The discussions in the earlier chapters indicated that there is a wide gaps and imbalances exist in the study area as a whole as well as among mandals particularly in respect of levels of development of infrastructural facilities, teaching quality, enrolment, dropouts and programme execution in primary schools in different socio-economic and empirical conditions exist in tribal, uplands, plains and urban regions. Besides this, the variations, imbalances and gaps exist in sex-wise and social and community-wise in the above mentioned aspects among regions. Further, the attitudinal studies are also shows not only the similar phenomena but also indicate several problems exist in the above mentioned aspects at grass roots level. Moreover, the respondents in the surveys reported several suggestions to improve the over all situation at grass roots level. After the integration of the results of secondary and primary data among regions, the study suggested several strategies not only to improve the levels of the development of primary education but also to meet the objectives of the 12\textsuperscript{th} plan and new education policy pertaining to primary education at grass roots levels. The details of the study are as follows:

I. Strategies for the improvement of access and coverage of primary schools:

The targets of primary education in new education policy and 12\textsuperscript{th} five year plan are very massive in nature. Hence, the coverage and access of the primary schools is play crucial role in the success of the programmes at grass roots level. Hence the study identified several gaps in the access of primary schools based on the coverage of the villages, geographical area, distance and population. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the study suggested strategies to improve the accessibility of the primary schools in the study area. The details are as follows:
a) **Strategies for the create better access to the primary schools as per village:**

The study identified the mandals which have relatively more number villages covered per primary school and are presented in annexure – 1. Further the study strongly recommended to give priority for the mandals to develop new primary schools in the short and long term perspective.

b) **Strategies for the create better access to primary schools as per area:**

The study identified mandals which has relatively higher served areas per primary school in the study area and are presented in annexure – 2. Hence, the study suggest to give priority to develop new primary schools in the suggested mandals. As a result, the access levels of the primary schools as per area is improved at grass roots level.

c) **Strategies for the create better access to primary schools as per population:**

The study identified mandals which has relatively higher served population per primary school and are presented in annexure – 3. Further, the study suggested to give priority to develop new schools in the suggested mandals. This measure will be significantly helpful to improve accessibility levels of the primary school as per population.

d) **Strategies for creating better access to primary schools as per distance:**

The study identified the mandal which has higher distance in the availability of primary school in the study area and are presented in the annexure – 4. The study suggested give priority for the development of new school in these mandals and inturn it improves the accessibility level of the primary school as per distance at grass root levels.
II. Strategies for the improvement of School Environment in Primary Schools:

a) Building Condition:

The discussions in the earlier chapter indicate that the building condition of the schools is not upto the mark. Still, a considerable proportion of the primary school even today having only one room. Hence, the study strongly recommended that the strength of single class room school limit to less than 25. Further, the study suggested to provide one class room for every 25 students. Moreover the study recommended to provide rooms based on the above mentioned norm. Another important aspect is that, some of the schools are running in damaged building or low quality building. This phenomena is adversely affected safety of the children. At this juncture, the study recommended that schools operating in damaged a low quality building should be shifted to the quality buildings immediately to improve the safety of the children. This measure will be significantly help to improve quality of the building at the grass roots level.

b) Drinking Water Access:

The provision of quality water is prime requirement.. The observation of the study envisages that the low quality water supply is found in primary school and inturn effect the health condition of the students. Hence, the study strongly recommended to provide quality drinking water in every primary school.

c) Class Room:

The finding of the study envisages that the class room in the Primary schools suffering with lack of ventilation and cleanliness. Hence, the study strongly recommended that the class room walls and floor shall be neatly painted and kept clean and create more hygienic condition. Further, the class room is decorated with charts of various themes to improve the knowledge of the children. All these measure help to improve the class room conditions at grass roots level.
d) **Toilets:**

The observation of the studies envisages that majority of the primary schools not having proper toilets. Further, the maintenance of toilets in the schools are also very poor. Hence, the study strongly suggested that to provide separate toilets for boys and girls in every school. Further, the study suggested to maintain the toilets cleanly in every primary school. This measure will be significantly helpful to provide toilets facility to every school.

e) **Play Ground:**

The children in age group 6-10 years is spend lot of time to play games. Moreover this is the age to create interest among children to create foundation to learn skills in various extra curricular activities. At this juncture, the provision of playground facility is very essential not only to improve personality development of the children but also for the health condition of the child. Hence, the study strongly recommends to provide separate space to the children to play games in every school. The size of the space should be depend upon the size of the school.

f) **Student health:**

The children in the primary schools are face lot of health problems particularly to eye, ear, throat and mal-nutrition. Moreover, the government of state and central give the priority for the health care of the children. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the study strongly suggested to conduct health camps in every quarter of the year with qualified doctors. Further, the study suggested to trace out health problem of the children as well as to provide preliminary treatment in every school. Apart from this, the study recommended to give training in yoga and physical exercises to the children in every school. This measure will be significantly helpful to not only to improve the physical condition of the child but also improve the health condition of the children at grass roots levels.
I. Strategies for effective utilisation of manpower:
   a) Strategies for the improvement of teacher access:
      The findings of the study envisages that the considerable
      variations are reported in student per teacher particularly among
      mandals. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the study
      identified the mandals to improve teacher access and are presented in
      annexure. This measure will be significantly helpful to improve the
      teacher access to the student at grass roots levels.

   b) Strategies for the improvement of Vidya volunteer access:
      The findings of the study indicate that the Vidya volunteer
      access in the study areas relatively lower contrast to the other regions.
      Further, the Vidya volunteer services is very much essential not only in
      the control dropouts and improvement of enrolment but also
      implementation of primary education programmes at grass roots level.
      Hence, the study provide Vidya volunteers in every school as per the
      norms described by the Central and State governments. This measure
      will be significantly helpful to improve the access of Vidya volunteer
      in every school at grass roots level.

II. Strategies for the improvement of Enrolment:
   The finding of the study indicate that the enrolment is decline in
   majority of the mandals over the period in the study area. Keeping the
   above aspects under consideration, the study determined the extent of
   decline in enrolment as per sex wise community-wise and mandal-wise.
   Further the major objective of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is coverage of 100%
   enrolment by 2005. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the
   study suggested effective strategies for the improvement of enrolment at
   grass roots level in the study area. The details of the study are as follows:

   a) Strategies for the improvement of total enrolment:
      The study identified the mandals having relatively higher extent
      of decline in enrolment and presented in annexure – 6. Hence, the
study suggest to give priority for the identified mandal to implement programmes to improve enrolment in the study area.

b) **Strategies for the improvement of enrolment of girls:**

The study identified mandals having higher extent of decline in the girl enrolment and are presented in annexure – 7. Further, the study suggested to give priority for the identified mandals in the implementation of programmes for girls enrolment in the study area.

c) **Strategies for the improvement of enrolment of scheduled caste children:**

The study identified mandals having higher extent of decline in the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and are presented in annexure – 8. The study suggested to give priority in the above mentioned mandals to implement programmes for improvement of enrolment of Scheduled caste children.

d) **Strategies for the improvement of enrolment of scheduled tribes children:**

The study identified mandals having higher extent of decline in the enrolment of Scheduled tribe children and presented in annexure–9. Further, the study recommended to give priority for the above mentioned mandals for the implementation of programmes to improve enrolment of scheduled tribe children.

e) **Strategies for the improvement of enrolment of other caste children:**

The study identified mandals having higher extent of decline in enrolment of other castes children in the study area and presented in annexure – 10. Hence, the study suggested to give priority in the above mentioned mandals in the implementation of programmes for the improvement in enrolment of other caste children.
f) **Strategies for the identification of higher extent of decline in enrolment as per primary school wise:**

The study suggested to identify the primary schools having higher extent of decline of enrolment with the help of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and education departments of mandals in the study area. Further, the study suggested give priority to implement programmes in the respective schools in short and long term perspective. Hence, this measure will give significantly helpful to improve the enrolment as per primary school-wise at grass roots levels.

g) **Strategies for conducting pre-primary classes in the study area:**

The findings of the study envisages that the schools has pre-primary classes in the study area is relatively very low contrast to the figures of North Coastal Andhra, Coastal Andhra and Andhra Pradesh. Hence, the study strongly recommends that to conduct pre-primary classes in every school. This measure will be helpful to improve the enrolment in respective areas.

h) **Strategies for conducting enrolment campaigns by door to door:**

The majority of the respondents in all segments suggested for conducting enrolment campaigns by door to door. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the study strongly recommend to conduct enrolment campaigns by door to door in every village with the help of Anganwadi workers and Vidya volunteers. This measure will be significantly helpful to improve the enrolment at grass roots level.

III. **Strategies for the enrolment of out of school children in study area:**

The findings of the study indicates that the extent of out of school children is relatively decline over the period in almost all the mandals over the period. However, still a considerable proportion of out of school children exist in the study area. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, an attempt is made in the study not only to identify the mandals having out of school children as per sex-wise and community-wise in the study area. Details are as follows:
a) **Strategies for the elimination of out of school children in the study area:**

The study identified the mandals having out of school children in the study area and are presented in annexure – 11. Hence, the study suggested to give priorities to implement programmes to enrol the out of school children in respective areas. This measure will be significantly helpful to eliminate out of school children at grass roots level.

b) **Strategies for the elimination girls out of school in the study area:**

The study identified the mandals having girls out of the schools in the study area and are presented in annexure – 12. Further, the study suggested to give priority in the implementation of the programmes to enrol the girls in respective areas. This measure will be significantly helpful to eliminate the girls out of school in respective mandals.

c) **Strategies for the elimination of scheduled caste children out of school in the study area:**

The study identified the mandals having Scheduled Caste out of school in the study area and are presented in annexure – 13. Moreover, the study suggested to give priority in the implementation of the programme to enrol Scheduled caste children in respective areas. This measure will be significantly helpful to eliminate Scheduled caste children at the grass root level.

d) **Strategies for the elimination of scheduled tribes children out of school in the study area:**

The study identified the mandals having Scheduled tribes out of school children in the study area and presented in annexure – 14. Hence, the study suggested that to give priority for the implementation of the programmes to enrol in respective areas. This measure will be significantly helpful to eliminate the Scheduled tribe out of school children at the grass roots level.
e) **Strategies for the elimination of other castes out of school children in the study area:**

   The study identified the mandals having other castes out of school children in the study area and are presented in annexure – 15. At this juncture, the study suggested to give priority for the implementation of the programmes to enrol other castes out of school children in respective areas.

f) **Strategies for the elimination out of school children as per village-wise in the study area:**

   The study suggested to identify out of school children as per village-wise in the study area with the help of the education departments of mandals, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Vidya volunteers. Based on this, the study formulated amicable feasible and viable programmes for the implementation in every village to enrol out of school children at grass roots level in the study area.

IV. **Strategies for the Mitigation of Dropouts:**

   a) **Strategies for the elimination out of school children as per village-wise in the study area:**

      The finding of the study envisages that the dropout rates in the study area is relatively higher contrast to the other regions. Hence, the study strongly recommends that to identify the household of the drop out children in every school with the help of vidya volunteers and Anganwadi workers in every village. Further, the study recommended that counseling camps are conducted to parents of the child and convince to continue schooling of the child. This measure will be significantly helpful to mitigate dropout at grass root levels.

   b) **Strategies for the provision of financial assistance:**

      The findings of the study envisages that to provide financial assistance to poor children particularly comes under dropouts. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the study suggested to provide financial assistance to poor children particularly comes under dropouts.
in every primary school. This measure will be significantly helpful to mitigate the dropouts at grass roots level.

c) **Strategies for the provision of text books / uniforms:**

The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents suggested to supply text books and uniforms for free of cost. Keeping the above aspect under consideration the study strongly recommended to give text books and uniforms free of cost in appropriate time in every primary school particularly in villages and schools. This measure will be significantly helpful to improve enrolment rates at grass roots level.

V. **Strategies for the improvement of the educational standards in primary schools:**

The several survey reports and findings of the study envisages that the standards of the education in government and related aided schools are not upto the mark. Majority of the students are not able to write or read the mathematical lessons of the lower classes alone. Further, the students are not able to carry even elementary mathematical in majority of the schools. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the study suggested amicable strategies in various aspects which are more relevant to improve the standards of the students. The details are as follows:

a) **Strategies for the improvement of teaching – learning practices:**

The findings of the study indicate that the educational standards mainly depends upon the teaching, learning practices adopted in the primary schools. At present, the several inadequacies exist in the teaching – learning practices particularly lack of practices of learning immediately after explanation. The syllabus is also covered very fast. Hence, majority of the students are not able to follow the speed of the teaching. At this juncture, the study recommended the teacher should provide more practice to the students as per chapter-wise. Further, every teacher should prepare allocate sufficient time schedule as per chapter – wise. Moreover, the study suggested the evaluate the
feedback of the students as per chapter – wise. These measure will be significantly helpful to improve the standards of the students at grass roots level.

b) **Strategies for the introduction of new teaching methods:**

The survey findings of the study envisages that traditional methods of teaching adopted in the primary schools even today. Several new teaching methods such as charts, slides models are frequently used particularly in primary classes. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the strongly recommends that to introduce new techniques in the teaching aspects. Further, the study suggested to involve students effectively for the preparation of materials. All these measures will be significantly helpful to create interest and update the knowledge of eth students further.

c) **Strategies for the provision of training the teachers to new teaching methods:**

The electronics technology brought structural changes particularly in the teaching methods to simplify the subject further. Hence, the study strongly recommends that to provide training for teachers to create acquaintance in the modern methods of the teaching. This measure will be significantly helpful to acquaintance knowledge in the modern methods of teaching.

d) **Strategies for the involvement of NGO’s in the improvement of quality of education:**

The NGOs are plays critical role in the improvement of standards of students substantially. Hence, the study strongly recommends that to conduct special classes for the students by the NGO organisation such as Ramakrishna Mission, ISKON and Satya Sai Seva Samithi. Further, the study recommends that to prepare a time schedule for the involvement of the above mentioned organisation in every school. This measure will be significantly helpful to upgrade the knowledge of the students at grass roots level.
e) **Strategies for the involvement of department of education in the monitoring of standards of the students in primary schools:**

The survey envisages that effective monitoring systems to evaluate the standards of the student is the prime requirement particularly in the government primary schools. Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the study strongly recommends that department of education plays a vital role in the monitoring of standards of the students. Further, the study suggested to prepare a inspector and prepare detailed inspectors schedule to cover in every primary school in their jurisdiction. This measure will be significantly helpful to increase the level of the commitment both teachers and students at grass roots level.

f) **Strategies for the provisions of sponsorships for the upgradation of the standards of the primary schools:**

The study strongly recommends that to provide sponsorship to every school with the help of NRIs and other delegations to upgrade the standards of the every primary schools. The funds available under sponsorship programme will be used to develop modern teaching aids (computers material), play ground, yoga and physical exercise equipment, basic amenities (toilets, drinking water, plat ground, games), etc. This measure will be significantly helpful to upgrade the quality of the primary schools to greater extent.

VI. **Strategies for the effective implementation of primary education programme:**

a) **Mid day meal:**

The survey findings indicate that the quality of the food provided in mid day meal programme is not upto the mark. Hence, the study strongly recommends to improve the quality of food as well as to improve nutritional values substantially as recommended by the norm of the state and central government. This measure will be significantly helpful to food quality at grass roots level.
b) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:**

The findings of the study envisages that the output derived from the this programme is not satisfactory. Hence, the study strongly recommends that to identify gaps and imbalances exist in this programme as well as to implement rectification measures for the effective implementation of the programmes at grass roots level.

c) **District Primary Education Programme:**

The study suggested to identify deficiencies exist in the implementation of the district primary programme in disbursement of funds, benefits achieved, coverage of the programme, operational difficulties and inconveniences along with rectification measures for the effective implementation of the programme at grass roots level.

d) **Formulation of Action Plans:**

The study suggested to prepare a action plan for the effective implementation of the primary education programme before beginning of the academic year in every school. This measure will be significantly helpful to formulate effective approaches for the implementation of primary education programmes at grass roots level.

**IX. Strategies for the effective utilisation of grants:**

a) **Effective Monitoring:**

The results of the study indicate that there is a several inadequacy exist in the funds utilisation. Hence, the study strongly recommends that to introduce effective monitoring system in the utilisation of funds in every school. This measure will be helpful to control misappropriation in the grants utilisation at grass roots level.

b) **Release of funds on right time:**

The findings of the study envisages that there is a too much delay in the release of grants and inturn the benefits derived from the programmes are not upto the mark. Hence, the study strongly recommends that to release funds on right time.
Conclusion:

The above mentioned strategies recommended by the study is not only to eradicate the imbalances, inadequacies, and gaps but also to improve the quality exist in the indicators of the primary education in primary schools such as access and coverage of the primary schools, infrastructural facilities, enrolment, dropouts, student health, school environment, standards of the students, implementation of primary education programmes, teaching quality, etc in every primary school at grass roots level. Further, the study hoped that these strategies, methodologies and approaches useful in the study area as well as other areas of the improvement of the functional status of the primary schools in short and long term perspectives. Further, this framework is substantially helpful to achieve the targets of the 12th five year plan and new education policy particularly in the primary education aspects.
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO IMPROVE ACCESS OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS PER VILLAGE

1. Kurupam
2. Parvathipuram
3. Bobbili
4. Saluru
5. Pachipenta
6. Bondapalli
7. Cheepurupalli
8. Pusapatirega
9. Bhogapuram
10. Denkada
11. Vizianagaram
12. L.Kota
13. Jami
14. Kothavalasa
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO IMPROVE ACCESS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

1. Gummalaxmipuram
2. Kurupam
3. Garugubilli
4. Parvathipuram
5. Baljipeta
6. Bobbili
7. Pachipenta
8. Ramabadrapuram (R.B.Puram)
9. Badangi
10. Therlam
11. Markamadidam (M.M.Dam)
12. Dattirajulu (D.Rajuru)
13. Mentada
14. Gurla
15. Garividi
16. Nellimarla
17. Bhogapuram
18. Gantyada
19. S.Kota
20. Vepada
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO IMPROVE ACCESS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS PER POPULATION

1. Garugubilli
2. Parvathipuram
3. Seethanagaram
4. Balajipeta
5. Bobbili
6. Ramabadrapuram (R.B.Puram)
7. Badangi
8. Therlam
9. Merkamadidam (MM Dam)
10. Daterajuru (D.Rajuru)
11. Mentada
12. Gajapathinagaram (G.P.Nagram)
13. Gurla
14. Garividi
15. Cheepurupalli
16. Nellimarla
17. Vizianagaram
18. Gantyada
19. S.Kota
20. Vepada
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS PER DISTANCE

1. Saluru
2. Date rajaru (D.Rajeru)
3. Mentada
4. Gajapathinagram (G.P.Nagaram)
5. Gantyada
6. S.Kota
7. Pachipenta
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO IMPROVE TEACHER ACCESS

1. Bobbili  
2. Saluru  
3. Pachipenta  
4. Ramabadrapuram (R.B. Puram)  
5. Badangi  
6. Therlam  
7. Merkamadidam (MMDam)  
8. Datirajeru (D. Rajeru)  
9. Garividi  
10. Cheepurupalli  
11. Nellimarla  
12. Bhogapuram  
13. Vizianagaram  
14. Gantyada
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF
ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS

1. Komarada
2. Jiyymavalasa
3. Garugubilli
4. Parvathipuram
5. Merkamadidam (M.M.Dam)
6. Datirajam (D. Rajam)
7. Mentada
8. Gajapathinagram (G.P. Nagaram)
9. Bondapalli
10. Gurla
11. Garividi
12. Cheepurupalli
13. Nellimarla
14. Pusapatirega (P.P.Rega0
15. Bhogapuram
16. Denkada
17. Vizianagaram
18. Gantyada
19. Vepada
20. L.Kota
21. Kothavalasa
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF
GIRLS ENROLLMENT

1. Komarada
2. Parvathipuram
3. Garugubilli
4. Merkamadidam (M.M.Dam)
5. Datirajam (D.Rajam)
6. Gajapathinagaram
7. Bondapalli
8. Gurla
9. Garividi
10. Cheepurupalli
11. Nellimarla
12. Denkada
13. Vizianagaram
14. Gantyada
15. Vepada
16. L.Kota
17. Kothavalasa
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENROLLMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE CHILDREN

1. Gummalaxmipuram
2. Kurupam
3. Garugubilli
4. Parvathipuram
5. Bobbili
6. Ramabadrapuram (R.B.puram)
7. Mentada
8. Gajapathinagaram (G.P.Nagaram)
9. Cheepurupalli
10. Nellimarla
11. Pusapathirega (P.P.Rega)
12. Bhogapuram
13. Denkada
14. Vizianagaram
15. Gantyada
16. Vepada
17. Kothavalasa
**LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE CHILDREN**

1. Komarada  
2. Jiyyamavalasa  
3. Garugubilli  
4. Parvathipuram  
5. Makkuva  
6. Baljipeta  
7. Bobbili  
8. Ramabadrapuram (R.B.Puram)  
9. Badangi  
10. Therlam  
11. Merkamadidam (M.M.dam)  
12. Daterajam (D>Rajam)  
13. Gajapathinagaram (G.P.Nagaram)  
14. Gurla  
15. Garividi  
16. Cheepurupalli  
17. Nellimarla  
18. Pusapathirega (P.P.Rega)  
19. Bhogapuram  
20. Vepada
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO IMPROVE ENROLEMENT OF OTHER CASTES CHILDREN

1. Komarada
2. Gummalaxmipuram (G.L.Puram)
3. Jiyyammavalasa
4. Garugubilli
5. Parvathipuram
6. Saluru
7. Merkamadidam (M.M.dam)
8. Date rajam (D.Rajam)
9. Mentada
10. Bondapalli
11. Gajapathinagaram
12. Gurla
13. Garividi
14. Cheepurupalli
15. Gantyada
16. Vepada
17. L.Kota
18. Kothavalasa
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO ENROL OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Komarada
2. Gummalaxmipuram
3. Kurupam
4. Seethanagaram
5. Bobbili
6. Pachipenta
7. Gurla
8. Cheepurupalli
9. Pusapathirega
10. Bhogapuram
11. Gantyada
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO ENROL GIRLS OUT OF SCHOOL

1. Komarada
2. Gummalaxmipuram
3. Kurupam
4. Seethanagaram
5. Bobbili
6. Pachipenta
7. Gurla
8. Cheepurupalli
9. Pusapathirega (P.P.Rega)
10. Bhogapuram
11. Gantyada
ANNEXURE – 13

LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO ENROL SCHEDULED CASTE OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Komarada
2. Bobbili
3. Gurla
4. Cheepurupalli
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO ENROL SCHEDULED TRIBE OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Komarada
2. Gummalax mipuram
3. Kurupam
4. Seethanagaram
5. Saluru
6. Pachipenta
7. Gurla
8. Gantyada
LIST OF MANDALS GIVE PRIORITY TO ENROL OTHER CASTE CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL

1. Komarada
2. Gummalaxmipuram
3. Seethanagaram
4. Bobbili
5. Gurla
6. Cheepurupalli
7. Pusapathirega (P.P.Rega)
8. Bhogapuram