



Impact of cement industries on socio-economic and demographic aspects in Damaracherla and Nereducherla in Nalgonda district, Telangana.

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Abstract:

The Indian government has designated eight essential sectors, one of which is the cement industry. The world's second-largest manufacturer of cement is India. It developed into a vital industry that supports the growth of the national economy and employs over 10 lakh people. Cement manufacturing businesses can now create cement in greater quantities than they could in the past due to technological advancements. On the other hand, increased output has also been widely identified as the primary contributor to pollution. The building sector is one of the worst for resource depletion, energy use, and trash production in terms of environmental degradation. Climate change and global warming are mostly caused by emissions from the cement industry. One of the most widely used building materials is cement, whose output is rising globally. However, the cement industry uses a lot of energy and produces a lot of noise, scents, and pollutants. It will have an effect on socioeconomic and demographic elements of society and is a significant source of emissions, including CO₂, NO_x, SO_x, VOCs, and particulate matter. The present paper is a to study the impact of cement industries on socio-economic and demographic aspects in Damaracherla and Nereducherla in Nalgonda district, Telangana.

Key Words: Cement industry, literacy rate, age, socio-economical, Environmental and Health Impacts.

1. Introduction

Demography is the systematic study of population. The term is of Greek origin and is composed of the two words, demos (people) and graphein (describe), implying the description of people. Demography studies the trends and processes associated with population including - changes in population size; patterns of births, deaths, and migration; and the structure and composition of the population, such as the relative proportions of women, men and different age groups. There are different varieties of demography, including formal demography which is a largely quantitative field, and social demography which focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations. All demographic studies are based on processes of counting or enumeration - such as the census or the survey - which involve the systematic collection of data on the people residing

Demography is a field that is of special importance to sociology - in fact, the emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography. Two different processes happened to take place at roughly the same time in Europe during the latter half of the eighteenth century - the formation of nation-states as the principal form of political organisation, and the beginnings of the modern science of statistics. The modern state had begun to expand its role and functions. It had, for instance, begun to take an active interest in the development of early forms of public health management, policing and maintenance of law and order, economic policies relating to agriculture and industry, taxation and revenue generation and the governance of cities.

This new and constantly expanding sphere of state activity required the systematic and regular collection of social statistics - or quantitative data on various aspects of the population and economy. The practice of the collection of social statistics by the state is in itself much older, but it acquired its modern form towards the end of the eighteenth century. The American census of 1790 was probably the first modern census, and the practice was soon taken up in Europe as well in the early 1800s. In India, censuses began to be conducted by the British Indian government between 1867-72, and regular ten yearly (or decennial) censuses have been conducted since 1881. Independent India continued the practice, and six decennial censuses have been conducted since 1951, the most recent being in 2011. The Indian census is the largest such exercise in the world (since China, which has a slightly larger population, does not conduct regular censuses). within a specified territory. The development of a particular study area depends on the education system. Foremost thing important, not only Villages, Mandals, State and Country influence an education system (literacy) and its development. The evolution of growth development of any village is the total of a series of processes that have been operative in that area over time. The firm belief that the demographic pressure is the main cause for the expansion (sprawl) of the rural/urban has prompted an urge to correlate the population with the spatial expansion. The population acts on land through a spectrum of activities broadly classified into agricultural, commercial, industrial, transportation and administration, among others. The daily need of individuals has a major impact on rural growth.

2. Review of Literature

Amartya K. Sen, (1995), in the book—Collective Choice and Social Welfare¹ states that there is something in common between singing romantic songs about an abstract motherland and doing optimization exercises with an arbitrary objective function for a society. Although both the activities are earnest, and definitely both are regularly performed. The subject of our study is the relation between the objectives of social policy and the preferences and aspirations of members of a society. It is, of course, possible to take the view that a society is an entity that is independent of the individuals in it, and that social preference need not be based on the preference of the members of the society. Or that there might be dependence, but one could abstract from it, and simply "assume" that society has a personality and a preference of its own⁴. This book is concerned precisely with investigating the dependence of judgments on social choice and of public policy on the preferences of the members of the society. The subject is extensive enough to cover both, but the method to these difficulties must, obviously, vary considerably.

Montek S Ahluwalia, (1999), in the article —India's Economic Reforms¹ describes that by the beginning of the decade of the eighties it began to be recognised that the system of controls, with a heavy reliance on the public segment and a highly secure inward sloping type of industrialisation, could not convey swift growth in a progressively more competitive world atmosphere. The continued superior presentation of East Asian countries was palpable to all by the mid-eighties, and this assisted in creating an observation that India could and should do superior, but the approach remained one of evolutionary change.

T. N. Srinivasan, (2003), writes in the research paper —Indian Economy: Current Problems and Future Prospects¹ that we are all aware of the modest proposals made by the former Finance Minister to raise the bar for government authorisation to liquidate a firm from 100 to 1,000 employees. It is still to be passed into law. Ironically, though the labour laws are dodged or ducked by private enterprises, although at a price of their competitiveness, the public sector enterprises do not have that possibility. This has an effect on privatization--in specific, given that our public enterprises are over-manned, any prospective private bidder for such an initiative would not really bid if he expects that retrenching the additional workers would be impossible if he obtains the enterprise or if he did bid, would offer a low enough price for it to explain for the costly buy-out of surplus workers.

Devesh Kapur and Partha Mukhopadhyay, (2006), states in the paper— Instruments of social policy and mechanisms of Welfare delivery in India¹ that there are several reasons why programs specifically directed at poor and marginalized populations in India have done poorly. We group them broadly into two heads: (a) Structural and (b) Political. The nomenclature is more classificatory than descriptive. The structural reasons stem in large part from the fiscal crises of state (i.e. provincial) governments. This has led to an increasing dependence on centrally sponsored schemes (CSS). The programs are designed and substantially funded by the central government, but since the issue areas are in the state list of the Constitution, implementation is at the hands of states. In the two decades since the early 1980s, the share of the CSS in the Plan budget of the Central Ministries increased from 30 to 70 per cent. This expansion has taken place at the expense of investments in infrastructure, energy and industry sectors.

Ramesh Bharadwaj, (2010) in —Social Welfare Administration: Concept, Nature and Scopel specifies how to achieve the aims and objectives of social welfare, the government formulates social policies and programmes and in acquirement thereof endorses social legislation, assigns financial support and delivers organisational and administrative connections in the system of ministries and departments. It also seeks the partnership of non-governmental organisations for the effective implementation of various social welfare programmes. Administration of all these activities being commenced in the sphere of social services and social welfare is measured as falling in the realm of social welfare organization.

Prof (Ms) Vidya Rao, (2011) in the article — Social Policy, Justice and Democratic Rights A critical view of Social work in India today\ examines the micro–level, individualistic based models of social work, and the more structurally based models, within discussion about the effects of social policy on the concerns and foci of social work in India. What we have learned in the sixty four years since Indian independence is just how complex is the interaction between the economic growth and social development policies. Obviously, in a plural society with many traditional and emerging hierarchies, economic growth does not benefit everyone equally. Unlike the EU, India does not have to contend with migrant workers coming into India from neighbouring countries and take away jobs from natives

A study of cobblers in Bolpur by Pal (2011) shows a lack of concern for family members over the hazards of smoking. Most cobblers smoked Bidi in their homes in the presence of family members. The study found that 95% the cobblers of this town consumed liquor before going home after work.

In “India's Ex-untouchables”, Isaac (1965) studies mobility in the life course of exuntouchables. The author explains that these people are trying to create their own identity as they progress. This happens because of improved educational attainments. Due to the educational changes, there is a continuous growth of educated people in the depressed caste.

3. Data Collection and Methodologies

The study design has been out lined in the methodology. The study will be carried out by the collecting the primary and secondary data. Detail questionnaire will be employed to the collect the primary data on sample basis.

The secondary data will be collected from existing sources like Govt and private data source the data thus collected will be process by Applying the statistical and cartography techniques. The computation and analysis will be done by using (GIS) Geo graphical information technology.

Main aim is to study impact of cement industries on socio-economic and demographic aspects in Damaracherla and Nereducherla in Nalgonda district, Telangana .

2.1. Demography of Damarcherla Mandal



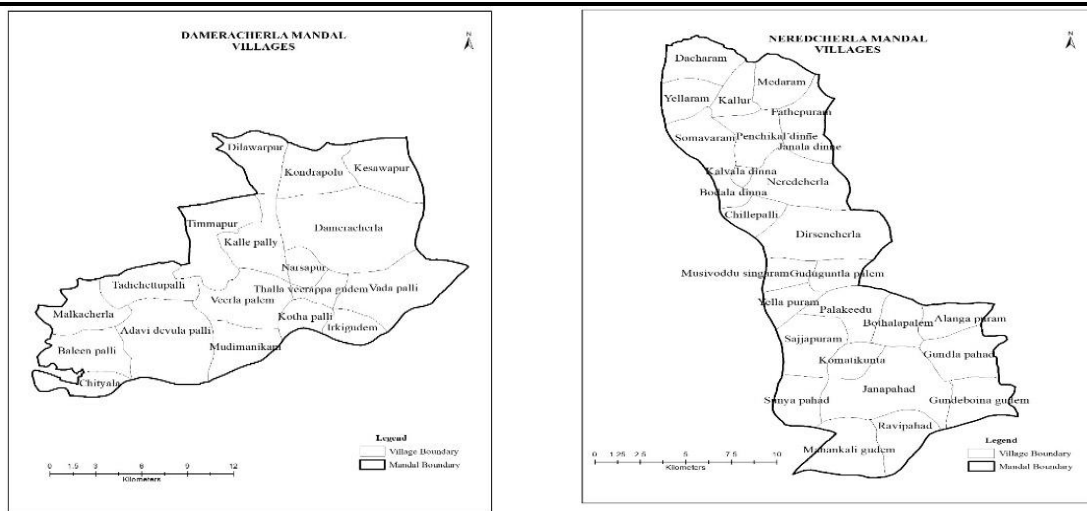


Fig. 1.1: Geography map of Damaracherla and Nereducherla

2.2. Density of Population

Each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it. Hence, it is necessary to understand the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land. This ratio is the density of population. It is usually measured in persons per sq km

Density of Population = Total population / Total Geographical Area

Table 1.1: Density Population of Three-Decades (30 Years) Census of Damarcherla Mandal– 1991, 2001 and 2011

Sl. No	Name of the Village/ Gram Panchayat	Area (Sq. Km)	Population -1991		Population - 2001		Population - 2011	
			Persons	Density	Persons	Density	Persons	Density
1	Mulkacherla	22.39	3315	148	3458	154	3753	167
2	Balenpalle	9.38	1305	139	1505	160	1637	174
3	Chityala	21.08	1208	57	1393	66	1403	66
4	Adavidevula palle	42.09	6963	165	7643	181	7556	179
5	Ulsahayapalem	12.61	1420	112	1415	112	1555	123
6	Timmapur	16	1492	93	1724	107	2076	129
7	Kallepalle	18.94	1684	88	1715	90	2150	113
8	Dilwarpur	16.78	4472	266	5240	312	5314	316
9	Kondrapolu	19.85	4413	222	4841	243	5115	257
10	Kesawapur	19.64	3608	183	4143	210	4543	231
11	Damarcherla	46.49	8912	191	11049	237	12710	273
12	Narsapur	7.74	1247	161	1475	190	1643	212
13	Veerlapalem	25.25	3457	136	3824	151	4220	167
14	Mudimanikam	18.99	1322	69	1404	73	1345	70
15	Kothapalle	9.63	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Thullaverappagudem	5.72	1850	323	2325	406	2372	414
17	Irkigudem	7.75	1112	143	1360	175	1446	186
18	Vadapalle	29.64	5619	189	7062	238	8108	273
	Total	349.97	53399	152	61576	176	66946	191

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011.

According to 1991 census the total density is 152

1. High density of population villages are recorded in thullaverappa gudem (323), in kondrapolu village(222)
2. Low density of population is recorded in chityala(57), mudimanikam(69)

According to 2001 census the total density is 176

1. High density of population villages is recorded in thullaverappa gudem (406), in kondrapolu village (243)
2. Low density of population is recorded in chityala(66), mudimanikam(73)

According to 2011 census the total density is 191

1. High density of population villages is recorded in thullaverappa gudem (414), in Dilwarpur village(316)
2. Low density of population is recorded in chityala(66), mudimanikam(70)

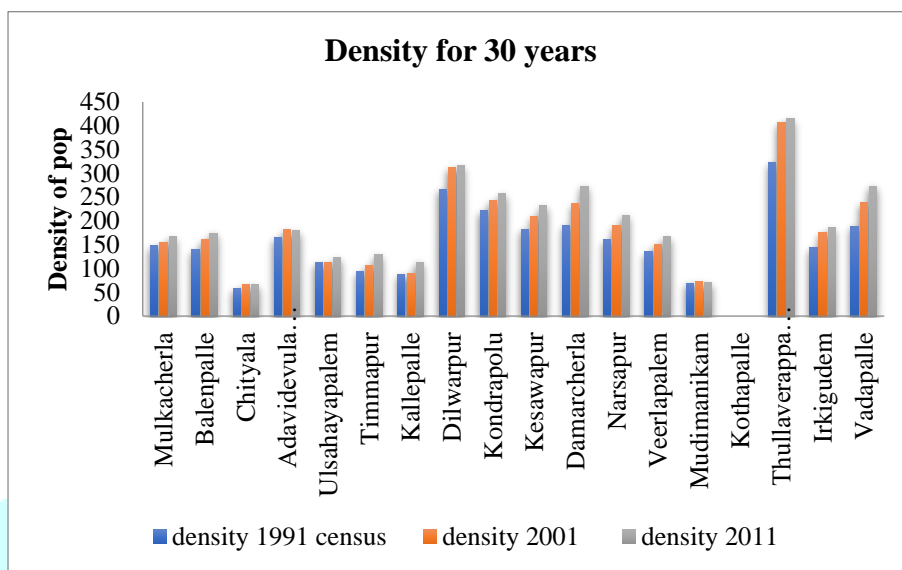


Fig. 1.2: Population and Density for 30 years of Damercherla mandal

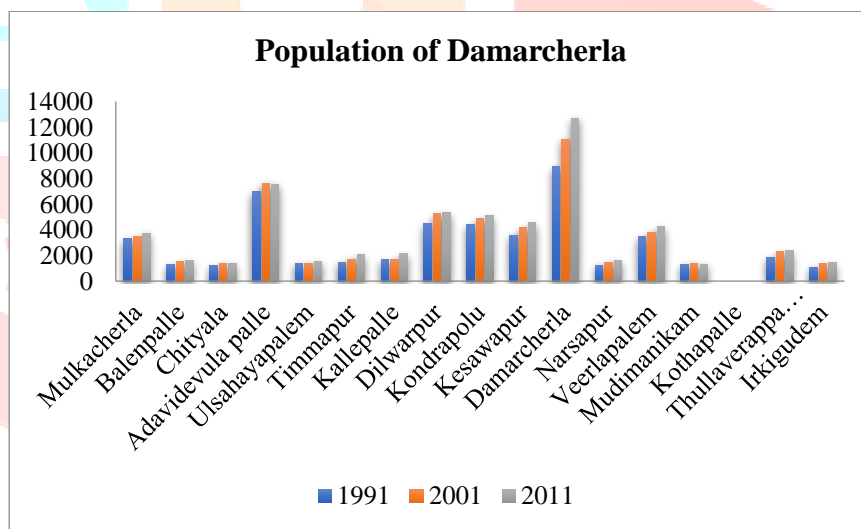


Fig. 1.3: Population and Density for 30 years of Damercherla mandal

2.2.2. Sex-Ratio of Population

Sex ratios are among the most basic of demographic parameters and provide an indication of both the relative survival of females and males and the future breeding potential of a population. The sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males in a given area at aspecified time period. Historically, all over the world it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. This is despite the fact that slightly more male babies are born than female ones; nature seems to produce roughly 943 to 952 female babies for every 1000 males. If despite this fact the sex ratio is somewhat in favour of females, this seems to be due to two reasons. First, girl babies appear to have an advantage over boy babies in terms of resistance to disease in infancy. At the other end of the life cycle, women have tended to outlive men in most societies, so that there are more older women than men. The combination of these two factors leads to a sex ratio of roughly 1050 females per 1000 males in most contexts. However, it has been found that the sex ratio has been declining in some countries like China, South Korea and specially India. This phenomenon has been linked to prevailing social norms that tend to value males much more than females, which leads to son preference and the relative neglect of girl babies.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Totl Numberof Females}}{\text{Totalnumberof Males}} \times 1000$$

Table 1.2: Sex Ratio (Male and Female) of Three-Decades (30 Years) Census of Damarcherla Mandal– 1991, 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/ Gram Panchayat	Sex Ratio -1991 Census				Sex Ratio- 2001 Census				Sex Ratio-2011 Census			
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	Mulkacherla	1650	1665	3315	1009	1777	1681	3458	945	1973	1780	3753	902
2	Balenpalle	676	629	1305	930	778	727	1505	934	819	818	1637	998
3	Chityala	625	583	1208	932	663	730	1393	1101	695	708	1403	1018
4	Adavidevula palle	3621	3342	6963	922	3929	3714	7643	945	3843	3713	7556	966
5	Ulsahayapalem	706	714	1420	1011	706	709	1415	1004	813	742	1555	912
6	Timmapur	750	742	1492	989	866	858	1724	990	1075	1001	2076	931
7	Kallepalle	869	815	1684	937	872	843	1715	966	1101	1049	2150	952
8	Dilwarpur	2253	2219	4472	984	2703	2537	5240	938	2714	2600	5314	957
9	Kondrapolu	2200	2213	4413	1005	2440	2401	4841	984	2593	2522	5115	972
10	Kesawapur	1826	1782	3608	975	2076	2067	4143	995	2225	2318	4543	1041
11	Damarcherla	4247	4165	8912	980	5749	5300	11049	921	6418	6292	12710	980
12	Narsapur	634	613	1247	966	767	708	1475	923	844	799	1643	946
13	Veerlapalem	1815	1642	3457	904	1978	1845	3824	932	2140	2080	4220	971
14	Mudimanikam	661	661	1322	100	717	687	1404	958	684	661	1345	966
15	Kothapalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0
16	Thullaverappa gudem	954	896	1850	939	1210	1115	2325	921	1200	1172	2372	976
17	Irkigudem	554	558	1112	1007	661	699	1360	1057	697	749	1446	1074
18	Vadapalle	2911	2708	5619	930	3556	3506	7062	985	4078	4030	8108	988
	Total	26952	25947	53399	962	31448	30127	61576	957	33912	33034	66946	974

Source: Census of India 1991,201,2011

According to 1991 census the total sex-ratio is 962

1. High Sex-ratio villages are recorded in ulshayapalem (1011), in Mulkacherla village(1009)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Veerlapalem (904), Adavidevulapally (922)

According to 2001 census the total density is 957

1. High Sex-ratio villages is recorded in Chityala (1011), in Irkigudem village(1057)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Damarcherla (921), Veerlapalem (932),

According to 2011 census the total density is 974

1. High Sex-ratio villages is recorded in Chityala (1018), in Irkigudem village(1074)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Mulkacherla (902), Ulshayapalem (912),

According to 1991 census the total sex-ratio is 1093

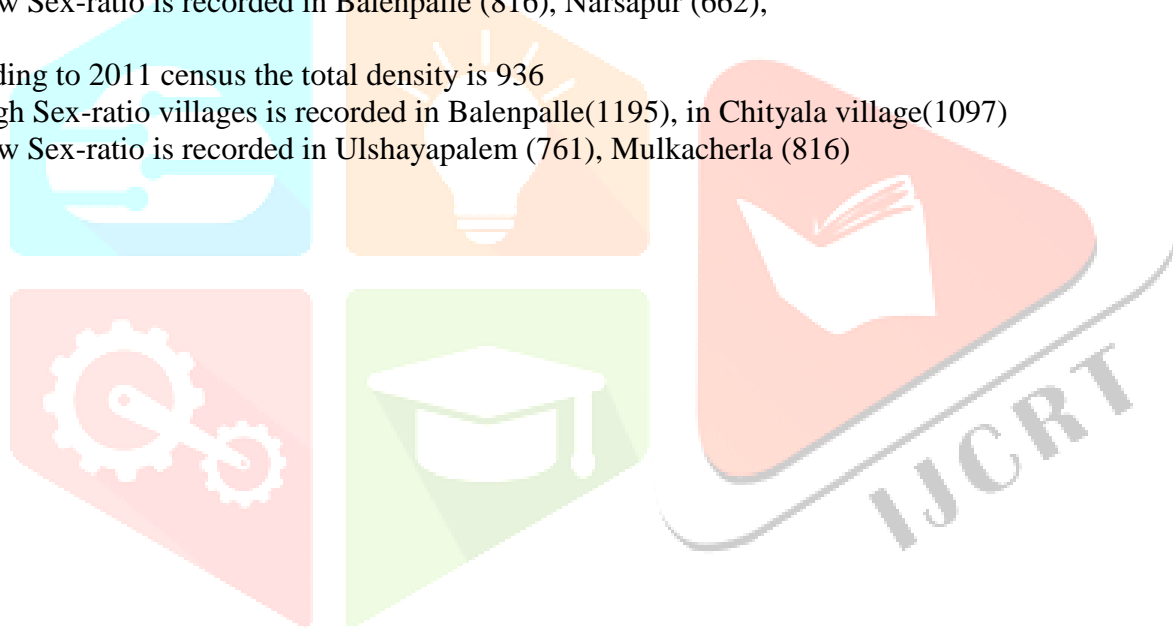
1. High Sex-ratio villages are recorded in ulshayapalem (1286), in Mudimanikam village(1176)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Dilwarpour (314), Balenpalle (765)

According to 2001 census the total density is 949

1. High Sex-ratio villages is recorded in Dilwarpiur(2070), in Keswapur village(2008)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Balenpalle (816), Narsapur (662),

According to 2011 census the total density is 936

1. High Sex-ratio villages is recorded in Balenpalle(1195), in Chityala village(1097)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Ulshayapalem (761), Mulkacherla (816)



Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

1.3. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

Table 2.4: Scheduled Castes (SC) , Scheduled Tribes (ST) Sex- Ratio of Damarcherla Mandal

S. No.	Name of the Village/ Gram Panchayat	SC Population			SC Population			SC Population			ST Population			ST Population			ST Population		
		1991 Census			2001 Census			2011 Census			1991 Census			2001 Census			2011 Census		
		Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	Mulkacherla	199	189	949	176	163	926	169	152	899	1131	1143	1010	1347	1266	940	1571	1404	893
2	Balenpalle	48	38	791	33	20	606	25	28	1120	348	322	925	424	401	945	451	436	966
3	Chityala	26	35	1346	2	-	-	19	17	894	254	218	858	259	298	1150	320	342	1068
4	Adavidevula palle	325	297	913	387	379	979	376	347	922	1139	881	773	1137	911	801	1195	1008	843
5	Ulsahayapalem	148	137	925	67	64	955	64	62	968	377	409	1084	497	504	1020	624	570	913
6	Timmapur	80	78	975	67	68	1014	91	88	967	614	602	980	706	734	1040	905	826	912
7	Kallepalle	58	59	1017	40	37	925	80	81	1012	612	576	941	655	642	980	827	784	948
8	Dilwarpur	198	165	833	329	290	881	317	296	933	1295	1329	1026	1501	1456	970	1702	1626	955
9	Kondrapolu	356	363	1019	423	419	990	402	419	1042	1031	1026	995	1165	1158	994	1381	1301	942
10	Kesawapur	178	161	904	206	191	927	207	214	1033	1215	1202	989	1279	1276	997	1540	1614	1048
11	Damarcherla	639	559	874	854	697	813	876	880	1077	1170	877	749	1221	1201	983	1412	1334	944
12	Narsapur	12	11	916	18	17	944	-	-	-	547	522	954	669	604	903	735	685	932
13	Veerl-apalem	122	108	885	113	100	884	115	108	939	851	791	929	1058	1015	960	1216	1168	960
14	Mudimanikam	135	144	1066	177	170	960	35	31	885	8	6	750	10	5	500	6	7	1166
15	Kothapalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Thullaverappagudem	123	113	918	177	147	830	163	156	957	11	9	545	8	7	875	16	13	812
17	Irkigudem	66	63	954	67	71	1059	9	9	1000	3	2	666	4	3	750	8	7	875
18	Vadapalle	262	265	1011	483	548	1134	482	506	1049	418	396	947	554	542	978	616	615	998
	Total	2975	2785	936	3619	3198	883	804	810	1007	11024	10311	935	12494	12023	962	14525	13740	946

According to 1991 census the total sex-ratio of SC is 936, the total sex-ratio of ST is 935

1. High Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Chityala (1346), in Kondrapolu village(1019), highest ST sex-ratio recorded in Dilwarpur(1026), Ulshyapur(1084)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Balenpalle (791), Dilwarpur (833), lowest ST sex-ratio Tullaverappa gudem (545), Irkigudem(666)

According to 2001 census the total sex-ratio of SC is 883, the total sex-ratio of ST is 962

1. High Sex-ratio villages is recorded in Vadapalli (1134), in Thimmapur village(1014), highest ST Sex-ratio chityala (1150), Timmapur(1040)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Balenpalle (606), Thullverappa gudem (830), lowest ST Sex-ratio Tullaverappa gudem(545), Irkigudem(666)

According to 2011 census the total density of SC is 1007, the total Sex-ratio 946

1. High Sex-ratio villages is recorded in Vadapalle (1049), in Balenpalle village(1120), highest ST Sex-ratio Chityala(1068), Mudimanikam(1166)
2. Low Sex-ratio is recorded in Mulkacherla (899), Mudimanikam (855), lowest ST Sex-ratio Tullaverappa gudem(812), Adavidevulapalli(843).

1.4. Literacy Rate

Literacy in its broadest sense describes "particular ways of thinking about and doing reading and writing" with the purpose of understanding or expressing thoughts or ideas in written form in some specific context of use. In other words, humans in literate societies have sets of practices for producing and consuming writing and they also have beliefs about these practices. Reading, in this view, is always reading something for some purpose; writing is always writing something for someone for some particular ends. Beliefs about reading and writing and its value for society and for the individual always influence the ways literacy is taught, learned, and practiced over the lifespan.

Some researchers suggest that the history of interest in the concept of "literacy" can be divided into two periods. Firstly is the period before 1950, when literacy was understood solely as alphabetical literacy (word and letter recognition). Secondly is the period after 1950, when literacy slowly began to be considered as a wider concept and process, including the social and cultural aspects of reading and writing, and functional literacy (Dijanošić, 2009).

The literacy rate is defined by the percentage of the population of a given age group that can read and write. It represents a potential for further intellectual growth and contribution to economi-socio-cultural development of society.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{The total number of Literates}}{\text{The total population}}$$

S. No.	Name of the Village/ Gram Panchayat	1991 Census					2001 Census					2011 Census				
		Male	Female	Total	Total pop	Literacy rate	Male	Female	Total	Total pop	Literacy rate	Male	Female	Total	Total pop	Literacy rate
1	Mulkacherla	311	85	396	3315	11.9	638	239	877	3458	25.3	880	369	1249	3753	33.2
2	Balenpalle	186	70	256	1305	19.6	280	85	365	1505	24.2	442	342	674	1637	41.1
3	Chityala	47	6	53	1208	4.3	195	58	253	1393	18.1	248	96	344	1403	24.5
4	Adavidevula palle	1281	434	1715	6963	24.6	1975	991	2966	7643	38.8	2238	1438	3676	7556	48.6
5	Ulsahayapalem	167	61	228	1420	1.6	322	137	459	1415	32.4	433	211	644	1555	41.4
6	Timmapur	30	21	51	1492	3.4	215	61	276	1724	16.0	406	209	615	2076	29.6
7	Kallepalle	252	62	314	1684	18.6	332	122	454	1715	26.4	610	305	915	2150	42.5
8	Dilwarpur	762	263	1025	4472	22.9	1637	558	1925	5240	36.7	1589	1036	2625	5314	49.3
9	Kondrapolu	884	361	1245	4413	28.2	1429	753	2182	4841	45.07	1679	1036	2715	5115	53.0
10	Kesawapur	400	104	504	3608	13.9	897	438	1335	4143	32.2	1195	743	1938	4543	42.6
11	Damarcherla	2082	818	2900	8912	32.5	3257	1843	5100	11049	46.1	4165	2865	7030	12710	55.3
12	Narsapur	195	19	214	1247	17.1	279	81	360	1475	24.4	499	284	783	1643	47.6
13	Veerlapalem	627	26	653	3457	18.8	968	368	1336	3824	34.9	1201	631	1832	4220	43.4
14	Mudimanikam	156	58	214	1322	16.1	162	69	231	1404	16.4	351	224	575	1345	42.7
15	Kothapalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Thullaverappa gudem	335	94	429	1850	23.1	601	270	871	2325	37.4	721	447	1168	2372	49.2
17	Irkigudem	218	68	286	1112	25.7	367	212	579	1360	42.5	476	380	856	1446	59.1
18	Vadapalle	1428	774	2202	5619	39.1	2161	1447	3608	7062	51.0	2813	2181	4994	8108	61.5
	Total	9361	3324	12685	53399	23.7	15715	7732	23177	61576	37.6	19946	12797	32633	66946	48.7

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

According to 1991 census the total literacy rate is 23.7

1. High literacy rate is recorded in Vadapalle (39.1), in Kondrapolu village(28.2)
2. Low literacy rate is recorded in Ulshayapalem (1.6), Timmapur (3.4)

According to 2001 census the total literacy rate is 37.6

1. High literacy rate is recorded in Vadapalle (51.0), in Damercherla village(46.1)
2. Low literacy rate is recorded in Timmapur (16.0), Mudimanikam (16.4)

According to 2011 census the total literacy 48.7

1. High literacy is recorded in Vadapalle(61.5), in Irkigudem village(59.1)
2. Low literacy is recorded in Chityala (24.5), Timmapur (29.6).

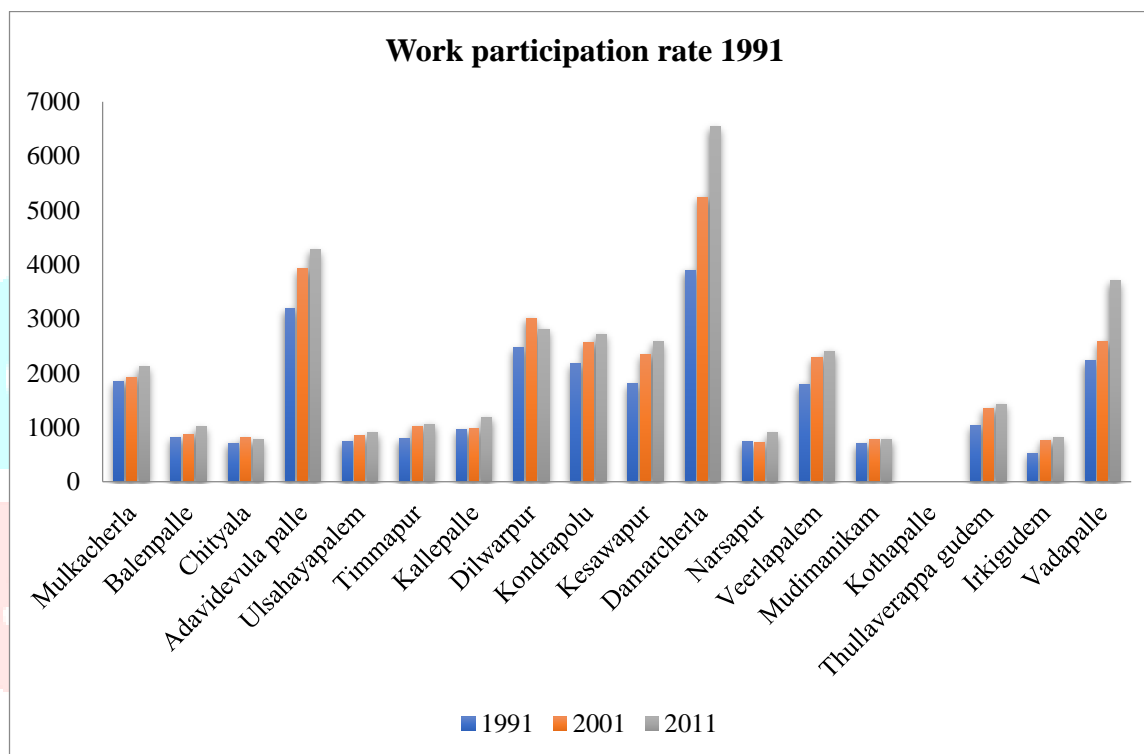


Fig.41.4. Work participation report 1991 of Damarcherla Mandal

According to 1991 census

1. The total number of working group of population was 26462 , the total male working group was 14759 and female was 11703
2. The highest number of WPR is recored in Damarcherla village(3895), Adavidevula pally (3187) and the highest male WPR is recorded in Damarcherla(2349) and Highest female WPR in Damarcherla village (1546)
3. The lowest number of WPR is recorded in Irkigudem (525), Chityala (708) and the lowest male WPR is recorded in Irkigudem (340) and lowest female WPR in Irkigudem (185)
4. The highest percentage of WPR is in Balenpalle (62.7) , Narsapur (59.5) and the highest male percentage of WPR is in Irkigudem (61.3) and highest female percentage of WPR is in Balenpalle(66.9)
5. The lowest Percentage of WPR is in Vadapalle (39.7), Damarcherla (43.7) and the lowest male percentage of WPR is in Adavidevula Palle (50.4) and the lowest female percentage of WPR is in Vadapalle (22.1)

Table 1.5: Work Participation Rate – 2001

S. No	Village Name	Population			Number of workers			Work Participation Rate %		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	Mulkacherla	3458	1777	1681	1930	951	979	55.8	53.5	58.2
2	Balenpalle	1505	778	727	875	450	630	58.1	57.8	86.6
3	Chityala	1393	663	730	814	406	408	58.4	61.2	55.8
4	Adavidevula palle	7643	3929	3714	3924	2102	1804	51.3	53.4	48.5
5	Ulsahayapalem	1415	706	709	847	419	428	59.8	59.3	60.3
6	Timmapur	1724	866	858	1029	499	530	59.6	57.6	61.7
7	Kallepalle	1715	872	843	981	482	499	57.2	55.2	59.1
8	Dilwarpur	5240	2703	2537	3011	1473	1538	57.4	54.4	60.6
9	Kondrapolu	4841	2440	2401	2567	1299	1268	53.0	53.2	52.8
10	Kesawapur	4143	2076	2067	2348	1184	1164	56.6	57.0	56.3
11	Damarcherla	11049	5749	5300	5242	3053	2189	47.4	53.1	41.3
12	Narsapur	1475	767	708	718	353	365	48.6	46.0	51.5
13	Veerlapalem	3824	1978	1845	2283	1182	1101	59.7	59.7	59.6
14	Mudimanikam	1404	717	687	774	389	385	55.1	54.2	56.0
15	Kothapalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Thullaverappa gudem	2325	1210	1115	1351	713	638	58.1	58.9	57.2
17	Irkigudem	1360	661	699	768	406	362	56.4	61.4	51.7
	Vadapalle	7062	3556	3506	2583	1949	634	36.5	54.8	18.0
	Total	61576	31448	30127	32045	17310	14922	52.0	55.0	49.5

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

According to 2001 census

1. The total number of working group of population was 32045, the total male working group was 17310 and female was 14922
2. The highest number of WPR is recored in Damarcherla village(5242), Adavidevula pally (3924) and the highest male WPR is recorded in Damarcherla(3053) and Highest female WPR in Damarcherla village (2189)
3. The lowest number of WPR is recorded in Narsapur (718), and the lowest male WPR is recorded in Narsapur (353) and lowest female WPR in Irkigudem (362)
4. The highest percentage of WPR is in Ulshyapalem (59.9) , Veerlapalem (59.7) and the highest male percentage of WPR is in Irkigudem (61.4) and highest female percentage of WPR is in Balenapalle (61.7)
5. The lowest Percentage of WPR is in Damarcherla (47.4) and the lowest male percentage of WPR is in Narsapur (46.0) and the lowest female percentage of WPR is in Damarcherla (41.3)



Table 1.6: Work Participation Rate – 2011

S. No.	Village Name	Population			Number of workers			Work Participation Rate %		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	Mulkacherla	3753	1973	1780	2126	1068	1058	56.6	54.1	59.4
2	Balenpalle	1637	819	818	1013	486	527	61.8	59.3	64.4
3	Chityala	1403	695	708	779	401	378	55.5	57.6	53.6
4	Adavidevula palle	7556	3843	3713	4274	2199	2075	56.5	57.2	55.8
5	Ulsahayapalem	1555	813	742	902	451	451	58.0	55.4	60.7
6	Timmapur	2076	1075	1001	1062	506	556	51.1	47.0	53.0
7	Kallepalle	2150	1101	1049	1192	579	613	55.4	52.5	58.4
8	Dilwarpur	5314	2714	2600	2811	1437	1374	52.8	52.9	52.8
9	Kondrapolu	5115	2593	2522	2722	1440	1282	53.2	55.5	50.8
10	Kesawapur	4543	2225	2318	2577	1251	1306	56.7	56.2	56.3
11	Damarcherla	12710	6418	6292	6541	3660	2881	51.4	57.0	45.7
12	Narsapur	1643	844	799	912	461	451	55.5	54.6	56.4
13	Veerlapalem	4220	2140	2080	2407	1171	1236	57.0	54.7	60.2
14	Mudimanikam	1345	684	661	785	410	375	58.3	59.9	56.7
15	Kothapalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Thullaverappa gudem	2372	1200	1172	1428	696	732	60.2	58.0	62.4
17	Irkigudem	1446	697	749	810	392	418	56.0	56.2	55.8
18	Vadapalle	8108	4078	4030	3705	2356	1349	45.6	57.7	33.4
	Total	66946	33912	33034	36046	18964	17062	30.2	31.7	28.6

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

According to 2001 census

1. The total number of working group of population was 36046, the total male working group was 18964 and female was 17062
2. The highest number of WPR is recored in Damarcherla village(6541), Adavidevula pally (4274) and the highest male WPR is recorded in Damarcherla(3660) and Highest female WPR in Damarcherla village (2881)
3. The lowest number of WPR is recorded in Chityala (779), and the lowest male WPR is recorded in Irkigudem (392) and lowest female WPR in Mudimanikam (375)
4. The highest percentage of WPR is in Balenpalle (61.8), Veerlapalem (59.7) and the highest male percentage of WPR is in Mudimanikam (59.9) and highest female percentage of WPR is in Balenapalle (64.4)
5. The lowest Percentage of WPR is in vadapally (45.6) and the lowest male percentage of WPR is in Thimmapur (47.0) and the lowest female percentage of WPR is in vadapally (33.4)

1.5. Demography of Neredcherla

1.5.1 Density of population

Table 1.7. Density Population of Three-Decades (30 Years) Census of Nereducherla Mandal– 1991, 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/Gram Panchayat	Area- (Sq. Km)	Population-1991		Population- 2001		Population-2011	
			Persons	Density	Persons	Density	Persons	Density
1	Dacharam	6.725	1652	245	1701	253	1767	263
2	Yellaram	5.592	323	57	363	65	413	74
3	Somavaram	14.88	3517	236	3523	236	3598	242
4	Kallur	11.75	3491	297	3744	318	3791	322
5	Nedaram	7.20	2208	306	2444	339	2411	335
6	Fathepuram	8.85	1688	190	1831	207	1858	210
7	Jamaladinne	5.08	446	87	475	93	466	91
8	Penchikaldinne	7.24	2964	409	2840	392	2905	401
9	Kalvaladinne	0.86	180	209	207	240	222	258
10	Bodaladinna	3.11	586	188	643	206	640	205
11	Chillepalle	10.17	1822	179	2040	200	2002	197
12	Nereducherla	13.93	11487	824	14646	1051	13897	997
13	Dirsencherla	29.65	6779	228	7392	249	7077	238
14	Guduguntlapalem	7.89	1956	247	1865	236	1721	218
15	Musivoddusingaram	6.09	9154	1503	1122	184	1167	191
16	Yuellapuram	4.11	1096	266	1305	317	1509	367
17	Sajjapuram	11.78	2380	202	2583	219	2658	225
18	Sunypahad	6.52	1148	176	1420	217	1690	259
19	Komatikinta	9.44	1064	112	1094	116	921	97
20	Palakedu	11.59	2820	243	2969	256	3039	262
21	Bothalapalem	10.19	2161	212	2169	213	2254	221
22	Alangapuram	5.49	1209	220	1181	215	1154	210
23	Gundlapahad	15.95	2195	137	2488	156	2854	179
24	Gundeboinagudem	6.81	303	44	283	41	469	69
25	Janapahad	29.61	2950	99	3479	117	3979	134
26	Mahankaligudem	10.22	995	97	1444	141	1439	141
27	Ravipahad	6.36	396	62	605	95	598	94
	Total	267.087	66970	250	65856	246	66499	249

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

According to 1991 census the total density is 250 and the total population is 66970

1. High density of population villages are recorded in Musivoddusingaram (1503), Highest population is recorded in Neredcherla village(11,487)
2. Low density of population is recorded in Gundeboina gudem(44), lowest population is recorded in Gundeboina gudem(303)

According to 2001 census the total density is 176

1. High density of population villages is recorded in Nereducherla (1051), highest population in Nereducherla village(14646)
2. Low density of population is recorded in Gundeboina gudem (41), lowest population is recorded in Kalvaladinne (207)

According to 2011 census the total density is 191

1. High density of population villages is recorded in Nereducherla (997), highest population in Nereducherla village(13897)
2. Low density of population is recorded in Gundeboina gudem(69), mudimanikam(70), lowest population is recorded in Kalvaladinne (222)

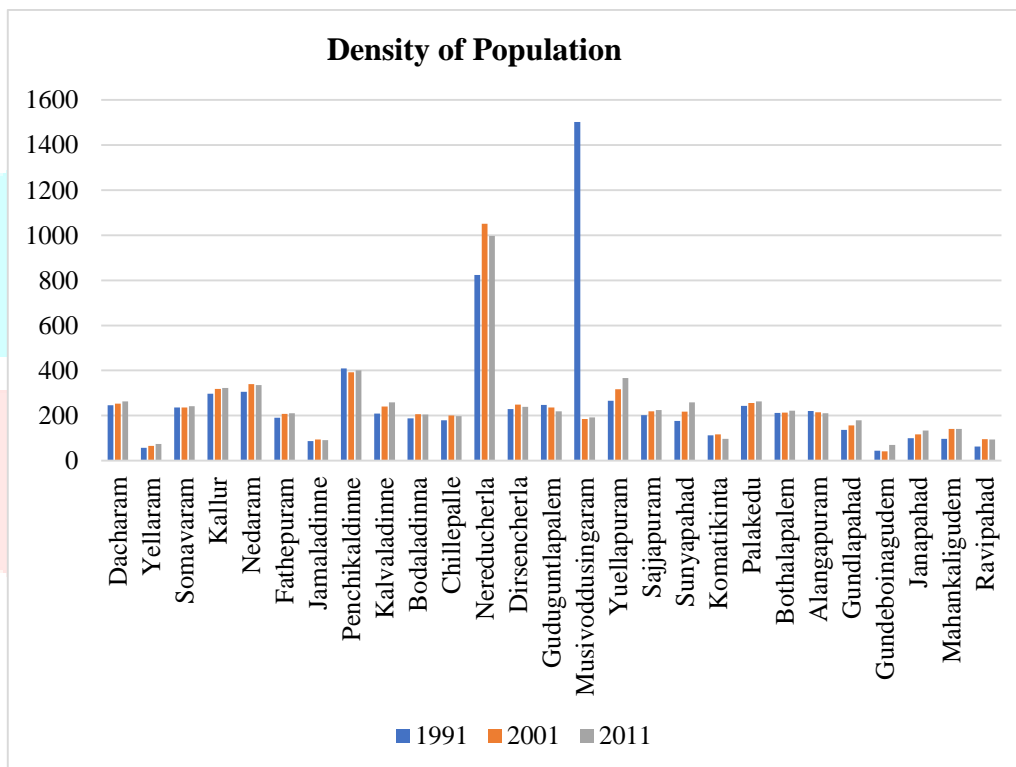


Fig. 1.5: Density of Nereducherla

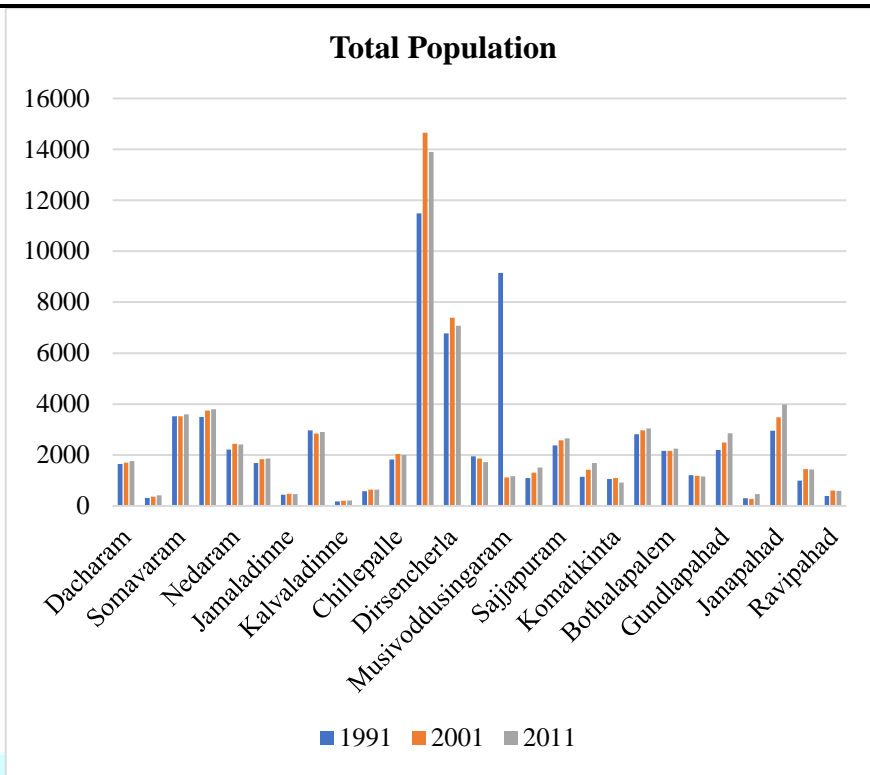
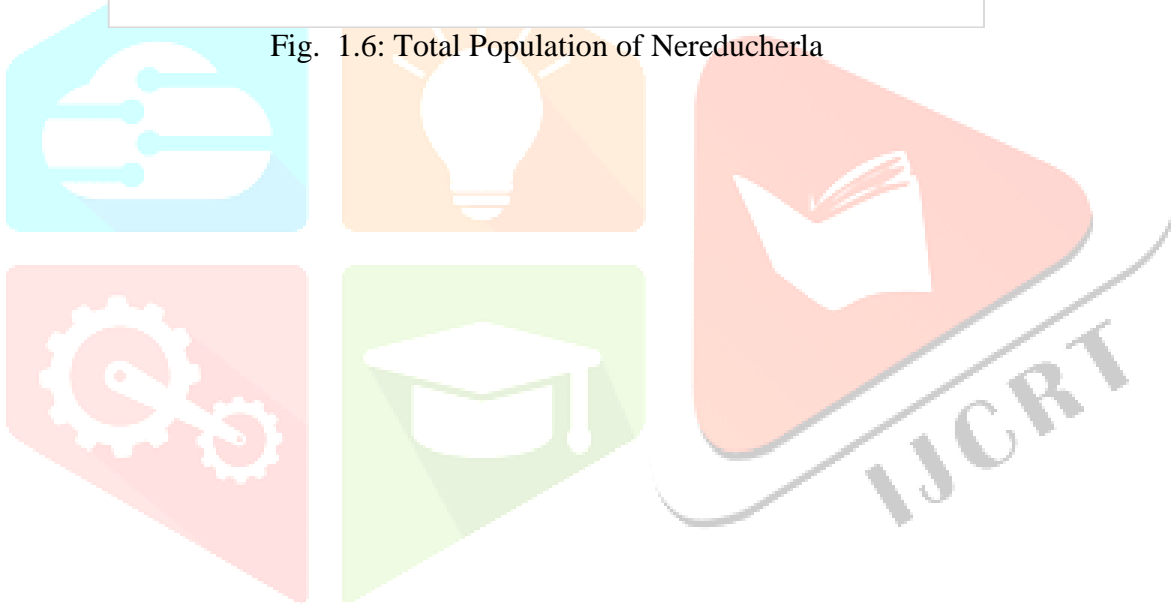


Fig. 1.6: Total Population of Nereducherla



1.5.2. sex-Ratio of Population

Table 1.8. Sex Ratio (Male and Female) of Three-Decades (30 Years) Census of Nereducherla Mandal– 1991, 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/ Gram Panchayat	Sex Ratio -1991 Census				Sex Ratio- 2001 Census				Sex Ratio-2011 Census			
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	Dacharam	840	812	1652	966	875	826	1701	944	892	875	1767	980
2	Yellaram	158	165	323	1044	189	174	363	920	206	207	413	1004
3	Somavaram	1770	1747	3517	987	1786	1737	3523	972	1810	1788	3598	987
4	Kallur	1797	1694	3491	942	1909	1835	3744	961	1903	1192	2411	626
5	Nedaram	1113	1095	2208	983	1264	1180	2444	933	1219	1192	2411	977
6	Fathepuram	843	845	1688	1002	912	919	1831	1007	918	940	1858	1023
7	Jamaladinne	229	217	446	947	138	237	475	1717	231	235	466	1017
8	Penchikaldinne	1537	1427	2964	928	1391	292	1449	209	1449	1456	2905	1004
9	Kalvaladinne	94	86	180	914	103	104	207	1009	105	117	222	1114
10	Bodaladonna	306	288	586	941	315	328	643	1041	302	338	640	1119
11	Chillepalle	925	897	1822	969	1008	256	1032	253	983	1019	2002	1036
12	Nereduccherla	6075	5412	11487	890	6913	1781	7733	257	7055	6842	13897	969
13	Dirsencherla	3467	3312	6779	955	3726	3646	7392	978	3537	3540	7077	1001
14	Guduguntlapalem	994	962	1956	967	930	935	1865	1005	850	871	1721	1024
15	Musivoddusingaram	470	445	9154	946	575	547	1122	951	585	582	1167	994
16	Yuellapuram	560	536	1096	957	643	662	1305	1029	736	773	1509	1050
17	Sajjapuram	1201	1179	2380	981	1286	1297	2583	1310	1357	1301	2658	958
18	Palakedu	1433	1387	2820	967	1530	1439	2969	940	1504	1535	3039	1020
19	Komatikunta	533	531	1064	996	546	548	1094	1003	450	471	921	1046
20	Sunypahad	594	554	1148	932	703	717	1420	1020	863	827	1690	958
21	Mahankali gudem	503	492	995	978	712	732	1444	1028	725	714	1439	984
22	Ravipahad	204	192	396	941	309	296	605	957	306	292	598	954
23	Gundeboina gudem	157	146	303	929	134	149	283	1112	246	223	469	2103
24	Janapahad	1525	1425	2950	934	1764	1715	3479	972	2007	1972	3979	982
25	Bothalapalem	1079	1082	2161	1002	1103	1066	2169	912	1130	1124	2254	994
26	Alangapuram	600	609	1209	1015	599	582	1181	971	566	588	1154	1038
27	Gundlapahad	1089	1106	2195	1015	1258	1230	2488	977	1401	358	2854	255
	Total	30096	28643	66970	951	32621	25230	56544	773	33336	31372	65119	941

Source: Census of India 1991,2001,2011

According to 1991 census the total sex-ratio is 951, total male population is 30096, total female population is 28643

1. High Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Yellaram (1044), Highest Male population is recorded is in Neredcherla village(6075), Highest female population is recorded in Nereducherla (5412)
2. Low Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Nereducherla (890), Lowest Male population is recorded is in Kalavaladinne village(94), Lowest female population is recorded in Kalvaladinne (86)

According to 2001 census the total Sex-ratio is 773, total male population is 32621, total female population is 25230

1. High Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Jamalদিনne (1717), Highest Male population is recorded is in Neredcherla village(6913), Highest female population is recorded in dirsencherla (3646)
2. Low Sex-ratio villages are recorded in PENCHIKALDINNE (209), Lowest Male population is recorded is in Kalavaladinne village(103), Lowest female population is recorded in Kalvaladinne (104)

According to 2011 census the total Sex-ratio is 941, total male population is 33336, total female population is 31372

1. High Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Gundeboinagudem (2103), Highest Male population is recorded is in Neredcherla village(7055), Highest female population is recorded in Nereducherla (6842)
2. Low Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Gundlapahad (255), Lowest Male population is recorded is in Kalavaladinne village(105), Lowest female population is recorded in PENCHIKALDINNE (117)



1.5.3. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

Table 1.8. : Scheduled Castes (SC) , Scheduled Tribes (ST) Sex- Ratio of Nereducherla Mandal

S. No.	Name of the Village/Gram Panchayat	SC Population									SC Population								
		1991 Census			2001 Census			2011 Census			1991 Census			2001 Census			92011 Census		
		Male	female	Sex-ratio	Male	female	Sex-ratio	male	female	Sex-ratio	male	female	Sex-ratio	male	female	Sex-ratio	male	female	Sex-ratio
1	Dacharam	261	234	896	287	257	895	347	312	899	8	6	750	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Yellaram	26	24	923	44	45	1022	48	49	1020	0	0	0	2	2	1000	0	0	0
3	Somavaram	515	503	976	533	488	915	547	538	983	307	284	925	317	325	1025	355	350	986
4	Kallur	597	558	934	610	596	977	685	675	985	4	3	750	3	2	666	0	0	0
5	Nedaram	131	126	962	142	133	936	146	142	972	14	12	857	17	24	1411	0	0	0
6	Fathepuram	271	268	989	295	287	973	378	369	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jamaladinne	65	59	907	49	51	1041	68	66	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Penchikaldinne	471	439	932	132	464	3515	490	477	973	0	0	0	0	00	0	2	1	500
9	Kalvaladinne	1	1	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Bodaladinna	32	29	906	28	29	1035	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1666	0	0	0
11	Chillepalle	194	193	994	215	215	1000	183	191	1043	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	300
12	Nereducherla	1180	1055	894	1629	1543	947	1491	1501	1006	96	86	895	170	132	776	213	176	826
13	Dirsencherla	461	433	939	597	578	968	529	524	990	362	347	958	396	389	982	428	423	988
14	Guduguntlapalem	191	195	1021	177	217	1226	156	175	1121	3	2	666	2	2	1000	1	1	100
15	Musivoddusingaram	98	98	1000	82	86	1048	115	115	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Yuellapuram	119	88	739	129	118	914	165	177	1072	8	11	1375	15	18	1200	11	7	636
17	Sajapuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	624	1008	712	695	976	823	792	962
18	Palakedu	381	383	1005	381	375	984	429	469	1093	92	61	663	60	61	1016	47	51	1085
19	Komatikunta	59	63	1067	65	75	1154	65	75	1154	38	30	789	50	37	740	38	36	947
20	Sunypahad	32	20	625	31	31	1000	30	24	800	544	519	954	613	641	1045	767	739	963
21	Mahankali gudem	117	131	1196	157	163	1038	133	119	894	5	3	600	10	7	700	12	10	833
22	Ravipahad	0	0	0	46	46	1000	60	61	1016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Gundeboina gudem	73	49	671	36	30	833	112	91	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Janapahad	134	135	1007	148	157	1068	180	183	1016	785	733	933	950	912	960	1094	1039	949
25	Bothalapalem	206	204	990	212	212	1000	178	187	1050	32	38	1187	34	32	941	59	57	966
26	Alangapuram	111	118	1063	129	130	1007	124	121	975	15	16	1066	8	5	625	2	2	1000
27	Gundlapahad	153	125	817	120	97	808	156	137	878	568	585	1030	715	701	980	841	801	952
	Total	5879	5531	930	6274	6423	1023	6815	6778	994	3500	3360	960	4079	3990	978	4694	4488	956

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

According to 1991 census the SC total sex-ratio is 930, total male population is 5879, total female population is 5531, the ST total sex-ratio is 960, total male population is 3500 total female population is 3360

1. High SC Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Mahankaligudem (1196), Highest Male population is recorded in Nereducherla village (1180), Highest female population is recorded in Nereducherla (1055). High ST Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Yellapuram (1375), Highest ST Male population is recorded in Janapahad village(785), Highest ST female population is recorded in Janapahad (733).
2. Low SC Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Sunyapahad (625), Lowest Male population is recorded in Kalavaladinne village(1), Lowest female population is recorded in Kalvaladinne (1). Low ST Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Mahankaligudem (800), there are 9 villages not having ST population Lowest Male population is recorded in Gduguntlapalem village(3), Lowest female population is recorded in Guduguntlapalem (2)

According to 2001 census the SC total Sex-ratio is 1023, total male population is 6815, total female population is 6774, the ST total Sex-ratio is 956, total male population is 4694, total female population is 448

1. High SC Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Penchikaldinne (3515), Highest Male population is recorded in Nereducherla village(1629), Highest female population is recorded in Nereducherla (1543). High ST Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Bodaladinne (1666), Highest Male population is recorded in Janapahad village(950), Highest female population is recorded in Janapahad (912)
2. Low SC Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Gundlapahad (808), Lowest Male population is recorded in Bothalapalem village(28), Lowest female population is recorded in Bothalapalem (29). Low ST Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Alangapuram (625), Lowest Male population is recorded in Yellaram village(2), Lowest female population is recorded in Guduguntlapalem (2)

According to 2011 census the SC total Sex-ratio is 994, total male population is 3256, total female population is 6852,

1. High Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Komatikunta (1154), Highest Male population is recorded in Neredcherla village (1491), Highest female population is recorded in Nereducherla (1501). High ST Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Palakeedu (1085), Highest Male population is recorded in Janapahad village(1039), Highest female population is recorded in Janapahad (1039)
2. Low Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Sunyapahad (800), Lowest Male population is recorded in Sunyapahad village (30), Lowest female population is recorded in Sunyapahad (24). Low ST Sex-ratio villages are recorded in Guduguntlapalem (100), there are 10 villages having sex-ratio of value 0 Lowest Male population is recorded in Guduguntlapalem village(1), Lowest female population is recorded in Guduguntlapalem village(1).

1.5.4. Literacy Rate

Table 1.9. : Literacy rate of Three-Decades (30 Years) Census of Nereducherla Mandal– 1991, 2001 and 2011

S. No.	Name of the Village/ Gram Panchayat	1991 Census				2001 Census				2011 Census			
		Male	Female	Total	Literacy Rate	Male	Female	Total	Literacy Rate	Male	Female	Total	Literacy Rate
1	Dacharam	366	201	567	34.3	547	352	899	52.8	579	476	1022	57.8
2	Yellaram	63	33	96	29.7	143	86	229	63.0	156	111	221	53.5
3	Somavaram	694	363	1057	30.0	1117	641	1758	81.6	1112	1048	2281	63.3
4	Kallur	666	307	973	27.8	1212	765	1977	52.8	1211	930	2010	53.0
5	Nedaram	426	218	644	29.1	689	430	1119	45.7	750	690	1401	58.1
6	Fathepuram	380	220	606	35.9	584	430	1014	56.7	590	465	963	51.8
7	Jamaladinne	109	61	170	38.1	154	90	244	51.3	152	119	243	52.1
8	Penchikaldinne	773	406	1179	39.7	941	644	1585	55.5	1007	668	1456	50.1
9	Kalvaladinne	36	12	48	26.6	68	40	108	52.1	75	32	86	38.7
10	Bodaladinna	169	183	352	60.0	210	165	375	58.3	222	155	346	54.0
11	Chillepalle	353	184	537	29.4	644	337	981	48.0	656	482	1035	51.6
12	Nereducherla	3566	2016	5582	48.5	5722	4079	9851	67.2	5245	2060	5955	42.8
13	Dirsencherla	1604	829	2433	35.8	2179	1412	3609	49.9	2432	1905	3922	55.4
14	Guduguntlapalem	450	210	660	33.7	542	337	879	45.5	517	483	1011	58.7
15	Musivoddusingaram	155	66	220	2.4	316	172	488	43.4	372	297	645	55.2
16	Yuellapuram	141	72	213	19.4	335	214	549	42.0	449	420	869	57.5
17	Sajjapuram	391	126	517	21.7	618	290	908	35.1	815	811	1588	59.7
18	Palakedu	687	370	1057	37.4	1010	617	1627	29.4	1136	895	1823	59.9
19	Komatikunta	233	85	318	29.8	312	189	501	45.7	319	253	520	56.4
20	Sunypahad	164	16	180	15.6	353	134	487	34.0	510	368	735	43.4
21	Mahankali gudem	366	239	605	52.7	570	464	1034	71.6	570	396	543	37.7
22	Ravipahad	54	21	75	18.9	135	94	229	37.8	160	180	352	58.8
23	Gundeboina gudem	27	10	335	12.2	58	44	102	36.0	115	149	287	61.1
24	Janapahad	441	170	37	20.7	911	479	1390	39.9	1099	1094	2217	55.7
25	Bothalapalem	409	220	629	29.1	603	361	964	44.4	728	638	1305	57.7
26	Alangapuram	239	140	253	24.9	372	235	607	51.3	378	316	672	58.2
27	Gundlapahad	247	88	335	15.2	530	238	768	30.0	750	826	1647	57.7
	Total	13209	6866	19678	29.3	20875	13339	34282	37.6	22105	16267	35155	48.7

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

According to 1991 census the total literacy rate is 29.3

1. High literacy rate is recorded in Bodaladinne (60.0), Highest male literates in Nereducherla(3566), highest female literates in Nereducherla(2016)
2. Low literacy rate is recorded in Musivonipalem (2.4), Lowest male literates in Gundeboina gudem(27), lowest female literates in Ravipahad (21)

According to 2001 census the total literacy rate is 37.6

1. High literacy rate is recorded in Somavaram (81.0), in Highest male literates in Nereducherla (5722), Highest female literates in Nereducherla(4079)
2. Low literacy rate is recorded in Palakeedu (24.4), Low male literates in Gundeboina gudem (58), low female literates in kalavaldinne (40)

According to 2011 census the total literacy 48.7

1. High literacy is recorded in Somavaram (63.3), Highest male literates in Nereducherla (5245), Highest female literates in Nereducherla (2060)
2. Low literacy is recorded in Mahankali gudem (37.7), Low male literates in Kalavaldinne (75), Low female literates in Kalvaladinne (32)

1.5.5. Male and Female Literacy Rates

Table 1.10 Male female literacy rates

S.No	Village Name	1991 Census Literacy Rate			2001 Census Literacy Rate			2011 Census Literacy Rate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Dacharam	43.5	24.7	34.3	62.5	42.6	52.8	64.9	54.4	57.8
2	Yellaram	39.8	20	29.7	75.6	49.4	63.0	75.7	53.6	53.5
3	Somavaram	39.2	20.7	30.0	63.1	36.9	81.6	61.4	59.6	63.3
4	Kallur	37.0	18.1	27.8	67.4	41.6	52.8	63.6	49.2	53.0
5	Nedaram	38.2	19.9	29.1	61.9	36.4	45.7	61.5	57.8	58.1
6	Fathepuram	45.7	26.0	35.9	69.2	46.7	56.7	64.2	49.4	51.8
7	Jamaladinne	47.5	28.1	38.1	67.2	37.9	51.3	65.8	50.5	52.1
8	Penchikaldinne	50.2	28.4	39.7	61.2	46.2	55.5	69.4	45.8	50.1
9	Kalvaladinne	38.2	13.9	26.6	72.3	38.4	52.1	71.4	27.3	38.7
10	Bodaladinna	55.2	63.5	60.0	68.6	50.7	58.3	73.5	45.8	54.0
11	Chillepalle	38.1	20.5	29.4	69.6	33.4	48.0	66.7	47.3	51.6
12	Nereducherla	58.6	37.2	48.5	95.0	59.0	67.2	74.3	30.1	42.8
13	Dirsencherla	46.2	25.0	35.8	62.8	38.5	49.9	68.7	53.8	55.4
14	Guduguntlapalem	45.2	21.8	33.7	54.5	36.0	45.5	60.8	55.4	58.7
15	Musivoddusingaram	32.9	14.8	2.4	33.4	31.4	43.4	63.5	51.0	55.2
16	Yuellapuram	25.1	13.4	19.4	35.0	32.3	42.0	61.0	54.3	57.5
17	Sajjapuram	32.5	10.6	21.7	62.9	22.3	35.1	60.0	62.3	59.7
18	Palakedu	47.9	26.6	37.4	70.4	47.5	29.4	75.5	58.3	59.9
19	Komatikunta	43.7	16.0	29.8	56.9	34.4	45.7	70.8	53.7	56.4
20	Sunypahad	27.6	2.8	15.6	45.0	18.6	34.0	59.9	44.4	43.4
21	Mahankali gudem	72.7	48.5	52.7	77.8	63.3	71.6	78.6	55.4	37.7
22	Ravipahad	26.4	10.9	18.9	45.6	31.7	37.8	52.2	61.6	58.8
23	Gundeboina gudem	9.0	6.8	12.2	20.4	29.5	36.0	46.7	66.8	61.1
24	Janapahad	28.9	7.7	20.7	53.5	27.9	39.9	54.7	55.4	55.7
25	Bothalalalem	37.9	20.3	29.1	56.5	33.8	44.4	64.4	56.7	57.7
26	Alangapuram	39.8	22.9	24.9	70.4	39.8	51.3	66.7	56.6	58.2
27	Gundlapahad	22.6	7.9	15.2	43.0	19.3	30.0	51.6	58.9	57.7
	Total	34.7	12.8	23.7	49.9	25.6	37.6	48.7	39.5	48.7

1.5.6. Work Participation Rate

Table 1.11: Work Participation Rate – 1991 of Nereducherla mandal

S. No.	Village	Population			Number of workers			Work Participation Rate %		
		Males	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		1	Dacharam	840	812	1652	868	471	397	52.54
2	Yellaram	158	165	323	145	81	64	44.89	52.26	38.78
3	Somavaram	1770	1747	3517	1483	878	605	42.16	49.57	34.63
4	Kallur	1797	1694	3491	1722	957	765	49.89	53.25	45.15
5	Nedaram	1113	1095	2208	1149	602	547	52.03	54.08	49.95
6	Fathepuram	843	845	1688	635	461	174	37.61	54.68	20.59
7	Jamaladinne	229	217	446	245	127	118	54.93	55.45	54.37
8	Penchikaldinne	1537	1427	2964	1292	776	516	43.58	50.48	36.15
9	Kalvaladinne	94	86	180	95	56	39	52.77	59.57	45.34
10	Bodaladinna	306	288	586	305	180	125	52.04	58.82	43.40
11	Chillepalle	925	897	1822	976	495	478	53.66	53.51	53.28
12	Nereducherla	6075	5412	11487	4605	3159	1446	40.08	52.00	26.71
13	Dirsencherla	3467	3312	6779	3382	1911	1471	49.88	55.11	44.41
14	Guduguntlapalem	994	962	1956	831	503	328	42.48	50.60	34.09
15	Musivoddusingaram	470	445	915	522	282	240	5.70	60.00	53.93
16	Yuellapuram	560	536	1096	539	299	240	49.17	53.39	44.77
17	Sajjapuram	1201	1179	2380	1174	639	535	49.32	53.20	45.37
18	Palakedu	1433	1387	2820	1110	810	600	39.36	56.52	43.25
19	Komatikunta	533	531	1064	557	300	257	52.34	56.28	48.39
20	Sunypahad	594	554	1148	709	348	361	61.75	62.81	65.16
21	Mahankali gudem	503	492	995	349	296	53	35.07	58.84	10.77
22	Ravipahad	204	192	396	246	131	115	62.12	64.21	59.89
23	Gundeboina gudem	157	146	303	1125	617	508	371.28	392.99	347.94
24	Janapahad	1525	1425	2950	207	110	97	7.01	7.21	6.80
25	Bothalapalem	1079	1082	2161	1148	608	540	53.12	56.34	49.90
26	Alangapuram	600	609	1209	3622	3416	206	299.58	569.33	33.82
27	Gundlapahad	1089	1106	2195	1125	617	508	51.25	56.65	45.93
	Total	30096	28643	66970	30166	19130	11333	45.04	63.56	39.56

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

According to 1991 census

1. The total number of working group of population was 30166 , the total male working group was 19130 and female was 11333
2. vThe highest number of WPR is recored in Neredcherzla village(4605) and the highest male WPR is recorded in Alangapuram (3416) and Highest female WPR in Damarcherla village (1471)
3. The lowest number of WPR is recorded in Kalvaladinne (95) and the lowest male WPR is recorded in Kalvaladinne (56) and lowest female WPR in Kalvaladinne (39)
4. The highest percentage of WPR is in Gundeboina gudem (347.9) and the highest male percentage of WPR is in Alangapuram (569.3) and highest female percentage of WPR is in Gundeboina gudem (347.9)
5. The lowest Percentage of WPR is in Musivonigudem (5.70), Damarcherla (43.7) and the lowest male percentage of WPR is in Janapahad (7.21) and the lowest female percentage of WPR is in Janapahad (6.80)

Table 1.12: Work Participation Rate – 2001 of Nereducherla mandal

S. No	Village Name	Population			Number of workers			Work Participation Rate %		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Dacharam	875	826	1701	464	315	779	53.02	38.13	45.79
2	Yellaram	189	174	363	112	82	194	59.25	47.12	53.44
3	Somavaram	1786	1737	3523	950	797	1747	53.19	45.88	49.58
4	Kallur	1909	1835	3744	1052	873	1925	55.10	47.57	51.41
5	Nedaram	1264	1180	2444	696	571	1267	55.06	48.38	51.84
6	Fathepuram	912	919	1831	542	668	1010	59.42	72.68	55.16
7	Jamaladinne	138	237	475	148	108	256	107.24	45.56	53.89
8	Penchikaladinne	1391	292	1449	0	606	1387	0	207.53	95.72
9	Kalvaladinne	103	104	207	51	39	90	49.51	37.5	43.47
10	Bodaladinna	315	328	643	194	154	348	61.58	46.95	54.12
11	Chillepalle	1008	256	1032	549	446	995	54.46	174.21	96.41
12	Nereducherla	6913	1781	7733	3836	1660	5496	55.48	93.20	71.07
13	Dirsencherla	3726	3646	7392	2175	1598	3773	58.37	43.82	51.04
14	Guduguntlapalem	930	935	1865	531	466	997	57.09	49.83	53.45
15	Musivoddu singaram	575	547	1122	332	295	627	57.73	53.93	55.88
16	Yuellapuram	643	662	1305	388	363	751	60.34	54.83	57.54
17	Sajapuram	1286	1297	2583	790	744	1534	61.43	57.36	59.38
18	Palakedu	1530	1439	2969	929	743	1672	60.71	51.63	56.31
19	Komatikunta	546	548	1094	310	229	539	56.77	41.78	49.26
20	Sunypahad	703	717	1420	425	429	854	60.45	59.83	60.14
21	Mahankali gudem	712	732	1444	403	53	456	56.60	7.24	31.57
22	Ravipahad	309	296	605	193	175	368	62.45	59.121	60.82
23	Gundeboina gudem	134	149	283	89	107	196	66.41	71.81	69.25
24	Janapahad	1764	1715	3479	1025	1052	2077	58.10	61.34	59.70
25	Bothalapalem	1103	1066	2169	648	498	1146	58.74	46.71	52.83
26	Alangapuram	599	582	1181	357	357	714	59.59	61.34	60.45
27	Gundlapahad	1258	1230	2488	744	713	1457	59.14	57.96	58.56
		32621	25230	56544	17933	14141	32655	54.9	56.1	57.7

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

According to 2001 census

1. The total number of working group of population was 32655, the total male working group was 17933 and female was 14141
2. The highest number of WPR is recorded in Neredcherla village(5496) and the highest male WPR is recorded in Nereducherla (3836) and Highest female WPR in Nereducherla village (1660)
3. The lowest number of WPR is recorded in Kalvaladinne (90) and the lowest male WPR is recorded in Kalvaladinne (51) and lowest female WPR in Kalvaladinne (39)
4. The highest percentage of WPR is in Penchikaladinne (95.72) and the highest male percentage of WPR is in Jamaladinne (107.2) and highest female percentage of WPR is in Penchikal dinne (207.5)

5. The lowest Percentage of WPR is in Mahankaligudem (31.57), Damarcherla (43.7) and the lowest male percentage of WPR is in Kalvaldinne (49.51) and the lowest female percentage of WPR is in Mahankali gudem (7.24).

According to 2001 census

1. The total number of working group of population was 35155 , the total male working group was 17878 and female was 21997
2. The highest number of WPR is recored in Neredcherla village(5955) and the highest male WPR is recorded in Nereducherla (3895) and Highest female WPR in Bothalapalem village (6368)
3. The lowest number of WPR is recorded in Kalvaladinne (86) and the lowest male WPR is recorded in Kalvaladinne (54) and lowest female WPR in Kalvaladinne (32)
4. The highest percentage of WPR is in Kallur (95.72) and the highest male percentage of WPR is in Somavaram (68.12) and highest female percentage of WPR is in Bothalapalem (566.54)
5. The lowest Percentage of WPR is in Mahankali gudem (37.73)and the lowest male percentage of WPR is in Janapahad (6.12) and the lowest female percentage of WPR is in Janapahad (0.55).

Conclusion

Thirty years of census data i.e from 1991 census and 2001 census and 2011 census was taken. There was increasing trends in population ad density of damarcherla mandal and also there is increase in Sex-ratio but a decrease in child population sex ratio was recorded due that most of the people in these villages are illiterate and in a view of female child a burden to them. The scheduled caste sex ratio has got decreased from 1991 to 2001 but there is increase in 2011 census and in case of scheduled tribe sex ratio got increased from 1991 to 2001 census but there was decrease in census. The percentage of SC and ST to the total population also got declined from 1991 to 2011 census. Incase of literacy rate this mandal had got low literacy in 1991 with 23.7 and it got increased to 48.7 in 2011 census. Work participation rate has a declining trend from 1991(54.2) to 2011(28.6), also there was a decline in male wpr and female wpr from 1991 to 2011 census

In case of Nereducherla mandal

The population and density has got decreased from 1991 to 2011 due the reason that most of the people are migrated to other areas for their survival. The sex ratio has got declining trend from 1991 to 2011 with 951 in 1991 to 941 in 2011 census. Child sex ratio has also registered declining trend from 936 in 1991 to 905 in 2011 census. This mandal also registered low literacy rate and there was a gradual increase in rate of literacy with 29.3 in 1991 to 48.7 in 2011. Scheduled caste sex ratio registered increasing trend with 930 in 1991 to 994 in 2011 and incase of the scheduled tribe sex ratio there was decrease from 960 in 1991 to 956 inm 2011. The total work participation rate has got increasing trend rather than decreasing trend in damarcherla mandal. this mandal had got wpr of 39.5 in 1991 to 70.1 in 2011 and also the male wpr has got increased but there was a decrease in female wpr.

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