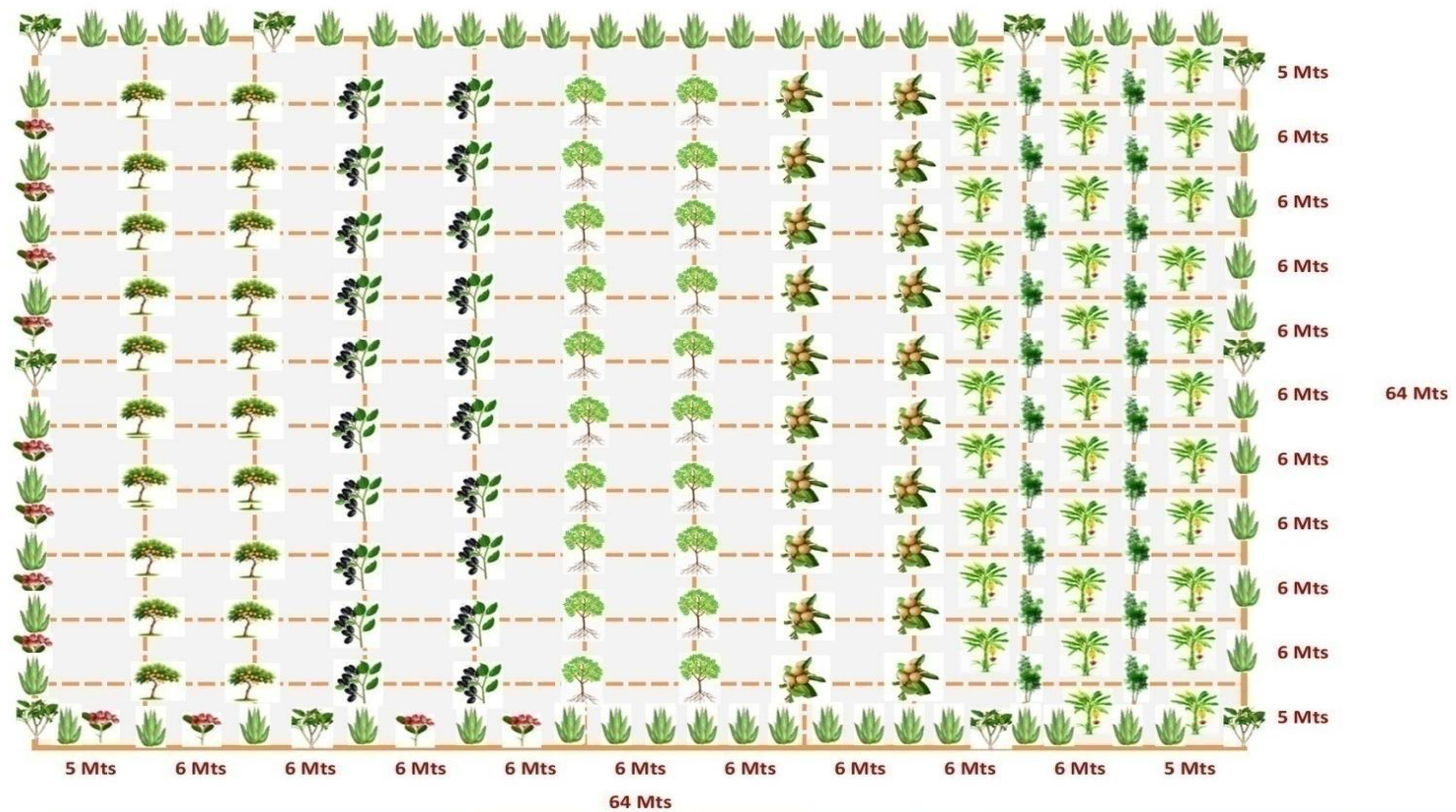
S.No	Programme components	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Total	% to grant
1	Horticulture, SMC and WRD								
a)	Horticulture plantation & maintenance	32.300	54.918	22.296	19.471	17.171	8.179	154.336	56.65
b)	Soil conservation	4.545	2.417	2.417	2.417	0.000	0.000	11.797	4.33
c)	Water resources development	13.828	19.912	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	33.740	12.38
2	Other livelihood interventions	1.450	3.550	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.800	2.13
3	Health	0.875	0.725	0.725	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.325	0.85
4	Women development	1.260	1.260	1.260	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.780	1.39
5	Training and capacity building	1.200	1.260	1.400	0.300	0.000	0.000	4.160	1.53
6	Other interventions, if any								
	<b>Subtotal - Dev interventions</b>	<b>55.458</b>	<b>84.042</b>	<b>28.899</b>	<b>22.189</b>	<b>17.171</b>	<b>8.179</b>	<b>215.938</b>	79.26
7	Project management cost	11.092	16.808	5.780	4.438	3.434	1.636	43.188	15.85
	<b>Subtotal - Dev interventions</b>	<b>66.549</b>	<b>100.851</b>	<b>34.679</b>	<b>26.626</b>	<b>20.605</b>	<b>9.815</b>	<b>259.125</b>	95.12
8	Contingencies	2.773	4.202	1.445	1.109	0.859	0.409	10.797	3.96
9	Savings due to modification	2.506	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.506	
10	<b>Total grant assistance</b>	<b>71.828</b>	<b>105.053</b>	<b>36.124</b>	<b>27.736</b>	<b>21.464</b>	<b>10.224</b>	<b>272.428</b>	100.00
11	<b>Family contribution</b>	<b>5.644</b>	<b>5.644</b>	<b>5.644</b>	<b>5.644</b>	<b>5.644</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>28.220</b>	
12	<b>Total Project Outlay</b>	<b>77.472</b>	<b>110.697</b>	<b>41.768</b>	<b>33.380</b>	<b>27.108</b>	<b>10.224</b>	<b>300.649</b>	










<b>Total Grant support from NABARD per acre</b>	<b>55825</b>
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## Annexure - II

MAA THOTA ONE ACRE MIXIED PLANTATION - MODAL PLOT



Main crop			Inter crop			Border Plants			Live fencing		
	Mango	20 Plants		Drumstick	20 Plants		Karonda	16		Agave	200 Plants
	Sapota	20 Plants		Banana	33 Plants		Kovel	10			
	Custard Apple	20 Plants									
	Jamun	20 Plants									

### Annexure - III

#### Apparel making trainees List - Banda village

S.No.	Name	Husband / Father Name	Age	Education	S.No.	Name	Husband / Father Name	Age	Education
<b>1</b>	Murla Rangamma	Veerapu Reddy	33	Inter	<b>16</b>	Kalumula Divya Jyothi	Sreenivasu Reddy	20	Inter
<b>2</b>	Pallala Vijaya Lakshmi	Chinna Reddy	28	10th	<b>17</b>	Sadala Prasanna Kumari	Mangi Reddy	19	Inter
<b>3</b>	Kalugula Narsamma	Rami Reddy	34	10th	<b>18</b>	Murla Somalamma	Veerapu Reddy	35	6th
<b>4</b>	Pallala Karnamma	Atchu Reddy	45	6th	<b>19</b>	Kalugula Pramila	Solomon Reddy	20	10th
<b>5</b>	Sadala Jogamma	Divakar Reddy	23	Inter	<b>20</b>	Sadala Pushpalatha	Borram Reddy	18	10th
<b>6</b>	Sadala Lakshamma	Lakshmi Reddy	35	-	<b>21</b>	Pallala Varalakshmi	Malli Reddy	19	Inter
<b>7</b>	Pallala Mani Kumari	Nadipi Reddy	18	10th	<b>22</b>	Kondla Veeramma	Mohan Prasad Reddy	29	Inter
<b>8</b>	Murla Anuradha	Saami Reddy	19	Inter	<b>23</b>	Sadala Thirumala Kumari	Harish Reddy	20	Inter
<b>9</b>	Sadala Shanthi Kumari	Bulli Reddy	18	10th	<b>24</b>	Kalugula Jamuna	Abbaya Reddy	19	Inter
<b>10</b>	Kalugula Ashwani	Lachi Reddy	19	Degree	<b>25</b>	Murla Bunnamma	Balu Reddy	35	10th
<b>11</b>	Ketchela Kanthamma	Rambabu Reddy	31	4th	<b>26</b>	Sadala Suvarna	Lakshmi Reddy	19	10th
<b>12</b>	Sadala Vasantha Kumari	Lachi Reddy	19	Inter	<b>27</b>	Pallala Karnamma	Sambhu Reddy	20	10th
<b>13</b>	Pallala Ammayamma	Bhupathi Reddy	32	10th	<b>28</b>	Kalugula Ramulamma	Pratap Reddy	20	10th
<b>14</b>	Thumbudu Susheela	Borram Reddy	18	10th	<b>29</b>	Pallala Malaki	Ashwa Reddy	24	Degree
<b>15</b>	Sadala Narsamma	Balu Reddy	34	6th	<b>30</b>	Kalugula Ramaprabha	Mangi Reddy	21	Inter



## Annexure -IV

### Details of patients attending health camps

Sl.No	Name of the village	Name of the Panchaythi	Apr-23				May-23				Jul-23				Sep-23				Nov-23				Dec-23				Total
			Girls	Boys	Female	Male	Girls	Boys	Female	Male	Girls	Boys	Female	Male	Girls	Boys	Female	Male	Girls	Boys	Female	Male	Girls	Boys	Female	Male	
1	Bodlanka	Chavadikota	4	46	11	7	20	23	17	6	9	22	15	6	5	69	6	6	13	12	12	4	2	1	7	7	330
2	Banda	Chavadikota	35	24	45	48	6	7	28	18	40	37	43	14													345
3	Tenelamaamidi	Chavadikota	4	4	21	9																					38
4	Gondiwada	G.M.Valasa					14	25	18	15												17	16	23	8	136	
5	Chavadikota	Chavadikota									13	5	32	17													67
6	Puttagandi	Chintalapudi													11	15	19	19									64
7	Bheemavaram	Vetukuru													9	19	24	22									74
8	Gandrallu	Kaniwada																				9	11	19	12	51	
	Total		43	74	77	64	40	55	63	39	62	64	90	37	25	103	49	47	13	12	12	4	28	28	49	27	1105

## Annexure-V

Crop cutting experiment														
S.No.	Name	Husband/Father Name	Seed Variety	Land Cultivated (Acres)	CCE Area	1x1Sq.m- No.ofDub bulu	Length of Dubbu (cm)	Number of Pilakalu in Dubbu	No.of Good Pilakalu	Length of Vennu (cm)	Number of Seeds in Vennu	Weight of Seeds in 5x5Sq.m(Kg)	Weight of Seeds in one Acre (Kg)	No.of Quintals per acre
<b>Bodlanka village</b>														
1	Pallala Balamma	Chinna Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	17	112	5	5	10	1849	6.00	971	9.71
2	Pallala Adilakshmi	Abbayi Reddy	PeddaRagi	0.25	5x5	18	107	5	4	7	1863	5.50	890	8.90
3	CFE,Bodlanka		Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	16	116	13	9	15	2594	5.50	890	8.90
4	Mutyala Narayanamma	Papi Reddy	Chinna Ragi	0.25	5x5	13	110	6	5	10	1792	4.90	793	7.93
5	Pallala Kanakamma	Chinna Reddy	Chinna Ragi	0.25	5x5	16	110	4	4	10	1781	2.10	340	3.40
6	Pallala Rajeswari	SaiRam Reddy	Chinna Ragi	0.25	5x5	15	110	5	5	10	1805	3.40	550	5.50
7	Sadala Kantamma	Komiti Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	14	60	3	3	8	1841	4.90	793	7.93
8	Murla Bullamma	Baddayya	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	13	60	3	3	9	1839	2.50	405	4.05
9	Pallala Eeswaramma	Vijay Bhaskar Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	18	50	3	3	8	1861	3.20	518	5.18
10	Pallala Narayanamma	Lakshmi Bhupathi Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	20	110	4	4	10	1840	3.30	534	5.34
11	Pallala Ramulamma	Balu Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	15	60	2	2	9	1586	2.30	372	3.72
12	Chedala Subhayamma	Rosa Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	15	110	3	3	10	1786	2.90	469	4.69
13	Pallala Kantamma	Veerappa Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	17	60	2	2	6	1779	3.10	502	5.02
14	Kakuri Venkayamma	Lachi Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	15	60	3	3	6	1396	3.20	518	5.18
15	Pallala Chilakamma	Dharma Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	15	110	3	3	9	1780	3.50	567	5.67
16	Kakuri RamanaKumari	Bojji Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	14	60	3	3	10	1486	3.80	615	6.15
17	Kakuri Padma	Sami Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.25	5x5	17	60	4	4	9	1588	4.50	728	7.28
18	Pallala Narayanamma	Lakshmi Bhupathi Reddy	Black Sama	0.50	5x5	258	182	2	2	10	2992	3.00	486	4.86
<b>Banda village</b>														
19	Pallala Lakshamma	Veerapu Reddy	Pedda Ragi	1.00	5x5	18	116	16	11	13	3102	4.48	725	7.25
20	Pallala Chittamma	Pallala Mangi Reddy	Pedda Ragi	1.00	5x5	16	116	13	9	15	2544	4.00	647	6.47
21	Pallala Chinnamma	Jiyyapu Reddy	Pedda Ragi	1.00	5x5	14	114	12	9	14	2431	6.20	1004	10.04
22	Pallala Sanyasamma	Lachi Reddy	Pedda Ragi	0.50	5x5	17	106	13	12	11	1014	4.00	647	6.47
23	Sadala Lakshmi Reddy	Bhumi Reddy	Nalla Sama	1.00	5x5	16	113	14	11	13	2764	4.02	651	6.51
<b>The average yield of Ragi has been 3.5-4.0 Quintals per acre, which was increased to 7.5-8.0 Quintals per acre through Guli-Ragi method of cultivation.</b>														
<b>The highest yield through Guli-Ragi method of cultivation is 10.04 Quintals per acre by Pallala Chinnamma of Bandapaativeedhi in banda village.</b>														