

OUR VILLAGE - OUR HISTORY

myself Pasunoti. Raj Kumar, my village is warangal, Shiva nagar, mandal, warangal District.

Aim: About warangal

warangal originally known as orugallu. which means 'one stone' warangal was ruled by kakatiya dynasty. it is believed that the entire town was carved out on single rock. kakatiyas built many monuments in the state, Among the most famous monuments of Telangana, Thousand pillar temple, bhadrakali temple, Ramappa temple warangal fort, Khush mahal etc.

Warangal is served as the capital of Kakatiya dynasty which was established in 1163. The Kakatiya Kala Thosanam was included in the emblem of Telangana by the state government and Warangal is also touted as cultural capital of Telangana.

Warangal is called as Orugala Ekashila Nagaram, it has nick name is "Tri-city" Kazipet, Hanamkonda and Warangal. These three cities are connected by national highway 163. Many hill rocks and lakes are located around Warangal, Padmasahi hill, Mettu Gutta, Hanumathgiri Gutta, Ursu Gutta and Govinda Raju Gutta are famous.

Hills with temples, Bhadrakali lake, Dharmasagar lake and Waddepally lake are three famous lakes which add scenic beauty and major source of drinking water.

Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) is the civic body of city established in 1899, it is one of oldest urban local bodies in India. City planning is governed by the "Karkatya Urban Development Authority (KUDA) in 1982. There are around 71 police stations present under Warangal Police Commissionerate.

There are hospital in the city for health care, The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital is largest hospital in the city.

Agriculture is main economic activity with irrigation depending mainly on monsoon & seasonal rainfall. Major crops are paddy, cotton, mango and wheat. The second ~~to~~ biggest grain market of Asia located in Enamamula.

The main educational institutions are NIT Warangal, established in 1959, Kakatiya Medical College, Kakatiya University. Both government and private institutions has their presence in the city.

The Warangal Fort, Thousand Pillar Temple & Ramappa Temple which was inscribed in the list of world heritage sites recognised by UNESCO.

Bhadrakali temple, Padmakshi temple
mettu gutta, Govinda Rajula gutta
Roman catholic biocese of warangal
kazipet Dargah, ussu gutta and
essagattu gutta are other notable
destinations of various religions.

The ministry of Tourism has
awarded warangal as best
heritage city, at the national
Tourism Awards for the year
2014-2015. This is third time
to get this award since 2012.

The main Sammakka, Saralamma
Jatara (medaram jatara) a popular
religious congregation in the
honour of Goddess at medaram
of warangal district.

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

Warangal

Mandal

Warangal

District

Warangal

Submitted By

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WARANGAL

Warangal is a historical place in Telangana which is associated with the dynasties of the 'Vishnukundina Empire'; it is the administrative headquarters of Warangal district. Osakal was the old name of Warangal and it was the capital of the Kakatiyas. Warangal falls on the northern part of Andhra Pradesh and is located at 18.0°N 79.58°E . It has an elevation of 302 meters (990 feet). Warangal covers an area of 12,846 sq. kms. As per the 2001 census the population of the city was 32.46 Lakh of which 6.23 Lakh was urban. The Warangal district area includes Warangal, Hanamkonda and Kazipet. The climate of the region varies from 20°C to 40°C during summer (March-May) and 13°C to 32°C during winter (December-February). June to September is the onset of southwest monsoon. The best time to visit the city is from October to March.

Tourism in Warangal.

Warangal is the 5th largest city of the state and a very important tourist place with an enchanting architectural work which attracts many people from different parts of the world. The famous tourist place in Warangal are thousand pillared temple (built by the Kakatiyas and it is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Lord Surya); The Bhadrakali temple [dedicated to Goddess Bhadrakali]; Ramappa temple (where Lord Shiva is worshipped). Some other monuments of Warangal include Warangal Fort, a historical monument which dates back to the 13th Century and Ghantpur group of temples.

There are also beautiful water bodies in Warangal such as Ramappa Lake, Pakhal Lake and Lakshnavaram Lake. Musical garden, rock garden, Regional Science Centre, Van Vigyan Kendra are few recent attractions in Warangal.

Business and Industry In Warangal.

Warangal is very famous for granite (black and brown varieties). The northern part of the district has large coal fields. The district is famous for red chilly exports and is exported to the western part of the country like Pune, Nagpur, Mumbai. It is also famous for the market of rice, cotton, mango, watermelon, musk melon and tobacco.

Warangal Cuisine:-

Cuisine in Warangal is very flavorful and tasty. It includes both Telangana and Hyderabadi cuisines. The variety of cuisine ranges from vegetarian to non-vegetarian. No one can head back from the city without tasting the mouth-watering ghee-filled vegetables which are very famous in Warangal and are extremely succulent. If talking about the Andhra food, no one can miss the finger-licking mango pickle which is a speciality in Warangal.

Transport in Warangal

Warangal is about 143 kms from Hyderabad and it takes almost 3 hours and 15 minutes to reach the city by road. There are number of trains to the city from different parts of country. The city is well connected by bus to Hyderabad and so one can also reach Hyderabad by air and then take a bus to Warangal.

Culture of Warangal

India is known for its vast culture among the tourists. Every region of this country has different languages, attires, customs, architecture, festivals and people and Warangal is no exception to this. You will find many things which are limited to the region only and cannot be found anywhere else in the country. These people's festivals are very grand and elaborate. Hindu and Muslim both the religion prevail in this area, hence all the festivals of Hindus including Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Raksh Bandhan, Ram Navami, Vinayaka Chavithi

sankranti, Ugadi etc. and all the festivals of Muslims including Ramadan, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha Milad un Nabi, Moharram etc. are celebrated with full enthusiasm among the people. Apart from these Bonalu Festivals, Bathukamma festival, kakatiya festival, shakambhari festivals and Sammakka Sankka Jathara special festivals of the region and are celebrated here only with some of the other parts of Andhra Pradesh.

People of Warangal :-

People of Warangal region consists of both Hindus and Muslims. Most of the people speak Telugu and Urdu with some knowledge of Hindi and English as well.

The people are mostly educated with an overall literacy rate of 84.16% including literacy. Most of the people are dependent on agriculture for their living, though tourism is another option of earning money here.

Some of the renowned people who were born in Warangal district include Pendyala Varavara Rao Dadasaheb, Krishnama Charyulu, Bannera Pothana, Chukka Ramaiah Kaleji Narayana Rao, Pannulapati Venkato Narasimha Rao.

The attire of Warangal is majorly impacted by the attire of entire Andhra Pradesh, most of the women prefer to wear saree.

especially in the rural region of the area

while on the other hand men prefer to wear lungi

with a shirt, which is made of cotton and is mainly of white colour. However with development

of recent years people are shifting towards

Western clothes including jeans, t-shirt, skirt,

shorts, pants etc. as they are comfortable and

more stylish as compared to the traditional wears.

Languages and Literature in Warangal

Telugu is the main language of the city. As the population

consist a lot of Muslims, Urdu is another prominent language of the area. The Urdu language flourished during

Ajif Shahi Dynasty. Hindi is also spoken here among the people of Hindu region. With the development of recent

years in the area, a lot of people have shifted towards using English as well, especially the young generation

of today's time. Pendyala Varavara Rao is one of the most prominent poets born in Warangal.

Thousand Pillar Temple Warrangal

An outstanding example of architectural brilliance during the reign of Kakatiya rule. Thousand Pillar Temple is a place not only for devotees but for every history enthusiast and architecture lover. A place to must visit in Warrangal this 1000 Pillar Temple is sure to leave you mesmerized with its structural beauty as well as will leave you intrigued with its historical significance.

Built in 12th century, by the Rudra Deva, this temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Named as Sri Rudreshwara Swamy temple, it has been built in architectural style of Chalukyan Temples.

As the name suggests this temple boasts of many exquisitely carved pillars. Its rock cut elephant sculpture. massive monolith of Nandi (Lord Shiva's divine vehicle) intricate carvings will leave you mesmerized. The spiritual aura of Thousand Pillar Temple makes the experience even more enriching.

Now ~~managed~~ managed by the Archaeological Survey of India this temple was renovated by government of India 2004. It has been declared as protected monument.

What makes this temple even more attractive is a lush green lawn that greets you as you enter the temple complex. There is also the facility of drinking water here at the temple. One of the interesting aspects of 1000 Pillar Temple is that here the third deity is not Lord Brahma who is considered to be one of the Trinity (Lord Shiva, ~~Vishnu~~ Vishnu and Brahma). Here the Lord Surya is being worshipped as the third deity.

History of Thousand Pillar Temple :-

Constructed during the period of 1163 AD during the reign of King Rudradera, 1000 Pillar Temple is considered to be a masterpiece of Vishwakarma sthapathis of Kakatiya Kingdom. 1000 Pillar has been built in the architectural style similar to Chalukya temples. It is said to be named after the King Rudradera and hence is known as Sri Rudreshwara Swami Temple.

Thousand Pillar Temple, built at the base of Hanamkonda Hill, is dedicated to three deities.

There are three different shrines, one for each Presiding deity, called as ^{thakutalayam} ~~Chalukya~~, these three main deities of the temple are Lord Shiva,

Lord Vishnu and Lord ~~Shiva~~ Surya. The shrine of Lord Shiva is facing the east direction while the other two shrines are facing south and west. The shrines of Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva are connected to the main shrine of Lord Shiva via a square shaped mandapam.

On the 4th side of thousand pillar temple there is a beautifully carved monolith of Nandi who is Lord Shiva's sacred bull, on a platform carved out of a single stone. A sculpture of Nandi presents a glimpse into the artistic fineness of bygone eras. The statue is facing east direction, which is different from other statues of Nandi that usually face west.

The entire structure of the thousand pillar temple is in star shape. Intricately carved pillars support the structure of the temple while captivating sculptures support the structure of the temple while captivating sculptures add exquisiteness to the walls. What adds further to the beauty of 1000 pillar temple is well maintained garden that surrounds it. One can also find various small Shiva Lingams in the garden.

As you entered the temple, on the both side of the entrance beautifully curved sculpture of elephants greets you. Carvings on the ceiling of the temple and its exterior walls are also equally enticing.

1000 pillar temple suffered to a great extent during the invasion of Tughlaq dynasty.

How to reach 1000 pillar temple:-

Reaching 1000 pillar temple is not a difficult task as it is well connected by road and is quite close to the main road. It is situated between the city of Warangal.

Thousand pillar temple is around 6 km away from Warangal railway station. From the station, tourists can hire an auto rickshaw and reach within few minutes. One can also hire a taxi or travel via city buses that run regularly.

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On
My Village

Warangal

Mandal

Warangal

District

Warangal

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మన ఊరు - మన చరిత్ర

my name is P. SUPSARA. my village Godikotha Palli m:- Regonda
D:- Jagtshankes.

Godikotha Palli Josi

This village was formed by mohammed Immam Ghodi in 1860s. Later his sons & grandsons carried out the development. He designed & planned the route maps for the villages. He built lakes ponds. Kuntas & wells which are still used for irrigation. Got people to settle these 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 it's a typical sweet. The mango Pickle was also popular - one of old traditional festival the munaqam, which is still celebrated grandly in the own way. In earlier days there were no shop or market.

until early 1980 the village did not had the electricity 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.

Kothapalligosi; Local language is Telugu. Kothapalligosi; village total population is 6240 and number of houses are 1707. female population is 50.3% village literacy rate 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]
working Population %	55.2%
child (0-6) population by 2011	583
Girl child (0-6) population % by 2011	48.4% [2821]

ZPHS GOSI KOTHA PALLY

ZPHS GOSI KOTHA PALLY 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 consists of grades from 6 to 10. 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 instructions in this school. This school is approachable by all weather road. In this school academic session starts in April.

The school has government building. It has got 6 classrooms for instructional purpose. All the classrooms are in good condition. It has school academic session starts in April.

The school has government building. It has got 6 classrooms for instructional purposes. All the 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 head master / teacher. The school has pucca boundary wall. The school have electric connection. The school has drinking water in the school is hand pump and it is functional. The school has 1 boys toilet and it is functional and

Kothapalli municipality in Kurnool District
This population as per 2011 census 11614 as
extent 10.2 sq. km Kothapalli municipality
is situated 170 km. away from state capital
in telangana. It is situated 07 kms away
from Dist. Head quarters

wasangal, Ramagundam, Kasimnagar, Yellandu.
The near by cities to Kothapallegozi,

Kothapallegozi 2011 Census Details

Kothapallegozi local Language is Telugu, Kothapallegozi village Total Population is 6240 and number of houses are 1707. female population 50.3% village literacy rate is 52.3% and the female literacy rate is 21.1%

The village special delicacy were the Asha loo Btā a typical sweet. The mango pickle was also popular. one of old traditional festival the muhasam which is still celebrated grandly in its own way. In earlier 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. they did not had the bus transport & the tap water. But the brotherhood the unity was commendable.

Kothapalligosi is a village in. Regonda mandal
in wasangal District of Telangana. state,
India. It belongs to Telangana region.

As part Telangana District re-organisa-
tion, Kothapalligosi village, Regonda mandal
re organised from wasangal District to Jay
shankar District. It is located 38 km to
wasangal East from District head quarters
wasangal. 9km from Regonda.

Kothapalligosi pin code is 506348 and Postal
head office is Regonda.

wasla Pally (3km), Koppula (4km), AbbaPuram
(4km) are the nearby villages to Kothapallig
Kothapalligosi is surrounded by shyampet man
towards west, Paskal mandal towards west
mulug mandal towards East, GhanaPur
(mulug) mandal towards North.

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On
My Village

Ghanpur

Mandal

Ghanpur

District

Jayashanker Bhupalapalli

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INTRADACTION



Name :- Ganganapu. Vital Prasad

Group :- Dairy BSC "final year"

College :- Government degree college parkal.

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writing an essay about :-

* మన కుటుంబం - మన పరిస్థితి *

* గ్రామ పరిశ్రమ నిర్మాణానికి ప్రశ్నావళి

1. భౌగోళిక వైసర్నిక సౌకర్యం :-

(i) జల వనరులు :-

* మ గ్రామం వేరు గణాభిమానం, మ ప్రభుత్వ

దక్షిణాన పెద్ద బావు దానిని గణాభిమాన పత్రవర్తి ఆస్తిగా ఉంది.

మ బావు గణాభిమాన కాలం నాటిది. మ బావు ఉంటుంది మేము

వంటకొరతలు అనుభవంగా ఉంటుంది. అలాగే బావులు కు

వంటకొరతలు ప్రమాదం వచ్చిన గ్రామానికి ఎం ఇచ్చింది కాలండా ఉండాలని ఉంటుంది.

(ii) వనరులు :-

* మ గ్రామంలో వరి వంట శిక్షణ వాస్తవం.

మొత్తం భూములు "6000" ఎకరాలు ఇది మొత్తంగా వరి సాగు వరిమి

'12' పెక్టోయవలనుండి వారు విడుదల అయిన "26" చిన్న కాయలుగా

అలాగే పిల్లకాయలుగా కొనసాగి వంట గు వారు ఉంచుతుంది.

మ గ్రామంలో '100' గు 95% శాతం వరి సాగు అసగి 3% శాతం పత్తి,

2% మిశ్రమ సాగు చేస్తారు. మ గ్రామం వరి సాగు ప్రదేశ్తి.

2. వారిలో అంశాలు :-

(i) మద్రాసు రాజకీయాల గాలి నాటికి, అప్పుడు క
గణపేశ్వర మహారాజు పరిపాలించారు. అందుకు అనుగుణంగా
అమన చానేన వెనులను అనుసరించి మద్రాసు పోలీసు గణాధికారి
అలగా ఆమన అప్పటికి కొందరి చొరుపుకుడా గణపనను
అని నేలనానదుతుంది.

(ii) మద్రాసు గణాధికారి అని వేరు రావడం గాలి గాలి
రాజకీయాల మద్రాసు నాటి రాజు "గణపేశ్వరుడు" పరిపాలన
అమన చానేన మంచి ప్రసిద్ధిగా గణాధికారి అని వచ్చింది.

(iii) మద్రాసు ప్రాచీన కాలము 'కొడగుళ్ళ' ద్వారా రాజకీయాల
కొట్టించారు. అలగా "రామలమం" ద్వారా కిరి పెద్దలు మద్రాసు
నాటి పెద్దలును కొట్టించారు. అలగా అంజె గామ అలమం,
సాయి గామ కాలము కిరి. ఇందులో ప్రాచీన 9 ముఖ్యులు
అలగా మద్రాసు కాలముల గుడా ఉన్నవి.

(iv) మద్రాసు రాజకీయాల అలమం అలగా అమన ద్వారా కిరి.
గామలు కిరి, అని నాటి వారిలో అలమం ఉంది.

(v) మ డిరి లో పాటిడిబ్బుల అంటా డిరి లో డిన్ గాతిముల సీడిలో
పాత శిల్పాల తగ్గింపు దుమిలలో వెళ్ళి తీసుకు.

(vi) మనోముల్ ప్రజల డివళ విధానం తిరి అంటాంటా కెంతములనా
అందరు తమ తమ పనులను వారివారి విధానంగా వదులు
నిర్వహిస్తారు కుంటు. ఎన్నివనా కైతులు కుంటు, అన్ని రూప
ముఖాల డిన్లు. ఈ ప్రతి మనిషికి అవసరమయ్యే నిధంనా డిన్లు.
మనోముల్ డివళ విధానం ఇలా కొనసాగుతుంది .

3. ఆర్థిక అంశాలు :

(i) మనోముల్ వరి సాగు ఎన్నివనా పండిస్తారు, పత్తి, మిరప
సాగు తగ్గింపులో, తగ్గింపు సాగు చేస్తారు. బగ్గి సంవత్సరాలలో
కెండు సంవల చొప్పున వరి సాగు చేస్తారు. పత్తి, మిరప సంవత్సరాల
బగ్గి సారిమూలమే చేస్తారు.

(ii) పాత గులం లో గొమ్మరి, వడ్రంగి, గొమ్మరి పనులు చేసేవారు ఇప్పుడే
ఆ పనులు మరిపోవల వల్ల 'బోర్లబోల' పనులు చేస్తున్నారు.
ఇప్పుడే ఇప్పుడే పనులు మరతామిన్ని పని తనం తిరి
రూపుట్టింది. ఇది ఏదో బోర్లబోల వలన.

(iii) తానాడిచిన గులం లో వ్రావసావల తమ నాడివడ్డు సామంతు
అలగా తమని తిరిగిన తనం తో మెట్కోట్టడం తిరిపే నాటను పంపి
అందరు అంకితం అందించారు.

(iv) మన దేశంలోని గ్రామీణుల సాగు, వనరు, శాస్త్ర, శాస్త్ర అభివృద్ధిలో ఉంది. గ్రామీణుల అభివృద్ధి ప్రాధాన్యంగా అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి.

(v) వాతావరణం పరిరక్షణలో విద్యార్థుల పాత్ర ఉంది. విద్యార్థులు అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. వాతావరణం పరిరక్షణలో విద్యార్థుల పాత్ర ఉంది. విద్యార్థులు అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి.

(vi) అభివృద్ధి రంగాలలో విద్యార్థులు అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి రంగాలలో విద్యార్థులు అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి రంగాలలో విద్యార్థులు అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి.

(vii) వాతావరణం పరిరక్షణలో విద్యార్థుల పాత్ర ఉంది. వాతావరణం పరిరక్షణలో విద్యార్థుల పాత్ర ఉంది. వాతావరణం పరిరక్షణలో విద్యార్థుల పాత్ర ఉంది.

(viii) మన దేశంలోని గ్రామీణుల సాగు, వనరు, శాస్త్ర, శాస్త్ర అభివృద్ధిలో ఉంది. గ్రామీణుల అభివృద్ధి ప్రాధాన్యంగా అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి.

(ix) మన దేశంలోని గ్రామీణుల సాగు, వనరు, శాస్త్ర, శాస్త్ర అభివృద్ధిలో ఉంది. గ్రామీణుల అభివృద్ధి ప్రాధాన్యంగా అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి.

(x) మన దేశంలోని గ్రామీణుల సాగు, వనరు, శాస్త్ర, శాస్త్ర అభివృద్ధిలో ఉంది. గ్రామీణుల అభివృద్ధి ప్రాధాన్యంగా అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి.

(xi) పాత గాలం లో గ్రామాలలో పొరిశుళ్లు వావనై, మరుగునపడి వుండేది, అప్పుడే వారు అసల పట్టణమునుకొనారు గాను గాని, ఇప్పుడు మొత్తం పొరి వోయిండా. అన్ని గాలం ముచ్చివారే పాత మంచో నమల చొప్పువులు. పొరిశుళ్లు వావనై, అప్పడకే, ఇప్పడకే చాలు మరింది.

(xii) బాప్పుడు దేవనూర్కి కనసగింకదానికి చాలు డ్రాఫ్ట్ వుండేది. చానన వనో దక్క సతీతం డ్రాఫ్ట్ ఉండేది గాను. అసల పని దేరడం దేవనం కనసగింకదమే ఇచ్చుందినా ఉండేది. ఇప్పడ స్థితి నేతులను వ్రాస్తుంటే చాలు త్రావాల ఉన్నాని.

(xiii) గ్రామాలలో వివిధ గాలం వృత్తులు ఉన్నాయి. వాడే మేళు సమస్యమం చాలు పనుంబడి ఆపుడ రోజులలో గాని ఇప్పడ రోజులలో బారికి మరల ముంపుచ్చట ఉండేది తి త్రావ, గాని వృత్తుల మత్రం చాలు తగ్గి వోయింది.

4. సామాజిక అంశాలు

(i) గ్రామాలలో మత్రం గురిల మతల తోపులటల మరల ఇప్పుడు అన్ని గుల, మతలవారు గొత్తది మేలసి ఉండున్న లు, గుల మల వట్టంపుల తామ వారి అంబరి మళ్ళీ అనుబంధం మంచి గొనా వుండ్లాయి.

(ii) గ్రామాలలో అన్ని సామాజిక వర్గాల మధిగ వలగరింపుల అప్పడ, ఇప్పడో చాలు మరల,

5. సాంస్కృతిక అంశాలు

(i) విశ్రామణి సంబంధించి ఆదేశాలు బడి నెలకొల్పడం అంశం నెలకొల్పడం వల్ల ఆంధ్ర ఆదేశాలు బడులకు అన్ని అంశాలు ఆవు. జాతకం, ఆధార్ కార్డు వాటావరకం బాగా ముఖ్యం.

(ii) ప్రాంతంలో ఆంధ్రం అంశం నుండి 95% తిరుగుబాటు మంజూరి, అన్ని అంశాలు ఆంధ్రం వదులు అన్నవారి ముఖ్యం వదులు వద్ద ఉన్నారం దొరకం ఆం బాగా వరం నిశ్చయం ఉంది.

