

VILLAGE: I

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COVID-19 PANDEMIC

07-06-2020
(SUNDAY)

The COVID-19 Pandemic, is also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing pandemic coronavirus disease 2019 caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30th January, and a pandemic on 11th March. As of 7th June 2020, more than 6.91 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in more than 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 400,000 deaths. More than 3.09 million people have recovered.

PROFILE OF CORONA

- Disease - Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- Virus strain - Severe acute respiratory Syndrome
- Source - Probably bats, possibly via Pangolins (an African & Asian mammals that has ~~entirely~~ covered with horny overlapping scales with a small head with an elongated)
- Location - Worldwide
- First outbreak - China
- Index case - Wuhan, Hubei, China
- Date - December 1, 2019 (Present 6 months and 6 days)
- Confirmed Cases - 6,916,233
- Active Cases - 3,419,770
- Recovered - 3,096,328
- Deaths - 400,135

Common Symptoms: fever, cough, fatigue (tiredness), shortness of breath, and loss of sense of smell. complications may include pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome. The time from exposure to onset of symptoms is typically around five days but may range from two to fourteen days.

Recommended Preventive measures: Hand washing, covering one's mouth when coughing, maintaining distance from other people, wearing face mask in public settings, and monitoring self-isolation for people who suspect they are infected.

The Government implementing rules:

Travel restrictions, lockdowns, workplace hazard controls

No vaccine: There is no known vaccine or specific antiviral treatment. Primary treatment is systematic and supportive therapy.

The Pandemic has caused global social and economic disruption, including the largest global recession since the GREAT DEPRESSION.

It has led the postponement or cancellation of sporting, religious, political and cultural events, widespread supply shortages exacerbated by panic buying, and decrease emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases. Schools, colleges, and universities have been closed around 172 countries.

LOCKDOWN EFFECT.

The nationwide lockdown in India which started about two months ago has impacted nearly 40 million internal migrants, according to the World Bank. People tend to be vulnerable to the loss of employment and wages during an economic crisis in their host country, more so than native-born workers. Lockdowns in labour camps and dormitories can also increase the risk of contagion among migrant workers.

The pandemic has also highlighted the global shortage of health professionals and an urgent need for global cooperation and long-term investments in medical training.

DETAILS OF ADOPTED VILLAGE.

1. Name of the village: Gollala Tallavallasa.
2. Total population: 1600
2. Males : 750
3. Females : 850
4. Main occupations: Agriculture, cattle rearing
Milk business.
5. Number of families:
6. Main Castes: Yadavas,
7. Main Resources in village: Agriculture
8. Are migrant workers families there?
: NIL

LEADER

1 Name : Yelamauchili. Suryanarayana.

2 Age : 68

3 Occupation : Agriculture

4. Income :: 1,50,000/-

5. Caste :: Hindu.

6. How long has he/she been in this village? : Inception of their forefathers

7. Village Name : Gollala Tallavala.

1. కరోనా వైరస్ విస్తారం నుండి మరణం మినహాయించుకునే
విధానాలు / సేవలు చేపట్టారు? ఎందుకు?

What type of programmes/actions were taken while facing corona disease, you along with your villagers? why?

(A) He, along with villagers and volunteers (Grama) have come forward to do house to house

campaign on corona disease. And these people vigorously roamed throughout village to bring awareness on disease. Especially old age people, children should take care of (themselves) ^{themselves}. Medical complications such as diabetes, high blood pressure are deemed to be in a high-risk category of developing the infection and show moderate to severe symptoms (because these people have weak immune system)

mode of transmission of corona virus:

- Respiratory infections can be transmitted through droplets of different sizes
- coughing
- sneezing
- Fomites (are inanimate objects that can become contaminated with infectious agents and serve as a mechanism for transfer between hosts)
eg: stethoscope or thermometer

They gave preventive steps:

- wear masks
- frequent hand wash

- Use Sanitizer
- Social distance

The villagers collectively worked with each other to bring awareness on corona virus.

- Apart from these programmes, the Government gave free rations for all families for every month.
- They distributed two times ^{vegetables} during lockdown period including eggs.

2. ~~3550 218 10020 50000 218 10020~~
 10020 32106. about
 Can you say corona disease and the its symptoms?

(A) He know very well about the corona virus and symptoms. He said that Breathing problem, fever, severe cough and sneezes.

- This person is an educated and having awareness on corona virus. Moreover he has a grip on villagers. I hope he has succeeded to mobilize the villagers.

3. కరోనా వైరస్ ఎలా వ్యాపిస్తుంది?

How corona spreads?

(A). Yes, this corona spreads immediately from one person to another.

- Through droplets, cough, sneezings directly and easily affect through the affected person.

- Through air also we can get it. so he advised that everyone should wear masks; maintain social distance and use sanitizer.

Being an educated he pointed out something -

If any person affected with this symptoms, we should never segregate them and never show any discrimination. We should show empathy as them unless they may lose their hope for their future.

- If they found any person with these symptoms, immediately they will inform to the healthworkers.

4. ఈ కథలో వ్యాధి సులభంగా వ్యాపించిన దురులకు
కారణం?

How did you get awareness on corona
virus/disease?

(A) (Newspaper / T.V / Radio / friends etc)

He usually reads news papers daily.
So He came to know about corona
disease. He thoroughly reads the news
papers since the news has come. And
he shared the news to who ever visited
his house.

5. కథలో వ్యాధి వ్యాపిస్తున్న సమయంలో/ లాక్డౌన్
సమయంలో మీ ఊరి ప్రజలకు వ్యక్తిగత మరియు
కేటుబంపడం, ఎటువంటి ఇబ్బందులు ఎదురయ్యాయి
అవటం చెప్పండి.

What were the difficulties faced
by your villagers, personally and
family members during the lockdown period.

(A) Everybody forced many problems within
their respective ways of life. When corona
was spreading in the very beginning days

one kind of alarm came into the mindset of people. Everyone is scaring to come out of their homes. When lockdown announced since then everyone filled with some sense of fear.

The challenges faced by people in rural places are very indifferent from the challenges faced by people living in cities. Having said that, the challenges faced by villagers can be grouped into:
Livelihood challenges: Almost all villagers used to go on daily wages, for them no work, no food (adequate). Villagers ^{are} taking asking amount from their kith and kin to run their families. Sometimes that kind of debt also not available. They themselves help each others.

- As usual the Government gave free ration in addition some philanthropists have come forwarded to render their help in the form of distribution of vegetables.

Transport challenges: Total transport banned. Actually the daily labours either females or males used to go work by Auto's; by taxis / by cabs / by city buses.

- Rural livelihoods are related to agriculture, dairying, cattle rearing, fish farming, and other, wood smith, tailoring, and barber.

- There are personal, social, economic, cultural, religious, geographical, climate and ecological factors that influence rural livelihood.

- Livelihood in rural areas are primarily agriculture which are often seasonal.

Regarding his family: As a leader he used to meet all people everyday. This has stopped during lockdown. And he has no chance to go outside also.

- Main Sufferers are the downtrodden people. So the Government identified the

worst situation of the farmers, and sanctioned Rs 700/- under the Rythu bhansa, and Rs 10,000/- per each Auto wala.

- In addition to this, some philanthropists extended their help and distributed vegetables and eggs for each family.

6. వ్యక్తుల నడుమ కేంద్రం అభ్యంతరంను పూర్వం / పరిస్థితులు
నాన నాన పుష్కలం?

How did you face the difficulties of lockdown villagers and you?

(A) With constant and continuous awareness on corona virus through T.V channels and newspapers and the mobile phones, people got awareness to overcome the corona virus disease. By maintaining social distance, wearing masks and using soap for hand washing.

Coming to social behaviour: villagers in rural shut doors on people's face due to the panic of corona virus. Most of the workers

in India are in the rural unorganised informal sector, that too on a temporary basis, and employers have no long-term legal obligations for their welfare. With the effect of coronavirus crisis many of these informal workers lost their jobs.

Reinforced hierarchies:

With the lockdown, the more privileged groups in Indian society have visibly established greater social distance between themselves and others around them. These are based on class and caste. In most Indian homes, domestic workers are rarely allowed to sit on the household furniture or eat with the same utensils used by the members of the household. The practice of untouchability has been a fundamental aspect of the caste system. As there continues to be a significant overlap between caste and class hierarchies in contemporary India, the suspension of hierarchical relations under the lockdown has essentially followed these

established divisions in Society. This made vertical social distancing easier to achieve with the onset of the pandemic in India

Nowhere to go.

Yet, the complexities of India's caste and class layers mean horizontal social distancing, where people within the same caste or class distance from each other - is an onerous (responsibility) task for the marginalised groups in Indian Society. Even in a non-crisis situation, the poorer sections in rural have limited access to the basic means of survival and are at a much higher health risk; often living in densely populated slums in rural or urban in India or areas in rural India which are segregated by caste.

Most of the rural people are dependent on daily wages. The sudden

announcement of the lockdown of a massive country such as India, with only four hours notice, and the suspension of all public transport (thousands) hundreds of labours in the villages suffered a lot.

In these situations, somebody they took loans from their village elders or leaders / neighbours to cope up their livelihood. Here mutual help / cooperation and helping one another is appreciated.

NOTE: For the above question, different people gave different answers.

Though the villagers are uneducated, workers in different fields, they succeeded to overcome the lockdown period within their reach. Till now no positive case in and around the village.

7. ప్రభుత్వం నుండి మరేమార్గం / పథకాలలో గాన
ఏ సహాయం లభించింది? వివరంగా వివరించండి.

Can you explain what kind of help
from the Government side for you /
for your villagers?

(A) Yes, we received free ration, per head
5kg rice for white ration card holders, Dal 1kg,
and 1kg green gram. During this lockdown
period, each and every family received
for four times. And the Government gave
under Widow pension Rs 2250/- and old age pension
Rs 2250/- gave as usual like everywhere.
under The prime Minister's Garib Yojan padhatham,
those who have 0 account balance women
received Rs 500/- for (April, May & June 2020)
three months. Apart from ^{under} Kisan Bosa
every agriculture family received Rs 7000/-
and Aatwala Rs 10,000/-. These amounts
are not adequate to run their families.

of course but something is better than nothing. So the Government sanctioned the above amounts throughout the Andhra Pradesh state.

Apart from the above government schemes, Anganwadi is a type of rural child care centre in India. They were started by the Indian Government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. Anganwadi means "courtyard shelter" in Indian languages.

These Anganwadi centres provided basic health care in a village. It is a part of the Indian public health care system. Basic health care activities include contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation as well as pre-school activities.


During the lockdown the Anganwadis done a tremendous responsibilities which would be appreciable by all. They did quick surveys of all families, providing health and nutritional education to families, especially pregnant women. They supplied nutritious food for children and pregnant women by door to door. They visited delivered mothers at home and gave cautious how to take care of their health.

Anganwadis played a vital role in promoting child growth and development. They are also an agent of social change, mobilizing community support for better care of young children in several villages.

8. మీ గ్రామ ప్రజలకు సహజంగా తెలివైన సతతుల ప్రవర్తన సరంగా వచ్చినా ఇబ్బతులు వచ్చాయి? వీరి ఎటువంటి ఇబ్బతులు వచ్చాయి? వీరికి ఎటువంటి సహాయం చేయాలి?

Were villagers faced any problems regarding society (OR) with others behaviour? If so, what type of problems came? How did solve them?

(A) Yes. During lockdown the distance among people increased. People are not in a position to receive neighbours/relatives to their homes. They stopped to visit their relatives' ^{houses also.} 70% of the people not yet rendered their service/help to the needy. Moreover don't have interest to receive relatives. Both either to visit relatives houses or not to welcome anyone to their houses. Only 30% of people that too, those who have helping nature, they come forward to help



have been changed. No cordial conversations, no mutual sharing of dal and eatables. Distance increased among people.

An invisible virus highlights the virulence of an age-old visible virus:

Talking about the aspect of caste discrimination at a time when all sections of people face a common problem is considered by society to be in poor taste. Even as Dalits continue to battle day-to-day discrimination and isolation, they are expected to consider themselves 'equal' in times of crisis, go with the flow and extend their cooperation when fighting a common problem, which, at present, is the challenge posed by the novel coronavirus.

The question is when social distancing, intended as a precautionary

measure, inherently carries the danger of getting Dalits Segregation, how can they be expected to support it?

How villagers overcame the social problems:

Some educated persons came forward to mobilise the villagers on social distance literal meaning. And the police, Asha workers, Anganwadi teachers and especially youth brought continuous awareness on coronavirus. Here, police department did a tremendous work during lockdown. Continuous Grama volunteers visited houses and gave suggestion on how to prevent coronavirus.

9. పురుషులు, స్త్రీలను స్థలం వదిలి వెళ్ళే
కారణాలు/ పనులు కోల్పోయిన వాళ్ళు, ఈ లాక్డౌన్
పనులలో ఏ ఏ ఇబ్బందులు ఎదురయ్యాయి?

What kind of Problems faced by you, Are
there any migrant labours among villagers/
those who lost their works during lock-
down period?

A. For them, they did not face any problems.
No migrant labours from their village.
Many villagers lost their daily works/
and faced problems. Without work
no food (adequate) for all family
members. Some philanthropists, offered
vegetables and eggs. Food distributed
only one or two days. Rest of the
days, daily wages workers faced
much struggle. Some villagers had only
two times food per day. Sometimes mutual
help among villagers. More people depends on
cattle rearing.

10. మీ గ్రామంలో వేరే - పెట్టణం నుండి జీతం
నగ్నం వలన కార్మికులు ఉంటే చెప్పండి.

ఈ వేరే చురే - తొంతే మీకు / మీ కుటుంబం
గ్రామాన్ని వేరుకునే లోపల మీకు ఎటువంటి
కష్టనష్టాలను ఎదురుకొన్నారో ఎవరగా చెప్పండి.

Were anybody came from other town
to your village as migrant labour?

If you were, migrant labour, what
kind of difficulties faced while reaching
your village?

A. No migrant labours in this village.

Most of the villagers depended on the

- Cattle rearing, milk vendors,
- 80% of villagers depended on Agriculture.
- Shopkeeping
- Their own small business
- Animal husbandry.
- Barbers.

11. ప్రస్తుతం గ్రామంలో మీ వలస కార్మికుల పరిస్థితులు ఎలా ఉన్నాయి? భవిష్యత్తుకు సులభంగా ఏమని భావించాలి?

• what were the conditions of your migrant labour situations now? what are their future plans?

a. No migrant workers in this village.

12. ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ವ್ಯಾಧಿವಿರೋಧಿ, ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ
ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ.

Do you want to share anything, (or)
any suggestions.

(A) Corona virus is a very dangerous.
So everyone should maintain social
distance, wearing mask and

washing hands with soap.

Try to improve immunity power
by taking precautions.

- Grama voluntary/volunteers have done
a good job. And during lockdown Grama
Panchayat office worked well.

- Everyone should follow the instruc-
tions of the government for well being
of welfare of the people.

- wearing mask, maintain social
distance and washing hands with
soap.



with Yelamanchili Surya Narayana, his son
Mr. Pavan and Angamudi Teacher



With Kasulamma. and other villagers and children

2. S. KASULAMMA - DAILY LABOUR.

Age : 45

Income : Daily labour

Caste : Yadav

Since forefathers, they have been staying/
living in this place.

Religion - Hindu.

Village - Gollala Tallavalasa.

1. కరోనా వైరస్ ఎదుర్కోవడం అనేది చాలా ప్రమాదం
అని తెలుసుకున్నాం / ఎదురు చేయాల్సి ఉంది.

(A) They heard about this corona disease
through neighbours. When they heard the
very first time, they scared, don't know
what do or what not do. Moreover these
people are living in a small hut.
So they don't have rooms. This is
the major problem for them to maintain
distance. Anyway within their reach

they have taken precautions such as wearing masks, (volunteers distributed masks for each family) washing hands with soap and maintain social distance. while they are conversing with their neighbours, maintained social distance. They themselves supported in the form of helping one another. Once in while,

Some youth leaders/philanthropists distributed vegetables and eggs.

• As usual the government is giving free ration.

• During the lockdown periods they received three times free ration.

2. ఈ క్రింద వ్యాధి నుండి మరణం వ్యాధి
ప్రభుత్వం నుండి జాగ్రత్తలు?

(A) As per her knowledge, corona virus is
a dangerous one. Unless we take
precautions such as wearing masks
wherever we go, wash hands with
soap and maintain social distance
among us.

SYMPTOMS: fever, breathing problems,
coughing.

- Body pains
- Running nose
- Bodily pains
- Sore throat
- difficulty in breathing
- tiredness
- loss of taste/smell

3. ఈ కరోనా వైరస్ ఎలా వ్యాప్తి చెందుతుంది? ...

(A) Through ^{corona virus} affected persons, air, coughing, sneezes, droplets. If we gather groups also it spreads. So, to avoid this, everyone should follow the instructions of volunteers and T.V news channels.

4. ఈ కరోనా వైరస్ నుండి రక్షణ పొందడానికి ఏ ఏర్పాట్లు చేయాలి?

(A) As everybody they have T.Vs at their houses, so they come to know about the corona through T.V.

5. కరోనా వైరస్ వ్యాప్తిని నివారించడానికి/తగ్గించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఏ ఏర్పాట్లు చేసింది, వాటిని అమలు చేయాలి. ఏ ఏర్పాట్లు చేయాలి? ఏ ఏర్పాట్లు చేయాలి?

(A) They faced severe problems since the lockdown imposed, everything is closed.

1
No transportation, no work, no wages.
They used to go work daily on daily
wages, so this work abruptly stopped
somedays hardly adjusted themselves
with whatever they had. Sometimes
youth leaders / philanthropists dis-
tributed in some extent.

Basically these people habitua-
ted to work daily. All of a sudden
this kind of lockdown brought changes
in their lives such as adjust the
food among family members, no
wastage of food. They never sit idle
without work.

From income, first they can
offer food in their children and
elders later if accepting left ^{all} husband
and wife they can take. This kind
of adjust mentality improved among
themselves.

The Government as usual offered/given free ration with this they survived.

sometimes they faced discrimination from others also due to the corona virus. Though they are neighbours, close relatives and kin also not yet entertained/ no as-usual talks in groups. No sharing of ideas among them due to the fear of corona virus.

Here easily we can find close relations vanished. Cordial greetings, lacked for well wishes and friends.

This corona brought some advantages also - such as

they - ~~are~~ taking bath daily
(formerly they don't do this daily
they used to take weekly thrice
or twice)

- keeping distance
 - washing hands with soap also.
- continuously ^{while} they are staying at
houses, increased quarrels
among family members.

DRAWBACKS

- Till now these 11 families don't have Toilet facility.
- They are choosing fields, bushes or the other open space for defecation.

NOTE: Further we should take care
on this issue.

6. వ్యక్తులు తమ కచ్చిత విజ్ఞానములను తమ
నాస / ముక్కునుండి వ్యాపక వ్యాధి నివారణకు

(A) continuously, they have been
watching TV to know more about
corona. And they come to know
exactly how corona spreads / to
avoid the spreading of corona
what type of measurements
they have to take. They under-
stood the severity of corona
and the preventive steps - wearing
masks, maintaining social distance
and washing hands 4 to 5 times
in a day.

— Discrimination: By knowing the
severity they come to know, why
their neighbours are keeping distance

from them, these things are only to avoid corona virus spreading.

- And Grama Volunteers frequently visiting their places and mobilise the villagers on social distance and distributed masks to each family. so that misunderstandings among villagers vanished. So collectively, villagers decided to fight against corona. There is nothing value rather than life. Finally, at any cost they should bear these temporary problems even though they don't have basic needs.

7. ప్రభుత్వం సుంకే తరఫున/ మున్సిపాలిటీ
నా, నా సహాయం లాభాలు? ఎవరికి
కేవలం.

(A) Yes, almost all the villagers received
Government's free ration because every
one has white ration card. During
lockdown period for four times
they received free ration. Apart
from the free ration, widow pension
Rs 2250/- and for old age pension
holders received Rs 2250/- under
the Kalyan Bharosa each agricultur-
ist (farmer) received Rs 7000/-, and
Auto driver also received in
some extent Rs 10,000/- during
lockdown.

Anganwadi centers also
provide basic health care in villages.

They provided nutritious food for children and the pregnant women as well as delivered mothers also.

8. విద్యార్థులకు ప్రత్యేక సహాయం కోసం ప్రత్యేక ప్రయత్నం ఏదైనా? ఏమైనా ప్రయోగాలు చేశారు? ఏమైనా ప్రయోగాలు చేశారు? ఏమైనా ప్రయోగాలు చేశారు?

(A) Everywhere, people faced many problems during lockdown. Actually we, the Indians live together and especially in groups. Due to the effect of Globalization increased Nuclear families, and there is no question of Joint families. We lost the elderly concern in the families. Sometimes we may face different kinds of problems which need experienced suggestions that nobody is there we send them (elderly people) to the old age homes.

With the advent of Corona virus people lost amicable way of greetings besides this, people are escaping/avoiding from mutual meetings/greetings.

In this condition people never bear loneliness. According to Socrates 'Man is a social animal' it indicates that man never live in ~~the~~ isolated place.

Meanwhile T.V channels and Corona Volunteers mobilization and awareness, villagers understand the severity of the situations. So they adjusted themselves to face the corona virus with collective action... that's they should are maintaining the social distance (they thought that, this S. Distance is temporary in order to avoid corona virus attack them)

9. మీరు గాన, ప్రాంతీయ స్థూల ఆర్థిక వలస కర్షకులు /
సమీక కర్షకుల వాళ్ళు, ఈ లాక్డౌన్ సమయంలో
ఏ ఏ ఇబ్బందులు పడ్డారు?

(A) No migrant labours in their village.
Moreover all villagers are accustomed
to go for work within their village
and to nearby places like Visabha-
Patnam, Tagarapavalasa and
Aundapuram. Due to the lockdown
they are restricted to their houses
only, don't have transport. No work
no food. For some days they adjusted
themselves for taking food only and
drank throughout the day. They used
to prepare 'Ambali' for all which
gives them strength and no appetite
till evening.

With the help of the Govern-
ment's free rations, widow pension

old-age pension, Ratione Bhavosa schemes and for aarozalat received Rs 10,000/- per head. And sometimes, some people they distributed ration, vegetables and eggs.

The very important thing is that family members adjustment ability, compromise and mutual understanding they succeeded to overcome the problems.

This lockdown made them to economise (within their reach) in all aspects of life (walk of life).

10 లుగ్రామంలో వేరే పట్టణం నుండి వ్యతీత
వచ్చిన వలస గొల్లెలు ఉంటే చెప్పండి. ఒకవేళ
మరే ఊరిలో లుకు/ ముందుంటుంది గ్రామంలో చేరుకునే
లోపల లుకు ఎటువంటి కష్టనష్టాలను ఎదుర్కు-
న్నారో తెలపండి చెప్పండి.

(A) No migrant labours in their village.
Within their village they used to
go for work and depended on cattle
rearing, milk vendors, petty-shopkeepers
and most people used to go work
in the construction side.

11. ద్రుస్తుతం ద్రునుంల ము వలన గొల్కసెం
పరిస్థితుల ఎలా ఉన్నాయి? సరిష్కర్తు సుం
ఏమి కరణమనల ఇస్తున్నాడు?

(A) No migrant labourers in their
villages.

Villagers are not interested
to go for other cities because
they are habituated to live
with their families. Whatever
they have, they can adjust
themselves. And they added it, If we
are collectively have, we can
face the problems whatever comes.

12. మరీషియా ఇషుమెంకా, సులవలకా
ఇచ్చెలను సుంకున్నా / ఇచ్చెలను సుంకు ఇచ్చెం.

(A) The Government should provide
medicines and well experienced

doctor for during night time also. As they said that, they have health centre in their village, it works upto evening times. For deliveries (unexpected) they can take to the cities/towns nearby Visakhapatnam and Rajamahendravaram. And for Snakebite also, they don't have medicine/treatment in their village. For this purpose, we need doctor supervision during night also.



With Erramma at Gollala Tallamulasa

An Elderly Woman.

Name : M. Kamma.

Age : 68

Occupation : cattle rearing.

Income : working for her family's sake

caste : Yadavas

Religion : Hindu.

How long have you been here } since forefathers

Name of the village : Gollala Tallavala

1. కరోనా వైరస్ ఎదుర్కొనడంలో ముందుగా ముఖ్యమం తరఫున ఏ ఏ కార్యక్రమం/పనులు చేపట్టారు?

(A) Being an uneducated and an elder woman, she knew about the Corona virus through neighbours. She worried about this disease. As her neighbours said that if corona virus effects anyone, surely, that government people/hospital

Staff will take them and keep in isolation ward. There we can not find anybody to talk except doctors. While treatment is going on, if any corona patient died they can take ^{to} the dead body directly to the graveyard, not even ^{allowed} to have glance to see the dead one by their kith and kin. When she heard all these issues she scared about corona.

By maintaining social distance wearing masks and washing their hands with soap and by the awareness by TV channels she, along with her family members overcome the problem.

And she used to go rearing cattle for grazing grass in the fields. There also she maintained social distance from others.

on behalf of the village she could not participate in any activities along with villagers. Being an elderly woman it's not possible to do any activity except ~~she~~ to look after the cattle.

2. இது ஒரு புதிய உயிரின சுவாச நோய் நச்சு
பரவலா?

(A) Yes. It is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. It is easily spread to others. Older people, and those with under medical problems like diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

Symptoms: Corona virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva

- discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, sore throat, some patients have aches and pains and running nose.

3. හි ව්‍යාප්තිය වන ආකාරය?

(A) It spreads from others who have the virus. The (virus) disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread from a person with corona virus coughs. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Then others can easily catch virus by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth.

4. හි ව්‍යාප්තිය වූයේ පවත්වාගැනීමේ මාර්ගයන් මගින් වූයේද?

(A) Through neighbours she heard about corona disease. T.V. channels news precautions and advertisements with cine heroes, she got awareness. In addition to this Grama volunteers and Asha workers continuously visiting village also helped her to know more about corona.

5. 30th ന്റെ വ്യാജ് വ്യാജസ്വരൂപ് സമാധാനം/ലക്മിജെൻ സമാ-
 ധാനം/ലക്മിജെൻ സമാധാനം, കർമ്മകർമ്മ സമാധാനം
 സമാധാനം/ലക്മിജെൻ സമാധാനം/ലക്മിജെൻ സമാധാനം
 സമാധാനം/ലക്മിജെൻ സമാധാനം/ലക്മിജെൻ സമാധാനം

(A) According to Eramma, lot of confusion
 throughout village, nobody is coming
 out from their houses, no as usual
 talks with war. Everywhere restriction
 from police regarding not allowed any
 body simply except emergency ^{long back}

She lost her husband, she has
 only one son who is not living with her.
 Now she is living alone she has
 hens and chickens, with this also
 she is getting some amount for her
 livelihood. The Government also is
 giving free ration and old age pension
 Rs 2250/-

sometimes/once in a while her son
 will arrange groceries when she required.

6. ప్రభుత్వ మరియు ప్రైవేట్ వ్యవస్థలను మూసా/ ముక్రమనుల గాన ఎలా ఎదురిస్తారు?

(A) Continuous awareness campaign on corona virus by Grama Volunteers, Asha workers and the police, villagers understood the situation and ^{with} mutual help and sharing something they faced successfully. Unless they maintain social distance, wearing masks and washing hands with soaps - with these decisions they protected themselves.

7. ప్రభుత్వం నుండి ముసా/ ముక్రమనుల గాన ముక్రమనుల గాన ఎలా ఎదురిస్తారు? నిరీక్షించండి. తనకు తెలియజేయండి.

(A) During the lockdown period the Government sanctioned four times free ration for each family. And under the old age pension Rs 2250/- widow pension Rs 2250/-, Rythu Bhanasa Rs 7000/- and those who have

Autos received Rs 10,000/- with these schemes in some extent villagers got some relief. Grama volunteers distributed masks for every one. Such kind of help from the Government gave them some comfort.

8. ముగ్ధాను ప్రజలను సమూహంగా లేక మతకుల ప్రవర్తనాపరంగా ఏమైనా మార్పులు వచ్చాయి? వస్తే ఎటువంటి మార్పులు వచ్చాయి? ఎలాంటివి ఎలా పరిష్కరించుకున్నాడు?

(A) According society no problems but by others behaviour/villagers/neighbours they felt bad. Neighbours never talk to each other. Even kith and kin also maintaining distance, no sharing and giving eatable things. She said that this kind

of behaviour she never come across throughout her life.

Later villagers realised that this separation / distance among people is temporarily that too to prevent coronavirus spread. So finally villagers collectively faced problems there as they overcome the problems.

9. మిగతా, మిత్రములలో ఎవరూ వలస
కార్మికులు / సమస్య కార్యకర్తల వాళ్ళు, బిల్డింగ్
సమస్యలలో ఏ ఏ ముఖ్యమైన సమస్య?

(A) Here no migrant labours in her village. This is the happiest thing.

- Those who lost their work, livelihood faced many problems.

All villagers basically are daily workers. Due to the lockdown they lost their daily wages. No adequate food for family members. Adjust and through compromise the family members survived hardly.

Of course, the Government and the philanthropists helped them. But not adequate for them. Some families had only one time food for all.

During her tenure she never ever seen such kind of terrific situation. She added that those days were good. Though they don't have sufficient food and cloth. But this kind of situation (person to person no communication) never faced. Now-a-days

every facility is available in villages but main important thing is not to communicate with each other.

The Government has taken all those strict measures for the sake of well being of people in society. So we collectively decided to live with these measures by following them.

0 మిస్ట్రాకుంటే వేరే ఎప్పుడూ గుడి బిడవల
వ్యక్త వలన కార్మికులు ఉంటే చెప్పండి / ఒకవేళ
మీరే తుంటే మరు / ము దిటుంబం ప్రాంతాన్ని
మీకుమేరే అసల మీరు ఎటువంటి కష్టం-స్వేచ్ఛలు
విడుదలైతే నవరంగా చెప్పండి.

(A) No migrant labours in this village.
All villagers depends on daily wages
by doing agriculture.

11. ప్రస్తుత ప్రాముఖ్యత మీ వలన కార్మికుల

పరిస్థితులు ఎలా మృదువు? భద్రాద్రికి, సుంక

మీ భార్యను విడిచిపెట్టారు?

(A) No migrant labours.

12. మీరేమైనా సలహాలుగా/ఎవ్వరినైనాగా చెప్పాలను

కుంటున్నారా/చెప్పాలను కుంటే చెప్పండి.

(A) ~~She wished that, this corona~~
~~disease should end soon.~~



An elderly man

Name : M. Achanna

Age : 60-70

Occupation : Nothing

Income : Nothing

caste : Yadavas

Religion : Hindu.

How long have you
been in this village } since forefathers

Name of the village : Collala Talavada

Being an elderly man besides that
uneducated. He lost his sight.
Recently, he has one son who is
a driver's licence. This old man lost
his beloved wife Sofar. This in-
cident made him suppressed
a lot. Nobody is there to look
after him. He has daughter-in-law

who went to mother's house for delivery. So this man is too weak to cook for both of them. He prepares only rice, curries will be offered by some other people.

With this situation/condition he could not participate in any activities against corona virus. Only the thing is, he is maintaining social distance. And not to engage in any type of communication with others.

② Yes. He said that, this corona disease is very dangerous which created lot of troubles in all walks of life. From younger one to elder one faced

Problems

Symptoms: Anybody can easily get affected from the corona virus effected persons.

- Through coughing
- Sneezings
- droplets of sneezings and running nose.
- Severe respiratory problem.
- Bodily pains/severe fever and breathing problems.

(3) Corona virus spreads from one person to others very quickly. By touching the coronavirus effected person

- Through their droplets from nose/sneezings.

(4) He heard through neighbours and TV channels. Basically villagers are the best communicators to spread anything on a warfoot.

(5) During lockdown his son lost his daily work. No transportation to anywhere. If they have work, they can get money unless no food. Pathetic condition is, no women in his family at present. We can analyse the situation.

His son is addicted to alcohol. (Villagers have facility to drink Thadi kalli) who is always neglects his father. If some people offers curries, he can satisfy with them.

Villagers also faced many problems. No frequent visits, no communication and discrimination from others.

They decided to maintain lockdown strictly in order to avoid corona virus.

⑥ By mutual help and cooperation and the Government's free ration, and philanthropists distributed vegetables and eggs. This help is only in some extent, helped them to survive. - No change in his life as usual situations. Problems are still problems for him.

10170
⑦ Yes. They received free ration for three times almost all villagers. As usual under the Government schemes, such as old age pension, widow pension and Rythu Bharosa received villagers except him as he said that he did not receive old age pension.

⑧ on behalf of society / other people's behaviour they faced some problems. If people come from home, others they shut the door in front of their faces. No casual talks. They maintain distance. It created / caused mental illness. Before corona such kind of attitude, he never seen among villagers. It created inferiority complex among them. For him nobody comes to him to talk, he felt isolated.

Some youth people came and said that, this distance is merely temporarily and should bear for some days after that everything will come soon / will be clear soon.

Crana volunteers and police are continuously visited village and mobilise the villagers in this aspect.

Later some changes came in the behaviour of people, so they adjusted.

9) ~~Labours, farmers, daily workers~~
~~and especially old age people faced~~
~~many problems in all aspects.~~ They
~~lost cement works.~~ sometimes food
is not adequate. They borrow money
from others to cope the situations.
Regarding their health, if old age
people get any pains / illness no
hospitals. Anyway this corona
disease brought distance between
among people and created chaotic
situations.

10) No migrant labours.

11) No migrant labours.

12) He said that, he anticipate the
good days will come soon until
then we can adjust and cope up
with the situation.



With Polpalli. Marsinga Rao (Dholi)

DHOBI

Name : polpalli . 11arsinga Rao

Age : 48

Occupation : Dhobi (washing clothes)

Income : uncertain (Rs 3000 - 3500)
PM

caste : Dhobi.

Religion - Hindu.

How long have you been } since his fore-
in this village } fathers.

Name of the }
village } : Gollala Tallavala.

① Being a dhobi, he never involved in any activities. Moreover people are not allow him to do so.

Activities in his village: Along with Grama volunteers, youth and police are giving instructions on coronavirus.

and precautions to prevent it.
So, he followed those instructions
along with his family members.

~~Some volunteers distributed masks~~
~~for each family.~~ By wearing masks,

maintaining social distance
and washing hands with soap.

• He and his family members under-
stand the severity of the situation
and cooperated within his reach
by taking / following the preventive
steps.

2) Corona disease is the most dan-
gerous one which he never ever seen
or heard such kind of diseases. It
spreads quickly from one person to
other. Till now we don't have medicine
to cure it.

Symptoms:

- Difficult in breathing
- Running nose
- Bodily pains
- fever
- continuous cough and sneezings

3) Through corona virus affected persons droplets easily it spreads to others.

- Even in groups without maintaining social distance and wearing masks also it spreads
- By giving and taking shaking hands, ~~with~~ etc.

4) Through neighbours conversation he heard later in T.V channels, advertisements and continuous corona volunteers campaign to door to door, and police campaign in the streets.

⑤ During lockdown period personally, being a dhobi he faced many difficulties rather than others. Actually these people used to collect clothes from door to door. Due to the corona disease villagers not allowed him to take clothes. No work, he lost his source of income. If he goes to houses, villagers shouted at him and shut the doors in front of him without empathy. At least they never offer any kind of support when he approaches their homes. ~~Even he could not get any debts from his regular customers because they don't know when the lockdown will be called off.~~

Personally & On behalf of family difficulties:

one of the most effected of the lockdown has been that not many people are giving clothes for ironing because most of them are staying at home and the second thing is, they don't want wish to take any risk.

He used to earn daily Rs 250 to Rs 300 everyday by ironing, now it's all gone now. And this lockdown is depriving them of their only SOURCE of livelihood. Many people fear that dhobis could be vectors for the disease as they go around from house to house.

But I would like to say that even "dhobhis take care of their health as much as the others do". Their lives are as much precious to them.

His family facing an uncertain future as the lockdown has snatched away from their livelihood.

Due to the corona disease/lockdown, he set out with his pushcart and to iron work into the streets, but in vain, no one is coming for any service. As the most people are staying home.

Now he has no work and no money. His family needs minimum of Rs 100/- per day to buy vegetables and other items. And these people know nothing but ironing. Even if we to venture out on to the main streets hoping for customers, people are not coming and police are shouting that not to come on the roads.

Some of our dhobi facilities used to collect clothes from hostels (near by Tirumala High school, BC & SC hostels, Sri

chairanya, : Nava Teevan school & college,
and AMG school and college) including
hospitals across the village and wash them
at their houses. Now almost all of them are
Jobless. Their livelihood is badly affected.
They are unable to buy basic needs
of their family.

- ⑥ pressing problems for alcoholics as fear of
corona disease keeps customers away.
He was exhausted his savings and
compelled him to seek free ration.
When he contacted / approached his regular
customers they refused to handover
clothes for ironing, advising him to come
back after the situation normalised.
He has no money left and without work.
He said that he will be forced to
depend on the mercy of others for a living.
By lending money from others
they survived and helping by some people.

7) Yes. He received free rations from the government for three times and some people distributed vegetables and eggs.

8) As per his knowledge, he along with his dhobis families faced difficulties during the lockdown. From the society, he faced problems. people are wary to let them into their houses. This attitude brought them depressed. They are unable to get their livelihood.

villagers also faced many problems due to the corona disease.

At any cost by T.V channels, and the Grama Volunteers and Asha workers services, brought change in the mindset of the people.

~~and realised that, they don't do this~~
~~type of behaviour with others. This is~~
~~only for the sake of corona disease.~~
~~After that everything will be alright.~~ Such
kind of motivation among people
made them to face difficulties
with mutual understanding.

(9) Those who lost the work during
the lockdown were faced many
problems. Lockdown imposed. No trans-
formation. No work, no wages and no food.
By getting free ration and helping hand
from the youth and philanthropists
in the form of distribution of vegetables
and eggs made them, somewhat
helped them to survive. Not available
of money anywhere. Sometimes, they
felt starvation.

(10) No migrant labours.

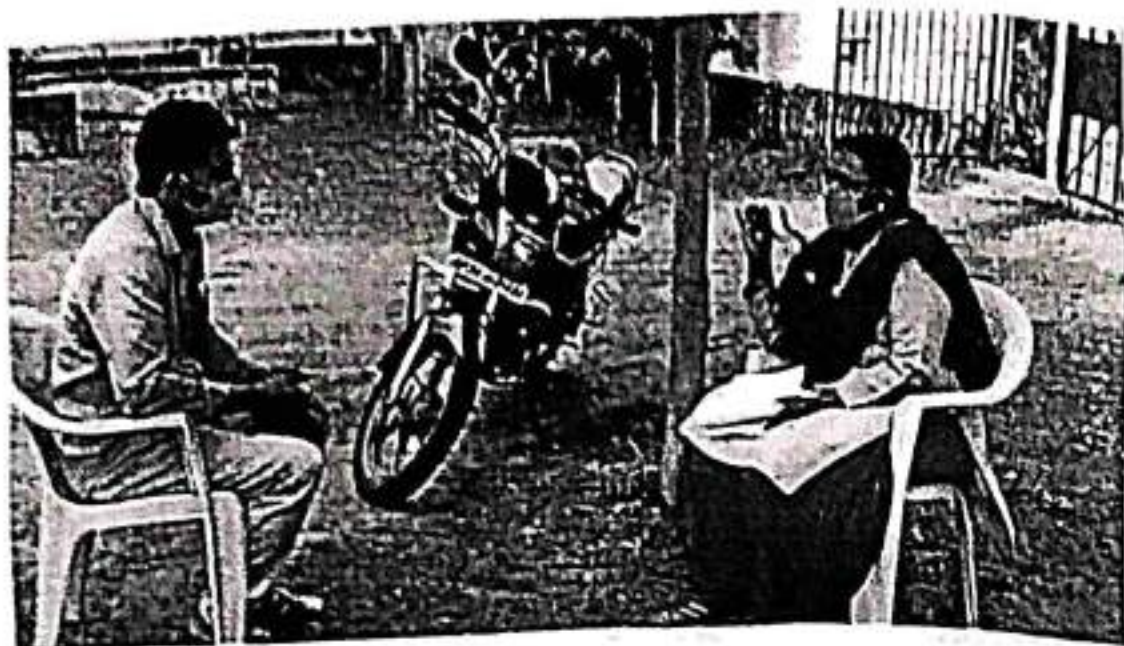
(11) No migrant labours

(12) He requested the Government and the district administration to consider (their) our plight and extend a helping hand so they can survive like some other Government schemes received by the other people.

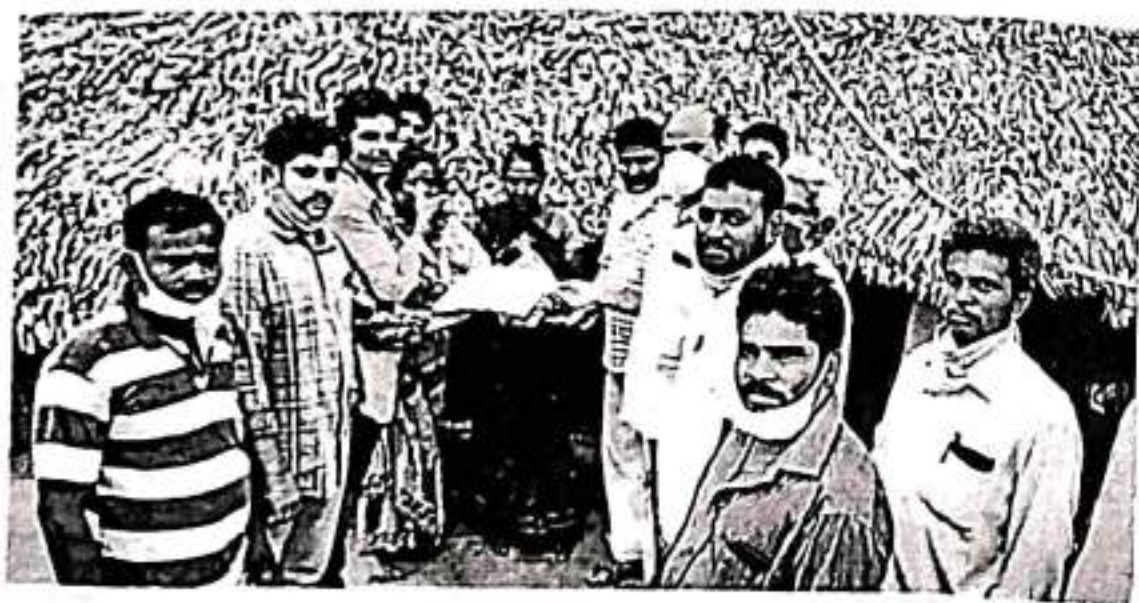
Since the lockdown was lifted for five days ago, he was expecting some work, but no one wants their clothes ironed, and people are wary of letting him into the society. This attitude should be changed. Mounting expenses!

However, washing clothes is not such a lucrative vocation. Input costs have gone up, but their

customer are not willing to increase more. They want to improve their condition, but this comes with a price that we cannot afford. Also, some people from other castes are now taking up this work, which was once the exclusive domain of our community, their space is shrinking.



With Korada Ramana



Mr. Korada Ramana while distributing vegetables to the villagers

YOUTH LEADER

Name : Korada Ramesh

Age : 34

Occupation : Real estate business

Income : 1,50,000/-

caste : Yadavas

Religion : Hindu

How long have you been

in this village : Since forefathers

Name of the village : Gollala Pallakalasa

- ① To cope up with corona disease he, along with his family members distributed rice, vegetables and eggs for 600 families for five days. In addition to this, he mobilised the people along with police to bring awareness among villagers. Corona volunteers have come forward to campaign door to door campaign on corona virus.

He used to roam throughout

the village daily and find out the situation of the people. If anybody facing problem regarding food and basic needs he helped them.

As he said that, it is not an adequate amount/ help of course, in some extent helped people.

He has strong leadership in this village and have command over the village as well as with youth. So^{he} has rendered his service to the needy and especially down-trodden people. whoever approaches him with some problem he can do within his reach. He can counsel the people and youth how to overcome coronavirus with collectively.

(2) Corona disease is a pandemic.

It spreads quickly to others.

It is an infectious disease caused by newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the coronavirus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer, are more likely to develop serious illness.

- The best way to prevent ourselves and others from infection by frequent washing your hands, using sanitizer and wearing mask.

Symptoms: corona virus affects different people in different ways

- fever
- dry cough

- tiredness
- aches and pains
- sore throat
- headache
- loss of taste or smell
- difficulty breathing
- chest pain or pressure

③ The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person.

- The main way the disease spreads is through respiratory droplets expelled by someone who is coughing.
- This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick.

(4) He has known about the corona disease through television and newspapers. T.V channels are continuously advertising about corona and how to prevent from it. News papers play a vital role to bring the awareness among people.

(5) During the lockdown period farmers, daily workers what not everybody lost their livelihood through work. Everything was locked, transport companies etc. During lockdown most affected persons are workers. If anyone helps in the form of vegetables they can take. They can adequate 3 to 4 days rest of the days? They suffered a

lot. Villagers are restricted not to go/visit others houses. Communication stopped. Cordial relations are vanished. Even ^{close} relatives also are not showing interest to receive others. Human concern and sharing disappeared.

⑥ By continuous awareness programmes through T.V channels and newspapers, police instructions and volunteers suggestions made villagers to identify the problem of coronavirus.

By collective action, youths divided into groups and brought awareness among villagers on how to face/overcome the corona. Those who lost their livelihood,

for them they helped in some extent, Mutual help and sharing the items among villagers. They control the villagers not to come out. Some times he helped police while organising awareness meetings.

(7) of course. The Government gave free ration for three months. Under the Rythu Bharosa farmers benefitted. Old age pension, widow pension scheme and during lockdown autowalas also received Rs 10,000/- Whatever, how much amount government gives also not adequate for all. Only in some extent it helped them. All are faced many problems regarding money, food and health.

And Asha workers, used to visit door to door and enquiry of their health conditions also.

Anganwadi teachers frequently
visiting to pregnant woman's house
and 0-3 years children. And
distributed eggs ^{to pregnant woman} and Belausithan
to children

⑧ absolutely. This is a village and
not all are educated. People
believe in traditions, customs and
superstitions also.

Some people faced problems
by others especially alcoholics/was-
homen. Have not even talk to
them, though they are their
regular alcoholics. Moreover why
you come here, better come
here where the corona virus
normalised.

People are good but the

situation made them to do so.

Not even casual talks / communication stopped. No smiling.

Wherever we can see, everywhere the seriousness on their faces.

Villagers stopped to gather

meetings / groups (Actually this

is a good platform for them to

share their problems / happiness)

On one moment it made

him to scare. He found some

preventive steps through news channels

and motivated them on how to

protect ourselves from coronavirus

They are - wearing masks when

we go out, frequently handwash

with soap / sanitizer, and maintain

social distance. With these preventive steps, they succeeded in corona virus.

(9) Those who lost their works during the lockdown, there is no ending of their problems. Almost all villagers they used to go on daily wages. No work and no wages.

When we compare with urban and rural villagers who faced many difficulties to cope up with this situation. Sometimes not even to get debt also. Some villagers, they mortgage their gold items and get amount. Through this amount they survived. Some people got money from others

with interest. They used to have
sometimes / some days only two times
only. No money in the hands.
If anyone should feel happy
when money is rotating, unless
they get frustration, some fami-
lies affected with domestic vio-
lence also. Mainly family rela-
tions are damaged - No migrant
labours in their village.

(10) No migrant labours in their
village.

(11) No migrant labours.

(12) Yes. He shared his views on some
issues.

1. Being a businessman: - If the
Government increased sand rate,

it's very difficult for them. That too, if anyone wants sand, they have to book online (only) booking. It is good to avoid mediators. But how many people have touch with digital literacy. If they go to k-seva, that is always full rush, frequent power cut, and server is not working. Moreover their time is more wasted for one hour or two hours. So, the Government should take necessary steps in this online booking of sand.

(2) coming to the hike rates: Basically workers habituated to drink daily after work. Per day men can get Rs 400/- women get Rs 250/- Per day. The Government recently

increased the liquor rates to Rs 250/. Government intervention is, if the liquor rate is high, nobody can buy. This is absolutely wrong, because these workers are habituated to drink compulsary after work. They never stop to buy with Rs 250/ and how much they gave money to the household Rs 150/- only. How it is enough for their family?

- In view of peoples welfare, the government should take necessary steps in this regard.

- Their daily wage is enough to run their family. If they are not spend amount on liquor.

- If it continues surely they can never drop to make debts etc.

• Coming to the Government schemes, are good for the welfare of the students / people.

- These schemes made people lazy.

- Ammavodi: It is a good scheme.

All our poor students will be benefited if it maintains Quality / transparency in distribution.

• Some people are getting this amount though they are good in economic conditions.

• It would be better if it gives to the needy and the down-trodden people.

• Those who are studying in private schools also get Ammavodi.

- Instead of this, why don't we keep / invest on Government schools to improve the facilities / digital

technology / improve the Government
school buildings / surroundings /
environment / or teachers quality
by sending trainings / workshops
- If the government do such kind
of needs / changes surely the
system will be changed.

- Small Industries: Identify the needs
of villagers and try to establish
small industries, which help the
people as well as very useful
- If we want to change the
society means first we change /
think of rural people welfare.

Mr. A. Appala Naidu (nephew of Y. Suryanarayana) while distributing vegetables and eggs (assisting Anganwadi Center)



Mrs. Venkata Lakshmi while distributing eggs & nutritious food to the pregnant women



ANGANWADI TEACHER.

Name: G. Venkata Lakshmi.

Age: 44

Occupation: Anganwadi teacher.

Income:

caste: Yadavas

Religion: Hindu.

How long have you been
in this village } since forefathers.

Name of the village: Gollala Tallavasa.

① To fight against corona she has
come forward to do her service.

During the lockdown she used to
go for campaign on corona virus.

to door to door. Actually her work

is to look after the small children

from 3 years — 6 years (pre-school).

During the lockdown, she does not have chance to run the school. So, she has to go daily to the childrens houses, pregnant and delivery women houses. She distributed nutritious food for them. as well as she gave precautions how to protect themselves by following /wearing masks, frequently washing hands with soap and maintain social distance.

Apart from the above activities she is accompanied to Mr. A. Appalaraidu youth leader while distributing vegetables and eggs. He distributed nearly 200 families.

(2) Coronavirus/disease is a pandemic. Easily affects from those who are already affected virus.

- Droplets of sneezings, coughing it will spread.

Symptoms:

- Fever
- coughing
- Running nose
- difficulty in breathing

(3) Through droplets - when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks, droplets with the virus fly into the air from their nose or mouth.

- Anyone who is within 6 feet of that person can breathe those droplets into the lungs.
- Most often this virus spreads through people who have symptoms.

(4) she came to know about the corona virus through T.V and newspapers.

(5) Everybody struck in the clutches of corona. Even from new born babies to old age people. Any body can easily get. Age/caste/creed/religion is no bar.

- villagers/daily wage workers suffered a lot. They lost their work and no money. Some people they mortgage their gold items and bought their livelihood. With this amount they drag their family for some days.
- Communications are spoiled among people.
- Some people stayed without food also.

- Sometimes neighbours sharing their food

- All are because panic of corona virus rather than needs.

⑥ By getting free ration from the government and the philanthropists distributed vegetables and eggs.

- By continuous campaign on corona virus by T.V channels, Asha workers, Grama Volunteers villagers got awareness and maintain the strict instructions of - wearing masks, washing hands with soap/sanitizers/ and maintain social distance can prevent from corona disease.

⑦ They received free ration from the Government for three times during lockdown.

- Under old age pension Rs 2250/-
- Under widow pension Rs 2250/-

- Under the Rythu Bharosa Rs 7000/-
- And this lockdown period Auto-walas also received Rs 10,000/-
- Apart from under the ICDE, the Anganwadi teachers distributed as usual (It is a continuous Process) Balamrutam for children, total children 72, for pregnant women eggs distributed, for delivery women distributed milk, and eggs. After delivery also Anganwadi people will take care of them and provide the nutritious food.
- These schemes / distribution of milk, eggs and POUSHTIKAHARAM and BALAMRUTHM.
- Really very blessed our villagers because they are getting these

nutritious food. Not only in this village almost all in all villages it is going on.

(8) of course. These are common in villages. With the effect of corona virus, people became panic and abruptly stopped to communicate with others not even their own relatives.

- They themselves are in their circle
- Finally with the continuous T.V channels awareness on corona virus, Grama volunteers campaign, Asha-workers and Anganwadi teachers door to door campaign they overcome the fear and maintained the instructions: wearing masks, frequently washing hands with soap and maintain social distance.

(9) No migrant labours in this village.

All are daily labours, milk vendors cement workers and farmers. They lost their livelihood except milk vendors. These people will go and get their wages. Everything is over (groceries). They started lending money from others. Some people mortgage their valuable things to run their families. Some times if anyone offers food or vegetables with that only they maintained.

(10) No migrant labours.

(11) No migrant labours.

(12) Nothing.



Ms Gauga (B.Com) while interviewing self-help leader.

SELF-HELP LEADER (LADY)

Name : Manuqala. Anitha

Age : 25

Occupation : Home-maker

Income : -

Caste : Yadavas

Religion - : Hindu

How long have you been in this village : } since forefathers.

- ① During the lockdown period, on behalf of self-help society they have taken some programmes
- They distributed masks for each family
 - organised (with maintaining social distance) awareness programmes among self-help members. In turn they can motivate others.

- Those who are economically poor, for them, they helped in some extent.
- To support others and help others they did all these programmes.

(2) Coronavirus is a terrific disease which they never, ever heard of this kind of disease. It is easily spread from the affected persons.

Symptoms: fever, cold

Sore throat

difficulty in taking breath

All villagers are living together. So if corona effect on any one, it leads to the whole villagers. So that they did the above awareness programmes.

(3) Corona disease spreads easily.

- In large groups formed/associated without maintaining social distance

- Not maintaining hygiene personally
- without taking much precautions
- without keeping hands while coughing and sneezing.
- without proper awareness of Corona virus.

(4) She came to know through T.V channels.

(5) Many problems regarding faced by the villagers.

Regarding work - they lost their work without any money faced many problems. food problem in family, not adequate for all members.

Personally: Quarrels between husband and wife. By simple things husband got angry.

• If they have got any health issues no transport, it is a major problem

⑥ Already she is in self-help group so the members compulsary they saved some money formerly which is now became very helpful to her family.

- Adjust among family members in all aspects.
- Spend much time with family members rather than previous days.
- Those who are economically better, they helped others/ needy one
- The above methods they Overcome the Problems.

⑦ Yes. They received from the Government. the following items:

- Each family received Rs 1000/-
- Free ration for three months.
- Distributed masks for every family
- Old age pension Rs 2250/-

ASHA WORKER.

Name : Smt. N. Narayanaswami.

Age : 37 years.

Occupation : Asha worker

Income : Rs 7000/-

Caste : BC-D

Religion : Hindu

How long have you been
working/staying here } : for 37 year

Name of the village : Gollala Pallavakasa.

① During the lockdown, she organised and actively participated in awareness programmes, frequently visiting door to door and find out whether anyone with any medical problems. Awareness on Swachhata and health. And made villages to protect from corona virus.

(2) Corona virus is a dangerous one. It is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

SYMPTOMS: It spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

- Fever
- cough
- sore throat
- difficulty in breathing
- bodily pains etc.

(3) Through droplets from the infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks with the virus fly into the air from their nose or mouth.

• Research shows that the virus can live in the air for upto 3 hours.

When you breathe air that has the virus floating in it, it get into your lungs.

Surface transmission:

• Another way to catch the new corona virus is when you touch surfaces that someone who has the virus has coughed or sneezed on.

• This virus can live on surfaces like plastic and stainless steel for 2 to 3 days. To avoid it, clean and disinfect all counters, knobs, and other surfaces you and your family touch several times a day.

(4) Through doctors she has come to know about the corona disease.

(5) Many problems regarding money, food, and facilities:

- Feel loneliness
- Domestic violence has increased in between husband and wife.
- Sometimes without food also, people survive.
- Health issues increased. No transportation.
- Main financial problems faced by all villagers/daily labours.

⑥ With the help of the Government, collective cooperation of the villagers, Mutual helping and sharing, Some bodies they have taken, various four various leaders with interest. They overcome the problems not completely but in some extent.

⑦ Yes. They received free ration from the Government. Every family received Rs 1000/-

- Widow pension Rs 2250/-
- Old age pension Rs 2250/-
- Kalyan Bhayasa Rs 2000/- for farmers
- Every Antowala Rs 10,000/-
- Amravadi Rs 10,000/- (those who studying in any school/college)

⑧ Yes. It's very common in villages. As a Asha worker, she has to visit door to door and find the health issues. During the lockdown measure

wore i.e responsibility on her shoulders to bring awareness among villagers on coronavirus. Though she belongs to the medical side, villagers are not allowed to visit their houses. She has taken support from the police department and overcome this problem. Grama volunteers also accompanied along with her.

(9) No migrant labours in this village. Those who lost their livelihood faced problems. Money problems, food problems, transport and health issues. Some villagers used to take overtime work, adjustment among family members. compromise and mutual understanding they overcome the problems. Somebody they have taken money with interest. And some villagers sold their

valuable things. Some times/some people mortgage their jewellery and just family basic needs.

With the governments free ration and philanthropists helping hand made them to overcome their problems in some extent.

• They don't have communication among people.

(10) No migrant labours in their village

(11) No migrant labours in their village.

(12) Everyone should follow the government instructions during the lockdown.

- Everyone should implement

the suggestions

- Maintain personal hygiene

- Everyone should wear mask

- Maintain physical / ~~social~~ social distance
with minimum 3 feet.

- Frequently washing hands with
soap.

It is a wonderful opportunity for me to do COVID-19 survey among different people/public in Gollala Talavallasa.

First At the outset I should say my thanks/gratitude to Dr. S. Harudra NSS coordinator, AU cell, Visakhapatnam for selected me to do this programme.

When I received mail from university, I have gone through the questions and scared also because that was the period of severe dreadful corona virus is spreading the town.

I sorted out the questions which I have to pose during the interview. I found one ^{local} volunteer who will help me and she knew well known about her native village. And I assign the work regarding to whom were