



A Study On Selected Sustainable Development Goals: A Case Study Of Thirumalaya Palem Mandal, Khammam District

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Abstract: An explanation of Sustainable development is defined as development that meets present needs without endangering the ability of future generations to meet their own. It contains two key concepts: 1. The concept of "needs," namely the fundamental requirements of the world's impoverished, which ought to come first; 2. The premise that the environment's ability to meet present and future demands is limited by the state of social structure and technology.

—World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future* (1987)

Therefore, sustainable development seeks to strike a balance between social well-being, environmental preservation, and economic progress. The General Assembly started negotiating the post-2015 development agenda in January 2015. At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, the process came to a close with the approval of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is centered upon 17 SDGs.

The approximate location of the Thirumalaya Palem Mandal lies between latitudes 17.36 and longitudes 79.93. Kusumanchi Tahasil in the south, Suryapeta in the west, Khammam in the east, and Mahabubabad in the north enclose the mandal. The district ranks sixth with a total area of 57713 square kilometers, or 5.83% of the state's total territory. The district is shaped like an uneven rectangle by three major protrusions in the north, east, and south.

Thirumalayapalem is a town and mandal in the Khammam District of Telangana. The total area of Thirumalayapalem Mandal is 244 km², according to statistics from the 2011 census. Thirumalayapalem Mandal is home to 61,502 people in total. Thirumalayapalem Mandal has a population density of 251.7 persons per square kilometer.

There are about 16,732 households in the mandal. Thirumalayapalem Mandal has a 49.73% literacy rate, with 57.81% of the male population and 41.65% of the female population being literate. The 25 Revenue villages in Thirumalayapalem Mandal, which consists of about 40 gram Panchayath.

Thirumalaya palem mandal Progress on Sustainable development goals are

SDG 1: No Poverty

- Overall, the villages demonstrate varying levels of vulnerability. While health insurance coverage is generally high, there are disparities. MGNREGA implementation is largely successful, but some housing insecurity persists.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- The villages show strong progress in NFSA coverage, but nutritional challenges remain. Child malnutrition, maternal anemia, and low BMI in women are areas of concern, with significant variations across villages.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

- The villages have achieved near-universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, demonstrating significant progress in this area.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

- The villages have achieved complete electrification and access to clean cooking fuels, indicating successful energy provision.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Economic opportunities vary. While access to banking services is widespread, access to formal banking branches and secure non-agricultural employment is uneven. Women's financial inclusion also shows significant variation.

Keywords: United Nations, General Assembly, Sustainable development, World Commission on Environment and Development and our common future.

Introduction:

Sustainable Development

"Sustainable development" is a method of growth and human development that aims to meet present needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own. The objective is to establish a civilization in which living conditions and available resources meet human needs without endangering the planet's integrity.

The goal of sustainable development is to strike a balance between the demands of the environment, the economy, and social welfare. The idea of sustainable development gained more recognition in 1987 thanks to the Brundtland Report.

There is a connection between sustainable development and the normative concept of sustainability. UNESCO makes the following distinction between the two concepts: "Sustainability is often thought of as a long-term

goal (i.e., a more sustainable world), while sustainable development refers to the many processes and pathways to achieve it."

The Rio Process, which began with the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, has brought the concept of sustainable development to the attention of people all around the world. The concept of sustainable development serves as the foundation for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These worldwide goals for 2030 were set by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 2015. Among other global concerns, they address poverty, biodiversity loss, climate change, and peace.

Objectives:

1. Analysing socio-economic parameters in the study area.
2. Assessing performance of SDG goals in the study area.
3. Ascertain critical parameters hindering in achieving SDG goals in the study area.
4. To understand the transformation of social life due to of key goals of SDG
5. Assertion well being of most backward class of society to understand the righteous way to alleviate the poor.

Study area:

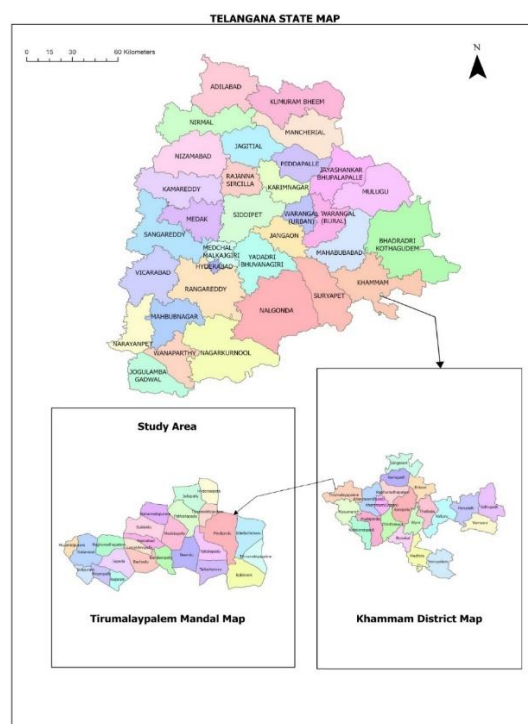


Figure 1: Location of study area.

The approximate location of the Thirumalaya Palem Mandal lies between latitudes 17.36 and longitudes 79.93. Kusumanchi Tahasil in the south, Suryapeta in the west, Khammam in the east, and Mahabubabad in the north enclose the mandal. The district ranks sixth with a total area of 57713 square kilometers, or 5.83%

of the state's total territory. The district is shaped like an uneven rectangle by three major protrusions in the north, east, and south.

The total area of Thirumalayapalem Mandal is 244 km², according to statistics from the 2011 census. Thirumalayapalem Mandal is home to 61,502 people in total. Thirumalayapalem Mandal has a population density of 251.7 persons per square kilometer. There are about 16,732 households in the Thirumalaya palem Mandal.

Thirumalayapalem Mandal has a 49.73% literacy rate, with 57.81% of the male population and 41.65% of the female population being literate. The following list of villages in Thirumalayapalem Mandal, which consists of about twenty-five villages, includes details on the closest town and gram panchayat.

Methodology:

- **1.Raw data:** Raw data for the indicator was compiled and the missing data was identified.
- **2.Target setting:** A national target value for 2030 was set for each indicator.
- **3. Normalisation process:** Rescaled the raw values to a score between 0 and 100, the score denoting the distance achieved towards target.
- **4.Goal score setting:** Computed aggregate score under each SDG by calculating arithmetic mean of normalised score values.

5.Composite SDG score: Measured the composite SDG India index score by averaging all goal scores.

Field Survey Analysis Through Sustainable Development Goals Indicators:

1.NO POVERTY- Indicator Wise Analysis:

Table1. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance?

Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	78%	22%
Patharlapdu	74%	26%
Pindiprolu	82%	18%
Beerolu	86%	14%
Thettelapdu	90%	10%
Mahammadapuram	78%	22%
Bachodu	84%	16%
Thirumalaya palem	88%	14%
Sublaid	90%	10%
Kokkireni	92%	8%

Source: Compiled from field survey

Variability in Coverage: While coverage is generally high, there are variations:

- Kokkireni has the highest coverage rate (92%).
- Sublaid and Thettelapdu both have 90%.
- Thirumalaya palem has 88%.
- Beerolu has 86%.
- Bachodu has 84%.
- Pindiprolu has 82%.

- Kakarvai and Mahammadapuram both have 78%.
- Patharlapdu has the lowest coverage rate (74%).

Low Percentage of No Coverage: The percentage of households without health coverage is relatively low in all locations.

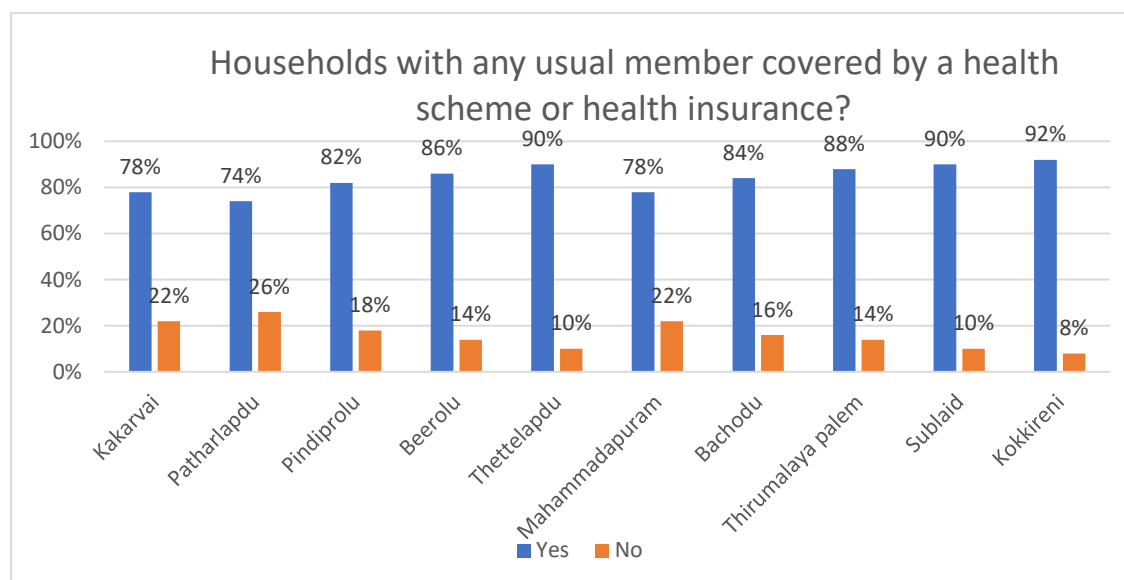


Figure.1. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance?

Table.2. Persons offered employment as of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA?

Persons offered employment as of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	98%	2%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	98%	2%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

High Employment Offer Rate: In most villages, the employment offer rate is very high, with 100% of those demanding employment being offered it.

Near-Universal Employment: Most locations report 100% of the people demanding work got the work.

Slight Variations:

- Pindiprolu and Bachodu show a slight variation, with 98% employment offered and 2% not offered.

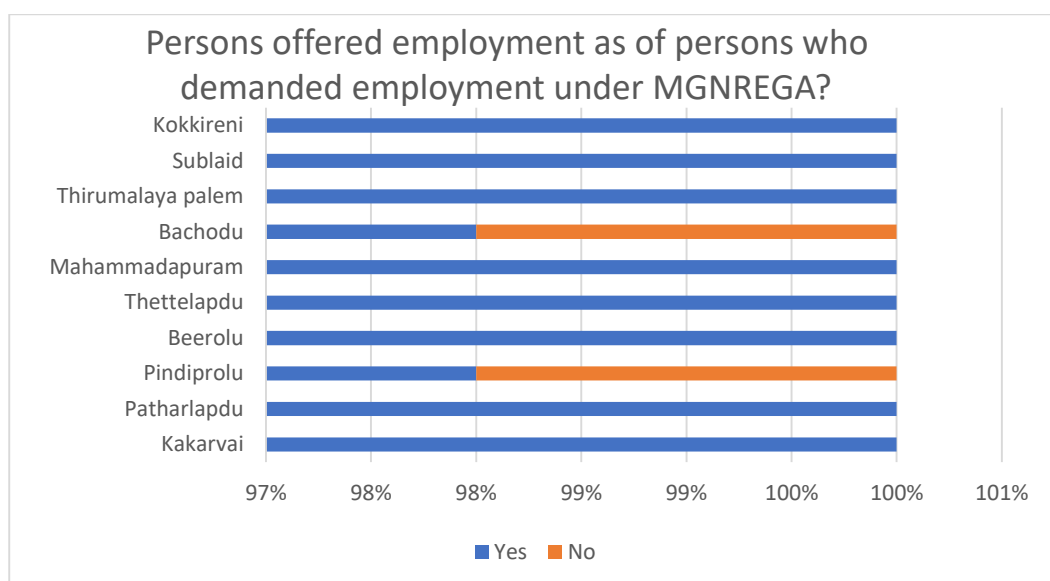


Figure.2. Persons offered employment as of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA

Table.3. Households living in Kachha houses

Households living in Kachha houses?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	2%	98%
Patharlapdu	4%	96%
Pindiprolu	6%	94%
Beerolu	4%	96%
Thettelapdu	20%	80%
Mahammadapuram	10%	90%
Bachodu	8%	92%
Thirumalaya palem	10%	90%
Sublaid	8%	92%
Kokkireni	6%	94%

Source: Compiled from field survey

Varying Prevalence: The percentage of households living in Kachha houses varies significantly across the locations.

- Thettelapdu has the highest percentage (20%).
- Mahammadapuram and Thirumalaya palem both have 10%
- Bachodu, and Sublaid have 8%.
- Pindiprolu, and Kokkireni have 6%.
- Patharlapdu, and Beerolu have 4%.
- Kakarvai has the lowest percentage (2%).

Predominance of Non-Kachha Houses: In all locations, the majority of households (80-98%) do not live in Kachha houses.

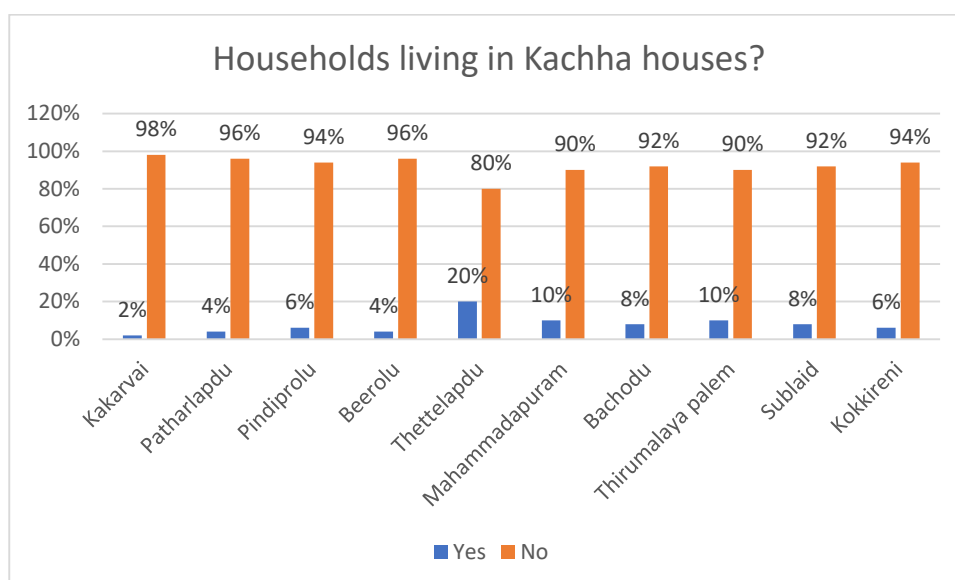


Figure.3. Households living in Kachha houses

2.ZERO HUNGER- Indicator Wise Analysis:

Table.4. Households covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

Households covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	98%	2%
Patharlapdu	98%	2%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	98%	2%
Bachodu	98%	2%
Thirumalaya palem	98%	2%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

Villages with 100% Coverage:

- Pindiprolu
- Beerolu
- Thettelapdu
- Sublaid
- Kokkireni

Villages with 98% Coverage:

- Kakarvai
- Patharlapdu
- Mahammadapuram

- Bachodu
- Thirumalaya palem
- A consistent 2% of households in several villages are not covered under NFSA.

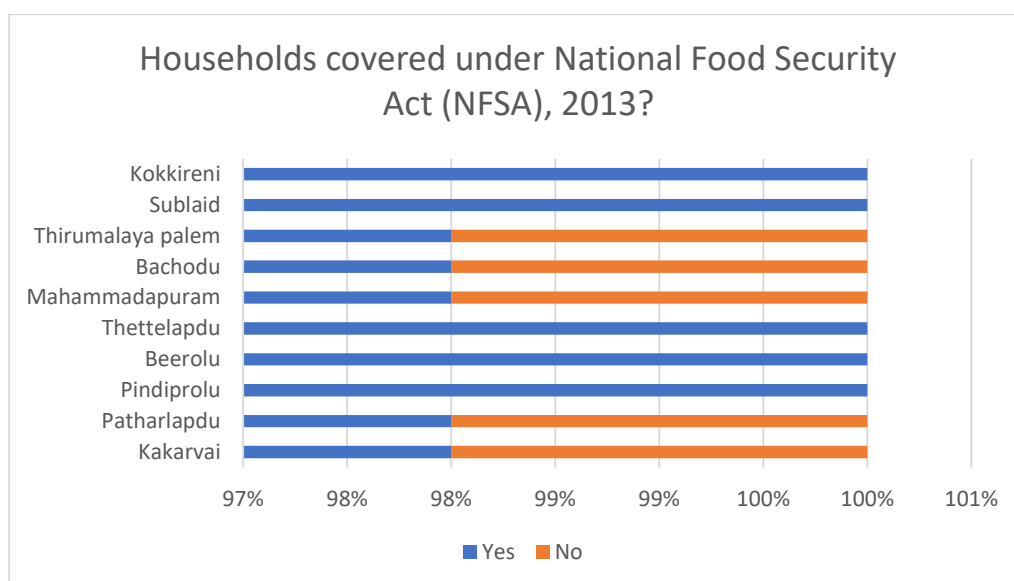


Figure.4. Households covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

Table.5. Are any children under 5 years who are underweight

Are any children under 5 years who are underweight?	Yes (2%)	No (98%)
Kakarvai	2%	98%
Patharlapdu	2%	98%
Pindiprolu	0%	100%
Beerolu	0%	100%
Thettalapdu	0%	100%
Mahammadapuram	4%	96%
Bachodu	0%	100%
Thirumalaya palem	0%	100%
Sublaid	2%	98%
Kokkireni	0%	100%

Source: Compiled from field survey

Low Prevalence of Underweight: The overall data indicates that only 2% of children under 5 are underweight, suggesting a generally healthy population in terms of weight.

Variability Across Locations: While the overall prevalence is low, there are variations across locations.

- Mahammadapuram has the highest percentage of underweight children (4%).
- Kakarvai, Patharlapdu, and Sublaid have 2% underweight children.
- Pindiprolu, Beerolu, Thettalapdu, Bachodu, Thirumalaya palem, and Kokkireni report 0% underweight children.

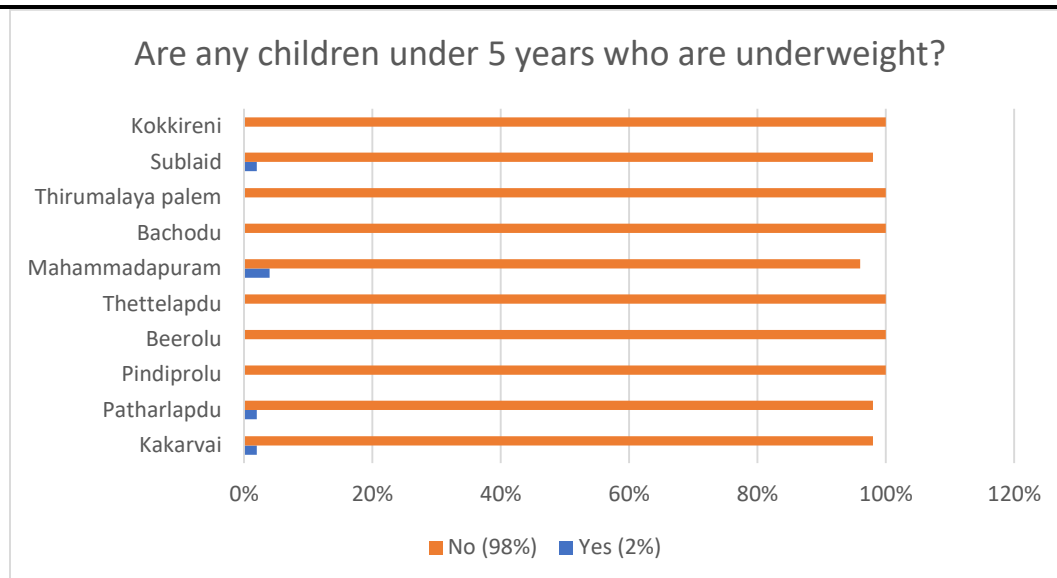


Figure.5. Are any children under 5 years who are underweight

Table.6. Are any children under 5 years who are stunted

Are any children under 5 years who are stunted?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	0%	100%
Patharlapdu	2%	98%
Pindiprolu	0%	100%
Beerolu	2%	98%
Thettelapdu	0%	100%
Mahammadapuram	2%	98%
Bachodu	2%	98%
Thirumalaya palem	2%	98%
Sublaid	0%	100%
Kokkireni	0%	100%

Source: Compiled from field survey

Predominance of No Stunting: In the majority of the listed locations, there are no reported cases of stunting among children under 5 years old (100% "No").

Small Percentage of Stunting: In a few locations (Patharlapdu, Beerolu, Mahammadapuram, Bachodu, and Thirumalaya palem), there is a 2% occurrence of stunting.

Zero Stunting: Kakarvai, Pindiprolu, Thettelapdu, Sublaid, and Kokkireni report 0% stunting.

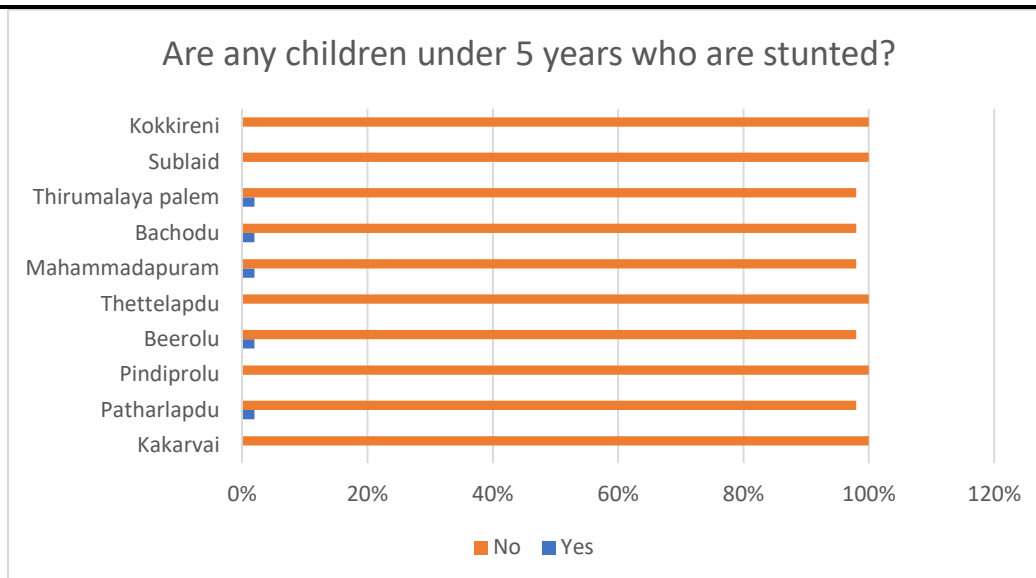


Figure.6. Are any children under 5 years who are stunted

Table.7. Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic

Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	38%	62%
Patharlapdu	42%	56%
Pindiprolu	36%	64%
Beerolu	34%	66%
Thettelapdu	24%	78%
Mahammadapuram	28%	72%
Bachodu	26%	74%
Thirumalaya palem	32%	68%
Sublaid	28%	72%
Kokkireni	26%	74%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to above Table Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic village is recorded in Patharlapadu 42%, in Kakaravai recorded is 38%.

Low percentage of Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic village is recorded in Tettelapadu 24% ,in kokkireni 26% .

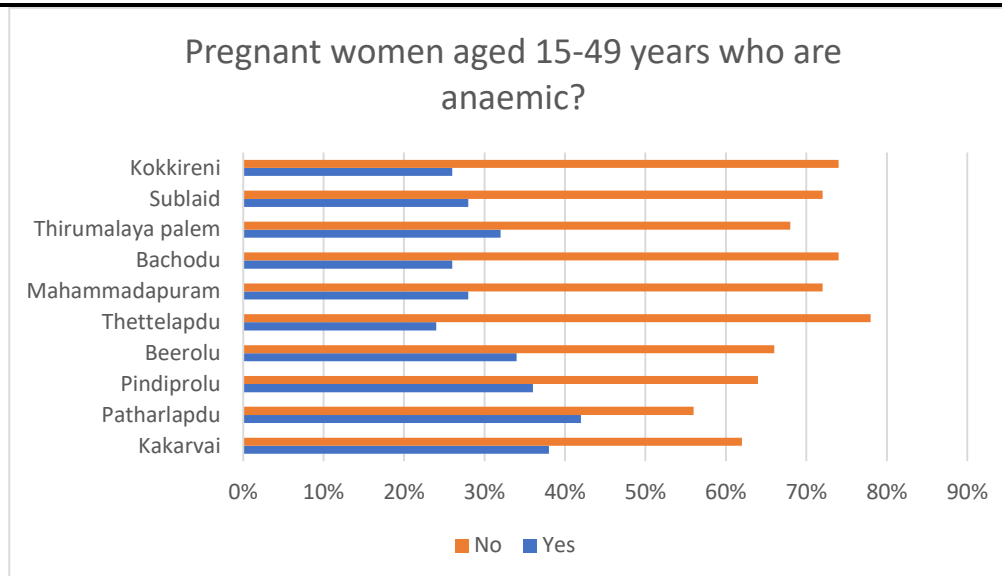


Figure.7. Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic

Table.8. Women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5

Women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	18%	82%
Patharlapdu	22%	78%
Pindiprolu	20%	80%
Beerolu	24%	76%
Thettelapdu	22%	78%
Mahammadapuram	28%	72%
Bachodu	30%	70%
Thirumalaya palem	26%	74%
Sublaid	32%	68%
Kokkireni	26%	74%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to above table Women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of Women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 village is recorded in Sublaid 32%, in Bachodu recorded is 30%.

Low percentage of Women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 village is recorded in Kakarvai 18% ,in Pindiprolu 20% .

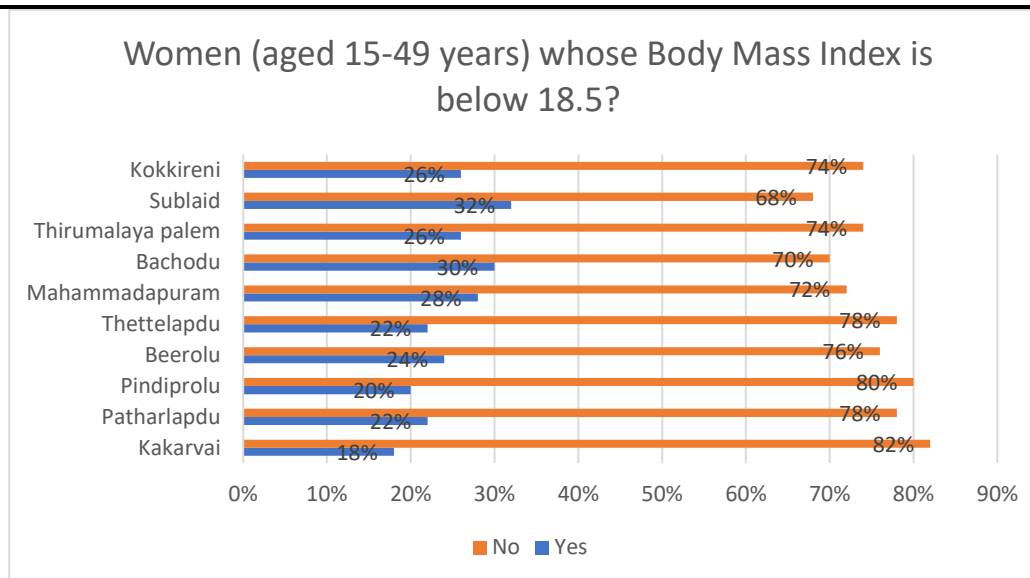


Figure.8. Women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5

3.CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION- Indicator Wise Analysis:

Table.9. Household getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)

Household getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettalapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to above table Household getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS) various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of Household getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS) is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate.

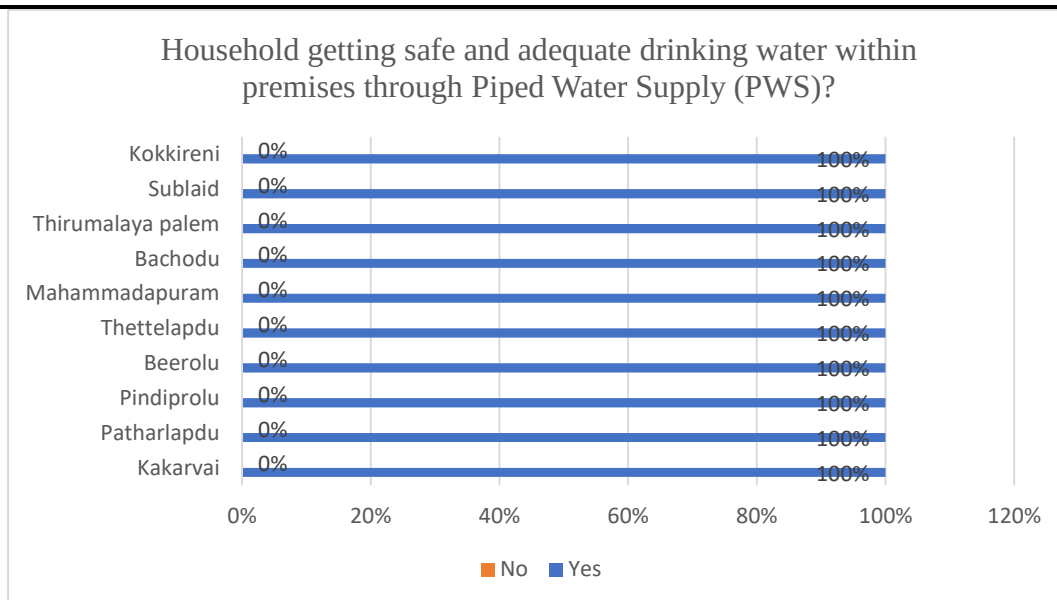


Figure.9. Household getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)

Table.10. Household having improved source of drinking water

Household having improved source of drinking water?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettalapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to above table Household having improved source of drinking water various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of Household having improved source of drinking water is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate.

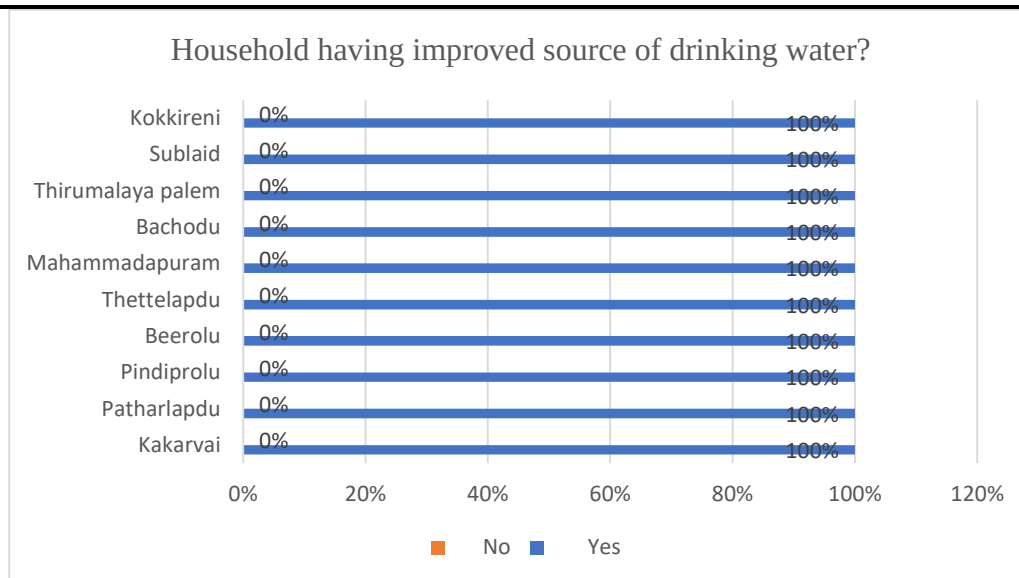


Figure.10. Household having improved source of drinking water

Table.11. Individual household toilets constructed under [SBM(G)]

Individual household toilets constructed under [SBM(G)]?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	98%	2%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to above table Individual household toilets constructed under [SBM(G)] various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of villages Individual household toilets constructed under [SBM(G)]? is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate except Patharlapdu village 98%.

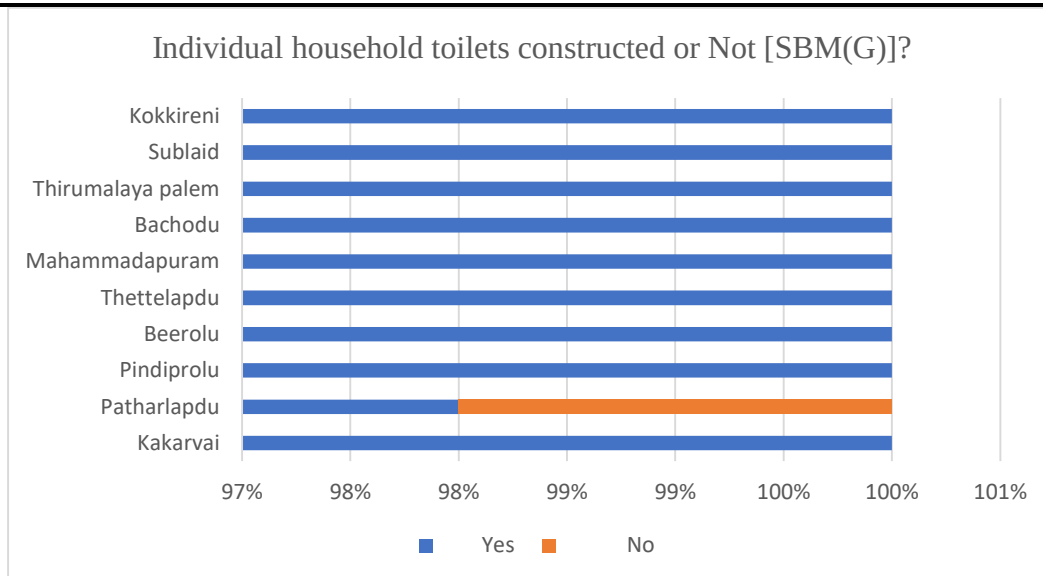


Figure.11. Individual household toilets constructed under [SBM(G)]?

Table.12. This village declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) under (SBM(G))?

This village declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) under (SBM(G))?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to above table This village declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) under (SBM(G)) various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of villages declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate.

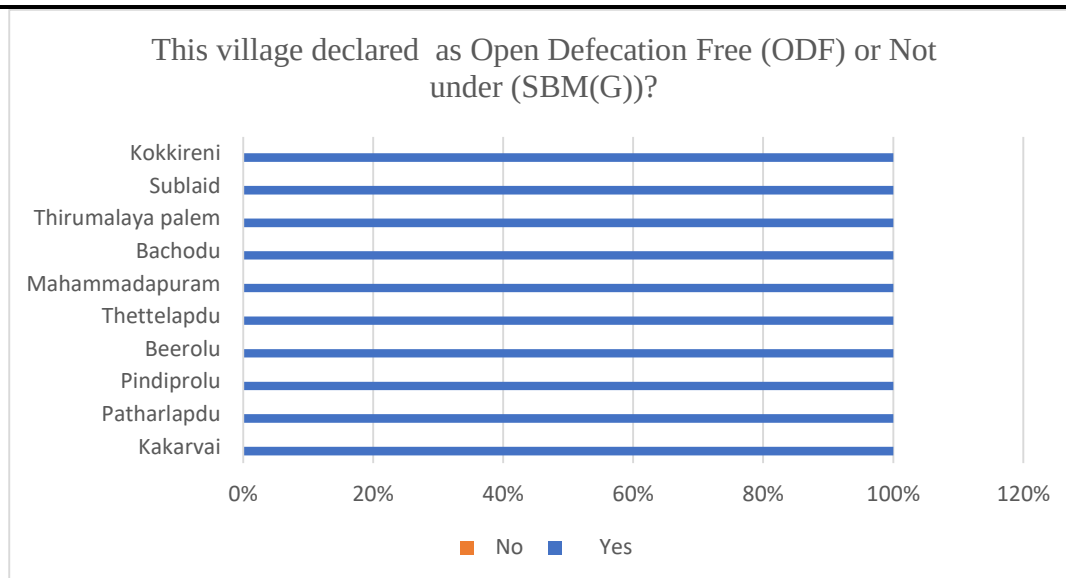


Figure.12. This village declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) under (SBM(G))

Table.13. How many schools with functional girls' toilets

How many schools with functional girls' toilets?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to above table How many schools with functional girls' toilets various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of schools with functional girls' toilets is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate.

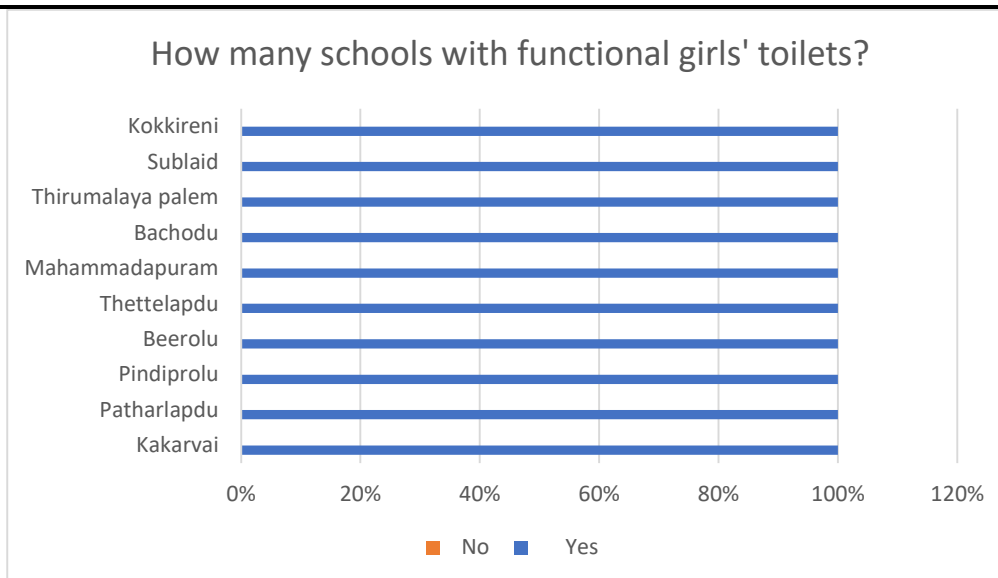


Figure.13. How many schools with functional girls' toilets

AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY- Indicator Wise Analysis:

Table.14. Is House electrified

Is House electrified?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to Is House electrified various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of Is House electrified is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate.

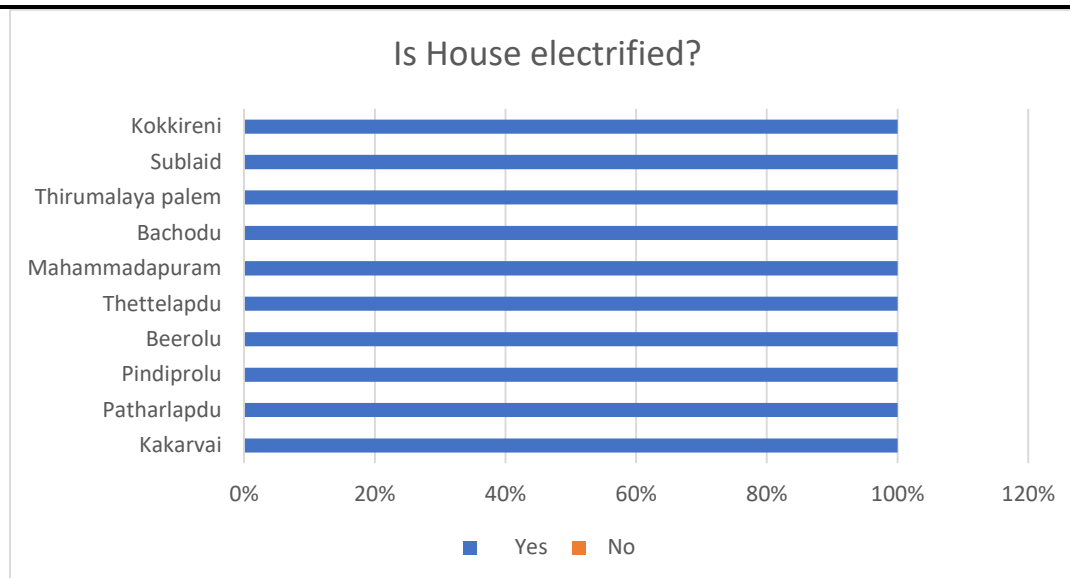


Figure.14. Is House electrified

Table.15. Households with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections

Households with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to Households with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections various villages in Thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of household with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate.

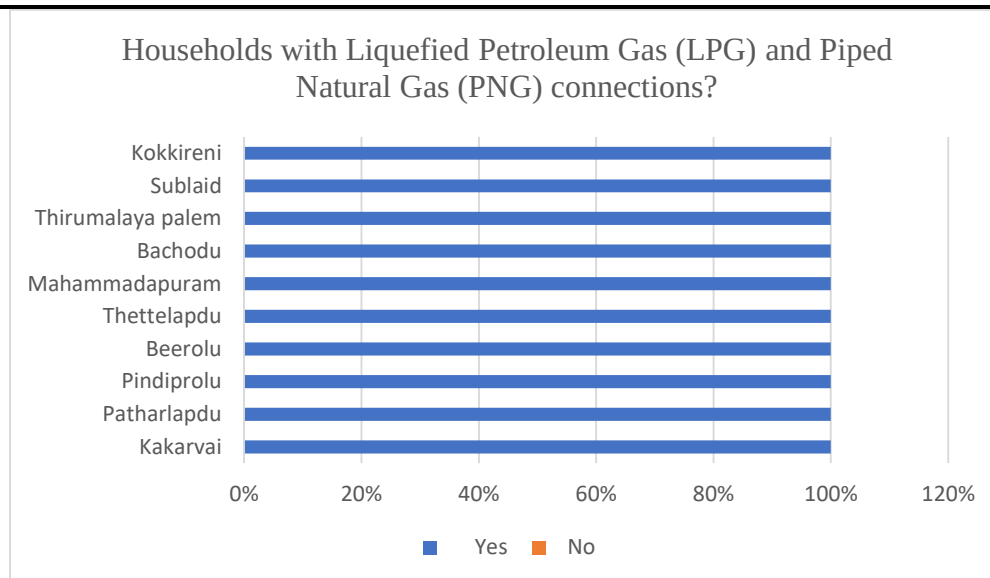


Figure.15. Households with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH- Indicator Wise Analysis:

Table.16. Households have regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefits

Households have regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefits?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	25%	75%
Patharlapdu	20%	80%
Pindiprolu	17%	83%
Beerolu	20%	80%
Thettelapdu	0%	100%
Mahammadapuram	14%	86%
Bachodu	20%	80%
Thirumalaya palem	40%	60%
Sublaid	40%	60%
Kokkireni	60%	40%
Source: Compiled from field survey		

According to Households have regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefits various villages in Thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of Households have regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefits is recorded in Kokkireni 60%, in Thirumalayapalem and Sublaid 40%.

Low percentage of Households have regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefits is recorded in Tettelapadu 0%, and Mahammadapuram 14%.

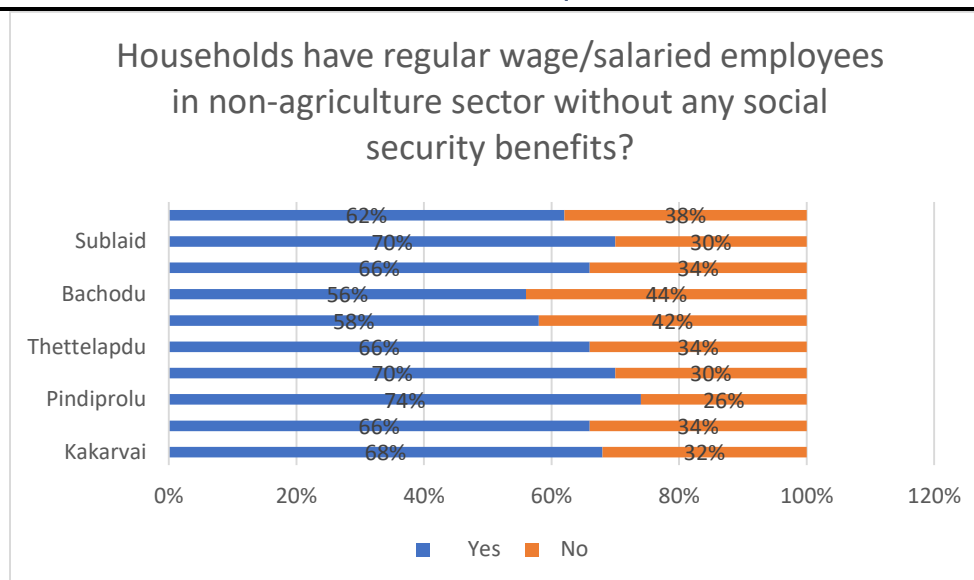


Figure.16. Households have regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefits

Table.17. Households with any usual member with a bank or post office account

Households with any usual member with a bank or post office account?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to Households with any usual member with a bank or post office account various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of household accessible to bank Mithra service villages is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate.

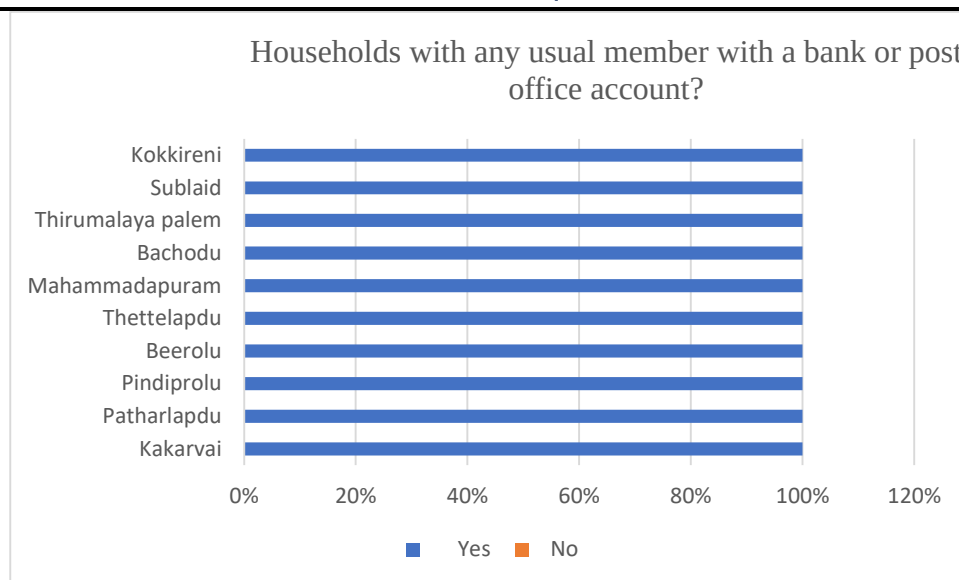


Figure.17. Households with any usual member with a bank or post office account

Table.18. The village having commercial banking service (branch)

The village having commercial banking service (branch)	Yes	No
Kakarvai	0%	100%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	0%	100%
Mahammadapuram	0%	100%
Bachodu	0%	100%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	0%	100%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to The village having commercial banking service (branch) various villages in Thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of The villages having commercial banking service (branch) is recorded in 100% Patharlapadu, Pindiprolu, Beerole, Thirumalaya palm and Sublaid.

Low percentage of the villages having commercial banking service (branch) is recorded in Kakarvai, Tettelapadu, Mahammadapuram, Bachodu and Kokkireni.

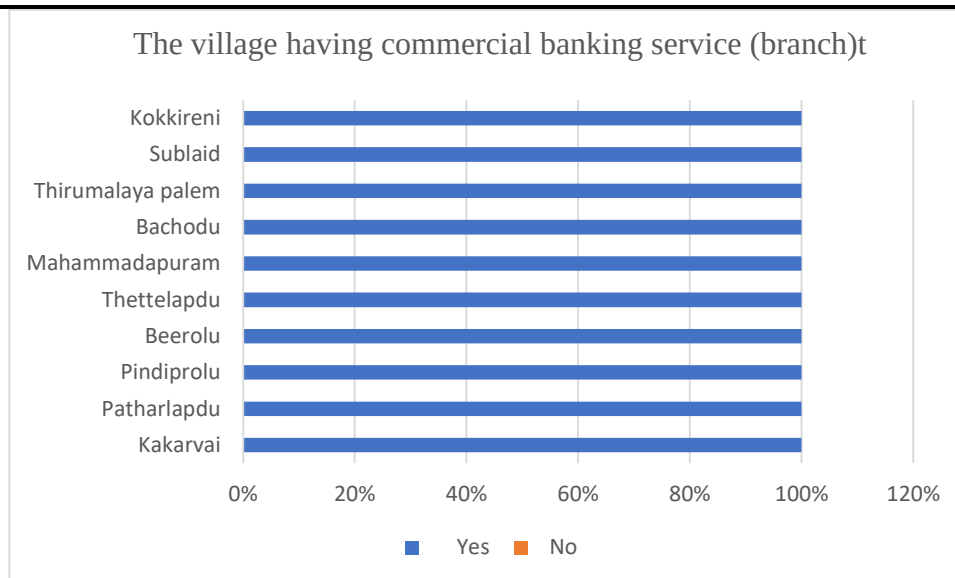


Figure.18. The village having commercial banking service (branch)

Table.19. household accessible to bank Mithra service

household accessible to bank Mithra service	Yes	No
Kakarvai	100%	0%
Patharlapdu	100%	0%
Pindiprolu	100%	0%
Beerolu	100%	0%
Thettelapdu	100%	0%
Mahammadapuram	100%	0%
Bachodu	100%	0%
Thirumalaya palem	100%	0%
Sublaid	100%	0%
Kokkireni	100%	0%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to household accessible to bank Mithra service various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of household accessible to bank Mithra service villages is recorded in all selected villages got 100% success rate.

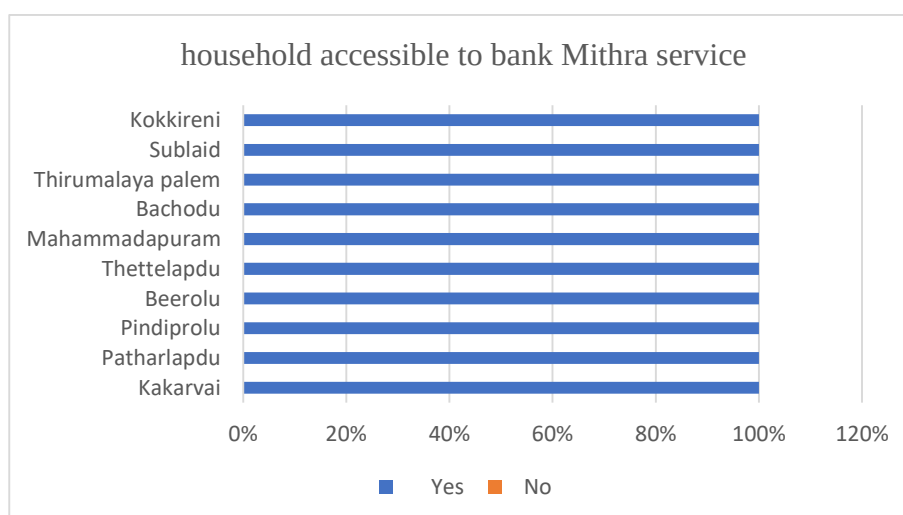


Figure.19. household accessible to bank Mithra service

Table.20. Women account holders in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Women account holders in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)?	Yes	No
Kakarvai	68%	32%
Patharlapdu	66%	34%
Pindiprolu	74%	26%
Beerolu	70%	30%
Thettelapdu	66%	34%
Mahammadapuram	58%	42%
Bachodu	56%	44%
Thirumalaya palem	66%	34%
Sublaid	70%	30%
Kokkireni	62%	38%

Source: Compiled from field survey

According to above table Women account holders in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) various villages in thirumalaya palem mandal is:

High percentage of women account holders village is recorded in Pindiprolu 74%, in beerole and sublaid recorded is 70%.

Low percentage of women account holders village is recorded in Bachodu 56 % ,in mahammadapuram is 58%.

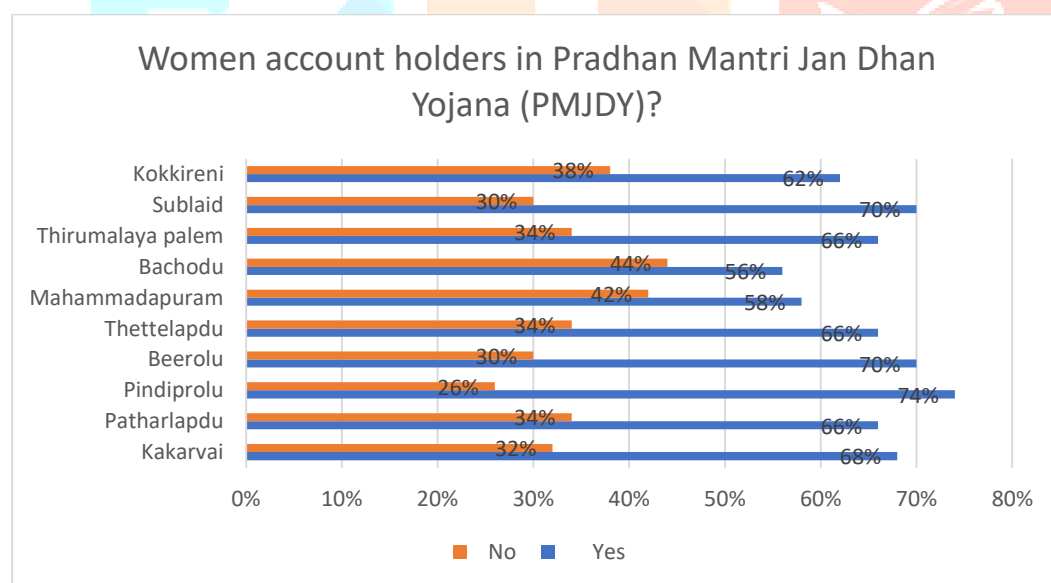


Figure.20. Women account holders in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Analysis & Conclusion:

Thirumalaya palem mandal Progress on Sustainable development goals are

SDG 1: No Poverty

- Health Coverage:
 - Kokkireni demonstrates the highest health insurance coverage (92%), indicating strong access to healthcare.
 - Patharlapdu shows the lowest coverage (74%), highlighting a potential gap in healthcare access.

- MGNREGA Employment:
 - Most villages successfully provided employment to 100% of those who demanded it under MGNREGA, suggesting effective implementation of the program.
 - Pindiprolu and Beerolu had slightly lower rates (98%), indicating minor discrepancies.
- Housing Conditions:
 - Thettalapdu has the highest proportion of households living in "Kachha" (temporary) houses (20%), suggesting housing vulnerability.
 - Kakarvai has the lowest (2%), indicating better housing conditions.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- NFSA Coverage:
 - Several villages (Pindiprolu, Beerolu, Thettalapdu, Sublaid, Kokkireni) achieved 100% coverage under the National Food Security Act (NFSA).
 - Other villages (Kakarvai, Patharlapdu, Mahammadapuram, Bachodu, Thirumalaya palem) showed 98% coverage, with a consistent 2% gap across these locations.
- Child Malnutrition:
 - Mahammadapuram has the highest rate of underweight children under 5 (4%), indicating a nutrition concern.
 - Several villages (Pindiprolu, Beerolu, Thettalapdu, Bachodu, Thirumalaya palem, Kokkireni) reported 0% underweight children, demonstrating positive nutrition outcomes.
 - Stunting of children under 5 is present in Patharlapdu, Beerolu, Mahammadapuram, Bachodu, and Thirumalaya palem at 2%.
 - Kakarvai, Pindiprolu, Thettalapdu, Sublaid, and Kokkireni reported 0% stunting.
- Maternal Anemia:
 - Patharlapdu and Kakarvai have the highest rates of anemia in pregnant women (42% and 38% respectively), indicating a significant health challenge.
 - Tettalapadu and Kokkireni have the lowest rates (24% and 26% respectively).
- Women's BMI:
 - Sublaid and Bachodu have the highest percentages of women with a BMI below 18.5 (32% and 30%), indicating potential undernourishment.
 - Kakarvai and Pindiprolu have the lowest percentages (18% and 20%).

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

- Drinking Water:
 - All villages achieved 100% success in providing safe drinking water through piped water supply and improved sources.
- Sanitation:
 - Most villages achieved 100% success in constructing individual household toilets under SBM(G) and were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).
 - Patharlapdu had 98% toilet construction.

- School Sanitation:
 - All villages reported 100% success in providing functional girls' toilets in schools.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

- Electrification:
 - All villages achieved 100% household electrification.
- Cooking Fuel:
 - All villages achieved 100% household access to LPG and PNG connections.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Non-Agricultural Employment:
 - Kokkireni has the highest percentage of households with regular non-agricultural wage employment without social security benefits.
 - Tettelapadu reported 0% of households with this type of employment.
- Banking Access:
 - All villages have 100% access to bank Mitra services.
 - Patharlapdu, Pindiprolu, Beerolu, Thirumalaya palem and Sublaid have commercial banking branches.
 - Kakaravai, Tettelapadu, Mahammadapuram, Bachodu and Kokkireni do not have commercial banking branches.
- Women's Bank Accounts:
 - Pindiprolu, Beerolu, and Sublaid have the highest percentages of women with bank accounts (74%, 70%, and 70%).
 - Bachodu and Mahammadapuram have the lowest (56% and 58%).

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