

INDIA

ANDHRA PRADESH

WORKSHOP

PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO
NETHERLANDS ASSISTED PROJECTS IN
PRAKASAM DISTRICT

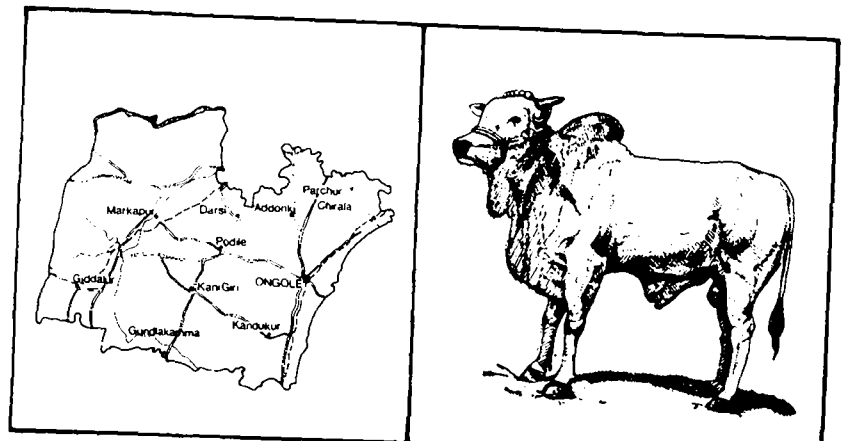
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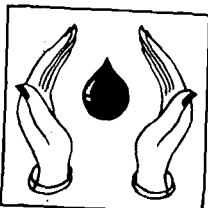


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PROCEEDINGS OF THE INAUGURAL DISTRICT PROJECT
COMMITTEE PRAKASHAM DISTRICT
ONGOLE 23 FEB 1988



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NETHERLANDS ASSISTED PROJECTS OFFICE

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PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO
NETHERLANDS ASSISTED PROJECTS IN
PRAKASAM DISTRICT

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE INAUGURAL DISTRICT PROJECT COMMITTEE
PRAKASAM DISTRICT, ONGOLE

23 FEBRUARY 1988

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Foreword

We are almost at the end of the International Decade for Drinking Water & Sanitation, but we are nowhere near the fulfilment of our objective. A major part of the failure can be attributed to bad planning, faulty designing and defective execution, especially in the case of rural water supply system.

Often, we see systems that do not operate any more. As a result, people began to lose faith in Government's efforts to quench their thirst.

While we improve our technology, endeavour should be made to restore people's confidence in what we do. In fact, their co-operation and involvement should be ensured from the time of formulating the water supply scheme itself. A sense of pride should be created in them, of having participated in the installation, as well as the maintenance, of the system. Voluntary agencies can succeed in this better than Government organisations, whose dedication is fettered by codes and procedures. In this belief, the Royal Netherland's Government has conceived an approach which is at once exciting and all-pervading, so far as the village community is concerned.

To spread this message, to begin with, participating agencies themselves, like Panchayat Raj Department, Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation Limited, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Catholic Hospitals Association of India, Sulbh International and our sister organisation Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council, deemed it necessary to organise a workshop for them and other local organisations, whose help we would be seeking during the implementation of the programme. Such a workshop was organised on 23 February 1988, at Ongole.

I am sure, the ideas exchanged therein will form the nucleus around which the entire programme will take shape during the next three or four years.

K.Naram

ADVISOR/TEAM LEADER

INTRODUCTION

For us at NAP Office, the Inaugural DPC at Ongole has been a point of arrival.

Review Missions AP-17 and 18 had assigned to us the specific responsibility for developing a participatory approach to Netherlands Assisted Rural Water Supply Schemes.

We placed an eight page draft action plan before Mr.R.Kondal Rao, Chief Engineer, PRED-RWS, on Jan 4, 1988, and kept our fingers crossed, wondering how "engineers" would scrutinise and react to such "fancy" ideas.

"The experience gained while implementing the NAP schemes along the guidelines of the proposed participatory approach, would also serve to enrich PRED-RWS, and could be later replicated in our other schemes", these were the introductory remarks of Mr.Kondal Rao, when he initiated the discussions on our draft plan, at the meeting on Jan 20, Senior Engineers of PRED and we, from NAP Office, had a very satisfying study of the proposal, before it was approved and an action plan was drawn up.

The Chief Engineer was willing and prepared to look beyond the parameters of "engineering", to perceive that several "invisibles" must also be weighted, while designing a successful water supply scheme. NAP Office believes it is a very fortunate coincidence that Mr.Kondal Rao has taken over at the helm in PRED-RWS, just when we are to launch into NAP-AP II. He is not only open to new ideas, but above all, and, more important, aware of and committed to the challenges and implications of such innovations.

"The idea is fine, but the legs are mine", our Health Educationist quips very often. Had it not been for the whole-hearted and enthusiastic co-operation we received from Mr.M.S.R.K.Choudhary, Superintending Engineer, Guntur circle, and from his team of engineers in

Darsi, headed by Mr.Ramachandra Rao, Executive Engineer, Darsi Division, the inaugural DPC would not have been the success it was. In his capacity as Chairman of the DPC, Mr.Choudhary was disarmingly open and receptive both to the idea of the DPC and to the proceedings during the inaugural workshop. DPC- Prakasam has its best assets in the non-defensive, and positive approach of Mr.Choudhary, and in the co-operative management style of Mr.Ramachandra Rao, the DPC con-venor. We must also not forget their DYEEs and AEE/AEs who participated in full strength, and with an open mind, their guards down.

CHAI, the new comer to NAP schemes, participated keenly. They have proved themselves a catalyst, certainly at the District Level. And if this is indicative of the dynamics they are going to set in motion in all the 225 villages of NAP-Prakasam, we can look forward to plenty of action. Rev.Fr.John Vattamattom, the very, very busy National Executive Director of CHAI spent a full day at the workshop, to assure everyone of CHAI's full participation. Rev.Sist.Marcella, President-APCHA, was there, as always gentle and smiling-a gracious presence, offset by the live-wire participation of Rev.Fr.A.Thumma, Executive Director, APCHA-Nellore, Prakasam.

AP Dairy had Mrs.Aruna Kumari Rao to represent them. Ongole Dairy came in strength, with a full complement of blue saree clad Women Extension Supervisors. Our thanks to Dr.Koteswar Rao, General Manager, for the very generous hosting of the workshop.

NAP Office was at the DPC, even physically. As our team leader often says, "We, the NAP Office is here". It is a matter of "Atma Gauravam" (as Fr.Thumma would say) for us to extend our fullest support to DPC Prakasam. We are committed to its development and success. We would be fully involved in the entire process at Prakasam, to learn valuable lessons for setting up the DPC's in other districts.

It was unfortunate that IPM could not participate. The absence also of NAP cell-PRED Hyderabad was felt keenly. We are, however, confident that both these groups will more than make good, by their active participation at the next DPC scheduled for 10.00 am on April 11, at Darsi.*

The proceeding of this workshop is presented by us with a great feeling of satisfaction, with a sense of achievement. We have come yet a mile from the first State Level Workshop at Hyderabad, on 16th May 1987. But we are also fully aware that we have yet miles to go.

The inaugural DPC is merely yet another take off point- a point of departure. We have inaugurated and set in motion only the very beginnings of a process of team building and team work, which we hope will widen out in scope and content to cover all the 225 villages of Prakasam and provide an inspiration for similar efforts in the remaining 208 villages.

As we go ahead, the ongoing processes would take on definite shape and directions and confront specific obstacles and challenges, from the people and from ourselves.

Participatory process is essentially a two-way transaction. We cannot ensure a process of dialogue and partnership with people in planning, implementing and maintaining NAP, unless these same approaches are introduced and experienced, first, in the DPC itself.

Far from reducing accountability and responsibility, a decentralised, democratised and team oriented approach demands the best from each agency, for creating an ethos of internal accountability for effectiveness and efficiency in responding to the people's needs.

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This demands that the DPC expands quite a bit of its energy in equipping itself with the skills and motivation for a team approach. Every individual and organisation should be equipped to be capable of delivering the tasks adopted by them, on schedule and with efficiency. The DPC should not consider training programmes, team planning and review as waste of time.

Our team leader, at NAP Office, sometimes becomes very philosophical. Once he waxed eloquent on the 'cost of knowledge'. "Knowledge is power, and power in the hands of the people is dangerous. Therefore this awareness building process is very dangerous". He should have been given hemlock for his subversive ideas. He is out to throw cold water on enthusiasm... a confused engineer who wants to throw his spanner!! But our "Socrates" had only spoken the truth.

Participatory process is a double edged sword. It can cut both ways... It can make NAP programmes very effective, but it can also demand a heavy price from all the participating agencies. If people are involved wisely and prudently, and with full awareness of what this involvement would demand from us as the planning/implementing agencies, then we can achieve results. But if we are fool hard enough to venture into people's participation, without ourselves being prepared for changes in our attitudes, work-style and management approaches, we would be inviting trouble on ourselves. We would have only ourselves to blame for the mess we have created by refusing to "let sleeping dogs lie".

Innovation and change are painful processes.

"Participation" is more than state of the art in-techniques of management.

(K.Katticaren)
SOCIO-ECONOMIST

* By the time this report was readied, the II DPC has also been

successfully convened. PRED-NAP cell more than made good its absence at the first DPC. The Chief Engineer Mr.Kondal Rao, himself participated and chaired the proceedings, and what is more adopted to himself several of the tasks of "Mr.PRED".- to be completed by 31 May, 1988.

For the cartoons on the cover page and on pages : 41 & 55, the kind courtesy of World Health Organisation Regional Office for South East Asia, New Delhi (Health Papers No.9 : Achieving Success in Community Water Supply and Sanitation Projects) is acknowledged.

3. PROCEEDINGS OF THE I DPC MEETING, 23 FEBRUARY 1988

Draft Proceedings of the Workshop on Participatory Approach to Netherlands Assisted Projects in Prakasam District, held at Ongole Dairy, Ongole on 23 February, 1988 from 10.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

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1. Mr.M.S.R.K.Chowdary,
Superintending Engineer,
Panchayat Raj,
Guntur Circle,
GUNTUR. Chaired the meeting

2. 30 persons participated in the workshop representing the following agencies.
 - a) PRED, Guntur Circle, Darsi Division.
 - b) APDDCFL, Hyderabad.
 - c) PDCMPU, Ongole.
 - d) CHAI, Secunderabad.
 - e) APCHA, Vijayawada and Nellore.
 - f) Office of the DM & HO., Prakasam District.
 - g) N.A.P. Office, Hyderabad.

The list of Participants is appended as Annexure.

3. During the Workshop the following papers were presented for study and deliberations:
 - a) Summary outline of NAP-AP-II.
 - b) Participatory Approach to NAP Schemes in Prakasam District - An Orientation.
 - c) A Note on Netherlands Aided Project in Prakasam District.
 - d) Draft Action Plan of APCHA - Nellore for Community participation in Water Supply/Sanitation/Health Education - Promotional Activities in NAP - RWS Projects.
 - e) Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation - Involvement in NAP in Prakasam District.

4. Presidential Address - Mr.M.S.R.K.Chowdary.
 - 4.1. In his presidential address Mr.Chowdary indicated the following areas for deliberation during the workshop.
 - a) Participatory Approach : Involvement of people in the care and maintenance of assets created for their own benefit, through awareness building programmes.

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- b) Economic development of the people by taking up the legitimate needs of the villages for consideration and implementation.
 - c) Implementation and maintenance of Water Supply Schemes.
 - d) Co-ordination : pooling together the skills and expertise of the various agencies involved in NAP schemes to collectively tackle the problems of the people.
- 4.2. He invited the contribution of all members present in order to ensure the success of the workshop.
5. Introduction to N.A.P. Schemes - Mr.K.Naram.
- 5.1. Mr.Naram contextualised the NAP Programme within the overall objectives and strategies for the international decade for Water Supply and Sanitation.
- a) no rural water supply scheme can be effective unless these programmes gain the support and good will of the people.
 - b) the vital role of non-governmental organisations in building up in the people a sense of pride, ownership and responsibility for the programme initiated on their behalf.
 - c) the need to educate, particularly women, regarding the basics of health and sanitation to ensure improved health standards.
- 5.2. He thanked the agencies that had come forward to implement the various components of the comprehensive programmes of N.A.P. He also appreciated the generous gesture of the Netherlands Govt., coming forward to support the project financially and technically.
- 5.3. After stressing the need for overall co-ordination between the various agencies, he briefly explained the three-tiered institutional arrangement at the state, district and village levels to ensure this team effort.
- 5.4. With reference to Prakasam District, Mr.Naram underlined the importance of the District Project Committee, both because of the large number of villages covered under the project, and also because the setting up of the DPC in Prakasam. He requested everyone's wholehearted support and co-operation to make a success of DPC Prakasam.

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- 5.5. Mr.Naram thanked PRED-Darsi for organising the workshop, and PDCMPU - Ongole for hosting it.
6. KEY NOTE ADDRESS:- Fr.JOHN VATTAMATTOM:
- 6.1. In his address, Fr.Vattamattom spoke of the need for close collaboration between governmental and non-governmental agencies, while working with (not for) people.
- 6.2. He expressed his happiness in being associated with the government in the worthy task for ensuring the survival of the "least and last ones" and stated that CHAI considered such task to be a mandate , rather than a matter of convenience or choice.
- 6.3. Fr.Vattamattom assured the DPC of CHAI's full support at all levels, and requested everyone to work together for no other consideration than the development of the poor rural population.
7. ORIENTATION TO PARTICIPATORY APPROACH - Mr.KURTIAN KATTICAREN:
- 7.1. Mr.Katticaren introduced to the workshop some of the basic concepts and methodology of participatory approach:
- a) the need for a participatory approach evolves out of the very definition of success in a Rural Water Supply Projects, where the ultimate concern is the improved quality of life of people.
 - b) for achieving this broad objective, the strategy has to be a holistic and multidisciplinary approach, where provision of protected drinking water becomes only a part, a mere entry point.
 - c) to ensure people's co-operation, a project has to be planned with the people (within the parameters of technical/financial/time constraints).
- 7.2. He also discussed the institutional arrangements required to ensure the participation of people in project planning implementation and maintenance, by linking people with programmes:
- a) team approach involving personnel from various specialist agencies.
 - b) programme planning, task adoption and co-ordination involving everyone having the responsibility for project management at various levels.
 - c) training programmes for personnel, to ensure that each one is equipped to carry out the tasks assigned to him, effectively and on schedule, appreciating and understanding the overall plan of action.

- d) decentralisation of planning and delegation of responsibilities to the lower levels.
- 7.3. At the village level, Mr.Katticaren pointed to the need for effective community organisation by APCHA to assist the DPC in planning and implementing the project with the people.
- a) setting up village action committees in the 225 villages covered under NAP. The focus of action could be maintenance of water supply and implementation of sanitation programmes in AP-I villages, and in AP-II villages, the planning of New Water Supply Schemes with the people.
 - b) awareness building camps and training programmes for the people, leaders, school children and teachers, technical personnel etc.,
 - c) securing the assistance and support of the grass root level staff of the PRED/Panchayat/Health department/Schools etc., during the implementation of programmes.
- 7.4. The constitution and tasks of the DPC and VAC were also discussed. DPC would be an official body, while VAC would be a non-official people's committee. The DPC would be involved in programme planning, co-ordination and monitoring. The task of VACs would be effective programme planning and implementation in the villages. The DPC would also ensure a healthy interaction between planning at the district level and implementation at village levels.
- 7.5. Mr.Katticaren laid emphasis on some of the factors critically important for the success of a participatory approach in Prakasam.
- a) the role of APCHA as the pivotal nodal agency and interface between the project and the people at the grass roots.
 - b) logistical support to be given to the front line agencies, APCHA and Ongole Dairy by other agencies.
 - c) the need for programme planning and monitoring, as a team, horizontally and vertically.
 - d) the importance of each agency and person requiring the capacity to implement the tasks adopted efficiently and on time.
 - d) the need for training programmes and workshops to build up the skills of the agencies and personnel involved, to impart a total picture of the project, and to appreciate the mutual supportive role of each of the agencies.

- 8.5. The maintenance of the schemes is being looked after by the maintenance division at Darsi. At the moment, however, this division is also responsible for completion of the 30 additional village schemes at Darsi. The Division is also to open the proposed new division at Parchoor. The entire work in 155 villages is to be completed by May, 1988. In the meanwhile, works under AP-2 will also be taken up, the initial stages of estimation and tendering are already in progress.
- 8.6. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao also pointed out some of the deficiencies that have developed in the schemes and suggested that suitable action be initiated to remedy these and to ensure that the proposed Parchoor scheme is developed in the light of those experiences.
- a) user awareness of the value of the water supplied is not satisfactory.
 - b) Sanitation conditions are not upto the mark.
 - c) Pilfering of water, through breakage to air and sluice valves, main lines and removal of water tap, has affected the scheme adversely.
 - d) the design of the project is for 50 LPCD only, since people are not educated to proper use of water, tail end villages often do not get adequate water supply. The problem is further compounded by damages to main lines, frequent power failure etc.,
 - e) For future programmes, the water requirements for cattle population and sanitation schemes should also be considered. Provision of cattle troughs can also help the people considerably, besides preventing damage to pipeline.
 - f) Leverage 15 required in water supply scheme to cater to; population growth beyond anticipated rates, mushrooming harijan housing colonies, Govt. housing schemes and projects etc.,
 - g) Alternatives for surface drainage have to be developed whenever the soil is rocky and leaching is not possible.
- 8.7. Support activities: Mr. Ramachandra Rao, pointed to areas where the support from APCHA and APDDCFL would contribute to greater effectiveness of the project.

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- a) community organisation in all the 225 villages.
- b) awareness building programmes.
- c) training programmes for personnel, and community.
- d) co-ordination with the school authorities, health department, social welfare department etc., to augment the scope of the project.
- e) income generation activities.
- f) setting up of women's organisations, to improve their own life situations and to ensure their effective participation in the water supply schemes.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao also made a brief mention of ongoing latrine construction under the Sanitation Programme. The work is being executed by Sulabh International, and is now being monitored by PRED. 15 school latrines and 320 family latrines have been completed. NAP Office, Hyderabad is now evaluating the technical and promotional aspects of the work done by S.I. based on the conclusions and recommendations of this evaluation, the future course of action for Sanitation Schemes would be decided.

8.8. The following aspects were also highlighted:

- a) the water supply schemes is being augmented to cover S.C/S.T. components, under Rs.40 lakhs, have been earmarked for this.
- b) A water quality monitoring laboratory is to be commissioned as soon as possible at Darsi. The laboratory would be sufficiently equipped to carryout quality analysis of NAP schemes and also to extend its facilities to RWS under other governmental programmes and even to non-governmental organisations/individuals.
- c) Since augmentation of water supply scheme is comparatively more costly, while designing the technical aspects of a project, all social parameters and technical constraints should be anticipated, and leverage provided for unanticipated eventualities.

8.9. Mr. Ramachandra Rao concluded his paper by stressing once again the role of APCA in building up people's awareness regarding safe drinking water, and by assuring full departmental co-operation to APCA.

- 9.10. He also requested the good office of DPC for taking up a safe drinking water supply scheme to some 80 fluoride affected villages in and around Kanigiri under some Governmental or bilateral aid schemes.

9. APCHA's Reactions to the Paper Presented By PRED - Fr.A.Thumma

- 9.1. Fr.Thumma's major thrust was on the need for evolving a participatory approach not only for ensuring the success of the NAP Schemes-but also, and above all, as a way of life. Participatory approach is more than a management technique. Participation is an end in itself. People who have to make people aware, however, themselves become aware very late and thereby severe well meaning programmes fail, even before they are implemented.
- 9.2. Any initiative from outside for assisting the people should not kill their initiatives. Rather, any external intervention should serve as a yeast, to leaven the enthusiasm of the people, to build up their potential, self-confidence and self-respect, to awaken them from their sleep and to boost their "atma gau-ravam". Fr.Thumma proposed that the NAP Schemes should be planned and implemented taking into consideration the pancha-sheela of participation: awaken the people educate them using every project as an educative code-to be decoded in terms of a methodology of action. What, how, why and by whom and finally involve them in action to improve their life situations. Participation is possible only if people are aware that the schemes being executed belong to them, and are their property.
- 9.4. Coming to the specific tasks assigned to APCHA, Fr.Thumma illustrated how even the task of health education points to more fundamental issue of participation.

Why are people not healthy?

Only because of water problem?

What about food?

And food takes one to the problem of land. Participation cannot stop with water; it has to proceed beyond to the more basic issues.

- 9.5. Fr.Thumma requested the chair person to moderate a discussion on how the other participating agencies should support APCHA in its effort to initiate a participatory approach to NAP Schemes in all the 225 villages.

- a) NAP Office would assist APCA by convening co-ordination meetings at various levels, and by facilitating inter-agency liaison whenever required.
- b) Mr. Chowdhary pointed out that PRED has grassroot presence in and access to all villages. PRED would extend to APCA both its organisational and technical assistance whenever required. Specific problems can also be taken up at the DPC level, and if need be, at the State Apex Committee.
- c) Mr. Koteswara Rao stated that Omgole Dairy is actively present in several villages of Prakasam District. Personnel and co-operative society office bearers would be happy to support APCA with their personnel and office infrastructure for meetings, training programmes etc.,

Suggestions were also made as to how APCA could go about setting up the VACs in each of the 225 villages.

- a) upto now monetary participation had been envisaged. It would, however, be appropriate if people were to contribute towards sanitation programmes and expenses incurred for organisational activities by meeting part of the recurring expenditure for paying honorarium to the village level community workers.
- b) with regard to organisation of people, it was proposed that representatives of the neighbourhood clusters, availing of the water supply points in a village, could constitute the VAC. Representatives of the Panchayat, Mahila Mandal, Dairy Co-operative, etc., could also be members.
- c) Grass root level personnel of PRED, health department, schools, gram panchayat etc., could also support this people's committee.
- d) the possibility of the VAC president herself functioning as a volunteer organiser could be explored. If this is not feasible, the VAC could identify and appoint volunteers from the village itself.

:10:

- e) the volunteer should be selected primarily for her service motives. As such, for initial three months, only actual expenses should be reimbursed. While paying honoraria it would be advisable to match, on a predetermined ratio people's contributions with project grants.
- f) Priority should be given to women both in VAC's and in selection of personnel.
- g) regarding the number of personnel to be recruited, it was suggested that the organisational activity be gradually developed. A cluster of 10 villages or so could be looked after by a supervisor, and each village level worker could look after a cluster of two to three villages.
- h) APCHA's office and co-ordination team for Prakasam should be located, preferably, at Darsi.
- i) Mr.Y.Y.Rao , Chairman, Ongole Dairy, recommended that APCHA should begin with a manageable number of 10 villages. The approach should be non-official. The team should go down to the people's levels, study them, understand their problems and slowly organise them.

9.7. Fr.Thumma concluded his paper by thanking the participating agencies for the support assured and for the valuable suggestions that he had received. He felt encouraged to venture into this challenging task of organising people at grass roots, and reminded the participants that he would be looking forward to their support while APCHA is in the field. He also promised to come up with an action plan for the next DPC meeting, along the guidelines he had indicated in his paper, incorporating also the various suggestions that were made during the workshop.

10. APDDCFL's Reactions to the Paper Presented By PRED-

Dr. (Mrs.) Padmavathi:

10.1 Dr.Padmavathi introduced her paper with a brief outline of the overall development strategies of Ongole Dairy and by indicating how the proposed 80 All Women Dairy Co-operatives would be integrated into this mainstream of dairy activities.

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10.2. She detailed the personnel and organisational arrangements within Ongole Dairy for promoting the AWDCs. One programme co-ordinator and 10 Women extension supervisors have already been selected, trained and are in place. These personnel are also provided with adequate infrastructural supports for their work in the villages.

10.3. 5 villages have already been selected for the pilot programme.

1. Chinarikatla.
2. Pedarikatla.
3. Irrasalagundam.
4. Kambhalapadu.
5. Podili.

The work of setting up shadow societies in the first three villages has already been started. It is proposed that by March 5, AWDCs would be registered with PDCMPU-Ongole. In the meantime the average membership and milk procurement are to be stepped up from the present 40 members and 50 lpd to 50 members and 100 lpd. respectively.

10.4. Dr.Padmavathi also explained the strategy of action being adopted in each village, and the various components of the project: fodder development and subsidy insurance and veterinary care for milch animals, calf protection, provision of cattle to assetless poor S.C./S.T., women through subsidy cum loans, breed improvement, etc., concurrently educational national activities would also be taken up: animal and human health, awareness building programmes, training programmes for women members and potential leaders, sanitation programmes.

10.5. In the ensuing discussions, Ongole Dairy requested the co-operation of PRED by ensuring adequate and regular supply of water to the villages being covered under the scheme. Assistance was sought for extending the schemes to more villages around the newly commissioned Kanigiri chilling plant. It was suggested that the proposal could be discussed with the review mission due to visit AP in March - April '88.

11. TASK ADOPTIONS:

The agencies participating in the workshop adopted the following tasks, to be completed before the next DPC meeting, to be convened in the 2nd week of April.

11.1. APCHA:-

- a) Preparation of detailed action plan for Prakasam, for discussion with the Review Mission and for presentation at the next DPC meeting.
- b) Selection of 18 villages for organisational activities on a pilot effort basis, in consultation with Ongole Dairy.
- c) Tape up some field visits to these 10 villages, and prepare a preliminary report cum action plan (including skeletal staff), for consideration at the next DPC.

11.2. PRED:-

- a) Circulate copies of the "proceedings of the workshop" to all participating agencies.
- b) Convene and host the next DPC at Darsi, in the second week of April 1988.
- c) Ensure adequate water supply to the villages being covered by Ongole Dairy (Chinarikatla, Pedarikatla, Irrasalagundam, Khambalapadu and Podili).

11.3. APDDCFL:-

- a) identify 5 more villages for dairying activities, in consultation with APCHA.
- b) prepare a feasibility report on covering the villages around Kanigiri chilling plant, for discussion with the Review Mission and for presentation at the next DPC.
- c) report to the DPC on the state of progress in all 10 villages.
- d) prepare an action plan for taking up sanitation programme in the three villages already covered with shadow societies, in consultation with APCHA/PRED/NAP-Hyderabad.

11.4. NAP OFFICE - HYDERABAD:

- a) Organise and facilitate discussions between APCHA and Review Mission, for formulation of APCAs Action Plan.

- b) Organise and facilitate discussions between APDDCFL/Ongole Dairy and Review Mission for programme development to cover villages around Kanigiri chilling plant.
- c) Co-ordinate with PRED (Maintenance Division) Darsi, for preparation of "proceedings of workshop" and for convening the next DPC, ensuring also the convenience of the Review Mission for attending the meeting.
- d) In consultation with the PRED/Ongole Dairy/APCHA, prepare the guidelines for a sanitation programme in the 3 villages where dairy shadow societies have been set up.

12. CONCLUDING WORDS- MR.M.S.R.K.CHOWDARY.

- 12.1 In his concluding words, Mr.Chowdary expressed his appreciation for the tasks accomplished during the first DPC. The exchange of views had been quite enriching. He hoped further committees could go into specific issues and develop a timebound schedule of activities, along the principles and guidelines established during the inaugural committee.
- 12.2. Mr.Chowdary, noted that the focus of the workshop had been on "awareness". He pointed to the crucial role to be played by APCHA and reminded all other agencies of their responsibility to support the two front line agencies - APCHA and Ongole Dairy.
- 12.3. The future DPC's, he indicated, should also assist in evolving well co-ordinated programme planning, modification of existing plans, and in chalking out well integrated future programmes. Maintenance of existing programmes also should receive adequate attention.
- 12.4. Mr.Chowdary, on behalf of PRED and AP Government, thanked the Royal Netherlands Government for coming forward generously to assist the people of Prakasam District. He also expressed his appreciation for the innovative strategies being adopted by the Netherlands Government to make the Project more efficient and beneficial to the people.

13. Vote of Thanks - Mr.Rangam Setty.

- 13.1. Mr.Rangam Setty, on behalf of PRED, thanked all the participants for responding to PRED's invitation and for co-operating to make the workshop a success.
- 13.2. He thanked NAP Office - Hyderabad for the support they extended to PRED for planning the logistics of the workshop.

- 13.3. Mr.Setty also expressed thanks to all participants, to the Chairman, General Manager and personnel of Ongole Dairy for so kindly hosting the meeting.
14. The workshop was concluded by the Chairperson, Mr.M.S.R.K.Chowdary at 5.30 P.M.

Sd/-xx 25/2/88

(M.RAMACHANDRA RAO)
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,P.R.,
MAINTENANCE DIVISION,
DARSI.

Sd/- xx 25.2.88

(M.S.R.K.CHOWDARY)
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
PANCHAYAT RAJ, GUNTUR.

CONVENOR

DISTRICT PROJECT COMMITTEE
N.A.P.SCHEMES, PRAKASAM.

CHAIR PERSON

DISTRICT PROJECT COMMITTEE.
N.A.P., SCHEMES, PRAKASAM.

Sd/- xx

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER P.R.,
MAINTENANCE DIVISION, DARSI.

Dated: 25.2.88

Station: - Ongole.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. Mr.Kondal Rao, Chief Engineer, R.R., (RWS)Hyderabad, for kind information.
2. N.A.P. Cell, P.R., (RWS), Hyderabad for information.
3. Mr.K.Naram, Advisor, N.A.P., Office - Hyderabad for information and to request follow up action.
4. Rev.Fr.John Vattamattom, Executive Director, CHAI, for information, and to request follow up action.

5. Rev.Sister Marcella, President - APCA for information and to request follow up action.
6. Rev.Fr.A.Thumma, Director, APCA-Nellore, for information and to request follow up action .
7. Mrs.Aruna Kumari Rao, Project Officer, Women in Dairying, APDDCFL, Hyderabad, for information and to request follow up action.
8. Mr.Koteswara Rao, General Manager, PDCMPU, Ongole for information and to request follow up action.
9. Mrs.Padmavathi, Co-ordinator, PDCMPU AWDC, Ongole, for information and to request follow up action.
10. DM & HO, Ongole for information.
11. Concerned Deputy Executive Engineers at Darsi, Chandavaram and Parchoor, for information and follow up.

WORKSHOP ON PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO NAP PROGRAMMES AT PRAKASAMONGOLE - 23 rd FEBRUARY, 1988LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | M.S.R.K.Chowdary | ... | Superintending Engineer
PRED - Guntur. |
| 2. | K.Naram | ... | Advisor, NAP Office |
| 3. | M.Ramachandra Rao | ... | Executive Engineer, (PR)
Maintenance Divn., Darsi. |
| 4. | Fr.John Vattamattom, SVD | ... | Executive Director,
CHAI, Post Box 2126
Secunderabad - 500 003. |
| 5. | Dr.R.Koteswara Rao | ... | General Manager
Prakasam District
Milk Producers' Co-operative
Ongole. |
| 6. | Sr.Marcella | ... | President , Andhra Pradesh
Catholic Health Association,
Gunadala, Vijayawada-5. |
| 7. | Dr.(Mrs.) Y.Padmavathi | ... | Programme Co-ordinator,
NAP Schemes, Ongole Dairy. |
| 8. | Fr.A.Thumma | ... | Director, Diocese of Nellore
Social Service Society,
Sneha Nilayam, A.K.Nagar,
Nellore - 524 004. |
| 9. | Kurian Katticaren | ... | Socio-Economist, NAP Office. |
| 10. | Rebecca Katticaren | ... | Health Educationist, NAP Office. |
| 11. | Aruna Kumari | ... | Programme Co-ordinator,
Women's Programmes, APDDCFL,
Hyderabad. |
| 12. | K.Venkateswara Rao | ... | Dy.E.E.(PR) Maintenance Divn.,
Chandavaram. |
| 13. | V.Sambasiva Rao | ... | Dy.E.E. NAP Sub Divn., |
| 14. | K.V.S.Sastry | ... | Dy.E.E. NAP Sub Divn., |
| 15. | K.V.R.Setty | ... | Dy.E.E.NAP Darsi. |

contd..2.

16.	B.V.S.Chiranjeevi	...	Asst.E.E. NAP Darsi
17.	B.Sivaramakrishna	...	Asst.E.E. NAP Darsi
18.	Md.Yaseen	...	Asst.Engineer, Podili
19.	M.V.Seshachalam	...	Head Draughtsman, NAP Darsi
20.	A.Gurunadham	...	Asst.E.E.(PR) Mtc.Kurichedu
21.	P.B.V.Prasad	...	Asst.E.E.NAP Podili
22.	P.V.Subba Reddy	...	Asst.E.E. NAP Chandavaram
23.	Prem Kumar Illury	...	Co-ordinator, Social Service Centre, A.K.Nagar Nellore - 524 004.
24.	K.Lakshmi Rajyam	...	Women Extension Supervisor, NAP Scheme, Ongole Dairy.
25.	K.Manoj Bai	...	Women Development - Co-ordinator, DNSSS, Nellore.
26.	D.Bhujanga Ratnam	...	WES, NAP, Ongole Dairy
27.	P.Rama Devi	...	WES, NAP, Ongole Dairy
28.	N.Adilakshmi	...	WES, NAP, Ongole Dairy
29.	D.Jayalalitha	...	WES,NAP, Ongole Dairy
30.	T.L.Prasanna Kumari	...	WES, NAP, Ongole Dairy
31.	R.Lakshmi Rajyam	...	WES, NAP, Ongole Dairy
32.	K.Leelavathy	...	WES, NAP, Ongole Dairy
33.	R.S.N.Vardhani	...	WES, NAP, Ongole Dairy
34.	G.C.Lakshmi	...	WES, NAP, Ongole Dairy
35.	R.Ramadevi	...	Typist, NAP Scheme, Ongole Dair
36.	P.Krishna Rao	...	Manager, P & I, Ongole Dairy
37.	Sr.Crescentia	...	Administrator, St.Xavier's Hospital, Ongole.
38.	Dr.V.Kotilingam	...	Doctor, St.Xavier's Hospital.
39.	Y.V.Rao	...	Chairman, Prakasam District, Co-operative Milk Producers' Union, Ongole.

4. SUMMARY OUTLINE OF NAP SCHEME

NETHERLANDS ASSISTED PROJECTS - RURAL WATER SUPPLY

ANDHRA PRADESH - PHASE II (A.P.II)

SUMMARY OUTLINE

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 As a part of Bilateral Aid Programmes, The Netherlands Government had entered into an agreement with GOI in 1979 for the supply of protected drinking water to 171 fluoride affected villages:

Prakasam	..	125 villages
Guntur	..	21 "
Krishna	..	6 "
Karimnagar	..	3 "
Kurnool	..	2 "
Nalgonda	..	14 "

171

1.2 The Project was to cater to the drinking water needs of 6.75 lakh people at a projected cost of Rs.115.50 Million. The Project, it is hoped, will be completed by May 1988, at a cost of Rs.153.30 Million.

1.3 The Programme was later extended to cover an additional 30 villages in Darsi area of Prakasam District, with a financial provision of Rs.29.20 Million. The work is to be completed by May 1988.

1.4 Implementing/Maintenance agency for the programme is the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED). Provisions have been made in the state budgets for the maintenance of these schemes after completion and commissioning.

1.5 Under the Project, surface water and in some cases fluoride-free groundwater are now being supplied/or in the process of being supplied to 201 villages, through public distribution system consisting of OHSR/GLSR, Public fountains/stand pipes.

1.6 The PRED is being assisted by Indo-Dutch Missions, consisting of multi-disciplinary teams of Public Health Engineers, Water Works Experts, Sociologists and Economists. These Missions are commissioned by the Dutch Government with the concurrence of the Government. The task of these Missions are : Concurrent appraisal/evaluation of the performance of the project, suggestion of measures for improvements and correction recommendations to the Dutch Government for the future course of action and further development interventions, assistance to the PRED in Project Formulation, Preparation of work-plans and their Operationalisation, etc..

- 1.7 At the time of the preparation of this Report, 18 such Indo-Dutch Missions have visited the project.
- 1.8 Appraisal and evaluation of the on-going/completed projects clearly indicated deficiencies resulting from treating drinking water supply purely as an engineering issue. Proper use and maintenance of these facilities and the assuming of responsibilities for such tasks left very much to be desired. Also, it was noticed that protected water supply alone does not guarantee ipso-facto better standards of health/hygiene or an improved quality of life.
- 1.9 The feedback pointed to the need for a more comprehensive, holistic and multi-dimensional approach. Integrating around the hard-core nucleus of water supply, several 'software' items : health and hygiene education, community participation in planning and implementing and maintaining the development inputs, would have to be conceptualised and designed. These in turn should be complemented with the infrastructure development required for sanitation and hygiene. Certain economic inputs would also be necessary so that rural population - especially the women folk/could more productively utilise the time available to them (given safe drinking water facility closer to them and improved health standards). These income generating activities would also provide the women forum for meaningful participation in planning their own and their communities' development.
- 1.10 The project philosophy that evolved now looked at development intervention as a process involving people as partners in shaping and controlling their lives. The quantifiable inputs of water supply infrastructure were to be perceived merely as an initiating entry point. With this re-orientation in the project, it also became evident that PRED needed some support resources and skills for multi-dimensional intervention - beginning with water supply and enlarging and widening the scope to enter into a whole spectrum of development activities promotive of on-going processes, in which people acquire high visibility and participation.
- 1.11 This logic pointed to the need for assembling a multi-disciplinary team at the state level to implement the project - each of the participating agents bringing to the project its own special skills, knowhow and resources - in engineering, income generation, health and sanitation education, community participation etc. There also evolved the need for a functional co-ordinating body that would serve as liaison office assisting the Netherlands and Andhra Pradesh Governments in their task of monitoring and evaluating the project and in modifying or expanding its scope/strategies. There would also be the need to

co-ordinate and provide inter-linkages between the various implementing agencies so that action at the grass root level will be orchestrated without duplication and overlapping.

1.12 The present project, AP - II, has evolved as the concretisation of experiences and is hopefully conceived and formulated as a multi-dimensional and integrated development intervention, water supply being the major thrust and entry point.

2. PROJECT OUTREACH

2.1 During phase I of the projects 171 villages have been covered. Thirty additional villages were taken up at a later stage. During AP II (1981 - 1991), it is proposed to cover 232 more villages in the Districts of Prakasam, Kurnool, Mehabubnagar and Medak.

2.2 Thus the total combined coverage would be :

SL.	Name of District	Number of Villages		
		AP-I	AP-II	TOTAL
1.	Prakasam	155	70	225
2.	Guntur	21	-	21
3.	Krishna	6	-	6
4.	Kurnool	2	62	64
5.	Nalgonda	14	-	14
6.	Karimnagar	3	-	3
7.	Mehabubnagar	-	36	36
8.	Medak	-	64	64
TOTAL:		201	232	433

2.3 The total population covered under the programme would be :

AP - I	7,30,000
AP - II	6,50,000
	<hr/>
	13,80,000

3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

- 3.1 As in AP-I, the single most important component is supply of drinking water through public fountains and stand-pipes, tapping water resources from existing reservoirs, canals and in some cases from flouride-free wells, and ensuring a steady supply of water through the construction of summer storage tanks, OHSR and GLSR. Concurrently, a scheme would be taken up to enhance the capacity of PRED to plan, implement and maintain comprehensive protected water supply schemes.
- 3.2 A lift-irrigation scheme is envisaged in Mehabubnagar District, where some villages got submerged due to the construction of Srisaillam Reservoir. The people have been rehabilitated by the AP Government on higher grounds and they were provided with land to compensate for the submerged agricultural land. The scheme would irrigate these fields by drawing water from Srisaillam Reservoir.
- 3.3 A new component that has been added is external water quality monitoring through water quality testing laboratories to be set up in all eight districts.
- 3.4 The complementary activities planned are : Community organisation, Sanitation Programme, Health Promotion, Income Generating Activities and setting up of the Liaison Office.

3.4.1 Community Organisation

In order to ensure the optimum utilisation of the protected water supplied to each village, and to assist PRED in maintaining the quality of service, it is now proposed to organise Village Action Committee in each of the 433 villages. Rural women will be given prominence in these committees.

The focus of attention in AP-I villages (201) would be maintenance of the water supply and sanitation programmes. In AP-II villages (232) the focus would be on preparing the community for the water supply schemes to be taken up.

In both cases the community organisation team would develop their activities to cover a wider spectrum of issues and concerns connected with the overall development of the villages.

3.4.2. Sanitation Programme

These would include infrastructure development for school latrines and individual family toilets, involving local masons as well as 'software' programmes to be launched for generating in the people sound knowledge, correct attitude, and healthy practices related to maintenances and use of drinking water facilities, sanitary cores (drainages & latrines) and personal community hygiene.

3.4.3 Health Promotion

Health Education activities are to converge with the existing health service programmes of the AP Government-school health and community health. The schools and villages in the project outreach would be involved in this promotion drive which includes training programmes for the health workers at various levels, awareness building for community leaders and women, health camps in schools and villages. The health service agencies would be strengthened and equipped with resources for effective health promotion activities.

3.4.4 Income Generating Activities

This component is aimed primarily at the womenfolk of the villages. It emerges from the perception that health is also a consequence of the economic situation. The social cost benefits of improved water supply and sanitary conditions in themselves would be non-productive unless the women and their, hopefully, saved time are directed into activities which are productive. Women would need support in their efforts to improve their standard of life by taking up supplementary income generating activities. These activities would also provide women opportunities and channels for effective community participation. These activities would also provide forums for awareness building and educational activities.

3.4.5 Liaison Office

Another activity that has received a high priority in the project is the setting up of a small functional coordination/liaison office for the programme. The office is staffed by a multi-disciplinary team of specialists in public health engineering, sociology, economics, community health, community development etc. This team would coordinate between the various bodies involved in the project and between the Netherlands and A.P.Governments. It would serve as a secretariat/the resource base to the State Level Apex Committee entrusted with the responsibility for overall monitoring and decision making. This team would also assist the Indo-Dutch Missions in their appraisal and evaluation tasks, in the development of work plans, in conceptualising and designing of further development interventions, or modifying existing programmes on the basis of feed-back data. The team would also support District Project Committees with necessary resources and facilitation.

4. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The implementation of this comprehensive programme is entrusted to a number of specialist agencies:

4.1 PRED

The PRED would be the implementing agency for the Protected Water Supply Scheme. PRED's responsibilities would include designing and implementing the infrastructure and support logistics for the water supply. It would also assume responsibilities for the ongoing maintenance of these inputs in collaboration with the people. The PRED is to set up two Engineering Circles exclusively for the implementation and maintenance of the NAP Water Schemes. Also, a programme has been planned to train personnel in India and abroad in effective planning and managing of CPWSS. These training programmes would augment the capacity of the PRED to respond more adequately to the problematics of community based water supply programmes, in collaboration with multidisciplinary bodies both governmental and non-governmental.

4.2 MID

The Lift Irrigation scheme at Mehabubnagar has been entrusted to the MID for implementation.

4.3 IPM

The IPM has already been entrusted with the responsibility for conducting the base-line Health Survey in the Fluoride affected villages covered under AP-I of the project. The report is in preparation. Under the new project IPM would have the responsibility for setting up water quality monitoring laboratories in all the 8 Districts covered by the project. These would be equipped to monitor the quality of water to the consumer level. They would also serve the function of providing expertise on water quality management and organise water quality management training programmes for PRED and Gram Panchayat Personnel, Community leaders and grass root level people's organisations.

4.4 APDDCFL

The Dairy cooperative has taken up the responsibility for launching Women's Dairy Cooperatives as part of the income generation activities. The scheme is limited to Prakasam District. APDDCFL has set up a separate wing within Ongole Dairy for following up this project. This wing would identify 80 potential villages in Prakasam for setting up Women's Dairy Cooperatives, and support these societies with the necessary technical, managerial and organisational inputs. They would also involve the women members in several community development activities. The Ongole Dairy would be the nodal agency.

4.5 APPC

The task of the APPC is to administer the NAP Office (NAPO) and to help to identify the necessary complement of personnel, supportive staff and to equip the office with the necessary furnishing and equipment.

4.6 CHAI/APCHA

This national level voluntary body and its state unit (APCHA) have been entrusted with the responsibility of the nodal agency for organisation of the people in the districts of Prakasam, Guntur, Krishna and Nalgonda (266 villages). They would organise action committee at the grass root in all these villages and support them with necessary personnel and training programmes. Their specific tasks would be: setting up village committees for sanitation programmes (AP-I villages), organisation of the institutional arrangements for school /family latrines programmes, training programmes for health workers, camps and training sessions for community leaders and village population (especially women), programmes for school children and teachers. They would also liaison with the government for strengthening the health delivery at village and school level under the government's own school health and community health programmes.

4.7 APVHA

It is tentatively proposed that in consultation with CHAI, this state level Federation of Voluntary Health Organisation can be entrusted with the same tasks as assigned to CHAI, but in the districts of Kurnool, Medak, Mehabubnagar and Karimnagar (167 villages).

5. RESOURCE ALLOCATION

5.1 The total bilateral aid made available by the Netherlands Government would be :

	Rs.in Million
1. Comprehensive protected water supply scheme and Lift Irrigation (PRED/Minor Irrigation.	288.94
2. Water quality Monitoring (IPM)	8.02
3. Sanitation programmes (CHAI/APVHA/PRED)	16.00
4. Income Generation - Women's Dairy Coop. (APDDCFL)	18.22
5. Health Promotion (CHAI/APVHA)	1.75
6. Establishment Maintenance of NAP Office (APPC)	3.49

TOTAL:

336.42

6. STATUTORY APEX COMMITTEE

A Statutory Apex Committee has been set up at the state level/involving representatives of the AP Government and the Netherlands Embassy. The participating agencies would serve as resource persons to this APEX. This body is entrusted with the responsibility of overall monitoring and decision making within the parameters of the project documents.

7. MONITORING/COORDINATING BODY

- 7.1 The NAP office would serve the function of liaison between the various agencies and the Governments involved. Detailed guidelines have been evolved for monitoring the performance of the various implementing agencies on a regular basis. NAPO would provide advice, and other expertise, if so required, as also coordinate the various activities, and assess the impact of the programme within the macro-context of various development processes being initiated in partnership with the people, and converging with the existing programmes of the GOI and AP Government.

8. CO-ORDINATION AT GROUND LEVEL

- 8.1 To ensure greater coordination at the ground level, it has been decided that District Project Committees would be set up in all 8 districts. The key personnel of all participating agencies at district levels would be the members of these committees. NAP Office would assist these committees in their various tasks. The Superintending Engineer concerned with the district would be the Chairperson, and his concerned Executive Engineer, the Convenor. This committee is to meet initially once a month, for programme planning, time scheduling, task allocations and monitoring. The committee could also facilitate the removal of any constraints that may develop, as also ensure the pooling of resources from other governmental agencies, banks etc. as and when required.
- 8.2 Under the aegis of DPC workshops and training programmes for personnel inter and intra agencies can also be organised.
- 8.3 At the village level, the village action committee will ensure that all programmes are implemented in partnership with the people, involving them also in the task of maintaining and developing these inputs.

5.A. AGENDA AND

5.B. PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE WORKSHOP

WORKSHOP ON PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO NAP PROGRAMMEIN PRAKASAM DISTRICTONGOLE, 23rd FEBRUARY 1988A G E N D A

- 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. : Presidential Address
Mr.M.S.R.K.Chowdary,
Superintending Engineer.
Panchayat Raj, Guntur Circle
- 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. : Introduction to NAP
Mr.K.Naram,
Advisor/Team Leader,
N.A.P. Office, Hyderabad
- 11.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. : Key Note Address
Fr.John Vattamattom,
Executive Director,
Catholic Hospitals Association
of India
- 11.45 a.m. to 12.05 p.m. : Orientation to Participatory
Approach to NAP Programme
K.Katticaren,
Socio-Economist,
N.A.P. Office, Hyderabad
- 12.15 p.m. to 12.25 p.m. : Tea
- 12.25 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. : Explanatory note on water supply
schemes in Prakasam District
under N.A.P.
Mr.Ramachandra Rao,
Executive Engineer,
P.R.Maintenance Division
Darsi
- 1.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. : Lunch
- 3.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. : Reaction to the paper by P.R.E.D.
from APCHA
Rev.Fr.Anthony Thumma,
Director,
Diocesan Social Service Society,
Nellore

- 4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. : Reaction to the paper by P.R.E.D.
from APDDCFL

Dr.Y.Padmavathi,
Programme Co-ordinator,
All Women's Dairy,
Ongole
- 5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. : Tea
- 5.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. : General Discussion and Prepara-
tion of Action Plan for 1988-
'89 and Detailed Plan of Action
upto 3/88.
- 6.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. : Concluding words

Mr.M.S.R.K.Chowdary,
Superintending Engineer,
Panchayat Raj, Guntur
- 6.15 p.m. : Vote of Thanks

INTRODUCTION TO NAP SCHEMES

Mr.Choudhary, Chairman for the workshop, Rev.Fr.Vattamattom and Thumma, Sister Marcella and friends.

We have met here today to deliberate on the best possible methods that can be adopted by us in the implementation of the programme which includes provision of drinking water & sanitary facilities, health education and an income generating activity - dairying, in the Prakasa District. As you are all aware, the approach to the problem of providing drinking water very often has been a purely technical one; but the Netherland's Government considers all the facets of the issue and looks at it in a holistic way. Besides, it is recognised that women in most of the societies in the world are the procurers of water for their families. It is not surprising that the Netherland's Government bases the water supply programme on the women's participation in it. This also explains the reason why the present programme includes the income generating scheme -dairying. This activity is confined to women as in any case, procurement of milk has been one of the important chores taken up by them. If the quality of water that is supplied to the people is monitored regularly and the people themselves are made aware of the consequence of consuming water that is contaminated, whether it is at the public tap or during storage in the house, the water supply scheme would yield better results.

Certain of these aspects unfortunately here are not considered in the first phase of the Netherlands Assisted Projects. This important gap between installation and utilization is now sought to be filled. For all these, we need co-operation from voluntary organisations. The Government of India have, also recognised the importance of involving such agencies in all activities relating to rural development with emphasis on health and family welfare. We fortunately have been able to obtain the willingness of the Catholic Hospitals Association of India (CHAI) and its Regional wing, the APCHA, to help us in the people's awareness programmes. We in our Netherland's Assisted Project office have two specialists: Mr.K.Katticaren (Socio-economist) and Mrs.K.Katticaren (Health Educationist), who will mainly be in charge of this vital compo-

ment of the programme. We have the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation Limited to take care of the programme relating to dairying by women. In fact, they have already appointed and trained several Women Extension Supervisors as well as the Programme Co-ordinator: they are with us today along with Mrs. Aruna Kumari, the Programme Officer. We had the Sulabh International to carry out the Pilot Sanitation Programme. We expect to involve the State Government's Institute of Preventive Medicine in water quality monitoring for which we intend to set up eight laboratories.

I would like to thank the PRED and all the participating organisations for being present here and the contribution they are going to make for the success of this workshop. To me, it is a unique experience, an entirely new concept for implementing a water supply scheme which would otherwise be largely left to the engineering skills that go into it, a wholesome approach, indeed. For this and for their munificence, we are beholden to the Royal Netherlands Government. There are other water supply schemes in Andhra Pradesh but as I said, our schemes will be different from them. From the time of formulation right upto the end use, people's participation will be an important ingredient of these schemes. I hope the future schemes of the Government will have this essential component in them. We feel honoured and encouraged by the presence of the Chairman, Ongole Dairy and I am sure, with his support and guidance, the income generating activity designed by us for women here in Prakasam Dist. will meet complete success.

I thank all the participants for having travelled from distant places to be with us today. I offer many thanks to Ongole Dairy for having allowed us to conduct the workshop on their premises and for offering us their hospitality. We look forward to meeting all of you in the next workshop tentatively fixed for the second week of April at Darsi.

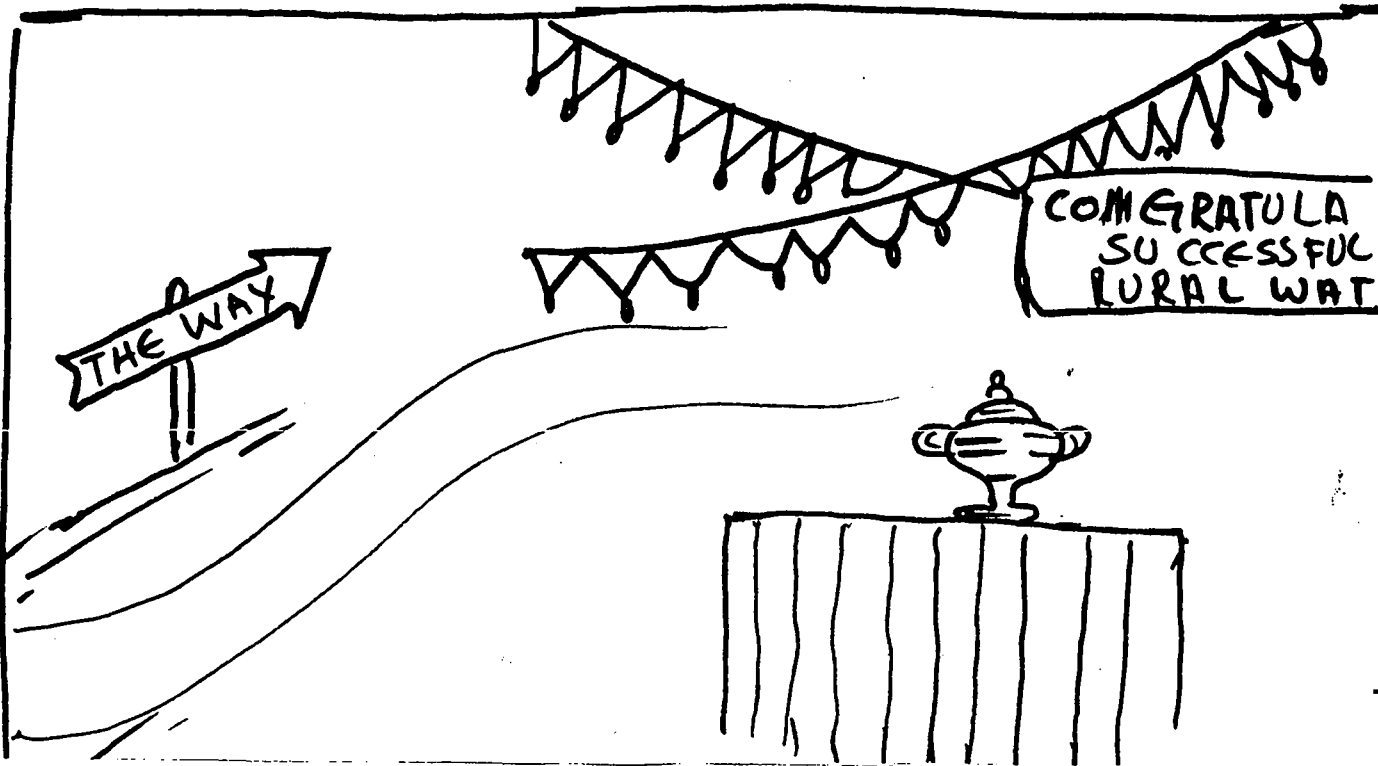
Thanking you.

(K.Naram)
ADVISOR/TEAM LEADER

IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT - AN ORIENTATION PAPER

1. Participatory approach is only a means:

- any approach is a way leading somewhere, it's a means to an end.



Quo Vadis? Where do you want to reach? Definition of "SUCCESS" should precede the chalking out of any strategy

2. What are the goals of NAP-RWS Schemes?

- merely providing DRINKING WATER + ENSURING PERENNIAL SUPPLY and SAFETY STANDARDS?

- do they also include maximum utilisation by people of these services, increased health standards and better quality of life for the people ?

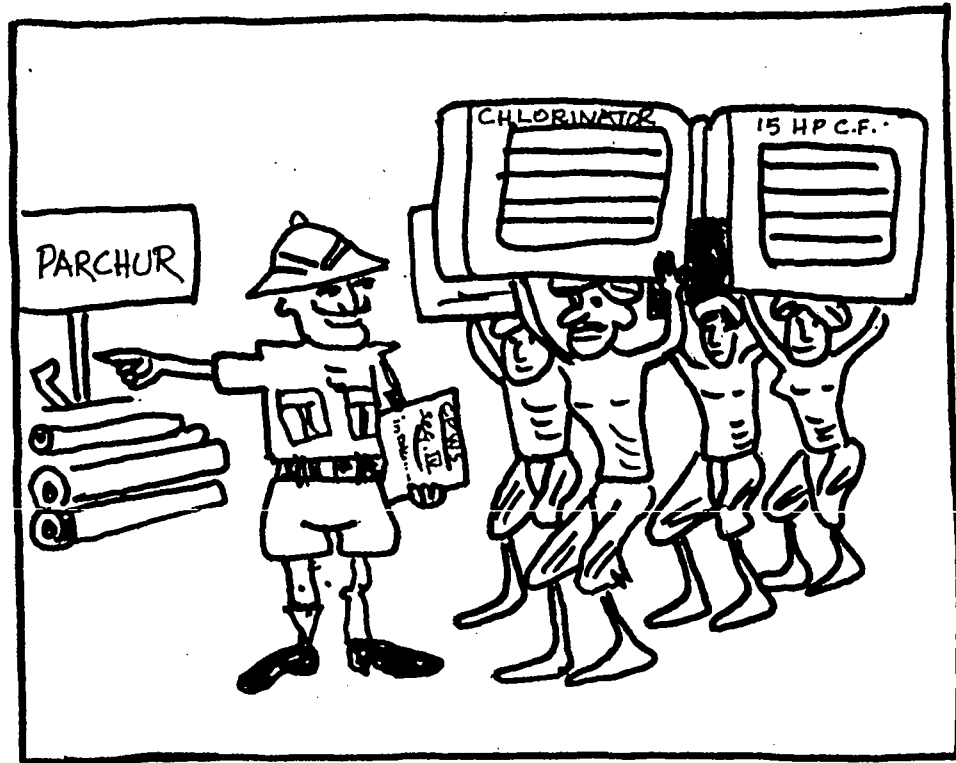
-if the answer is that the goals are:

WATER + PEOPLE

the approach has to be:

WATER WORKS ENGG. + SOCIAL ENGG.

- any successful water supply scheme has to move from being a mere engineering concern to a more broad based, comprehensive, holistic and people-oriented development effort.



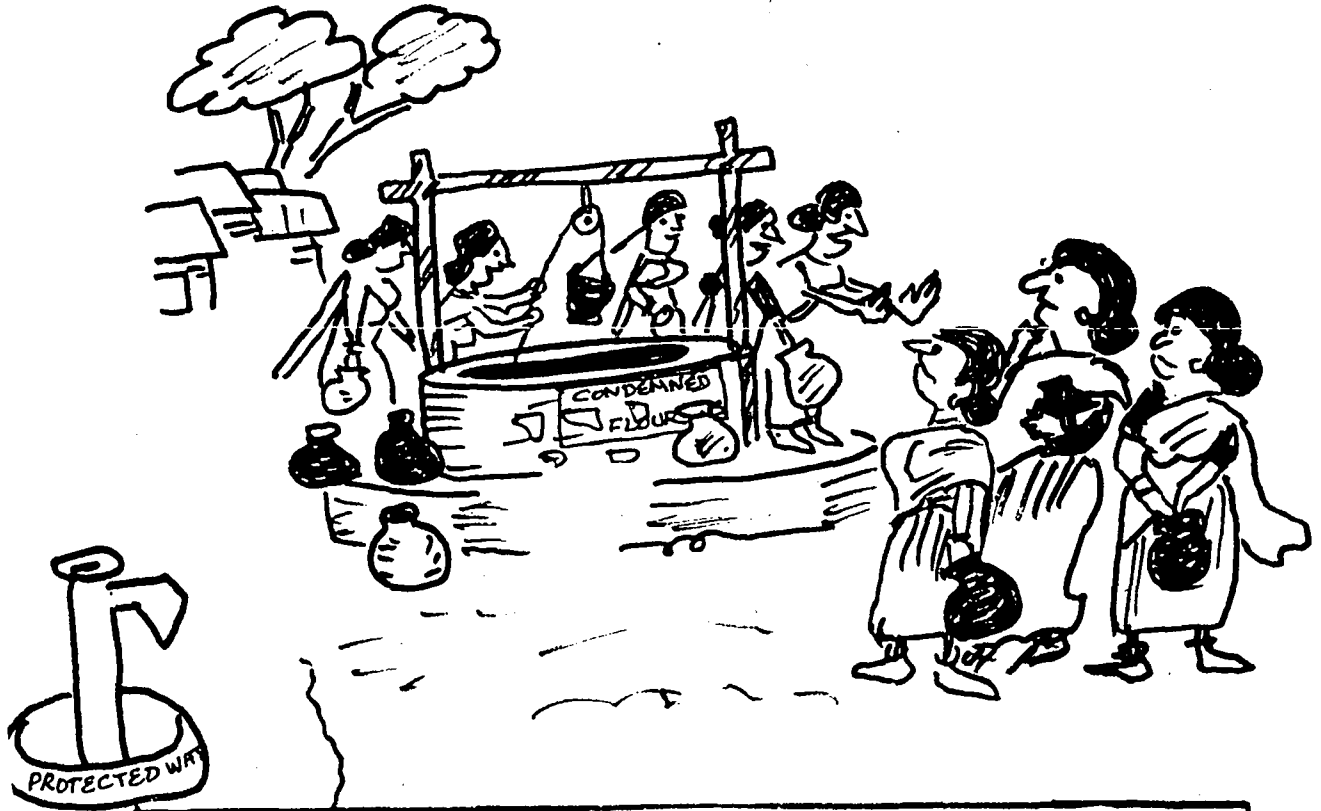
So very often plans are made from outside and imposed on people ... These plans may not respond to peoples needs... Sometimes people do not understand... Sometimes they are misled.....

- water supply has to become a catalyng medium for generating people's enthusiasm, awareness and efforts towards seeking solutions to their felt needs.
- the entry point of water supply into a village can be considered as a sharp edge of a wedge. The wedge has to widen out to cover a spectrum of activities related to supporting people in their own development struggles.

3. People's development - A UTOPIA?

- development is a process - and an on-going one - Therefore success is measured not by the degree of achievement but by the extent of departure from the conventional engineering-oriented approach.

4. The reality of the people we want to develop:



Sometimes the behaviour/attitudes/reactions of people can be very exasperating... A wise planner cannot be naive and simplistic... In depth understanding of the viciating dynamics is vital

- some of these forces are within his control and most beyond his control, imposed on him from outside and from above - historical, economical and political in nature.

- net result - a negative and backward looking tradition bound, culturally enslaved villager, prey to misrepresentations and manipulations.



A wise planner does not throw blame on people... He learns from every experience: Why do plans fail, what is missing in a plan?

- he is helpless and inarticulate and sometimes irresponsible.
- but his reality has to be seen in a total macro-perspective.

CONFUCIUS(?)

ALL PLANNERS LEARN FROM MISTAKES...
BUT A WISE PLANNER LEARNS FROM OTHER'S MISTAKES...

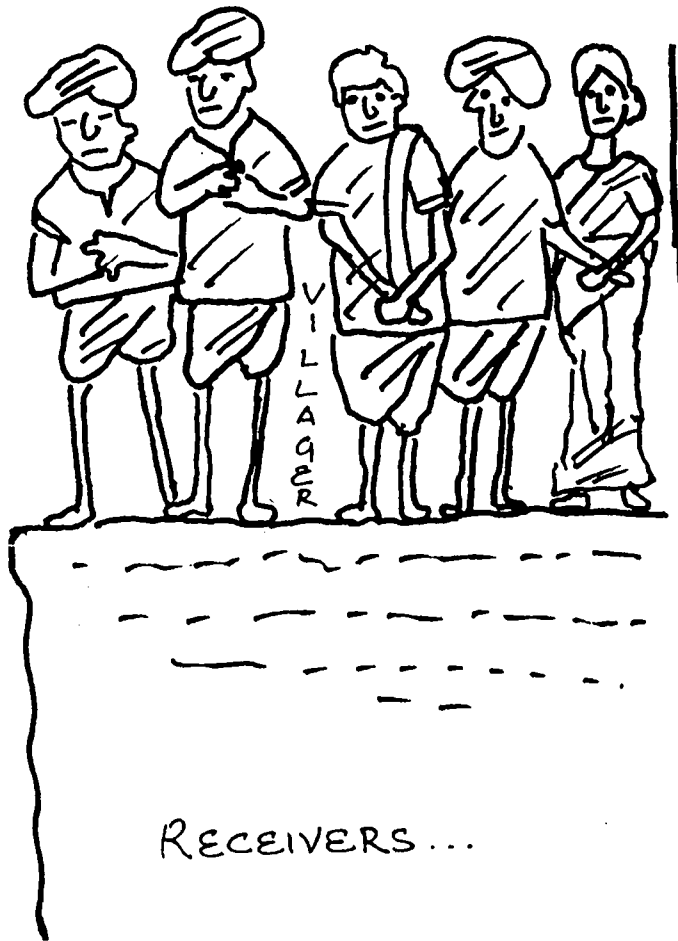
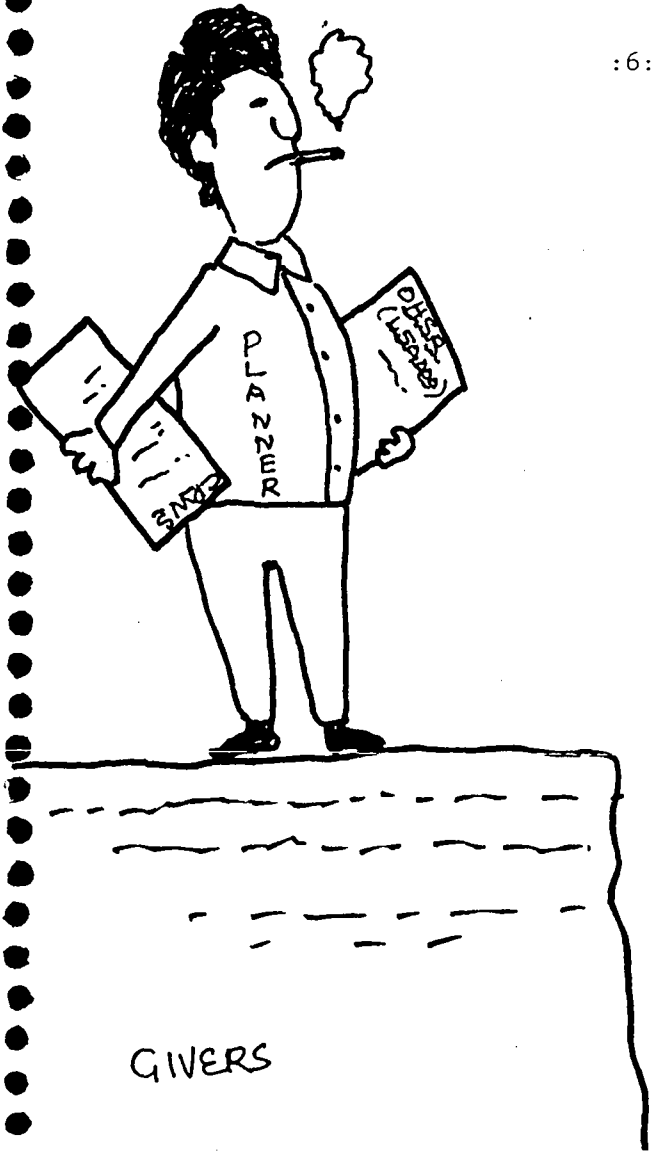


Programmes that fail are occasions for more than sniggers... Whose needs and targets were they anyway? Post-Mortem makes sense only if it leads to serious plan modifications.. "FLEXIBLE PLANS"

- should we therefore be puzzled/angry about his attitudes of non-cooperation to well meant development/welfare programmes?

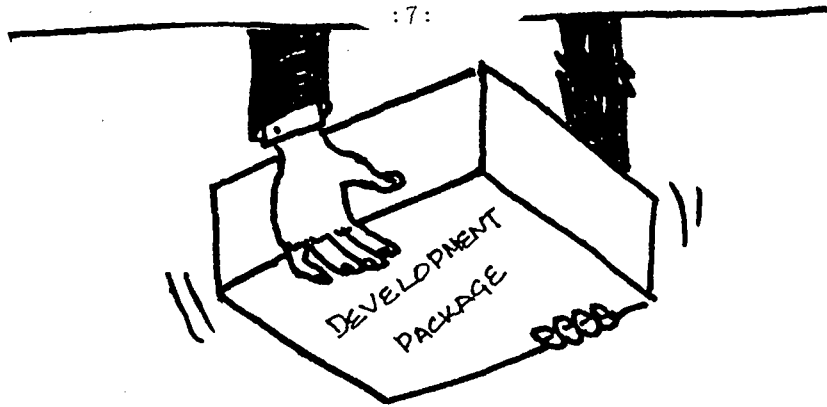
5. Planning with these people:

- there is a wide gap between planners and people in terms of needs to be responded to and the method of response.
- people do not understand the 'why' and 'how' of plans and naturally do not cooperate.



Sometimes there is a yawning gap between planners and people
Planners are outside and above - There can be no good planning when relationship is unequal

- hence the need to involve people in planning.
- it is not possible to involve people in all aspects of planning especially in a project that labour under several technical, financial and time constraints.



- in such macro programmes people's participation has to be limited essentially to effective programme management, through seeking the goodwill and support of the people when a programme is being put in place.
- This demands inbuilt institutional arrangements for programme re-orientation and modification to suit the felt and articulated needs of the people.



- it also demands that the project should have the capacity for generating reactions from the people and for feeding these inputs into the planning mechanism to ensure corresponding project adaptation.



Taking the plan to the people... it can be a very rewarding experience... Both the planners and the people learn a lot...

6. Parameters in designing a people oriented participatory approach:
 - the project planning and delivery system must link programmes with people through facilitators.

- success of a participatory approach is dependent on the following qualities of the delivery system:
 - a. multi-sectoral inputs.
 - b. inter-linking and co-ordinating these inputs in a comprehensive package.
 - c. team approach - horizontally and vertically.



In a team approach there can be no hierarchies and departmentalisation...everyone is a specialist... hence each one has to be listened to carefully... his or her view points weighted while making decisions...ABOVE ALL... all involved in planning must be involved also in monitoring/evaluation

TEAM APPROACH

- d. personalised programme planning.
- e. capacity building and motivating of personnel.
- f. decentralisation of decision making to a point as close as possible to the people.

- g. flexibility of programmes and plans.
 - h. time scheduling.
 - i. specific guidelines and check lists.
 - j. appraisal and evaluation through team process.
 - k. establishing a symbiotic relationship between evaluation and programme planning.
- at the ground level the project delivery system should have the following features:
- a. effective community organisation.
 - b. integrated and intense area development approach.
 - c. technical and organisational supports to people's committees.
 - d. awareness building programmes for people.
 - e. guidelines clearly indicating the nature and scope of the programmes and the mode of its implementations.
 - f. a healthy interaction between people's rights and corresponding responsibilities (There are no rights without responsibilities).
7. Institutional arrangements for Participatory approach to NAP Programmes:
- three-tier team
 - a. State Apex Committee (official)
 - b. District Project Committee (official & non official)
 - c. Village Action Committee (non official, technically supported)
8. Community Organisation
- VACs to be set up in all 433 villages by the Health Agency
 - a. in AP-I villages entry point is maintenance of water supply and implementation of sanitation programmes.
 - b. in AP-II villages preparing the people for Protected Water Supply.
 - training programmes for:
 - a. village leaders.
 - b. grass root level functionaries, health agency (government and non-government), school teachers, PRED maintenance personnel.
 - c. school children, women.
 - d. local masons.
 - preparation of village profiles and village level plans, involving the people and with the technical support of PRED.

- taking up of sanitation programme through people's committees and involving local masons.

these activities will be entrusted to CHAI (APCHA).

9. Multi-disciplinary team approach:

- various components of the programme are assigned to specialist agencies-
 - a. community organisation and health promotion - CHAI/APCHA
 - b. external water quality monitoring - IPM
 - c. income generation activities for women through dairying - APDDCFL/Ongole Dairy.
 - d. protected water supply and technical management of water supply - PRED
- team meeting at District level to ensure that the programmes planned by each of these agencies are interlinked and monitored and evaluated on a team basis.
- training programmes and workshops - inter and intra agencies.

10. The DPC at Prakasam District:

- membership

- a. SE - Guntur ... Chairman
- b. EE - Darsi ... Convenor
- c. Director - APCHA Health Team at Prakasam
- d. Women's Programme Co-ordinator - Ongole Dairy
- e. District level representative of IPM
- f. DMHO - Ongole
- g. Dy.EEs - Darsi Division
- h. Personnel - NAP, Hyderabad
- i. other personnel like Lead Bank Officer, DDO etc. on an adhoc basis.

- frequency of meetings:
initially once a month.

- tasks and functions of DPCs:

- a. preparation of programme schedule.
- b. task allocations and time schedules.
- c. co-ordination
- d. scrutiny of village level plans
- e. supporting community organisation with technical and financial resources.



A workshop is meant not only to take one away from the scene of action for sometime (it is also this)... But above all to take an overview, to assess, learn and relaunch. In a workshop everyone comes together for pooling ideas, discussing pros and cons, taking decisions, clarifying issues... In a workshop we plan together and decide together, and get to know each other... Work will be FASTER!

- f. organising workshops and training programmes.
- g. review and modification of programmes.

11. VACs in Prakasam District:

- membership
 - a. representatives of neighbourhood clusters in each village (preferably women)
 - b. representatives of the panchayat (if suitable)
- tasks and functions of VACs:
 - a. preparation of village profiles.



Base line data is critical for planning... And people are well-informed!! Such data include not only quantifiable statistics, but also invisibles such as attitudes, beliefs, Ethos of the community the structure and linkages of political and economic organisations... These demand in depth micro study of each village

- b. study of the project
- c. dissemination of information regarding the project in the village.

- d. assist PRED in location of stand pipes.



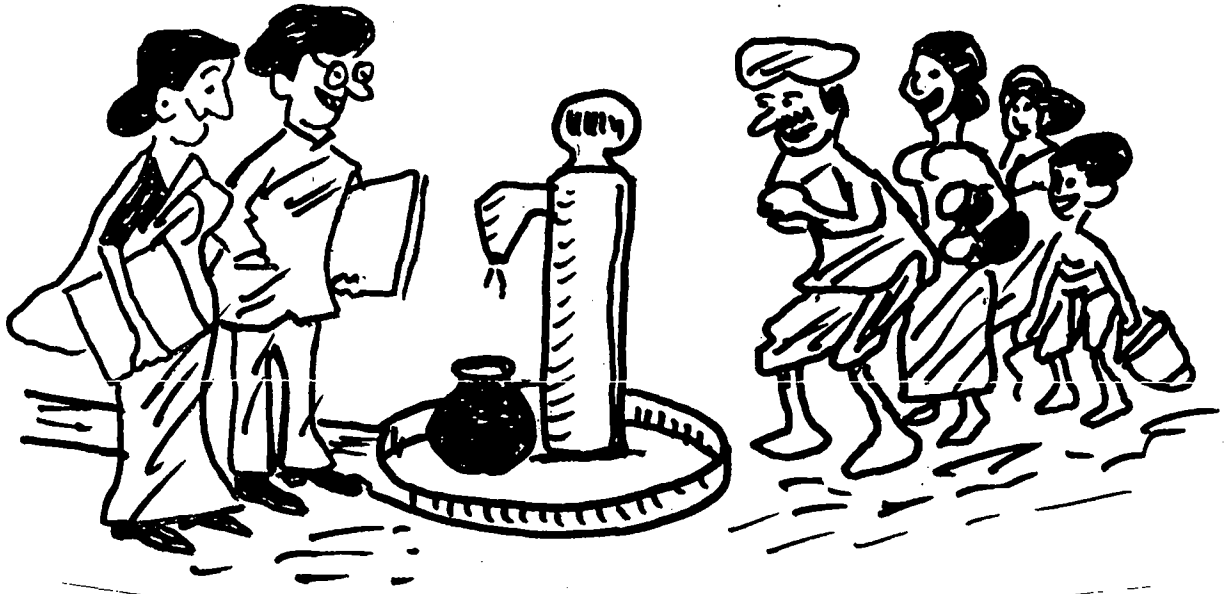
When people are involved in initial planning the execution work can be smoother and faster... and people will co-operate better in maintenance.

-
- e. proper use and maintenance of water supply.
f. promotional activity for sanitation programmes.
g. selection of beneficiaries for latrine programmes.
h. organisation of health camps in the village and schools
i. assist Health Agency in selecting the Village Health Workers and local masons.

12. Conclusion:

- the setting up of the DPC in Prakasam District is the first step to participatory approach to the NAP.
- it is appreciated that the concept is new to PRED, it is however hoped that their earnest participation would contribute to making the programme a total success.
- the role the Health Agency has to assume as a pivotal agency at the grass roots can be successful only if it is supported by all other agencies at village and district levels.

- the success will also depend on the ability of each agency to complete the tasks each has assumed on schedule.



The reward of success...

SATISFACTION

FRIENDSHIP

HAPPINESS

Changes in our own attitudes
towards people

Broader vision to life...

- team approach would also mean that persons should spend time not only in implementing but also in planning and evaluating, learning from experiences, together as a team.

K.KURIAN KATTICAREN
SOCIO-ECONOMIST
NAP OFFICE
HYDERABAD.

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

...

A NOTE ON
NETHERLANDS AIDED PROJECT
IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
NETHERLANDS AIDED PROJECT

DARSI

FEBRUARY, 1988

.....

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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Royal Netherlands Government have generously aided the project with an objective to provide protected water supply to 171 Flouride affected villages in Andhra Pradesh. The total outlay of the project as contemplated in the original sanction is 144.90 millions and revised to 153.351 millions.
- 1.2. 171 villages are covered by a Comprehensive Schemes and 52 Individual Schemes and all relaunched as back as in 1980.
- 1.3. As a part of the said schemes, Prakasam District had its share of Rs.885.90 lakhs for providing P.W.S., Schemes to 125 villages and they are covered by 2 Comprehensive Schemes and 12 Individual Schemes.
- C.P.W.S.Schemes to Darsi and : Estimate Cost : 569.00
80 other Villages (in lakhs) Revised to
736.60 Lakhs.
- C.P.W.S.Scheme to Chandavaram : Estimate Cost : 270.90
and 31 other villages (in lakhs) Revised to
(including Kurichedu) 375.00 lakhs.
- 12 Individual Schemes of Prakasam : Estimate Cost :
Rs.46.00 (in Lakhs)
Revised to 60.00 Lakhs
- 1.4. The details of villages and the ultimate population for which the schemes are designed, the structures, constructions etc., are furnished in Annexure - I
- 1.5. SOURCE:
Water of river Krishna is being taken through Nagarjuna Sagar Right Canal for both the Comprehensive Schemes. Under ground water with permissible flouride content is taken as source for all individual schemes.

1.6. GENERAL TREATMENT :

1.6.1. Nagarjuna Sagar Canal Water is being impounded in big reservoirs which will serve dual purpose.

- To store the water for canal closure period.
- To act as sedimentation tanks.

1.6.2. Thus stored water is being treated in slow sand filters for removal of inorganic and Bacterial load.

1.7. DISINFECTANT:

The water is being treated with chlorination duly fixing chlorinators at required places. The residual chlorine of 0.2. P.P.M. is maintained at tap levels through Chloro kits.

2.0. PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND FISCAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

2.1. Comprehensive Scheme to Darsi and 80 other Villages.

2.1.1. HEAD WORKS :

Head Work at Darsi with all its Components have been completed except few minor items. Trunk mains to a length of 27⁴ K.Ms were laid both with A.C. pipes & H.D.P.E., pipes connecting all the villages.

2.1.2. BOOSTERS :

Booster Stations at all 5 places have been completed and they are functioning.

2.1.3. INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM :

Out of 41 O.H.S.Rs. 37 have been completed and internal distribution systems have been provided to all 37 villages. All 37 G.L.S.Rs. are completed.

Because of adding 30 Additional Villages Scheme to the existing scheme, 3 O.H.S.Rs. were not completed.

2.1.4. The details of villages covered and financial achievements are indicated in Annexure - V.

2.2. C.P.W.S.SCHEME TO CHANDAVARAM AND 25 VILLAGES.

2.2.1. HEAD WORKS :

The head works of the scheme at Chandavaram were completed except part of S.S.Tanks & Filter work. Gravity mains to all the villages are completed to a length of 117 K.M. with A.C., pipes and water has been released to all the villages.

2.2.2. INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION :

13 O.H.S.Rs. 12 B.L.S.Rs. are completed. Internal Distribution is almost completed.

2.2.3. FISCAL ACHIEVEMENT.

The details of villages covered and financial achievements are indicated in Annexure - V

2.4. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT.

Out of 12 Schemes, 10 are completed, and the other schemes are in advanced stages. Financial achievements are indicated in Annexure - V

2.5. 30 ADDITIONAL VILLAGES SCHEMES TO C.P.W.S.SCHEME DARSI & 80 OTHER VILLAGES.

The Netherlands Government has accepted to add 30 Additional villages to the existing C.P.W.S.Scheme to Darsi and allotted Rs.292 Lakhs for this scheme. The scheme was taken up in 3/87 and extension is in advanced stage. So far an amount of Rs.140.00 Lakhs has been spent towards the scheme and single point water has been released in 6 villages. The list of villages and other details are indicated Annexure - II.

2.5.1. FISCAL ACHIEVEMENTS :

The details of villages covered and financial achievements are indicated in Annexure - V

2.5.2. The Salient Technical Features of the C.P.W.S.Scheme Darsi, Chandavaram and Kurichedu are shown in Annexure - III

2.6. C.P.W.S.SCHEME TO PARCHOOR & OTHER 69 VILLAGES UNDER A.P.II.

2.6.1. The scheme was sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.735.6 Lakhs to cover 70 villages. Presently the maintenance division is looking after execution of works. The schemes are divided in four groups as follows :

2.6.2. Group I Consists of C.P.W.S.Scheme to = 20 villages
A.B.palem & 19 other villages.

Group II Consists of C.P.W.S.Scheme to = 9 villages
Munnongivaripalem & 8 other
villages.

Group III Consists of C.P.W.S.Scheme = 8 villages
to Cherukuru & 7 other
villages.

Group IV Consists of 29 individual = 33 villages
schemes for 33 villages

TOTAL: 70 villages

2.6.3. Out of the above certain works in group (1) (2) (3) (4) costing about 2.0 crores were taken up in the Ist phase with the released grant during 1987-'88.

2.6.4. The details of villages are here-with indicated in Annexure - IV.

2.7. MAINTENANCE :

The present division at Darsi is basically intended to look after the maintenance of C.P.W.S.Scheme and also to execute the balance work. An amount of Rs.42.00 Lakhs was released during 1987-'88 for maintenance of these schemes and so far 29.00 Lakhs has been spent.

2.8. AREAS WHERE ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FROM OTHER AGENCIES ANTICIPATED.

2.8.1. Building up awareness of the people in the completed schemes of 113 villages, for proper use of water and maintenance of sanitation.

2.8.2. Through these efforts, improve the health standards of the people.

2.8.3. Taking up of promotional activities for school and family latrine schemes.

2.8.4. Taking up of income generating activities for women.

2.8.5. Setting up water quality monitoring laboratories to assist in maintaining the quality of water.

2.8.6. In the schemes newly sanctioned under A.P.-II, assistance is required in preparing the villages to accept the scheme, to plan and maintain them at village level.

2.9. CONCLUSIONS :

2.9.1. Phase II of the existing programme covering internal distribution to weaker section with A.R.W.S. grant is in process with an estimate cost of 40.00 Lakhs. Some balance works are still to be completed.

ANNEXURE - I

I.C.P.W.S.SCHEME TO DARSI AND 80 OTHER VILLAGES.

S.No.	Name of the village	Population as per 1981 census.	Ultimate population	OHSR., GLSR.,	No.of taps
1.	2	3	4	5	6
<u>I. PODILI MANDAL</u>					
1.	Podili	13,388	23,309	OHSR.,	
2.	Kunchepalli	1,707	3,330	"	14 Nos
3.	Mallavaram	911	2,059	"	15 Nos
4.	Sudanagunta	1,407	2,938	"	7 Nos
5.	Madalavripalem	983	2,235	"	7 Nos
6.	Nimmavaram	396	781	"	6 Nos
7.	Kambalapadu	2,528	4,778	GLSR	18 Nos
8.	Mangapuram	1,997	4,373	"	9 Nos
9.	Nagrajukunta	1,032	2,025	"	6 Nos
10.	Mungapadu	2,025	3,091	OHSR.	12 Nos
11.	Basavapuram	344	883	GLSR.	6 Nos
12.	Butchanapalem	786	1,777	"	6 Nos
13.	Kothapalem	478	1,097	GLSR.	6 Nos
14.	Irasalagudem	1,059	2,766	OHSR.	11 Nos
<u>II. KONAKANAMITLA MANDAL</u>					
15.	Chanarikatla	2,002	3,987	"	18 Nos
16.	Pedarikatla	3,898	7,250	"	25 Nos
17.	Batchalakurapada	916	1,879	GLSR	6 Nos
<u>III. MARRIPUDI MANDAL</u>					
18.	Marripudi	4,395	8,959	OHSR.	23 Nos
19.	Kuchipudi	933	2,004	"	12 Nos

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Tippaladivipalli Uninhabited				
21.	Gundlasamudram	1,779	3,294	OHSR.	7 Nos
22.	Chimata	2,653	4,536	"	
23.	Pannuru	809	1,383	GLSR.	4 Nos
24.	Duggireddipalli	317	362	"	
25.	Garlapeta	1,752	2,995	OHSR	
IV.	<u>DARSI MANDAL</u>				
26.	Chalivendra	550	866	GLSR.	6 Nos
27.	Venkatachalampalli	239	1,219	"	6 Nos
28.	East Venkatapuram	803	1,590	"	5 Nos
29.	Lankojanapalli	622	1,215	"	5 Nos
30.	Yerrabonapalli	895	1,790	"	5 Nos
31.	Rajampalli	2,018	3,752	OHSR.	14 Nos
32.	Ramapuram	374	1,435	GLSR.	6 Nos
33.	Darsi	8,514	13,322	OHSR.	62 Nos
34.	Kothapalli	1,211	2,151	GLSR.	6 Nos
35.	Laxmipuram	391	1,061	"	6 Nos
36.	Samanthapudi	1,433	3,211	OHSR.	7 Nos
37.	East Verrayapalem	1,482	2,907	"	14 Nos
38.	Korlamadugu	348	651	GLSR.	5 Nos
39.	Mohiddinpuram	-	-	Desserted village	
40.	Pothakamuru	3,899	7,656	OHSR.	6 Nos
41.	Cherukommupalem	596	1,201	GLSR.	5 Nos
42.	Chintalapalem	401	1,767	"	5 Nos
43.	Kothapalem (Darsi)	414	2,372	OHSR	7 Nos
44.	Nallareddipalem	599	1,283	GLSR.	5 Nos
45.	Papireddipalem	859	1,767	"	5 Nos
46.	Bhotapalem	369	641	OHSR.	Not yet given
47.	Pamulapadu	855	2,158	GLSR.	5 Nos
48.	Chowtapalem	1,754	3,292	OHSR.	11 Nos

1	2	3	4	5	6
V.	<u>TALLUR MANDAL</u>				
49.	Bellamkondavari palem	743	1,345	GLSR.	5 Nos
50.	Dosekayalapadu	297	690	"	5 Nos
51.	Ramabhadrapuram	787	1,242	"	5 Nos
52.	Talluru	3,332	10,200	OHSR.	44 Nos
53.	Somavarappadu	490	1,245	GLSR.	5 Nos
54.	Madavaram	1,628	3,434	OHSR.	9 Nos
55.	Sivaramapuram	2,296	4,337	"	Not yet given
56.	Mannepalli	370	802	GLSR.	5 Nos
57.	Vitalapuram	718	1,561	"	5 Nos
58.	Lakkavaram	2,475	4,197	OHSR.	11 Nos
59.	Nagambotlapalem	1,925	3,793	"	19 Nos
60.	Lingalapadu	235	927	GLSR.	Single tap
61.	Kothapalem (Tallur)	1,467	2,372	OHSR.	7 Nos
VI.	<u>MUNDLAMUR MANDAL</u>				
62.	Pasupugallu	1,188	2,158	"	7 Nos
63.	Ummaheswarampuram	1,701	3,114	"	11 Nos
64.	Purimetla	1,398	3,351	"	11 Nos
65.	Nuzendlapalli	929	2,074	"	9 Nos
66.	Kambhampudu	1,272	2,045	"	11 Nos
67.	Edara	1,271	4,531	"	Single tap
68.	Bheemavaram	1,031	1,901	"	"
69.	Kommavaram	227	605	GLSR	4 Taps
70.	Pedaullagallu	793	2,959	OHSR.	11 Nos
71.	Kellampalli	820	1,658	GLSR.	6 Nos
72.	Basavapuram	483	899	"	6 Nos
73.	Boppidivaripalem	794	3,312	OHSR.	9 Nos
74.	Mundlamur	1,747	3,352	"	15 Nos
75.	Vemapadu	822	1,605	GLSR.	5 Nos

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Kommavaram (Kothuru)	95	627	GLSR.	4 Nos
77.	Sankarapuram	1,495	2,137	OHSR.	11 Nos
78.	Pedaravipadu	379	2,144	GLSR.	5 Nos
79.	Pulipadu	573	1,110	"	5 Nos
80.	Brindavanam	350	745	"	5 Nos
81.	Chintalapudi	435	795	"	5 Nos

C.P.W.S.SCHEME TO CHANDRAVARAM AND 31 OTHER VILLAGES

1	2	3	4	5	6
I. <u>DARSI MANDAL</u>					
1.	Abbayapalem	532	1,227	GLSR.	5 Nos
2.	Katta singanapalem	114	1,139	GLSR.	5 Nos
II. <u>DONAKONDA MANDAL</u>					
3.	Polepalli	2,045	3,520	OHSR.	12 Nos
4.	Laxmipuram	803	1,362	GLSR.	5 Nos
5.	Ramapuram	996	1,997	GLSR.	6 Nos
6.	Kotcherlakota	2,393	4,823	OHSR.	16 Nos
7.	Anantavaram	454	855	GLSR.	5 Nos
8.	Rudrasamudram	1,589	2,756	OHSR.	12 Nos
9.	Manginapudi	1,278	1,997	GLSR.	6 Nos
10.	Indlacheruva	1,268	3,529	OHSR.	11 Nos
II. <u>DONAKONDA MANDAL</u>					
11.	Narasimhay unipalem	676	1,036	GLSR.	4 Nos
12.	Veera Venkatapuram	1,170	2,617	OHSR.	14 Nos
13.	Badapuram	1,765	3,001	GLSR.	6 Nos
14.	Sangapuram	762	1,775	GLSR.	5 Nos
15.	Veerepalli	140	610	"	4 Nos
16.	Vaddipadu	800	2,029	OHSR.	6 Nos
17.	West Kambampude	523	1,075	GLSR.	5 Nos
18.	Aravallipudu	1,119	2,520	OHSR.	18 Nos

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Chandavaram	2,567	4,197	OHSR.	16 Nos
20.	Donakonda	3,000	10,966	"	25 Nos
III.	<u>KURICHEDU MANDAL</u>				
21.	Mustagangavaram	450	645	Covered	through Bore well.
22.	West Veerayapalem	2,950	4,527	OHSR.	11 Nos
23.	Kurichedu	5,000	11,151	GLSR.	42 Nos
24.	Bodanampadu	1,591	2,679	OHSR.	11 Nos
25.	West Gangavaram	1,946	4,083	"	11 Nos
26.	Gangadonakonda	1,565	3,000	"	12 Nos
27.	Katamvaripalli	1,702	2,900	GLSR.	4 Nos
28.	Kasipuram	411	600	"	4 Nos
29.	Kalluru	1,604	2,690	OHSR.	9 Nos
30.	Perubhotlapalem	440	940	GLSR.	4 Nos
31.	Gangadevipalli	2,380	5,225	OHSR.	7 Nos
32.	Tummadalapadu	311	549	GLSR.	5 Nos

12 INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT

I.	<u>KONAKANAMITLA</u>				
1.	Konakanamitla	1,020	2,248	OHSR.	
II.	<u>SANTANOTHALAPADU</u>				
2.	Vemalapadu	918	2,024	"	
III.	<u>NAGULAPPACAPADU</u>				
3.	Raparla	1,866	4,115	"	
IV.	<u>MARKAPUR</u>				
4.	Bodapadu	470	1,035	GLSR.	
5.	Darimaduga	1,150	2,536	"	
6.	Babburu	688	1,516	"	

V.	<u>HANUMANTHUMIPADU</u>			
7.	Doddichintala	1,398	3,082	OHSR.
VI.	<u>VELIGANDLA</u>			
8.	Veligandla	1,173	2,587	"
9.	Panduvanagulavaram	2,057	4,536	"
VII.	<u>CHANDRASEKARAPURAM</u>			
10.	Guravajipeta	2,269	5,005	"
11.	Chandrasekarapuram	1,195	2,635	"
12.	Pedarajupalem	1,602	3,533	"

ANNEXURE - II

30 ADDITIONAL VILLAGES SCHEME TO DARSI AND OTHER 80 VILLAGES

I.	<u>DARSI MANDAL</u>			
1.	Pothavaram	1,218	2,082	OHSR.
2.	Devavaram	1,045	1,892	GLSR.
3.	Kothavenkatapuram	149	1,086	"
4.	Ganeswarapuram	239	426	OHSR.
5.				
II.	<u>MUNDLAMUR</u>			
5.	Vemula	1,549	2,656	OHSR.
6.	Vemulabanda	1,031	2,119	GLSR.
III.	<u>PODILI MANDAL</u>			
7.	Thummagunta	735	1,331	"
8.	Obulakkapalli	703	1,273	"
9.	Amudalapalli	375	679	"
10.	Chintagumpalli	422	764	"
11.	Tigadurtipadu	248	424	"
12.	Rajupalem	217	386	"
13.	Annavaram	620	1,123	"
14.	Kostalapali	483	875	"
15.	Unnagurayapalem	675	1,222	"
16.	Gollapalli	534	967	"
17.	Yelluru	2,091	3,785	"
18.	G.Agraharam	786	1,423	"
19.	T.Salluru	290	525	"
IV.	<u>KONAKANAMITLA MANDAL</u>			
20.	Regumanipalli	236	428	"

V. MARRIPUDI MANDAL

21.	Vemavaram	1,203	2,057	OHSR.
22.	Ankepalli	748	1,354	GLSR.
23.	Nirmapuram	153	277	"
24.	Vallayapalem	723	1,309	"
25.	Kakerla	2,712	4,637	OHSR.
26.	Kellampalli	1,732	2,961	"
27.	Vykuntapuram	574	1,039	GLSR.
28.	Sivaryunipeta	1,984	3,392	"
29.	Ganjipalem	78	142	"
30.	Narasapuram	852	1,543	"

ANNEXURE - III

SALIENT FEATURE OF C.P.W.S.SCHEME TO DARSI AND 80 OTHER VILLAGES
PLUS 30 ADDITIONAL VILLAGE

1.0	Darsi branch canal at K.M.16/4. F.S.L. +166.79 T.B.L. +117.69 Discharges 51.93 cumecs	1.3.2.	Off take/intake tower at 270.0M Chainage Dia of well 1.5 M. Pipe inlet level +123.20 Dia. of C.I.Pipe 450 mm.
1.1.1.	OFF TAKE SLUICE Water is drawn to the raw water collection well from Darsi Branch Canal through off take sluice.	1.3.3.	CONNECTING CHANNEL Length 68 M. Size of channel 1.60 x 1.50m
1.1.2.	"Connecting Main" was provided with 800m dia R.C.C.pipe between canal sluice and raw water well. Required discharge 0.463 cumsecs	1.4.	SLOW SAND FILTERS No.of beds 6 Size of beds 50mx20m Operation period 16 hours. Mode of function Declining rate for 8 hours. Bed level +120.20 Top level +123.25
1.1.3.	RAW WATER COLLECTION WELL CUM PUMP HOUSE. Dia 6.0 m C.L.of moter +188.50 Discharge 103741 pm Head 20 m Pumpsets 3 Nos of 70 H.P.centri- fugal pumpsets.	1.5	CLEAR WATER SUMP CUM BALAN- CING RESERVOIR. Capacity 5.0 lakhs lts. Dia 13.0 M Average ground level +121.10. L.W.L. +117.50 M.W.L. +121.50

1.2.	PUMPING MAIN	2.0	PER CAPITA DEMAND OF WATER 50 Lts/day.
	Length 462m of two rows. Dia & Class 500 mm: A.C.cl.10	3.0	STRUCTURES:- O.H.S.Rs.,41 G.L.S.Rs.,37
1.3.	S.S.TANK	4.1.	The water is distributed to all the 81 + 30 addi- tional villages by gravity (with booster station inter- mittently at required places.
1.3.1.	Capacity of tank 2538M.Lts. 5.0. (Million litres) Length of earthen bund 930m Top width of bund 6.0m T.B.L. +133.20 M.W.L. +131.60 F.S.L. +131.00		S.C. localities were covered in 48 villages in this scheme and the remaining are being covered under ARWS., Cost of Schemes: i) Darsi & 80 other villa- ges Rs.736.60 Lakhs. ii) 30 Additional villages Rs.292.00 Lakhs.

SALIENT FEATURES

MINI C.P.W.S.SCHEME TO KURICHEDU AND 5 OTHER VILLAGES

1. Estimated Cost : Rs.18.00 Lakhs
2. Population to be served : 12,614
as per 1981 census.
3. Ultimate population by : 22,830
2011
4. Prospective population : 17,030
by 1996.
5. Rate of supply : 50 Lts per capita per day
6. Ultimate daily demand : 1190 L.P.M.
7. Prospective daily demand : 887 L.P.M.
8. Source of supply : M.I.Tank fed by N.S.Right Canal.
9. Capacity of M.Tank : 6,34,530 Lts.
10. Gravity main : 300mm No 2 class RCC pipe line of
90 Mts.length.
11. Raw water collection : Dia -3.00 Mts.
well Depth 3.50 Mts.
12. Slow Sand filters : 2 beds of size 27 mts/13.50 mts.
Rate of filtration 0.10 mtrs per
hours Period of Operation is 16
hours pumping.
13. Clear Water Sump : 1 hour
detention period Capacity of sump 4 mts dia/7
14. Clear Water high lift : 25 H.P. 2 Nos (1 standby)
raw water.
15. Low lift pumps : 5 H.P. 2 Nos (1 standby)
15. Pumping main : C.I.200mm dia class A.pipes
length 180 mts.
16. Balancing reservoir : Capacity 1,00,000 lts.
17. Gravity main : C.I. 200mm dia pipe to a length
of 150 mts.
Length of A.C.PIPES 17.72 Kms.

18.	O.H.S.Rs.	:	2 Nos
19.	G.L.S.Rs.	:	4 Nos

PROVIDING C.P.W.S.SCHEME TO CHANDAVARAM AND 25 OTHERS
IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT

SALIENT FEATURES:

Estimated Cost	:	Rs.375.0 Lakhs
Population served as per 1971 census	:	43,023
Designed ultimate population	:	68,000
Rate supply	:	50 LPCD
Source of supply	:	N.S.Right canal
Location of the source	:	At M 115. 0-330 of N.S.Right Main Canal near Chandavaram
Bed level	:	+120.10m

RAW WATER CONNECTING CHANNEL

Length	:	18.40m
Length	:	60.60m (by N.S.P.) Rs.57,000/-
Discharge	:	0.127 cum/sec (4.485)

RAW WATER COLLECTION WELL

Dia of well	:	6.0m
No.of Pump sets	:	3 Nos of 50 H.P., (Centrifugal)
Total lead to be lifted	:	35.00m

PUMPING MAIN

Length	:	1535 R.M.
Class and size of pipe	:	500 mm dia A.C., cl 10

SUMMER STORAGE TANK

Storage capacity	:	855 Million litres.
Length of Earthern bund	:	405 Mts.
T.B.L.	:	+150 mts.
M.W.L.	:	+148.50 mts.
F.R.L.	:	+148.00 mts.

SLOW SAND FILTERS

Size of filter	:	20 m x 50 m (3 Nos)
Rate of filtration	:	151.33 Lts./day/sft.

CLEAR WATER SUMP

Diameter	:	10.0 Mts.
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PUMP HOUSE

Pump sets	:	2 Nos of 75 H.P. (Centrifugal) Pump sets
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CLEAR WATER PUMPING MAIN

Dia & Class of pipe	:	350 mm dia C.I. cl-A pipes
Length of main	:	290 Mts.

BALANCING SERVICE RESERVOIR

Capacity	:	2.0 Lakhs lts. 1 hour capacity of prospective population.
Dia	:	9.00 mts.
L.W.L.	:	+183.00 m.
M.W.L.	:	+186.20 m.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

A.C., pipe length	:	117 Kms.
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ANNEXURE - IV

PARCHOOR AND 69 OTHER VILLAGES

S.No.	Name of the Villages	Population as per 1981	Ultimate Population	OHSR., GLSR.,	No.of Taps.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I.	<u>NAGULUPPALAPADU MANDAL</u>				
1.	Mattigunta				
II.	<u>YEDDANAPUDI MANDAL</u>				
2.	Jangamavaripalli				
3.	Chimatavaripalem				
4.	Tanuboduvaripalem				
5.	Munnangivaripalem				
6.	Peddivaripalem				
7.	Yeddanapudi				
8.	Vinjanampadu				
9.	Ananthavaram				
10.	Poluru				
11.	Syamalavaripalem				
12.	Cherukurivaripalem				
13.	Jagarlamudi				
III.	<u>CHINAGANGAM MANDAL</u>				
14.	Chintagumpalli				
15.	Gonasapudi				
16.	Santaravuru				
17.	Chintalapalem				
V.	<u>INKOLLU MANDAL</u>				
18.	Sudivaripalem				
19.	Idupulapadu				
20.	Vankayalapadu				
21.	Nakkalapalem				
22.	Subbareddipalem				
23.	Ankireddipalem				
24.	Pusapedu				
25.	Nagandla				

26. Pavuluru
27. Inkollu
28. Tadipartivaripalem
29. Gollapalem
30. Hanumajipalem
31. Madigapalli
- V. KARAMCHEDU MANDAL
32. Swarnapalem
33. Kesavarappadu
34. Yerramvaripalem
35. Adipudi
36. Thimidthipadu
37. Naiduvaripalem
38. Jarugulavaripalem
39. Potimevaripalem
40. Rangapanaidupalem
- VI. PARCHOOR MANDAL
41. Upputuru
42. Adusumalli
43. Devarapalli
44. Gollapudi
45. Cheruvubhotapalem Agraharam
46. Inagallu
47. Garnepudi
48. Yedubadu Agraharam
49. Budavada
50. Cherukuri
51. Veerannapalem
52. Ramanayapalem
53. Nutalapadu
54. Upparapalem
55. Annabhotlavaripalem
56. Gorantlavaripalem
57. Tannuruvaripalem
58. Timmarajupalem

- 59. Chintaguntapalem
- 60. Chinanaudipadu
- 61. Parchoor
- VII. VETAPALEM MANDAL
- 62. Katarivaripalem
- 63. Kollavaripalem
- 64. Kothapalem
- 65. Tipparajugundapalem
- 66. Kamaranenivaripalem
- 67. Pothukatla
- 68. Nagulapalem
- 69. Pasumarru (Guntur Dist.)
- 70. Naiduguntaripalem

ANNEXURE - V

STATUS OF SCHEMES AT GLANCE AS ON 31.1.1988

S.No.	Scheme	No.of Villages	Original Estimate Cost in Lakhs	Revised Estimate Cost in Lakhs	Expen- diture Cost in 31.1.88	PHYSICAL Full distribution com.,	ACHIEVEMENT Partial distribution com.,	Single point water relea- sed	Total	BALANCE (v) yet to be pro- vided with water supply
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	C.P.W.S.Schemes to Darsi and other 80 villages	81	569.00	736.60	720.00	72	-	5	77	4
2.	C.P.W.S.Scheme to Chandavaram and other 31 villages.	32	278.90	375.00	362.00	28	3	-	31	1
3.	Individual Schemes in Prakasam District.	12	46.00	60.10	49.50	10	-	-	10	2
4.	30 Additional villages scheme of C.P.W.S. scheme Darsi.	30	292.00	292.00	140.00	-	-	6	6	24
5.	Maintenance of C.P.W.S. Schemes.	-	-	42.00	29.00	-	-	-	-	-
		155	1185.90	1505.70	1300.50	110	3	11	124	31

(Diocese of Nellore Social Service Society - DNSSS)

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN WATER SUPPLY/SANITATION/HEALTH
EDUCATION/PROMOTION ACTIVITIES IN NAP-RWS PROJECT IN
PRAKASAM DISTRICT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Diocese of Nellore Social Service Society (DNSSS) is a voluntary agency formed to undertake organised relief, rehabilitation, social welfare, education, health and development works in the districts at Nellore and Prakasam. DNSSS was registered at Nellore in 1979 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1880 with the registration No.68. It has its co-ordinating and development training centre at Netaji Nagar, Podalkur Road, Nellore.

1.2. DNSSS is a member of Andhra Pradesh Catholic Health Association of India (CHAI). We have been invited to conceptualise, design, operationalise and implement the project for community participation in water supply/sanitation/health education/promotion activities.

2. THE PHILOSOPHY AND VISION OF DNSSS

2.1. DNSSS has its philosophy and vision of "Development", "Health" and "Education".

2.2. Our Concept of "DEVELOPMENT" :

We hold that development is empowerment of people to create their own destiny and to build a new society of justice, equality, brotherhood and love. This calls for a collective organisation of people. This generates people's power that comes from unity, cooperation, organisation into a community of concern, and self-reliance inspired by the values of justice, brotherhood and love.

The concept of development is truly people-based and people-led. Development has to be seen not only as economic progress but also in terms of improved quality of life, cultural regeneration, social justice, political awareness and empowerment. It is characteristic of traditional grass root communities that economic, cultural and political domains exist as an integrated whole, supportive of each other.

Development can be defined as the self-conscious, self-planned, self-reliant and sustainable progress of a community in all aspects of life functions and relations, which lead it towards a more human existence, in terms of the fullest flowering of the potentialities of all its members and in terms of contribution towards cultural enrichment, peace and viable future for all mankind.

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The five principles of the Panchaseela of Development include:

1. Jan Jagriti (people's awakening - conscientization): a community must be awakened from its sleep of backwardness, of living from day to day, without concern for the future. The community as a whole would become aware of certain objectives and problems, opportunities and resources and of the injustice being committed against the people.
2. Jan Prashikshan (People's Education): Informal meetings, seminars, group discussion and listening to the media can help people's awakening.
3. Jan Sangattan (People's Organisation): In order to become strong and able to take one's own lot in hand a community must not only be awakened and educated, it must be also organised.
4. Jan Shakti (People's Power): This is necessary so that the people can obtain what is due to them.
5. Jan Karya (People's Action leading to People's Project): The community executes its programmes according to the plan which it had drawn up and decided upon. After some time, jan karya leads to another stage of awakening on the basis of what has been done in the immediate past, repeating the entire cycle of education, organisation, power and action.

2.3. Our Concept of "HEALTH"

With CHAI, we hold the following philosophy and vision of "Health":

- "Health" is the total well-being of individuals, families and communities as a whole, and not merely the absence of sickness. This demands an environment in which the basic needs are fulfilled, social well-being is ensured and psychological as well as spiritual needs are met.

Accordingly, a new set of parameters will have to be considered for measuring the health of a community, such as the people's part in decision making, absence of social evils in the community, organising capacity of the people, the role women and youth play in matters of health and development etc. other than the traditional ones, like infant mortality rate, life expectancy etc.

In a country like India, so vast and varied, where 80% of its population live in rural areas and about 90% of the country's health-care system caters to the needs of the urban minority, a new orientation and rethinking of the whole health care system is the need of the hour.

The present medical system with undue emphasis on curative aspects tends mainly to be a profit-oriented business, and it concentrates on selling health to the people, and is hardly based on the real needs of the vast majority of the people in the country.

The root cause of the illness lies deep in social evils and imbalances, to which the real answer is a political one, understood as a process through which people are made aware of the real needs, rights and responsibilities, available resources in and around them, and get themselves organised for appropriate action. Only through this process can health become a reality to the vast majority of the Indian masses.

Hence we advocate the concept of "Community Health" which should be understood as a process of enabling people to exercise collectively their responsibilities to maintain their health and to demand health as their right. Thus it is beyond mere distribution of medicines, prevention of sickness and income generating programmes.

In the light of the above concepts, we identify the exploited and the unorganised masses, particularly those in rural areas, as target groups.

We intend to reach these groups through existing health institutions and other individuals and groups engaged in the field of people-oriented programme. In this process, possibilities of collaboration with other voluntary organisations, which uphold similar philosophy and objectives, will be explored to the maximum.

2.4. Our concept of "EDUCATION"

We understand education to be a process of becoming aware, it is "conscientization". As the root meaning of the word "education" implies, education is "drawing out" something new, and not imposing, dictating, teaching something. It is a process of learning by oneself, it is a discovery, possible by critically and creatively looking at the reality.

contd..4..

Education - Conscientization - thus implies going beyond the perception of reality, to a critical phase. It is a probing of reality. The more a person conscientizes himself, the more he unveils reality. Conscientization also implies a historical commitment i.e. a commitment in time. Conscientization has to denounce dehumanising structures and announce a structure that will humanize. Conscientization is seizing a reality and reshaping of reality.

3. OUR APPROACH: PARTICIPATION:

3.1. To our satisfaction we found that NAPO has proposed "Participatory Approach" in the draft action-plan offered to us to help us prepare our project. We are wholly committed to participatory approach in all our developmental programmes not only as a strategical method, but as a philosophy and way of life, suited for the well-being and happiness of humanity.

3.2. THE CONTEXTUALISATION OF THE PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

The concept of a participatory approach to development management is very much the declared policy of the Government of India.

The 'Guidelines for the Implementation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme' issued by the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, August 1986, is being cited: "It would also be necessary to involve the community in all stages - formulation, execution and maintenance of water supply schemes - so as to ensure community acceptability, efficient usage and longer life.... Involvement of the community is essential to ensure successful implementation of the programme". The side letters exchanged between RNG and GOI (F.NO.10/10/85 - EEC (NL) dated August 14, 1987, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs), stipulate that a participatory approach be used in shaping the planning and management of the Netherlands Assisted Rural Water Supply Programme. "Community Participation will be an integral part of the project approach, with first priority to the position of women as the main users of the improved water supply".

3.3. Conceptualisation of a Participatory Approach

Participatory process is understood in its fullest sense as a process of facilitating and supporting people's own efforts towards self improvement and self-reliance. External interventions are only promotive. People take the primary responsibility for identifying their own development needs and for organising themselves to respond to those felt needs.

Within the parameters of this project, however, participation must assume a more limited meaning. Given the nature of the intervention as essentially external, and with a macro-orientation, participation can be perceived only as efforts to actively involve the target population in the planning, implementation and maintenance of the programme. Since plans labour under financial, technical, and time constraints, the scope of participation cannot be expected to be more than effective programme management.

Within these limitations, peoples' participation involves the seeking of the goodwill and support of the beneficiary group when a development component is being put in place. This would, nonetheless, demand that the programme is not imposed on the people. Their active participation and partnership have to be obtained in ensuring the adequacy, appropriateness and effectiveness of the programme. This would, in turn, require the capability of the programme for reorientations and modifications to suit the articulated needs of the people. The pre-designing of the development package cannot be too rigid.

The project should have in-built institutional arrangements for tailoring the programme to suit the needs of the people. It should also have the capacity for generating reactions/responses from the people and for feeding these inputs into the planning mechanisms to ensure corresponding project adaptations.

3.4. PARAMETERS IN DESIGNING A PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

3.4.1. To ensure the capacity of NAP to mobilise participation, the delivery system must be able to link programmes with people. The processes of project planning, allocation of responsibilities and the modalities of implementation are as important as the structural arrangements of the project.

3.4.2. Success of a participatory approach is dependent on some of the following qualities of a delivery system:

- a) Multi sectoral inputs
- b) Orchestrate and interlink these multiple inputs into a well integrated and holistic development package.
- c) Team approach, horizontally and vertically, avoiding rigid compartmentalisation and hierarchies intra and inter agencies.
- d) Personalised programme planning and task adoptions at all levels.
- e) Flexibility in programmes and plans.
- f) Decentralisation of decision making to a point as close as possible to the people and to the situations.
- g) Capacity building and activating of personnel.
- h) Appraisal and evaluation of performance through decentralised team processes.
- i) Linking feedback with programme modifications.

At the grass root level the programme planned should have the following features:

- a) Effective community organisation.
- b) Integrated and intense area development approach.
- c) Technical and organisational supports to peoples' committees.
- d) Guidelines interlinking rights and responsibilities of people's committees.
- e) Guidelines clearly indicating the nature and scope of the programme.

3.4.4. The project functionaries at the ground level are the interface between the people and the project. These personnel should be equipped and motivated to be able to assume responsibilities for involving people for performing the tasks adopted by them and for contributing meaningfully to the entire process. The ethos of the project is of critical importance.

3.5. DESIGNING OF THE PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

3.5.1. The ramifications of these conceptualisation for developing a participatory approach are the following:

- a) Grass root oriented project delivery system.
- b) Community organisation.
- c) Planning of integrated development packages.
- d) Creating an interface between the programme and the people.
- e) Capacity building and convergence: personnel and agencies.
- f) Participatory team processes in planning, time scheduling, task adoptions, appraisal and programme modifications.

3.5.2. Community organisation at the village level:

- a) VACs are to be organised in all the 433 villages/hamlets.
- b) APCHA assumes responsibility for this organisational work.
- c) In AP-I villages the entry point will be sanitation/health, and in AP-II villages protected water supply.
- d) In the villages selected by AP Dairy, the key activity will be income generation through Dairying.
- e) These activities are to be widened out to cover a spectrum of related activities.
- f) Existing Panchayat bodies may be represented in the VACs, if necessary.
- g) Women should have high prominence in these committees.

3.5.3. Capacity building:

- a) Developing skills of project personnel through seminars and training programmes to facilitate the interaction with people.
- b) Organisation of workshops to ensure adequate grasp of the project and to facilitate team planning, time scheduling, task adoptions, development of guidelines and checklists.
- c) Participatory team processes for appraisal and programme modification.
- d) Exchange forums intra and inter agencies and districts.

3.5.4. Convergence:

- a) Involvement of NAP cell, district level personnel of PRED, IPM, Health/Sanitation Agencies and Dairy in joint programme planning exercises at district and village levels.
 - Team exercises in planning and evaluation would also facilitate : Acceptance and adoption of tasks and time schedule by personnel which would lead to greater commitment to perform.
- b) Fixing of realistic targets.
- c) Identifications of constraints and bottlenecks and prompt action to ease them.
- d) Assessment of the needs of the personnel in terms of skills and motivations.

4. THE PROCESS OF ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL

4.1. VILLAGE ACTION COMMITTEE:

- a) To be set up in both the AP-I and AP-II villages in each district.
- b) APCHA will initiate participation of the community and especially the women, in the planning, implementation and maintenance of programmes at the village level.
- c) It is proposed that the APCHA mobilises neighbourhood groups around water taps (existing/proposed) and organise representatives of these into VACs.
- d) In the process of organising the VACs, APCHA will also draw up a village profile. NAPO would provide the guidelines, and technical assistance will be provided by IPM and PRED.
- e) The village profiles will be discussed at the district project committees and action plans for development inputs decided upon.
- f) In discussing these action plans with the village committees and in their modifications, the health agencies will be assisted by the personnel of PRED.

- g) The strength of the VACs would be between 5 to 20 depending on the population of the village.
- h) Task and function of the VACs :
 - 1. to bring the project to the village and to organise people around it. This task would include,
 - 2. assisting APCHA in preparing a village profile.
 - 3. village level study of the project in terms of its concepts, components and delivery system, leading to programme development and modifications.
 - 4. dissemination of information in the village so that the people in the village can understand the project.
 - 5. with the technical assistance of PRED select the locations for stand pipes, tanks etc.
 - 6. ensure proper use of the water supply and of the maintenance of the system through the appointment of village level operators. Fix the rate of contribution from the families and facilitate the collection of this tariff by the operator.
- i) The guidelines for setting up the VACs will be elaborated further in the DPC. A clear definition of the responsibilities and rights of the VACs is essential.

APCHA will also initiate steps to train and equip the VACs to perform their tasks effectively.
- j) The organisation of peoples' committees should be limited to the village levels. Beyond this level, the existing panchayat/mandal forums can be utilised, as and when required.

4.2. APCHA's ACTION PLAN FOR PRAKASAM DISTRICT:

4.2.1. Village Health Animator

The VAC or the whole village selects the village health animator who is the contact person in the village for the health agency and is responsible for convening and co-ordinating the VAC and monitoring the health education and other related aspects of water supply and sanitation. There would be 225 animators functioning in 225 villages of Prakasam District.

4.2.2. Health Co-ordinators:

For about every 10 village Health Animators, there would be one health co-ordinator, who visits the villages assigned to him regularly, conducts health education camps and assists people in the programmes they envisage for their development. There would be 20 to 25 co-ordinators for the programme.

4.2.3. Health Promotion Team

A five member health team consisting of the Executive Director of DNSS, a programme director, a public health nurse, a sanitation and a community organiser will animate, conscientize, educate, organise, plan, implement and evaluate the whole project.

4.2.4. Co-ordinating Centre:

There will be a co-ordinating office in Darsi or a place closer to Darsi with Secretariat staff.

4.2.5. Vehicle

The need of a vehicle is felt very much as there are 225 villages to be covered by the Health Team.

5. HEALTH EDUCATION METHODOLOGY .

5.1. PAULO FREIRE'S METHOD OF GROUP DISCUSSION:

The main method to be followed in the development education and conscientization programmes is the group discussion/problem-posing and problem solving method of Paulo Freire. There are 4 stages in this method:

a) Coding : (Description)

The problem is codified and introduced in a general way. This can be done by narrating a relevant story, a role play, a picture or a poster. The participants are asked to describe what they see happening in the code.

b) De-coding (Analysis)

Here the participants are asked to express their opinions on the subject so that ; they are emotionally aroused. Why is it happening? Suppose the role-play was about "work", ask:

1. was it realistic?
2. What was the attitude of the worker-owner?
3. How long did he work?
4. Any difference in life-style about the master and servant? What?

The questions should be in accordance with the direction along which you want to lead the discussion.

c) Identification:

Here the real problem of the people should be faced. Does this happen in : your own situation? Do you know of any one facing this problem? Who? What? Where?

d) Solution:

1. Find the cause of the problem (what are the root causes of the problem)

- a) lack of knowledge.
- b) corruption
- c) no unity
- d) ignorance etc.

2. Identify the solution (what can we do)?

- a) What?
- b) When?
- c) Who?
- d) How?
- e) Where?

5.2. HEALTH EDUCATION BY MASS MEDIA

Conscientization and education will take place through the following mass media.

1. Street Plays : These plays otherwise known as dramas in the streets will appeal to a great extent to the village folk. These plays depict the key problems of people in villages, while giving entertainment to the people at the same time. These plays are good preparations for tackling problems.
2. Burrakathas : These are age old method/programmes which will appeal to all classes of people in the villages. By way of Burrakathas all the problems of the village people are discussed in an ironical and witty way, where remedies for the problems are hinted at.
3. Folk-Songs : As villages are famous for these folk songs, introduction of these songs by way of cassettes will educate the masses, on a particular subject or problem. APSSS songs will be used.
4. Puppet Show : Puppet shows also play an important role in educating the masses in the rural areas. To achieve results in educating masses of a particular class these puppet shows will help.

5. Charts : By demonstration of charts depicting various problems and their answers, people in the rural areas can be educated on different issues.
6. Slide shows and Film shows : The importance of film shows in the lives of people need not be stressed. All classes of people, both young and old, rich and poor, like these films. So good results in educating the masses can be got by these film shows as they provide education besides entertainment. Films will be available from DPRO and the slides will be purchased.

6.0. TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND CAMPS:

- 6.1. Training Programmes for the members of Village Action Committee, village health animators, health co-ordinators and others involved in the project will be organised periodically.
- 6.2. Health education camps, at least once a month, to the village masses are essential for raising health consciousness and self-reliance of the people.

7.0 CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES:

- 7.1. We wish to assure our co-operation to all the agencies, governmental and voluntary, involved in the NAP-Rural Water Supply Programme.
- 7.2. We also wish to confess that it is impossible for us to function without the prompt and generous collaboration of other agencies.

ANDHRA PRADESH DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION
INVOLVEMENT IN NETHERLANDS ASSISTED PROJECT IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT.

1. BACKGROUND:

The main objective of the Andhra Pradesh Dairy is to procure the surplus milk available with the rural milk-producers, and supply quality milk to the urban consumers. In addition to the procurement of milk, inputs programme on a large scale is being taken up, under Operation Flood-III, to increase the milk production capacity of cattle.

In Prakasam District, there are 500 milk collection centres, 4 milk chilling centres in Ongole, Cumbum, Yerragondapalem, and Kanigiri, with total handling capacity of 1,22,000 lts a day, are running to full capacity. The salient features of the Dairy Development activities in Prakasam district are as follows:

1. No. of Milk Collection Centres	..	500	
2. No. of registered Milk Producers Co-op. Societies on Anand pattern	..	225	
3. No. of Milk routes	..	23	
4. No. of Milk Producers per month	..	52000	
5. No. of Women Milk Producers in registered Societies	..	7400	
6. Milk handling per day	..	165000	Lts.
7. Amount paid to the Milk Producers per month..		165	Lakhs
8. No. of Veterinary First Aid Centres	..	140	
9. No. of Artificial Insemination Centres with Frozen Semen	..	20	

It is anticipated that milk procurement by 1990 will be 2.5 lakh litres per day. At present, the milk is processed and sent to Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Sangam and Calcutta. In order to utilise the entire surplus milk, a Milk Powder Factory of 30 tonnes capacity (to handle 3.5 lakhs litres per day) has been sanctioned by the National Dairy Development Board under Operation Flood-III. The estimated cost of the project is 13 crores and the project will be completed by 1990.

contd..2..

In this District, Dairying has become the major subsidiary occupation of the rural farmers. The women play a major role in Dairy, since they bring fodder, feed the animals, milk them, supply this milk to the milk collection centres and receive the cost of the milk supplied. It is a common sight at every Milk Collection Centre that 90% of the milk is being brought by women. In spite of the fact milk collection commences at odd hours like 3.00 A.M. in some of the villages, women wake up early, feed the animals, milk them and supply according to the timings fixed. However, the names of these women are not entered in the records.

2. NETHERLANDS ASSISTED PROJECT PROGRAMME: Income generating activities for women through Dairying.

This District is ideally suitable for organising AWDCS since women are already involved in the field of Dairying and majority of the Milk producers are women. If proper encouragement is given, this activity will be taken up on a larger scale and will be a major subsidiary occupation in villages. Further natural calamities like cyclone, pests, droughts etc., will not affect dairying as is the case with agriculture. An assured source of income will be always open to the family.

We are thankful to the Netherlands Government for initiating this programme in Prakasam District. Our team, comprising of a Programme Co-ordinator and 10 Women Extension Supervisors joined PDCMVL in November '87. We had undergone training for two months during November and December at Sangam Dairy, regarding the organisation of milk producers Co-operative Societies and Inputs Programmes. During the month of January, we had surveyed the villages already covered by the Netherlands Assisted Water Supply Schemes. The survey included Number of Milch Cattle available, Volume of Milk production and surplus milk and willingness of the women to organise AWDCSs. Finally, we have selected the following villages for organising AEDCSs:

1. CHINARIKATLA
2. PEDARIKATLA
3. IRASALGUNDAM
4. KAMBALAPADU
5. PODILI

These villages are situated near the newly commissioned Kanigiri Chilly Plant. Due to the failure of the cotton crop, the farmers in Prakasam have incurred heavy losses. The main sources of income at present is dairying. In fact, in most of the villages dairy has come to the rescue of farmers for day to day livelihood. This aspect has been recognised by the Government and bankers and the Government has decided to supply 5,000 milch animals immediately to benefit victims of the cotton crops. There is thus good potential for development of dairying. Also, favourable conditions like availability of good quality cattle and hard working nature of the farmers must be taken into consideration.

The following input programmes are to be taken up in Prakasam District under NAP:

1. Supply of Cattle feed on no loss no profit basis.
2. Supply of fodder slips free of cost.
3. Vaccination of the animals against diseases like Foot and Mouth and H.S.
4. Supply of medicines to the First Aid Centres, free of cost.
5. Cattle Insurance: 25% by Producers, 25% by the Society and the balance by the Union.
6. Distribution of Murrah breeding Bulls where, Artificial Insemination facilities are not available.

The following procedure is followed for organising AWDCs in the villages:

1. The WESs conduct Door to Door survey and explain the objectives of AWDCs.
2. Select the Paid Secretary (Female) and male helper and give training for milk collection, testing and records maintenance.
3. Conduct public meeting and Film Shows to explain Dairying.

Milk procurement has commenced from 13 Feb'88 in the first three villages.

The WESs are deployed in each village for the organisation of AWDCs. They are provided with mopeds. The Milk Procurement at present is 50 ltrs/day. Number of Women Producers on an average is about 40. It is anticipated that the Milk Procurement at each centre will be 100 ltrs/day by March'88.

The following inputs programme will be taken up in these villages:

1. Supply of Cattle feed on subsidairy basis.
2. Supply of Milch Cattle on Loan Basis.
3. Vaccination of the animals against diseases, free of cost.
4. Providing milk pails for hygenic milk production.
5. Schemes suggested by other Agencies involved in Netherlands Assisted Project.

It is proposed to register the five AWDCs before the month of March 1988.

As per this action plan the work of the organisation of Societies and other activities will be taken up.

DR.Y.PADMAVATHI, BV.Sc.,
PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR.

5.C.PROCEEDINGS OF THE II DPC MEETING, 11 APRIL 1988

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2ND D.P.C. MEETING
HELD AT DARSI ON 11.4.1988

I. Sri.R.KONDAL RAO, Chief Engineer, RWS, chaired the meeting.

II. The following members participated :

1. Sjef Gussenhoven, Review Mission Leader
2. M.Blokland, Review Mission Member
3. K.Naram, Team Leader, NAP, Hyderabad
4. Avertanus D'Souza, Consultant, NAP-RWS, A.P.
5. M.S.R.K.Choudary, Superintending Engineer, PRED, Guntur
6. Y.Padmavathi, Programme Co-ordinator, NAP - Ongole Dairy.
7. K.Katticaren, Socio-Economist, NAP - Hyderabad.
8. Koteswar Rao, General Manager, Ongole Dairy.
9. M.Subba Rao, Executive Engineer, NAP - Parchoor, PRED.
10. K.Tirupattaiah, S.E., Social Welfare, Guntur.
11. Samsiva Rao, Dy.E.E., P.R., - Guntur.
12. S.K.Wali, Fodder Manager, **ONGOLE DAIRY.**
13. Mohan Murali, A.E.E., P.R., - Guntur.
14. K.Venkateshwara Rao, Dy.E.E., P.R., NAP - Chandavaram.
15. K.V.R.Setty, Dy.E.E. NAP - Darsi.
16. B.S.D.Krishna, A.E.E., NAP - Darsi.
17. K.V.S.Sastry, Dy.E.E., NAP - Parchoor.
18. Mrs.R.Katticaren, Health Educationists, NAP - Hyderabad.
19. Fr.A.Thumma, CHAI/APCHA - Nellore.
20. T.N.Waghray, Manager (Fodder), A.P.Dairy Dev.Co-op. Fed.,
Lalapet, Hyderabad.
21. Fr.P.Mani, S.J., Parish Priest, Catholic Mission, Darsi.
22. M.Ramachandra Rao, E.E., Darsi (NAP - M)

III. Review of tasks adopted during the D.P.C. meeting held on 23.2.88 at Ongole:

1. APCA:

- i) They have identified 9 villages for organisational activities on a pilot effort basis, in consultation with Ongole Dairy authorities. They have to take up other areas on a phased out manner. Identification of other clusters in the tail end villages of Tallur line was also to be considered. Kanigiri and Addanki lines are already covered along with Ongole Dairy.
- ii) Out of 9 villages identified by the Dairy, in 2 villages, namely Pedarikatla & Iresalagudem there is water shortage. It was suggested that by providing additional storage at Chinarkatla and also at Podili, this problem can be tackled. EE Darsi is to examine the proposals and take up suitable action. The operation of valves may also be regulated and optimum utilisation of water achieved to cover all the tail end villages adequately.
- iii) The preliminary action plan by APCA will be prepared and presented after the contract is finalised with the Netherlands Government. Till such time, whatever they can do on a voluntary basis will be appreciated. Both NAP office and Review Mission could expedite action to ensure the signing of the contract.

2. P.R.E.D:

- i) P.R.E.D. has already circulated copies of the proceedings of the workshop held on 23rd February 1988.
- ii) The second meeting has also been convened on 11.4.88.
- iii) In respect of 5 villages mentioned in the meeting on 23.2.88, there is no water shortage now in 3 villages. In respect of Khambalapadu and Chinarikatla additional storage has to be created. A committee to go into the details of proper maintenance of NAP-API schemes has also been set up. It is now decided to constitute another committee consisting of Sri Naram, Superintending Engineer (P.R.), E.E.(NAP), and Fr.A.Thumma - Local representative of APCA for preparation of a maintenance and operational manual for PWS schemes.

3. A.P.D.D.C.F.L:

- i) They have already identified 9 villages for dairy activities.
- ii) The authorities concerned have promised to finalise its action plan for Kanigiri area by end of April 1988.

- iii) Stage of progress in 9 villages has been reported to the D.P.C. and it is observed that Women Extension Supervisors have already been identified and shadow societies have been established. The milk collection has also improved in many of these villages, after the placing of Women Extension Supervisors.
- iv) It is also agreed to take the assistance of Women Extension Supervisors for promotion of sanitation programmes in villages. If necessary cassettes and other Audio-visual materials can also be developed and used.

4. NAP OFFICE:

- i) Plan of action (for 3 years period) has been prepared for ensuring people's participation and has been presented to the Review Mission. This plan is for 4 districts, namely Prakasam, Krishna, Guntur and Nalgonda (266 villages). It is proposed that CHAI/APCHA could play a nodal role in people's organisation.
- ii) NAP office is holding discussions with Dairy Authorities at Hyderabad regarding coverage of villages around Kanigiri Chilling Plant.
- iii) Co-ordination from P.R.E.D. for organisation of workshop on management of PWS schemes has already been obtained.
- iv) Sanitation Programme:
 - a) NAP Office is preparing an action plan for sanitation in the projects area with suitable financial allocations and people's participation (not less than 10% of the cost). Wherever people above the poverty line are covered, the percentage of contribution should be suitably increased, as they are not at present entitled to subsidy from Government. NAP office would prepare a detailed proposal and submit it to the Chief Engineer, also indicating areas where the scope of the scheme can be augmented under Vimukthi Programme. Chief Engineer would examine the possibility of PRED taking up the responsibility for Financial Management and Technical Supervision of the Sanitation Programme.
 - b) Near public taps, soakpits and drains may also be taken up by P.R.E.D. and the cost could be met partly from out of the NAP grant for sanitation programme. Chief Engineer would examine NAP office proposal in this regard.
 - c) In respect of schools, provision of sanitary facilities have to be made duly linking with drinking water facilities to be provided by P.R.E.D. Education Department also is to be involved in such programme. The D.E.O.

and D.M & H.O. should be requested to participate in the D.P.C. The concerned Directors may be addressed by the Chief Engineer in the matter.

IV. Progress reports on PWS by EE (M) Darsi :

Progress report from PRED was examined.

- a) Darsi and 80 other villages (total 81) : Out of 81 villages 2 are un-inhabited ; out of the remaining 79., 74 villages are getting water. 2 villages are linked up with the 30 additional villages scheme, and 3 villages will be supplied water by 15.5.88.
- b) Chandavaram and 31 villages (total 32 villages) : This is completed and commissioned except one village where line testing is done. Water will be provided to this village by 15th May'88.
- c) Darsi extension (30 villages + 2 villages of 81 villages scheme - total 32 villages) : This will be completed and commissioned by end of 7/88. The Executive Engineer, NAP has explained that delay has taken place due to the deputation of staff to election duty and other local problems.
- d) Sanitation & Community Latrines :

The work entrusted to Sulabh International has been reviewed. 18 latrines were originally entrusted to them. They have built 15 and the total sanction is now limited to 15. Out of 15, for 14 schemes water is supplied and for one remaining scheme water is to be supplied by 5/88.

In respect of individual latrine schemes, as per report, 424 units are completed by the organisation, out of 500 entrusted to them. It is observed that there is no system of supervision of the work of Sulabh International by P.R.E.D. It is decided that the works entrusted to Sulabh International have to be done under the technical control and supervision of P.R.E.D. The agreement entered with them may be examined by the Chief Engineer on the above aspect.

- e) Workshop for Section Officers for N.A.P. schemes is scheduled for 12,13 April at Darsi. All arrangements have been completed.

V. Action Plan for April & May 1988.

1. Panchayati Raj Engineering Department :

- a) Proposals for additional storage at Chinarikatla & Podili to be sent by EE - Darsi and the Chief Engineer has to scrutinise and finalise by end of May'88.

- b) The work done by Sulabh International has to be verified by the P.R.E.D. Engineers and a certificate of work done has to be issued. The Chief Engineer is to send a letter to Sulabh International by end of 4/88 in this regard, after looking into the agreement conditions between Sulabh International and PRED.
- c) Chief Engineer would address letters to the Directors of Education and Health Departments to ensure the regular participation of DEO and DM and HO in the DPC meeting in Prakasam District.
- d) After receiving the sanitation report from NAP Office Chief Engineer would examine how the scope of the sanitation programme can be augmented under Vimukthi Programme, and how PRED could be involved in technical supervision and financial management.

2. Ongole Dairy:

- a) Fodder Plantation : Preparation of area in Ongole will be completed by end of May and actual plantation will be taken up by June '88. Arrangements will be made for supply of Mini Kits, and feasibility report on Community fodder farms for 9 villages would be prepared.
- b) A small report regarding utilisation of Sullage water for growing grass or Fodder plants like Subabul has to be prepared by the Dairy authorities by 5/88.
- c) Steps to be initiated to register the shadow societies, and to begin the other support programme by 5/88.

3. NAP Office:

- a) The sanitation evaluation has to be completed by 5/88 and guidelines for future schemes may also be formulated by them. This report will be presented to the Chief Engineer for further action by 5/88.
- b) Initial steps would be taken for the preparation of the manual for maintenance/operation of PWS schemes.
- c) Draft proposals for training programmes for PRED personnel would be ready for preliminary discussions with C.E. by 5/88.

4. Review Mission:

- a) The agreement between CHAI and Netherlands government will have to be studied and recommended by end of 5/88.

- b) Proposals of sanitation programme will also be studied by Review Mission and suitable recommendations will be made to the Netherlands Government.

VI.

Third D.P.C. Meeting:

- a) The 3rd meeting of D.P.C. will held in the second week of June'88.
- b) Reports by various agencies have to be sent to E.E.-Darsi by end of 5/88 so that the same can be circulated by him to all the members, along with the notice for the meeting.

- Sd/-
(R.Kondal Rao)
CHIEF ENGINEER
PRED (RWS) Hyderguda.

5.D. PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE II DPC

PROGRESS REPORT ON N.A.P. OLD AND ON GOING SCHEMES

...

I. Darsi and 80 other villages scheme:-

Out of 81 villages, two villages are un-inhabited. 3 more villages are being tackled with 30 Additional Villages Scheme. So far against 79 villages water supply was given to 70 villages in full, 4 villages in single point and in five villages water has to be let out.

S.No.	Type of structure	No.	Comple- ted.	OHSRs in progress	Water given single point.	Water given full to be given.	Balance to be given.
1.	O.H.S.Rs	41	38	3	4	33	4
2.	G.L.S.Rs	38	38	-	-	37	1
		79	76	3	4	70	5

Thus out of 41 O.H.S.Rs, 38 O.H.S.Rs were completed. 3 O.H.S.R., will be completed by July'88. All the 38 G.L.S.Rs completed. Out of 41 villages where O.H.S.Rs are proposed, 35 villages were provided with full distribution. In 6 villages work is in progress, and will be completed by 7/88 along with O.H.S.Rs.

II. C.P.W.S. Schemes at Chandavaram and Other 31 Villages:-

Of the 32 villages, the village was seperately covered with spot source and out of balance 31 villages, 29 villages were provided with full distribution system. So far water was given fully in 28 villages, partially in 2 villages and water yet to be given in one village.

S.No.	Type of structure	No.	Comple- ted.	O.P.,	Water given partial	Water given full	Water yet to be given.
1.	O.H.S.Rs.,	15	15	-	1	14	-
2.	G.L.S.Rs.,	16	16	-	1	14	1
		31	31		2	28	1

The two partially covered villages and the village where water has to be provided yet, will be provided water by April end.

III. Darsi Extension Scheme to 30 Villages:-

a) TRUNK MAINS:-

At about 91 K.M. A.C. pipe line and 21 K.Ms. of H.D.P.E. pipe line of various dia's has to be laid, of which 75 K.M. A.C. pipe line and 21 K.M. of H.D.P.E. line completed. The balance 16 K.M., length work is to be completed. This will be completed by June end.

b) O.H.S.Rs.:-

7 O.H.S.Rs are to be constructed. All are started and 3 are foundation level, 3 in columns level, and in case of remaining one bottom slab laid. The probable date of completion in 7/88.

c) G.L.S.Rs:-

25 G.L.S.Rs are to be constructed, of which 3 were completed, 12 are in finishing stage, 6 are in side walls stage, 2 in foundation stage and 2 are yet to be stated. The probable date of completion 6/88.

d) SUMPS AND PUMP HOUSE:-

13 Nos sumps cum pump houses are to be constructed. One completed and the balance are in progress and will be completed by June'88.

e) PUMP SETS:-

For all the pump sets required tenders were called for by the Superintending Engineer, P.R., Guntur and the pumps as when needed are being procured and work will be completed by 5/88.

f) CONVERSION OF L.T., LINE INTO H.T., LINE AT PODILI SUMP:-

Action was taken to raise the power at Podili Sump as per requirement instead of conversion and is being persued with Electrical Department.

Under Darsi extension schemes, as far water is let out in 2 villages in full and with single point in case of 6 villages. The targets fixed previously could not be adhered to due to cyclone, and Panchayat Elections in the District.

IV. SANITATION:-

a) SCHOOL SANITATION:-

Out of 18 school latrines sanctioned, 15 were completed by SULAB. So far 14 were provided with water facility by this division.

b) INDIVIDUAL LATRINESPROGRESS:-

500 individual latrine were taken up by SULAB in Darsi Mandal. So far 424 Nos of latrines were completed by the organisation.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE DIVISION, DARSI

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Q2/1987-88 (Jan.'88 to Mar.1988)

The Netherlands Assisted Project with the main object " INTEGRATING WOMEN INTO MAIN STREAM DAIRYING " was started from Oct.'87. The Programme Co-ordinator, 10 Women Extension Supervisors, One Typist and one Jeep Driver were deployed in the team. The Programme Co-ordinator (for one month) and Women Extension Supervisors (WES) (for 2 months) were trained at Sangam Dairy Training Centre and also they studied ALL WOMEN DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AWDCS) organised at Chittoor District for a period of five days. The survey of the proposed villages was completed by December ending.

The implementation of the organisation of AWDCS commenced from 1.1.1988. The following All Women Dairy Co-operative Societies were organised in Darsi area. The Women Extension Supervisors were deployed at each centre for organisation and implementing the various schemes proposed in N.A.P., and Technical Inputs Programme implemented by the Prakasam Milk Union. The names of the village along with the procurement per day and the name of the Women Extension Supervisors working at the villages is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the village.	Name of the Women Extension Supervisors	Quantity of milk procurement per day (average)
1.	Chinarikatla	1. T.L.Prasanna Kumari 2. D.Bhujanga Ratnam	80 lts
2.	Pedarikatla	1. D.Jaya Lalitha 2. G.Chenchu Lakshmi	100 lts
3.	Irasalagundum	1. P.Rama Devi	60 Lts
4.	Kambalapadu	2. R.Lakshmi Rajyam	65 lts
5.	Kundlamuru &	1. K.Lakshmi Rajyam	283 lts
6.	Pasupugallu	2. R.S.N.Vardhani	405 lts
7.	Sankarapuram	1. K.Leelavathi	237 lts
8.	Ramabadrapuram	2. N.Adi Lakshmi	547 lts
9.	Vempadu		142 lts

(NOTE: Villages with Sl.No. 1 to 4 are newly started centres, while villages with Sl.No.5 to 9 are already existing centres where Women Dairy Co-op.organised under NAP).

THE PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE IS AS FOLLOWS

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Estimate I st Year	Expendi- ture		Cumulative expenditure (Q1 + Q2)
			Q1 1987-88	Q2 1987-88	
I.	<u>PROGRAMME COSTS:</u>				
	1. Salary of one male helper at D.C.S.	0.36	-	0.005	0.005
II.	<u>PERSONNEL:</u>				
	1. Programme Co-ordinator	0.30	0.05	0.06	0.11
	2. Secretary/Typist	0.15	-	0.015	0.015
	3. 10 Women Extension Supervisors	1.50	0.188	0.287	0.475
	4. Driver	0.15	-	0.016	0.016
III.	<u>INVESTMENTS : (HARDWARE):</u>				
	1. Office desk/chair set	0.04	-	0.10	0.10
	filing cabinet	0.06			
	2. Typewriter	0.06	-	0.06	0.06
	3. Diesel Jeep	1.35	1.22	-	1.22
	4. 10 Mopeds	0.06	0.30	0.005	0.305
IV.	<u>PERSONNEL TRAINING COST:</u>				
	1. Programme Co-ordinator	0.048	0.011	0.003	0.016
	2. Women Extension Supervisors	0.30	0.13	0.38	0.168
V.	<u>RUNNING COSTS:</u>				
	1. Jeep (a + b)	0.20	-	0.10	0.10
	2. Travel costs:				
	a.W.E.S.	-	-	-	-
	b. Programme Coordinator	0.18	-	0.004	0.004
	TOTAL:	5.498	1.899	0.695	2.594

The registration work of the Societies in progress.

ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE Q3/1987-88

(APRIL 1988 TO JUNE 1988)

1. The ten All Women Dairy Cooperative Societies will be registered during this quarter.
2. Cattle feed will be supplied to the member on subsidy basis.
3. Hygeinic milk pails will be supplied to 50 members for each Dairy Cooperative Society.
4. Community Fodder plots will be selected and land development activity will be taken up.
5. Fodder Minikit will be procured and supplied to the beneficiaries.
6. Audio visual kit will be purchased.

The amount of Rs.2.594 lakhs has been spent from the amount of Rs.18.99 lakhs released as advance. Hence the amount of Rs.2.594 lakhs spent during the quarters from October, 1987 to December 1987 and from January, 1988 to March 1988 (A1/87-88 + Q2/87-88) may be reimbursed.

The Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Limited, Hyderabad is requested to kindly recommend for the release of Rs.5.594 lakhs incurred during the two quarters.

Sd/-

GENERAL MANAGER
PRAKASAM DIST.COOP.MILK PRODUCERS
UNION LTD., ONGOLE

5.E. LIST OF VILLAGES AND MAPS

List of 225 villages
in Prakasam District
Under NAP-RWS-AP I & AP II

Sl. No.	District	Mandal	Name of village	Population (1981 Census)		Name of PWS	GLSR OHSR	No. of Taps	Health Services	Educational Institutions
				pop.	H.holds					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Prakasam	Podili	Podili	13388	2927	CPWS 61	OHSR	--	H	P, M, H, JC
2.	P2	P2	Kuncheipalli	1707	349	"	"	14	PHC	P
3.	P3	P3	Mallavaram	911	171	"	"	15	--	P
4.	P4	P4	Sudanagunta	1407	282	"	"	7	PHC	P
5.	P5	P5	Mandalavaripalem	983	177	"	"	7	PHC	P
6.	P6	P6	Nimmaravaram	396	78	"	"	6	--	P2
7.	P7	P7	Kambalapadu	2528	517	"	GLSR	18	PHC	P, H
8.	P8	P8	Mangapuram	1997	529	"	"	9	--	P3
9.	P9	P9	Nagarajukunta	1032	203	"	"	6	PHC	P
10.	P10	P10	Munagapadu	2025	301	"	OHSR	12	--	P2
11.	P11	P11	Basavapuram	344	61	"	GLSR	6	PHC	P
12.	P12	P12	Butchanapalem	786	196	"	"	6	--	P
13.	P13	P13	Kothapalem	478	349	"	"	6	PHC	P
14.	P14	P14	Irasalagundam	1059	225	"	OHSR	11	PHC	P
15.	P15	P15	Tunmagunta	735	176	30ADD	GLSR	--	PHC	P
16.	P16	P16	Obulakapalli	703	136	"	"	--	--	P
17.	P17	P17	Amudalapalli	375	82	"	"	--	--	P
18.	P18	P18	Chintagumpalli	422	72	"	"	--	--	P
19.	P19	P19	Tigadurtipadu	248	59	"	"	--	--	P
20.	P20	P20	Rajupalem	217	39	"	"	--	--	P
21.	P21	P21	Annaram	620	122	"	"	--	--	P
22.	P22	P22	Kostalipalli	483	72	"	"	--	--	P
23.	P23	P23	Unnagurayapalem	675	33	"	"	--	--	P
24.	P24	P24	Gollipalli	534	83	"	"	--	D	P
25.	P25	P25	Yeluru	2091	412	"	"	--	--	P2
26.	P26	P26	G. Agraharam	786	250	"	"	--	--	P2
27.	P27	P27	T. Salluru	290	1162	"	"	--	--	P2
28.	P28	KONAKANAMITLA	Chinarikatla	2002	513	CPWS81	OHSR	18	--	P
29.	P29	K3	Pedarikatla	3898	783	"	"	25	D	P4, M3, H
30.	P30	K3	Batchalakurapadu	916	197	"	GLSR	6	--	P
31.	P31	K4	Konakanamitla	1020	--	IS12	OHSR	14	--	--
32.	P32	K5	Regumanipalli	236	36	30ADD	GLSR	6	--	P
33.	P33	MARRIFUDI	Marrifudi	4395	941	CPWS61	OHSR	23	--	P, M
34.	P34	M2	Kuchipudi	933	354	"	"	12	--	P
35.	P35	M3	Tippaladivipalli	--	43	"	"	--	RMF	P, M, H
36.	P36	M4	Gundiesamudram	1779	377	"	OHSR	7	PHC	P4
37.	P37	M5	Chimata	2657	531	"	"	--	--	P2
38.	P38	M6	Fannuru	809	147	"	GLSR	4	H	P2
39.	P39	M7	Duggireddipalli	317	179	"	OHSR	--	--	P

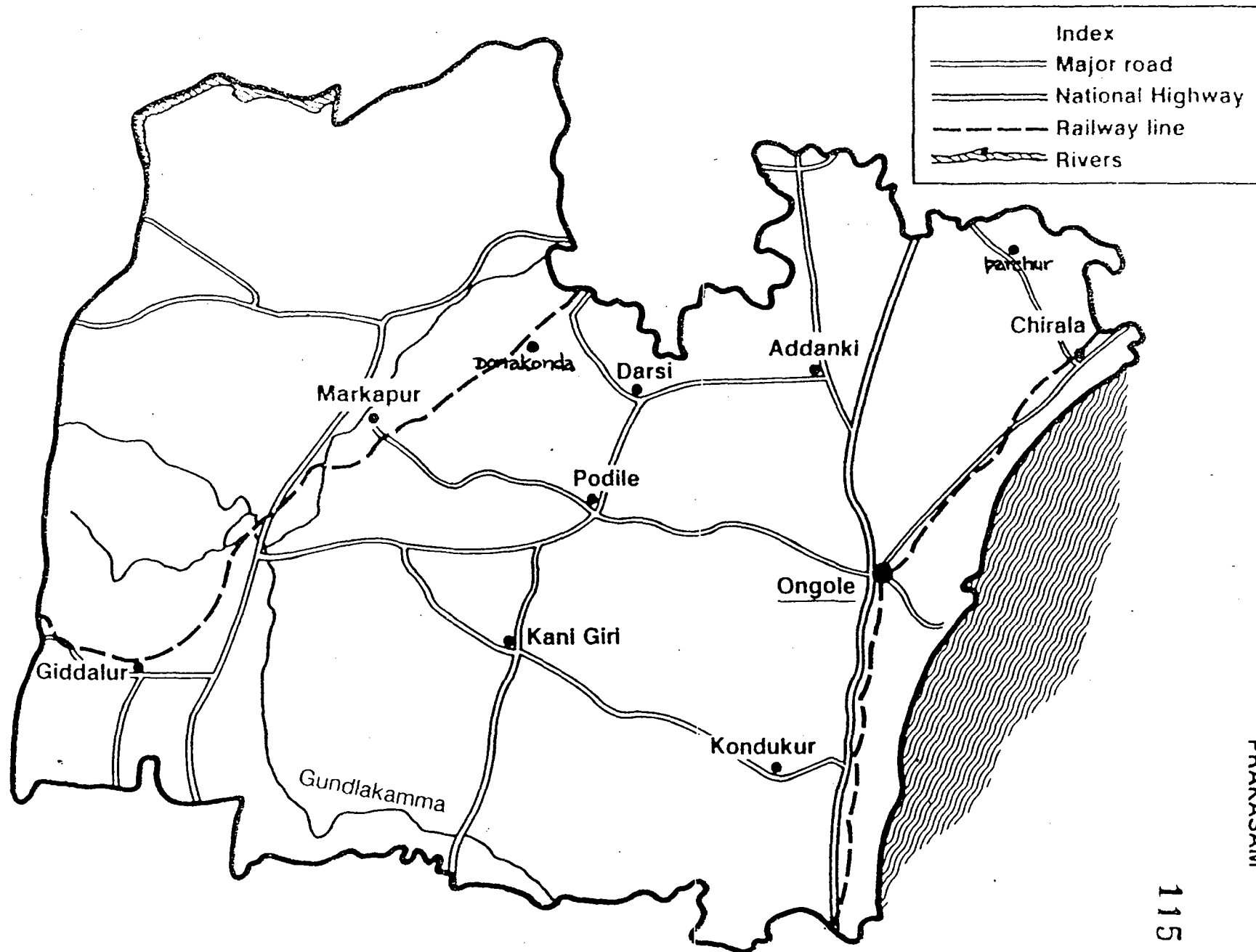
Sl. No.	District	Mandal	Name of village	Population (1981 Census)		Name of FWS	GLSR OHSR	No. of Taps	Health Services	Educational Institutions
				pop.	H. holds					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
40.	F40	M8	Garlapeta	1752	365	CPWSB1	GLSR	6	--	M3
41.	F41	M9	Venaravaram	1203	376	30ADD	OHSR	--	PHC	P
42.	F42	M10	Ankepalli	748	133	"	GLSR	--	PHC	P2
43.	F43	M11	Nirmapuram	153	24	"	"	--	--	P
44.	F44	M12	Vallayapalem	723	143	"	"	--	--	P
45.	F45	M13	Kakerla	2712	32	"	OHSR	--	--	--
46.	F46	M14	Kellampalli	1732	398	"	"	--	--	P
47.	F47	M15	Vykuntapuram	574	106	"	GLSR	--	--	P
48.	F48	M16	Sivarayunipeta	1984	421	"	"	--	--	P
49.	F49	M17	Ganjipalem	78	60	"	"	--	--	P
50.	F50	M18	Narsapuram	852	51	"	"	--	--	P
51.	P51	DARSI	Chalivendra	550	119	CPWSB1	GLSR	6	--	P
52.	P52	D2	Venkatachalampalli	239	121	"	"	6	--	P2
53.	P53	D3	East Venkatapuram	803	221	"	"	5	PHC	P2
54.	P54	D4	Lankajanapalli	622	241	"	"	5	--	P, M
55.	P55	D5	Yerrabonapalli	895	181	"	OHSR	5	PHC	P
56.	P56	D6	Rajampalli	2018	408	"	GLSR	14	--	P, H
57.	P57	D7	Ramapuram	374	214	"	OHSR	6	--	P
58.	P58	D8	Darsi	8514	1944	"	GLSR	62	--	P7, H, JC
59.	P59	D9	Kothapalli	1211	238	"	"	6	--	P, M
60.	P60	D10	Laxmipuram	391	32	"	OHSR	6	--	P
61.	P61	D11	Samanthapudi	1433	356	"	"	7	PHC	P2
62.	P62	D12	East Veerayapalem	1482	301	"	GLSR	14	--	P
63.	P63	D13	Korlamadugu	348	93	"	"	5	--	P
64.	P64	D14	Mohiddinpuram	--	--	"	OHSR	--	--	--
65.	P65	D15	Pothakamur	3899	874	"	GLSR	6	PHC	P3, M2, H2
66.	P66	D16	Cherukommapalem	596	122	"	"	5	--	P
67.	P67	D17	Chintalapalem	401	117	"	OHSR	5	--	P
68.	P68	D18	Kothapalem (Darsi)	414	289	"	GLSR	7	--	P2
69.	P69	D19	Nallareddipalli	599	217	"	"	5	PHC	P2
70.	P70	D20	Papireddipalem	859	212	"	OHSR	5	--	P2
71.	P71	D21	Bhotlapalem	369	277	"	GLSR	--	--	P
72.	P72	D22	Pamulapadu	855	223	"	OHSR	5	--	P2
73.	P73	D23	Chowtapalem	1754	372	"	GLSR	11	--	P3
74.	P74	D24	Abbayapalem	532	702	CPWS32	"	5	H	F2, M
75.	P75	D25	Katta Singanapalem	114	317	"	OHSR	5	--	P2
76.	P76	D26	Pothavaram	1218	43	30ADD	GLSR	--	--	P
77.	P77	D27	Devavaram	1045	247	"	"	--	D	P
78.	P78	D28	Kothavenkatapuram	149	46	"	"	--	--	P
79.	P79	D29	Ganeshwarapuram	239	46	"	"	--	--	P
80.	P80	TALLUR	Bellamkondavaripalem	743	141	CPWSB1	GLSR	5	PHC	P
81.	P81	T2	Dosakayalpadu	297	513	"	"	5	--	P
82.	P82	T3	Ramabhadrapuram	787	154	"	"	5	--	P
83.	P83	T4	Talluru	3332	398	"	OHSR	44	PHC	P5, M, H, JC
84.	P84	T5	Somavarapadu	490	124	"	GLSR	5	--	P
85.	P85	T6	Madhavaram	1628	359	"	OHSR	9	--	P

Sl. No.	District	Mandal	Name of village	Population (1981 Census)		Name of PWS	GLSR OHSR	No. of Taps	Health Services	Educational Institutions
				pop.	H.holds					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
86.	F86	T7	Sivaramapuram	2296	472	"	OHSR	-	--	P
87.	F87.	T8	Mannepalli	370	988	"	GLSR	5	FHC	P5
88.	F88.	T9	Vittavapuram	718	152	"	"	5	--	P
89.	F89.	T10	Lakkavaram	2475	541	"	OHSR	11	--	P
90.	F90.	T11	Nagambhotlpalem	1925	925	"	OHSR	19	H	P3
91.	F91.	T12	Lingalapadu	235	46	"	GLSR	1	--	F4
92.	F92.	T13	Kothapalem (Tellur)	1467	241	"	OHSR	7	--	P,M
93.	F93.	MUNDALURU	Pasupungallu	1188	216	CPWSB1	OHSR	7	--	F2
94.	P94.	MU2	Umamaheswarapuram	1701	357	"	"	11	--	P3
95.	P95.	MU3	Purimitla	1396	301	"	"	11	--	P2
96.	P96.	MU4	Nuzendlapalli	925	262	"	"	9	FHC	P
97.	P97.	MU5	Kambhampadu	1272	204	"	"	11	--	P2
98.	P98.	MU6	Edara	1271	486	"	"	1	--	P,M,H
99.	P99.	MU7	Ehimavaram	1031	205	"	"	--	FHC	P
100.	P100.	MU8	Kommavaram	227	66	"	GLSR	4	--	P
101.	P101.	MU9	Pedavilagallu	793	223	"	OHSR	11	--	P
102.	P102.	MU10	Kellampalli	820	209	"	GLSR	6	--	P2
103.	P103.	MU11	Basavapuram	483	97	"	"	6	--	P
104.	P104.	MU12	Boppidivaripalem	794	185	"	OHSR	9	--	P
105.	P105.	MU13	Mundlamur	1747	363	"	"	15	--	P,M
106.	P106.	MU14	Vemapadu	822	159	"	GLSR	5	--	P,M
107.	P107.	MU15	Kommavaram (Kothuru)	95	--	"	"	4	--	--
108.	P108.	MU16	Sankarapuram	1496	296	"	OHSR	11	--	P
109.	P109.	MU17	Pedaravipadu	379	223	"	GLSR	5	--	P2
110.	P110.	MU18	Pulipadu	573	223	"	"	5	--	P2
111.	P111.	MU19	Brindavanam	350	91	"	"	5	--	P2
112.	P112.	MU20	Chintalapudi	435	84	"	"	5	--	P
113.	P113.	MU21	Vemula	1549	147	30 ADD	OHSR	--	--	P2
114.	P114.	MU22	Vemulabanda	1031	228	"	GLSR	--	--	P2
115.	P115.	DONAKONDA	Folepalli	2054	394	CPWS 32	OHSR	12	FHC	P2,M
116.	P116.	DO2	Laxmipuram	803	32	"	GLSR	5	--	P
117.	P117.	DO3	Ramapuram	996	214	"	OHSR	6	--	P
118.	P118.	DO4	Kotcherlakota	2393	514	"	"	16	D	P4
119.	P119.	DO5	Anantavaram	454	89	"	GLSR	5	--	P
120.	P120.	DO6	Rudrasamudram	1589	303	"	OHSR	12	RME	P,H
121.	P121.	DO7	Manginapudi	1278	233	"	GLSR	6	D	P4,M
122.	F122.	DO8	Indiacherulva	1268	237	"	OHSR	11	--	P
123.	F123.	DO9	Narasimhayunipalem	676	130	"	GLSR	4	FHC	P2
124.	P124.	DO10	Veeravenkatapuram	1170	231	"	OHSR	14	D	P2,M

Sl. No.	District	Mandal	Name of village	Population (1981 Census) pop.	H.holds	Name of FWS	GLSR OHSR	No. of Taps	Health Services	Educational Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
125.	F125.	DD11	Badapuram	1765	910	CFWS 32	GLSR	6	--	F
126.	F126.	DD12	Sangapuram	762	139	"	"	5	--	F
127.	F127.	DD13	Veerapalli	140	146	"	"	4	--	F
128.	F128.	DD14	Vaddipadu	800	290	"	OHSR	6	--	P2,M
129.	F129.	DD15	West Kambampadu	523	92	"	GLSR	5	--	F
130.	F130.	DD16	Aravallipadu	1119	224	"	OHSR	18	D	P2,M
131.	F131.	DD17	Chandavaram	2567	502	"	"	16	D	P,H,JC
132.	F132.	DD18	Donakonda	3000	373	"	"	25	D	P3,7
133.	P133.	KURICHEDU	Mustagangavaram	450	87	"	--		D	F2
134.	P134.	KU2	West Veerayapalem	2950	630	"	OHSR	11	PHC	P2,M,H
135.	P135.	KU3	Kurichedu	5000	1335	"	GLSR	42	--	P
136.	P136.	KU4	Bodanampadu	1591	282	"	OHSR	11	PHC	P2,M
137.	P137.	KU5	West Gangavaram	1946	367	"	"	11	--	P,M,H
138.	P138.	KU6	Gangadonakonda	1565	296	"	"	12	--	P
139.	P139.	KU7	Katamvaripalli	1702	184	"	GLSR	4	--	P
140.	P140.	KU8	Kasipuram	411	76	"	"	4	--	F
141.	P141.	KU9	Kalluru	1604	275	"	OHSR	9	--	F
142.	P142.	KU10	Perubhotlapalem	440	86	"	GLSR	4	D	F
143.	P143.	KU11	Gangadevipalli	2380	801	"	OHSR	7	PHC	P2
144.	P144.	KU12	Tummalapadu	311	52	"	GLSR	5	D	P5,M,H
145.	P145.	YEDDANAFUDI	Jangavaripalli	4825	1040	CPWAP 2			PHC	F4,M,H
146.	P146.	Y2	Chimatavaripalem	--	--	"			D	P2,M,H
147.	P147.	Y3	Tanubodduvaripalem	--	--	"			--	P2
148.	P148.	Y4	Munnangivaripalem	5765	1262	"			RMF	P5,MH
149.	P149.	Y5	Peddivaripalem	--	--	"			--	P,M,H
150.	P150.	Y6	Yeddanapudi	4077	935	"			--	P6,M,H
151.	P151.	Y7	Vinjanampadu	1551	1332	"			D	P,M,H
152.	P152.	Y8	Anantavaram	4075	628	"			RMF	P2,P3
153.	P153.	Y9	Poluru	4825	1040	"			PHC	P3,M
154.	P154.	Y10	Syاملavaripalem	3990	853	"			D	--
155.	P155.	Y11	Cherukuivaripalem	6254	1401	"			FAL	P,M
156.	P156.	Y12	Jagarlamudi	3990	853	"			--	P3,PM
									--	P,M,H
157.	P157.	CHINAGANGAM	Chintagumpalli	1418	333	"			H	--
158.	P158.	C2	Gonasapudi	2663	599	"			--	--
159.	P159.	C3	Samtaravaru	5291	1253	"			D	--
160.	P160.	C4	Chintalapalem	--	--	"			D	--
161.	F161.	INOKULLU	Subdivaripalem	3710	814	"			PHC	
162.	F162.	I2	Indupuapadu	5556	1196	"			PHC	
163.	F163.	I3	Venlayalapadu	5241	1073	"			H	
164.	F164.	I4	Nakkalapalem	6618	1454	"			--	
165.	F165.	I5	Subbareddipalem	--	--	"			--	
166.	F166.	I6	Anireddipalem	--	--	"			--	
167.	F167.	I7	Pusapadu	--	--	"			--	
168.	F168.	I8	Nagandla	--	--	"			--	

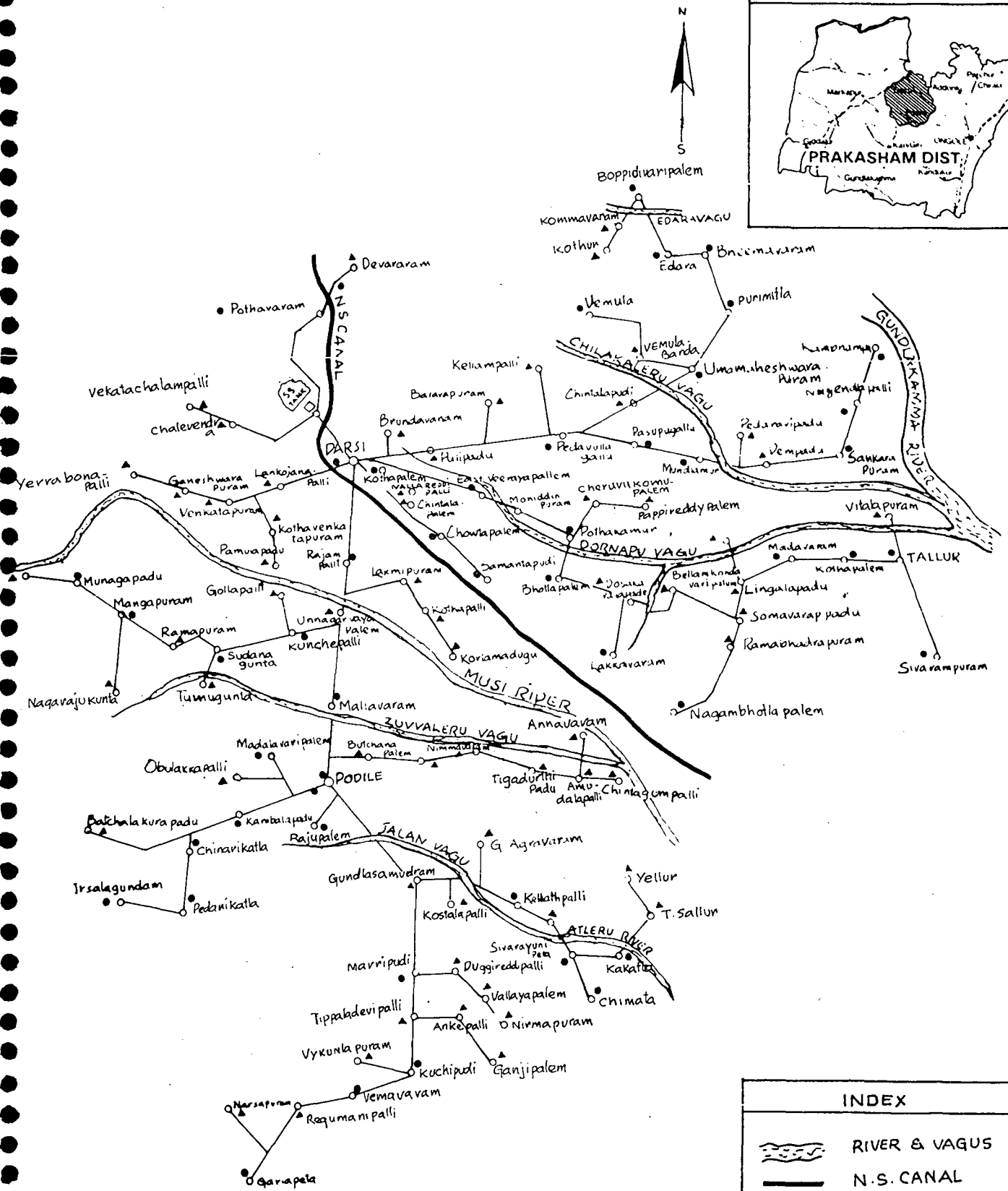
Sl. No.	District	Mandal	Name of village	Population (1981 Census)		Name of FWS	GLSR -OHSR	No. of Taps	Health Services	Educational Institutions
				pop.	H.holds					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
169.	F169.	I9	Favuluru	5288	1103	CPW AP2			FHC	P,M,H
170.	F170.	I10	Inkolli	--	--	"			--	--
171.	F171.	I11	Tadipartivaripalem	12235	2656	"			H	P9,M,H
172.	F172.	I12	Gollapalem	--	--	"			--	--
173.	F173.	I13	Hanumajipalem	--	--	"			--	--
174.	F174.	I14	Madigapalli	--	--	"			--	--
175.	F175.	KARAMCHEDU	Swarnapalem	8098	1747	"			D	P3,M
176.	F176.	KA2	Kesavarappadu	785	159	"			FHC	P
177.	F177.	KA3	Yerramaripalem	4678	981	"			FHC	P,M
178.	F178.	KA4	Adipudi	--	--	"			FHC	--
179.	F179.	KA5	Thimidhipadu	4728	981	"			FHC	P,M
180.	F180.	KA6	Naiduvaripalem	5858	1220	"			--	P6,M,H
181.	F181.	KA7	Jarugulavaripalem	3207	750	"			--	--
182.	F182.	KA8	Pothinavaipale	--	--	"			H	--
183.	F183.	KA9	Rangappanidupalem	--	--	"			--	--
184.	F184.	FARCHOOR	Upputuru	6618	1454	"			--	P,M,H
185.	F185.	PA2	Adusmalli	2321	587	"			H	P,H
186.	F186.	PA3	Devarapalli	1954	239	"			--	P2,P3
187.	F187.	PA4	Gollapudi	1076	250	"			--	P
188.	F188.	PA5	Ch. Agraharam	749	161	"			H	P2,M
189.	F189.	PA6	Inagalli	2948	415	"			MH	P2
190.	F190.	PA7	Garnepudi	3360	702	"			D	P6,M,H
191.	F191.	PA8	Yedubadu Agraharam			"			D	P,M,H
192.	F192.	PA9	Budavadu	1537	359	"			D	P
193.	F193.	PA10	Cherukuri	6254	1401	"			MHE	P2,M
194.	F194.	PA11	Veerannapalem	6112	1457	"			MH	P,M
195.	F195.	PA12	Ramanayapalem	2116	471	"			H	P,M
196.	F196.	PA13	Nutalapadu	5591	1213	"			--	--
197.	F197.	PA14	Upparapalem	6254	1407	"			H	P4,M,H
198.	F198.	PA15	Annambotlavaripalem			"			--	--
199.	F199.	PA16	Gorantlavaripalem	3360	702	"			RMP	
200.	F200.	PA17	Tannuruvaripalem			"				
201.	F201.	PA18	Timmarajuvaripalem	2948	649	"				
202.	F202.	PA19	Chintaguntapalem			"				
203.	F203.	PA20	Chintanaudipaud	2948	649	"				
204.	F204.	PA21	Farchoor	--	--	"				
205.	F205.	VETAFLEM	Katarivaripalem	4077	935	"				
206.	F206.	V2	Kollavaripalem	11507	2560	"				
207.	F207.	V3	Kothapalem			"				
208.	F208.	V4	Tipparajugunta palem			"				
209.	F209.	V5	Kammaranenivaripalem			"				
210.	F210.	V6	Potukatla			"				
211.	F211.	V7	Nagulapalem			"				
212.	F212.	V8	Pasummaru (Guntur Dist)			"				

Sl. No.	District	Mandal	Name of village	Population (1981 Census)		Name of FWS	GLSR OHSR	No. of Taps	Health Services	Educational Institutions
				pop.	H.holds					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
213.	P213.	V9	Naiduguntavaripalem			CPW AP2				
214.	P214.	NAGOLDFALAPADU	Mattigunta	--		CFWS AP2	OHSR			
215.	P215.	N2	Reperla	1886		IS12	"			
216.	P216.	SANTHALAPADU	Vemalapadu	918		"	GLSR			
217.	P217.	MARKAPUR	Bodapudu	470		"	"			
218.	P218.	MA2	Darumadugu	1150		"	"			
219.	P219.	MA3	Gabburu	688		"	OHSR			
220.	P220.	HANUMANTHUNI PADU	Doddichintala	1398		"	"			
221.	P221.	VELAIGANDLA	Veligandla	1173		"	"			
222.	P222.	VE2	Panduvangulavaram	2057		"	"			
223.	P223.	CHANDRASEKERA PURAM	Guruvajipeta	2269		"	"			
224.	P224.	CH2	Chandrasekarapuram	1195		"	"			
225.	P225.	CH3	Pedarajupalem	1602		"	"			



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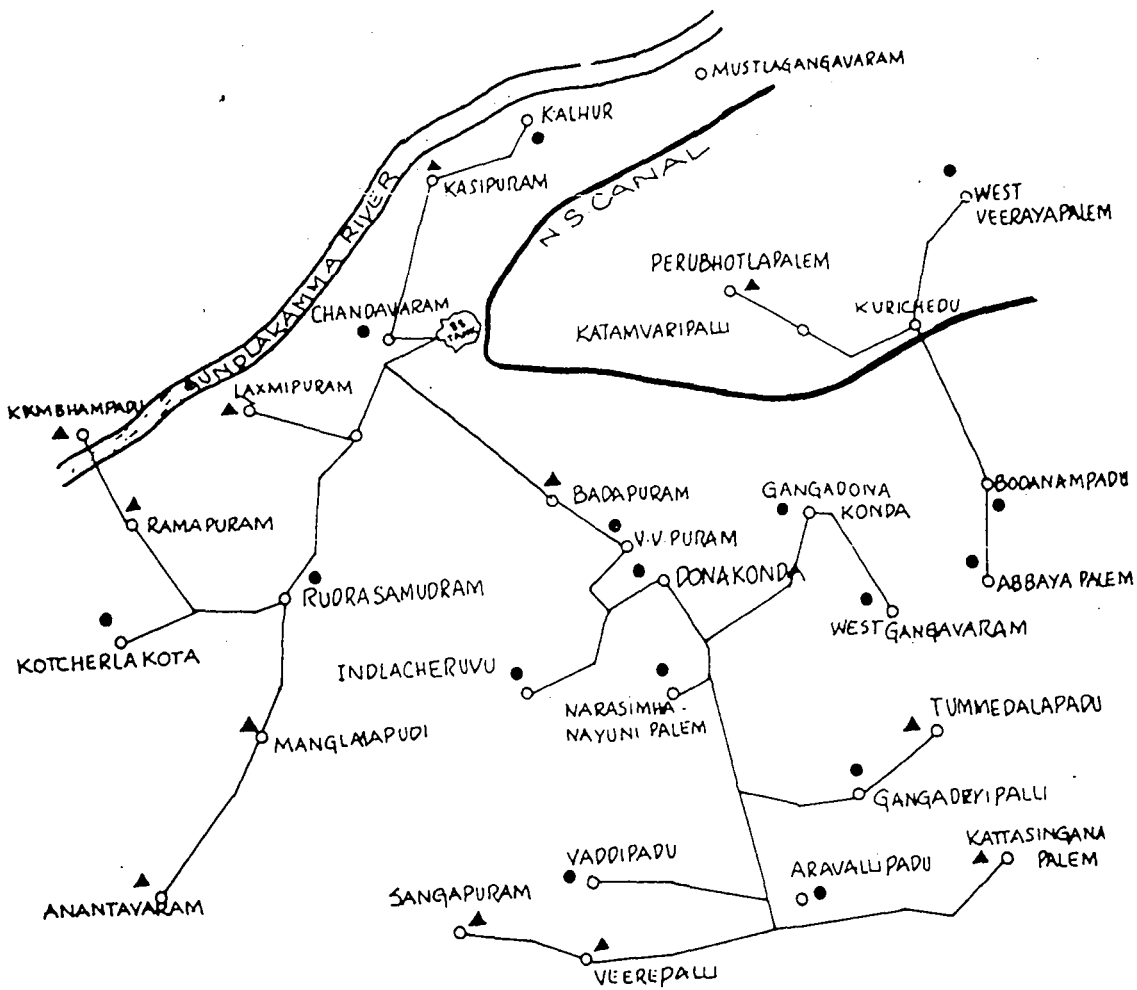


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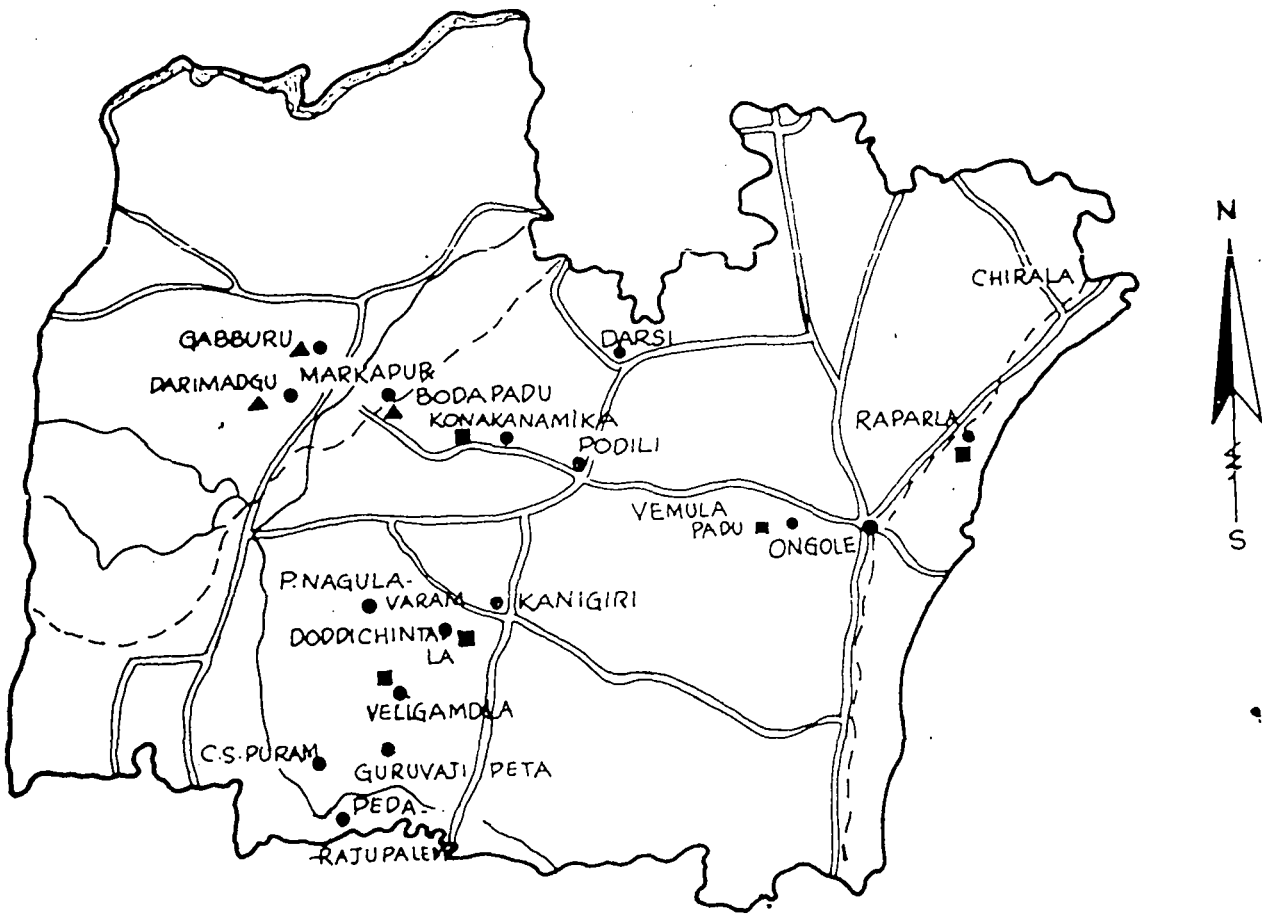
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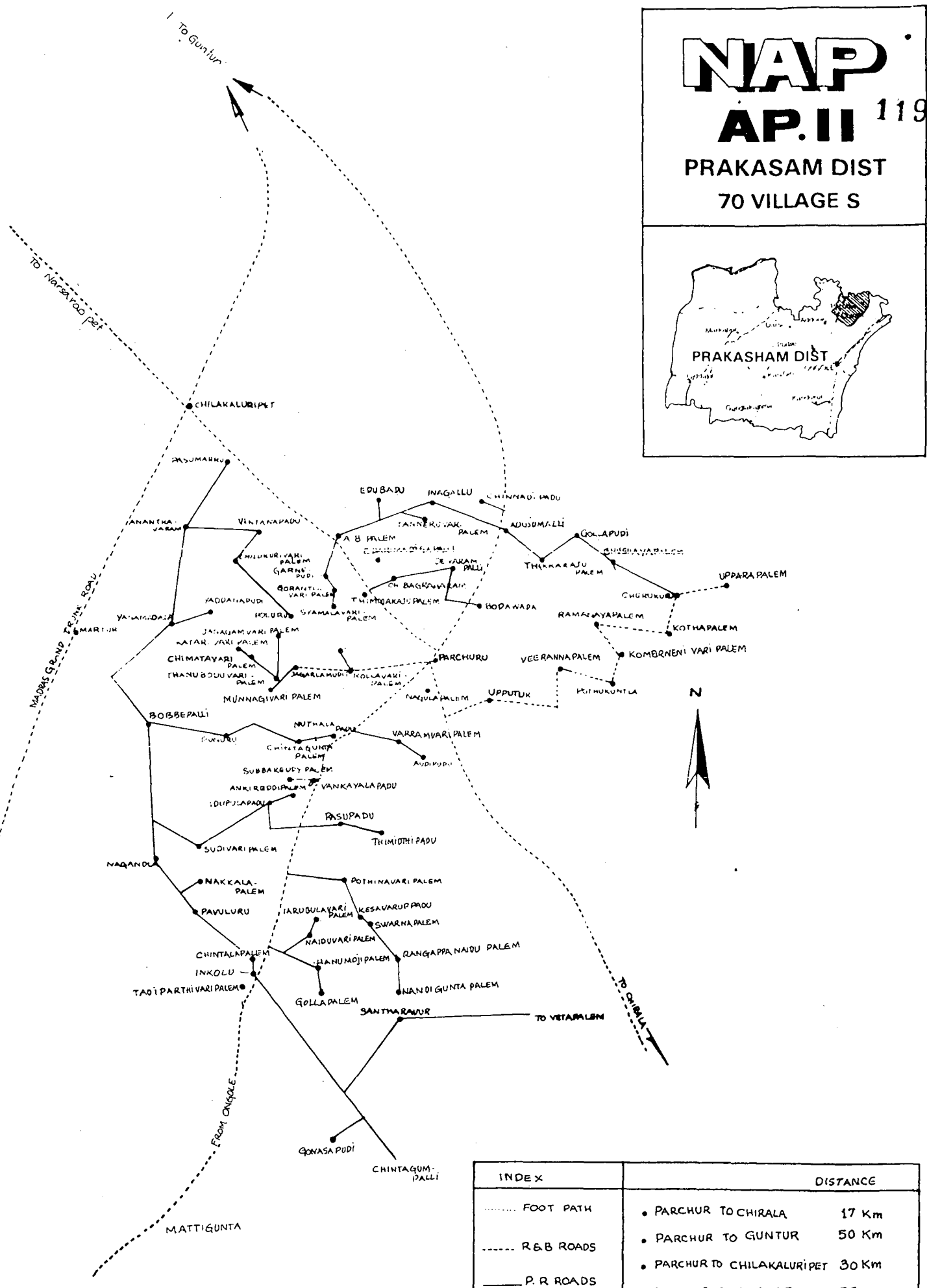
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..... FOOT PATH	• PARCHUR TO CHIRALA 17 Km
----- R & B ROADS	• PARCHUR TO GUNTUR 50 Km
———— P. R. ROADS	• PARCHUR TO CHILAKALURIPET 30 Km
● VILLAGE	• PARCHUR TO ONGOLE 55 Km
	• MARTUR TO ONGOLE 75 Km
	• MARTUR TO CHILAKALURIPET 15 Km
	• CHILAKALURIPET TO GUNTUR 45 Km