

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE – PARKAL
Dist. HANUMAKONDA (TS)

మన ఊరు - మన చరిత్ర
(MANA OORU – MANA CHARITHRA)

(STUDENT STUDY PROJECT)
2022-2023

Submitted to
TELANGANA SAHITHYA ACADEMY, HYDERABAD
And
COMMISSIONER OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, TS HYDERABAD

On
My Village

SHAYAMPET

Mandal

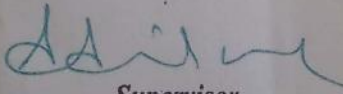
SHAYAMPET

District

HANAMKONDA

Submitted By

Name of the Student	ANUKAR LAXMISAI
Hall Ticket No.	422 – 21 – 2001
Programme	-
Pursuing Year	FINAL YEAR

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Supervisor

(Dr. L. INDIRA DEVI)
MOMC College Co-Ordinator

(Dr. B. SANTOSH KUMAR)
Principal

(B. BALAIAH)
MOMC Dist. Co-Ordiantor

About Shayampet

shayampet Mandal.

According to census 2011 information the location code or village code of shayampet village is 578080. shayampet village is located in shayampet mandal of Warangal district (Hanamkonda district) in Telangana state India. It is situated 30 km away from Eluru district headquarters shayampet village. As per 2009 stats, shayampet village is also a gram panchayat.

Total geographical area of village is 1065 hectares. shayampet has a total population of "6,878" people, out of which male population is "3,328" while female population is 3,550. Literacy rate of shayampet village is 64.16% out of which 75.12% males and 53.89% females are literate. There are about 1,841 houses in shayampet village. Pincode of shayampet village locality is "506319".

As per Telangana District Re-Organisation
Shayampet Mandal is organised from Wasangal
district to Wasangal sub-district

Shayampet consist of "26" villages and "18"
Panchayats. Hussainpalle is the smallest village
and shayampet is the biggest village. It is in
the "271" m elevation (altitude).

Demographics of Shayampet Mandal

Telugu is the local language here. Also people
speaks Urdu. Total population of shayampet
mandal is "41,410" living in "9,824" houses, spread
across total 26 villages and 18 panchayats. M
♂ are "21,121" and females are 20,289.

Politics in Shayampet Mandal

TRS, INC are the major politics parties in the
area. shayampet mandal comes under "Bhupalpally
assembly" constituency, current sitting MLA is
Gandha Venkata Ramana Reddy contested and
won from INC Party shayampet mandal con

Wadanganal Parliament constituency, current sitting
MP is "DAYAKAR PASUNOORI."

Pin code:- 506319

Post office name:- shayampet

How to REACH shayampet
by Road:

Wadanganal is the nearest town to shayampet.
Wadanganal is 25 km from shayampet. Road connecti
ty is there from wadanganal to shayampet.

Rail:-

There is no railway station near to shayampet
less than 10 km. However there are railway
stations from near by town wadanganal. Wad
anganal railway station. Kazipet town Railway
station are the railway stations near to wad
anganal. You can reach from wadanganal to shay
ampet by road after.

Population of shayampet

Population :- 40,292

Males : 20,066

Females : 20,226

Households : 11,080

Shayampet is mandal in telangana state shayampet mandal population in 2022 is 51,574.

According to 2011 census of india, total shayampet population is 40,292 people are living

in this mandal of which 20,066 are male and 20,226 are female. Population of shayampet

in 2021 is 49,962 literate pop people are 22,600 out of 13,444 are male and 9,239 are female

Total workers are 22,107 depends on multi skill out of which 11,269 are men and 10,838 are women.

Total 4,718 cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 2,880 are cultivated by men and 1,838 are women. 9795 people works in agricultural land as a labour in shayampet, men are 4,106 and 5,689 are women.

Climate change weather and Environment Reports / Data for shayampet

Climate, Environment and weather data, climate change reports etc. for shayampet is available as professional paid service. You may contact us for further details and sample data.

A brief summary of available data for shayampet is given below.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Period</u>
<u>Precipitation</u> <u>-h</u>	Half Hourly/ 0.1 deg (11 kms) grid	2001- 2022
<u>Precipitation</u> <u>-J</u>	Daily/ 0.25 deg (28 kms) grid	1901- 2022

Temperature
-h

Monthly
0.5 deg
(55 kms)
grad

1901
2021

Temperature
-i

Daily/1
deg (111
kms) grad

1951
2022

Social Structure of Shayampet

As per available data from the year 2009, 687 persons live in 1841 house holds in the village shayampet. There are 3550 female individuals and 3328 male individuals in the village. Females constitute 51.61% and males constitute 48.39% of the total population.

There are 1209 scheduled castes persons of which 630 are females and 579 are males. Females constitute 52.11% and males constitute 47.89%

of the scheduled castes population. Scheduled castes constitute 17.58% of the total population.

There are 145 scheduled tribes persons of which 67 are females and 78 are males.

Females constitute 46.21% and males constitute 53.79% of the scheduled tribes population. Scheduled tribes constitute 2.11% of the total population.

Population density of shayampet is 645.82 persons per square kilometre.

and and Natural Resources in shayampet
Maps, reports and datasets of shayampet on topography, land use land cover (LULC), water related / hydrological parameters etc. are available as a professional paid service. Please contact for further details.

Total area of shayampet is 1065 hectares as the data available for the year 2009.

Total sown / agricultural area is 585 ha. About 133 ha is un-irrigated area. About 632 ha is irrigated area. About 114 ha is irrigated by wells / tube wells. About 140 ha is irrigated by tanks / lakes. About 378 ha is irrigated by other sources of water.

About 130 ha is in non-agricultural use. About 20 ha is used permanent pastures and grazing lands. About 2 ha is under miscellaneous tree crops.

About 100 ha is lying as current fallow area. About 32 ha is culturable waste land. About 80 ha is lying as fallow land other than current fallow. About 116 ha is covered by barren and un-cultivable land.

Schools in shayampet

These are 6 private. Pre-primary schools

In the village shayampet.

There are 3 government primary schools.
Additionally, there are 2 private primary schools in the village shayampet.

There are 3 government middle schools.
Additionally, there is a private middle school in the village shayampet.

There are 2 government secondary schools.
Additionally, there is a private secondary school in the village shayampet.

There is a government senior secondary school in the village shayampet.

School Aganwadi center

shayampet : Telangana 506319.

Vivekananda Primary school

shayampet ; Masangal . Telangana 506319

Narodaya High school

→ శ్రీ. నాయ సరస్వతి హై స్కూల్

→ Z.P.H.S school Boys.

→ Z.P.H.S school Girls.

College in shayampet

There are no private or government arts and science degree colleges in the village.

However, there is a government art and science degree college in Pakhal, which is 5-10 kms away from shayampet.

There is no private or government engineering colleges in the village. However, there is a government engineering college in wadgaon, which is more than 30 kms away from shayampet.

There are no private or government management institutes in the village. However, there is a government management institute

in Wadangal, which is more than 30 kms away from shayampet.

There are no private or government Polytechnic institutes in the village.

However, there is a private Polytechnic institute in Wadangal, which is more than 30 kms away from shayampet.

There is only one Govt. Junior college in village shayampet.

Bank in shayampet

Bank Name :- state Bank of India (SBI)

Branch Name :- shayampet

FSC code :- SBIN0005325

MICR code :- 506002562

Branch code :- 5325

Branch Timings :- 10:00 AM - 04:00 PM

City :- shayampet

Address :- Dist. Wadangal, AP 506319

Distric :- Wasangal

state :- Telangana

contact Number :- 022-220 29456

Fax Number :- 022-22742431

Toll free Number :- 1800 1234, 1800 2100

Email Id :- sbi.05325@sbi.co.in

official website :- www.sbi.co.in

What is shayampet Branch IFSC code?

The shayampet Branch IFSC code is SBIN0005

The IFSC code stands for Indian financial system code. It is an alphanumeric code that facilitates electronic funds transfer in India while using NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, or OPI.

In the IFSC code SBIN0005325, SBIN represents state Bank of India and 5325 is the branch code of state bank of India, shayampet.

②
What are the shayampet Branch timings?

shayampet Branch timings are 10:00 AM - 04:00 P.M. Branch remains closed on Sunday, second/ fourth Saturday, and bank holidays.

The branch may remain closed on Sunday 25, December, 2022 on the occasion of Christmas Day.

shayampet Branch has 2 holiday in December 2022.

Branch timings and holidays could vary according to bank arrangements and local.

child Population - shayampet Mandal

There were 3,649 children between age 0 to 6 years in shayampet mandal, out of which 3,649 were male while 3,649 were female.

Urban / Rural Population - shayampet mandal

As per census 2011, there are total 0 families under shayampet mandal living in urban area while 0 families are living within rural areas. Thus around 0% of total population of shayampet mandal lives in urban area while 100% lives under rural areas. Population of children (0-6 years) in urban region is 0 while that in rural region is 3,649.

	<u>total</u>	<u>urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Population	40292	0	40,292
children (0-6 years)	3,649	0	3,649
schedule caste	9,078	0	9,078
schedule tribe	1,592	0	1,592
Literacy	61.9%	-	61.9%
sex Ratio	1,008	-	1,008

Working Population - shayampet Mandal

In shayampet mandal out of total population, 22,107 were engaged in work activities. 86.4% of workers describe their work as main work (Employment or earning more than 6 months) while 13.6% were involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. of 22,107 workers engaged in main work, 4,718 were cultivators (owners or co-owners) while 9,795 were Agricultural labourers.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Main workers	19,103	10,066	9,037
Cultivators	4,718	2,880	1,838
Agriculture labourers	9,795	4,106	5,689

Household Industries	1,223	534	689
Other workers	3,367	2,546	821
Marginal workers	3,004	1,203	1,801
Non working	18,185	8,797	9,388

Govt Health centres near shayampet

- * Primary Health centre, shayampet, C 19/19 main Road, Near Maskandeya Temple.
- * sub centre, shayampet, C 19/19, main Road Near maskandeya temple.
- * sub centre, Pathipaka, BC colony, visampet y Road.

Temples in shayampet

Matsyagisi Swamy temple.

ssu Mastyagisi swamy temple is located at shayampet. shayampet mandal in wasangal hanamkonda district. Telangana.

This temple is dedicated to Mastyagisin dea swamy.

shivalayam:-

shivalayam is located at shayampet mandal in wasangal susal hanamkonda district Telangana. This shivalayam is near the matsyagisi swamy temple.

Maakandeya Temple:-

Maakandeya temple it is also located at shayampet mandal. wasangal susal hanamkonda district. Telangana. This temple

at shayampet mandal near BC colony.

Venkateswara swamy.

ssri Venkateswara swamy temple is located at shayampet mandal. Madangal sudal, harimkonda district telangana. This temple is near by the shayampet mandal BC colony. Madkandeya temple.

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On
My Village

Kotha Palligoi

Mandal

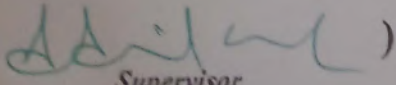
Roganala

District

Wasangal

Submitted By

Name of the Student	G. THIRUMALA
Hall Ticket No.	422 - 21 - 2007
Programme	-
Pursuing Year	FINAL YEAR

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Supervisor

(Dr. L. INDIRA DEVI)
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Locality Name :- Kothapalligosi (కొత్తపల్లిగోసి)

Mandal Name :- Regonda

Distraict :- Narsangal

Region :- Telangana

state :- Telangana

Language :- Telugu and orulu

Telephone code / stcl code :- 08713

Assembly constituency :- Bhupalpalle assembly constituency

Assembly MLA :- Gandra Venkata saman sreedly

Lok sabha constituency :- Narsangal Parliament constituency.

Parliament MP :- DAYAKAR PASUNOORI

Pin code :- 506348

Post office Name :- Regonda

Alternate village name :- Kothapally gosi,
Kothapally gosi

Overview of Kothapally gosi

This village was formed by Mohammed Imam Ghosi in 1860s. Later his sons & grandsons carried out the development. He designed & planned the route maps for the villages. He built lakes ponds kuntas & well which are still used for irrigation. Got people to settle there gave them the source of living & further developed the region. Planted the mango grove & made the infertile land fertile for cultivation. The regions main cultivation was paddy. Also groundnut & Pulses were sown.

The village special delicacy were the Ashhaloo. Its a typical sweet. The mango

Picke was also popular. One of old traditional festival the muthassam which is still celebrated grandly in its own way. In earlier days there were no shop or market, just temporary bazaars were form every fortnight (weekly). The women & the young girls used to buy bangles sarees & other accessories.

until early 1980 the village did not had the electricity. But they did not had the bus transport & the tap water. But the brotherhood the unity was commendable there was no crime in those people were happy.

Kothapallegosi 2011 census Details:-

Kothapallegosi local language is telugu. Kothapallegosi village total population is 6240 and number of houses are 1707. Female population

is 50.3% village literacy rate is 52.3% and the female literacy rate is 21.1%.

Population

Census Parameters

Census Data

Total Population	6240
Total no of houses	1707
Female Population %	50.3% (3136)
Total literacy rate %	52.3% (3264)
Female Literacy rate	21.1% (1318)
Scheduled Tribes Population %	0.7% (46)
Scheduled caste Population %	12.4% (774)
Working Population %	55.2%
Child (0-6) Population by 2011	583
Infant child (0-6) Population % by 2011	48.4% (282)

Kothapalli Gosi Post office.

Kothapalli Gosi is a speed post branch post office aka Dak Ghar in warangal telangana which delivers the mails and take bookings. Postal Department of India allotted 506348 PSN code to this office.

KOTHAPALLY

About ZPHS Gosi Kothapally :-

ZPHS Gosi Kothapally was established in 1968 and it is managed by the local body. It is located in rural area. It is located in REGONDA block of WARANGAL district of telangana. The school is co-educational and it doesn't have an attached pre-primary section. The school is not applicable in nature and

is not using school building as a shift-school
Telugu is the medium of instruction in this
school. This school is a shift-school. Telugu is
the medium of instruction in the school. The
schools is approachable by all weathers road.
In this school academic session starts in April

The school has government building. It has
got 6 classrooms for instructional purposes.

All the classrooms are in good condition. It
has 2 other rooms for non-teaching activities
the school has a separate room for headmaster
Teacher. The school has pucca boundary wall
The school has have electric connection. The
source of drinking water in the school is
hand pumps and it is functional. The school has
boys toilet and it is functional. and.

the 3 girls toilet and it is functional. The school has a playground. The school has a library and has 500 books in its library. The school does not need ramp for disabled children to access classrooms. The school has 11 computers for teaching and learning purposes and all are functional. The school is not having a computer aided learning lab. The school is provided and prepared in school premises providing mid-day meal.

Colleges near Kothapally k

There is no colleges.

Kakatiya junior college Regonda (MCD) is only one college.

Govt Health centres near Kothapally K.

- 1) subcentre, sultthanpuri, 2-59/2, Bc colony
Hanuman temple.
- 2) subcentre, Jakaram, Main Road, KAPUW,
-DA.
- 3) subcentre, Nizampally, 2-102, Bc colony
Youth building

Demographics of Kothapally godi

Telugu is the local language here. Total Population of Kothapally K is 873. Males are 452 and Females are 421 living in 219 houses. Total area of Kothapally K is 419 hectares.

Politics in Kothapally K

TRS, INC are the major political parties in this area.

Politics in Kothapally K

TRS, INC are the major political parties in this area.

Polling station / Booths near Kothapally gosi

- Kothapally
- Subbakkapally H/O Somanpally
- Subhanpuri
- Jadalpet
- Jaggaiyahpet

How To REACH Kothapally gosi

By Road :-

Wasangal is the nearest town to Kothapally gosi. Wasangal is 50 km from Kothampally K. Road connectivity is there from Wasangal to Kothapally K.

By Rail

There is no railway stations near to

Kothapally gosi is less than 20 km. However these are railways stations from near by town wasangal, are the railway stations near to wasangal, you can reach from wasangal to Kothapally gosi by road way.

Temples in Kothapallygosi, Regonola.

- ⇒ Hanuman Temple
- ⇒ Kothapally gosi
- ⇒ Pedamma gudi
- ⇒ Jamshedbaipet
- ⇒ Pedamma temple
- ⇒ Jamshedbaipet
- ⇒ Ramalayam Temple
- ⇒ Gosi Kotha pally

Mosques in Kothapallegeesal, Regonda

- Masjid
- Jamshedbaipet
- Eedgah Masjid
- Jamshedbaipet
- Madina Masjid
- Kothapallegeesal

About MPPS Kothapally Geesal

MPPS Kothapally geesal was established in 1929. MPPS Kothapally geesal is a co-ed located at Kothapallegeesal, Regonda in Wasimangal district of Telangana, India. It is affiliated with Andhra Pradesh Board of Secondary

education (BSEAP).

MPPS Kothapally goudi is a primary school. It is owned and operated by the local body.

It believes in overall development of the students by balancing academics, extra curricular activities, sport in the campus basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton and other sport. The admission process for this school starts every year in the month of may and school start in july.

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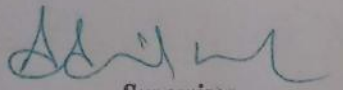
HASANPARTHY

District

HANUMAKONDA

Submitted By

<i>Name of the Student</i>	MYADARABOINA SHIVA KUMAR
<i>Hall Ticket No.</i>	422 - 21 - 2012
<i>Programme</i>	-
<i>Pursuing Year</i>	FINAL YEAR

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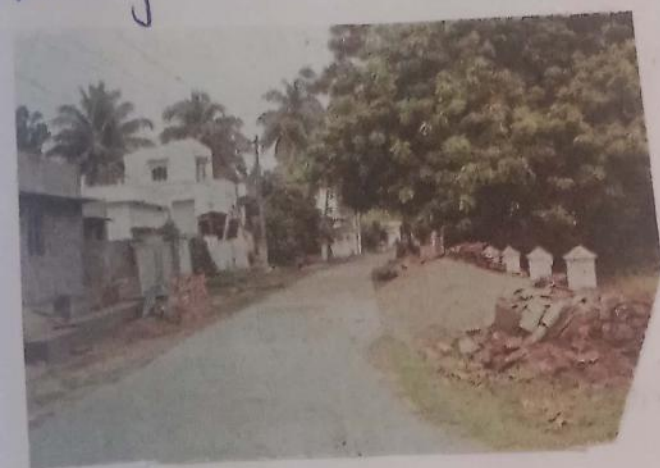
⇒ MY VILLAGE:-

My village is located in M: Hasanparthy district:

Hanamkonda. PINCODE: 506015. Our village is changed

as a city Due to the High way Road. My

village is divided into:



- 1) Mucharla
- 2) Nagararam
- 3) Vangapad
- 4) Dabbal
- 5) Gundla Singaram

* My village Name is "Pegadapally". In our

villages there are many temples, Constructing

houses, Bours, Agricultural - lands, selling lands

and Many More...



It is the only village in Papadapelly which contains water supply, Drinages, Farming lands, Temples and we also celebrate festivals in our village.

There are 2 Govt. schools.

- * Primary school

- * Secondary school

- * Primary school contains Nursery to 5th.

- * Secondary school contains 6th to 10th.

⇒ There are many childrens in our village who goes to Govt. schools.

And also in our village there are also many farms which the animals live in... sheds like...

- * Goats

- * Sheeps

- * Buffaloes

Many other lives in the sheds.



My village exists in a low lying area that has warm summer and a chilly winter. Mostly I visit My village in Summers because of the holidays. Although the village is far cooler than the city during the summer. Also you do not need air conditioners in a village because of the breeze which is present in our village.



Village values:-

In my village all are one together and they give values to each other and they always give respect to everyone. They are very polite and they are always being caring to everyone and they help to each other.

→ My village is a place that is far away from the pollution and noise of the city.

Also, you feel a connection with the soil in a village. Moreover, there are trees, a variety of crops, diversity of flowers, and variety of agricultural lands, plants, and rivers etc... Besides all these you feel the cold breeze at night and a warm but pleasant breeze in the day.

⇒ It has lush green fields. People grow vegetables, fruits and other crops. The environment of my village is very serene and peaceful. Cold breezes in summers are really joyful.

My village contains warm breezes in winter...

Season...



Importance of Villages:

Villages are important because they are the actual backbone of our country's economy and other traditional cultures that are evolving around. They are the primary source of the agricultural sector of the country and help in exporting crops to various countries, which will fetch a good economic status to our country.

Importance of Village Indians:

Villages play an important part in Indian life. From the prehistoric times, the village has been enjoying an important place as the unit of Indian social structure. India can rightly be called a land of villages. The bulk of population lives in the village.

Importance of village:

* Life in a village refers to the life of people living in rural areas peacefully and calmly.

* Life in the village is beautiful and peaceful as people residing in villages are close to nature.

* The major source of employment for people in village life is the agricultural sector.

Important Activity of the village:

farming is the main activity in villages, whereas several other activities such as small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, etc... are carried out on a limited scale.



There are 10 things found in the villages:

They are:

- * Huts
- * Villagers
- * farms
- * fields
- * fresh air
- * Agricultural lands
- * Gardens.
- * cows, buffaloes.



Advantages of villages:

- * fresh food. In a village, people grow their food to have fresh food every day...
- * fresh Air and atmosphere...
- * wide Area...
- * Joint family system...
- * Take Care of each other...
- * Healthy Environment...

- * Organic farms.
- * Simple life
- * No pollution.

Activities in villages:

Besides agriculture people do many non-farm activities such as making baskets, utensils, pots, bricks, bullock carts etc... The village has no dearth of service providers like blacksmiths, Nurses, teachers, washerman, weavers, barbers, cycle repair mechanics and so on...

Different types of casts in villages:

Blacksmiths
Goldsmiths
Yadavs
Gouds
Christians
Muslims etc...

All are living in besides of my village.

Improving the village:

It is not important to raise the agriculture productivity and economy of the rural areas, but also it is to ensure that everyone shares equal rights and opportunity. Rural living and development encompasses: Improvement in the level of living which includes education, health and other basic facilities, and decreasing inequality.

What do village people do for living:

* They are not exposed to technology and depend mostly on Agriculture working fields.



* They are cropping different types of various crops to grow on the agricultural land.

⇒ In My village The total amount of total agricultural land is Minimum 500 acres of land.

⇒ There are many temples in My village

⇒ We also celebrate festivals in My village like: Krishnastami, Dusshera, Bathukamma and more over...

⇒ There are 2 mission Bagiradha project near by my house which is located in My village.

⇒ There are many constructing villages beside My houses.

⇒ There are Many shops like...

Saloons, Hotels, shops, Bakers, Kiranam, foot wear shops etc...

⇒ We cultivate Many Crops in our agricultural land like:

* Rice

* Paddy

* Cotton

* Brown rice

* Corn

* Maize



More over.....

⇒ There are Many drainages which is there in front of my house.

⇒ There are a river of an temple The name is "Yellamma Cheruvu".

⇒ There are many temples in our surroundings like...

- * Pochamma Temple
- * Yellamma Temple
- * Shivalayam
- * Church
- * Vinayaka temple
- * Lord Rama temple
- * Hanuman Temple etc...

* There are also a water supply for the wells it is also the purify water which is to drink.

⇒ There are 500 more than pipe lines in My village and its passing through another villages.

⇒ The Electricity is the main thing. and the connections are good in My village.

Village Development:

The model aims to increase Rural development fields in the villages:



Turmeric, Sugarcane and Banana fields

In the low lying lands, if water is not sufficient for a second crop of paddy, they cultivated vegetables. Usually all the cultivate brinjal, ladies-finger, ridge guard and cabbage. To increase the soil fertility of the fields these are leguminous green manure crops which fix nitrogen in the soil. 30-40 days, these crops are plough back into the soil.

⇒ We have to know more about Govt schools:

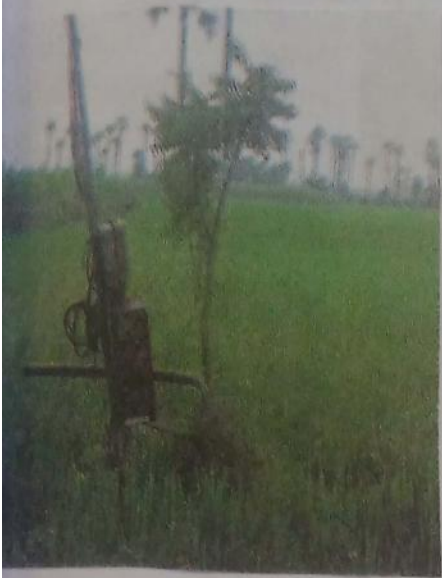


Now a days govt schools are well developing and they are providing good food we have to know more about "Anganwadi". They are take caring about childrens and they are providing food to eat. And educating the childrens.



In govt. schools they are also growing more plants.

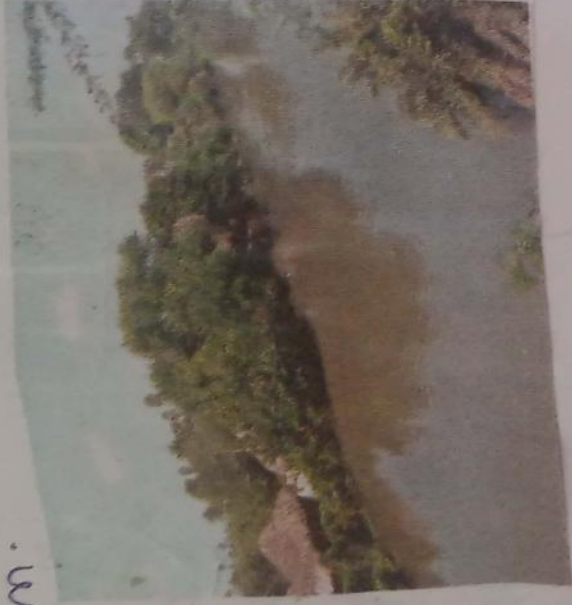
Fields:



The Ground water can be found at a depth of only 15-20 feet. Hence, the expenditure on Digging borewells is very low. since the entire region is electrified, most of the borewells have submersible pumps operating with electricity.

paddy is extensively cultivated all the coastal plains, especially in Krishna District. Most of the lands, especially the low areas. They usually grow high yielding paddy varieties like this is harvested around Oct-Nov. The main agricultural operations like ploughing.

After travelling about 3 kms from Dabbal we crossed the Bandar Canal. to reach pegadapelly. It flows from the North to west which flows to the west of the village just a few km.



The river flows through the temple in the village. people of Different Caste and profession Live in this village.

we can also find Kivanams, RMP Doctors, hair Saloon, tiffin centers etc...

And we also find rice mills, ration shops

And Many other.



people of different castes and professions in this village. The main village is inhabited by land lords, the others live in the nearby areas on the banks of the canal.

We can also find the plants which are there beside the rivers in our village. The waste plants also grow in the rivers and outside of the river.

It is usually a common thing which is present in the beside of the rivers.

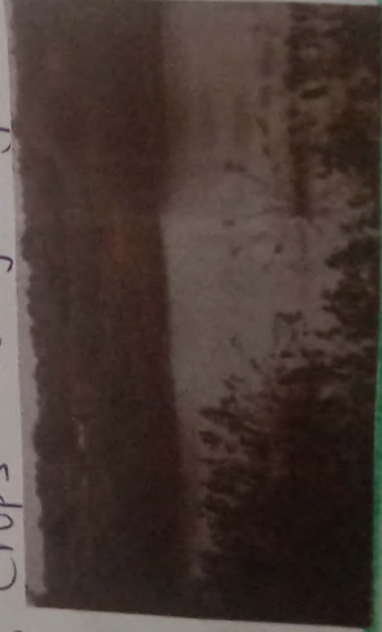
This region receives heavy rains from June to October from the South west monsoon.

The lands on the eastern side of the village which are nearer to the canal and low lying can be easily irrigated with the canal water. The lands towards the western and northern side are on higher elevation cannot be easily irrigated with canal. In such areas farmers use borewell.

The farmers have to us that the soil near the river contains more us that the soil near the river.

It contains more moisture is very less.

Therefore, Crops like paddy.





Construction of Buildings in My Village:

There also constructing buildings beside of us
of cause of Building also going to construct.

And its still going on. The construction of
Buildings They are again changing the shape
of the buildings like they are re-constructing
Buildings They are following the Designs and
that ever it may be... The factories are
creating more sand and Rocks and Cement bricks
etc...
construct the buildings...

Water



They are storing the water and digging the pure water to drink. but our govt has

Given the same like machine bhagiratha...

It is a project opened by Chandra shakar

Rao. It is also there in our village.

which gives us a pure water supply.

The water goes through the pipelines and

It's supply the fresh water to villagers...

It's a very nice project given by K.C.R.

Garu - CM.

Gram panchayats:



panchayat is prepared and discussed in the Gram Sabha and finalised after incorporating their suggestions. This finalised plan is submitted to Mandal and Zilla Parishads for approval and sanction of funds. After the funds are received, the Sarpanch starts the work and supervise completion.

Then funds allocated for the work may be

Misappropriated.



A meeting of the panchayat takes place every month. For each meeting, at least half of the members of the panchayat should be present. Otherwise, the meeting will have to be cancelled. The meeting usually begins by reading out the report of the least and best meeting. This is called minutes of the best meeting.

They can also discuss it and about non-completed work of approved work.

ORGANIC VEGETABLES



We have to know more about selling vegetables in the villages and that is which is organic vegetables. From a distance, we could find the houses in this village had fences around the back yard with near to level of the land. This was quite unlike fields. This back-yard provided a space for a small kitchen garden.



In this small plot, they planted a few vegetables like beans, ground ^{nuts}, Chillies, gourd and climbers like pumpkin. At times of these we kept within these fences. We also maintain the wild animals like: Sheep, Goats with their sheds and cattles. This is the major thing in the plants and the farmer also grow the organic vegetables without pesticide and without using chemicals etc...



Selling to a Rice miller:

It was a paddy harvesting season and the people from the village was waiting for the Gumattha [clerk] of the owner of a rice mill. They was able to harvest only 14 quintals of paddy from his one acre of irrigated and. His yield was low as he was not able to use the required amount of fertilizers and pesticides.



In the rice mill they are arranged paddy bags were weighted. It was 14 quintals. Gumasta took a handful of sample paddy and showed it to Chandulal in our village. He fixed the price of paddy at Rs: 950 per quintal on the basis of its dryness and thadalu. This was much below Rs:1100 the price at the Agriculture Market yard. Since He needed money urgently, he asked for immediate payment for that owner reduced Rs.150 per for every hundred rupees.

"Burra Katha"



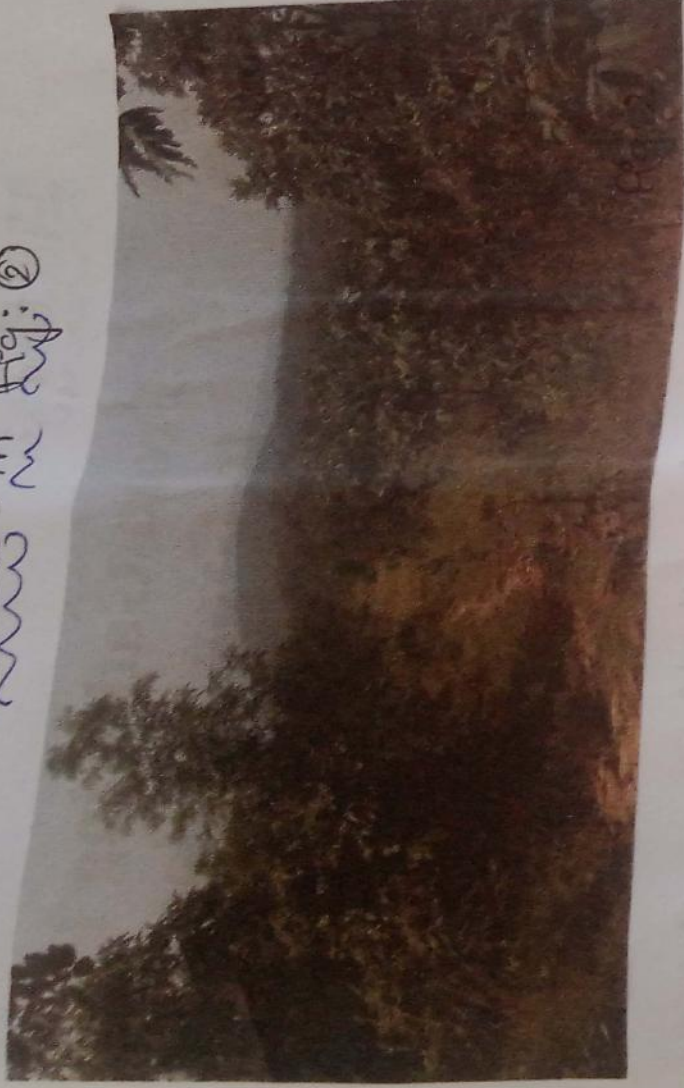
The telangana artistes also began to compose and perform new Burrakathas to compose campaign among the people. The more notable among people - these were Telangana Veera - yodhulu "Kasim Razvi" and "Kashta Jeeri". These Burrakathas focused on the socio-economic problems of the people and the heroic deeds of the leaders of the movement. For example Narayana Telangana.



Bunakatha is a Telugu art form of story telling. The origin of Bunakatha is called Viashaiva movement in 12th and 13th CE.

The term 'buna' refers to 'tambura' a string instrument worn across the right shoulder of the main performer. Usually, this art is practiced same family of certain social groups like Jangalu. In this form of Narration.

forests ⇒ in Fig: ②



small farmers of telangana:

four out of five farmers in Telangana.

Contract farming:

some farmers have tried to get rid of this problem by entering into a contract with companies for production and supply of some special crops.

Although not widespread, in some part of Telangana, some companies have made contracts with farmers to cultivate crops.

Elections:



In the village panchayat, the municipalities too are formed through elections. Urban areas are also divided into wards and divisions. People are elected as representatives. These representatives are called councillors in municipalities and corporators in corporations. A part from the ward councillors, there are also Mayors chairpersons, who head the institutions like election procedure.

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE - PARKAL
Dist. HANUMAKONDA (TS)

మన ఊరు - మన చరిత్ర
(MANA OORU - MANA CHARITHRA)

(STUDENT STUDY PROJECT)
2022-2023

Submitted to

TELANGANA SAHITHYA ACADEMY, HYDERABAD
And
COMMISSIONER OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, TS HYDERABAD

On

My Village

Parkal

Mandal

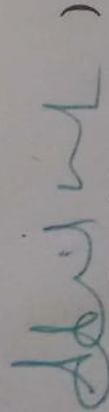
Parkal

District

Hanambkonda

Submitted By

Name of the Student	D. Swarnalatha
Hall Ticket No.	422 21 2004
Programme	-
Pursuing Year	FINAL YEAR

()
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(Dr. L. INDIRA DEVI)
MOMC College Co-Ordinator

(Dr. B. SANTOSH KUMAR)
Principal

(B. BALAJIAH)
MOMC Dist. Co-Ordinator



పరకాల, తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం.

మానుషులకుండ జిల్లా, పరకాల మండలానికి
కొండెంబికి గ్రామం.

ఇది సెయిదు పట్టణామృత వరంగల్
నుండి 35 కి.మీ దూరంలో ఉంది.

2016 ఆక్టోబర్ 11 న చైర్మని పోలింగు
జిల్లాల ప్రెజ్డెన్షియల్ కలెక్షన్లకు ముందు ఈ
గ్రామం పాల వరంగల్ జిల్లాలో, ఇదే
మండలంగా ఉండేది. ప్రెజ్డెన్షియల్ కలెక్షన్
బిల్లు కేంద్రంగా ఉన్నట్లు చైర్మని వరంగల్
గ్రామం జిల్లాలోకి కేంద్రంగా ఉంది. ఈ కారణంగా
2021 లో, వరంగల్ పట్టణ జిల్లా స్థాపనలో
మానుషులకుండ జిల్లాను ఏర్పాటు చేసినప్పుడు
ఈ గ్రామం, మండలం లో పాటు చేయ
బిల్లులో భాగమైంది.

గణాంక వివరాలు:

2011 భారత జనగణన గణాంకాల ప్రకారం ఈ గ్రామం 5018 ఇళ్లతో, 20257 జనాభాతో 1279 హెక్టార్లలో విస్తరించి ఉంది. గ్రామంలో మగవారి సంఖ్య 10304, ఆడవారి సంఖ్య 9953.

సగటున గ్రామం సగటు 5555 జనాభా కలిగి ఉంది. గ్రామంలో మగవారి సంఖ్య 274 గ్రామ జనాభాలో 2% కంటే ఎక్కువగా ఉంది. గ్రామంలో పురుషుల సంఖ్య 57769 మరియు మహిళల సంఖ్య 50664.

విజ్ఞానాంశరాలు :

క్రాంతిలో 10 ప్రైవేటు బాలశాలలు, ప్రభుత్వ ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాలలు 8, ప్రైవేటు ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాలలు 14, ప్రభుత్వ ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాలలు, 8 ప్రైవేటు ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాలలు 14, ప్రభుత్వ మాధ్యమిక పాఠశాలలు 4, ప్రైవేటు మాధ్యమిక పాఠశాలలు 11 ఉన్నాయి.

- 2 ప్రభుత్వ జూనియర్ కళాశాలలు, ఒక ప్రైవేటు జూనియర్ కళాశాల, ఒక ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్/సైన్స్ కళాశాల, 2 ప్రైవేటు ఆర్ట్స్/సైన్స్ కళాశాలలు.
- ఒక ప్రభుత్వ పాఠశాలకు ఉంది.
- ఒక ప్రభుత్వ వృత్తి విద్యా శిక్షణ పాఠశాల ఉంది.

ఒక ప్రైవేటు ఉపయోగ విద్య కేంద్రం ఉంది.

ವೈದ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ:

ಹೆಚ್‌ಕಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ
ಕುಳಿದು ತೆಂಪುಂಗೆ 6 ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, 15 ಮುಖ
ಪಾಠಾ ಮುಖರ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು.
ಬಿಲ್ (ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ) ಕುಳಿದು ತೆಂಪುಂಗೆ ಬಿಲ್
ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಫೆಲೋಗಳು ಪಾಠಾ ಮುಖರ್‌ಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ
ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು.

ಬಿಲ್ ಕುಳಿದು ಕುಳಿದುಂಗೆ ಬಿಲ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು,
ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳು ಪಾಠಾ ಮುಖರ್‌ಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು,
ಬಿಲ್ ಕುಳಿದು ಕುಳಿದುಂಗೆ ಬಿಲ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಬಿಲ್
ಪಾಠಾ ಮುಖರ್‌ಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು.

ಸುಮಾರು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಡ್ರಾಪಿಂಗು ಸುಮಾರು 5 km
ವಿಳಿ ಜಲಾಶಯ ಕುಳಿದು.

ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸುಮಾರು ತೆಂಪುಂಗೆ, ಬಿಲ್. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ
ಡ್ರಾಪಿಂಗು ಸುಮಾರು 10 km ಕುಳಿದು ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಬಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ
ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು.

(ಕುಳಿದುಂಗೆ 21 ಪ್ರವೇಶ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ
ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು. 10000 ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು 10 ಮುಖ,
20 ಮುಖಗಳ ಬಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು.

వ్యాస శిష్యులు :

క్రమించి సువాయుల వ్యాసా రక్షిత
మునిశిష్యుల సకల శాస్త్రములను అభ్యసించుచుంటారు.
వ్యాసముని శిష్యులకు వ్యాసా శాస్త్రములను అభ్యసించు
అనుచుంటారు.

క్రమించి వ్యాసముని శిష్యుల వ్యాసా శాస్త్రములను
అభ్యసించుచుంటారు.
వ్యాసముని శిష్యుల వ్యాసా శాస్త్రములను
అభ్యసించుచుంటారు.

పారిశుధ్యం:

క్రామంలో ఎలాగోనూ నలుగురు నాలుగు
వ్యవస్థ ఉంది. ఎటువంటివి ఉన్నాయి
వ్యాధి సంహార ప్రయత్నాలు. ఎటువంటివి
ఉన్నాయి, అలాగే కాంట్రాక్టు వ్యాధి
ప్రయత్నాలు
ఎటువంటివి కంట్రాక్టు వ్యాధి పారిశుధ్య
వ్యవస్థలు. క్రామంలో ప్రయత్నాలు
పథకం కంట్రాక్టు వ్యాధి.

ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ ವಿಮೋಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಬರ
ತತ್ವಾಸಾಹಕವಾದ ಇಬ್ಬರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು - ಮರಾಠರ
ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಧಾತು:

ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ - 17 ಇದರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳು. ಸುಲ್ತಾನ
ಅಹಮದ್ 4 ನೇನು ಪ್ರಜೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ನೀಗಿರಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಫೋರ್ಮ್ ಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು
ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಿತು.

ಸುಲ್ತಾನಿ ಪಾಲಕರು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ
ಪಾಲಕರು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಸುಲ್ತಾನದ ಪಾಲಕರು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಸುಲ್ತಾನರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು

ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಸುಲ್ತಾನರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು

1947 జనవరి 15 న స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చి
విశాఖ జిల్లాకు సంబంధించి ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం
లో ఏర్పడిన ప్రావిన్సులలో ఒకటిగా ఏర్పడిన
విజయవాడ జిల్లా.

పరమార్థ పేపర్స్ 2 న 1947 న
పాపనాథ్ సంస్థకు ను సారథిగా ఎ.వి.కె.
ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రావిన్సులలో ఏర్పడిన,
విజయవాడ జిల్లా.

విజయవాడ జిల్లాలో
విజయవాడ, విజయవాడ, విజయవాడ
విజయవాడ, విజయవాడ, విజయవాడ

విజయవాడ జిల్లాలో 14 జిల్లాలలో ఒకటిగా
విజయవాడ జిల్లా. 2-వ జిల్లాలో విజయవాడ జిల్లా.

ఈ జిల్లాలో విజయవాడ జిల్లాలో
విజయవాడ జిల్లా, విజయవాడ జిల్లా
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విజయవాడ జిల్లాలో విజయవాడ జిల్లాలో
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విజయవాడ జిల్లాలో విజయవాడ జిల్లాలో

ಇಲ್ಲವೂ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಂ,

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಯತರ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಂಗಳ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಬನ್ನಿವೂ

- 405 ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸುಕ್ಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಯತರ ಸಾಗರ, ಮಂಜುಳು ಬಯಲು -

- 11 ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸುಕ್ಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಯತರ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಂಗಳ ಕೆರೆಗೆ, ಮಂಜುಳು ಬಯಲು

- 20 ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸುಕ್ಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಯತರ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಂಗಳ ಕೆರೆಗೆ - 399 ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸುಕ್ಕು.

ವಿರೋಧಿಗಂಗಳ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಕುಂಡ ಸಾಧನ ಗಳು

ಮಂಜುಳು ಬಯಲು - 408 ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸುಕ್ಕು.

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE - PARKAL
Dist. HANUMAKONDA (TS)

మన ఊరు - మన చరిత్ర
(MANA OORU - MANA CHARITHRA)

(STUDENT STUDY PROJECT)
2022-2023

Submitted to
TELANGANA SAHITHYA ACADEMY, HYDERABAD
And
COMMISSIONER OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, TS HYDERABAD

On

My Village

PEGADAPALLY

Mandal

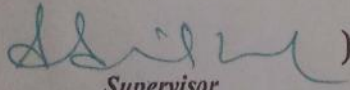
HASANPARTHY

District

HANUMAKONDA

Submitted By

Name of the Student	GANDU RAVI KUMAR
Hall Ticket No.	422 - 21 - 2024
Programme	-
Pursuing Year	FINAL YEAR

()
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(Dr. L. INDIRA DEVI)
MOMC College Co-Ordinator

(Dr. B. SANTOSH KUMAR)
Principal

(B. BALAIAH)
MOMC Dist. Co-Ordiantor



⇒ MY VILLAGE:

My Village is located in [mandal]

Hasanparthi [district: Hanamkonda]

PIN CODE: 506015. Our Village is changed into a city due to the High way road. My Village is divided into

- 1) Mucharla
- 2) Nagarvam
- 3) Vangapal
- 4) Dabba
- 5) Gundla Singaram

* My Village Name is Pegalapally. In our Village there are many temples, constructing houses, Bours, Agricultural land, selling land and many more.

It is the only village in Pegada Pally
which contains water supply Primary
farming land Temple and we also
celebrate festivals in our village

there are 2 Govt School
* Primary School
* Secondary School

* Primary school contains Nursery to 5th
* Secondary school contains 6th to 10th

* there are many childrens in our
village who goes to Govt Schools

And also in our village there are
also many farms which the
animals live in Sheels like

- * Goats
- * Sheeps
- * Bulls

My village exists in a low lying area that has warm summer and a chilly winter. Mostly I visit my village in summers. Because of the holidays. Although the village is far cooler than the city during the summer. Also you do not need air conditioning in a village because of the breeze which is present in our village.

Village Values:

In my village all are one together and they give value to each other. They always give respect to every one. They are caring to every one and they help to each other.

⇒ My village is a place that is far away from the pollution and noise of the city. Also, you feel a connection with the soil in a village. Moreover, there are trees, a variety of crops, diversity of flowers, and variety of agricultural land, plants, and rivers, etc. Besides all these, you feel the cold breeze at night and a warm breeze at dawn.

⇒ It has lush green fields. People grow vegetables, fruits, and other crops in the environment. My village is very serene and peaceful. Cold breezes in summers are really joyful.

→ we cultivate Many crops in our agricultural land like:

- * Rice
- * Paddy
- * Cotton
- * Brown Rice
- * Corn
- * Maize

More over.....

⇒ There are Many drainage which is there in front of my house

* There are a river of an temple the name is Yellamma Chervu

* There are many temple are surrounding like

Importance of Village:

- * Life in a village refers to the life of people living in rural area peacefully and calmly.
- * Life in the village is beautiful and peaceful as people residing in villages are close to nature.
- * The major source of employment for people in village is the agricultural sector.

Important Activity in the Village
Farming is the main activity in village which as several other activities such as small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport etc. are carried out on limited scale.

Importance of Villages

Villages are important because they are the actual backbone of our

Country's economy and other

Traditional cultures and that are evolving around they are the primary source of the country and help in

exporting crops to various countries which will fetch a good economic status to our country.

Importance of village in India:

Village play an important part in Indian life from the

Prehistoric times the village has been enjoying an important

Place as the unit of Indian social structure India can rightly be called a rural village

What do Village People do for

Living

* They are not exposed to technology and depend mostly on Agricultural working fields

* They are cropping different types of various crops to grow on the agricultural land

* In my village the total amount of

total agricultural land is 500 acres

* there are many temples in my

* Village We also celebrate festivals in my village like Krishna Navami Dusshera Bathu Kamna and

Christians

Muslims etc...

All are living in besides of my village

Improving the village

It is not important to raise the agriculture productivity and ero

It the rural areas and also it is shares

to ensure that everyone has equal rights and opportunity

Rural living and Development in the encompasses basic facilities and level others in equality and decreasing in equality

There are 10 things found in villages they are:

- * Huts
- * Villagers
- * Farms
- * Fields
- * Fresh air
- * Agricultural lands
- * Gardens
- * Cows
- * Buffaloes

Advantages of Villages

- * Fresh foods In a village People grow their food to have fresh food every day!
- * fresh Air and atmosphere:
- * wide Area:...
- * sound family system
- * Take Care of each other

Farms

- * organic life
- * simple
- * no Pollution

Activities in Villages

People do many agriculture activities such as making

Besides

non farm

activities such as making pots bricks bullock baskets utensils etc

the village has no

Cart etc

dearth of service Provider like

black Smith

Nurses teachers

black

weavers

washer man

barbers etc

Different types of Casts in

Villages:

Black Smiths

Gold Smiths

Yadavs

Gouds