CHAPTER-II

BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT AND THE NGOS

The nature of the farming in a locality depends largely on the location of the farm, rainfall, soil type, climate and irrigation facilities. Thus, it is desirable to have a general view of the agro-climate features of the area under study so as to have a comprehensive knowledge of the area. This chapter deals with the agro-economic scenario of the study area.

2.1 PROFILE OF PRAKASAM DISTRICT

Background:

Ongole District came into existence on 02-02-1970 with the merging of parts of areas from Kurnool, Guntur, and Nellore Districts. Markapur Division from Kurnool district, Kandukur division from Nellore district and Ongole division from Guntur district were separated and constituted into this new district. It was subsequently named in 1972 after the patriot and hero among the freedom fighters, late Sri Tanguturi "Prakasam Panthulu", "Andhra Kesari" (Lion of Andhra) to cherish his fond memory.

Location:

Prakasam District lies between 14.57 and 16.17 Northern longitude and 78.43 and 80.25 Eastern longitude. The District is bounded by Bay of Bengal on east, Nellore district on south, Kurnool district on west and Guntur district on north. The district is having 102 kms coast line passing through eleven coastal mandals.

Area:

The total geographical area of the district is 16,94,212 hectares, of which the area of 4,41,596 hectares account for forests which is 26.06 percent of the total area. The Table given below shows the pattern of land utilization in the district.

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### Table 2: Land Utilization Pattern in Prakasam District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Land Utilization Pattern</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total geographical area of the district</td>
<td>16,94,212 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>4,41,594 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Barren and uncultivated land</td>
<td>1,25,646 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Land put to non-agricultural purpose</td>
<td>1,42,116 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Permanent pastures and grazing lands</td>
<td>58,514 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Miscellaneous trees and crop included in the net area</td>
<td>10,584 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cultivable waste</td>
<td>75,264 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other fallow lands</td>
<td>1,29,291 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Current fallows</td>
<td>1,09,081 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total cropped area</td>
<td>5,72,485 hectares</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** District Planning Office, Hand Book of Statistics, Prakasam-District, 2004

Prakasam district is divided into 56 mandals under "Mandalika Vyavastha" system. There are 1104 revenue villages in the district. The entire district is divided into 12 agriculture sub-divisions with each 4 to 6 mandals.

**Population:**

The total population of Prakasam district is 24,27,711 as per census 2001 with a literacy percentage of 32.65 with a population of 7,92,747 literate out of the total population. The total working population of the district is 13,95,108 which accounts for 57.46 percent of which 43 percent population is working in agricultural sector. The scheduled castes population in the district is 5,17,179 and 83,265 scheduled tribe population constituting 21.30 percent and 3.42 percent respectively.

**Agricultural Season and Rainfall**

Agricultural season commences with the onset of south west monsoon in the district mostly during the 2nd week of June. The district experienced semi drought conditions for the last two decades because of frequent failure of monsoon.
The district is divided into 3 revenue divisions. They are 1) Ongole 2) Kandukur 3) Markapur. The agro climatic conditions are different from one revenue division to the other. Ongole division is located in high rainfall zone covered under Krishna Western Delta (KWD) and Nagarjuna Sagar Project (NSP). Kandukur division falls under moderate rainfall zone with Darsi and Tallur areas covered under Nagarjuna Sagar Project. The Markapur division falls under scanty rainfall zone covering a small area of Tripuranthakam mandal under NSP.

The rain continues through October - November months with rain fall around 30-40 percent of the annual rainfall. The second season of rabi is either flooded with heavy rain or experiences dry spell. For example during Nov-Dec of 1998 there was heavy rain damaging standing crops with a rainfall of over 340 mm and total absence of rains during November –December of 1999. The scenario is either excessive rain or no rain resulting either in floods or in drought during the critical months of November – December almost every year.

The winter commences in December month and continues up to February with a drastic fall in temperature. March, April, May months experience severe hot weather with summer winds but the sea breeze rendering the climate now and then moderate in and around the coastal belt.

Soils:

Prakasam district has all variety of soils, of which red soils are 51.3 percent, black soils are 40.8 percent, sandy loam soils are 5.9 percent and sandy soils are 2 percent. Production of different crops is dependent on the rainfall received, all the soils are well drained with low nitrogen content, medium P₂ O₅ and K₂ O nutrients.

Irrigation:

The district is covered by all categories of irrigation sources such as canals, tanks and wells. Under canal irrigation system there are two major irrigation projects covering majority of the mandals on the northern side of the district namely Nagarjuna Sagar Project right canal and Krishna western delta. Under medium
irrigation project, there are eight medium irrigation tanks, seven in Kandukur and one in Markapur division. Under minor irrigation, there are 638 tanks controlled by PWD and minor irrigation department of Pachayat Raj. Details of ayacut major, medium and minor irrigation systems, and both under tube and open dug wells are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No</th>
<th>Irrigation System</th>
<th>Ayacut in Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Krishna western delta</td>
<td>27,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nagarjuna Sagar Project right canal</td>
<td>1,30,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium irrigation projects</td>
<td>17,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Minor irrigation tanks</td>
<td>48,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tube wells</td>
<td>8,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other open dug well</td>
<td>37,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td>2,855</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Cropping Pattern:

The principal crops grown in the district are Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Ragi, Pulses, Chili, Groundnut, Sesamum, Castor, Cotton and Tobacco. Following Table provides the information on the cropping pattern in the district.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No</th>
<th>Name of the crop</th>
<th>Kharif</th>
<th>Rabi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>68,441</td>
<td>64,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>6,102</td>
<td>4,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>16,196</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>6,917</td>
<td>4,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Konna</td>
<td>2,313</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arika</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Variga</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Greengram</td>
<td>10,982</td>
<td>4,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Blackgram</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>18,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Redgram</td>
<td>48,682</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Horsegram</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dayalgram</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>47,580</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>11,512</td>
<td>15,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sesamum</td>
<td>18,549</td>
<td>1,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>13,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Castor</td>
<td>9,897</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Fodder Crop</td>
<td>9,010</td>
<td>20,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>4,599</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Other crops</td>
<td>56,725</td>
<td>12,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Chillies</td>
<td>14,461</td>
<td>6,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,35,063</td>
<td>2,54,351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Planning Office, Hand Book of Statistics, Prakasam-District, 2004
Agricultural Credit:

The co-operative sector plays a vital role in advancing credit to the farmers. The sector has a share of 35 crores under crop loans and 10 crores under term loans. There are 160 commercial bank branches, 30 rural bank branches, 27 co-operative bank branches in the district catering to the needs of farmers under the service area approach concept.

Farmer Supporting Agencies:

There are a number of supporting agencies serving the needs of the farmers. Following are some of them.

- Soil Testing:

The Soil Testing Laboratory (STL) is functioning from 1982 catering to the needs of 56 mandals. During 1998 two more additional soil testing labs were established at Kandukur and Markapur. With three STL’s in the district, the department is able to reach out to all mandals in the district. During 2000-2001, 200 soil samples per mandal were collected and analyzed and the farmers were furnished with soil testing reports with fertilizer recommendation in order to ensure proper supply of nutrients as per the crop requirements and type of the soils.

- Farmers Training Centre:

The district also has a farmers training centre headed by a Deputy Director of Agriculture under the control of Joint Director of Agriculture, assisted by four Assistant Directors of Agriculture and two Agricultural Officers. Farmers Training Centre started functioning since 1980. The main objective of the training centre is to impart training to farm men, farm women, charcha mandal conveners, village youth, agricultural labour and Agricultural Extension staff, in the aspects like increasing production of food grains, soil reclamation, dry farming techniques, integrated pest management for effective control of pests, integrated nutrient management and so on. Seasonal training programmes to farmers are also organized during kharif and rabi seasons with special emphasis on the centrally sponsored schemes like NPDP, OPP, ICDP (rice), ICDP (Cotton) and National Watershed schemes.
Besides, field's trips of farmers are also organized to Agricultural Research Stations to create awareness of the latest technologies and the knowledge of new varieties of crops.

- **Agricultural Market Committees:**

  There are 14 agricultural market committees and they are located at
1. Parchur
2. Martur
3. Addanki
4. Ongole
5. Chirala
6. Podili
7. Darsi
8. Markapur
9. Giddalur
10. Cumbum
11. Kandukur
12. Kanigiri
13. Kondepi

Following developmental activities are being implemented by the Marketing department through Agricultural Market Committees.

1. **Rythu Bandhu Pathakam:** The main objective of the scheme is to provide advances to the needy farmers against their agro produce up to Rs.50,000 so as to save them from distress sale of their agricultural produce. Under this scheme Rs. 26.46 lakhs was given to 75 farmers for the year 2001-2002, Rs 147.77 lakhs was given to 562 farmers so far (i.e. from the date of inception to 31.12.2000).

2. **Sale of Seeds, Pesticides and Fertilizers:** The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced this scheme with a view to serving the farmers community on no profit and no loss basis through the Agricultural Market Committees in the district. This scheme is started by all the Agricultural Market Committees in the district and the seeds, pesticides and fertilizers are sold to the farmers at cheaper rates than the prevailing local market rates.

3. **Farmers Training Programme:** The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced this programme to educate the farmers through training and to reduce the cost of cultivation and to increase the net returns. Phase-wise training is being given to farmers like trainings in rabi and khariff crops. The Marketing department, Prakasam district is also implementing the following welfare and development schemes through Agricultural Market Committees.

Infrastructure Facilities:

Transport and Communication: New Delhi-Chennai railway line and Howrah-Chennai railway line pass through Chirala, Ongole the major towns and Vijayawada to Hubli railway line passes through Markapur and Giddalur towns in the district. Therefore, the district is well connected including interiors with the railway transport. This railway networks facilitate free movement of major Agricultural Commodities like paddy, chili, cotton, besides the transportation of subabul to the paper mills.

The NH5 Howrah-Chennai highway road passes through the district facilitating the transportation of Agricultural Commodities to other parts of the country.

Agro Industries: The district has having diversified agro-based industries like cotton, gingili oil mills, rice mills, dhal mills. ILTD Tobacco processing unit is located at Chirala, Sericulture Co-operative Market and sealing unit at Martur, Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies at Besthavaripet and Desaripet.

Agricultural Research: The Acharaya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University has set up Agricultural Research Station (Dry land) at Darsi and District Agricultural Advisory and Transfer Technology Centre at Ongole. The ARS at Darsi is aimed at conducting research on dry land farming and DAATF centre at Ongole is aimed at transfer of research to the farmers in the district and to ensure suitable and timely advice on the pest management.

Animal Husbandry: The Bovine population of the district is 9.94 lakh. It includes milk cattle and buffaloes.

Milk production is primarily through buffaloes and the district is one of the leading milk producing districts in AP. There are 25 private milk chilling centres

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functioning in addition to district milk producer's co-operative union with milk products factory at Ongole.

The District Co-operative Dairy is procuring 0.92 lakh litres of milk per day. Private milk chilling centers are procuring 2.0 lakh liters/day. The District Milk Producers Co-operative Union has 15 women milk producer's co-operative societies out of the total 426 milk producer's co-operative societies.

The district has 9.96 lakh sheep and 24 lakh goats. There is sheep breeder's co-operative union at district head-quarters with 116 sheep breeder's co-operative societies.

Recently Prakasam District Area Livestock Development Agency (PALDA) has been formed as a branch of Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency at the state level in order to restructure the breeding operations of cattle.

There is Central Head Registered Scheme (CHRS) functioning with head-quarters at Ongole under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, with the aim of preserving the prestigious Ongole cattle breed and murrah buffalo breed. There is also Ongole cattle breeding farm at Chandalavada to preserve Ongole breed cattle germplasm, run by Government of Andhra Pradesh in Cooperation with Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University.

Horticulture:

Since Prakasam district has wide range of Agro Climatic Zones, all types of fruits and vegetables, flowers are grown on commercial scale. District has vast area under fruit crops like mango (3,980 hectares), sweet orange (3,807 hectares), sapota (1738 hectares), cashew (715 hectares) and tomato (4513 hectares).

The district is one of the leading producers of sweet orange and tomato. In order to provide quality plant material, departmental nursery was established at Giddalur. All commercial varieties of fruit plants suitable to the district are available in the farm for sale at approved government rates.
Sericulture:  

Sericulture is an agro based cottage industry which was introduced in Prakasam district during the year 1979. Owing to lucrative cash returns, most of the marginal and small farmers were attracted towards sericulture in the beginning (growing mulberry plants to an extent of 2 acres each). But due to fall in the rates, at present only 1000 farmers are found cultivating a total extent of 1150 acres with the technical assistances of (1) 4 TSC (Technical Service Centers) (2) EPC (Egg Production Center) (3) Seed formation under farm sector and one government cocoon market cum reeling unit, one private reeling unit and two private silk cooperative societies under non-farm sector.

Ongoing Extension and Development Schemes under Public Sector: All the Extension and Development Schemes in Prakasam district are funded by central and state governments. Extension activities mainly involve giving technical guidance to farmers about cultivation practices, pests and disease control.

Development Schemes:

- **Scheme for the expansion of Integrated Development of Tropical and Arid Zone Fruits:** Under this scheme small and marginal farmers will be provided quality plant material and inputs like fertilizers and pesticides on 50 percent subsidy. Banana plants are also provided on subsidy. Under special production programme, vegetable seeds of different varieties are also provided on 50 percent subsidy. Under CSS, pipes for drip irrigation are provided on 30 percent subsidy to big farmers and 50 percent subsidy to SC, ST, small Farmers, marginal farmers and women farmers.

- **Other Programmes:** Spices Board is providing subsidy on black tarpaulin sheets for chili drying and also giving training to farmers on chili and turmeric cultivation.

  Coconut Development Board provides assistance to the farmers for 3 years for taking up coconut cultivation. Cashew Development Board also imparts training in 3 phases to cashew farmers on package of practices of
cashew. One co-operative society is functioning successfully for horticulture crops.

- **Under Private Initiative:** 40 cashew processing units are functioning in Chirala area. Cashew farmers are getting low prices by selling their produce to local processing units.

### 2.2 NGOs INVOLVEMENT:

Besides the government organizations, there are a large numbers of NGOs involved in farmers development activities such as watershed development, soil conservation, social forestry, joint forestry management, farmers training with IPM programmes, literacy, child literacy, rehabilitation programmes, farm women development programmes and so on. There are more than 200 functioning NGOs actively involved in farming communities in the district of which prominent organizations are ASSIST, SINRD, CAFFORD, RAITHU MITHRA, GOOD INDIA, RDS, HELP, GUIDE, SARDS etc.

Though Drought Prone Area Programme was started in Prakasam District in the year 1974-75, watershed approach was initiated only in 1987. Initially watershed programmes were initiated in Kanigiri, Veligandla, Markapur, Yerragondapalem, Bestavaripeta and Giddalur blocks. In 1982-83, Talur, Tarlupadu and Poidli blocks were added to the programme. During VIII Five Years Plan, 12 Macro watersheds were identified under DPAP guidelines during 1993-94. Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development represents not a mere 'add on' approach to watershed programmes but a genuine paradigm shift in addressing the issues of rural poverty and sustainable development. Further, purely governmental initiatives, it was recognized, tended to focus on delivery statistics alone, ignoring qualitative and process aspects. New approaches to watershed development implemented by government agencies and NGOs contributed to the very progressive official policy announcement in 1994 by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Government of India (Hanumantha Rao commission, 1994). According to this, NGOs will act as a Project Implementing Agencies. The district implemented the revised guidelines of Government of India from 1995-96 and the Watershed Development Programme was started in 78 sub-micro watersheds of 500 hectares each.
To plan, implement and monitor the watershed schemes, the integrated watershed development approach on "Ridge to Valley" concept is adopted. In 1996, DPAP is separated from DRDA with the appointment of a Project Director as per the guidelines issued by the Government of India. The programme concentrates on non-arable lands and drainage lands for in-situ soil and moisture conservation, agro-forestry, pasture development, horticulture and alternative land uses, in a nutshell, land and water resources management for sustainable development. As a non-land based activity, financial assistance is given through revolving fund to the thrift groups i.e., Self Help Groups. The programme envisaged an integrated approach for overall development of villages. At present 716 watersheds are launched covering a total area of 3, 68,769.01 ha, with a financial allocation of Rs.170.30 crores under DPAP, EAS and APRILP schemes. 19 NGO and 26 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in the district are implementing the ongoing watershed development programme in 14 blocks.

Criteria for the selection of NGOs as PIAs

The Project Director of DPAP has identified 19 NGOs as Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for implementing watershed programme in the district. The selection of PIAs was based on the following criteria:

- Organization should have a minimum of 3 years of experience in Rural Development work.
- With involvement in NRM and other development activities.
- Working in the same area, where watersheds are proposed.
- With proven experience in mobilization of community especially women.
- With quality staff, infrastructure, accountability and transparent management systems.
- With experience in participatory process, micro-plan preparation etc..
- Willingness to adopt the APRILP Agenda.

PIA staff

All the PIAs have appointed phase wise PIA co-ordinator for planning and implementation of watershed in their respective allotted mandals. Watershed
Development Teams (WDT) were reconstituted inducting WDT livelihoods in addition to the engineer, agriculturist and social mobilizer.

In addition to this, Multi Disciplinary Team (MDT) and Social Mobilizers were appointed by Project Director to assist the PIAs in the implementation of watershed. All MDTs were provided computers and computer operators in order to facilitate computerization of data collected at field level and for better monitoring of activities implemented by PIAs. Project Director of DPAP also appointed animators for 25 groups each covering 1-3 villages/ habitations for launching livelihood activities in consultation with NGOs, SHGs and village leaders.

**Figure 1**

Organizational Chart of DWMA

![Organizational Chart of DWMA](image)

**Action Planning**

NGOs along with MDTs have to develop a community-based action plans. For this PIAs should have rapport and understanding with the community before actually initiating the activities. As a beginning, they will have interactions with individuals, groups and communities to understand their problems and existing group dynamics in the watershed villages. They will also understand the general issues related to status of natural resources, livelihoods and institutions in the villages. Following steps have to be covered in action plans.
> Community Organization and Capacity Building action plans through Participatory Situational Analysis.
> EPA and Probation phase area development action plans.
> Livelihoods action plans.

Activities of NGOs

Following are the various activities carried out by NGOs in watershed programme.

1. Communication:

   To facilitate exchange of information between village communities, committees and actors through conduct of Gram Sabha, use of display boards, wall news papers, cultural activities, debates etc., to achieve greater understanding and transparency. Success stories shall be identified compiled in the form of posters, news notes, slides, and video films and disseminate among primary and secondary stakeholders. Appropriate themes shall be identified and audio cassettes shall be brought out using professional song writers and singers for use of CBOs during meetings.

2. Social Mobilization:

   For effective implementation of livelihood watershed programme the village level committees, federations shall consist of representatives from matured and homogeneous UGs, SHGs and other CBOs. The committees and federations shall be made responsible for organizing the left over poor families.

3. Institution Building:

   CBOs shall be capacitated to identify, plan, execute, monitor its own development activities and encouraged to learn from each other's experiences. SHGs also work as UGs in both watershed and livelihood activities. UGs take up credit and thrift activities.

4. Networking:

   NGOs will get connected to other NGOs and form a network for sharing and learning the experiences of watershed and livelihood programmes. They have to motivate the SHGs to form a network at village and mandal levels to provide a base
for institutional, financial and human resources for taking up livelihood activities. SHGs network shall access other financial institutions and resource organizations for implementing its programmes. They will provide a platform for exchange of information and transparency.

5. Training:

Training needs assessment will be carried out by PIAs and APD (Training) and annual training calendar shall be prepared for primary and secondary stakeholders. The training programmes shall be participatory and more interactive, practical and field oriented. Training modules shall be prepared to ensure quality of the training inputs. Resource persons and resource organization available with in and outside the district shall be identified with an aim to create training resource base for the district.

6. Sensitization:

NGOs should encourage the watershed communities for sensitization on the equity and gender needs of the women, landless and resource poor through awareness programmes involving kalajathas, role plays, street plays, audio-visuals and exposure visits. Traditional practices and indigenous technologies shall be identified by NGOs for replication and documentation of local knowledge and dissemination among different actors.

7. Access to Information:

NGOs should help in organizing the Grama Sabha once in a quarter for sharing information related to watersheds, livelihoods and other government programmes. To organize periodical interface sessions between communities and service agencies in project area for accessing information as well as convergence of programmes.
Map showing India, Andhra Pradesh and the study region.
Map showing the study region, name of the mandal, village and NGO.

- 1. Liyasanuduru - Muttam vavu palem (RRS)
- 2. V V Palem - Polineni chennav (PDES)
- 3. H M Padi - Pedagolla pali (SARDS)
- 4. Markapuram - Blapathi pali (ASSIST)
- 5. Domula - Rallavuru (SNIRD)
- 6. Donakonda - Budapuram (CALL)
- 7. Balkurava - Venavaram (RASO)
- 8. J. Pungaburu - Chandaburu (RDS)
- 9. Korapadum - Panudi padu (HELP)