

# JC Agraharam Village at a Glance

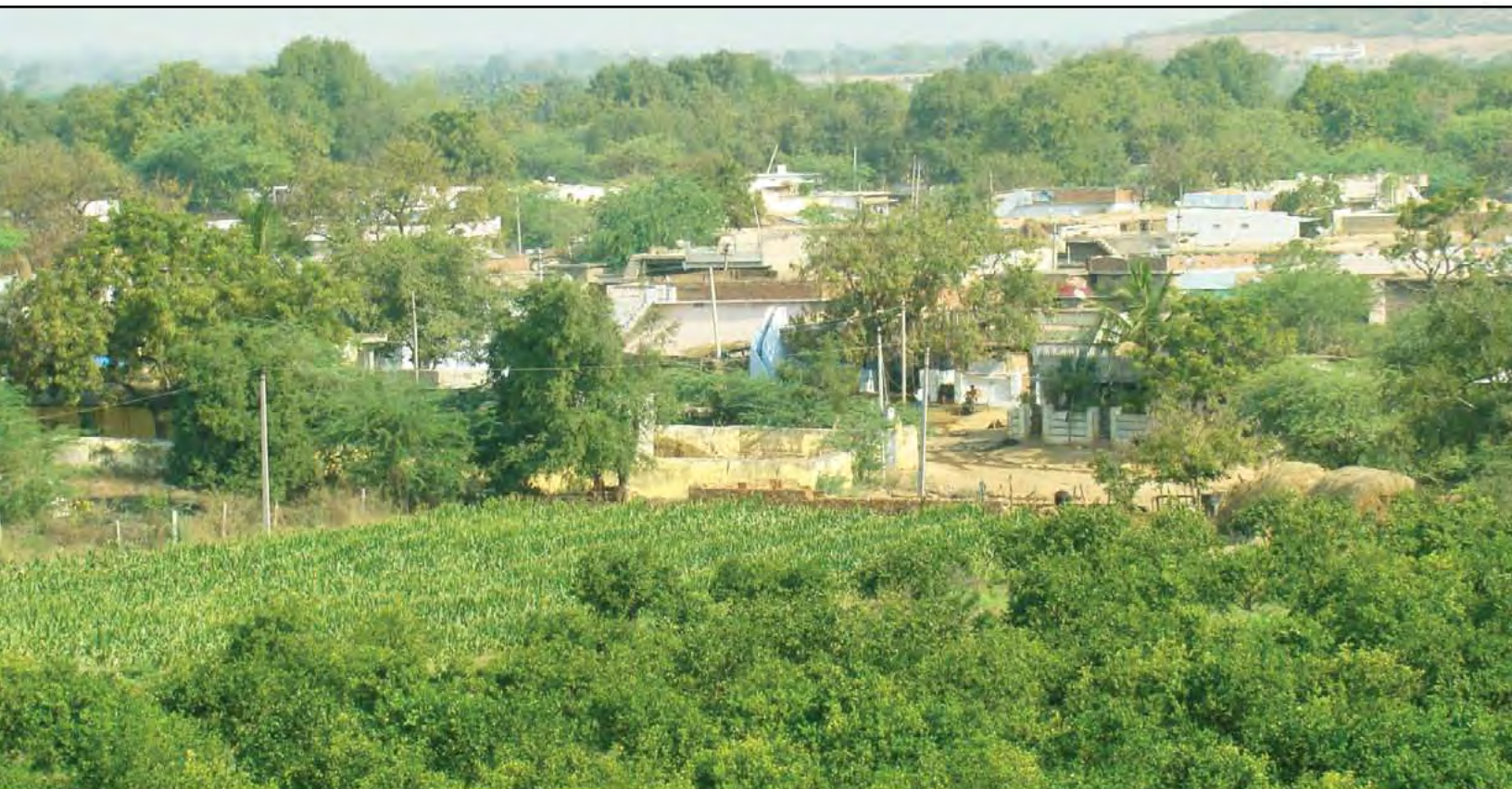
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## I. INTRODUCTION

The research project *Village Dynamics in South Asia (VDSA)* was launched in 2009 by the Research Program on Markets, Institutions and Policies (RP-MIP) of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) to track changes in rural poverty in household and village economies in South Asia. Janapala Cheruvu Agraharam (called JC Agraharam in local parlance), located in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh State, is one of the 42 villages spread across India and Bangladesh selected for implementation of the project during 2009-14. Prakasam district, earlier called Ongole district, came into existence on 2 February 1970. Ongole was renamed Prakasam district in 1972 in memory of the eminent freedom fighter, Ex-Chief Minister of the composite Madras state and the first Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh state, late Sri Tanguturi Prakasam Panthulu, popularly known as “Andhra Kesari”. Ongole town is the headquarters of Prakasam district. The history of Prakasam district dates

back to the Mourya regime, and it was later ruled by the Satavahanas, Ikshvakas, Eastern Chalukyas and Kakatiyas.

The original name of the village was Ayyavaripalle, which was formed before 1822 and was very close to the big hillock with 20-25 households owned by the Brahmin and Reddy communities. They constructed a tank near the village named “Janapala cheruvu” for drinking water, domestic use and agricultural purposes in 1822. Whenever the tank flooded, the villagers found it difficult to visit neighboring villages and the market town as there were no proper roads to bypass the wet areas. Rich households used horses to travel outside the village, while poor households had to go on foot. Households flooded with water during days of heavy rain, as the rain water gushed down from the nearby hilly areas. To avoid these problems, the villagers constructed houses in the present village called “Janapala Cheruvu” 1.5 km away, and moved away from Ayyavaripalle. In Telugu, “jana” means “people”,







“pala” means “protect” and “cheruvu” means “tank”. Thus “Janapala Cheruvu” means “tank that protects people,” refers to the large tank near the village. In earlier times, most of the households in the village were those of the Brahmin community, who served the rulers of the area in those days. To recognize the services of the community, the rulers gifted some land to them in the village and authorized them to collect taxes from villagers. These Brahmin households were grouped in a cluster of houses called an “Agraharam”, which literally means “a garland of houses”. A typical agraharam has rows of houses on either side of the road, with the village temple at the center, resembling a garland of houses around the temple. The village became known as “Janapala Cheruvu Agraharam” and later as “JC Agraharam”. Eventually, most of these Brahmins sold their land and left the village permanently. Reddy and other caste householders from surrounding villages purchased the land and settled in the village.

JC Agraharam village (15° 28' 39.5" N and 79° 09' 10.5" E) is located in Besthavaripeta mandal of Prakasam district (14° 57' to 16° 17' N and 78° 43' to 80° 25' E). The village is situated 10 km away from the state highway SH 53, 13 km from Mandal headquarters (Besthavaripeta), 115 km from Ongole town connecting the Grand Trunk road (Kolkata-Chennai) - National Highway No.5 and about 400 km from ICRISAT, Hyderabad. The nearest railway station is Cumbum, 18 km from the village. The major soils of the village are red sandy soils (40%), shallow to deep black (35%) and saline/alkaline soils (25%). The normal rainfall in the village is 763 mm.

## II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND / DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

During the last three decades, JC Agraharam village has progressed very slowly and in varying degrees in terms of social, political, economic, technological, institutional, infrastructural, educational and religious advancement.

**Social:** The village has a population of 1604 grouped into 382 households. Nearly 99% of the households are Hindu, with only four Muslim households. Some households (62 households mainly belonging to Scheduled caste) practice Christianity. Of 382 households, 113 (30%) households are from the Reddy caste, followed by Yadav and Mutrasi (20% each), Madiga (13%), Mangali (4%) and Mala and Chakali (3% each), while the others belong to minor castes, namely, Gowda, Vysya, Viswabrahmin, Wadder and Muslim. Brahmin, Reddy and Vysya are considered forward castes (FC) whereas Yadav, Mutrasi, Mangali, Chakali, Gowda, Viswabrahmin, Wadder and Muslim are considered backward castes (BC). Mala and Madiga castes, also known as Harijans, belong to scheduled castes (SC). Reddys form the politically, economically and socially dominant group in the village, followed by Yadav and Mutrasi. SC people are poor and less influential in the village, but offer considerable labor force for farm and non-farm work. The importance of traditional caste occupations such as washing clothes, goldsmith, barber services and stone cutting is declining due to low demand for their products and services. So, a majority of these households have migrated out and/or diversified their livelihoods.

**Political:** The village has a Gram Panchayat consisting of 12 ward members, of which 5 are reserved for backward castes (1 male and 4 female), 2 for scheduled castes (1 male and 1 female) and 5 for forward castes (3 male and 2 female). The present Sarpanch/President of the Gram Panchayat, elected in 2006, is a woman, Ms B Thimmakka, who hails from a backward caste. The Gram Panchayat is responsible for village development by collecting house tax from the villagers and obtaining funds from the government for executing different welfare programs and development of infrastructure, ie, education, sanitation, drinking water, roads, and maintenance of street lights. Most development has taken place in the village only during the last 10 years. During 2010, the Gram Panchayat constructed an approach road connecting the village to Kothapalle village. The Gram Panchayat has successfully secured funds from the government and is currently constructing a veterinary hospital and Gram Panchayat office building. The majority of the villagers are strong supporters of two political parties, namely, Telugu Desam and Congress.

**Economic:** This village is a developing economy. Agriculture is the main occupation for more than 51% of the households followed by earnings from labor (30%), caste occupations (5%) and others (14%). Crop productivity is relatively low because of factors such as poor soils (saline/alkaline), uneven distribution of



rainfall, frequent droughts and wild boar damage. Soils in the area became saline due to excessive application of chemical fertilizers. Rearing of milch animals, sheep and goats is also an important source of income for the households. Livestock income is increasing year after year. Land values have doubled (from Rs. 0.12 million to 0.25 million per ha) in the last two years because of implementation of the Velugonda irrigation project. The pace of agricultural development is expected to increase after completion of the irrigation project.

Employment opportunities for labor are limited in the village. Labor-dependent households are able to get farm employment of about 100-150 days in a year within the village. The wage rate for males is Rs. 100-125 and for females is Rs. 70-80 per day of 8 hours work. Emigration was observed in the village during slack periods. More than 100 people from the village go to Mumbai and Chennai for non-farm work for 3-8 months in a year. About 50 members are working in salaried jobs in the Indian army and send remittances to their parents. There are 28 self-help groups (SHGs) with women members functioning in the village, which provide loans to members at a low interest rates. Most members use these funds for productive purposes (purchase of milch animals, farm inputs, investment in business and education of children). The participation of women members in SHG activity has enhanced their incomes, knowledge and awareness, resulting in their enhanced empowerment and decision making power in family matters.

**Technological:** Cotton, paddy, pigeonpea and pearl millet are the major crops grown in the kharif season, while in the rabi, sunflower, chickpea, cotton, groundnut, coriander, maize and chilli are predominantly grown. Sweet lemon and papaya are the important horticultural crops grown perennially on 32 ha. The level of adoption of improved seed technologies by the farm households has reached nearly 80%, and the area under commercial crops

such as cotton, chilli, sunflower, maize, and chickpea is increasing. Some important improved cultivars are Hamsa in paddy; Obama, Tulasi and Genios in cotton; Sunbred, Suryateja, Siri and Haritha in sunflower and JG-11 in chickpea. Almost all farmers use tractors for land preparation, for which four tractors are available for hire in the village. About 70% of households use threshers for threshing chickpea, sunflower and maize, for which four threshers are available in the village. Most of the farmers use chemical fertilizers, micronutrients and pesticides to increase crop productivity.

**Institutional:** The Gram Panchayat system was started in this village in the 1960s. The Gram Panchayat office building is currently under construction. Two Anganwadi centers provide nutritive food and medicines and conduct frequent health checkups for about 125 children and 12 pregnant/lactating women. Three private dairy farms in the village encourage dairy farming by selected households by providing loans for purchase of milch animals. These dairy farms collect about 800 liters of milk daily from villagers. While there is no formal financial institution within the village, the villagers meet their credit needs from the Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) located at Galijerugulla and one nationalized bank (State Bank of India) located at Pitikayagulla. Farmers also get petty loans from about 20 village moneylenders for various purposes at high interest rates. There are 28 women's SHGs functioning in the village, which provide loans to their members at low interest rates. Other institutions existing in the village are a post office, bhajan mandal and an NGO called Andhra Pradesh Farmers' Managed Groundwater Systems Project (APFAMGS). This NGO educates the farmers on water-saving technologies that can help optimize production.

**Infrastructural:** Infrastructure facilities in the village are not well developed. The village got electrified in 1972 and electricity is mainly used for domestic and agricultural purposes. Water for domestic use is supplied





to households through six small water storage tanks that are connected to borewells. The Gram Panchayat constructed an approach road during 2010 connecting to the Kothapalle metal road. However, internal roads and the drainage system are not well developed. There is no public road transport to and from the village. Auto rickshaws and motorcycles are the main means of transportation. Communication, education and drinking water supply are satisfactory in the village. A high number of farmers use cell phones for communication.

**Educational:** Two Anganwadi centers, two primary schools and one secondary school (up to Standard 7) are functioning well in the village. As many as 173 children (83 boys and 90 girls) are enrolled in primary schools and 76 children (40 boys and 36 girls) are enrolled in a secondary school in the village. After completion of Standard 7, students go to Pitikayagulla, Besthavaripeta and Ongole for higher education. Some people who can afford it send their children (about 75 children) to private schools located in nearby towns. A few economically challenged people are also sending their children outside the village for higher education. The literacy level of the villagers has reached 62% and more than 80 people who have received higher education are



working in government and non-government institutions on monthly salaried jobs.

**Religious:** Religion plays an important role in the daily life of the villagers and they frequently hold prayers in their houses, temples, and churches. There are two Hindu temples and two churches in the village. Srirama Navami, Vinayaka Chaturthi, Dussera, Diwali, Sankranti and Ugadi are very important festivals for the Hindus. Srirama Navami (birthday of Lord Rama) is celebrated for four days every year, when villagers perform puja, sing bhajans, and conduct bullock races for entertainment. On the last day, the idols of Lord Rama, Goddess Sita and Lord Hanuman are carried on a chariot in a procession through the village. Hanuman Jayanthi is celebrated every year, during which free food is offered to the villagers and races are organized. Muslims and Hindus together perform Peerla Panduga (a Muslim festival) and conduct a procession for 3-4 days in the evenings. The village Muslims goes to the mosque in nearby villages Vangapadu and Kothapeta (about three km away) for their prayers. Harijans celebrate Christmas and New year every year. Most of the Hindu villagers also participate in Christian and Muslim festivals.



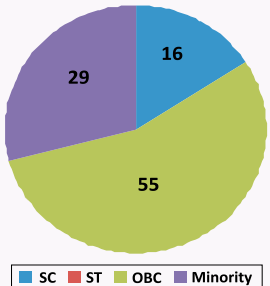
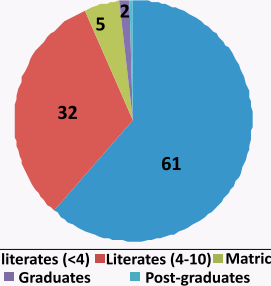
### III. BASIC STATISTICS OF THE VILLAGE

#### A) LOCATION / ACCESSIBILITY

- Village: **Janapala Cheruvu Agraharam (JC Agraharam)**
- Mandal: **Besthavaripeta**
- District: **Prakasam**
- State: **Andhra Pradesh**
- PIN: **523346**
- GPS values: (a) Latitude: **15° 28' 39.5" N** (b) Longitude: **79° 09' 10.5" E** (c) Altitude (m): **217**
- Nearest town: (a) Name: **Cumbum** (b) Distance from village (km): **18**
- Nearest State Highway: (a) Number: **SH 53** (b) Distance from village (km): **10**
- Nearest National Highway: (a) Number: **NH 5** (b) Distance from village (km): **115**
- Name of the Village Panchayat: **JC Agraharam**
- Details of the Village Panchayat President: (a) Name: **Ms B Thimmakka** (b) Cell No.: **9866291897**
- Details of the Gram Sevak: (a) Name: **Mr Saleem Shaikh** (b) Cell No.: **9676775094**
- Details of Village Revenue Officer: (a) Name: **Mr Babajee Shaikh** (b) Cell No.: **9502962615**

#### B) DEMOGRAPHY (as on 31 December 2010)

- Population (No): **1604**
- Households (No): **382**
- Voters (No): **1149**
- Farmer accounts/Khatas (No): **854**
- Classification of population:

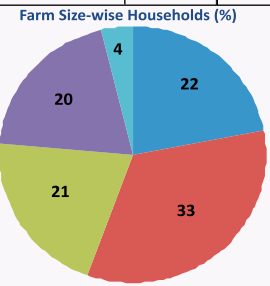
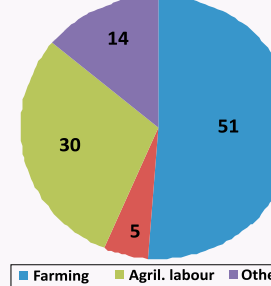
| Category   | No. | FarmSize* | No. | Religion | No.  | Caste        | No.         | Literacy   | No. | Gender          | No. |
|--|-----|-----------|-----|----------|------|--------------|-------------|--|-----|-----------------|-----|
| SC   | 255 | Landless  | 310 | Hindu    | 1586 | Reddy        | 440         | Illiterate (<4)  | 987 | Male            | 647 |
| ST   | 0   | Marginal  | 583 | Muslim   | 18   | Mutrasi      | 353         | Literate (4-10)  | 510 | Female          | 600 |
| OBC  | 881 | Small     | 302 |          |      | Yadav        | 332         | Matriculate  | 75  | Children (<14y) | 357 |
| General  | 468 | Medium    | 341 |          |      | Madiga       | 195         | Graduate   | 25  |                 |     |
|  |     | Large     | 68  |          |      | Mangali      | 63          | Postgraduate   | 7   |                 |     |
| Caste Group-wise Population (%)  |     |           |     |          |      | Mala         | 60          | Literacy Level-wise Population (%)   |     |                 |     |
|  |     |           |     |          |      | Chakali      | 55          |  |     |                 |     |
|  |     |           |     |          |      | Viswabrahmin | 35          |  |     |                 |     |
|  |     |           |     |          |      | Goud         | 26          |  |     |                 |     |
|  |     |           |     |          |      | Muslim       | 18          |  |     |                 |     |
|  |     |           |     |          |      | Vysya        | 13          |  |     |                 |     |
|  |     |           |     |          |      | Wadder       | 8           |  |     |                 |     |
|  |     |           |     |          |      | Brahmin      | 6           |  |     |                 |     |
|  |     |           |     |          |      | <b>Total</b> | <b>1604</b> |  |     |                 |     |

\* <0.1 ha=Landless; 0.1-<1 ha=Marginal; 1-<2 ha=Small; 2-4 ha=Medium; >4 ha=Large.

#### 6. Classification of households:

Male headed (No): **340**

Female headed (No): **42**

| Category  | No.        | Farm Size* | No.        | Religion | No.        | Caste        | No. | Main Occupation   | No.        |
|---|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----|---|------------|
| SC  | 62         | Landless   | 84         | Hindu    | 378        | Reddy        | 113 | Farming   | 195        |
| ST  | 0          | Marginal   | 128        | Muslim   | 4          | Mutrasi      | 78  | Caste occupation  | 20         |
| OBC   | 200        | Small      | 80         |          |            | Yadav        | 78  | Agril. labour   | 114        |
| General   | 120        | Medium     | 75         |          |            | Madiga       | 49  | Others\$  | 53         |
|   |            | Large      | 15         |          |            | Mangali      | 14  | Main Occupation-wise Households (%)   |            |
|  |            |            |            |          |            | Mala         | 13  |  |            |
|   |            |            |            |          |            | Chakali      | 13  |   |            |
|   |            |            |            |          |            | Viswabrahmin | 8   |   |            |
|   |            |            |            |          |            | Goud         | 5   |   |            |
|   |            |            |            |          |            | Muslim       | 4   |   |            |
|   |            |            |            |          |            | Vysya        | 4   |   |            |
|   |            |            |            |          |            | Wadder       | 2   |   |            |
|   |            |            |            |          |            | Brahmin      | 1   |   |            |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>382</b> |            | <b>382</b> |          | <b>382</b> |              |     |   | <b>382</b> |

\* <0.1 ha=Landless; 0.1-<1 ha=Marginal; 1-<2 ha=Small; 2-4 ha=Medium; >4 ha=Large.

\$ including salaried, moneylenders, middlemen, service sector, etc.

\* Based on village census conducted in 2009

## C) LAND USE PATTERN (2009-10)

### 1. Distribution of Geographical Area:

| Particulars                                     | Ha          |
|---|-------------|
| Agricultural land                               | 1236        |
| Forest  | 65          |
| Land used for roads, bldgs & non-agril.purposes | 61          |
| Land occupied by water resources (tank, river)  | 276         |
| Land occupied by hills, rocks, etc.             | 380         |
|   |             |
|   |             |
|   |             |
|   |             |
|   |             |
| <b>Total Geographical Area</b>                  | <b>2018</b> |

### 2. Cropped Area:

| Season                    | Ha            |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Kharif</i>             | 629.5         |
| <i>Rabi</i>               | 733.2         |
| Summer                    | 0.0           |
| Annual/Perennial crops    | 32.3          |
| <b>Gross Cropped Area</b> | <b>1395.0</b> |

### 3. Irrigated Area:

| Season                      | Ha           |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Kharif</i>               | 222.6        |
| <i>Rabi</i>                 | 263.3        |
| Summer                      | 0.0          |
| Annual/Perennial crops      | 32.3         |
| <b>Gross Irrigated Area</b> | <b>518.2</b> |

## D) LAND RESOURCES

### 1. Soil distribution

| Soil type                  | % area |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Deep black                 | 5      |
| Medium black               | 10     |
| Shallow black              | 20     |
| Chowdu (saline & alkaline) | 25     |
| Red and sandy soil         | 40     |

### 2. Irrigation sources (as on 31 December 2010)

| Sources   | Total No. | Working No. | Approx. depth (m) of working wells    | Irrigated area (Ha/year) |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Borewells | 240       | 224         | 75.1                                  | 518.2                    |
|           |           |             | <b>Approx. land area covered (ha)</b> |                          |
| Ponds     | 2         | 0           | 8.1                                   | 0.0                      |
| Tanks     | 1         | 1           | 40.5                                  | 0.0                      |

### 3. Rainfall (Jun'09-May'10):

(a) Quantity (mm/yr):  
(b) No. of rainy days:

Normal: **763**  
Normal: **42**

Actual: **325**  
Actual: **21**

## E) CROP PRODUCTION (2009-10)

| Kharif       |              | Rabi      |              | Summer |           | Annual/Perennial Crops |             |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|
| Crops        | Area (ha)    | Crops     | Area (ha)    | Crops  | Area (ha) | Crops                  | Area (ha)   |
| Cotton       | 242.9        | Sunflower | 364.5        |        |           | Orange                 | 20.2        |
| Paddy        | 222.6        | Chickpea  | 222.7        |        |           | Papaya                 | 12.1        |
| Pigeonpea    | 162.0        | Cotton    | 60.7         |        |           |                        |             |
| Pearl millet | 2.0          | Groundnut | 28.3         |        |           |                        |             |
|              |              | Coriander | 20.2         |        |           |                        |             |
|              |              | Maize     | 12.2         |        |           |                        |             |
|              |              | Chilles   | 4.4          |        |           |                        |             |
|              |              | Others    | 20.2         |        |           |                        |             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>629.5</b> |           | <b>733.2</b> |        | <b>0</b>  |                        | <b>32.3</b> |



## F) ASSETS (as on 31 December 2010)

### 1. Productive Assets:

| Livestock          |     | Heavy Machinery  |     |
|--------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| Type               | No. | Type             | No. |
| Cow (indigenous)   | 3   | Tractor          | 4   |
| Buffalo            | 462 | Thresher         | 4   |
| Bullock            | 120 | Cart             | 20  |
| Sheep              | 484 | Auto             | 11  |
| Goat               | 159 | Flour mill       | 2   |
| Poultry            | 87  | Sprayer (power)  | 10  |
| Young cattle       | 254 | Sprayer (manual) | 50  |
| Milk sale (Lt/day) | 800 |                  |     |

### 2. Consumer Assets:

| Type           | No. |
|----------------|-----|
| Television     | 250 |
| Refrigerator   | 20  |
| LPG connection | 70  |
| Dish Antenna   | 250 |
| Motor bike     | 10  |

### 3. Buildings:

| Type                      | No. |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Houses-Pucca              | 154 |
| Houses-Kuccha (Tile roof) | 208 |
| Houses-Thatched/Hut       | 20  |
| Cattleshed                | 1   |

## G) BASIC NEEDS (as on 31 December 2010)

- Type of food (# of households): (a) Pure Vegetarian: **9** (b) Non-vegetarian: **373**
- Type of clothes: (a) Men: **Pant, Shirt, Lungi** (b) Women: **Sari with Blouse, Chudidhar-Kurta**
- Type of houses: (a) Pucca-**154** (b) Kuccha-**208** (c) Thatched/Tent/Hut-**20**

## H) INFRASTRUCTURE (as on 31 December 2010)

- Village electrification: **Yes** No. of houses with access to electricity: **330**
- Tar/metal/cement road to village: **Yes**
- Is there a tar/metal/cement road inside the village? **Yes** Length of road (km): **0.2**
- Public transport facility: Public/private bus facility to village: **No**  
Other mode of travel available? **Yes** Modes available: **Auto rickshaws, Motorcycles**
- Drinking water facility: **Yes** Sources: **6 Borewells connected to storage tanks**  
Tap connections available? **No**
- Public toilet/urinal facility: **No** Private toilets (No.): **60**
- Public health facility: **No** Private Doctors: **2 (RMP)**  
Distance to nearest PHC (km): **3 (Pitikayagulla)**  
Distance to nearest facility (km): **13 (Besthavaripeta)**
- Veterinary health facility: **No**
- Banking facility: **No** No. of PACS: **1 (Galijerugulla)** Commercial Bank (SBI): **1 (Pitikayagulla)**

### 10. Educational facilities:

| Level                    | Number of institutions | Enrolment (Number) |        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                          |                        | Male               | Female |
| Pre-primary (Anganwadi)  | 2                      | 57                 | 66     |
| Primary (Standard 1-5)   | 2                      | 83                 | 90     |
| Secondary (Standard 6-7) | 1                      | 40                 | 36     |

### 11. Agricultural input shops:

| Input                     | Available in village? | If no, nearest available place | Distance from village (km) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Seed                      | No                    | Besthavaripeta, Cumbum         | 13, 16                     |
| Fertilizer                | No                    | Besthavaripeta, Cumbum         | 13, 16                     |
| Pesticide                 | No                    | Besthavaripeta, Cumbum         | 13, 16                     |
| Machinery – Purchase      | No                    | Ongole town                    | 115                        |
| Machinery – Custom hiring | Yes                   |                                |                            |

12. Agricultural output market:

Weekly shandy in the village? **No**

No. of wholesale traders/commission agents in/visiting the village: **15**

13. Storage godowns/warehouses: **No**

14. Other business units (No.):

|               |          |            |           |                              |           |
|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Grocery shop: | <b>4</b> | PDS Shop:  | <b>1</b>  | Hotel/Canteen:               | <b>3</b>  |
| Flour Mill:   | <b>2</b> | Meat shop: | <b>1</b>  | Chilli/spices grinding shop: | <b>1</b>  |
| Liquor shop:  | <b>1</b> | Pan Shop:  | <b>3</b>  | Carpenter:                   | <b>3</b>  |
| Blacksmith:   | <b>3</b> | Mason:     | <b>13</b> | Moneylenders:                | <b>20</b> |

15. Other Institutions (No.):

|                   |           |                |                    |          |                    |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| SHG/Sakhi Mandal: | <b>28</b> | NGO:           | <b>1 (APFAMGS)</b> | Dairies: | <b>3 (Private)</b> |
| Post Office:      | <b>1</b>  | Bhajan Mandal: | <b>1</b>           |          |                    |

16. Place of worship (No): Temple: **2** Church: **2**

**I) GOVERNMENT WELFARE PROGRAMS RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED (as on 31 December 2010)**

| SN | Name of the Government Program   | Beneficiaries<br>(No. of households) |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1  | Pensions (Old age-140, Widow-70, Physically Handicapped-50 and Abhayastham-12) | 272                                  |
| 2  | Mid-Day Meal program and free text books                                       | 173                                  |
| 3  | Anganwadi (children-125 and pregnant/lactating women-12)                       | 137                                  |
| 4  | Free power supply  | 224                                  |
| 5  | Public Distribution System (PDS)   | 471                                  |
| 6  | Allotment of house or subsidy on house construction                            | 222                                  |
| 7  | Subsidy on purchase of chickpea and sunflower seeds                            | 270                                  |
| 8  | SHGs (each group consisting of 10 members)                                     | 28                                   |
| 9  | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme                      | 749                                  |

## About ICRISAT



The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is a non-profit, non-political organization that conducts agricultural research for development in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with a wide array of partners throughout the world. Covering 6.5 million square kilometers of land in 55 countries, the semi-arid tropics have over 2 billion people, and 644 million of these are the poorest of the poor. ICRISAT and its partners help empower these poor people to overcome poverty, hunger, malnutrition and a degraded environment through better and more resilient agriculture.

ICRISAT is headquartered in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India, with two regional hubs and four country offices in sub-Saharan Africa. It belongs to the Consortium of Centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

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