SANITIZATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)

Re Accredited by NAAC with 8+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

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GROUP : BA [H.E.P]

YEAR : II YEAR

MEDIUM : ENGLISH MEDIUM

HALL TICKET NUMBER : 20110002034

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "SANITIZATION in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

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FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



PRINCIPAL

1 | Page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP).

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present state in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

s.no	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
1.	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - 1: INTRODUCTION	4-5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	11-16
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	17
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	18-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	23
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SANITIZATION	24
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	25-26
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	27-28
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SANITISATION	29-30
15	GRADE SHEET	33-34

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

- We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 50 people in a particular area.
- Socio-Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socio-economic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status.
- The project will help us to find the Socio-Economic status of the people.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

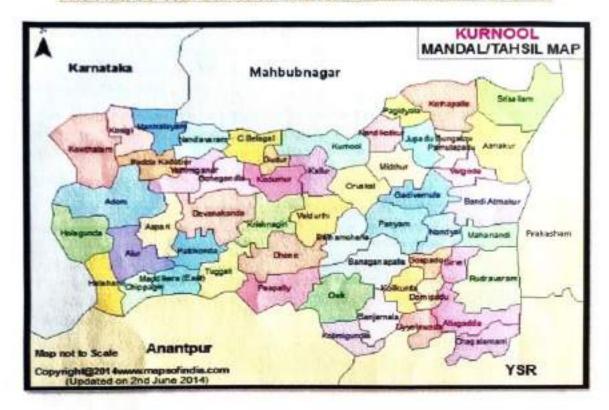
- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- > It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.
- We also need to take care of our studies and daily activities along with the project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

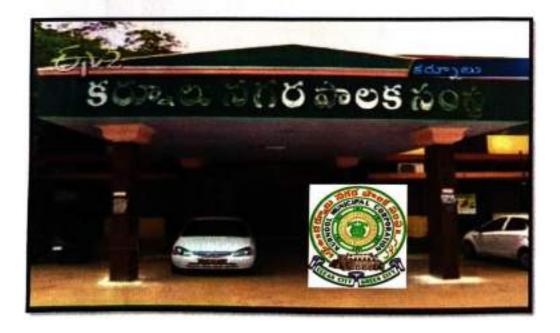
CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality : Mahalakshmi Nagar

Mandal Name : Kurnool District : Kurnool

State : Andhra Pradesh
Region : Rayalaseema
Language : Telugu

Time zone : IST (UTC+5:30)

Elevation / Altitude : 293 meters. Above Sea level

Telephone Code / Std Code : 08518
Assembly constituency : Kurnool

Assembly MLA : Abdul Hafeez Khan

Lok Sabha constituency : Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

Parliament MP : Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

Enter Pin Code : 518002

It is a sub-urban area with mixture of residences, shops, Government quarters, offices, schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backward, illiterate, and unaware of the benefits proper sanitization and cleanliness. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of sanitization among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in sanitization system is very important in recent Covid-19 circumstances, but little general awareness as to what it is. Sanitization and personal cleanliness are the basis of a strong and powerful health system of a nation.

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Throughout the world, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack basic sanitation (about 21% of the world's population). Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Around 2.3 billion people (about 29%) lack access to basic hygiene, which includes access to a handwashing station with soap and water at home.

Key facts

- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- Over 1.7 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private toilets or latrines.
- Of these, 494 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water.
- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment.
- At least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater.
- Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work.
- Poor sanitation is linked to transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find the attention of sample households towards sanitization.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about sanitization awareness levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current sanitization needs provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

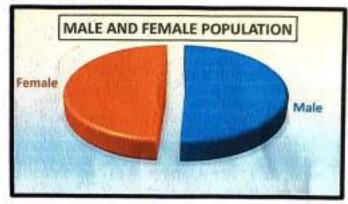
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis – Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

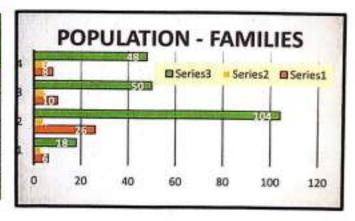
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



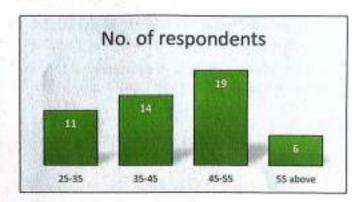
4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	TOTA	AL	220	100%



- 4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.
- 4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

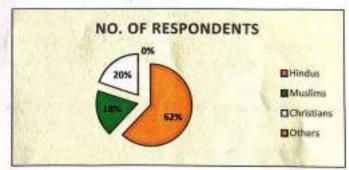
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the information of sanitization and cleanliness variations among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
1100	Total	50



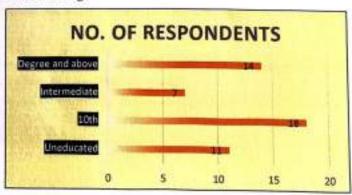
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	oc	8
2	BC	18
3	SC	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
111	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

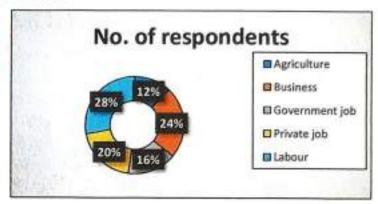
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10 th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	06
2	Business	12
3	Government job	08
4	Private job	10
5	Labour	14
MAI	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.

4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.

- Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are landless.
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
- Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
- 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such thing.
- 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs. only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.
- As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.

- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.
- 4.3: Sanitization Survey Report:
- 4.3.1: Swacha Bharat: To a question asked to the respondents that "You get benefit of Swacha Bharat?", 42 respondents i.e., 84% people said they are getting benefit out of it. Only 8 respondents are not clear that what type of benefit they are getting out of the programme.
- 4.3.2: Idea of wet and dry garbage: When asked for the idea of wet and dry garbage, its separation, distinction, and maintenance, 48 respondents i.e., nearly 96% of the households agreed that they know the difference. Due to Swacha Bharat vehicle i.e., garbage collecting Kurnool Municipal Corporation vehicles, they came to know the difference and importance of dividing wet and dry garbage and handed it over to the vehicle in separation only.



- 4.3.3; Garbage disposure: We asked how the respondents dispose their house garbage? We asked to choose four choices.
 - Government garbage collecting vehicle
 - 2. Outside the village
 - 3. Use for vermi compost
 - 4. On roads or gutters

All 50 respondents agreed that they dispose of their garbage in Government or Municipality Garbage collecting vehicles. As the vehicles are approaching door to door and come every day without any lag and that too in fixed timings, people these days are habituated completely to dispose the garbage in these vehicles only.

- 4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This indicates that people are aware of planned disposal of garbage.
- 4.3.5: Own latrines: All 50 respondents replied that they have their own latrine, and no one uses open defecation. Due to massive awareness programmes on ODF (Open Defecation Free) schemes organized by the State and Central Governments. Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside ("in the open") rather than into a toilet. People may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, streets, canals, or other open spaces for defecation. They do so either because they



do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. Most of the households get financial assistance to build their own latrines under the Central Government Programme of "Swacha Bharat Mission".

4.3.6: Washing hands before entering the house: 46 respondents said that along with their family members they used to wash hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the market, school, office etc., they clean their hands and feet before entering the house. Only 4 respondents said they do not have such practice.

4.3.7: Technique of washing hands: Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can

take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. CDC recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The guidance for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from several studies. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap. You should wash your hands for 15 to 20 seconds continuously.



When asked, do you know the technique of hands washing? 43 respondents i.e., 86% of the respondents replied that they know the technique and they learnt and used this technique during covid period. 7 households do not know the technique of washing their hands in this way.

- 4.3.8: Cleanliness while cooking: 49 respondents agreed that they cook in clean and hygiene surroundings. They used to clean the kitchen, utensils and other cooking means before starting to prepare anything.
- 4.3.9: Cleaning home daily: All 50 respondents disclose the fact that they used to clean the house once a day. Brooming, washing the floor with plain water or detergent mixed with water for sure.
- 4.3.10: Hand wash after use of latrine: For the question "Do you wash your hands every time you use latrine?", all 50 respondents responded positively and said they use soap or soap water and clean the hands every time they use latrine.
- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.
- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our

Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.

- 4.4.3: Hands washing awareness campaign: On 7th, 13th and 14TH August 2022, Second Saturday, and Sundays, we declared the day as 'Hands washing awareness campaign day'. In the area under survey, children and teen boys and girls are gathered and given awareness that how the hands can be cleaned. They are also advised to wash the hands for 15 to 20 seconds and not less than that to get complete protection. We brought sanitizers, soaps, and soap water sprayers along with water bottles to demonstrate this on the spot where children found on the streets. Nearly 75 children are given this awareness in the area under the survey.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- People in the study area are aware of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan of Govt. of India.
- Almost all the respondents have an idea of distinguishing wet and dry garbage.
- All respondents disposing their garbage in Municipality garbage collecting vehicle only.
- 98% of the respondents are aware that irresponsible dispose of garbage may cause diseases.
- All respondents are using their own latrines and open defecation is not at all there.
- Almost all households are cleaning their hands and feet when they reach home.
- Most of the respondents know the techniques of washing hands with care.
- All the respondents cook their food in most hygienic surroundings.
- All the respondents wash their hands immediately after using latrines.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- > There is a need to bring awareness on the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan to all.
- Still some people are unable to distinguish between wet and dry garbage items. Awareness is needed.
- > Study area is urban society. So, 100% of the latrines are used. Focus should be in rural areas.
- Further increasing political will and administrative commitment by identifying and creating local sanitation champions at the district level
- Providing technical support to selected districts to demonstrate that sanitation can be delivered at the scale of a district and in a sustainable manner, and to develop district-wide approaches that are tailored to a particular state.
- Supporting the strengthening of state governments' institutional capacity to roll out the successful models to other districts, eventually covering the entire state.

PHOTOGRAPHS























20 | Page





*** THE END ***



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL.



Name of the Student :

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Group: BA

Medium: EM/TM

Mobile No: 93477519.58

paolocomo:

వార్డు/ కార్పోరేషన్ సెంబర్: 22

Dodoo: Kullui

eg: Kusnool

Name of the mentor: O8 . K.G. Mail katjuna. QUESTIONNAIRE

Sample No:

1. పామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు	: P. Ramadev	1			
1.1	జిం డర్	1. 2	యాఘడు		2.5 /	
1.2	ఎయను సంవర్భరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45	3, 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
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1,4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిపీ	3. SC /	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
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1.6	නම .	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయిపేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. శ్రామికుడ్తు
1,7	పాంపత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000	2. 50,000-1 ಲಕ್ಷಲು	3. 1-3 ಲ≝ಲು	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ సైన	
1.8	కుటుంట సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	48.652	18
1.9	godo	1. gravo		2. 5rido /		

П. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. ಗುಡಿಸಿ		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. 3000	2. అద్ది ఇల్లు 🗸	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు	రోడ్డు 🗸	2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు హింత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు 🗸		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు 🖊
2,6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్టు ఉన్నదా?	1. sudu 🗸		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు హింత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విదక్ష వాహనం		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రేజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. seds /		2. లేదు
2.9	మీ ఇంట్లో టివి కలదా?	1. కలదు 🖊		2. లేదు
2.1	మీకు మొబైల్ ఫోన్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు 🗸		2. లేదు
2.11	మీకు కంప్యూటర్/laptop/tab ఉన్నదా?	1, కలదు		2. లేదు 🗸
2.12	మీ బ్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యామ పేళ్ళు /	ఫిల్టర్ నీళ్ళు	2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. seds .		2. లేదు . ~
2.14	వెంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు పిల్	0.65	2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. అవులు/బర్జెం	න 2. ෆිලි භ/ඛා	



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SANITIZATION



	C 1980 of 3 43 40 (111.0)		144
3.1	స్వచ్ఛ బారత్ కార్యక్రమం వల్ల మీకు మేలు జరుగుతున్న దా?	1, ఉంద	2. లేదు
100	and months are	7	1000
3.2	వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు ఆవగాభాన ఉంది?	1. áoð	2. లేదు
	Name of the Control o	To got	
3-3	వ్యర్థాలను మీరు ఎలా dispose చేస్తారు?		
la a			
廳	1. ప్రభుత్వ చిత్త సేకరణ వాహనం 🗸 2. గ్రామానికి ఎం	ుపల పారవేయం	60
		100	
	 సింద్రీయ ఎరువుల తయారికి ఉపయోగించడం 4. రోడ్డుపై లేక s 	_{ాల} ్వలలో పారవేం	ప డం
			A
3.4	వ్యర్థాలను ఇక్కడ పడితే అక్కడ వేయడం ద్వార రోగాలు పెరుగుతాయని మీకు తెలుసా?	1. తెలుసు	2. తెలియదు
3.5	మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా?	1. ఉంద	2. లేదు
16		/	
3.6	మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్న దా?	1. ఉంది	2. లేదు
	Takan Kara, Tanahalana Safaki sa Kraya Ka Kara?	1. ἀοδ	2. లేదు
3.7	చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా?	1.000	2.000
3.8	ఇంట్లో వంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుబ్రత చర్యలు తిసుకున్తున్నారా?	1. అవును	2. లేదు
		1	
3.9	మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుద్రం చేస్తారా?	1. అవును	2. కాదు
	**************************************	· ×	
3.10	లెట్రిన్ ఉపయోగించిన ప్రతిపారి చేతులకు సబ్బును ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారా?	1. అవును	2. కాదు
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022 ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Jame	A. Ran Kumar		
et No	201100012034	Year	П
	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
ame:	BA	Group Name	HEP

11.06.2022 SATURDAY 7 12.06.2022 SUNDAY 7 13.06.2022 MONDAY 7 14.06.2022 TUESDAY 8 15.06.2022 WEDNESDAY 9 16.06.2022 THURSDAY 7	The second second	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the
		m	B. Ran kumas	(c) more
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1 1 2		2	D. Ran Kinner	Service Co
1 7			D. Pari kurrat	(Board)
7		m	D. Pan Kunar	To the sal
		m	D. Par Kund	The same of
17.06.2022 FRIDAY 5		2	D. Par Kurant	Omera Di
TOTAL 7 DAYS 50 HOUSEHOLDS	OLDS	18 HOURS		5

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the
++	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	on	D. Ran Kumar	E promoter :
7	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	D. Hari Lumar	(E) Somme
m	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	6	D. Hari Lumer	(Darmed 3
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	m	O. Ram kumar	James &
10	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	en:	D. Hari Kumar	To more
9	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	D. Agri Kuma	E Smuy S
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	6	D. Ran Jumer	Sum S

Second Week: COMMUNITY
AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS



COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022 ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK



	No. of Signature of the Hours Student Mentor	3 Revilentes (E)	2 D. Harikumar (D mone)	2 D Blans Lumas 16 months	2 D. Raiskoner 16 mine	2 D. Aprilewood Morrow	3 D. Havi lurnur (Johnson	2
10.	Name of the Govt. Agency along which Immersion Programme Planned	SACHIVALAYAM	SACHIVALAYAM	WARD MEMBERS	WARD MEMBERS	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
	Type of Community Immersion/involvement Programme Organised	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	THURSDAY SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN
	DAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAYT	TUESDAY	THURSDAY
	DATE	13.08.2022	14.08.2022	10.09.2022	11.09.2022	12.09.2022	13.09.2022	14.09.2022
	S	-	7	m	4	S	9	1

IMMERSON PROGRAMME

Third Week: COMMUNITY

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Activity done in the process of Exit Reporting	No. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the
413	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	8	D. Pari Lumas	X Land
1	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter - Introduction	3	D. Agni Jumas	mond of
7	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	D. Ran Jumas	Charge A
10.1	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	D. Agn Lumas	(Smood)
	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY Fourth Chapter - Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	D. Parilymar	June 10
1	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	D. Ban Humar	() Danage
	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter - Conclusions and Suggestions	2	D. Agn Kungs	2000

Signature of the Government Authority

EXIT REPORT Fourth Week: COMMUNITY

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(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SANITIZATION GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



NAME OF THE STUDENT	A. Bari	Kumas				
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY			II BA (HEP)	P) E/M		
REGISTERED NUMBER	2011000 203	2034		2005		
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED GRADE POINT LETTER GRADE CREDITS CREDIT POINTS	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	80		<u>-</u>	2	0
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	56	2)	2	5
4. PRESENTATION	25	25			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	(00)				

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	6	2	18
A (Very Good)	89	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	9	2	12
C (Average)	2	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	80
F (Fail)	0	2	0
Ab (Absent)	0	2	0

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

SANITIZATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) Re Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT : B SAI KUMAR

GROUP : BA[H-E-P] E/M

YEAR : II YEAR

MEDIUM : ENGLISH MEDIUM

HALLTICKET NUMBER : 20110002035

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MPHL, PRO, NET.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "SANITIZATION in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.
4	1. B SAI KUMAR	20110002035
2	R VINEETH RATHOD	20110002046
3	D RAVI KUMAR	20110002034
4	B SAIRAM	20110002036
5	P SANDHYA RANI	20110002037
6	T RAGHAVA REDDY	20110002070
7	M THRIVENI	20110002043
8	V UMESH	20110002045

Done under the supervision of

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LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP).

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present state in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

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s.no	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	11-16
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	17
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	18-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	23
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SANITIZATION	24
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	25-26
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	27-28
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SANITISATION	29-30
15	GRADE SHEET	33-34

CHAPTER – I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- 4 The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

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- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

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- We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 50 people in a particular area.
- Socio-Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socio-economic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status.
- The project will help us to find the Socio-Economic status of the people.
- > It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- > It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- > The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.
- > We also need to take care of our studies and daily activities along with the project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

CHAPTER - II PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



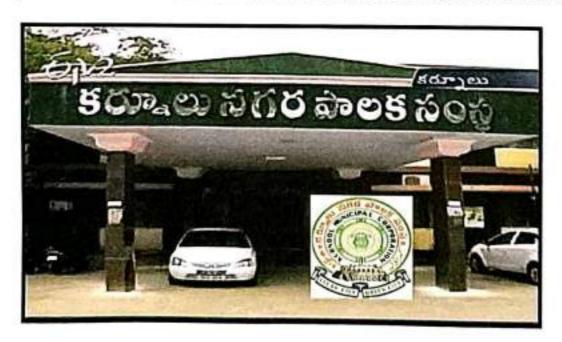
2.1: About the Kurnool District:

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The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

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Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality

Mandal Name

District

State

Region

Language

Time zone

Elevation / Altitude

Telephone Code / Std Code

Assembly constituency

Assembly MLA

Lok Sabha constituency

Parliament MP

Enter Pin Code

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: Mahalakshmi Nagar

: Kurnool

: Kurnool

: Andhra Pradesh

: Rayalaseema

: Telugu

: IST (UTC+5:30)

: 293 meters. Above Sea level

: 08518

: Kurnool

: Abdul Hafeez Khan

: Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

: Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

: 518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:

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It is a sub-urban area with mixture of residences, shops, Government quarters, offices, schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backward, illiterate, and unaware of the benefits proper sanitization and cleanliness. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of sanitization among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in sanitization system is very important in recent Covid-19 circumstances, but little general awareness as to what it is. Sanitization and personal cleanliness are the basis of a strong and powerful health system of a nation.

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Throughout the world, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack basic sanitation (about 21% of the world's population). Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Around 2.3 billion people (about 29%) lack access to basic hygiene, which includes access to a handwashing station with soap and water at home.

Key facts

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- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- Over 1.7 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private toilets or latrines.
- Of these, 494 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water.
- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment.
- At least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater.
- Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work.
- Poor sanitation is linked to transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find the attention of sample households towards sanitization.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about sanitization awareness levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current sanitization needs provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

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CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis - Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

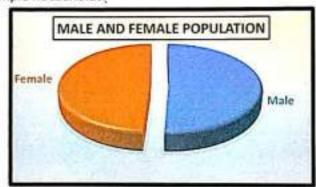
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%

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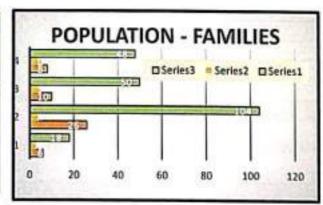
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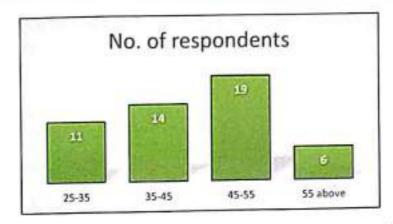
4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	TOTA	L	220	100%



- 4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.
- 4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

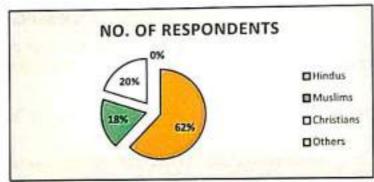
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the information of sanitization and cleanliness variations among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50



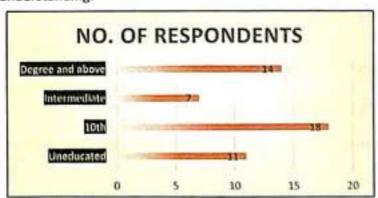
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	OC	8
2	BC	18
3	SC	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

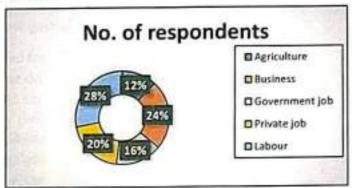
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10 th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
in .	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	06
2	Business	12
3	Government job	08
4	Private job	10
5	Labour	14
	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

- 4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.
- 4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.
 - Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
 - Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
 - As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
 - All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
 - 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are landless
 - 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
 - Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
 - 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
 - Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such thing.
 - 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
 - Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
 - 4 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs. only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
 - As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.
 - As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.

- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.
- 4.3: Sanitization Survey Report:
- 4.3.1: Swacha Bharat: To a question asked to the respondents that "You get benefit of Swacha Bharat?", 42 respondents i.e., 84% people said they are getting benefit out of it. Only 8 respondents are not clear that what type of benefit they are getting out of the programme.
- 4.3.2: Idea of wet and dry garbage: When asked for the idea of wet and dry garbage, its separation, distinction, and maintenance, 48 respondents i.e., nearly 96% of the households agreed that they know the difference. Due to Swacha Bharat vehicle i.e., garbage collecting Kurnool Municipal Corporation vehicles, they came to know the difference and importance of dividing wet and dry garbage and handed it over to the vehicle in separation only.



- 4.3.3: Garbage disposure: We asked how the respondents dispose their house garbage? We asked to choose four choices.
 - 1. Government garbage collecting vehicle
 - 2. Outside the village
 - 3. Use for vermi compost
 - 4. On roads or gutters

All 50 respondents agreed that they dispose of their garbage in Government or Municipality Garbage collecting vehicles. As the vehicles are approaching door to door and come every day without any lag and that too in fixed timings, people these days are habituated completely to dispose the garbage in these vehicles only.

- 4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This indicates that people are aware of planned disposal of garbage.
- 4.3.5: Own latrines: All 50 respondents replied that they have their own latrine, and no one uses open defecation. Due to massive awareness programmes on ODF (Open Defecation Free) schemes organized by the State and Central Governments. Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside ("In the open") rather than into a toilet. People may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, streets, canals, or other open spaces for defecation. They do so either because they



do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. Most of the households get financial assistance to build their own latrines under the Central Government Programme of "Swacha Bharat Mission".

4.3.6: Washing hands before entering the house: 46 respondents said that along with their family members they used to wash hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the market, school, office etc., they clean their hands and feet before entering the house. Only 4 respondents said they do not have such practice.

4.3.7: Technique of washing hands: Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can

take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. CDC recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The guidance for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from several studies. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap. You should wash your hands for 15 to 20 seconds continuously.



When asked, do you know the technique of hands washing? 43 respondents i.e., 86% of the respondents replied that they know the technique and they learnt and used this technique during covid period. 7 households do not know the technique of washing their hands in this way.

- 4.3.8: Cleanliness while cooking: 49 respondents agreed that they cook in clean and hygiene surroundings. They used to clean the kitchen, utensils and other cooking means before starting to prepare anything.
- 4.3.9: Cleaning home daily: All 50 respondents disclose the fact that they used to clean the house once a day. Brooming, washing the floor with plain water or detergent mixed with water for sure.
- 4.3.10: Hand wash after use of latrine: For the question "Do you wash your hands every time you use latrine?", all 50 respondents responded positively and said they use soap or soap water and clean the hands every time they use latrine.
- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.
- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our

Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.

- 4.4.3: Hands washing awareness campaign: On 7th, 13th and 14TH August 2022, Second Saturday, and Sundays, we declared the day as 'Hands washing awareness campaign day'. In the area under survey, children and teen boys and girls are gathered and given awareness that how the hands can be cleaned. They are also advised to wash the hands for 15 to 20 seconds and not less than that to get complete protection. We brought sanitizers, soaps, and soap water sprayers along with water bottles to demonstrate this on the spot where children found on the streets. Nearly 75 children are given this awareness in the area under the survey.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

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CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

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- People in the study area are aware of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan of Govt. of India.
- Almost all the respondents have an idea of distinguishing wet and dry garbage.
- All respondents disposing their garbage in Municipality garbage collecting vehicle only.
- 98% of the respondents are aware that irresponsible dispose of garbage may cause diseases.
- All respondents are using their own latrines and open defecation is not at all there.
- Almost all households are cleaning their hands and feet when they reach home.
- Most of the respondents know the techniques of washing hands with care.
- All the respondents cook their food in most hygienic surroundings.
- All the respondents wash their hands immediately after using latrines.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- > There is a need to bring awareness on the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan to all.
- Still some people are unable to distinguish between wet and dry garbage items. Awareness is needed.
- > Study area is urban society. So, 100% of the latrines are used. Focus should be in rural areas.
- Further increasing political will and administrative commitment by identifying and creating local sanitation champions at the district level
- Providing technical support to selected districts to demonstrate that sanitation can be delivered at the scale of a district and in a sustainable manner, and to develop district-wide approaches that are tailored to a particular state.
- Supporting the strengthening of state governments' institutional capacity to roll out the successful models to other districts, eventually covering the entire state.

PHOTOGRAPHS



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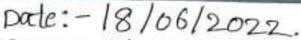


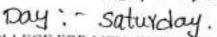






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Group: B-A(H. E.D)

Registration Number: 201000 1035

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Name of the mentor:

Sample No: D (

Mobile No: 850042525

Dr. k.G. mallibriuna QUESTIONNAIRE

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL, COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SANITIZATION



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3.5	మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా?	1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు
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3.8	ఇంట్లో వెంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుబ్రత చర్యలు తెసుకున్తున్నారా?	1. అవును 2 . లేదు
3.9	మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుబ్రం చేస్తారా?	1. అవును 2. కాదు
3.10	లెట్రిస్ ఉపయోగించిన ప్రతిసారి చేతులకు సబ్బును ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారా?	1, అవును 2. కాదు
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL, COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022 ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK



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14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	B. P. Luman	The state of the s
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16.06.2022	THURSDAY		3	B. Salstanog	Mary De
17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	8-seskumest	Keine
	7 DAYS	SO HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	13- Bainbarrey	文

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

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-	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	B. Buttung	(By promised
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	B. S. S. Sunag	Danaced of
m	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	æ	B. Sahaman	De James of
43	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	m	B. Soutumen	The wind
un	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	m	B. Softung	The word
9	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	B. Smichumen	- Charach ST-
1	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	B. constance	James Comment

Second Week: COMMUNITY
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Signature of the Government Authority

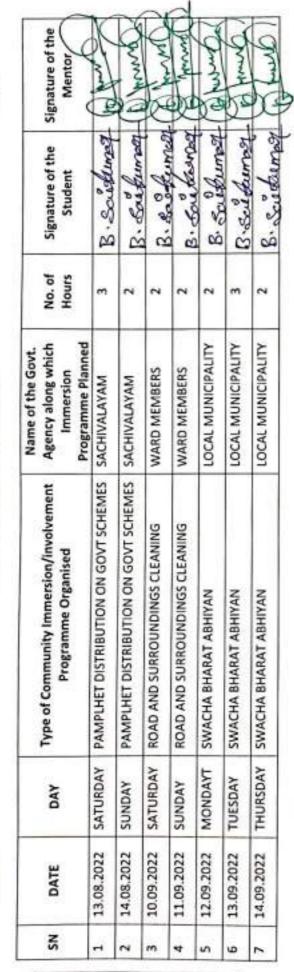
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022 ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK



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SS	DATE	DAY	Type of Activity done in the process of Exit Reporting	No. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	B. Salkumeg	Chromat (4)
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	B. Soletumen	見る
	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	B. S. Shungt	Change &
	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	B. Roschung	Mary Comment
	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY Fourth Chapter - Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	B. Salkuns	Christop C.
10	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	B. Suchumas	Jumes 1
_	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter Conclusions and Suggestions	2	R. S. Humes	January Comment

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Fourth Week: СОММUNITY EXIT REPORT

Third Week: COMMUNITY IMMERSON PROGRAMME

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SANITIZATION GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



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I FITTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
Ø (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	6	2	18
A (Very Good)	80	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	9	2	12
C (Average)	S	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	80
F (Fail)	0	2	0
Ab (Absent)	0	2	0



SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

SANITIZATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)

Re Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT : 2

: B-Saisam

GROUP

BA

YEAR

II YEAR

MEDIUM

ENGLISH MEDIUM

HALL TICKET NUMBER

: 20110002036

W- MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA --- ---

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "SANITIZATION in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.
1	1. B SAI KUMAR	20110002035
2	R VINEETH RATHOD	20110002046
3	D RAVI KUMAR	20110002034
4	B SAIRAM	20110002036
5	P SANDHYA RANI	20110002037
6	T RAGHAVA REDDY	20110002070
7	M THRIVENI	20110002043
8	V UMESH	20110002045

Done under the supervision of

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA M.A., MPhil., NET, PhD.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS





1 | Page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP).

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present state in the absence of his guidance and care.

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CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - 1: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	11-16
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	17
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	18-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	23
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SANITIZATION	24
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	25-26
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	27-28
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SANITISATION	29-30
15	GRADE SHEET	33-34

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
 - It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

- We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 50 people in a particular area.
- Socio-Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socio-economic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status.
- The project will help us to find the Socio-Economic status of the people.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

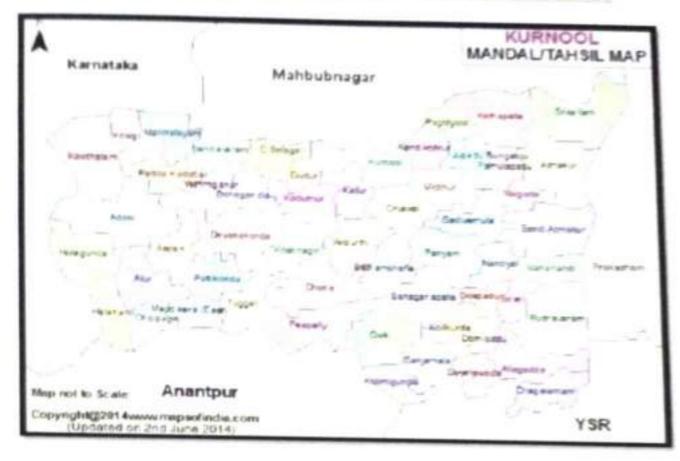
1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.
- We also need to take care of our studies and daily activities along with the project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

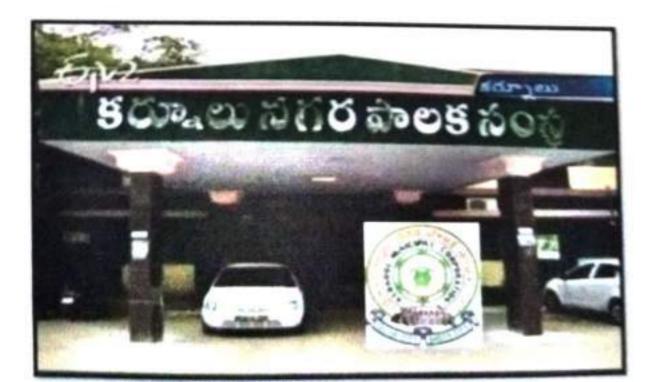
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

CHAPTER - II PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capita of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar;

Name of the locality

Mandal Name

District

State

Region

Language

Time zone

Elevation / Altitude

Telephone Code / Std Code

Assembly constituency

Assembly MLA

Lok Sabha constituency

Parliament MP

Enter Pin Code

: Mahalakshmi Nagar

: Kurnool

: Kurnool

: Andhra Pradesh

: Rayalaseema

: Telugu

: IST (UTC+5:30)

: 293 meters. Above Sea level

: 08518

: Kurnool

: Abdul Hafeez Khan

: Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

: Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

: 518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with mixture of residences, shops, Government quarters, offices, schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backward, illiterate, and unaware of the benefits proper sanitization and cleanliness. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of sanitization among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in sanitization system is very important in recent Covid-19 circumstances, but little general awareness as to what it is. Sanitization and personal cleanliness are the basis of a strong and powerful health system of a nation.

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Throughout the world, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack basic sanitation (about 21% of the world's population). Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Around 2.3 billion people (about 29%) lack access to basic hygiene, which includes access to a handwashing station with soap and water at home.

Key facts

- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- Over 1.7 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private toilets or latrines.
- Of these, 494 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water.
- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment.
- At least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater.
- Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work.
- Poor sanitation is linked to transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find the attention of sample households towards sanitization.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about sanitization awareness levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current sanitization needs provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

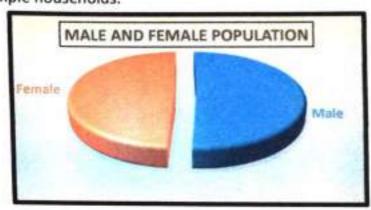
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis – Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

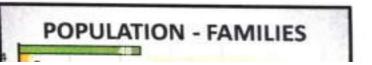
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%

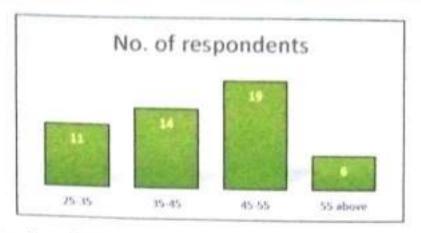


4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
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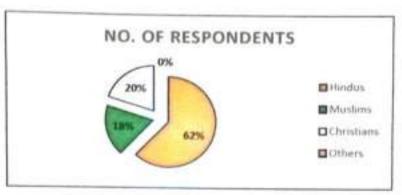
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
3	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
-	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5 Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the information of sanitization and cleanliness variations among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50



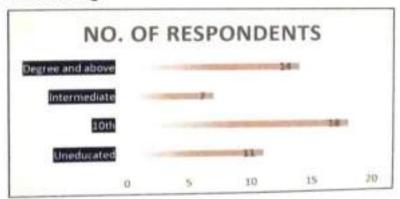
4.1.6 Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	OC	8
2	BC	18
3	SC	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

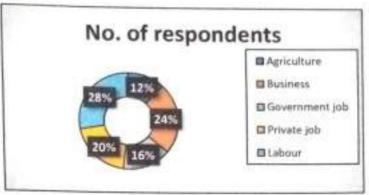
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10 th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7. Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents
_	Agriculture	06
7	Business	12
2	Government job	08
1	Private job	10
5	Labour	14
	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

4 1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to

4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.

- ♣ Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
- Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
- 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such
- ♣ 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage
- 4 As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.

It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.

4.3: Sanitization – Survey Report:

8harat?", 42 respondents i.e., 84% people said they are getting benefit out of it. Only 8 respondents are not clear that what type of benefit they are getting out of the programme.

the idea of wet and dry garbage: When asked for the idea of wet and dry garbage, its separation, distinction, and maintenance, 48 respondents i.e., nearly 96% of the households agreed that they know the difference. Due to Swacha Bharat vehicle i.e., garbage collecting Kurnool Municipal Corporation vehicles, they came to know the difference and importance of dividing wet and dry garbage and handed it over to the vehicle in separation only.



4.3.3: Garbage disposure: We asked how the respondents dispose their house garbage? We asked to choose four choices.

- Government garbage collecting vehicle
- 2. Outside the village
- 3. Use for vermi compost
- 4. On roads or gutters

All 50 respondents agreed that they dispose of their garbage in Government or Municipality Garbage collecting vehicles. As the vehicles are approaching door to door and come every day without any lag and that too in fixed timings, people these days are habituated completely to dispose the garbage in these vehicles only.

4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This indicates that people are aware of planned disposal of garbage.

4.3.5: Own latrines: All 50 respondents replied that they have their own latrine, and no one uses open defecation. Due to massive awareness programmes on ODF (Open Defecation Free) schemes organized by the State and Central Governments. Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside ("in the open") rather than into a toilet. People may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, streets, canals, or other open spaces for defecation. They do so either because they

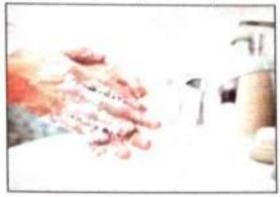


do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. Most of the households get financial assistance to build their own latrines under the Central Government Programme of "Swacha Bharat Mission".

members they used to wash hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the market, school, office etc., they clean their hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the respondents said they do not have such practice.

4.3.7: Technique of washing hands: Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can

take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. CDC recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The guidance for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from several studies. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap. You should wash your hands for 15 to 20 seconds continuously.



When asked, do you know the technique of hands washing? 43 respondents i.e., 86% of the respondents replied that they know the technique and they learnt and used this technique during covid period. 7 households do not know the technique of washing their hands in this way.

- 4.3.8: Cleanliness while cooking: 49 respondents agreed that they cook in clean and hygiene surroundings. They used to clean the kitchen, utensils and other cooking means before starting to prepare anything.
- 4.3.9: Cleaning home daily: All 50 respondents disclose the fact that they used to clean the house once a day. Brooming, washing the floor with plain water or detergent mixed with water for sure.
- 4.3.10: Hand wash after use of latrine: For the question "Do you wash your hands every time you use latrine?", all 50 respondents responded positively and said they use soap or soap water and clean the hands every time they use latrine.
- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2 Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.
- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our

Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.

- Sundays, we declared the day as 'Hands washing awareness campaign day'. In the area under survey, children and teen boys and girls are gathered and given awareness that how the hands can be cleaned. They are also advised to wash the hands for 15 to 20 seconds and not less than that to get complete protection. We brought sanitizers, soaps, and soap water sprayers along with water bottles to demonstrate this on the spot where children found on the streets. Nearly 75 children are given this awareness in the area under the survey.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community immersion.
- officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that

- People in the study area are aware of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan of Govt. of India.
- Almost all the respondents have an idea of distinguishing wet and dry garbage.
- All respondents disposing their garbage in Municipality garbage collecting vehicle only.
- 4 98% of the respondents are aware that irresponsible dispose of garbage may cause diseases.
- ♣ All respondents are using their own latrines and open defecation is not at all there.
- Almost all households are cleaning their hands and feet when they reach home.
- Most of the respondents know the techniques of washing hands with care.
- All the respondents cook their food in most hygienic surroundings.
- All the respondents wash their hands immediately after using latrines.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- There is a need to bring awareness on the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan to all.
- Still some people are unable to distinguish between wet and dry garbage items. Awareness is needed.
- Study area is urban society. So, 100% of the latrines are used. Focus should be in rural areas.
- Further increasing political will and administrative commitment by identifying and creating local sanitation champions at the district level
- Providing technical support to selected districts to demonstrate that sanitation can be delivered at the scale of a district and in a sustainable manner, and to develop district-wide approaches that are tailored to a particular state.
- Supporting the strengthening of state governments' institutional capacity to roll out the successful models to other districts, eventually covering the entire state.

PHOTOGRAPHS

















































*** THE END ***





GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL. COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY



Name of the Student : B - Scul Ram

Registration Number: 2011 0002036.

Class The year

Group: B-A-CH-6-P7

Medium: EM/TM

Mobile No: 63054 3622

FA- Presel colony.

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Name of the mentor: D1. k. G. mail kajuna. QUESTIONNAIRE

Sample No: 03

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL, COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT; SANTITY A HON



3.1	స్వచ్చ భారత్ కార్యక్రమం వల్ల మీకు మెలు జరుగుతున్న దా?		1. ఉంద్	2. లేదు
3.2	వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహనే క	indo* ?	1. daol3	2. లిదు
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3.6	మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సెంప్రదాయం	ఉన్నదా?	1. ఉంది	2. లేదు
3.7	చేత్తులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్న దా?		1. కుంది /	2. లేదు
3.8	ఇంట్లో వెంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుబ్రత చర్యలు తెసుకున్నున్నా రా?		1. అవును	2. లేదు
3.9	మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చెస్తారా?		1. అవును/	2, కాదు
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SS	DATE	DAY	Type of Activity done in the process of Exit Reporting	No. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the
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	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter - Profile of the District and survey area	m	B. Sonsom	Orman a
	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter - Project methodology	2	Bisaisom	James Ch
	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	8	B Saimm	The sound
	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	m	B saidam	To mound
	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter - Conclusions and Suggestions	2	Bresigan	1

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EXIT REPORT Fourth Week: COMMUNITY

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D (Pass)	4	2	190
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SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

SANITIZATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNDOL

(HAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KORNOOL)

Re Accredited by NAAC with R+ Grade (2.75 GPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT : B SANDHYA RANI

GROUP : BA

YEAR : II YEAR

MEDIUM : ENGLISH MEDIUM

HALL TICKET NUMBER : 20110002037

MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MPHIL, PhD., NET.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "SANITIZATION in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.
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2	R VINEETH RATHOD	20110002046
3	D RAVI KUMAR	20110002034
4	B SAIRAM	20110002036
5	P SANDHYA RANI	20110002037
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Done under the supervision of

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA M.A., MPhil., NET, PhD.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



PRINCIPAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP).

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present state in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

3

S.NO	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	11-16
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	17
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	18-21
10	APPENDIX – 1 SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	23
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SANITIZATION	24
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	25-26
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	27-28
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SANITISATION	29-30
15	GRADE SHEET	33-34

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

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- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

- We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 50 people in a particular area.
- Socio-Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socio-economic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status.
- The project will help us to find the Socio-Economic status of the people.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.
- We also need to take care of our studies and daily activities along with the project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

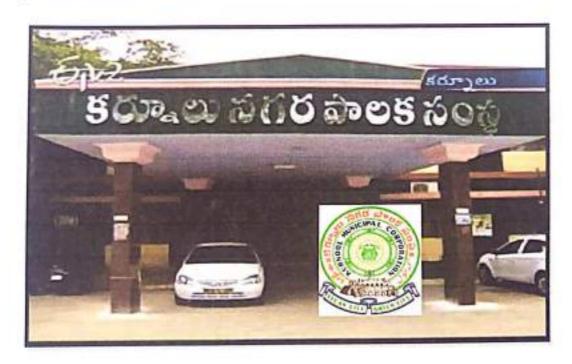
CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

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Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality : Mahalakshmi Nagar

Mandal Name : Kurnool
District : Kurnool

District : Kurnool : Andhra Pradesh Region : Rayalaseema : Telugu

Time zone : IST (UTC+5:30)

Elevation / Altitude : 293 meters. Above Sea level

Telephone Code / Std Code : 08518
Assembly constituency : Kurnool

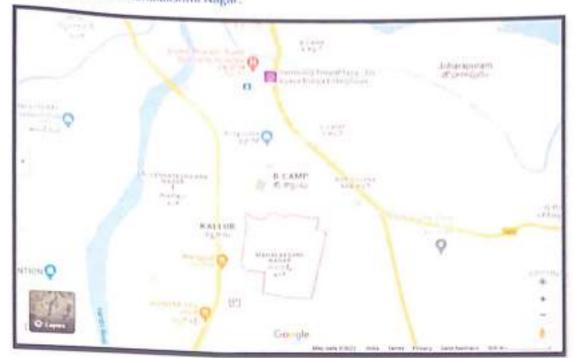
Assembly MLA : Abdul Hafeez Khan

Lok Sabha constituency : Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

Parliament MP : Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

Enter Pin Code : 518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with mixture of residences, shops, Government quarters, offices, schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backward, illiterate, and unaware of the benefits proper sanitization and cleanliness. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of sanitization among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in sanitization system is very important in recent Covid-19 circumstances, but little general awareness as to what it is. Sanitization and personal cleanliness are the basis of a strong and powerful health system of a nation.

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Throughout the world, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack basic sanitation (about 21% of the world's population). Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Around 2.3 billion people (about 29%) lack access to basic hygiene, which includes access to a handwashing station with soap and water at home.

Key facts

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- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- Over 1.7 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private toilets or latrines.
- Of these, 494 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water.
- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment.
- At least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater.
- Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work.
- Poor sanitation is linked to transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find the attention of sample households towards sanitization.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about sanitization awareness levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current sanitization needs provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

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A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

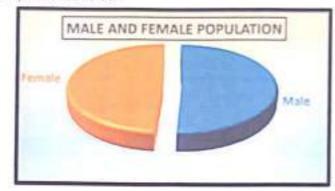
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis – Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

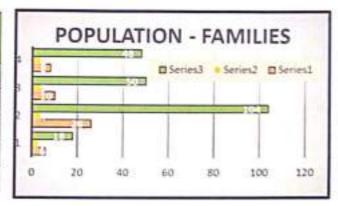
4.1.1 Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	5100
Female	108	40%
Total	220	100%



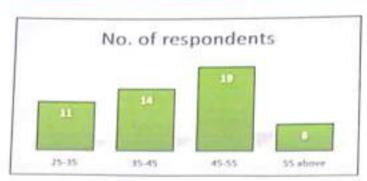
4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	TOTA	L	220	100%



- 4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.
- 4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

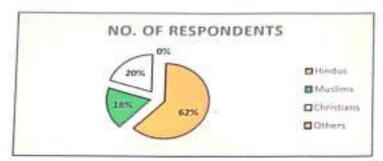
5N	Age group	No. of
1	25-35	respondents
2	35-45	11
3	45.55	14
4	55 above	19
	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the information of sanitization and cleanliness variations among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50



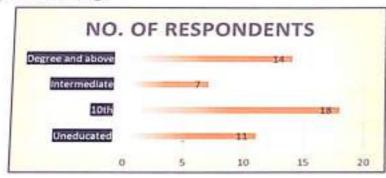
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	oc	8
2	BC	18
3	SC	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

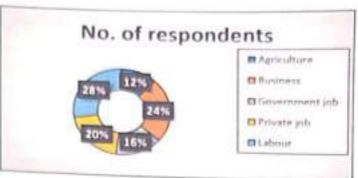
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10 th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7. Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. His respondents is the Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

5N	Occupation	No. of
1	Agriculture	respondents
2	Business	06
3	Government job	12
4	Private job	08
5	Labour	10
	Total	14
	, criai	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And S households are government job holders.

4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to

4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample

- Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are land-
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have
- Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
- 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such thing.
- 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 4 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.
- 4 As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.

- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to be reported to have cow or buffalo, one has ben and three reported to have goats and sheep-
- 4.3: Sanitization Survey Report:

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- 4.3.1: Swacha Bharat: To a question asked to the respondents that "You get benefit of Swacha Bharat?" 43 your Color of Swacha Bharat?", 42 respondents i.e., 84% people said they are getting benefit out of it. Only 8 respondents are not clear that what type of benefit they are getting out of the programme.
- 4.3.2: Idea of wet and dry garbage: When asked for the idea of wet and dry garbage, its separation, distinction, and maintenance, 48 respondents i.e., nearly 96% of the households agreed that they know the difference. Due to Swacha Bharat vehicle i.e., garbage collecting Kurnool Municipal Corporation vehicles, they came to know the difference and importance of dividing wet and dry garbage and handed it over to the vehicle in separation only.



- 4.3.3: Garbage disposure: We asked how the respondents dispose their house garbage? We asked to
 - Government garbage collecting vehicle
 - 2. Outside the village
 - 3. Use for vermi compost
 - 4. On roads or gutters

All 50 respondents agreed that they dispose of their garbage in Government or Municipality Garbage collecting vehicles. As the vehicles are approaching door to door and come every day without any lag and that too in fixed timings, people these days are habituated completely to dispose the garbage in these vehicles only.

- 4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This indicates that people are aware of planned disposal of garbage.
- 4.3.5: Own latrines: All 50 respondents replied that they have their own latrine, and no one uses open defecation. Due to massive awareness programmes on ODF (Open Defecation Free) schemes organized by the and Central Governments. Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside ("in the open") rather than into a toilet. People may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, streets, canals, or other open spaces for defecation. They do so either because they



do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. Most of the households get financial assistance to build their own fatrines under the Central Government Programme of "Swacha Bharat Missing"

4.3.6: Washing hands before entering the house: 46 respondents said that along with their family members they used to wash hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the market, school, office etc., they clean their hands and feet before entering the house. Only 4 respondents said they do not have such practice.

4.3.7: Technique of washing hands: Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can

Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. CDC recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The guidance for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from several studies. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap. You should wash your hands for 15 to 20 seconds continuously.

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When asked, do you know the technique of hands washing? 43 respondents i.e., 86% of the respondents replied that they know the technique and they learnt and used this technique during covid period. 7 households do not know the technique of washing their hands in this way.

- 4.3.8: Cleanliness while cooking: 49 respondents agreed that they cook in clean and hygiene surroundings. They used to clean the kitchen, utensils and other cooking means before starting to prepare anything.
- 4.3.9: Cleaning home daily: All 50 respondents disclose the fact that they used to clean the house once a day. Brooming, washing the floor with plain water or detergent mixed with water for sure.
- 4.3.10: Hand wash after use of latrine: For the question "Do you wash your hands every time you use latrine?", all 50 respondents responded positively and said they use soap or soap water and clean the hands every time they use latrine.
- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.
- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our

Economics Secturer Dr. KG Myllikarjun, we collected the sigling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the siglings are re-ported and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.

- Sundays, we declared the day as 'Hands washing awareness campaign day'. In the area under survey, and children and teen boys and girls are gathered and given awareness that how the hands can be complete protection. We brought sanitizers, soaps, and soap water sprayers along with water bottless awareness in the area under the survey.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.

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- 4.5.1. Distribution of Pamohieti on Government Schemes. On the advice of local Sachivalayam Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th
- 4.5.2. Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3 Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnook: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality wasta collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with wasta pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that -

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- People in the study area are aware of Swacha Bharat Abbiyan of Govt. of India.
- Almost all the respondents have an idea of distinguishing wet and dry garbage.
- All respondents disposing their garbage in Municipality garbage collecting vehicle only.
- 98% of the respondents are aware that irresponsible dispose of garbage may cause diseases.
- All respondents are using their own latrines and open defecation is not at all there.
- Almost all households are cleaning their hands and feet when they reach home. Most of the respondents know the techniques of washing hands with care.
- 4 All the respondents cook their food in most hygienic surroundings.
- All the respondents wash their hands immediately after using latrines.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- There is a need to bring awareness on the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan to all.
- Still some people are unable to distinguish between wet and dry garbage items. Awareness is needed.
- Study area is urban society. So, 100% of the latrines are used. Focus should be in rural areas.
- Further increasing political will and administrative commitment by identifying and creating local sanitation champions at the district level
- Providing technical support to selected districts to demonstrate that sanitation can be delivered at the scale of a district and in a sustainable manner, and to develop district-wide approaches that are tailored to a particular state.
- Supporting the strengthening of state governments' institutional capacity to roll out the successful models to other districts, eventually covering the entire state.

















































*** THE END ***



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL. COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY



Class: 3nd year

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200000: KUKNOWI ser: KUNNOWI

Name of the mentor:

10 QUESTIONNAIRE

Sample No: 12

సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంట యుజమాని పేరు	K. Susc	ch			_
1.1	<u>ರಿಂದರಿ</u>	1. 2	Same F		7. 3	
1.2	పయను సంవర్సరాలలో	1. 75-35	2. 35-45	3. 45-55	4, 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మందుు	1. Srear V	2, ముస్టిం	3. క్రిస్టీయన్	4. ಇತಿಕುಳು	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/වුාන්මේ 🗸	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిట
1.5	విద్యాల్లత	1. నిరకరామ్యలు	2.10° V	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ సైన	
1000	వుత్తి -	1, వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం -	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగ	4. ప్రయిపేటు ఉద్యోగ	5, శ్రామికుడ్డు
	పాలపత్పరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 🗸	2. 50,000-1 exten	3, 1-3 escu	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ సైన	
	కుటుంల సమ్యల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & e 200 -	
	2000	1. గ్రామం		2. Arido ~		

ఆర్థిక స్టీతిగతులు: 11.

	ఇంటి వ్యర్తూపం	1, గుదిస		2. 55%	ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్
	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. 2000	2. అద్ది ఇల్లు ~	3. වුණා	ర్వ క్యాక్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు			8¢ ~
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. SUCL		2. లేదు	
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నడా?	1. 5000	•	2. లేదు	8 \$6
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నడా?	1. sea V		2. ಲೆದು	
2.7	మీకు హింత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్వచక్ర వాహు	30 L	2. ఆడో/	కారు
2.8	మ్ ఇంట్లో ప్రేజ్ ఉన్నాడా?	1. sec レ	- 1	2. లేదు	
2.9	మ్ ఇంట్లో టివి కలదా?	1. secs V		2. లేదు	
2.1	మీకు మొలైల్ పోస్ ఉన్నిదా?	1. sec V		2. లేదు	
2.11	మీకు కంప్యూటర్/laptop/tab ఉన్నిదా?	1. ಕಲದು		2. ಲೆದು	
2.12	మీ త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నద?	1. 5 g to 2000 / 1	569 DATA		్వ కుళాయి
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైసేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1, కలదు 🛝		2. లేదు	
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడి ఇందనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలి		2. కట్టలు	a. కోళ ర్చు
1711	మీకు గల ప్రశుసంపద ఏది? No	1. ఆవులు/టర్లల	ಬ 2. ಗೆಕ್ಕಲು/ಮ	ುಕಲು	3. 5 000

3 January



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL, COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SANITIZATION



į.	3.1 స్వచ్చి బారత్ కార్యక్రము వల్ల మరు మేలు జరుగులున్న దా?	1, 600 V	2. లేద్రు
3	.2 వ్యర్థాలను తిది మరియు పెద చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహనే ఉందా?	1.600	2. లెడ్డు
3-	3 వ్యర్థాలను మీరు ఎలా dispose చేస్తారు?		
	 ప్రభుత్వ చిత్త సేకరణ వాహనం ప్రభుత్వ చిత్ర సేకరణ వాహనం 	ుపల హిరవేయద	·s
	్ర 3. సింద్రీయ ఎరువుల తయారికి ఉపయోగించడం 4. రోడ్డుపై లేక కా	ర్వలలో పారచేయ	ండం
3-4	వ్యర్థాలను ఇక్కడ పడలే అక్కడ వెయడం ద్వార రోగాలు పెరుగుతాయని మీకు తెలుసా?	1. లెలుసు	2. తెలియదు
3.5	మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా?	1. ఉంది	2. లేదు
3.6	మి ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా?	1. ఉంద	2. లేదు
3.7	చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్న దా?	1. ఉంద	2. లేదు
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUR ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK



Student Name	B. Sandhja rani			
Hall Ticket No	2011000 20 31	Year	II.	
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG, MALLIKARJUNA	
Course Name	BA	Group Name	HEP	

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the
8.	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	m	B. Sard hja sani	(E) Brown
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	B. Southpe mai	James of
m	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	B Godfro Mo	James &
4	14,06,2022	TUESDAY	80	2	B. sondhip san	3
2	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	6	e	B. Sandha mo	San San
9	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	т	B Sandhay Tuni	The Barry
	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	s	2	B. Sundhay 16rd	The state of
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	SO HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	2	DENSE F

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	Spent Spent	Student	Mentor
	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	т	B canding sani	K James X
2	11,07,2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	7	B. Gently rani	The same
m	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	ю	B sandy 1800	Charles By
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	R Godffe san	Samuel S
v	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	ю	R South Tani	TOTAL DE
1 40	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	S south ran	の一世
, ,	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	B Sundhagan	Sand Sand

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS Second Week: COMMUNITY



COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022 ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK



SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Community Immersion/involvement Programme Organised	Name of the Govt. Agency along which Immersion Programme Planned	No. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	3	B Sendly areni	1 mound
500	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	B southerson	1 Brownell
1000	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	R. Josephy Take	Showing &
-	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	R. Josephyson R.	James &
0.0	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	P. Sondly Bay	をはる
9	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	n Sand Sugarer	E pour May
	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	7	A con the man	Daniel De

IMMERSON PROGRAMME

Third Week: COMMUNITY

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Activity done in the process of Exit Reporting	No. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the
	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	m	B Bondhya sani	Same of
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter - Introduction	е	B. South a Real	Spring of
	19 09 2022	MONDAY	Second chapter - Profile of the District and survey area	9	B sepaphera	北美
, ,	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter - Project methodology	2	R. Southy 1821	Diment of
,	2100 00 10	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter - Analysis of socio-economic conditions	Э.	D. Soches 1000	The same of
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9	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter - Allaysis of Sciences	,		D.M.A.
1	23 09 2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter - Conclusions and Suggestions		B sondhya mon	A A

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Fourth Week: COMMUNITY



Signature of the Government Authority



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SANITIZATION GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



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4. PRESENTATION	52	24			3	
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LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	6	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	9	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	00
F (Fail)	0	77	0
Ab (Absent)	0	r	0



SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

SCHOOL EDUCATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

(CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)

Re Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT: B. Saraswathe H. NO: - 2011 000 9038

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARIUNA ---

CERTIFICATE This is to certify that the project entitled "School Education in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.
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4	M VINOD RAJ KUMAR	20110002047
5	S RAJASEKHAR	20110002032
6	B SARASWATHI	20110002038
7	E THULASI PRASAD	20110002044

work done and submitted by...

Done under the supervision of

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MPSB., NET, PSD.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PRINCIPAL 11944

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP) orientation.

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present stage in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - 1: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	10-15
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	16
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	17-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	22
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	23
12	APPENDIX - III STUDENT LOGBOOK	24-25
13	APPENDIX - IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	26-27
14	APPENDIX - V MASTER TABLE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	28-30
15	GRADE SHEET	31

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 100 people in a particular area/village.

4 Page

- Socio Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.

1.5: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

STREET

CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubhagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: Nistory of Kumool District:

Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achsuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

Lestimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4 Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality

Mandal Name

District

State

Region

Language

Time zone

Elevation / Altitude

Telephone Code / Std Code

Assembly constituency

Assembly MLA

Lok Sabha constituency

Parliament MP

Enter Pin Code

: Mahalakshmi Nagar

Kurnool

: Kurnool

: Andhra Pradesh

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: Rayalaseema

: Telugu

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: 08518

: Kurnool

: Abdul Hafeez Khan

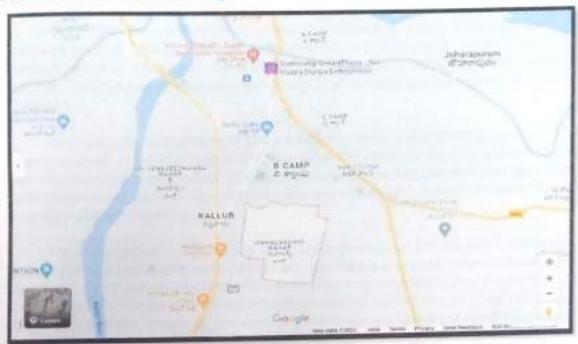
: Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

: Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

:518002

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2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backword, illiterate and unaware of the benefits of education. Most of the students in the educational institutions of this area are outsiders and particularly from nearby villages. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of education among the local communities.

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CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in school education system is very important, but little general agreement as to what it is. School education system is the basis of a strong and powerful educational system of a nation. A school is an educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers.

Most countries have systems of formal education, which is sometimes compulsory. In these systems, students' progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18). The lower primary school is divided into five "standards", upper primary school into two, high school into three and higher secondary into two. Students must learn a common curriculum largely (except for regional changes in mother tongue) till the end of high school. There is some amount of specialization possible at the higher secondary level. Students throughout the country must learn three languages.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find educational levels of the sample households.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about educational levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current health care system provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

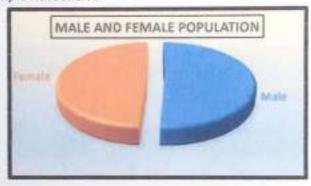
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis - Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

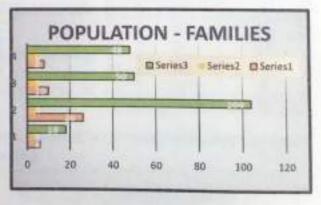
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



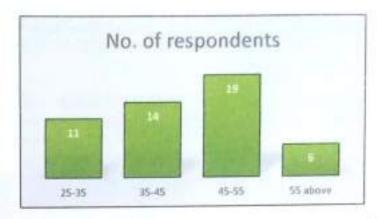
4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of tamilles	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	TOTA	L	220	100%



- 4.1.3 Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.
- 4.1.4: Age wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

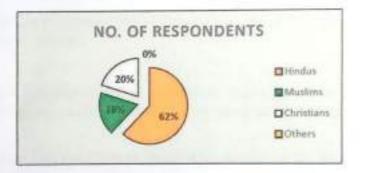
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5. Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the school level education variation among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50



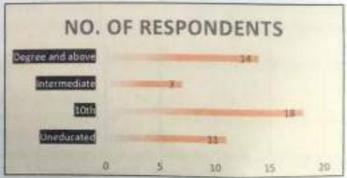
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents	
1 OC		8	
2	BC	18	
3	SC.	18	
4	ST	0	
5	Minority	6	
	Total	50	

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

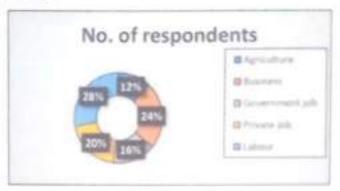
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10 th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
Time	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	06
2	Business	12
3	Government job	08
4	Private job	10
5	Labour	14
	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

- 4.1.8 Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.
- 4.2: Physical Facilities. The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.
 - Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'
 - Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
 - As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road
 - All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
 - 4 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are landless.
 - 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
 - Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
 - 4 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
 - Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such thing.
 - 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
 - Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
 - 4 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
 - As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.

121 - ---

- As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.
- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.

4.3: School Education - Survey Report:

4.3.1: Age of the school going children: We tried to count total number of schools going students among the respondents' houses. Following is the data collected.

AGE			EDUCATION LEVELS				
	-12	1	3-16	PRI	MARY	SECO	NDARY
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	- 11
Total = 47 Total = 32		al = 32	Tot	al = 47	Tot	at = 32.	
Grand Total = 79			Grand T	otal = 75)		

The table shows how the school going children are stratified into 5-12 and 13-16 categories and between primary school and secondary school categories. There are 79 school going children among the area where survey is conducted.

4.3.2: School management: To the question that in which type of school you send your kids, i.e., whether Government or private? 29 respondents answered private and only 21 says Government school. It means 58 per cent of the respondents send their children to private schools.

4.3.3: Type of school: Among 50 respondents, 49 students are day-scholars and only one is hosteller.

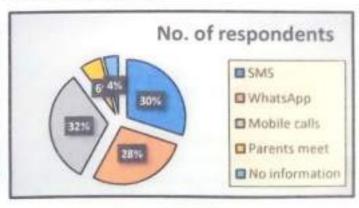
4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.

4.3.5: Satisfied Schooling: Almost 48 respondents are happy and satisfied with school education of their children and expressed no negativity against the school managements and teachers.

4.3.6: Helping in Studies: 44 respondents said that they help in the studies of their school going children in their studies. But 6 respondents do not help their children as they are illiterates and uneducated.

4.3.7: Information from school: To the question that how you will be informed by the schools about the studies of your children, their responses can be shown as under.

5N	Information	No. of respondents	
1	SMS	15	
2	WhatsApp	14	
3	Mobile calls	16	
4	Parents meet	03	
5	No information	02	
	Total	50	



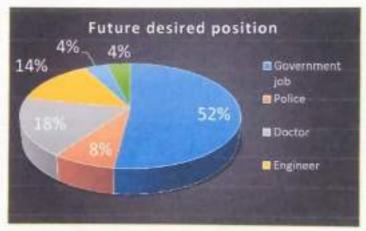
32% i.e., 16 respondents are receiving mobile calls from schools and getting information on the studies of their children. This is followed by SMS (30), WhatsApp messages (28%).

4% respondents i.e., only 2 families informed that they are not getting any information from the schools regarding the studies of their children.

- 4.3.8 About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.
- 4.3.9: Government benefits: 39 respondents said that their children are getting some way or another the benefit from the State Government regarding the school schemes. They are around 78% of the total respondents. Whereas 11 respondents reveal that no such benefits are received from the Government for their children at all.
- 4.3.10 Turtions: 23 respondents send their children to the nearby tuitions apart from schools in the evening times. 27 respondents said their children's studies at home only and do not go for any tuitions.
- 4.3.11: Future position of children: To an interesting question that what they desire about the future position of their children, the responses of the parents vary differently which is analyzed in the following table.

SN	Future Position	No. of respondents
1	Government job	26
2	Police	04
3	Doctor	09
4	Engineer	7
5	Army	2
6	Lawyer	2
	Total	50

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More than 50 percent of the respondents wish their school going children settle with a government job in future. 18% of them wish to see their children as doctors, 14% as engineers. Only two respondents want to see their children become lawyer and two more as army personnel.

- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2 Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.

- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.
- 4.4.4: Reading skills among school going children: On 7th, 13th and 14th August 2022, Sunday, we declared the days as 'Reading Skill Days'. In the area under survey, students are gathered and tested their reading skills. They are informed the loopholes in reading and suggested tips for better reading. Prizes are also distributed to the students with best reading skills.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.

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- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER-V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- People in the study area are preferring government and private schools equally.
- Almost all the respondents are satisfied with the school management.
- All respondents feel that they school management and teachers behave good with them.
- 90% of the respondents are helpful to the school going students in their off-school studies.
- Majority of the parents are feeling that school fee is not that much high but affordable.
- Almost all parents are getting information regarding the study information from schools.
- Majority of the respondents and their children are the beneficiaries of government schemes.
- Only half of the children of the respondents prefer to go for tuitions.
- Most of the respondents want to see their children in government jobs in their future.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- It is the obligation of the government to see all school going students get equal and guaranteed benefits irrespective of caste, creed, and religion at least at this stage of age.
- Schools must inform every information regarding the progress of the students through various means of information to the parents as we have already entered modern communication era.
- Schools must strive hard and prepare plans to make the dreams of the parents regarding their children's future positions.
- Parents meets are necessary in which teacher-parents meet directly and have meaningful conclusions.

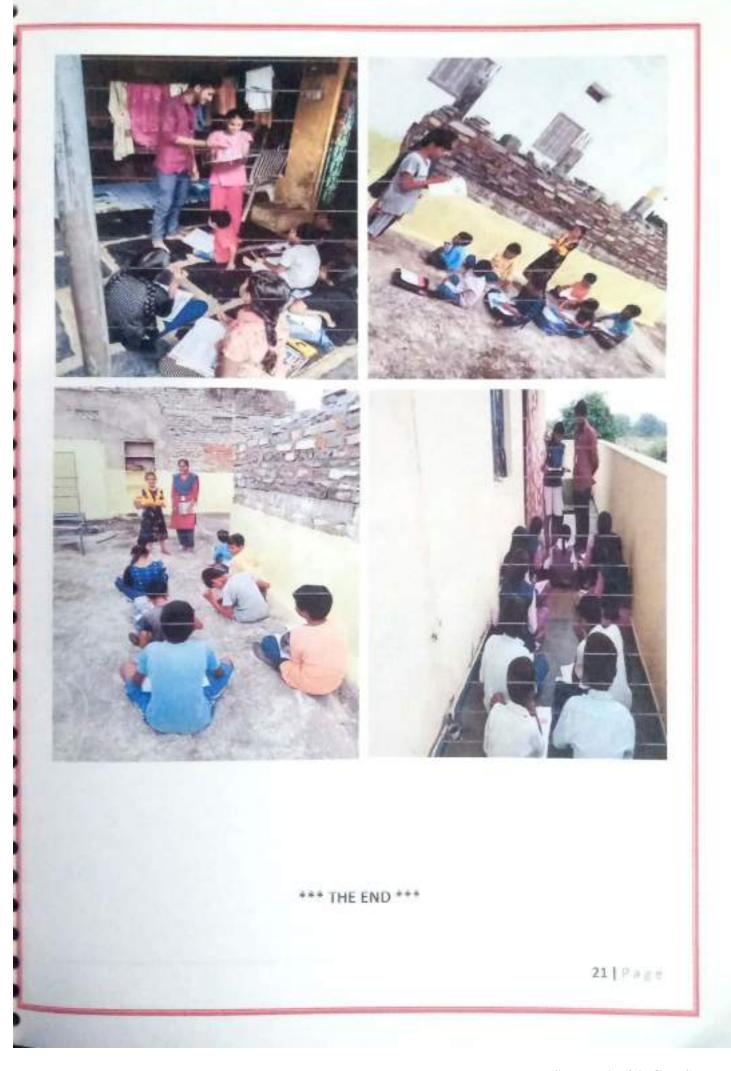
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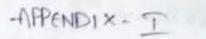
















Name of the Student B. Sayout watter

Registration Number: 20110002039

Class: ILB.A Group: 41CP

Medium: EM/TM

Mobile No: 6281819254

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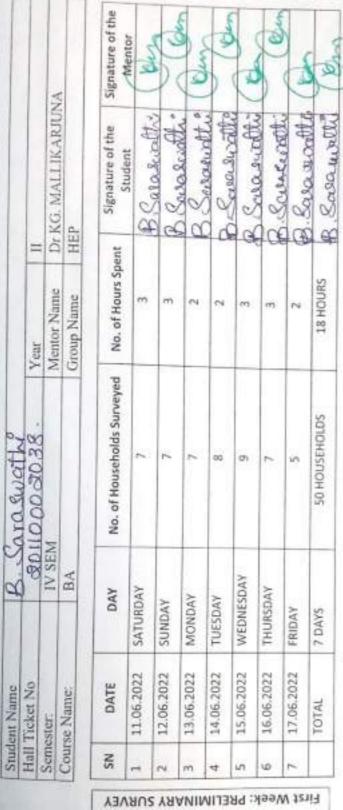
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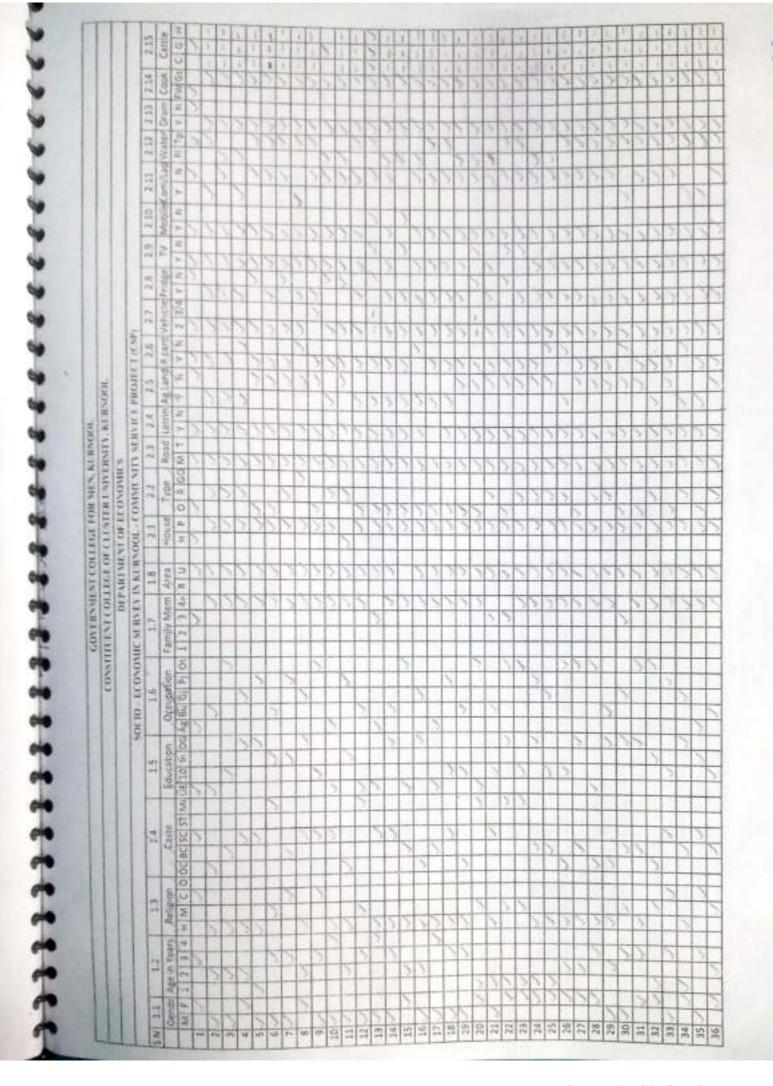


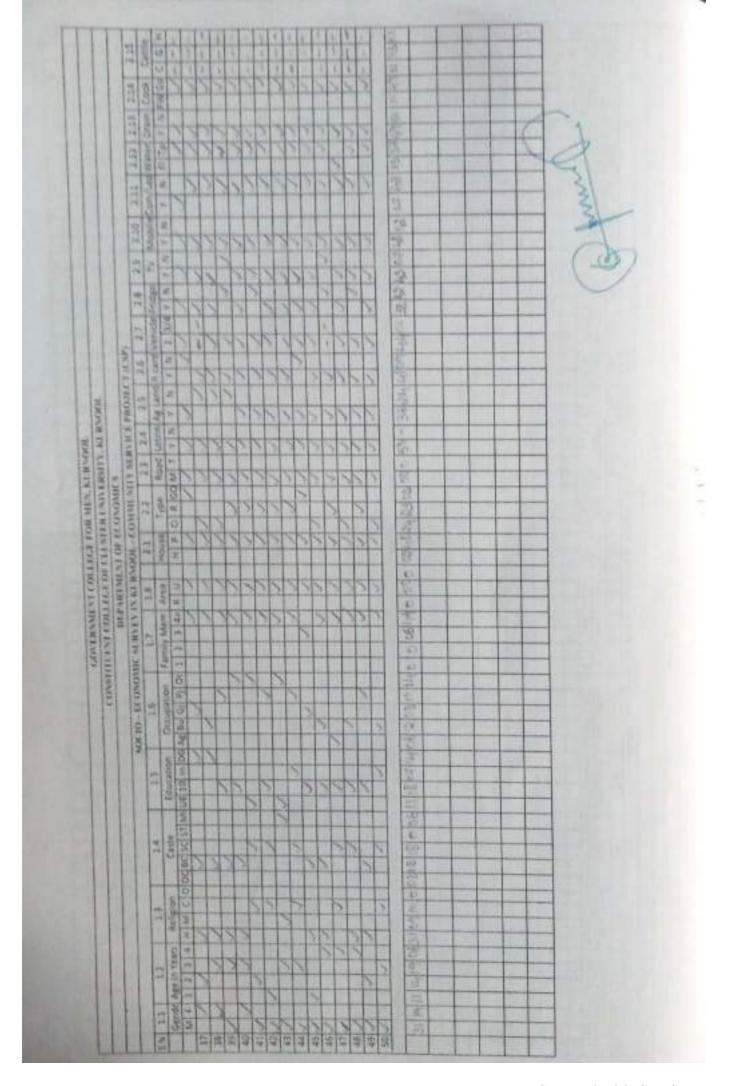
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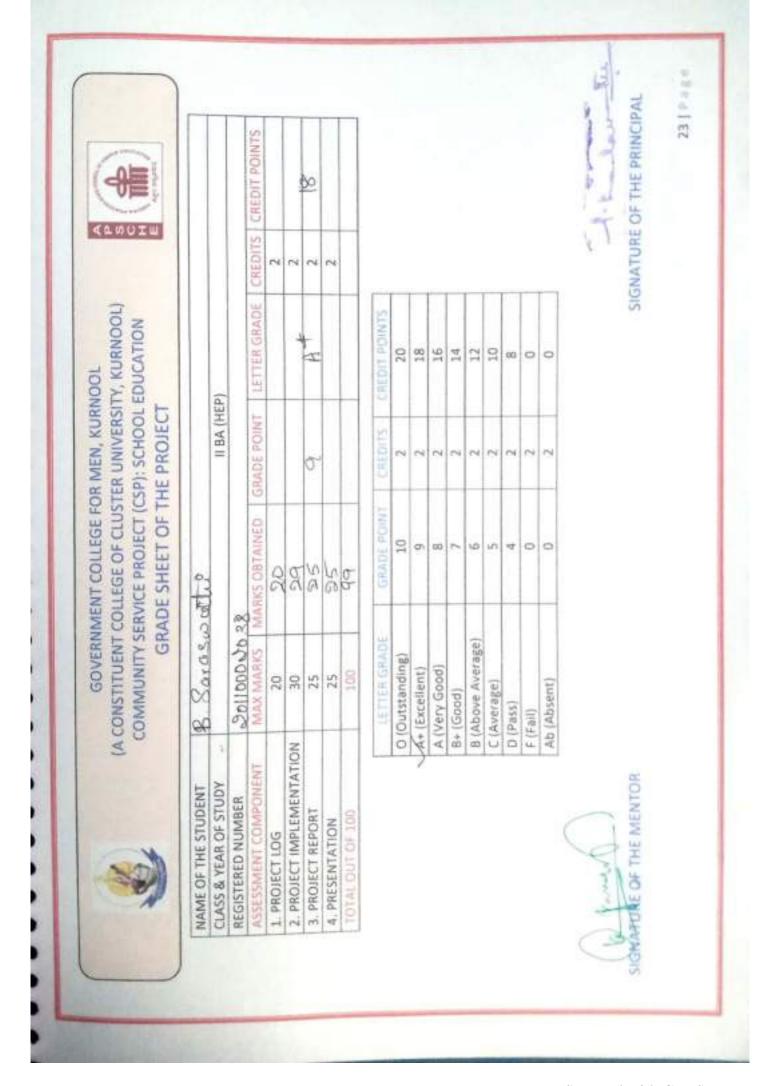




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SCHOOL EDUCATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

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Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
(CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)

Re Accredited by NAAC with 8+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT: M. Sulpsine

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MIRE, PRO, NET.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

MENTOR

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "School Education in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

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3	M SUHASINI	20110002040
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Done under the supervision of

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA M.A., MPHIL, NET, PhD.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

(mentor)

J. L. Law Str.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP) orientation.

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present stage in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	10-15
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	16
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	17-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	22
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	23
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	24-25
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	26-27
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	28-30
15	GRADE SHEET	31

CHAPTER – I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 100 people in a particular area/village.

- Socio Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

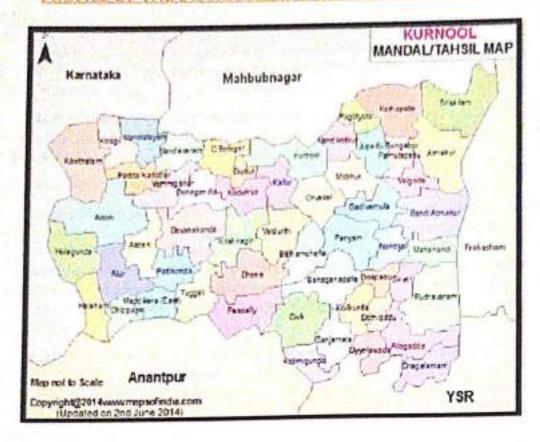
1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

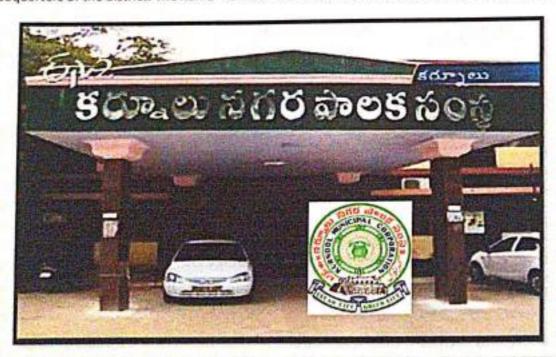
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

CHAPTER - II PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality : Mahalakshmi Nagar

Mandal Name : Kurnool District : Kurnool

State : Andhra Pradesh
Region : Rayalaseema

Language : Telugu

Time zone : IST (UTC+5:30)

Elevation / Altitude : 293 meters. Above Sea level

Telephone Code / Std Code : 08518
Assembly constituency : Kurnool

Assembly MLA : Abdul Hafeez Khan

Lok Sabha constituency : Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

Parliament MP : Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

Enter Pin Code : 518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backword, illiterate and unaware of the benefits of education. Most of the students in the educational institutions of this area are outsiders and particularly from nearby villages. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of education among the local communities.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in school education system is very important, but little general agreement as to what it is. School education system is the basis of a strong and powerful educational system of a nation. A school is an educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers.

Most countries have systems of formal education, which is sometimes compulsory. In these systems, students' progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18). The lower primary school is divided into five "standards", upper primary school into two, high school into three and higher secondary into two. Students must learn a common curriculum largely (except for regional changes in mother tongue) till the end of high school. There is some amount of specialization possible at the higher secondary level. Students throughout the country must learn three languages.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find educational levels of the sample households.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about educational levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current health care system provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

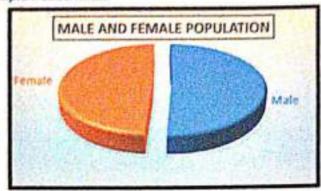
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis - Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

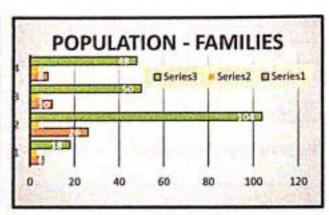
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
3	TOTA	L	220	100%

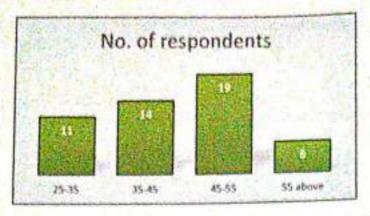


4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.

4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

5N	Age group	No. of respondents	
1	25-35	11	
2	35-45	14	
3	45-55	19	
4 55 above		06	
917,77	Total	50	

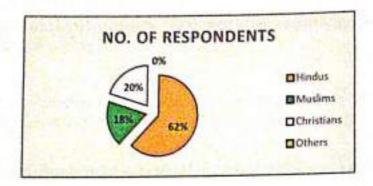
Marray



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the school level education variation among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents		
1	Hindus	31		
2	Muslims	09		
3	Christians	10		
4	Others	0		
加加	Total	50		



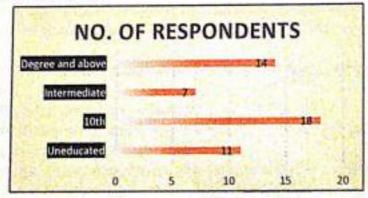
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents		
1	OC			
2	BC	18		
3	SC	18		
4	ST	0		
5	Minority	6		
200	Total	50		

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

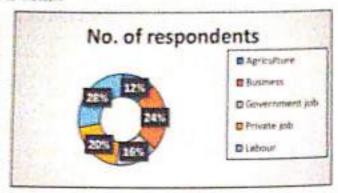
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents		
1 Uneducated		11		
2	10 th	18		
3	Intermediate	7		
4	Degree and above	14		
3.00	Total	50		



15 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

#1.1- Conspanional distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his aducational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

501	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	06
2	Business	12
3	Government job	OS SO
4	Private job	10
5	Labour	14
	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

\$1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.

4.2: Physical Facilities. The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.

- Regarding the residence, only two respondents have buts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are landless.
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
- Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
- 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such thing.
- 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 4 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- 4 As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.

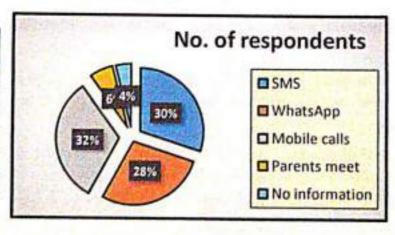
- 4 As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.
- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.
- 4.3: School Education Survey Report:
- 4.3.1: Age of the school going children: We tried to count total number of schools going students among the respondents' houses. Following is the data collected.

-	1000	GE			EDUCATION	ON LEVE	15
Annual State of the last	-12		3-16	PRI	MARY	SECT	MITTARY
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	TEMALE	MALE	EEBAALI
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Total = 47		Total = 32		Total = 47		Total = 32	
Grand Total = 79		Grand Total = 79		Appropriate the latest services			

The table shows how the school going children are stratified into 5-12 and 13-16 categories and between primary school and secondary school categories. There are 79 school going children among the area where survey is conducted.

- 4.3.2: School management: To the question that in which type of school you send your kids, i.e., whether Government or private? 29 respondents answered private and only 21 says Government school. It means 58 per cent of the respondents send their children to private schools.
- 4.3.3: Type of school: Among 50 respondents, 49 students are day-scholars and only one is hosteller.
- 4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.
- 4.3.5: Satisfied Schooling: Almost 48 respondents are happy and satisfied with school education of their children and expressed no negativity against the school managements and teachers.
- 4.3.6: Helping in Studies: 44 respondents said that they help in the studies of their school going children in their studies. But 6 respondents do not help their children as they are illiterates and uneducated.
- 4.3.7: Information from school: To the question that how you will be informed by the schools about the studies of your children, their responses can be shown as under.

SN	Information	No. of respondents		
1	SMS	15		
2	WhatsApp	14		
3	Mobile calls	16		
4	Parents meet	03		
5	No information	02		
ALTON	Total	50		



32% i.e., 16 respondents are receiving mobile calls from schools and getting information on the studies of their children. This is followed by SMS (30), WhatsApp messages (28%).

4% respondents i.e., only 2 families informed that they are not getting any information from the schools regarding the studies of their children.

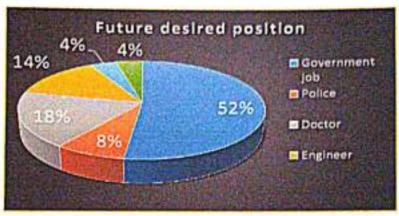
4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.

4.3.9: Government benefits: 39 respondents said that their children are getting some way or another the benefit from the State Government regarding the school schemes. They are around 78% of the total respondents. Whereas 11 respondents reveal that no such benefits are received from the Government for their children at all.

4.3.10: Tuitions: 23 respondents send their children to the nearby tuitions apart from schools in the evening times. 27 respondents said their children's studies at home only and do not go for any tuitions.

4.3.11: Future position of children: To an interesting question that what they desire about the future position of their children, the responses of the parents vary differently which is analyzed in the following table.

SN	Future Position	No. of respondents	
1	Government job		
2	Police	04	
3	Doctor	09	
4	Engineer	7	
5	Army	2	
6	Lawyer	2	
200	Total	50	



More than 50 percent of the respondents wish their school going children settle with a government job in future. 18% of them wish to see their children as doctors, 14% as engineers. Only two respondents want to see their children become lawyer and two more as army personnel.

4.4: Second Week - COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.

4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.

4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.

- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.
- 4.4.4: Reading skills among school going children: On 7th, 13th and 14th August 2022, Sunday, we declared the days as 'Reading Skill Days'. In the area under survey, students are gathered and tested their reading skills. They are informed the loopholes in reading and suggested tips for better reading. Prizes are also distributed to the students with best reading skills.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- People in the study area are preferring government and private schools equally.
- Almost all the respondents are satisfied with the school management.
- All respondents feel that they school management and teachers behave good with them.
- ♣ 90% of the respondents are helpful to the school going students in their off-school studies.
- Majority of the parents are feeling that school fee is not that much high but affordable.
- Almost all parents are getting information regarding the study information from schools.
- Majority of the respondents and their children are the beneficiaries of government schemes.
- Only half of the children of the respondents prefer to go for tuitions.
- Most of the respondents want to see their children in government jobs in their future.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- It is the obligation of the government to see all school going students get equal and guaranteed benefits irrespective of caste, creed, and religion at least at this stage of age.
- Schools must inform every information regarding the progress of the students through various means of information to the parents as we have already entered modern communication era.
- Schools must strive hard and prepare plans to make the dreams of the parents regarding their children's future positions.
- Parents meets are necessary in which teacher-parents meet directly and have meaningful conclusions.

PHOTOGRAPHS





















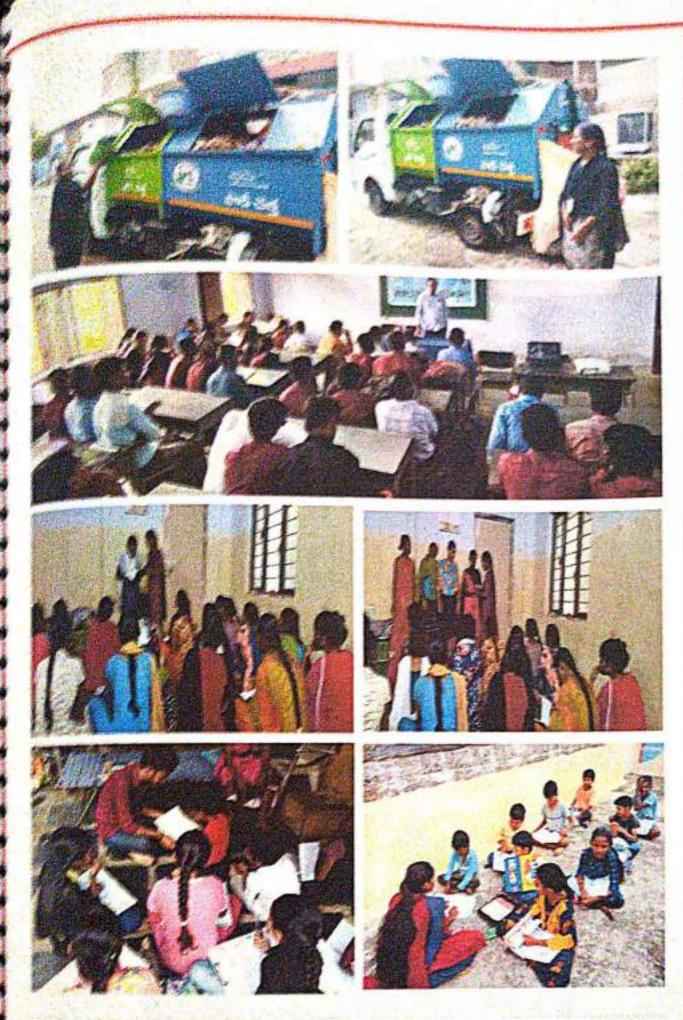


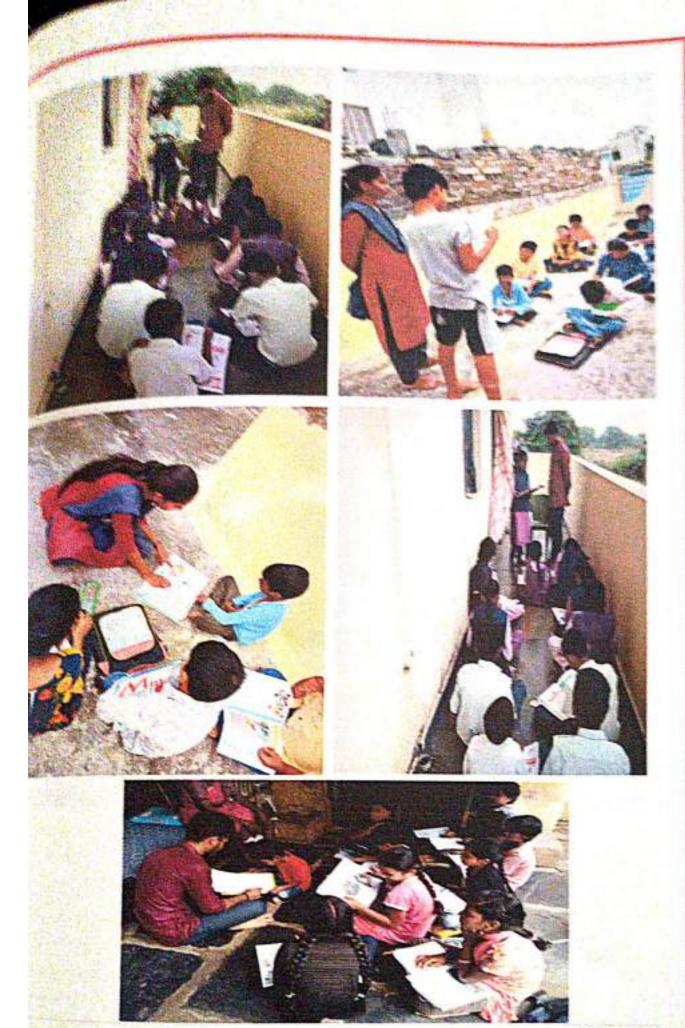




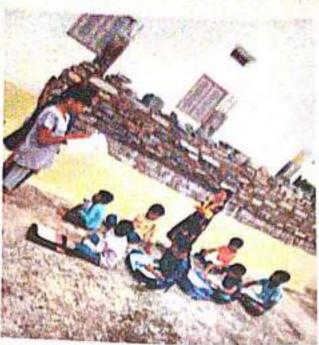


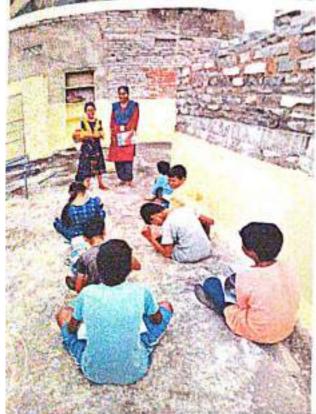














*** THE END ***







Name of the Student : M. Schasen?

Registration Number: 20/10002040

Class: 71 B.A

Group: 73.A FIEP

Medium: EM/TM

Mobile No: 939 8366590

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K.G. Hallitaljura QUESTIONNAIRE Name of the mentor:

Sample No. 25

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2.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL, COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION



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COMMUNITY NERVICE PROJECT, SCHOOL EDUCATION 3023



	DATE	DAY	Type of Community Immersion/Involvement Programme Organised	Name of the Govt. Agency along which Immersion Programme Planned	Na. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
	13,08,2022	SATURDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM		m. Suhasan	(E)
10.00	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES SACHIVALAYAM	SACHIVALAYAM	7	M. S. Shalland	
	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	*	M. Suhalhe	图
	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	3	M. Substini	
	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	7	m. Subesta	100
	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	m. Suhasing	は
-	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BIJARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	W. Suhal 3nd	79

S	DATE	DAY	Type of Activity done in the process of Exit Reporting	No. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the
-	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	м	m Subashi	(6)
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter - Introduction	3	W. S. chasta	Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter - Profile of the District and survey area	10	M. Suhash,	9
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter - Project methodology	e	m. S. J. A. S. 32	
2	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY Fourth Chapter - Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	M. Saha Car	
9	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter - Analysis of School education survey statistics	3	W. P. I. L. A. S. B.	D.
1	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter - Conclusions and Suggestions	rı	M. C. haster	T S

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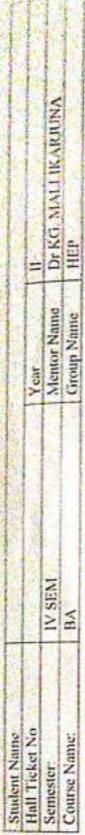
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	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	m. Suholan	100
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-3	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	m. Suchosini	N. Comments

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TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	86				

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	6	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	9	2	12
C (Average)	2	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
F (Fail)	0	2	0
Ab (Absent)	0	2	0







GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SCHOOL EDUCATION GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



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C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
F (Fail)	0	2	0
Ab (Absent)	0	2	0





SCHOOL EDUCATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

(CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)

Re Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT: P. THARUN KUMAR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA WAL WALL TO WE

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "School Education in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.		
V	P THARUN KUMAR	20110002041		
2	MG PAWAN KUMAR	20110002025		
3	M SUHASINI	20110002040		
4	M VINOD RAJ KUMAR	20110002047		
5	S RAJASEKHAR	20110002032		
6	B SARASWATHI	20110002038		
7	E THULASI PRASAD	20110002044		

Done under the supervision of

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA M.A., MPhil., NET, PhD.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP) orientation.

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

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We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present stage in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER	PAGE		
1	CERTIFICATE	1		
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2		
3	CONTENT	3		
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	4-5		
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8		
6	CHAPTER – III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9		
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION			
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	16		
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	17-21		
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE			
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION			
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	24-25		
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	26-27		
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	28-30		
15	GRADE SHEET	31		

CHAPTER – I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 100 people in a particular area/village.

- Socio Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

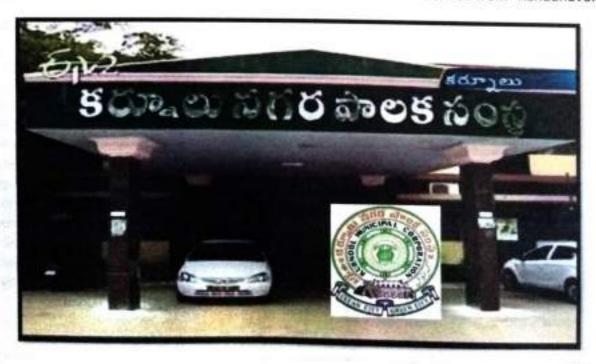
CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality : Mahalakshmi Nagar

Mandal Name : Kurnool
District : Kurnool

State : Andhra Pradesh Region : Rayalaseema

Language : Telugu
Time zone : IST (UTC+5:30)

Elevation / Altitude : 293 meters. Above Sea level

Telephone Code / Std Code : 08518
Assembly constituency : Kurnool

Assembly MLA : Abdul Hafeez Khan

Lok Sabha constituency : Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

Parliament MP : Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

Enter Pin Code : 518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backword, illiterate and unaware of the benefits of education. Most of the students in the educational institutions of this area are outsiders and particularly from nearby villages. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of education among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in school education system is very important, but little general agreement as to what it is. School education system is the basis of a strong and powerful educational system of a nation. A school is an educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers.

Most countries have systems of formal education, which is sometimes compulsory. In these systems, students' progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18). The lower primary school is divided into five "standards", upper primary school into two, high school into three and higher secondary into two. Students must learn a common curriculum largely (except for regional changes in mother tongue) till the end of high school. There is some amount of specialization possible at the higher secondary level. Students throughout the country must learn three languages.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find educational levels of the sample households.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about educational levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current health care system provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

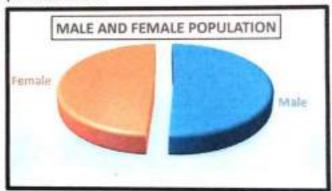
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis - Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

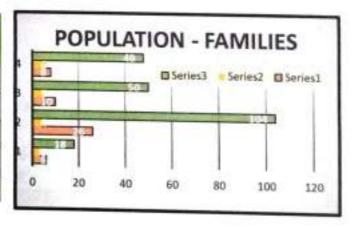
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

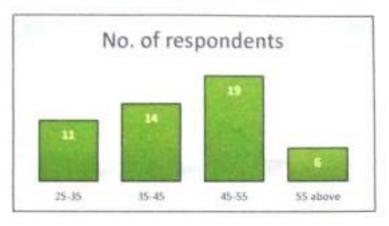
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total	
1	6	3	18	8%	
2	26	4	104	47%	
3	10	5	50	23%	
4	8	6	48	22%	
	TOTA	L	220	100%	



4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.

4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

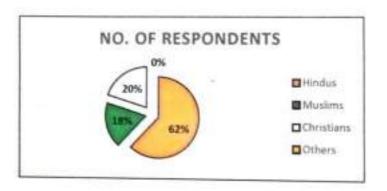
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the school level education variation among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
-	Total	50



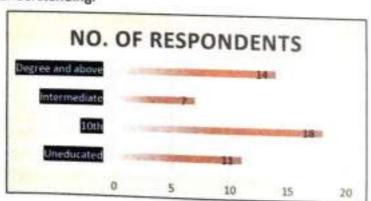
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents		
1	OC	8		
2	BC	18		
3	SC	18		
4	ST	0		
5	Minority	6		
-	Total	50		

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

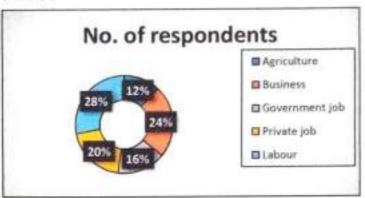
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents		
1	Uneducated	11		
2	10 th	18		
3	Intermediate	7		
4	Degree and above	14		
	Total	50		



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents	
1	Agriculture	06	
2	Business	12	
3	Government job	08	
4	Private job	10	
5	Labour	14	
	Total	50	



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

- 4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.
- 4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.
 - Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
 - Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
 - As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
 - All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
 - 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are landless.
 - 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
 - Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
 - 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
 - Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such thing.
 - 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
 - Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
 - 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs. only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
 - As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.

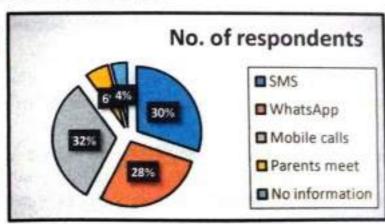
- As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.
- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.
- 4.3: School Education Survey Report:
- 4.3.1: Age of the school going children: We tried to count total number of schools going students among the respondents' houses. Following is the data collected.

	A	GE			EDUCATIO	ON LEVE	LS
5	-12	13-16		PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Total	al = 47	Tot	al = 32	Total = 47 Total :		al = 32	
	Grand T	otal = 79)		Grand T	otal = 79	}

The table shows how the school going children are stratified into 5-12 and 13-16 categories and between primary school and secondary school categories. There are 79 school going children among the area where survey is conducted.

- 4.3.2: School management: To the question that in which type of school you send your kids, i.e., whether Government or private? 29 respondents answered private and only 21 says Government school. It means 58 per cent of the respondents send their children to private schools.
- 4.3.3: Type of school: Among 50 respondents, 49 students are day-scholars and only one is hosteller.
- 4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.
- 4.3.5: Satisfied Schooling: Almost 48 respondents are happy and satisfied with school education of their children and expressed no negativity against the school managements and teachers.
- 4.3.6: Helping in Studies: 44 respondents said that they help in the studies of their school going children in their studies. But 6 respondents do not help their children as they are illiterates and uneducated.
- 4.3.7: Information from school: To the question that how you will be informed by the schools about the studies of your children, their responses can be shown as under.

SN	Information	No. of respondents
1	SMS	15
2	WhatsApp	14
3	Mobile calls	16
4	Parents meet	03
5	No information	02
575	Total	50

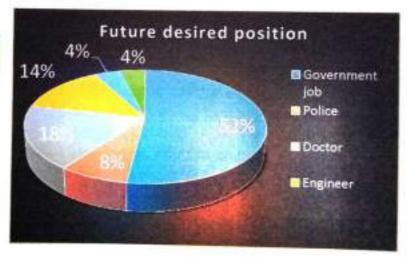


32% i.e., 16 respondents are receiving mobile calls from schools and getting information on the studies of their children. This is followed by SMS (30), WhatsApp messages (28%).

4% respondents i.e., only 2 families informed that they are not getting any information from the schools regarding the studies of their children.

- 4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.
- 4.3.9: Government benefits: 39 respondents said that their children are getting some way or another the benefit from the State Government regarding the school schemes. They are around 78% of the total respondents. Whereas 11 respondents reveal that no such benefits are received from the Government for their children at all.
- 4.3.10: Tuitions: 23 respondents send their children to the nearby tuitions apart from schools in the evening times. 27 respondents said their children's studies at home only and do not go for any tuitions.
- 4.3.11: Future position of children: To an interesting question that what they desire about the future position of their children, the responses of the parents vary differently which is analyzed in the following table.

SN	Future Position	No. of respondents
1	Government job	26
2	Police	04
3	Doctor	09
4	Engineer	7
5	Army	2
6	Lawyer	2
	Total	50



More than 50 percent of the respondents wish their school going children settle with a government job in future. 18% of them wish to see their children as doctors, 14% as engineers. Only two respondents want to see their children become lawyer and two more as army personnel.

- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.

- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31^{tt} July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.
- 4.4.4: Reading skills among school going children: On 7th, 13th and 14th August 2022, Sunday, we declared the days as 'Reading Skill Days'. In the area under survey, students are gathered and tested their reading skills. They are informed the loopholes in reading and suggested tips for better reading. Prizes are also distributed to the students with best reading skills.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- People in the study area are preferring government and private schools equally.
- Almost all the respondents are satisfied with the school management.
- All respondents feel that they school management and teachers behave good with them.
- 90% of the respondents are helpful to the school going students in their off-school studies.
- Majority of the parents are feeling that school fee is not that much high but affordable.
- Almost all parents are getting information regarding the study information from schools.
- Majority of the respondents and their children are the beneficiaries of government schemes.
- Only half of the children of the respondents prefer to go for tuitions.
- Most of the respondents want to see their children in government jobs in their future.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- It is the obligation of the government to see all school going students get equal and guaranteed benefits irrespective of caste, creed, and religion at least at this stage of age.
- Schools must inform every information regarding the progress of the students through various means of information to the parents as we have already entered modern communication era.
- Schools must strive hard and prepare plans to make the dreams of the parents regarding their children's future positions.
- Parents meets are necessary in which teacher-parents meet directly and have meaningful conclusions.

PHOTOGRAPHS

















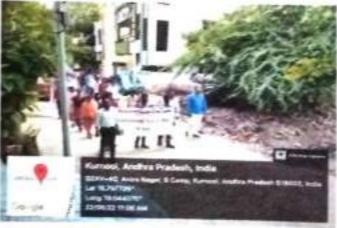


























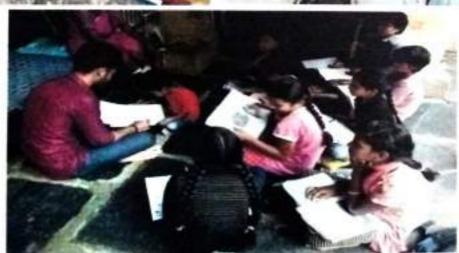


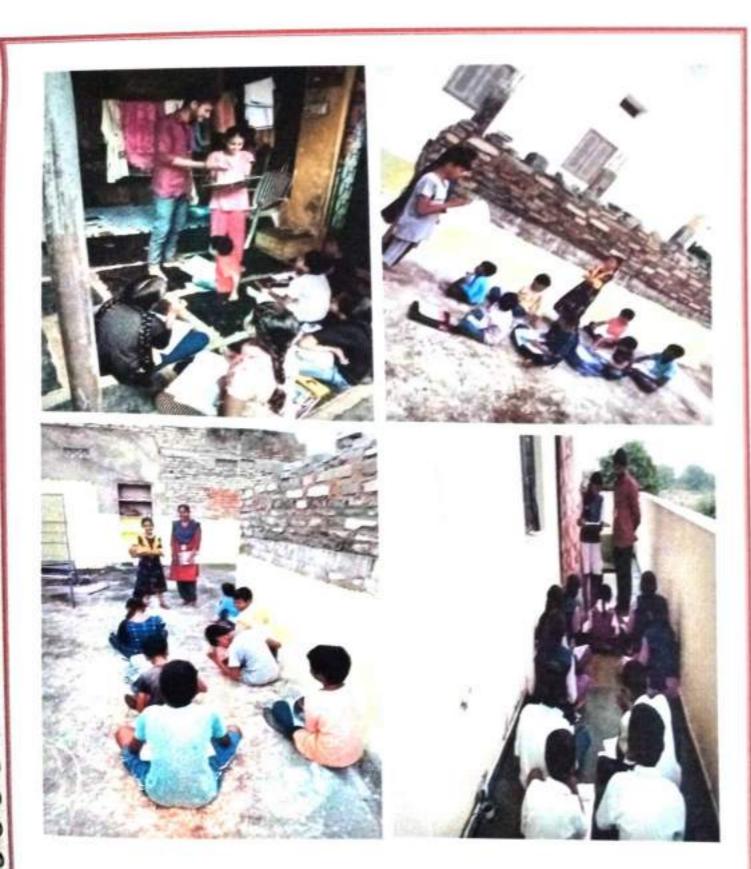












*** THE END ***



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC S



Name of the Student P. Thasun Kumal

Class: 11 B.A

Group: B. A GIEP

Registration Number: 20110002041 Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 93910 Mobile No: 9391041734

గ్రామం/పండాయలి: (గంటాండింద వార్డు/ కార్పరేషన్ నెంటర్: 22 Name of the mentor: K.G. Mallikasjura QUESTIONNAIRE

succes Kaller ex Kurnool

Sample No: (19)

l. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాధారం:

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1,3	మతము	1. హిందూ	2. ముస్లిం 🗸	3. క్రస్టేయన్	4. ഘർഡ	1
1.4	కులము	1. OC 🗸	2. BC/మనారటీ	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
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11. ఆర్థిక స్టీతిగతులు:

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2.1	మీకు ముద్రిల్ ఫోన్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు	~		2. లేదు	
11	మీకు కంప్యూటర్/laptop/tab ఉన్నదా?	1, కలదు			2. లేదు	-
12	మీ డ్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యామ నీళ్ళు /	DU 6	ros.	-	os sv~oo √
13	మీ ఇంటికి డైసేజ్ సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు	~		2. లేదు	
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14		1. ఆవులు/బర్ధి	eu	2. గౌరైలు/మీక	ew	3.500

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APPENDIX - II



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION



முற்றை: ಬ್ಲಯ: పిల్లల వయసు: (5 నుండి 12 సం.) ഗൗർടല: ಬ್ ಲುರು: (13 నుండి 16సం.) erdsen ಬ್ಲಾರು **GOOG** విద్య స్థాయి: 3.2 <u>ಘಿ</u>ಧಮಿತ ವಿಧ್ಯ సకందర్ విద్య స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం ప్రభుత్వ / ప్రైవేటు 3.3 స్కూల్ రకం డి స్కాలరి/ హాస్ట్రల్ స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం మీతో బాగానే వ్యవహరిస్తుందా? 3.5 : అవును / కాదు. మీ పిల్లల విద్యాభ్యాసం పై మీరు సంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నారా? 3.6 : అవును / కాదు. ఇంటి వెద్ద మీ పిల్లల చదువులో మీరు సహాయం చేస్తున్నారా అవును / కాదు. మీ పిల్లల చదువు విషయాలు స్కూల్ వారు మీకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తెలుపుతున్నారా? : 3.8 ఒకవేల అవును అయితే దేవి ద్వారా? WhatsApp/ముట్రెల్ కాల్స్/మొట్టెల్ SMS/పిరెంట్స్ మీట్/e-mails/ఇతరములు కడుతున్న పీజు దాల ఎక్కువ అని బావిస్తున్నారా? 3.9 అవును/కాదు పిల్లల చదువులకు సంభందించి విద్య దీవెన లాంటి ప్రభుత్వ పథకాలు ఎపైన వొందుతున్నారా?: అవును/కాద్రు ఏద్యార్యాసం కేవలం స్కూలులో మాత్రమేనా? ట్యుషన్ లకు కూడా పంపుతున్నరా/: అవును/కాదు 3.12 పిల్లలలో ఎవరినా dropouts ఉన్నారా? అందుకు ప్రధాన కారణం ఏంటి? : 3.13 ఏ పిల్లలు భవిష్యత్తులో ఏమీ అవ్వాలని ఆశిస్తున్నారు?: డాక్టర్/ఇంజనీరు/ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి/లాయర్/వ్యాపారి/పోలీసు/ఆర్మీ/ఇతరములు 3.14 ఏపైనా సూచనలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

Second Week: COMMUNITY **AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS**

First Week: PRELIMINARY	SURVEY
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT, SCHOOL EDUCATION -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Third Week: COMMUNITY

DATE DAY Type of Community Immersion/Involvement Programme Organised 13-08-2022 SATURDAY PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES 14-08-2022 SUNDAY PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES 10-09-2022 SATURDAY ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING 11-09-2022 SUNDAY ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING 12-09-2022 MICHDAY SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN 13-09-2022 THURSDAY SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN 14-09-2022 THURSDAY SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	SATURDAY SUNDAY SATURDAY SATURDAY MONDAY NEONDAY THURSDAY	SATURDAY PAMPCHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES SACHIVALAY SUNDAY PAMPCHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES SACHIVALAY SUNDAY ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING WARD MEM MONDAYT SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN LOCAL MUNI THURSDAY SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN LOCAL MUNI WACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN LOCAL MUNI LOCAL MUNI LOCAL MUNI LOCAL MUNI	7	6	.90	à	100	-	,	. ž
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SCHOOL EDUCATION GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



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SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

SANITIZATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

(RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNODL)
Accordited by NAAC with H+ Globe (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT : M THRIVENI

GROUP : BA

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YEAR : II YEAR

MEDIUM : ENGLISH MEDIUM

HALL TICKET NUMBER ; 20110002043

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MITTLE LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "SANITIZATION in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

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Done under the supervision of

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LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Querton

1. Elaw Tin PRINCIPAL

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We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP)

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

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CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - 1: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	11-16
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	17
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	18-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	23
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SANITIZATION	24
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	25-26
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	27-28
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SANITISATION	29-30
15	GRADE SHEET	33-34

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

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- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

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1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

- We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 50 people in a particular area.
- Socio-Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socio-economic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status.
- The project will help us to find the Socio-Economic status of the people.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.
- We also need to take care of our studies and daily activities along with the project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

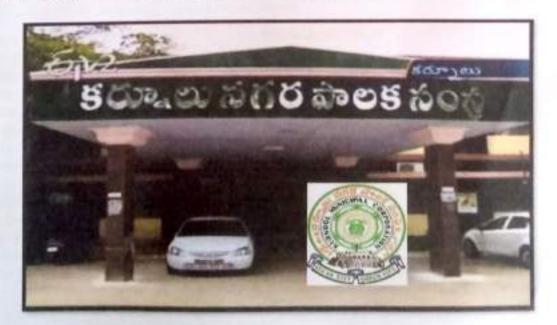
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

CHAPTER - II PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



6 Page

Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality

Mandal Name

District State

Region Language

Time zone

Elevation / Altitude

Telephone Code / Std Code Assembly constituency

Assembly MLA

Lok Sabha constituency

Parliament MP

Enter Pin Code

: Mahalakshmi Nagar

: Kurnool

: Kurnool

: Andhra Pradesh : Rayalaseema

: Telugu

: IST (UTC+5:30)

: 293 meters. Above Sea level

: 08518 : Kurnool

: Abdul Hafeez Khan

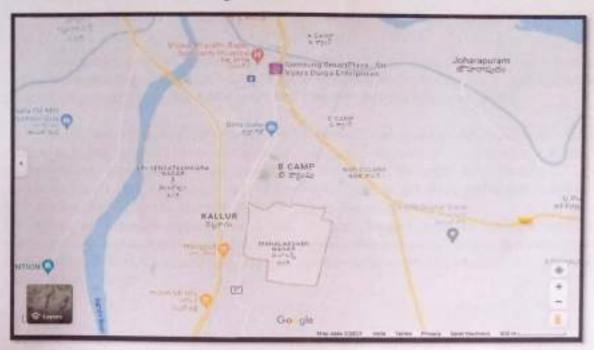
: Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

: Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

:518002

7 PARE

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with mixture of residences, shops, Government quarters, offices, schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backward, illiterate, and unaware of the benefits proper sanitization and cleanliness. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of sanitization among the local communities.

8 | Page

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in sanitization system is very important in recent Covid-19 circumstances, but little general awareness as to what it is. Sanitization and personal cleanliness are the basis of a strong and powerful health system of a nation.

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Throughout the world, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack basic sanitation (about 21% of the world's population). Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Around 2.3 billion people (about 29%) lack access to basic hygiene, which includes access to a handwashing station with soap and water at home.

Key facts

- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- Over 1.7 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private tollets or latrines.
- Of these, 494 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water.
- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment.
- At least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater.
- Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work.
- Poor sanitation is linked to transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find the attention of sample households towards sanitization.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about sanitization awareness levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current sanitization needs provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

9 | Page

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner. A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion. For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic. 10 Page

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CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

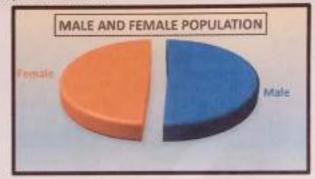
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis - Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	TOTA	AL.	220	100%

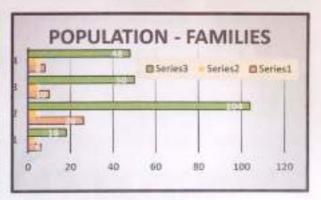
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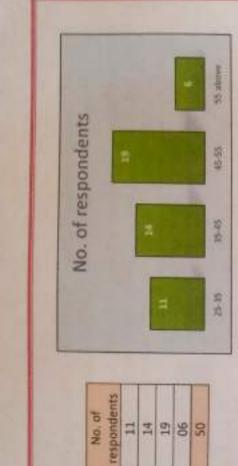
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4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.

4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

11 | Page



Age group

SR

It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

55 above

Total

25-35 35-45 45-55

HNME

Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the information of sanitization and cleanliness variations among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status. 4.1.50

lindus	100
Muslims	
stians	
hers	
ital	

S	B Musilens B Otherstans B Others
NO. OF RESPONDENT	No.
NO	

4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society, Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Caste

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

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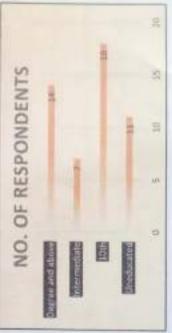
Minority

4

Total

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

100	Education levels Uneducated	No. of respondents 11
	Intermediate	
	Degree and above Total	20



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12.19

18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated 4.1.7; Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

NS	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	90
2	Business	
m	Government job	80
4	Private Job	
2	Labour	14
	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders. Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area, Hence no single family belongs to rural area. 4.2. Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households

- Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'
- Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
 - As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are land
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have
 - Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle, 5 houses have either vehicle at all,
 - 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such
- 48 households I.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
 - Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
 - As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage
- As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.

It is urban area. So, 4S respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.

4.3: Sanitization - Survey Report:

To a question asked to the respondents that "You get benefit of Swacha Bharat?", 42 respondents i.e., 84% people said they are getting benefit out of it. Only 8 respondents are not clear that what type of benefit they are getting out of the programme. Swacha Bharat: 4.5.11

4.3.2: Idea of wet and dry garbage: When asked for the Idea of wet and dry garbage, its separation, distinction, and maintenance, 48 respondents i.e., nearly 96% of the households agreed that they know the difference. Due to Swacha Bharat vehicle i.e., garbage collecting Kumool Municipal Corporation vehicles, they came to know the difference and importance of dividing wet and dry garbage and handed it over to the vehicle in separation only.



4.3.3: Garbage disposure: We asked how the respondents dispose their house garbage? We asked to choose four choices.

1. Government garbage collecting vehicle

2. Outside the village

3. Use for vermi compost

4. On roads or gutters

All 50 respondents agreed that they dispose of their garbage in Government or Municipality Garbage collecting vehicles. As the vehicles are approaching door to door and come every day without any lag and that too in fixed timings, people these days are habituated completely to dispose the garbage in these vehicles only.

4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This indicates that people are aware of planned disposal of garbage.

(Open 4.3.5: Own latrines: All 50 respondents replied by the that they have their own latrine, and no one massive Open defecation is the human practice of defecating ditches, streets, canals, or other open spaces for defecation. They do so either because they outside ("in the open") rather than into a toilet. ODF organized Governments. bushes, to Due uo People may choose fields, Free) schemes programmes defecation. Central and open Defecation awareness State uses



do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. Most of the households get financial assistance to build their own latrines under the Central Government Programme of Swacha Bharat Mission".

members they used to wash hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the 4.3.6: Washing hands before entering the house: 46 respondents said that along with their family market, school, office etc., they clean their hands and feet before entering the house. respondents said they do not have such practice. 4.3.7: Technique of washing hands: Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from several studies. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap. You should wash your hands for water. running getting sick and spreading germs to others. and clean, 15 to 20 seconds continuously. hands with soap



When asked, do you know the technique of hands washing? 43 respondents i.e., 86% of the respondents replied that they know the technique and they learnt and used this technique during covid period. 7 households do not know the technique of washing their hands in this way.

- Cleanliness while cooking: 49 respondents agreed that they cook in clean and hygiene surroundings. They used to clean the kitchen, utensils and other cooking means before starting to prepare anything.
- 4.3.9: Cleaning home daily: All 50 respondents disclose the fact that they used to clean the house once a day. Brooming, washing the floor with plain water or detergent mixed with water for sure.
- 4.3.10. Hand wash after use of latrine: For the question "Do you wash your hands every time you use latrine?", all 50 respondents responded positively and said they use soap or soap water and clean the hands every time they use latrine.
- AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: Under this various awareness COMMUNITY programmes have been organized. Second Week
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to population.
- Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga different postures. Awareness
- 4.4.3; Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31th July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our

respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the the respondents.

- complete protection. We brought sanitizers, soaps, and soap water sprayers along with water bottles 4.4.3: Hands washing awareness campaign: On 7th, 13th and 14TH August 2022, Second Saturday, and Sundays, we declared the day as 'Hands washing awareness campaign day'. In the area under survey, children and teen boys and girls are gathered and given awareness that how the hands can be cleaned. They are also advised to wash the hands for 15 to 20 seconds and not less than that to get to demonstrate this on the spot where children found on the streets. Nearly 75 children are given this awareness in the area under the survey.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.
- Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and the Sunday.
- of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022 Cleaning
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- People in the study area are aware of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan of Govt. of India
- Almost all the respondents have an idea of distinguishing wet and dry garbage.
- All respondents disposing their garbage in Municipality garbage collecting vehicle only.
- 98% of the respondents are aware that irresponsible dispose of garbage may cause diseases.
- All respondents are using their own latrines and open defecation is not at all there
- Almost all households are cleaning their hands and feet when they reach home.
- Most of the respondents know the techniques of washing hands with care.
- All the respondents cook their food in most hygienic surroundings
- All the respondents wash their hands immediately after using latrines

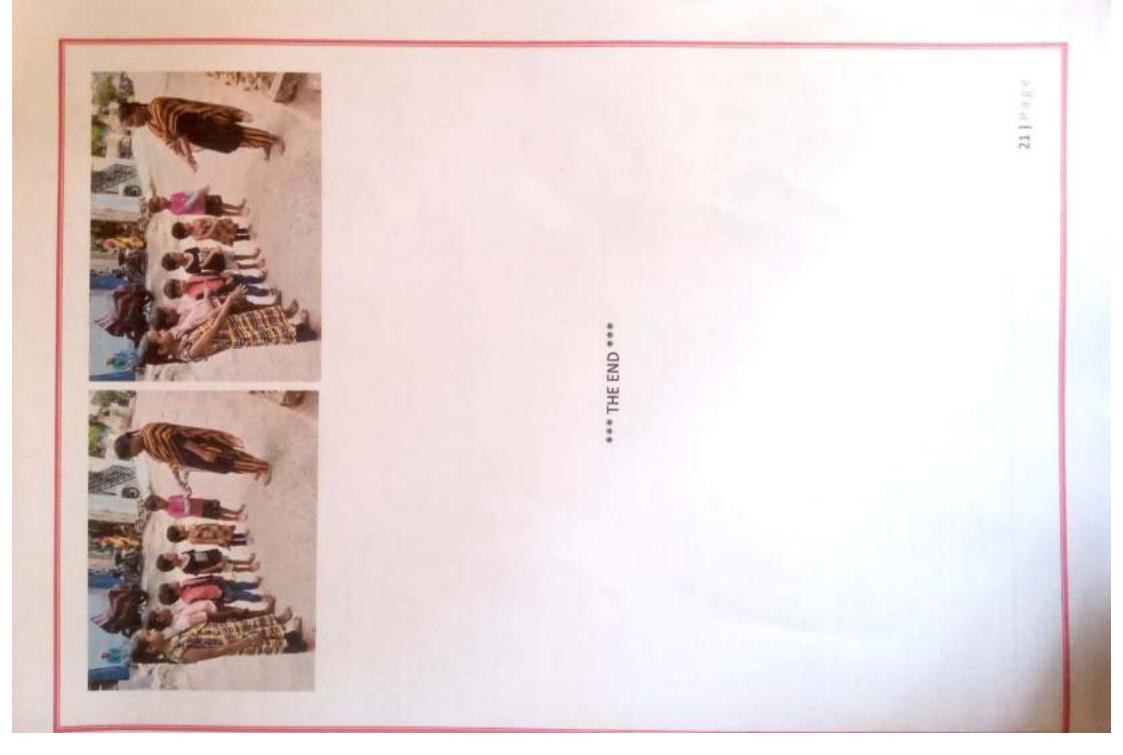
SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- There is a need to bring awareness on the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan to all
- Still some people are unable to distinguish between wet and dry garbage items. Awareness
- Study area is urban society. So, 100% of the latrines are used. Focus should be in rural areas.
- Further increasing political will and administrative commitment by identifying and creating ocal sanitation champions at the district level
- delivered at the scale of a district and in a sustainable manner, and to develop district-wide Providing technical support to selected districts to demonstrate that sanitation can be approaches that are tailored to a particular state.
- Supporting the strengthening of state governments' institutional capacity to roll out the successful models to other districts, eventually covering the entire state.











COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Class: 12 No year Group: 3.4 CH-E-PT

Registration Number: 20110002043 .
Medium: EMTM Mobile No: 9347694245

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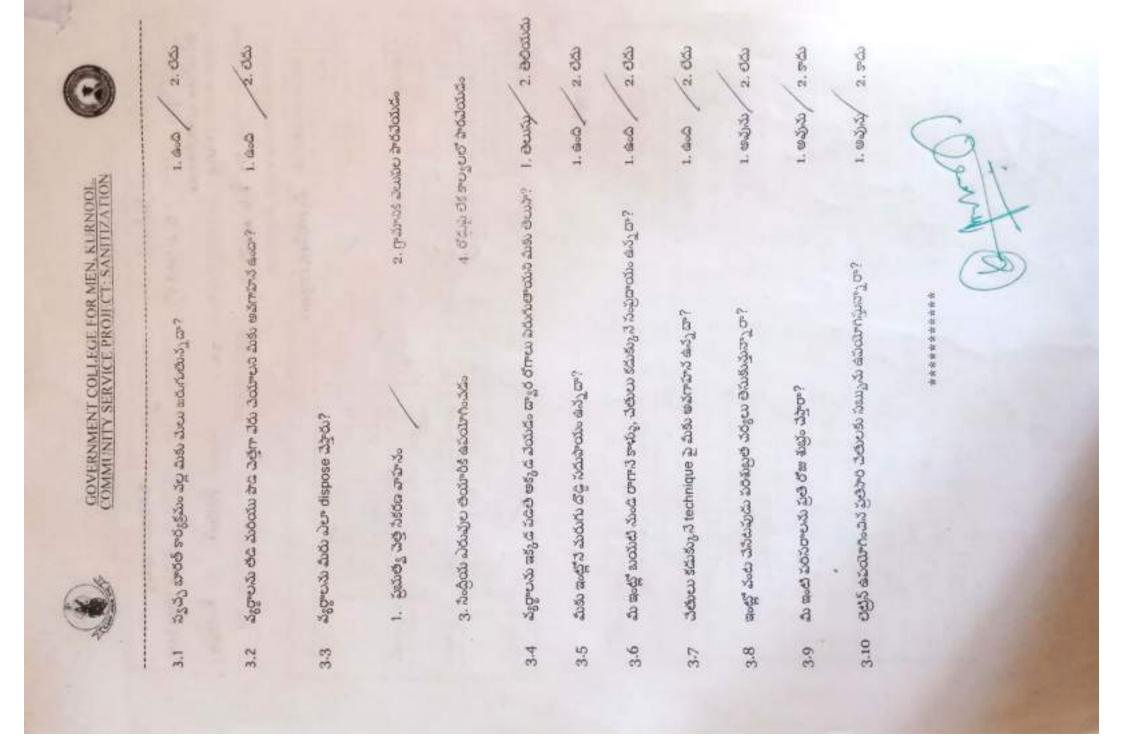
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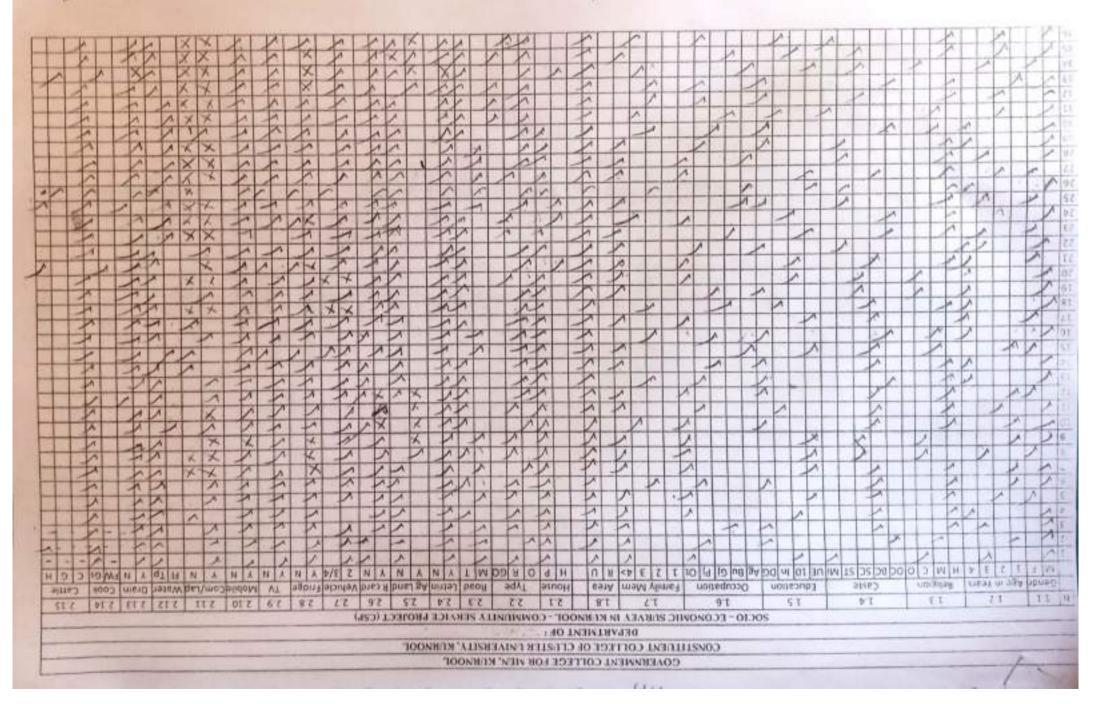
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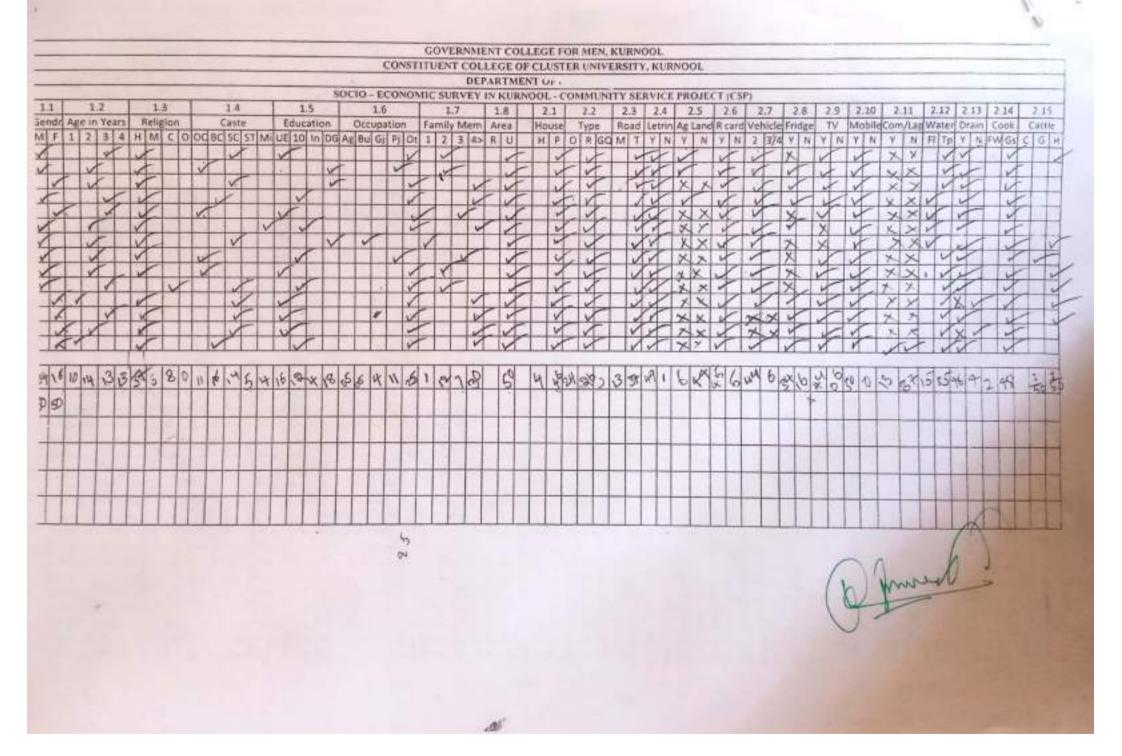
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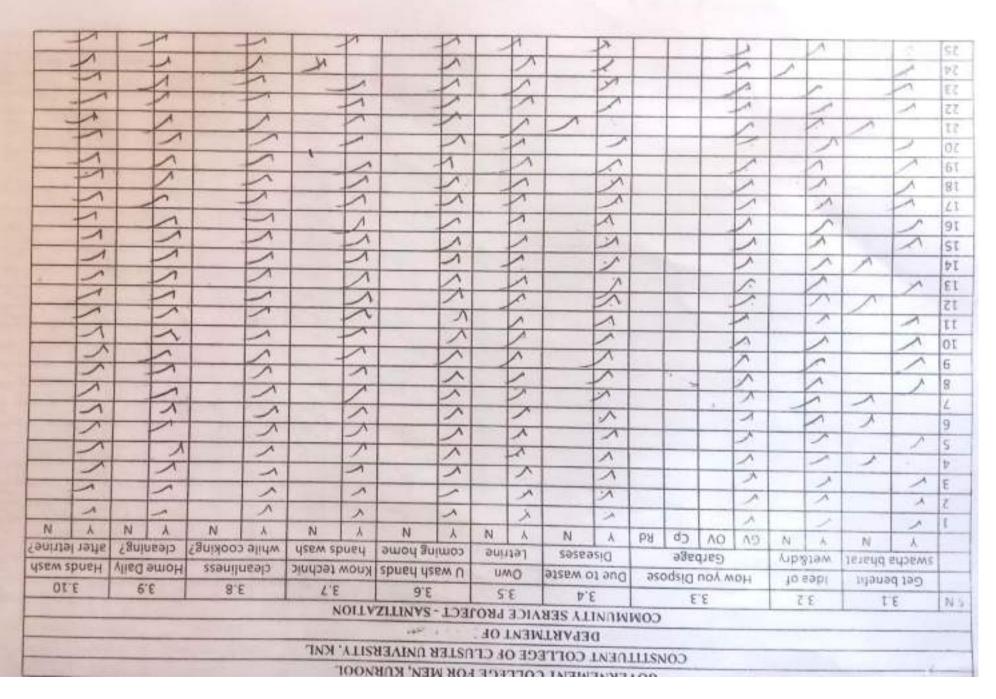
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL.





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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP); SANITIZATION

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SCHOOL EDUCATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

(CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) Re Accredited by NAMC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT: E. Thulasi Prasad Good

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARIUNA MAL MERAL PHO. NET.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "School Education in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.
1	P THARUN KUMAR	20110002041
2	MG PAWAN KUMAR	20110002025
3	M SUHASINI	20110002040
4	M VINOD RAJ KUMAR	20110002047
5	5 RAJASEKHAR	20110002032
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LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP) orientation.

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

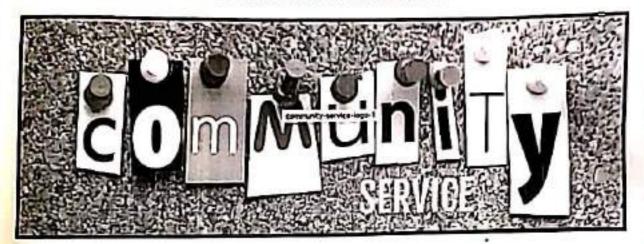
We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present stage in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER	PAGE
	AUDITOR ATT	1
1	CERTIFICATE	2
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	1
3	CONTENT	4-5
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	
5	CHAPTER - II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	10-15
	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	16
8		17-21
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	22
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	-
11	APPENDIX - II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	23
	APPENDIX - III	24-25
12	STUDENT LOGBOOK	26-27
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	. 28-30
	APPENDIX - V MASTER TABLE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION .	
14		31
15	GRADE SHEET	

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project Involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- → The community will be benefited with the facused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- → The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 100 people in a particular area/village.

4 Page

- Socio Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

11.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

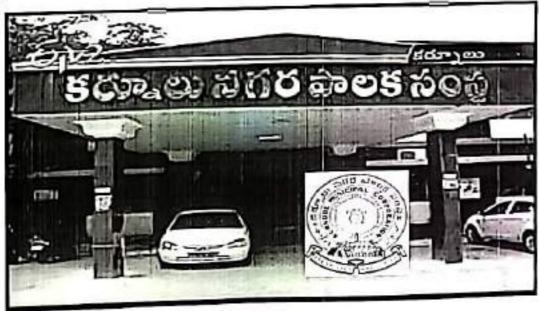
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

CHAPTER-II PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu",



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Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal -Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnoal District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality

Mandal Name

District

State

Region Language

Time zone

Elevation / Altitude

Telephone Code / Std Code

Assembly constituency

Assembly MLA

Lok Sabha constituency

Parliament MP

Enter Pin Code

: Mahalakshmi Nagar

: Kurnool

: Kurnool

: Andhra Pradesh

: Rayalaseema

: Telugu

: IST (UTC+5:30)

: 293 meters. Above Sea level

: 08518

: Kurnool

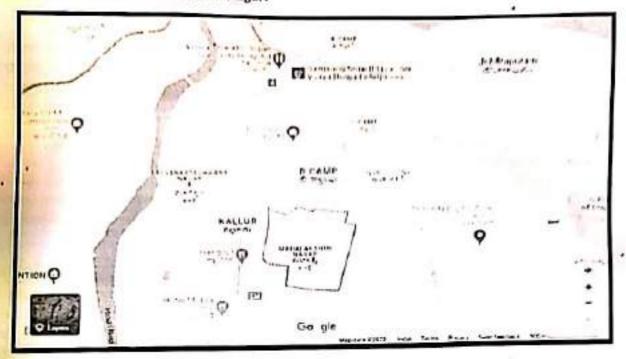
: Abdul Hafeez Khan

: Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

: Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

:518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backword, illiterate and unaware of the benefits of education. Most of the students in the educational Institutions of this area are outsiders and particularly from nearby villages. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of education among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in school education system is very important, but little general agreement as to what it is. School education system is the basis of a strong and powerful educational system of a nation. A school is an educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction

Most countries have systems of formal education, which is sometimes compulsory. In these systems, students' progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18). The lower primary school is divided into five "standards", upper primary school into two, high school into three and higher secondary into two. Students must learn a common curriculum largely (except for regional changes in mother tongue) till the end of high school. There is some amount of specialization possible at the higher secondary level. Students throughout the country must learn three languages.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find educational levels of the sample households.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about educational levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current health care system provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND THEFT INTO

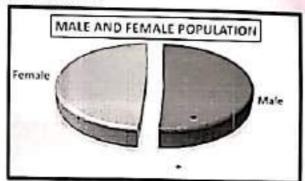
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis – Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus,

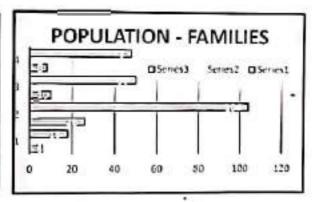
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	-47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	* 8	6	48	22%
	TOTA	L	220	100%

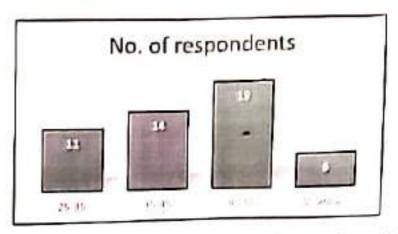


4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.

4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

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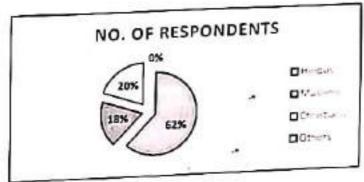
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of -55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the school level education variation among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50



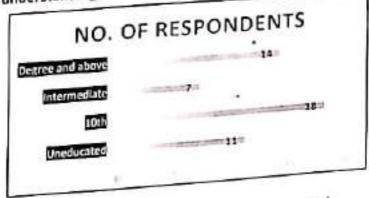
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST to many states.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	oc	8
2	BC	18
3	SC	18
-	ST	0
5	Minority	6
-	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

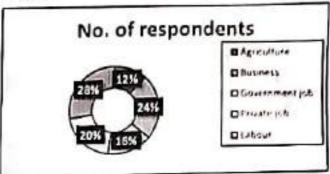
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
_	Uneducated	11
1_	10 th	18
2_	Intermediate	7
3	Degree and	14
4	above	
	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	06
2	Business	12
3	Government Job	08
4	Private job	10
5	Labour	14
THE	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

- 4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.
- 4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.
 - Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
 - → Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation. and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
 - As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
 - All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
 - → 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages, 24 respondents are land-
 - 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have
 - → Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
 - 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
 - Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such
 - 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not
 - Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
 - → 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
 - As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.

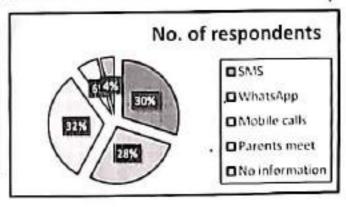
- As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.
- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has been and three reported to have goats and sheep.
- 4.3: School Education Survey Reports
- 4.3.1: Age of the school going children: We tried to count total number of schools going students among the respondents' houses. Following is the data collected.

	V	SE.			EDUCATIO	ON LEVE	كا
5	-12	1	3-16	PRI	MARY	SECO	MONRY
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	2.1	11	7'1	181	.21	31
Tot	al = 47	Tot	al = 32	Total	al = 47	Test	at = 32
	Grand T	otal = 79)		Grand T	atal - P	1

The table shows how the school going children are stratified into 5-12 and 13-16 categories and between primary school and secondary school categories. There are 79 school going children among the area where survey is conducted.

- 4.3.2: School management: To the question that in which type of school you send your kids, i.e., whether Government or private? 29 respondents answered private and only 21 says Government school. It means 58 per cent of the respondents send their children to private schools.
- 4.3.3: Type of school: Among 50 respondents, 49 students are day-scholars and only one is hosteller.
- 4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.
- 4.3.5 Satisfied Schooling: Almost 48 respondents are happy and satisfied with school education of their children and expressed no negativity against the school managements and teachers.
- 4 3.6: Helping in Studies: 44 respondents said that they help in the studies of their school going children in their studies. But 6 respondents do not help their children as they are illiterates and uneducated.
- 4.3.7: Information from school: To the question that how you will be informed by the schools about the studies of your children, their responses can be shown as under.

SN	Information	No. of respondents
1	SMS	15
2	WhatsApp	14
3	Mobile calls	16
4	Parents meet	03
5	No information	02
1000	Total	50



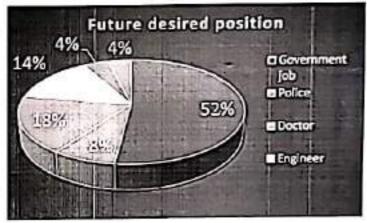
13 |

32% i.e., 16 respondents are receiving mobile calls from schools and getting information on the studies of their children. This is followed by SMS (30), WhatsApp messages (28%).

4% respondents i.e., only 2 families informed that they are not getting any information from the schools regarding the studies of their children.

- 4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.
- 4.3.9: Government benefits: 39 respondents said that their children are getting some way or another the benefit from the State Government regarding the school schemes. They are around 78% of the total respondents. Whereas 11 respondents reveal that no such benefits are received from the Government for their children at all.
- .4 3.10. Tuitions: 23 respondents send their children to the nearby tuitions apart from schools in the evening times. 27 respondents said their children's studies at home only and do not go for any tuitions.
- 4.3.11: Future position of children: To an interesting question that what they desire about the future position of their children, the responses of the parents vary differently which is analyzed in the following table.

SN	Future Position	No. of respondents
1	Government job	26
2	Police	04
3	Doctor	09
4	Engineer	7
5	Army	2
6	Lawyer	2
	Total	50



More than 50 percent of the respondents wish their school going children settle with a government job in future. 18% of them wish to see their children as doctors, 14% as engineers. Only two respondents want to see their children become lawyer and two more as army personnel.

- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.

- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31th July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mailikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.
- 4.4.4: Reading skills among school going children: On 7th, 13th and 14th August 2022, Sunday, we declared the days as 'Reading Skill Days'. In the area under survey, students are gathered and tested their reading skills. They are informed the loopholes in reading and suggested, tips for better reading. Prizes are also distributed to the students with best reading skills.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.
- -4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

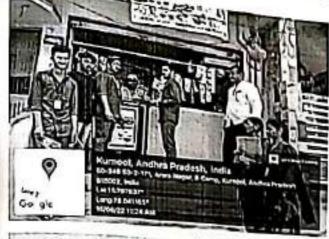
From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- People in the study area are preferring government and private schools equally. Almost all the respondents are satisfied with the school management.
- → All respondents feel that they school management and teachers behave good with them.
- 90% of the respondents are helpful to the school going students in their off-school studies.
- Majority of the parents are feeling that school fee is not that much high but affordable.
- Almost all parents are getting information regarding the study information from schools.
- Majority of the respondents and their children are the beneficiaries of government schemes.
- Only half of the children of the respondents prefer to go for tuitions.
- Most of the respondents want to see their children in government jobs in their future.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- It is the obligation of the government to see all school going students get equal and guaranteed benefits irrespective of caste, creed, and religion at least at this stage of age.
- Schools must inform every information regarding the progress of the students through various means of information to the parents as we have already entered modern communication era.
- Schools must strive hard and prepare plans to make the dreams of the parents regarding their children's future positions.
- > Parents meets are necessary in which teacher-parents meet directly and have meaningful conclusions.

PHOTOGRAPHS







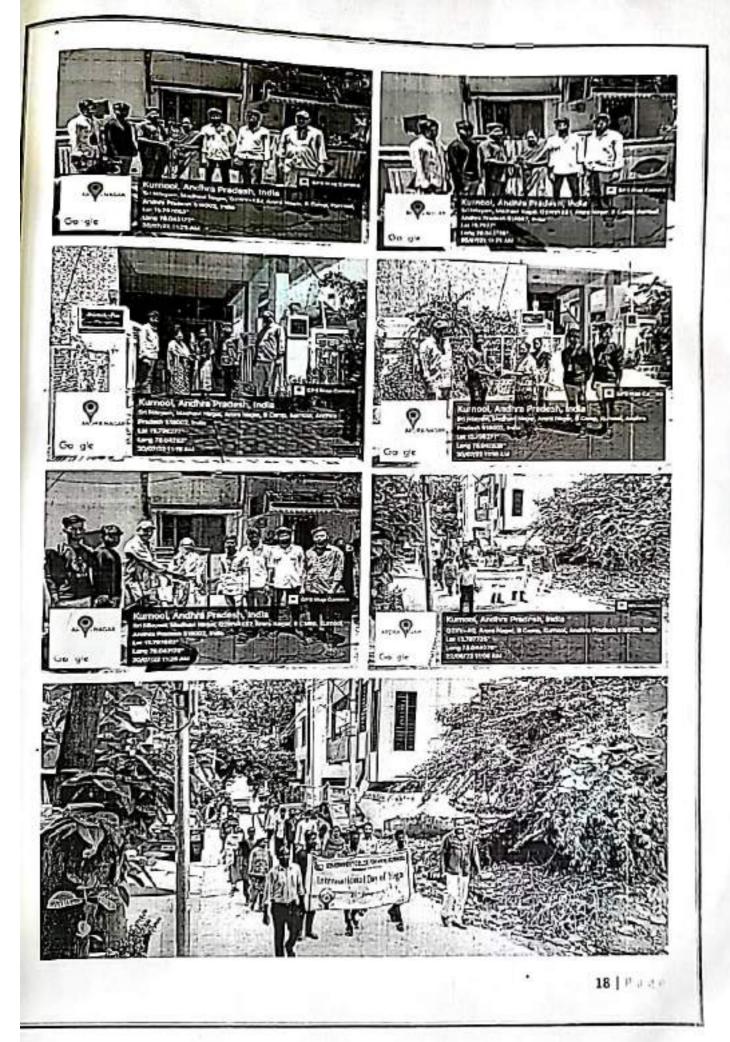


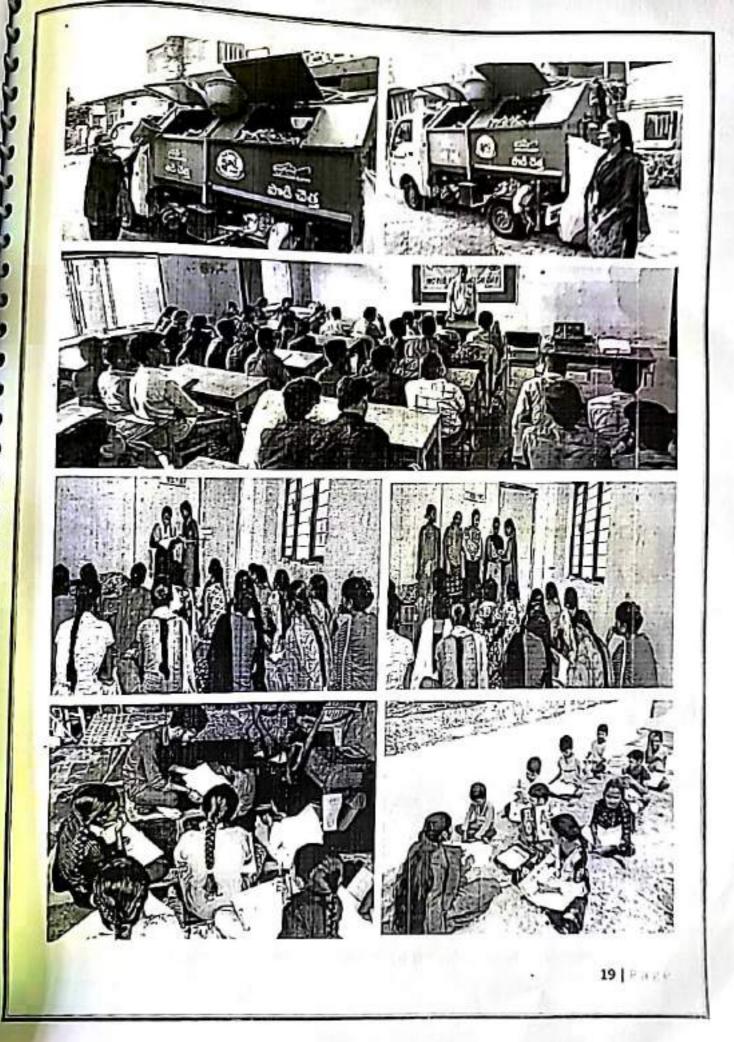


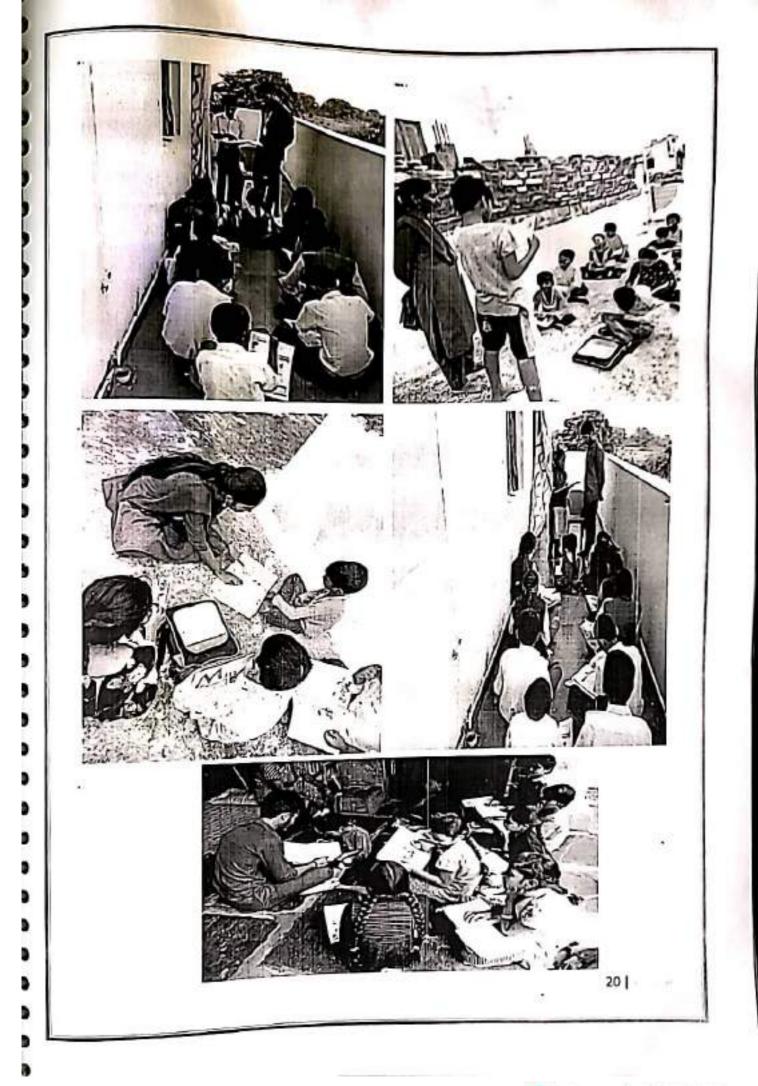


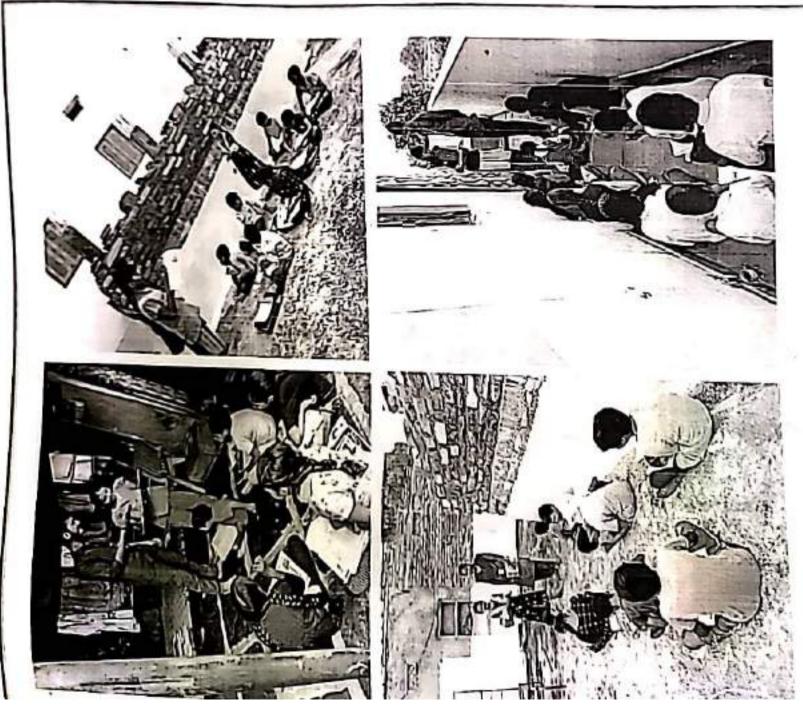


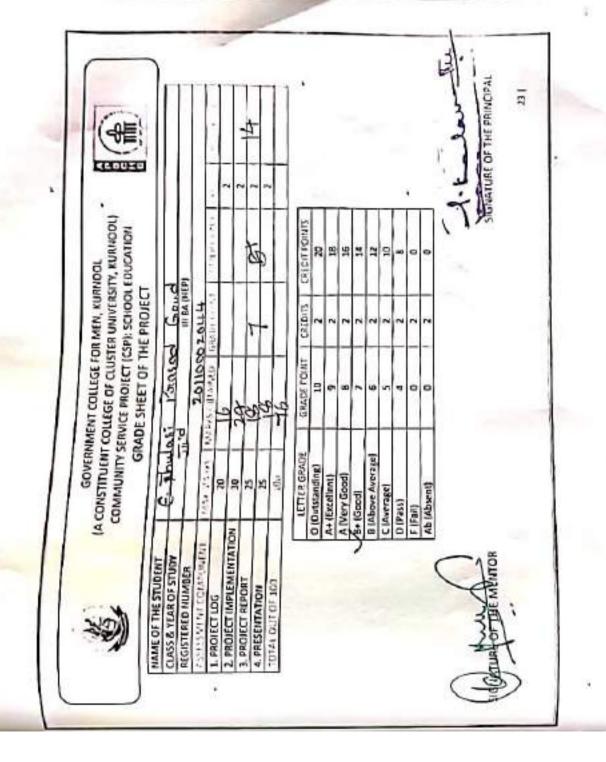












READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN

YAGNUZ

14.08.2022

Second Week: COMMUNITY

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Mentor		ε	- 1	YAGNUZ	12.06.2022	Z
Signature of	Signature of the Student	No. of Hours Spent	No. of Households Surveyed	YAGRUTA2	11.06.2022	1
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- ANUUNAX	Name Dr KG. MALLI		BA	Course Name:
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COMMINITA SEBNICE BROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION -2022
COVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL







COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION -2022 ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK



Third Week: COMMUNITY IMMERSON PROGRAMME

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Community Immersion/involvement Programme Organised	Name of the Govt. Agency along which Immersion Programme Planned	No. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	3	Thulas proved 6	4 low
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	Thules proved Go	1 ~ (.)
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	the lair passed Go	11.1
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY .	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	thulas grand G	- / N
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	The big word G	1
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	theles mards	P 1.1
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	Thulas poosed G	7 10 7

Fourth Week: COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Activity done in the process of Exit Reporting	No. of Hours	 Signature of the - Student 	Signature of the
	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	41. 10	()
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	+ 3	Thulai pravod Gas	11 101
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter - Profile of the District and survey area	3	Thulasi proved Ga	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter - Project methodology	2	Thulas provide Con	0 /1
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter - Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	Thulai prosed Good	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter - Analysis of School education survey statistics	-3	Thursi prood God	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Filth Chapter - Conclusions and Suggestions	7	Thulais proved Gard	Chy
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Filth Chapter - Conclusions and Suggestions	2	Thulai pand Gar	1

Senature of the mentor:

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL -



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "SANITIZATION in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.
1	1. B SAI KUMAR	20110002035
2	R VINEETH RATHOD	20110002046
3	D RAVI KUMAR	20110002034
4	B SAIRAM	20110002036
5	P SANDHYA RANI	20110002037
6	T RAGHAVA REDDY	20110002070
7	M THRIVENI	20110002043
8	V UMESH	20110002045

Done under the supervision of

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA M.A., MPHIL, NET, PhD.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

James Property

- PRINCIPAL

1 | Page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP).

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present state in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

s.no	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	11-16
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	17
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	18-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	23
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SANITIZATION	24
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	25-26
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	27-28
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SANITISATION	29-30
15	GRADE SHEET	33-34

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1 3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

- > We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 50 people in a particular area.
- Socio-Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socio-economic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status.
- The project will help us to find the Socio-Economic status of the people.
- > It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.
- We also need to take care of our studies and daily activities along with the project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

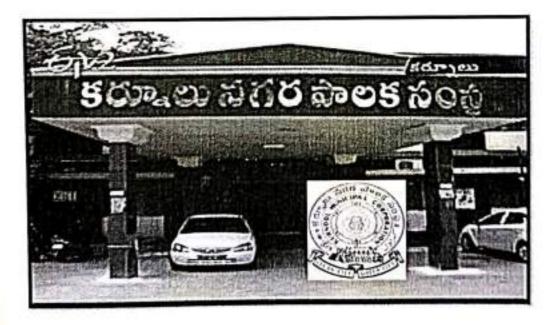
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

CHAPTER - II
PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area – Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality

Mandal Name

District

State

Region

Language

Time zone

Elevation / Altitude

Telephone Code / Std Code

Assembly constituency

Assembly MLA

Lok Sabha constituency

Parliament MP

Enter Pin Code

: Mahalakshmi Nagar

: Kurnool

: Kurnool

: Andhra Pradesh

: Rayalaseema

: Telugu

: IST (UTC+5:30)

: 293 meters. Above Sea level

: 08518

: Kurnool

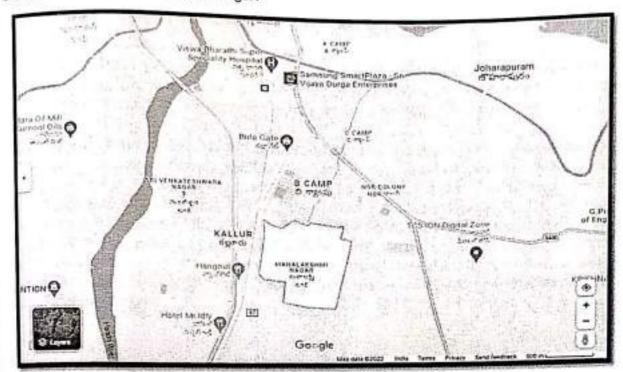
: Abdul Hafeez Khan

: Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

: Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

:518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with mixture of residences, shops, Government quarters, offices, schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backward, illiterate, and unaware of the benefits proper sanitization and cleanliness. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of sanitization among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in sanitization system is very important in recent Covid-19 circumstances, but little general awareness as to what it is. Sanitization and personal cleanliness are the basis of a strong and powerful health system of a nation.

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Throughout the world, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack basic sanitation (about 21% of the world's population). Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Around 2.3 billion people (about 29%) lack access to basic hygiene, which includes access to a handwashing station with soap and water at home.

Key facts

- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- Over 1.7 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private toilets or latrines.
- Of these, 494 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water.
- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment.
- At least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater.
- Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work.
- Poor sanitation is linked to transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find the attention of sample households towards sanitization.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about sanitization awareness levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current sanitization needs provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

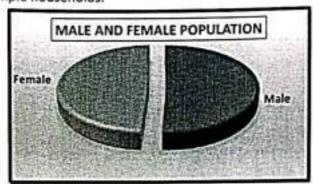
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis – Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

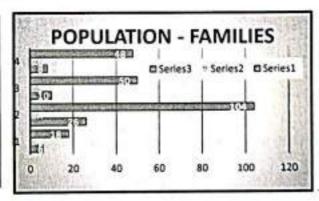
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



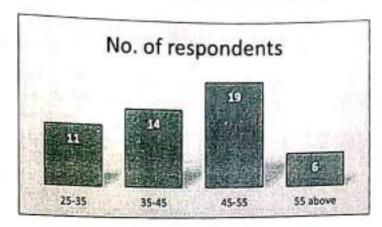
4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	тот	AL	220	100%



- 4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.
- 4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

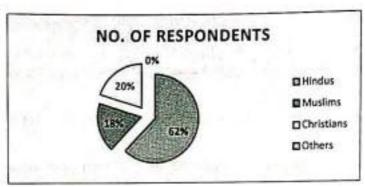
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
100	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the information of sanitization and cleanliness variations among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
11/11	Total	50



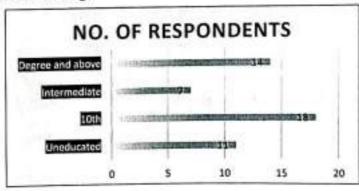
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	OC	8
2	BC	18
3	sc	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
NE	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

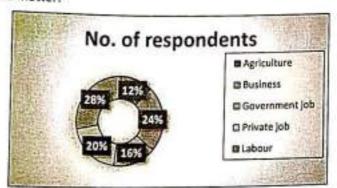
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10 th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
Pital	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	06
2	Business	12
3	Government job	08
4	Private job	10
5	Labour	14
200	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.

4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.

- ♣ Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- → 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are landless.
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
- Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
- → 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such
- ♣ 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs. only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.
- → As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.

 ↓ It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.

4.3: Sanitization - Survey Report:

4.3.1: Swacha Bharat: To a question asked to the respondents that "You get benefit of Swacha Bharat?", 42 respondents i.e., 84% people said they are getting benefit out of it. Only 8 respondents are not clear that what type of benefit they are getting out of the programme.

4.3.2: Idea of wet and dry garbage: When asked for the idea of wet and dry garbage, its separation, distinction, and maintenance, 48 respondents i.e., nearly 96% of the households agreed that they know the difference. Due to Swacha Bharat vehicle i.e., garbage collecting Kurnool Municipal Corporation vehicles, they came to know the difference and importance of dividing wet and dry garbage and handed it over to the vehicle in separation only.



4.3.3: Garbage disposure: We asked how the respondents dispose their house garbage? We asked to choose four choices.

- Government garbage collecting vehicle
- 2. Outside the village
- Use for vermi compost
- 4. On roads or gutters

All 50 respondents agreed that they dispose of their garbage in Government or Municipality Garbage collecting vehicles. As the vehicles are approaching door to door and come every day without any lag and that too in fixed timings, people these days are habituated completely to dispose the garbage in these vehicles only.

4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This indicates that people are aware of planned disposal of garbage.

4.3.5: Own latrines: All 50 respondents replied that they have their own latrine, and no one uses open defecation. Due to massive awareness programmes on ODF (Open Defecation Free) schemes organized by the State and Central Governments. Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside ("in the open") rather than into a toilet. People may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, streets, canals, or other open spaces for defecation. They do so either because they



do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. Most of the households get financial assistance to build their own latrines under the Central Government Programme of "Swacha Bharat Mission".

4.3.6: Washing hands before entering the house: 46 respondents said that along with their family members they used to wash hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the market, school, office etc., they clean their hands and feet before entering the house. Only 4 respondents said they do not have such practice.

4.3.7: Technique of washing hands: Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can

take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. CDC recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The guidance for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from several studies. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap. You should wash your hands for 15 to 20 seconds continuously.



When asked, do you know the technique of hands washing? 43 respondents i.e., 86% of the respondents replied that they know the technique and they learnt and used this technique during covid period. 7 households do not know the technique of washing their hands in this way.

- 4.3.8: Cleanliness while cooking: 49 respondents agreed that they cook in clean and hygiene surroundings. They used to clean the kitchen, utensils and other cooking means before starting to prepare anything.
- 4.3.9: Cleaning home daily: All 50 respondents disclose the fact that they used to clean the house once a day. Brooming, washing the floor with plain water or detergent mixed with water for sure.
- 4.3.10: Hand wash after use of latrine: For the question "Do you wash your hands every time you use latrine?", all 50 respondents responded positively and said they use soap or soap water and clean the hands every time they use latrine.
- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.
- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our

Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.

- 4.4.3: Hands washing awareness campaign: On 7th, 13th and 14TH August 2022, Second Saturday, and Sundays, we declared the day as 'Hands washing awareness campaign day'. In the area under survey, children and teen boys and girls are gathered and given awareness that how the hands can be cleaned. They are also advised to wash the hands for 15 to 20 seconds and not less than that to get complete protection. We brought sanitizers, soaps, and soap water sprayers along with water bottles to demonstrate this on the spot where children found on the streets. Nearly 75 children are given this awareness in the area under the survey.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- People in the study area are aware of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan of Govt. of India.
- Almost all the respondents have an idea of distinguishing wet and dry garbage.
- → All respondents disposing their garbage in Municipality garbage collecting vehicle only.
- 98% of the respondents are aware that irresponsible dispose of garbage may cause diseases.
- All respondents are using their own latrines and open defecation is not at all there.
- Almost all households are cleaning their hands and feet when they reach home.
- Most of the respondents know the techniques of washing hands with care.
- All the respondents cook their food in most hygienic surroundings.
- All the respondents wash their hands immediately after using latrines.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- There is a need to bring awareness on the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan to all.
- Still some people are unable to distinguish between wet and dry garbage items. Awareness is needed.
- Study area is urban society. So, 100% of the latrines are used. Focus should be in rural areas.
- Further increasing political will and administrative commitment by identifying and creating local sanitation champions at the district level
- Providing technical support to selected districts to demonstrate that sanitation can be delivered at the scale of a district and in a sustainable manner, and to develop district-wide approaches that are tailored to a particular state.
- Supporting the strengthening of state governments' institutional capacity to roll out the successful models to other districts, eventually covering the entire state.





GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SANITIZATION GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

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4. PRESENTATION	25				, ,	
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0	0	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	CREDIT POINTS	

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

SANITIZATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)
Re Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT : R. Vineeth Rathool.

GROUP : BA

YEAR : II.YEAR

MEDIUM : ENGLISH MEDIUM

HALL TICKET NUMBER : 2011000 2046

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MPHJ, PhD, NET.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled 'SANITIZATION in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.
1	1. B SAI KUMAR	20110002035
1	R VINEETH RATHOD	20110002046
3	D RAVI KUMAR	20110002034
4	B SAIRAM	20110002036
5	P SANDHYA RANI	20110002037
6	T RAGHAVA REDDY	20110002070
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Done under the supervision of

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LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PRINCIPAL.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP).

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present state in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER – I: INTRODUCTION	4-5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10
7	CHAPTER – IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	11-16
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	17
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	18-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	23
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SANITIZATION	24
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	25-26
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SANITISATION	29-30
15	GRADE SHEET	33-34

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CHAPTER – I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.



1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

- We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 50 people in a particular area.
- Socio-Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socio-economic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status.
- The project will help us to find the Socio-Economic status of the people.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.
- We also need to take care of our studies and daily activities along with the project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

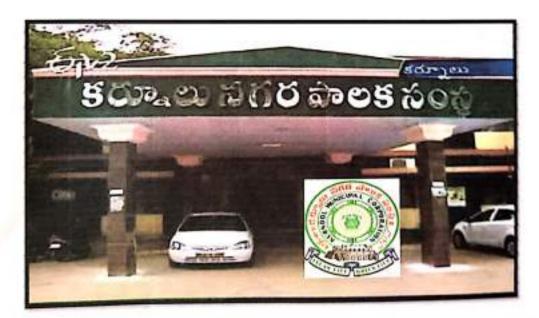
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

CHAPTER - II PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area – Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality

Mandal Name

District State

Region Language

Time zone

Elevation / Altitude Telephone Code / Std Code

Assembly constituency

Assembly MLA

Lok Sabha constituency

Parliament MP Enter Pin Code : Mahalakshmi Nagar

: Kurnool

: Kurnool

: Andhra Pradesh

: Rayalaseema

: Telugu

: IST (UTC+5:30)

: 293 meters. Above Sea level

: 08518 : Kurnool

: Abdul Hafeez Khan

: Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

: Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

: 518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with mixture of residences, shops, Government quarters, offices, schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backward, illiterate, and unaware of the benefits proper sanitization and cleanliness. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of sanitization among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in sanitization system is very important in recent Covid-19 circumstances, but little general awareness as to what it is. Sanitization and personal cleanliness are the basis of a strong and powerful health system of a nation.

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Throughout the world, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack basic sanitation (about 21% of the world's population). Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Around 2.3 billion people (about 29%) lack access to basic hygiene, which includes access to a handwashing station with soap and water at home.

Key facts

- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- Over 1.7 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private toilets or latrines.
- Of these, 494 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water.
- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe
- At least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater.
- Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work.
- Poor sanitation is linked to transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find the attention of sample households towards sanitization.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about sanitization awareness levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current sanitization needs provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.



Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrow at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

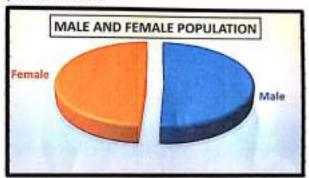
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis – Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

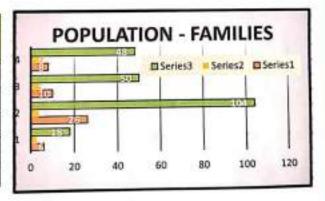
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



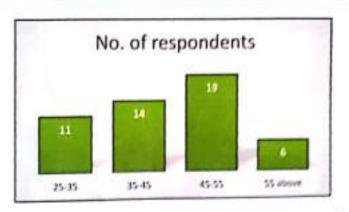
4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of familles	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	TOTA	L	220	100%



- 4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.
- 4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

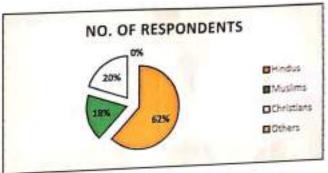
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the information of sanitization and cleanliness variations among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status,

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50



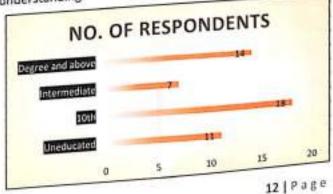
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	oc	8
2	BC	18
3	SC	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
5	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
	Uneducated	11
1_	10 th	18
2	Intermediate	7
3	Intermediate	14
4	Degree and above	
	Total	50



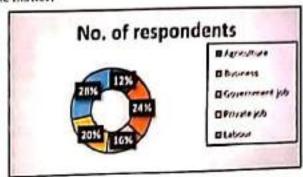
18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	06
2	Business	12
3	Government Job	08
4	Private job	10
S	Labour	14
	Total	50

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Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to

4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.

- Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are land-All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have
- ♣ Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle, 5 houses have either vehicle at all,
- 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- ♣ Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such
- 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- ♣ 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage
- 4 As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.

- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has been and three reported to have goats and sheep.
- 4.3: Sanitization Survey Report:
- 4.3.1: Swacha Bharat: To a question asked to the respondents that "You get benefit of Swacha Bharat?", 42 respondents i.e., 84% people said they are getting benefit out of it. Only 8 respondents are not clear that what type of benefit they are getting out of the programme.
- 4.3.2: Idea of wet and dry garbage: When asked for the idea of wet and dry garbage, its separation, distinction, and maintenance, 48 respondents i.e., nearly 96% of the households agreed that they know the difference. Due to Swacha Bharat vehicle i.e., garbage collecting Kurnool Municipal Corporation vehicles, they came to know the difference and importance of dividing wet and dry garbage and handed it over to the vehicle in separation only.



- 4.3.3; Garbage disposure: We asked how the respondents dispose their house garbage? We asked to choose four choices.
 - 1. Government garbage collecting vehicle
 - 2. Outside the village
 - 3. Use for vermi compost
 - 4. On roads or gutters

All 50 respondents agreed that they dispose of their garbage in Government or Municipality Garbage collecting vehicles. As the vehicles are approaching door to door and come every day without any lag and that too in fixed timings, people these days are habituated completely to dispose the garbage in these vehicles only.

- 4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This indicates that people are aware of planned disposal of garbage.
- 4.3.5: Own latrines: All 50 respondents replied that they have their own latrine, and no one uses open defecation. Due to massive awareness programmes on ODF (Open Defecation Free) schemes organized by the State and Central Governments. Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside ("in the open") rather than into a tollet. People may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, streets, canals, or other open spaces for defecation. They do so either because they



do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. Most of the households get financial assistance to build their own latrines under the Central Government Programme of "Swacha Bharat Mission".

4.3.6: Washing hands before entering the house: 46 respondents said that along with their family members they used to wash hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the market, school, office etc., they clean their hands and feet before entering the house. Only 4 respondents said they do not have such practice.

4.3.7: Technique of washing hands: Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can

take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. CDC recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The guidance for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from several studies. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap. You should wash your hands for 15 to 20 seconds continuously.



When asked, do you know the technique of hands washing? 43 respondents i.e., 86% of the respondents replied that they know the technique and they learnt and used this technique during covid period. 7 households do not know the technique of washing their hands in this way.

- 4.3.8: Cleanliness while cooking: 49 respondents agreed that they cook in clean and hygiene surroundings. They used to clean the kitchen, utensils and other cooking means before starting to prepare anything.
- 4.3.9: Cleaning home daily: All 50 respondents disclose the fact that they used to clean the house once a day. Brooming, washing the floor with plain water or detergent mixed with water for sure.
- 4.3.10: Hand wash after use of latrine: For the question "Do you wash your hands every time you use latrine?", all 50 respondents responded positively and said they use soap or soap water and clean the hands every time they use latrine.
- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On World Population Day 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.
- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31th July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our

15 Page

Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.

- 4.4.3: Hands washing awareness campaign: On 7th, 13th and 14th August 2022, Second Saturday, and Sundays, we declared the day as 'Hands washing awareness campaign day'. In the area under survey, children and teen boys and girls are gathered and given awareness that how the hands can be cleaned. They are also advised to wash the hands for 15 to 20 seconds and not less than that to get complete protection. We brought sanitizers, soaps, and soap water sprayers along with water bottles to demonstrate this on the spot where children found on the streets. Nearly 75 children are given this awareness in the area under the survey.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

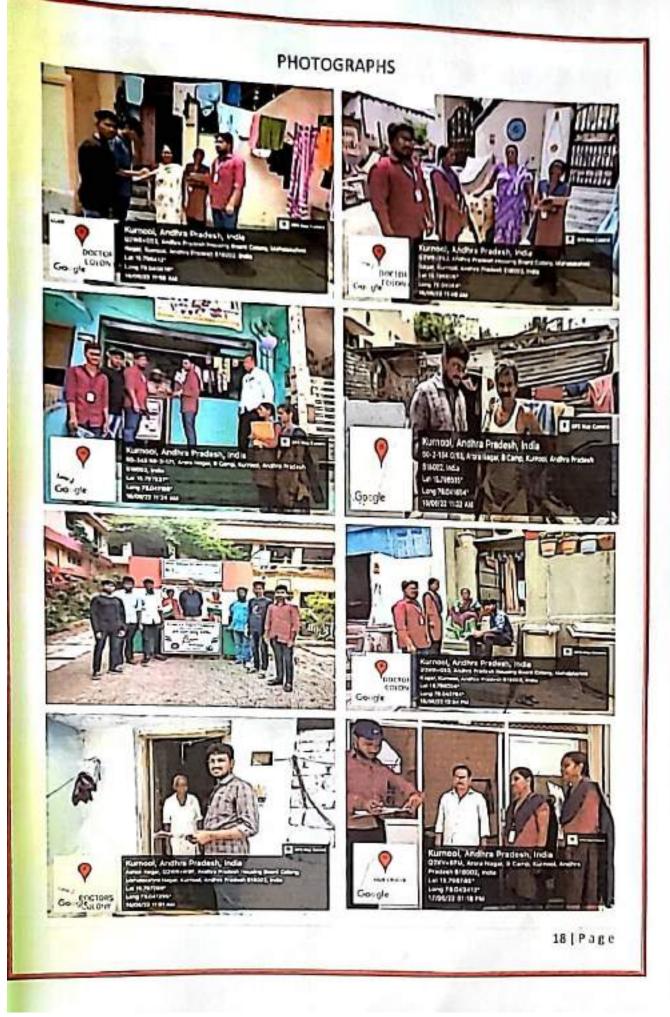
From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

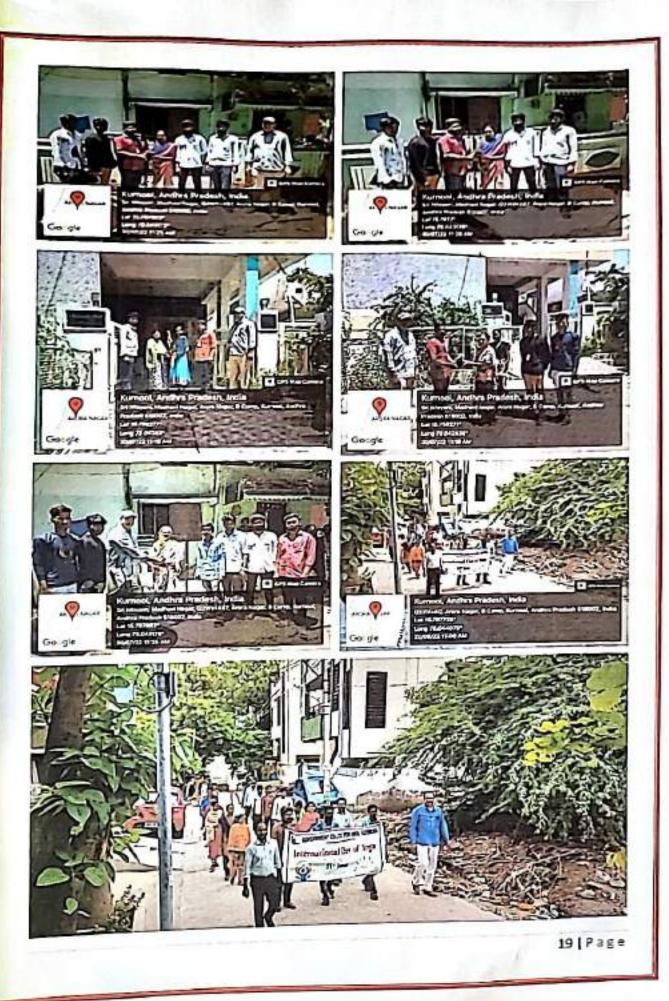
- People In the study area are aware of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan of Govt. of India.
- Almost all the respondents have an idea of distinguishing wet and dry garbage.
- All respondents disposing their garbage in Municipality garbage collecting vehicle only.
- 98% of the respondents are aware that irresponsible dispose of garbage may cause diseases.
- All respondents are using their own latrines and open defecation is not at all there.
- Almost all households are cleaning their hands and feet when they reach home.
- Most of the respondents know the techniques of washing hands with care.
- All the respondents cook their food in most hygienic surroundings.
- All the respondents wash their hands immediately after using latrines.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- There is a need to bring awareness on the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan to all.
- Still some people are unable to distinguish between wet and dry garbage items. Awareness is needed.
- Study area is urban society. So, 100% of the latrines are used. Focus should be in rural areas.
- Further increasing political will and administrative commitment by identifying and creating local sanitation champions at the district level
- Providing technical support to selected districts to demonstrate that sanitation can be delivered at the scale of a district and in a sustainable manner, and to develop district-wide approaches that are tailored to a particular state.
- Supporting the strengthening of state governments' institutional capacity to roll out the successful models to other districts, eventually covering the entire state.

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*** THE END ***



Appendix - 1



COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-E CONOMIC SURVEY



Name of the Student : R. vineeth Bathoo Class:

Gmup: BA (HEP)

Registration Number: 2011000 2044

Medium: LM/TM

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Name of the mentor K. G. Mallikariona QUESTIONNAIRE

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Fourth Week: COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT

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Third Chapter - Project methodology

Second chapter - Profile of the District and survey area

Fourth Chapter - Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics

Fifth Chapter - Condusions and Suggestions



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(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SANITIZATION GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



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ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	GRADE POINT LETTER GRADE		CREDITS CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	2.0				
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, LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	6	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	1	2	14
B (Above Average)	9	2	12
C (Average)	S	2	10
D (Pass)	4	7	8
F (Fail)	0	2	0
Ab (Absent)	0	2	0





SCHOOL EDUCATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) Re Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT: M. VINCO Raj Kuman

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LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "School Education in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

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FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

(AMENTOR

PRINCIPAL PRINCIPAL

<u>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</u>

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP) orientation.

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present stage in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER	PAGE		
1	CERTIFICATE	1		
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2		
3	CONTENT	3		
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	4-5		
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8		
6	CHAPTER – III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9		
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION			
8	CHAPTER – V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS			
9	PHOTOGRAPHS			
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE			
11	APPENDIX - II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION			
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	24-25		
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	26-27		
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	28-30		
15	GRADE SHEET	31		

CHAPTER – I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- > It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 100 people in a particular area/village.

- Socio Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

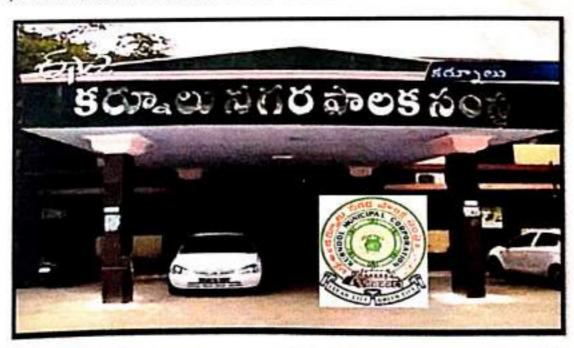
CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality

Mandal Name

District

State

Region

Language

Time zone

Elevation / Altitude

Telephone Code / Std Code

Assembly constituency

Assembly MLA

Lok Sabha constituency

Parliament MP Enter Pin Code : Mahalakshmi Nagar

: Kurnool

: Kurnool

: Andhra Pradesh

: Rayalaseema

: Telugu

: IST (UTC+5:30)

: 293 meters. Above Sea level

: 08518

: Kurnool

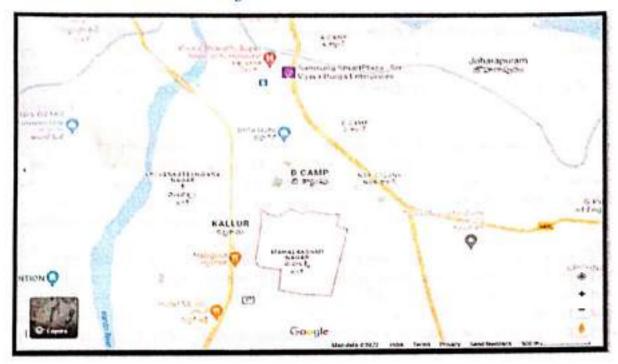
: Abdul Hafeez Khan

: Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

: Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

: 518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



It is a sub-urban area with schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backword, illiterate and unaware of the benefits of education. Most of the students in the educational institutions of this area are outsiders and particularly from nearby villages. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of education among the local communities.

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CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in school education system is very important, but little general agreement as to what it is. School education system is the basis of a strong and powerful educational system of a nation. A school is an educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers.

Most countries have systems of formal education, which is sometimes compulsory. In these systems, students' progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18). The lower primary school is divided into five "standards", upper primary school into two, high school into three and higher secondary into two. Students must learn a common curriculum largely (except for regional changes in mother tongue) till the end of high school. There is some amount of specialization possible at the higher secondary level. Students throughout the country must learn three languages.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find educational levels of the sample households.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about educational levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current health care system provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

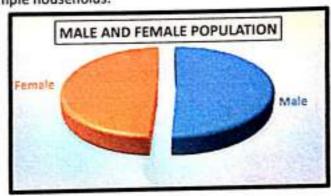
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis – Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

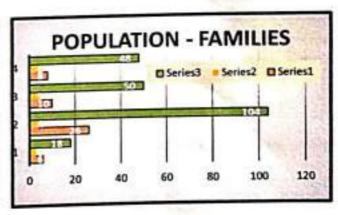
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%



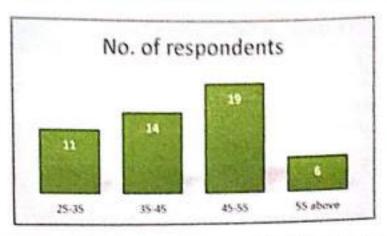
4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	1000		Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
-	TOTA	L	220	100%



- 4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.
- 4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50

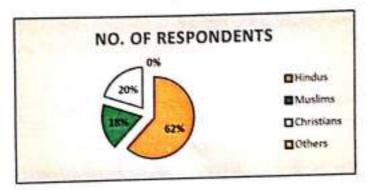


It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the school level education variation among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50

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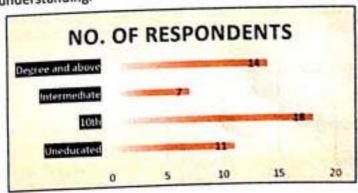
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	OC	8
2	BC	18
3	SC	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
188	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

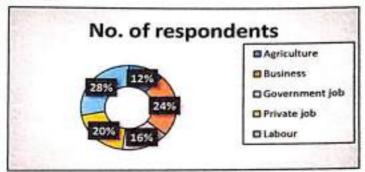
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10 th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
EL.	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents		
1	Agriculture	06		
2	Business	12		
3	Government job	08		
4	Private job	10		
5	Labour	14		
100	Total	50		



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.

4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.

- Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 4 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are land-
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
- Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
- 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such
- 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.

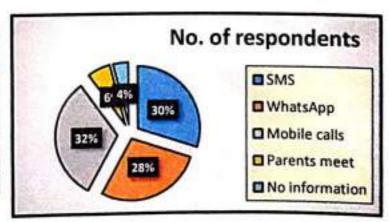
- As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.
- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.
- 4.3: School Education Survey Report:
- 4.3.1: Age of the school going children: We tried to count total number of schools going students among the respondents' houses. Following is the data collected.

	A	3E			EDUCATION	ON LEVE	IS
5	-12	1	3-16	PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		FEMALE	-	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Tot	tal = 47 Total = 32 Total = 47			Total = 32			
	Grand T	otal = 79)		Grand T	-	

The table shows how the school going children are stratified into 5-12 and 13-16 categories and between primary school and secondary school categories. There are 79 school going children among the area where survey is conducted.

- 4.3.2: School management: To the question that in which type of school you send your kids, i.e., whether Government or private? 29 respondents answered private and only 21 says Government school. It means 58 per cent of the respondents send their children to private schools.
- 4.3.3: Type of school: Among 50 respondents, 49 students are day-scholars and only one is hosteller.
- 4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.
- 4.3.5: Satisfied Schooling: Almost 48 respondents are happy and satisfied with school education of their children and expressed no negativity against the school managements and teachers.
- 4.3.6: Helping in Studies: 44 respondents said that they help in the studies of their school going children in their studies. But 6 respondents do not help their children as they are illiterates and uneducated.
- 4.3.7: Information from school: To the question that how you will be informed by the schools about the studies of your children, their responses can be shown as under.

SN	Information	No. of respondents
1	SMS	15
2	WhatsApp	14
3	Mobile calls	16
4	Parents meet	03
5	No information	02
EVAL	Total	50

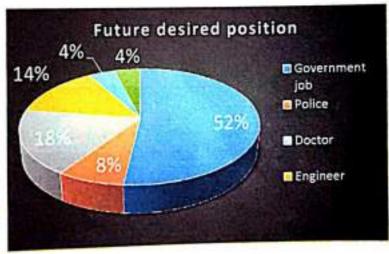


32% i.e., 16 respondents are receiving mobile calls from schools and getting information on the studies of their children. This is followed by SMS (30), WhatsApp messages (28%).

4% respondents i.e., only 2 families informed that they are not getting any information from the schools regarding the studies of their children.

- 4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.
- 4.3.9: Government benefits: 39 respondents said that their children are getting some way or another the benefit from the State Government regarding the school schemes. They are around 78% of the total respondents. Whereas 11 respondents reveal that no such benefits are received from the Government for their children at all.
- 4.3.10: Tuitions: 23 respondents send their children to the nearby tuitions apart from schools in the evening times. 27 respondents said their children's studies at home only and do not go for any tuitions.
- 4.3.11: Future position of children: To an interesting question that what they desire about the future position of their children, the responses of the parents vary differently which is analyzed in the following table.

SN	Future Position	No. of respondents
1	Government job	26
2	Police	04
3	Doctor	09
4	Engineer	7
5	Army	2
6	Lawyer	2
	Total	50



More than 50 percent of the respondents wish their school going children settle with a government job in future. 18% of them wish to see their children as doctors, 14% as engineers. Only two respondents want to see their children become lawyer and two more as army personnel.

- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.

- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.
- 4.4.4: Reading skills among school going children: On 7th, 13th and 14th August 2022, Sunday, we declared the days as 'Reading Skill Days'. In the area under survey, students are gathered and tested their reading skills. They are informed the loopholes in reading and suggested tips for better reading. Prizes are also distributed to the students with best reading skills.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhlyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- ♣ People in the study area are preferring government and private schools equally.
- Almost all the respondents are satisfied with the school management.
- All respondents feel that they school management and teachers behave good with them.
- 4 90% of the respondents are helpful to the school going students in their off-school studies.
- Majority of the parents are feeling that school fee is not that much high but affordable.
- Almost all parents are getting information regarding the study information from schools.
- ♣ Majority of the respondents and their children are the beneficiaries of government schemes.
- Only half of the children of the respondents prefer to go for tuitions.
- Most of the respondents want to see their children in government jobs in their future.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- It is the obligation of the government to see all school going students get equal and guaranteed benefits irrespective of caste, creed, and religion at least at this stage of age.
- Schools must inform every information regarding the progress of the students through various means of information to the parents as we have already entered modern communication era.
- Schools must strive hard and prepare plans to make the dreams of the parents regarding their children's future positions.
- Parents meets are necessary in which teacher-parents meet directly and have meaningful conclusions.

PHOTOGRAPHS





















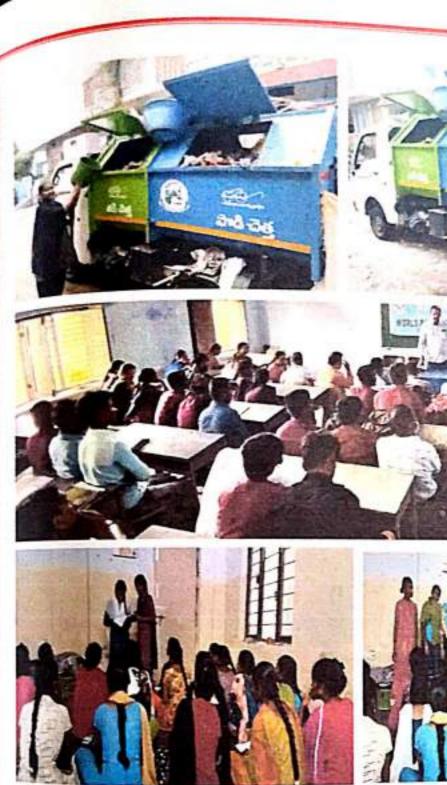


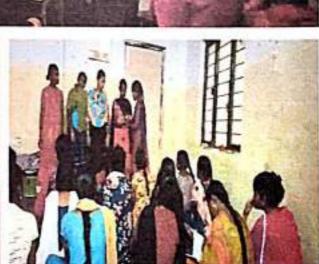








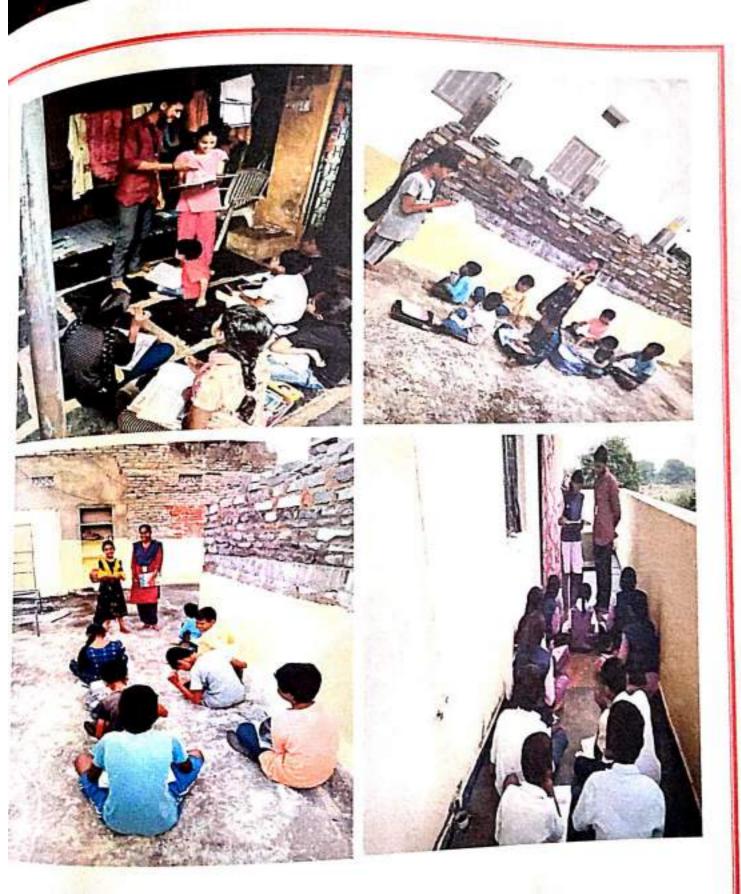












*** THE END ***



Date - 16-6-2022

APP ENDIX -I GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL. COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY



Nume of the Student : M. Vinod Roj Kurrar Registration Number: 201 0002047

Nume of the Student Group: B: A [CHEP] Medium: FM/TM

Mobile No: 9010759421

Substantian K.C. Mall! Lat. QUESTIONNAIDE

Name of the mentor: K.G. Malli karjunguestionnaire

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APENDIX-11



1.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL



పిల్లల వయసు: (5 నుండి 12 సం.) ಬ್ಲಾರು: ದ್ ರಿಕಲು: (13 నుండి 16సం.) ಬ್ಲಾರು: ಟ್ ಶಿಕಲು: **ಅರಗ**ತಿ ಬ್ಲಾರು ಬಾರಿತಲು విద్య స్థాయి: 3.2 ప్రాధమిక విద్య సెకండరీ విద్య స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం 3.3 ಪ್ರಮತ್ನ / ಪ್ರಶೇ స్కూల్ రకం 3.4 డే ప్యాలకి/ హాస్ట్ర్స్ స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం మీతో బాగానే వ్యవహరిస్తుందా? 3.5 : అవును / కాడ్డ మీ పిల్లల విద్యాబ్యాసం పై మీరు సంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నారా? 3.6 అవును / కాడు ఇంటి వెద్ద మీ పిల్లల చదువులో మీరు సహాయం చేస్తున్నారా 3.7 అవును / కాడు మీ పిల్లల చదువు విషయాలు స్కూల్ వారు మీకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తెలుపుతున్నారా? : 3.8 ఒకవేల అవును అయితే దేని ద్వారా? WhatsApp/మొటైల్ కాల్ప్/మొటైల్ SMS/పరెంట్స్ మీట్/e-mails/ఇతరములు కడుతున్న పీజు దాల ఎక్కువ అని భావిస్తున్నారా? 3.9 ಅವುನು/ಕ್ರಾಮ పిల్లల చదువులకు సంబందించి విద్య దీపెన లాంటి ప్రభుత్వ పదకాలు ఎపైన పొందుతున్నారా?: ఇవు 🗀 3.10 విద్యాబ్యాసం కేవలం స్కూలులో మాత్రమేనా? ట్యుషన్ లకు కూడా పంపుతున్నరా/: 3.11 3.12 పిల్లలలో ఎవరినా dropouts ఉన్నారా? అందుకు ప్రధాన కారణం ఏంటి? : 🗡 మీ పిల్లలు భవిష్యత్తులో ఏమీ అవ్వాలని ఆశిస్తున్నారు?: ' డాక్టర్/ఇంజనీరు/ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి/లాయర్/వ్యాపారి/ఫోరిసు/ఆర్మ్/ఇతరములు men 3.14 ఏపైనా సూచనలు ఇవ్వగలరు.



***	COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT SCHOOL DOING AND SOLD	Y LOG ENTRY BOOK	ATION -1932
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Semester	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

No. of Hours Spent Student Student	3 Notable (Bh)	3 Hocket (Plans	2 Mobile Man	2 Mostgiele (Bush	3 No Open Color	3 No 1944 (day	2 Nother Can	18 HOURS
No. of Households Surveyed	7	7	7	60	6	7	5	SUIDHSSIIDHUS
DAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	7 DAVE
DATE	11.06.2022	12.06.2022	13.06.2022	14.06.2022	15.06.2022	16.06.2022	17.06.2022	TOTAL
S	-	2	8	4	s	9	7	

SS	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the
-	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	MODILE	(Onn)
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	Machabaga	(a)
m	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	е	PEO SE	(37.5)
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	8	La Char	(2)
S	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	To Carl	1000
9	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	2	No Diga	1
1	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	e)	i. Othe	1

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS Second Week: COMMUNITY



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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION -202 ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Signature of the Mentor	(a)	100	1	T	1		X
Signature of the Student	Charlo Bag	100 PM	Mortinge	A Die	をなか	15 CO 35 C	No Cheo
No. of Hours	3	2	2	2	2	8	2
Name of the Govt. Agency along which Immersion Programme Planned	SACHIVALAYAM	SACHIVALAYAM	WARD MEMBERS	WARD MEMBERS	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Type of Community Immersion/Involvement Programme Organised	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN
DAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAYT	TUESDAY	THURSDAY
DATE	13.08.2022	14.08.2022	10.09.2022	11.09.2022	12.09.2022	13.09.2022	14.09.2022
A.C.	-		-	-	-	-	_

	DATE	DAY	Type of Activity done in the process of Exit Reporting	No. of Hours	Signature of the	Signature of the
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	A. A. See	100
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter - Introduction	e	T. Doeb	S S S
m	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter - Profile of the District and survey area	Е	E. Direct	3
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	14 C B. C	
S	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY Fourth Chapter - Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	0.00	
9	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter - Analysis of School education survey statistics	3	- Dage	To the second
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter - Conclusions and Suggestions	2	S. C. Colored	1

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Fourth Week: COMMUNITY
EXIT REPORT

Third Week: COMMUNITY
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SCHOOL EDUCATION

GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



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SCHOOL EDUCATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL (CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) Re Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT: M.G. Pavan Kumay

MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MPAR, PRID. NET.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "School Education in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

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Done under the supervision of

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA M.A., MPhil., NET, PhD.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PRINCIPAL

1 | Page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP) orientation.

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present stage in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

s.NO	CHAPTER	PAGE
1	CERTIFICATE	1
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	10-15
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	16
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	17-21
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	22
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	23
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	24-25
13	APPENDIX – IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	26-27
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION	28-30
15	GRADE SHEET	31

CHAPTER - I

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- > It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 100 people in a particular area/village.

- Socio Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job.
- > It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

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- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- > The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

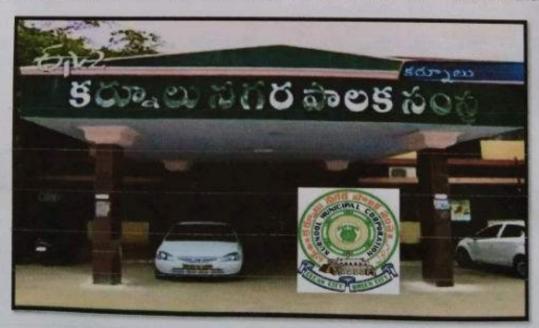
CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 58' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality : Mahalakshmi Nagar

Mandal Name : Kurnool District : Kurnool

State : Andhra Pradesh
Region : Rayalaseema
Language : Telugu

Time zone : IST (UTC+5:30)

Elevation / Altitude : 293 meters. Above Sea level

Telephone Code / Std Code : 08518
Assembly constituency : Kurnool

Assembly MLA : Abdul Hafeez Khan

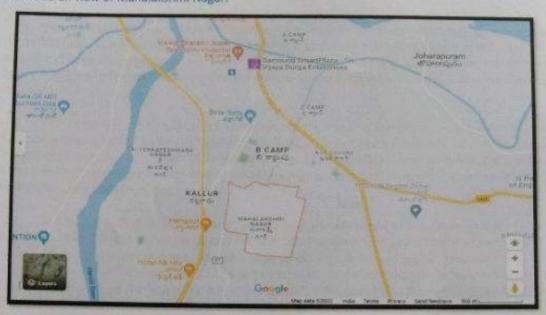
Lok Sabha constituency : Kurnool Parliamentary constituency
Parliament MP : Set SANIES VILLAGE

Enter Pin Code : Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

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2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:

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It is a sub-urban area with schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backword, illiterate and unaware of the benefits of education. Most of the students in the educational institutions of this area are outsiders and particularly from nearby villages. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of education among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in school education system is very important, but little general agreement as to what it is. School education system is the basis of a strong and powerful educational system of a nation. A school is an educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers.

Most countries have systems of formal education, which is sometimes compulsory. In these systems, students' progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18). The lower primary school is divided into five "standards", upper primary school into two, high school into three and higher secondary into two. Students must learn a common curriculum largely (except for regional changes in mother tongue) till the end of high school. There is some amount of specialization possible at the higher secondary level. Students throughout the country must learn three languages.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

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- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find educational levels of the sample households.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about educational levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current health care system provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

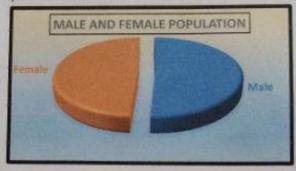
4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis - Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

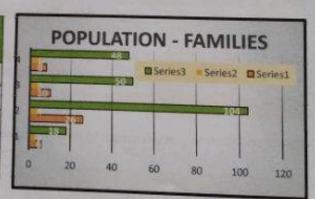
Gender	Frequency	Percent	
Male	112	51%	
Female	108	49% 100%	
Total	220		

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4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

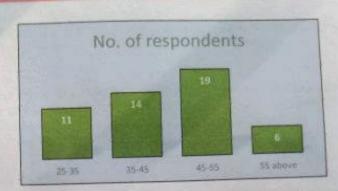
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	TOTAL		220	100%



4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.

4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

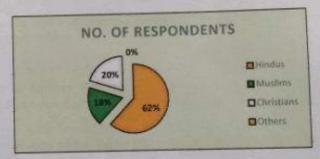
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
-	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the school level education variation among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50



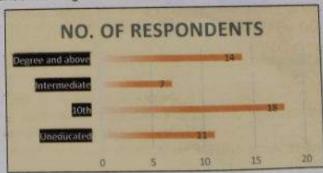
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	OC	8
2	BC	18
3	SC	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

SN	Education levels	No. of respondent	
1	Uneducated	11	
2	10 th	18	
3	Intermediate	7	
4	Degree and above	14	
1	Total	50	

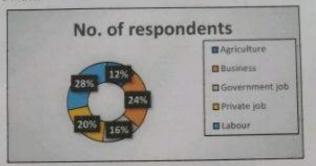


18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SN	Occupation	No. of respondents	
1	Agriculture	06	
2	Business	12	
3	Government job	08	
4	Private job	10	
5	Labour	14	
	Total	50	

annang gararana



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.

4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.

- Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- 4 Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are landless.
- 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
- Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
- 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such thing.
- 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.

- As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.
- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.

4.3: School Education - Survey Report:

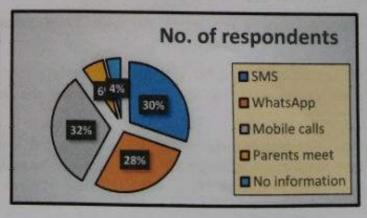
4.3.1: Age of the school going children: We tried to count total number of schools going students among the respondents' houses. Following is the data collected.

	A	GE		EDUCATION LEVELS			
5-12 13-16		PRIMARY		SECONDARY			
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Tota	al = 47	Tota	al = 32	Total = 47 Total =		al = 32	
	Grand To	otal = 79			Grand T	otal = 75	7

The table shows how the school going children are stratified into 5-12 and 13-16 categories and between primary school and secondary school categories. There are 79 school going children among the area where survey is conducted.

- 4.3.2: School management: To the question that in which type of school you send your kids, i.e., whether Government or private? 29 respondents answered private and only 21 says Government school. It means 58 per cent of the respondents send their children to private schools.
- 4.3.3: Type of school: Among 50 respondents, 49 students are day-scholars and only one is hosteller.
- 4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.
- 4.3.5: Satisfied Schooling: Almost 48 respondents are happy and satisfied with school education of their children and expressed no negativity against the school managements and teachers.
- 4.3.6: Helping in Studies: 44 respondents said that they help in the studies of their school going children in their studies. But 6 respondents do not help their children as they are illiterates and uneducated.
- 4.3.7: Information from school: To the question that how you will be informed by the schools about the studies of your children, their responses can be shown as under.

SN	Information	No. of respondents	
1	SMS	15	
2	WhatsApp	14	
3	Mobile calls	16	
4	Parents meet	03	
5	No information	02	
	Total	50	



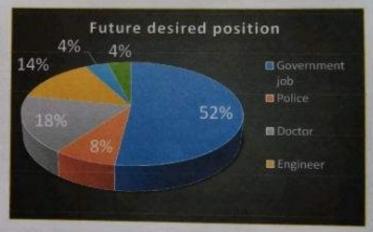
32% i.e., 16 respondents are receiving mobile calls from schools and getting information on the studies of their children. This is followed by SMS (30), WhatsApp messages (28%).

4% respondents i.e., only 2 families informed that they are not getting any information from the schools regarding the studies of their children.

- 4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.
- 4.3.9: Government benefits: 39 respondents said that their children are getting some way or another the benefit from the State Government regarding the school schemes. They are around 78% of the total respondents. Whereas 11 respondents reveal that no such benefits are received from the Government for their children at all.
- 4.3.10: Tultions: 23 respondents send their children to the nearby tuitions apart from schools in the evening times. 27 respondents said their children's studies at home only and do not go for any tuitions.
- 4.3.11: Future position of children: To an interesting question that what they desire about the future position of their children, the responses of the parents vary differently which is analyzed in the following table.

SN	Future Position	No. of respondents	
1	Government job	26	
2	Police	04	
3	Doctor	09	
4	Engineer	7	
5	Army	2	
6	Lawyer	2	
	Total	50	

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More than 50 percent of the respondents wish their school going children settle with a government job in future. 18% of them wish to see their children as doctors, 14% as engineers. Only two respondents want to see their children become lawyer and two more as army personnel.

- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.

- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31th July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.
- 4.4.4: Reading skills among school going children: On 7th, 13th and 14th August 2022, Sunday, we declared the days as 'Reading Skill Days'. In the area under survey, students are gathered and tested their reading skills. They are informed the loopholes in reading and suggested tips for better reading. Prizes are also distributed to the students with best reading skills.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

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- People in the study area are preferring government and private schools equally.
- 4 Almost all the respondents are satisfied with the school management.
- All respondents feel that they school management and teachers behave good with them.
- 90% of the respondents are helpful to the school going students in their off-school studies.
- Majority of the parents are feeling that school fee is not that much high but affordable.
- Almost all parents are getting information regarding the study information from schools.
- Majority of the respondents and their children are the beneficiaries of government schemes.
- Only half of the children of the respondents prefer to go for tuitions.
- Most of the respondents want to see their children in government jobs in their future.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- > It is the obligation of the government to see all school going students get equal and guaranteed benefits irrespective of caste, creed, and religion at least at this stage of age.
- Schools must inform every information regarding the progress of the students through various means of information to the parents as we have already entered modern communication era.
- Schools must strive hard and prepare plans to make the dreams of the parents regarding their children's future positions.
- Parents meets are necessary in which teacher-parents meet directly and have meaningful conclusions.

PHOTOGRAPHS























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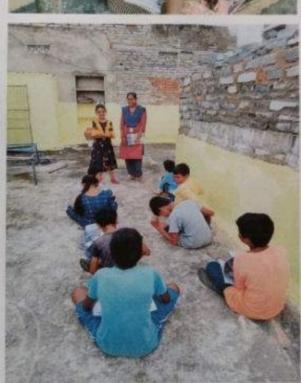






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APPENDIX-I



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL. COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT; SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY



Name of the Student : M. G. Pavankumar Registration Number 20110002068

Group: B. A FIEPT Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 7842552595

గ్రామం/పంచాయతి:

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Name of the mentor: K.G. Mallikarjuna QUESTIONNAIRE

Sample No. 2

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APPENDIX - II



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN. KURNOOL



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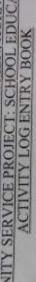
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DEPARTMENT OF EXCHANGING COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10 3.11 3.12 Part Service Project School You Educat Fees Gove Sending Dropouts Reason Part Service Project School You High Schoping Full-risk M F M F Gov Prt 85 HO Y N Y N Y N Scholar Street M F M F Gov Prt 85 HO Y N Y N Y N Scholar Street M F M F M F M Y N Y N Scholar Street M F M F M F M Y N Y N Scholar Street M F M F M F M Y N Y N Scholar Street M F M F M F M Y N Y N Scholar Street M F M F M F M Y N Y N Scholar Street M M F M F M F M Y N Y N Y N Scholar Street M M F M F M F M Y N Y N Y N Scholar Street M M F M F M F M Y N Y N Y N Y N Scholar Street M M F M F M F M Y N Y N Y N Y N Y N Y N Y N Y N Y N Y			1	<	1	100		2	-	1	4		1			45 <
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10 3.11 3.12 Educ level Manage Type Behaves School You Educat Fees Govt Sending Dropouts Reason M F M F Gov Put 55 HO V N V N V N V N V N V N V N V N V N V		4	1	1		TANK B. PRINT	5	<	<	1000	4			1		43
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (SSP. SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10 3.11 Service Property Service Project (SSP. School You Educat Fees Govt Sending Dropouts Reason Service Property P	to to	(1	1	40.00	1	-	5	<	1	1		5	1	36
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 Setuc level Manage Type Behaves School You Educat Fees Govt Sending Dropouts Reason M F Gov Pvt DS HO V N Y N Project Colly M F Gov Pvt DS HO V N Project Colly M F Gov Pvt DS HO V N Project Colly M F Gov Pvt DS HO V N Project Colly Middle Colly M		<	\	4	<	08	1	1	1	5	1	-	-		<	37
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10 3.11 Sps. Where Behaves School You Educat Fees Govt Sending Dropouts Reason M F M F Good PV N V N P N Heb Louis Cally V N V N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	- D	<	1	5	1	Mobilizati	-		1	1	5		1	~	<	35 4
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10 3.11 3.12 COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.12 COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJ	1	1	1	4	<	MINITE COLL	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	<	33
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10 3.11 3.12 Community Service Project (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.11 3.12 Community Service Project (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION 3.12 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10 3.11 Reason For M F Gov Pvt DS HO V N V N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		1	1	1	5	MONTH OF THE	<	<	-	+	1	1	+	1	-	30 1
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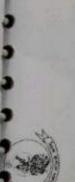
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SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	m	M.G. Pavieth Kulmas	
	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	m	M.C. Boah Kumal	
	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	M. G. Pevan Kumal	
1	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	80	2	m. in pavon kuma?	
	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	o	3	m.G. Boah Kumay	
9	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	m.G. Pavah Kumay	
1	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	en-Gr. Pavloth Kumad	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	SO HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	M.G. Pavan Kumas	,

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

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Signature of the Mentor MI-G. PAVOD KLANAS M. G. Bush Lunar Mr. Envan ichma m.G. Rusah Kuman Ming. Ruward Luman mig. pavod Kumas M.Ch. Pavah Kuman Signature of the Student No. of Hours Spent m m 20 Type of Awareness Programme Organised POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS YOGA AWARENESS RALLY WEDNESDAY DAY SATURDAY SATURDAY MONDAY SUNDAY SUNDAY SUNDAY 14.08.2022 31.07.2022 13.08.2022 11.07.2022 30.07.2022 22.06.2022 DATE 7.08.2022



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION 202 ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

SS	DATE	DAY	Type of Community Immersion/Involvement Programme Organised	Agency along which immersion	No. of Hours	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	3	M. S. Bovah Kenny	4
200	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES SACHIVALAYAM	SACHIVALAYAM	2	m.G. Belok Kumal	1
100	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	M.C. Buch Kuma	1
2073	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	M. G. Paran Kuras	1
	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	M.Co. Roston Kumal	THE STATE OF THE S
200	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	of G. Pavid pures	(100)
2	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	Michigan Kuthal	がし、

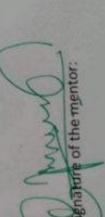
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Third Week: COMMUNITY

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Activity done in the process of Exit Reporting	Hours	Student	Mentor
	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	m	m. S. Pavlada Kulmon	3
	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter - Introduction	3	m.G. firmat tertain	7
111	19 09 2022	MONDAY	Second chapter - Profile of the District and survey area	3	Mr. E. Parlot Keeknes	F. C.
	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	THECOAV	Third Chapter - Project methodology	2	on Greenan Kuman	6
	20.09.2022	- Contract	A state of excito aconomic conditions	3	and the same	
	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter - Analysis of socio-communication		MG TOWNS E TOWN	17
	2000 00 00	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter - Analysis of School education survey statistics	77	magual kana	3
	7707.60.77		C. L. Served Connections	2	LA C. PAVOR KUMP	3
1	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter - Conclusions and Suggestions		I Million)

EXIT REPORT

Fourth Week: COMMUNITY



SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIF



(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SCHOOL EDUCATION GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



NAME OF THE STUDENT						
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ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	-	GRADE POINT LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	18			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	3%		+	2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	203	0	Z	2	8
4. PRESENTATION	25	258			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	26			1	

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	6	2	18
A (Very Good)	00	2	16
8+ (Good)	1	2	14
B (Above Average)	9	2	12
C (Average)	S	2	10
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SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

SANITIZATION

(A CASE STUDY IN MAHALAKSHMI NAGAR OF KURNOOL CITY)

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2021-22

Submitted to

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MAN, ENTOUGH

(RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)
Re Accredited by NAAC with 8+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT : TRAGHAVA REDDY

GROUP : BA

YEAR : II YEAR

MEDIUM : ENGLISH MEDIUM

HALL TICKET NUMBER : 20110002070

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MPHIL PHOL NET.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "SANITIZATION in Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool City" is a Bonafede project work done and submitted by...

SN	NAME	HALL TICKET NO.
1	1. B SAI KUMAR	20110002035
2	R VINEETH RATHOD	20110002046
3	D RAVI KUMAR	20110002034
4	B SAIRAM	20110002036
5	P SANDHYA RANI	20110002037
6	T RAGHAVA REDDY	20110002070
7	M THRIVENI	20110002043
8	V UMESH	20110002045

Done under the supervision of

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA M.A., MPhil., NET, PhD.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

FOR THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

WENTOR,

PRINCIPAL -

<u>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</u>

We are extremely grateful to our Principal Dr. P. Kalavathi, MSc., PhD., of Government College for Men, Kurnool for the orientation and encouragement for our Community Service Programme (CSP).

We are thankful to the respondents of Mahalakshmi Nagar area who patiently and responsively answered the questions of our questionnaire. Our project came into a meaningful shape due to their responses and responsiveness.

We are also thankful to our mentor Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna, MA, MPhil, NET, PhD., for spending his precious time and computer system skills in preparation of Logbook, Questionnaires, Master Table, Entry of responses, analysis and systematic representation and presentation of data into simplest and most attractive mode. The report could have not in the present state in the absence of his guidance and care.

CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE		
1	CERTIFICATE	1		
2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2		
3	CONTENT	3		
4	CHAPTER - I: INTRODUCTION	4-5		
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8		
6	CHAPTER - III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10		
7	CHAPTER - IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION			
8	CHAPTER - V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS			
9	PHOTOGRAPHS			
10	APPENDIX – I SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESIONNAIRE	23		
11	APPENDIX – II QUESTIONNAIRE OF SANITIZATION	24		
12	APPENDIX – III STUDENT LOGBOOK	25-26		
13	APPENDIX - IV MASTER TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	27-28		
14	APPENDIX – V MASTER TABLE OF SANITISATION	29-30		
15	GRADE SHEET	33-34		

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT:



- Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development.
- 4 Community Service Project involves us in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.
- 4 Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit.
- The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development.
- 4 The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and emerge as a socially responsible institution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- It sensitizes the living conditions of the people who are around the surrounding area.
- It helps us to realize the stark realities of society.
- It brings about an attitudinal change in us and help us to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility, and accountability.
- It makes us aware of our inner strength and help us to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT:

- We are doing a project on the Socio-Economic status of 50 people in a particular area.
- Socio-Economic status is a way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socio-economic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status.
- The project will help us to find the Socio-Economic status of the people.
- It will help us know about work and employment of people in a particular area or village.
- Provision of community and social services, including welfare to individuals or community groups; social justice and general equity.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

- The scope of our CSP is to do a survey of 50 households about their socio-economic status and the school education levels of their family.
- It can be done in any area we live in or can be done by choosing a particular village.
- The survey is limited to only 50 houses as there is a time limit of 4 weeks for the entire project.
- We also need to take care of our studies and daily activities along with the project.

1.5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "giving back" is a rewarding role of being a citizen and not only benefits those in need, but it benefits you too. It is my hope that you will continue to volunteer and more importantly, persuade and motivate others to do the same.

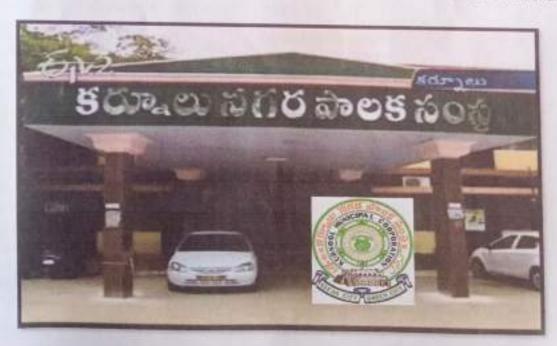
CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY



2.1: About the Kurnool District:

The district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool the capital of former rulers, Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the headquarters of the district. The name 'Kurnool' is said to have been derived from "Kandanavolu".



Kurnool District lies between the northern latitudes of 140 54' and 160 18' and eastern longitudes of 760 S8' and 790 34'. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft above the mean sea level. This district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahbubnagar district of Telangana State, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur Districts on the west by the Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the east by Prakasam District. The district ranks 10 in population with 43.23 People accounting for 4.63 % of the total Population of the state as per 2022 Population estimates, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which account for 6.41 % of the total area of the state.

At present Kurnool District comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals 53 Mandal Parishads, One Municipal Corporation, 4 Municipalities, 4 Nagara Panchayats, 889 Gram Panchayats, 921 Revenue Villages.

2.2: History of Kurnool District:

Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history dating back as far as the 11th century, this region was ruled by the Cholas, the Kakatiya kings and Achyuta Raya who gave the city a lasting memorial in the form of the Kurnool Fort. Naturally blessed, and with a deep and impactful culture pervading it, Kurnool is intriguing to travelers, both local and foreign.

2.3: Demographic Features of Kurnool District: Kurnool District population in 2022 is 4,321,457 (estimates). As per 2011 census of India, Kurnool District has a population of 4,053,463 in 2011 out of which 2,039,227 are male and 2,014,236 are female. Literate people are 2,127,161 out of 1,246,369 are male and 880,792 are female. People living in Kurnool District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 2,029,425 out of which men are 1,164,122 and women are 865,303. Total 293,947 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 198,302 are cultivated by men and 95,645 are women. 869,074 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 410,120 and 458,954 are women. Kurnool District sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 of males. Next Kurnool District Census will be in 2022-2023.

2.4: Profile of the study area - Mahalakshmi Nagar:

Name of the locality : Mahalakshmi Nagar

Mandal Name : Kurnool
District : Kurnool

District : Kurnool : Andhra Pradesh Region : Rayalaseema : Telugu

Time zone : IST (UTC+5:30)

Elevation / Altitude : 293 meters. Above Sea level

Telephone Code / Std Code : 08518
Assembly constituency : Kurnool

Assembly MLA : Abdul Hafeez Khan

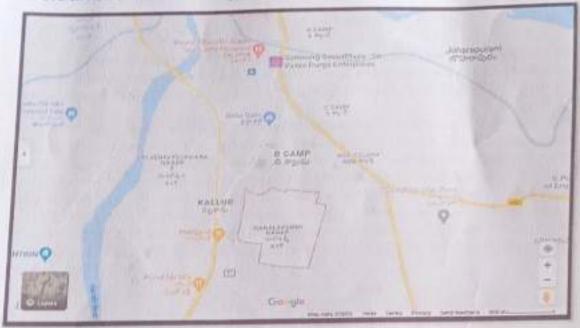
Lok Sabha constituency : Kurnool Parliamentary constituency

Parliament MP : Sri. SANJEEV KUMAR

Enter Pin Code : 518002

2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:

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It is a sub-urban area with mixture of residences, shops, Government quarters, offices, schools, colleges, and universities. Inspite of that people in this area are backward, illiterate, and unaware of the benefits proper sanitization and cleanliness. The area is selected for the purpose of Community Service Project work because of this distinct feature and to promote awareness of sanitization among the local communities.

CHAPTER - III PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Now-a-days, there is a broad consensus that research in sanitization system is very important in recent Covid-19 circumstances, but little general awareness as to what it is. Sanitization and personal cleanliness are the basis of a strong and powerful health system of a nation.

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Throughout the world, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack basic sanitation (about 21% of the world's population). Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Around 2.3 billion people (about 29%) lack access to basic hygiene, which includes access to a handwashing station with soap and water at home.

Key facts

- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- Over 1.7 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private toilets or latrines.
- Of these, 494 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water.
- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment.
- At least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater.
- Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work.
- Poor sanitation is linked to transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

This is a descriptive study with the following research questions

- To study socio-economic-demographical analysis in
- To find the attention of sample households towards sanitization.

In this project, simple random sampling technique is used to collect the information about sanitization awareness levels and related problems in the study area i.e., Mahalakshmi Nagar of Kurnool city, Kurnool District. We design questionnaire based on heath related problems and satisfaction levels of current sanitization needs provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A collected sample of 50 households from the selected area. The area is selected as it consists of combination of local people, migrants, labour, elite people. It is also chosen as it is very nearer to the college premise for which survey and other related Community Service Programmes can be designed and executed during the off the class-work period and even after the class-work period.

Many statistical tools like summations, averages, percentages etc., are used to arrive at a meaningful conclusion. Tables, charts, and graph are used as and when we feel to represent data in an easier and most attractive manner.

A Master Table is so designed and filled that the data of entire questionnaires reflect in it. The Master Table consists of synchronised data of Socio-economic Survey questionnaires and the School Education Survey data at a time in a glance. This makes the researcher analysing data very easily and complete the survey with a fruitful conclusion.

For the understanding the process of preparing questionnaire and the Master Table, copy of each of them is placed at the end of this report (Annexure) as reference to the people understanding this project and guide the researchers who probe into similar area and topic.

CHAPTER - IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

4.1: Socio-Economic-Demographic analysis - Preliminary Survey - First week:

The following are the results based on the sociological, economic and population related data of the sample households. An existing school education levels and related problems can be better understood with socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents in focus.

4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

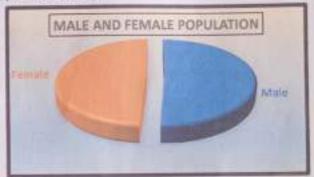
Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	112	51%
Female	108	49%
Total	220	100%

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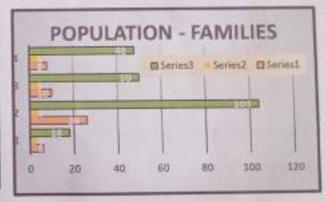
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4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

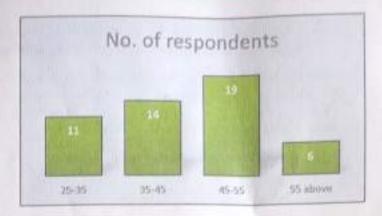
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
	TOTA	NL.	220	100%



4.1.3: Respondents: There are totally 50 respondents in which 31 are male and 19 are female.

4.1.4: Age-wise distribution of respondents: Total 50 respondents belongs to different age groups. For convenience's sake we divided respondents from 25 years to 55 years above age groups. The distribution of respondents as per age group is analyzed below.

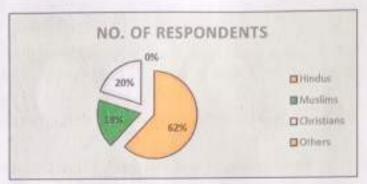
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



It is obvious that most of the respondents (19) are from 45-55 age group. The respondents of 55 years and above are very less that is only 6.

4.1.5: Religion of respondents: We divided the respondents based on their religion to analyses and found the information of sanitization and cleanliness variations among different religious people also. Following table shows religious status.

SN	Religion	No. of respondents
1	Hindus	31
2	Muslims	09
3	Christians	10
4	Others	0
	Total	50



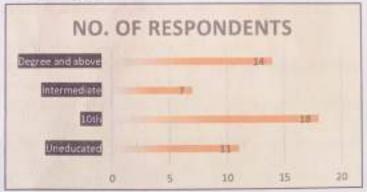
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

Among 50 families selected randomly for the study, 8 families belong to OC communities, 18 BC, 18 SC and 6 families to Minority community. There is no family belongs to ST community.

SN	Caste	No. of respondents
1	OC	8
2	BC	18.
3	SC	18
4	ST	0
5	Minority	6
	Total	50

4.1.6: Education Levels of the respondents: The education levels of the survey respondents are shown in the following table and graph for easy understanding.

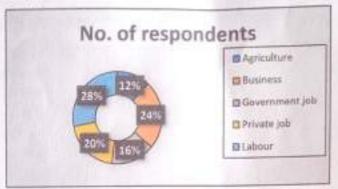
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10 th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

4.1.7: Occupational distribution of respondents: The Occupation of a person invariably influence his educational status. Hence, we tried to gather the information regarding the occupational status of the respondents. Following data reveals the matter.

SIN	Occupation	No. of respondents
1	Agriculture	06
2	Business	12
3	Government job	08
4	Private job	10
5	Labour	14
	Total	50



Only 12% of the households depended on agricultural sector. Nearly 28% of the respondents are labour. And 8 households are government job holders.

4.1.8: Area of the respondents: All the 50 families belong to the Kurnool urban society as the Mahalakshmi Nagar area fall under the Kurnool suburban area. Hence no single family belongs to rural area.

4.2: Physical Facilities: The survey collected data pertaining to the physical amenity of the sample households.

- Regarding the residence, only two respondents have huts and 48 have 'pukka houses'.
- 4 Among the 50 respondents, 24 have their own houses, 23 are living in rented accommodation and remaining 3 are living in Government quarters.
- As the area is a part of the city, all the respondents have metal road.
- All the 50 respondents have their own latrines.
- 36 households are reported to have agriculture land in their villages. 24 respondents are landless.
- 4 41 among 50 have ration card to get the benefit from Government side, 9 houses do not have any card.
- Majority households maintain two-wheeler vehicles i.e., 44 households, only one house having either 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler vehicle. 5 houses have either vehicle at all.
- 38 respondents have refrigerators at their houses, remaining 12 houses do not have facility.
- 4 Among 50 houses, 43 houses reported to have television sets and 7 houses don't have such thing.
- 48 households i.e., 96% of respondents maintain mobile phones and only 2 houses do not have it.
- Only 7 houses (14%) have their own computer system or laptops.
- 4 37 households (nearly 74%) of the respondents depend on Municipal tap water for their drinking water needs, only 13 houses bring Mineral Water Cans.
- As the area fell under Kurnool Municipal Corporation, almost 49 houses have proper drainage system.
- As well 49 households depend on the LPG gas for their cookery needs. Still one house depending on firewood.

- It is urban area. So, 45 respondents reported that they don't have any cattle stock. One reported to have cow or buffalo, one has hen and three reported to have goats and sheep.
- 4.3: Sanitization Survey Report:
- 4.3.1: Swacha Bharat: To a question asked to the respondents that "You get benefit of Swacha Bharat?", 42 respondents i.e., 84% people said they are getting benefit out of it. Only 8 respondents are not clear that what type of benefit they are getting out of the programme.
- 4.3.2: Idea of wet and dry garbage: When asked for the idea of wet and dry garbage, its separation, distinction, and maintenance, 48 respondents i.e., nearly 96% of the households agreed that they know the difference. Due to Swacha Bharat vehicle i.e., garbage collecting Kurnool Municipal Corporation vehicles, they came to know the difference and importance of dividing wet and dry garbage and handed it over to the vehicle in separation only.



- 4.3.3: Garbage disposure: We asked how the respondents dispose their house garbage? We asked to choose four choices.
 - 1. Government garbage collecting vehicle
 - 2. Outside the village
 - 3. Use for vermi compost
 - 4. On roads or gutters

All 50 respondents agreed that they dispose of their garbage in Government or Municipality Garbage collecting vehicles. As the vehicles are approaching door to door and come every day without any lag and that too in fixed timings, people these days are habituated completely to dispose the garbage in these vehicles only.

4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This indicates that people are aware of planned disposal of garbage.

4.3.5: Own latrines: All 50 respondents replied that they have their own latrine, and no one uses open defecation. Due to massive awareness programmes on ODF (Open Defecation Free) schemes organized by the State and Central Governments. Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside ("in the open") rather than into a toilet. People may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, streets, canals, or other open spaces for defecation. They do so either because they



do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. Most of the households get financial assistance to build their own latrines under the Central Government Programme of "Swacha Bharat Mission".

4.3.6: Washing hands before entering the house: 46 respondents said that along with their family members they used to wash hands and feet before entering the house. Wherever they go, i.e., to the market, school, office etc., they clean their hands and feet before entering the house. Only 4 respondents said they do not have such practice.

4.3.7: Technique of washing hands: Keeping hands clean is one of the most important steps we can

take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean, running water. CDC recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The guidance for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from several studies. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap. You should wash your hands for 15 to 20 seconds continuously.



When asked, do you know the technique of hands washing? 43 respondents i.e., 86% of the respondents replied that they know the technique and they learnt and used this technique during covid period. 7 households do not know the technique of washing their hands in this way.

- 4.3.8: Cleanliness while cooking: 49 respondents agreed that they cook in clean and hygiene surroundings. They used to clean the kitchen, utensils and other cooking means before starting to prepare anything.
- 4.3.9: Cleaning home daily: All 50 respondents disclose the fact that they used to clean the house once a day. Brooming, washing the floor with plain water or detergent mixed with water for sure.
- 4.3.10: Hand wash after use of latrine: For the question "Do you wash your hands every time you use latrine?", all 50 respondents responded positively and said they use soap or soap water and clean the hands every time they use latrine.
- 4.4: Second Week COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: Under this various awareness programmes have been organized.
- 4.4.1: Awareness programme on Population: On 'World Population Day' 11th July 2022, a programme was organised to discuss the implications of population exploitation and measures to check population.
- 4.4.2: Awareness on Yoga: Students gone through the roads of the surveyed area to provide awareness on the Yoga and its usefulness among the households. On the eve of International Yoga Day this rally was organised to create a sense of awareness on the health benefits of yoga and its different postures.
- 4.4.3: Awareness programme on Plantation: On 30th and 31st July we distributed free flowing saplings of different varieties of plants in the area under survey. Nearly 50 plants from the own garden of our

Economics lecturer Dr. KG Mallikarjun, we collected the sapling and distributed them among the respondents. In some cases, the saplings are re-potted and placed in a sunny area in the houses of the respondents.

- 4.4.3: Hands washing awareness campaign: On 7th, 13th and 14th August 2022, Second Saturday, and Sundays, we declared the day as 'Hands washing awareness campaign day'. In the area under survey, children and teen boys and girls are gathered and given awareness that how the hands can be cleaned. They are also advised to wash the hands for 15 to 20 seconds and not less than that to get complete protection. We brought sanitizers, soaps, and soap water sprayers along with water bottles to demonstrate this on the spot where children found on the streets. Nearly 75 children are given this awareness in the area under the survey.
- 4.5: Third Week COMMUNITY IMMERSION PROGRAMME: Under this programme we joined with different Government officials and render services for Community Immersion.
- 4.5.1: Distribution of Pamphlets on Government Schemes: On the advice of local Sachivalayam officials we prepared a pamphlet with details of many useful State Government Schemes and Prgrammes and distributed in Mahalakshmi Nagar on August 13th, Second Saturday, and August 14th the Sunday.
- 4.5.2: Cleaning of roads and cleaning programme: In coordination with the local Municipal scavengers, we cleaned the road and surroundings of the Mahalakshmi Nagar areas. Plastic covers and waste material is collected and handed over to Municipality Labours. This event has been continued on both days i.e., 10th the Second Saturday and 11th the Sunday of September 2022.
- 4.5.3: Immersion Programme on Swacha Bharat & Swacha Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swacha Bharat Abhiyan and the Programme of collecting wet and dry wastages separately by the Kurnool Municipality Corporation. Through demonstrations we provided information that how wet and dry wastages can be identified and how they can be disposed off separately. We moved along with waste pickup vehicles and provide awareness on this to door to door.
- 4.6: Fourth Week COMMUNITY EXIT REPORT: Based on the variety of activities organized and participated under Community Service Project is summed, analysed systematically, and presented in this report.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it is concluded that ...

- People in the study area are aware of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan of Govt. of India.
- Almost all the respondents have an idea of distinguishing wet and dry garbage.
- All respondents disposing their garbage in Municipality garbage collecting vehicle only.
- 98% of the respondents are aware that irresponsible dispose of garbage may cause diseases.
- All respondents are using their own latrines and open defecation is not at all there.
- Almost all households are cleaning their hands and feet when they reach home.
- Most of the respondents know the techniques of washing hands with care.
- All the respondents cook their food in most hygienic surroundings.
- 4 All the respondents wash their hands immediately after using latrines.

SUGGESTIONS: From the above analysis it is concluded and following suggestions can be made.

- > There is a need to bring awareness on the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan to all.
- Still some people are unable to distinguish between wet and dry garbage items. Awareness is needed.
- > Study area is urban society. So, 100% of the latrines are used. Focus should be in rural areas.
- > Further increasing political will and administrative commitment by identifying and creating local sanitation champions at the district level
- Providing technical support to selected districts to demonstrate that sanitation can be delivered at the scale of a district and in a sustainable manner, and to develop district-wide approaches that are tailored to a particular state.
- Supporting the strengthening of state governments' institutional capacity to roll out the successful models to other districts, eventually covering the entire state.











*** THE END ***

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY



Name of the Student : Raghara + Coldy Class: In 1/2007 Group: GA II

Registration Number: 2011000 20 70

Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 8639649550

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II. មក្ខិន ភ្នំមិកសមរ:

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2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యవు వాక్కు	1. 3000	2. అద్ది ఇల్లు 🗸	
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2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. sua		2. ಲೆಧು
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	- CONT.		2.00
2.7	మీకు పొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. 5000		2. లేదు
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL, COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SANITIZATION



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3.2	వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహన ఉందా?	1. 400	2, లేదు
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3-5	మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా?	1. GoD	2. లేదు
3.6	మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా?	1. 000	2. లేదు
3.7	చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మేకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా?	1, 600	2. లేదు
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3.8	ఇంట్లో వెంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుబ్రత చెర్యలు తెసుకున్నున్నారా?	1. అవును	2. లేదు
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3.9	మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చేస్తారా?	1. అవును	2. కాదు
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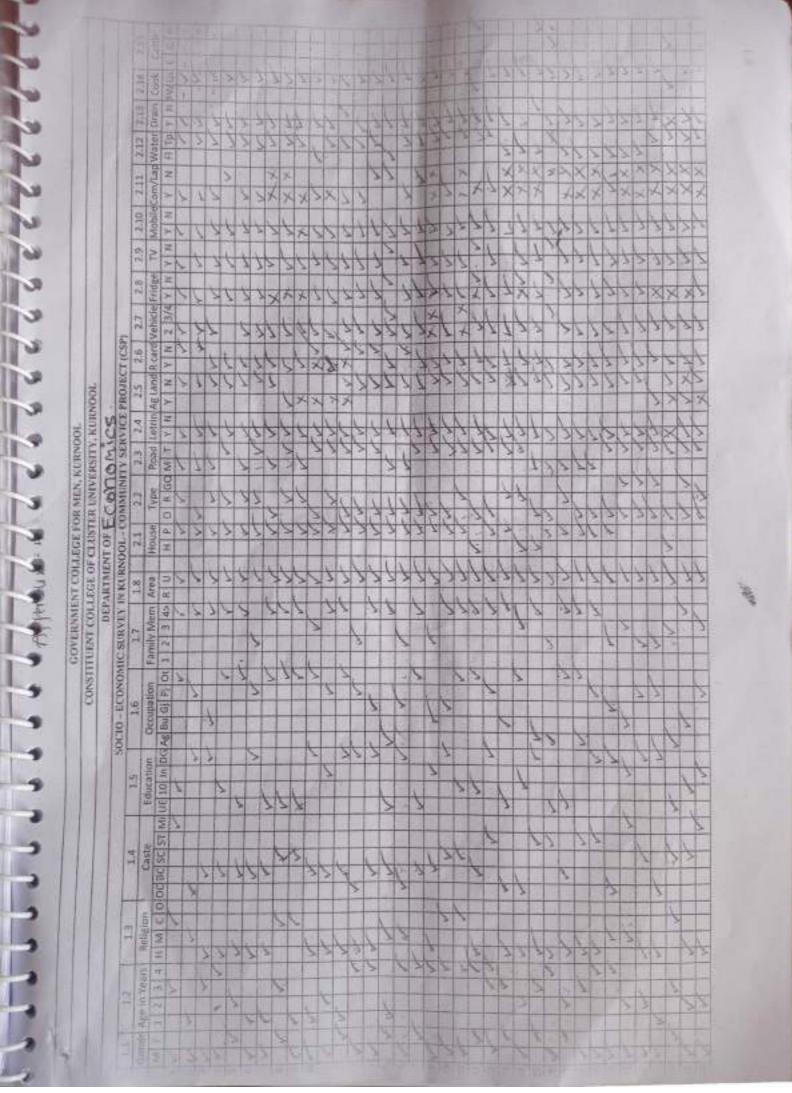
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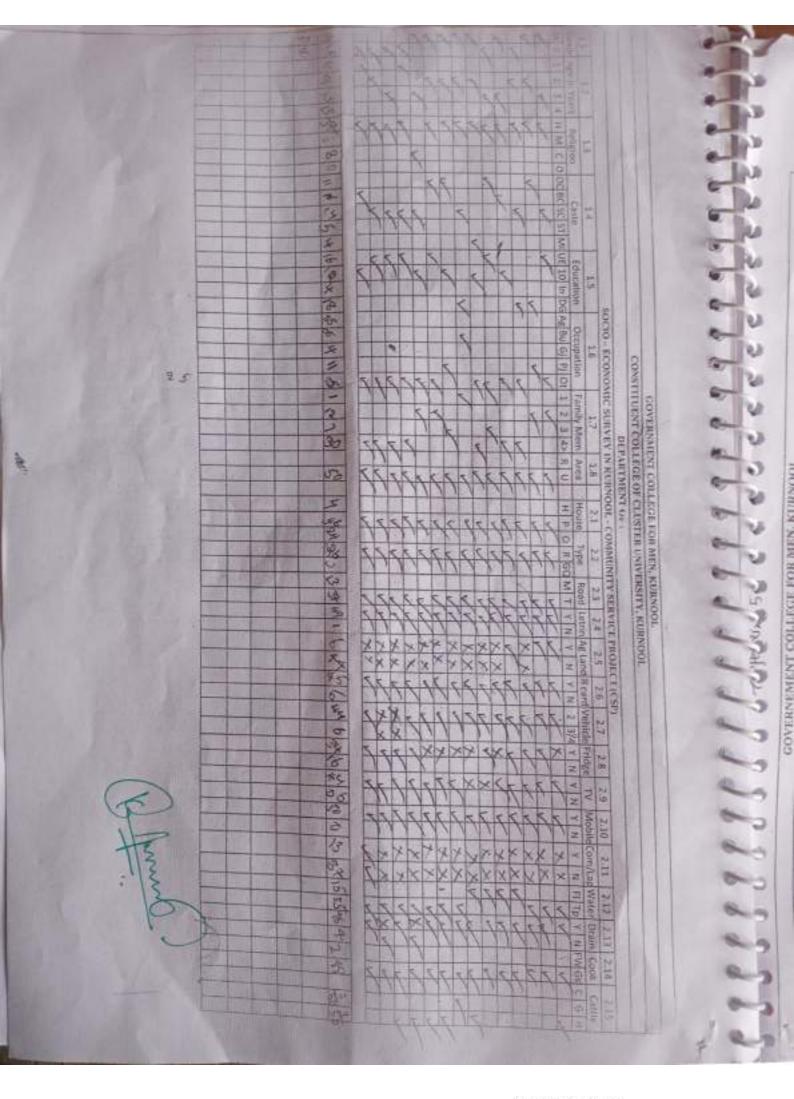
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10	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter - Profile of the District and survey area	e	Raghara redd yn	(0,00)
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter - Project methodology	2	Raghava Xeddy,	Capro
147	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY Fourth Chapter - Analysis of socio-economic conditions	60	Raghavo 82364	がき
140	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter - Analysis of Sanltisation survey statistics	1 3	Roghava reddu	Johns of Thurs
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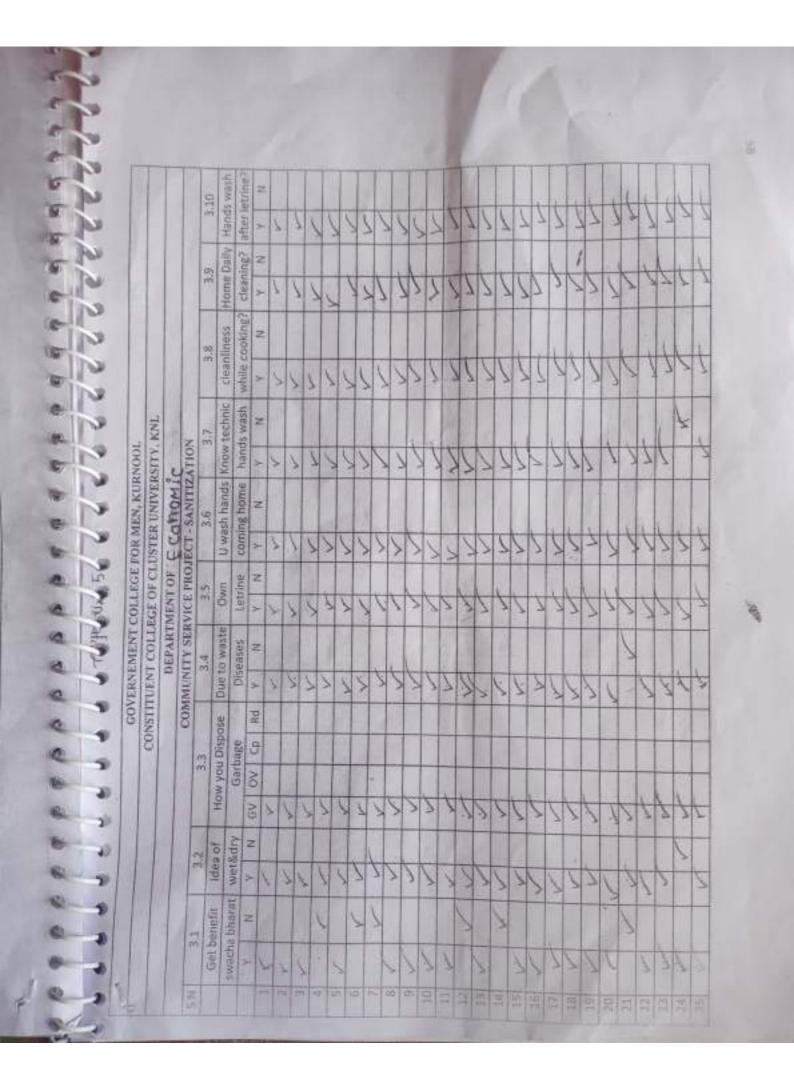
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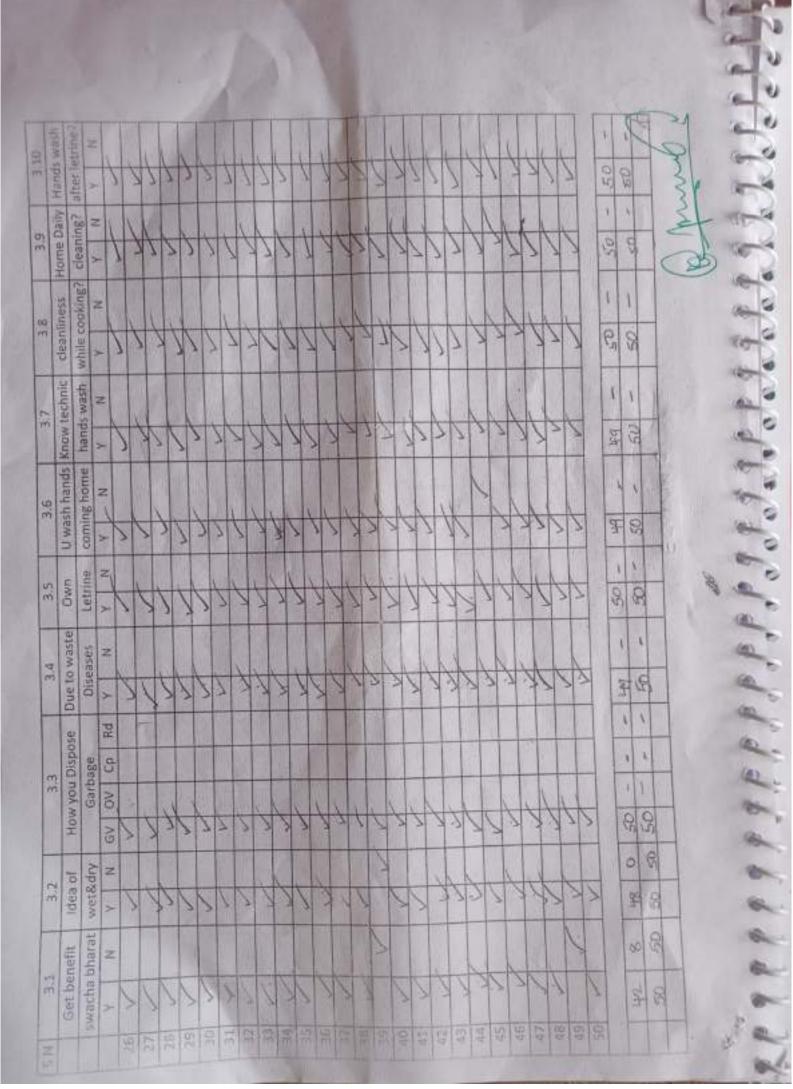
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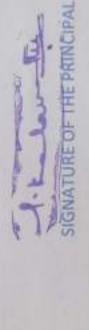


(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL) COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SANITIZATION GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT



NAME OF THE STUDENT	TRAGHT	AVA REDDY				
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY			II BA (HEP)	0)		
REGISTERED NUMBER	2010002070	2070				
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS-OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	5)			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	3.6	,	(2	11
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	100	8		2	91
4. PRESENTATION	25	2.0			2	
TOTAL CUT OF 100	000	82				

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	6	2	18
A (Very Good)	00	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	9	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	00
F (Fall)	0	2	0
Ab (Absent)	0	2	0





DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

(CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)















7-DAY EDUCATIONAL TOUR TO

DELHI – AGRA – MATHURA - VRINDAVAN

PREFACE

Government College for Men, Kurnool is an institution offering various traditional and modern market-oriented courses to the students from deprived sections with rural background. Particularly BA students do not have any other alternative except field trips, historical and educational tours regarding experiential learning.

After receiving a plea to organise a long educational tour from the students of II BA, IV Semester, the Department of Economics pursued the matter and decided to take the opportunity. Department also convinced the demand of the students since students will have CSP, Industrial-Connectivity, Internships etc. hereafter, so the possibility of educational tour seems impossible in their due course.

When the matter brought to the notice of the principal, she immediately accepted the proposal keeping past track record of the Economics Department in organising field trips, tours like successful 5-day educational tour in 2019 to Tamil Nadu and field trips regularly.

Immediately after the acceptance from the principal, the process of train tickets reservation, listing interested students, collecting parents' acceptance letters, online booking of monuments through Archaeological Survey of India's official website has been initiated. A detailed guidelines in Telugu was circulated among members. A separate WhatsApp Group is also created to bring all tour-mates share every moment with all others.

OBJECTIVES

Educational tour was sketched and planned with the following objectives.

- Introducing experiential learning to the students.
- Encourage students, go for higher studies and competitive centres in capital city.
- Understand fast and modern culture of the Indian capital.
- Making students familiar with underground Delhi metro system.
- Show live historical monuments, not only in books and other printed sources.
- Introduce various Economic and Financial institutions like NITIAyog, Reserve Bank of India etc.,
- ♣ Organise the event in most economical way, keeping financial circumstances of the students.
- ♣ Awake the mythological and philosophical senses among students by planning to 'Mathura' The Sri Krishna Janma Bhoomi' and 'Vrindavan' associated with various childhood events of Lord Krishna.
- Understand the reality of 'Qutub Minar' and 'Quwwatul Islam" (First Mosque in India).
- Realise the lifestyle and architect of Mughal rulers particularly 'Shah Jahan' and 'Aurangzeb'.
- Organise North-Indian tour to the financially poor students at their affordable expenses.
- Organise such a long educational tour (distance and number of days) for the first time.
- This is the first of its kind in the history of college.
- ♣ Overcome a phobia among students on North Indian states and provide an encouragement to choose higher education options and even jobs in those areas.

CONTENT

DATE	SN	PLACE	MONUMENT	PAGE	PAGE
				FROM	то
	1	Preface		2	2
	2	Objectives		3	3
	3	Content		4	4
23.08.22	4	Onward Journey		5	6
24.08.22	5	Delhi Metro System	Metro System	6	6
24.08.22	6	New Delhi	Qutub Minar	7	8
24.08.22	7	New Delhi	Akshardham	8	9
25.08.22	8	Agra	Red Fort	9	10
25.08.22	9	Agra	Taj Mahal	10	11
25.08.22	10	Mathura	Krishna Janma Sthan	11	12
25.08.22	11	Vindavan	Vrindavan	12	12
26.08.22	12	New Delhi	Local Sight seeing	12	14
26.08.22	13	New Delhi	Andhra Bhavan	15	15
26.08.22	14	New Delhi	Lotus Temple	15	16
26.08.22	15	New Delhi	Palika Bazar	16	16
27.08.22	16	New Delhi	Bangla Sahib Gurudwara	17	17
27.08.22	17	New Delhi	Jama Masjid	17	18
27.08.22	18	New Delhi	Red Fort	18	19
28.08.22	19	Return Journey		20	20
02.09.22	20	Tour Success function		21	21

TOUR DESCRIPTION

ONWARD JOURNEY:

On the day of our journey i.e., on 23rd August 2022, all twenty-nine members (18 men students, 7 women students, 2 male staff and 2 women staff) gathered at Kurnool railway station exactly by 3.45AM as the train was scheduled at 4.20AM.





Train delayed by 30 mins and started exactly at 4.50AM. Started journey after informing principal through a WhatsApp message. Took half an hour to occupy respective berths as others were sleeping in our reserved berths.





At 9.30, we have breakfast. By next day i.e., on 24th entered Uttar Pradesh after crossing Nagpur, Bhopal, Gwalior, and Veerangana Jhansi stations. Reached Hazrat Nizamuddin railway station which was our destination of onward journey. Train delayed by one hour.

As the accommodation booked at IRCTC retiring rooms of New Delhi Railway Station, we must move from Nizamuddin to New Delhi. We experienced the New Delhi MMTS system to cover this distance and finally reached NDLS by 10AM.



Immediately after reaching NDLS, contacted for retiring rooms and dormitory. Normal dormitory and two rooms were allocated at platform number 1, i.e., Paharganz side and some other rooms were at backside (Platform 16) i.e., NDSL metro station side. However, all refreshed and assembled at New Delhi Metro System to experience it for the first time.





Students feel strange with Delhi metro system, security check, ticketing, getting tokens and entering the underground platforms. Initially felt fear-like experience as metro trains arrive extremely fast and leave with the same speed. Very soon they started understanding the system.

1. QUTUB MINAR- DAY 1:





Travelled around 16km from NDLS to Qutub Minar metro station with mere Rs. 40 per head. To reach main monument we travelled by auto paying Rs. 10 each.

Entered the premise as e-tickets were already booked by the team leaders for their respective members through online mode.







Every corner of the Qutub complex was explained to the students and identified the left-over Hindu-Jain temple residues remained after demolishment. We also entered to observe the architect and modified structure of Quwwat-ul-Islam, the first Mosque in India. The iron pillar (anti-rust technology) also explained in detail and the meaning of 'Pali' Manuscript embossed on it. A little debate took place regarding its age among us. We also find various demolished Hindu sculptures like 'Dashaavataras', 'Ganesh', 'Narasimha with Prahlada', 'Mohini', 'Indra with vajrayudha', and pillar with sacred bells usually found in temples. We also informed by the locals that, the area in which Qutub Minar situated is called "Miharouli" named after the Varaha Mihira, the popular astrologist of king Vikramadithya of Gupta's dynasty.

2. AKSHARDHAM (SWAMY NARAYAN TEMPLE) – DAY 1:



Officially opened for darshan from 2005, Akshardham temple is a dream of every Delhi visitor. Red and sandstone architecture on outside of the temple structure and marble architect for inner-side walls and pillars is a stun to the visitors with its unique appearance.

The central dome designs carved with white Rajasthan Makharana marble is really astonished. Temple is like encyclopaedia to history and archaeology students and researchers. Having dinner in the food court of the temple premise, we enjoyed the music water fountain and mega laser show.





Students along with women staff meditated in the temple complex for few minutes as the open area before the main temple structure creates a thought of philosophical sense for sure. Its one among the two constructed in India.

First day ended with a great visit of learning

and on-sight observations. Except an hour of time waste in the bus (No: 34 of Delhi Nagar Palika) with heavy traffic jam and continue rain on the way between Qutub Minar and Akshardham, the day was successful and on par with the plan. Came to know a new thing that there is no ticket for women travellers in the city busses. Returned to the IRCTC retiring rooms after having dinner in Hotel Vijayawada (Andhra Hotel) outside the entrance of NDLS Paharganz side. Booked "Incredible Bharat AC Volvo bus" for the next day outstation visit of Agra, Mathura and Vrindavan, which cost around Rs. 700 per person for entire trip.

3. AGRA RED FORT - DAY 2 (24.08.2022):

Woke up in the early morning and prepared for Agra trip. IRCTC retire rooms were vacated and reached "Incredible Bharat AC Volvo bus". Started journey at 6.45AM. Agra is all around 210 KM from Delhi.





On Delhi-Agra Express Way, we have our breakfast (Alu Paratha with Chenna Masala curry) in a hotel. Resumed our journey for two more hours to reach Agra, where a Tourist Guide (Sonu) added with us and booked tickets for Red Fort and Taj Mahal as well.

Entered Agra Red Fort along with another guide at 11.40AM. From tourist guide it was understood that 75% of Red Fort area always being under the control of army and only 25% of it is opened for visitors which is in 'D' shape. Red stone is used for the construction of the fort with Persian architecture.





Different monuments within the fort like Jahangiri Mahal, Khas Mahal, Diwan-I-Khas, Diwan-I-Aam, Shahjahani Mahal, Mahals of Roshanara and Jahanara.





4. TAJ MAHAL - DAY 2: After lunch proceeded to Taj mahal. Hired battery operated auto



rickshaws to cover 1.5 KM distance to the main entrance of Taj. Booked only Rs. 50 entry tickets for all except one student who paid Rs. 250 to enter Taj to view artificial Musallam of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Begum.



Entered Taz complex from Khas Darwaja the main entrance of south. Tourist guide revealed some interesting facts about the Taj Mahal and its construction.













Came to know that the final structure was completed by 1653AD and in remembrance of this, Shah Jahan maintained 16 open lane gardens and 53 fountains inside the complex. Lot of camera clicks inside Taj Mahal. Students spend 3.30 hours against 1.30 hours which the guide provided.

5. MATHURA – DAY 2: Around 5.45PM bus started towards the Mathura. Reached Mathura by covering 60KM of distance but it took almost 1.45 hours. Around 7 pm we entered Lord Sree Krishna Janmasthan temple premise. Visited the cage wherein it is believed that the birth of Sree Krishna took place. Three-layer tight security observed due to the sensitivity of issue between two sections regarding the Janmasthan and Shahi Edgah located adjacently.





Later took the darshan of Lord Krishna along with Radha a beautiful carving sculptures out of fine marbles.

6. VINDAVAN – DAY 2:

It was around 9.20PM when we reach Vrindavan, 18KM away from the Mathura. As all temples were close by 6.30 PM, just visited ashram where 3000 old orphan women continue Krishna Bhajan 24X7. Also visited a Bankey Bihari Temple. After dinner in the outskirts of Vrindavan, bus started moving towards the Delhi again.



Bus reached Delhi around 2.00 AM. But another day IRCTC retire rooms booking start from 8AM of 26.08.2022. Women staff and students took rest in women waiting halls of NDLS whereas boys laid down on the floor under a big ceiling fan meant for resting travellers.

7. RESIDENCES OF LEADERS – DAY 3 (26.08.2022): After fresh ups in Sleeper Waiting Halls, we completed our breakfast in the hotel located on the plot farm No. 1 of NDLS. Then moved to the already booked IRCTC retired rooms. Students were given one hour time to get ready and assemble in NDLS Metro station outside the plot form 16 to move towards Central Secretariat Metro station. Hired autos to see various administrative buildings and houses of Central Ministers in and around the Rajpath surroundings for Rs. 150 per person. Started with Prime Minister's Office (PMO) at Vijay Chowk.































8. ANDHRA BHAVAN:





We entered Andhra Bhavan which is very popular in the entire Central Secretariat area for homely and delicious Andhra Food for both South Indian Thali and non-vegetarian menu. Students really enjoyed the food where thali costs Rs.170. After lunch at Andhra Bhavan, we proceeded towards lotus temple through Kalkaji Mandir Metro Station. Reached lotus temple paying Rs.10 per head to three-wheeler.

9. LOTUS TEMPLE:

Lotus Temple also known as "House Bahai Faith Worship" officially started in 1986. It is another central attraction of the capital city due to its massive lotus like shape and structure.



Inside the temple, there was a big hall where prayers of all religions are offered. Visitors can sit silently on the chairs inside the temple and can offer prayer to their respective Gods. People feel



excited with the peaceful mythological environment surrounding the temple especially at evening times.

10. PALIKA BAZAR: From Lotus Temple we moved to Palika Bazar, the underground AC massive shopping complex maintained by Delhi Nagar Palika (Delhi Municipal Corporation).

It is situated in Popular Branded shopping area of New Delhi i.e., Connaught Place. Students purchased distinct items such as shirts, pants, shoes, toys, bags, and other electrical appliances.

After a long shopping experience, we have spicy dinner outside and moved to respective reserved rooms for rest.



11. BANGLA SAHIB GURUDWARA – DAY 4 (27.08.2022):



Awake at early hours of the day as IRCTC rooms must vacated. Have breakfast at platform 1 food court and move to Bangla Sahib Gurudwara located at the distance of 3.5KM from NDLS. Tried free accommodation for the last day but unable to get it. Decided to go Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station to keep luggage in the clock

room but changed the option and returned to NDLS.

Clock room charges to keep bags and cases were high so decided to take rooms as one more night was there to spend. Boys and women students lifted their luggage along with their lecturers luggage too went to the other side of the NDLS station and find a cheap and best hotel providing accommodation for that night. After keeping luggage in hotel room in Paharganz, left for Jama masjid through Kashmiri Gate and Chandni Chowk Metro Stations. Decided to have lunch before going into Red Fort. On the way towards our lunch, we visited Jama Musjid.

12. JAMA MASJID – DAY – 4:





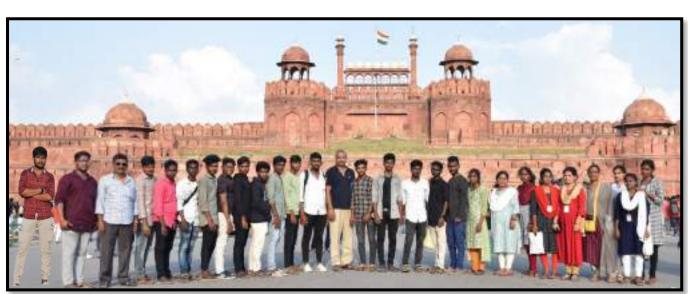
The Masjid-i Jehan-Numa commonly known as the Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan between 1650 and 1656. It was already 1.30 PM and time for lunch. So, after arrival to Chandni Chowk metro station we passed into small 'gallis' (Streets) of Purana Delhi and finally reached Jama Masjid.



Had delirious Delhi Dum Biryani in a nearby hotel to Jama Masjid. Total expenditure of the lunch worth of Rs. 5000 was sponsored by the Department of Economics. English Lecturer Smt. Sashikala announced Rs. 2000 towards metro ticket expenses of the students. She also brought distinct types of food varieties, fruits, dry fruits, curries pickles and distributed among students at

different moments of the tour. From there students walked towards Red Fort of Delhi which is around 1.5 KM. Lecturers reached Red Fort on three tyred auto rickshaws. Due to heavy traffic in the area we entered the premise in different timings.

13. RED FORT (LAL QUILLA) – DAY 4:









Shah Jahan, the then Mughal emperor decided to build the Red Fort as the citadel of Shahjahanabad, his new capital at Delhi. The fort, which was completely constructed in the year 1648, remained the residence of the Mughal emperors until 1857. Post the reign of Aurangzeb, the Mughal dynasty grew weaker in every aspect and that started taking a toll on the fort.

Some stunning stills performed by boys in front of Lal Quila as that was the last place to visit in the tour. Women staff and students made some shopping inside the Lal Quila. The history of the Quila was explained in detail by the lecturers. Visited museum inside the Quila where the letters of different freedom fighters, leaders, photos, movie clips of national moments were exhibited.

Return Journey – 29.08.2022, 8.20 AM: Got ready early morning and reached Hazrat Nijamuddin Railway Station by autos. Train started at 8.20AM and reached Kurnool exactly by the next day afternoon 1.45PM.





Dispatched to respective homes from Kurnool railway station in auto. Women students jointly went to their hostels by auto. Informed principal regarding our safe arrival.

Tour success celebrations: With the kind permission of the principal, students arranged 'Tour Success Event' in Room no.3 along with principal & Arts faculty.





Students explained their sweet memories and experiences in 7-day tour. All of them extended their heart-felt thanks for kind permission and care-taking initiations by the principal every moment of the tour.



A beautiful and gigantic photo frame comprising phots of various places of the tour is inaugurated by the principal.





