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

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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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MENTOR

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.

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CHAPTER – 1
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.

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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:

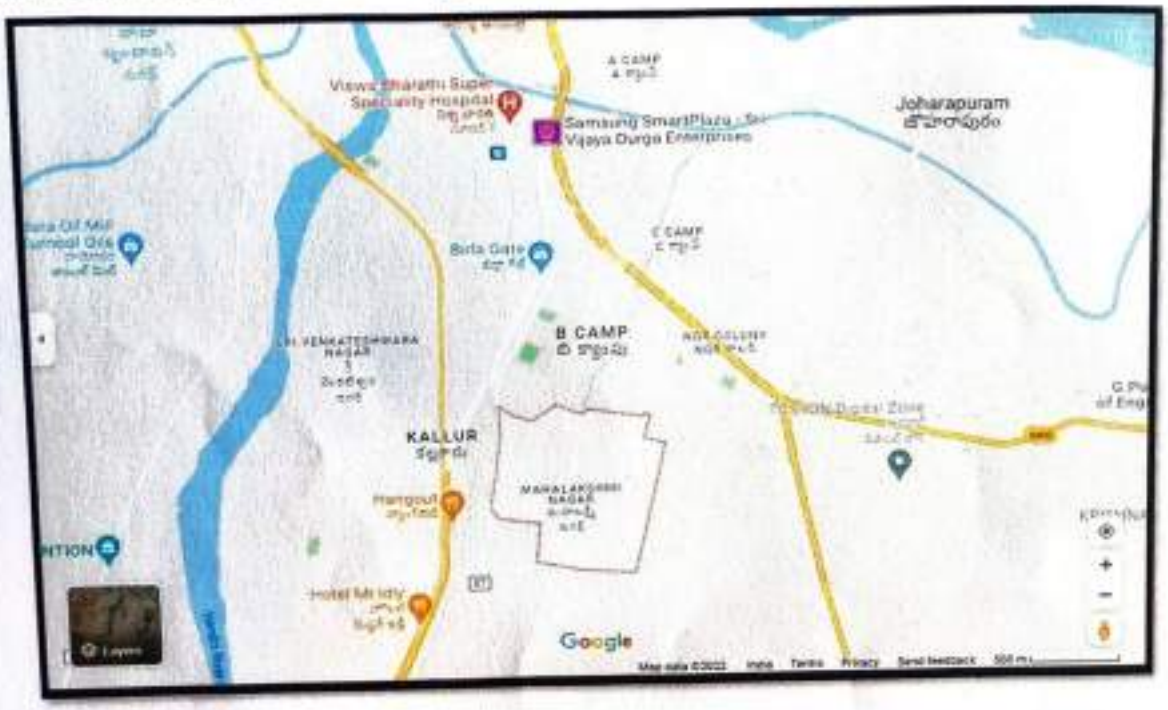
Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history 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 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

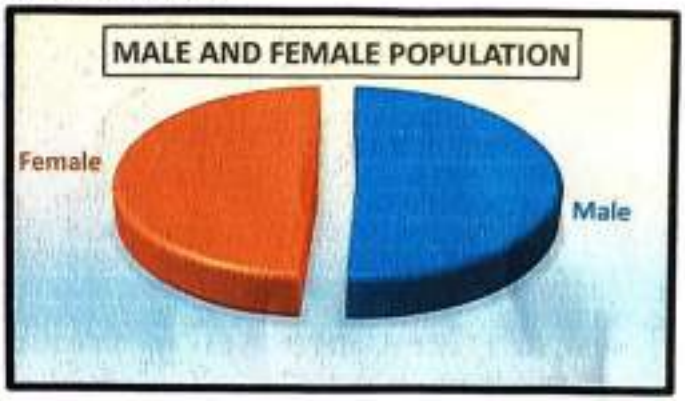
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

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.

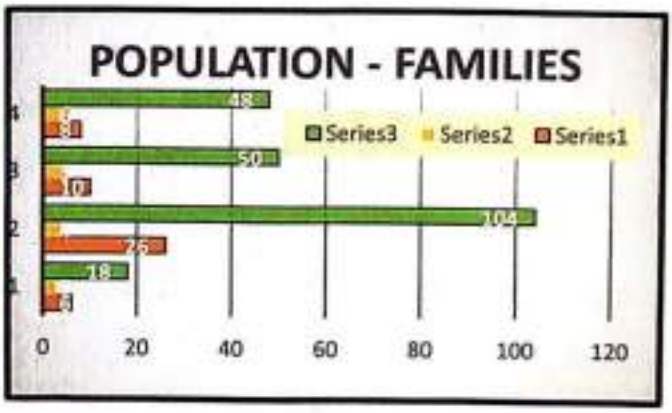
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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.

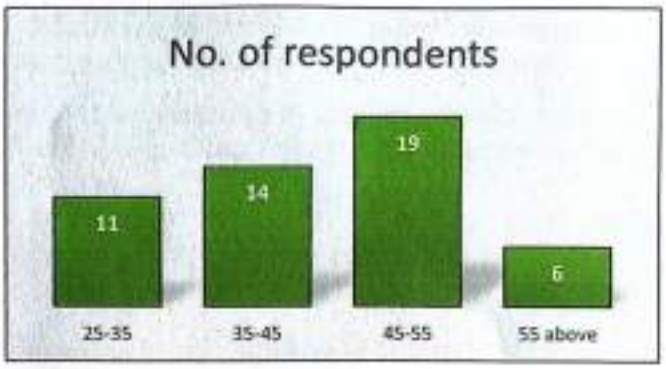
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
TOTAL			220	100%



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.

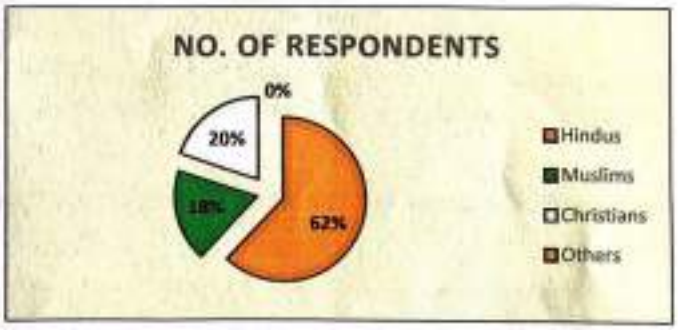
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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 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



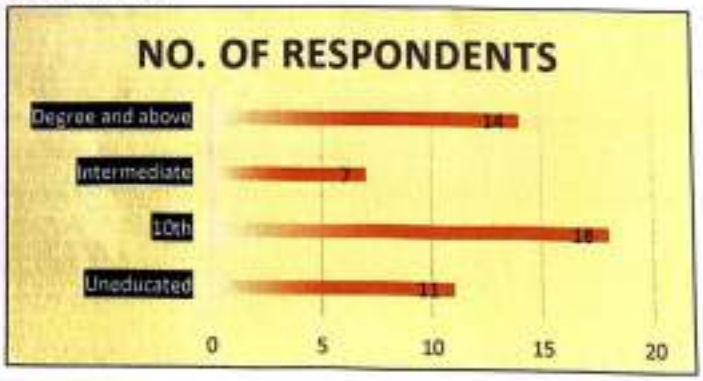
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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.

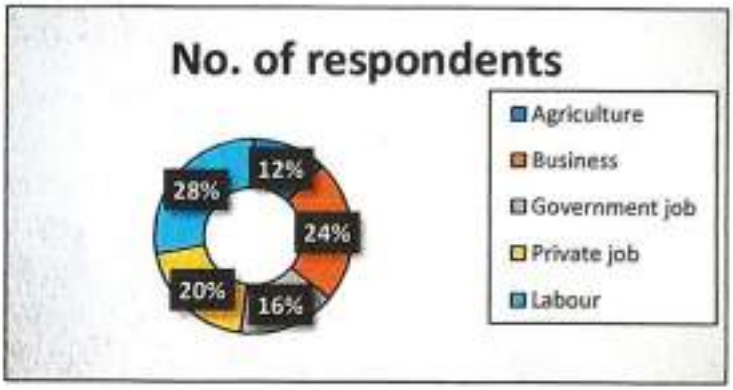
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

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.
- 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

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India
Google

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India
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Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India
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Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India
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*** THE END ***

(47)

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

Name of the Student : D. Ravikumar Registration Number: 20110002034
Class: 2nd B.A Group: BA Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 9347751988

గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: Aroranagar వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 22 మండలం: Kullur జిల్లా: Kurnool

Name of the mentor: Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna QUESTIONNAIRE Sample No:

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు : P. Ramadevi					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు		2. స్త్రీ ✓		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35 ✓	2. 35-45	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ ✓	2. ముస్లిం	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ	3. SC ✓	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు ✓	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. శ్రామికుడు ✓
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్ ✓
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నీళ్ళు /ఫిల్టర్ నీళ్ళు		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి ✓
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్ ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్రెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు ✓

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SANITIZATION

3.1 స్వచ్ఛ భారత్ కార్యక్రమం వల్ల మీకు మేలు జరుగుతున్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.2 వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహన ఉందా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.3 వ్యర్థాలను మీరు ఎలా dispose చేస్తారు?

1. ప్రభుత్వ చెత్త సేకరణ వాహనం
2. గ్రామానికి వెలుపల పారవేయడం
3. సేంద్రియ ఎరువుల తయారీకి ఉపయోగించడం
4. రోడ్డుపై లేక కాల్వలలో పారవేయడం

3.4 వ్యర్థాలను ఇక్కడ పడితే అక్కడ వేయడం ద్వార రోగాలు వెరుగుతాయని మీకు తెలుసా? 1. తెలుసు 2. తెలియదు

3.5 మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.6 మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.7 చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.8 ఇంట్లో వంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుభ్రత చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నారా? 1. అవును 2. లేదు

3.9 మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చేస్తారా? 1. అవును 2. కాదు

3.10 లెట్రిన్ 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

Student Name	D. Ran kumar		
Hall Ticket No	2011000 2034	Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	D. Ran kumar	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	D. Ran kumar	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	D. Ran kumar	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	D. Ran kumar	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	D. Ran kumar	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	D. Ran kumar	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	D. Ran kumar	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS		

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	D. Ran kumar	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	D. Ran kumar	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	D. Ran kumar	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	D. Ran kumar	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	D. Ran kumar	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	D. Ran kumar	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	D. Ran kumar	

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL.
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -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	D. Rani kumar	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	D. Rani kumar	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	D. Rani kumar	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	D. Rani kumar	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	D. Rani kumar	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	D. Rani kumar	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	D. Rani kumar	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	D. Rani kumar	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	D. Rani kumar	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	D. Rani kumar	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	D. Rani kumar	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	D. Rani kumar	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	D. Rani kumar	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	D. Rani kumar	

Signature of the mentor:

Signature of the Government Authority

Appendix

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

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Appendix-5

GOVERNEMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - SANITIZATION

S N	3.1 Get benefit swacha bharat		3.2 Idea of wet&dry		3.3 How you Dispose Garbage				3.4 Due to waste Diseases		3.5 Own Letrine		3.6 U wash hands coming home		3.7 Know technic hands wash		3.8 cleanliness while cooking?		3.9 Home Daily cleaning?		3.10 Hands wash after letrine?	
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Thank
You!

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

GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT	D. Ravi kumar					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY			II BA (HEP)	E/M		
REGISTERED NUMBER	2011000 2034					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	30	10	'O'	2	20
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	25			2	
4. PRESENTATION	25	25			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	100				

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	9	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	6	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
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
HALL TICKET NUMBER	:	20110002035

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.
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

MENTOR

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.

****

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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.

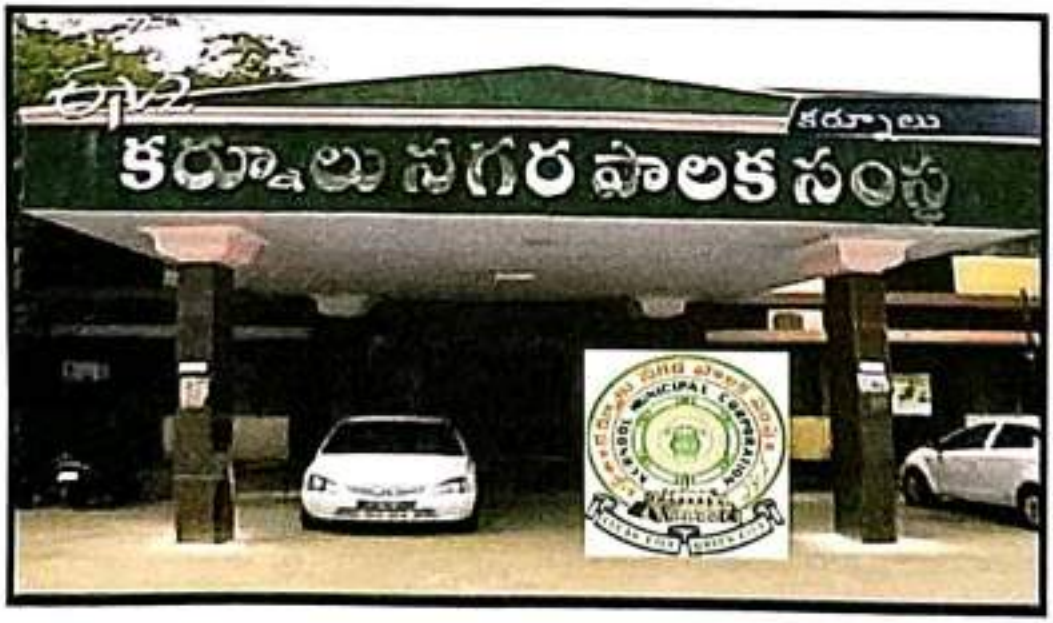
****

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:

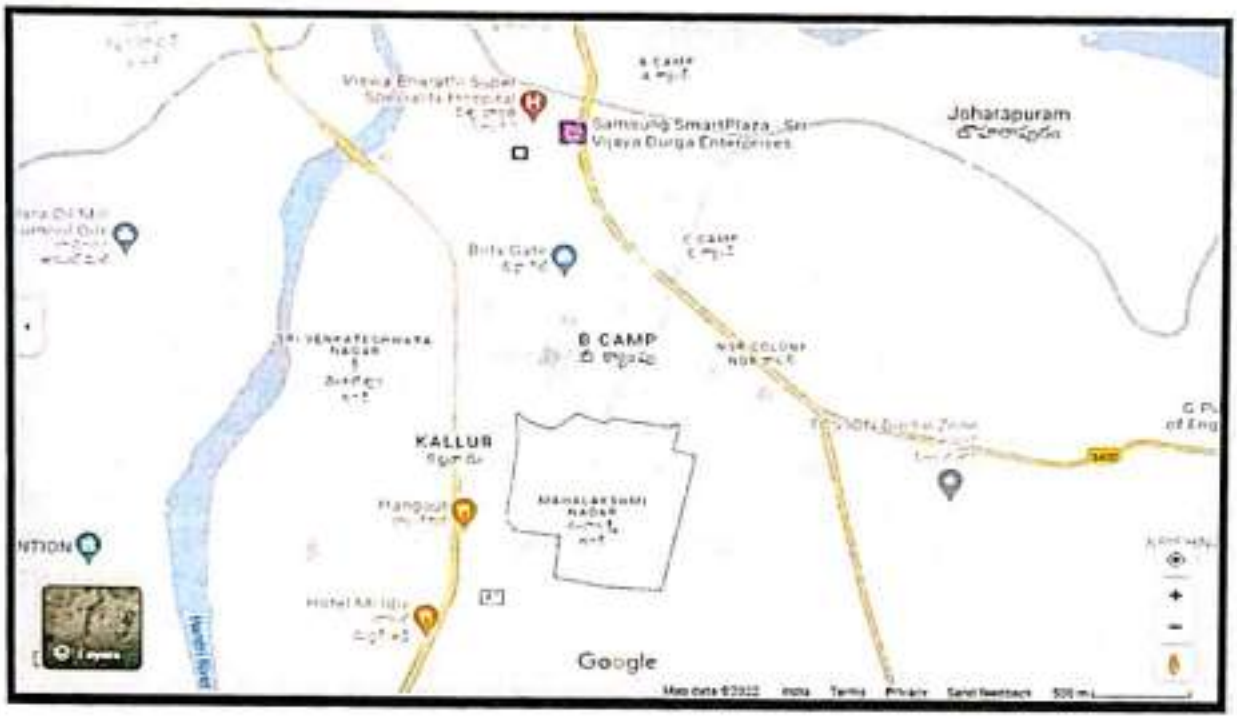
Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history 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	: 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 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

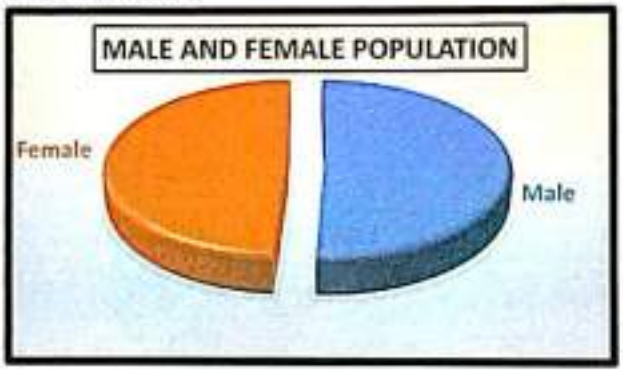
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

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.

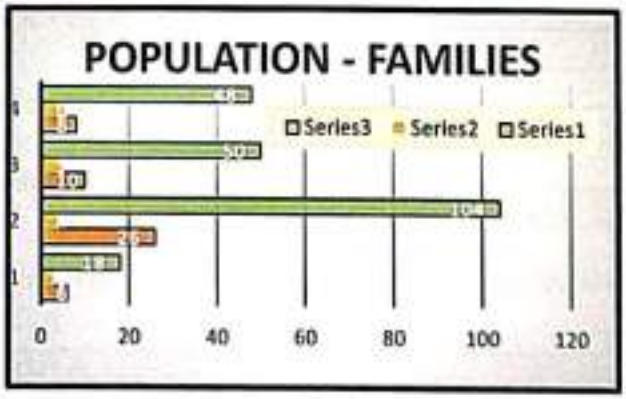
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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.

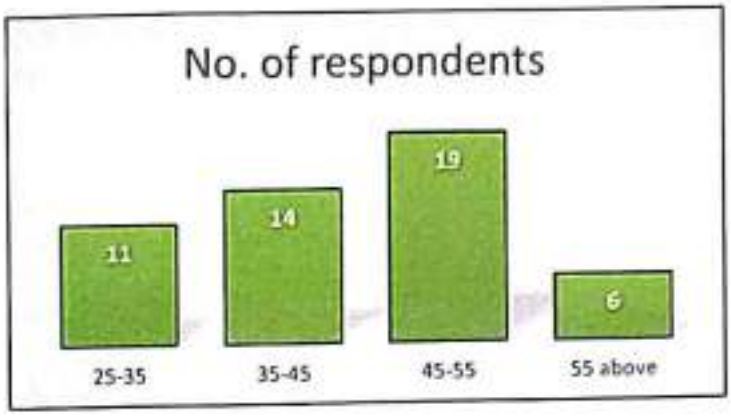
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
TOTAL			220	100%



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.

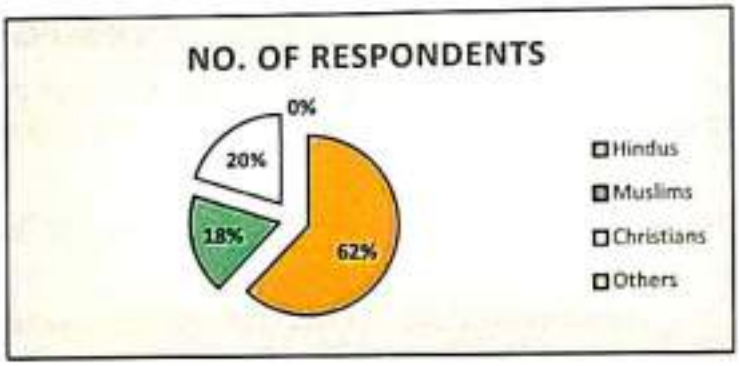
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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 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



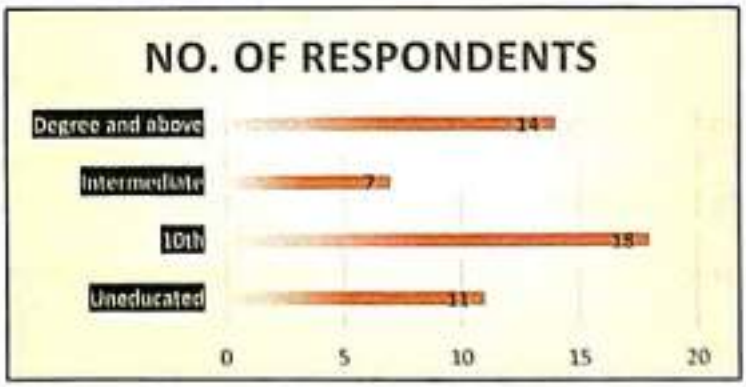
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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

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.

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.

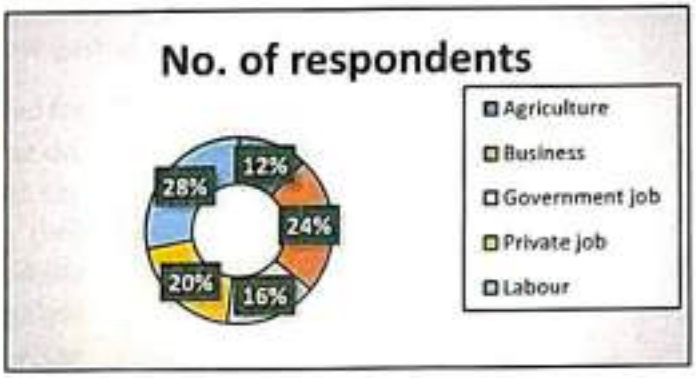
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

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.
- 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

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India
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Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India
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Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India
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*** THE END ***

Date:- 18/06/2022.
Day:- Saturday.

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

Name of the Student : B-Sai kumar		Registration Number: 2011000 2035	
Class: IInd year.	Group: B.A (H.E.D)	Medium: EM/TM	Mobile No: 8500212525

mahalakshmi nagar
గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ సెంటర్: 22 మండలం: Kallur జిల్లా: Kurnool

Name of the mentor: Dr. K.G. mallikarjuna. **QUESTIONNAIRE** Sample No: 01

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు : M.D. BhaBuBhas					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు		2. స్త్రీ		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ	2. ముస్లిం	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. కామికుడు
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నీళ్ళు /ఫిల్టర్ నీళ్ళు		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్రెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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3.1 స్వచ్ఛ భారత్ కార్యక్రమం వల్ల మీకు మేలు జరుగుతున్నదా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.2 వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహన ఉందా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.3 వ్యర్థాలను మీరు ఎలా dispose చేస్తారు?

1. ప్రభుత్వ చెత్త సేకరణ వాహనం / 2. గ్రామానికి ఎలుపల పారవేయడం

3. సేంద్రియ ఎరువుల తయారీకి ఉపయోగించడం 4. రోడ్డుపై లేక కాల్వలలో పారవేయడం

3.4 వ్యర్థాలను ఇక్కడ పడితే అక్కడ వెయడం ద్వార రోగాలు పెరుగుతాయని మీకు తెలుసా? 1. తెలుసు / 2. తెలియదు

3.5 మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.6 మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.7 చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.8 ఇంట్లో వంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుభ్రత చర్యలు తిసుకుంటున్నారా? 1. అవును / 2. లేదు

3.9 మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చేస్తారా? 1. అవును / 2. కాదు

3.10 లెట్రిన్ 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

Student Name	B. Saikumar		
Hall Ticket No	2011000 2035	Year	II nd B.A (H.E.P) Elm.
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	B. Saikumar	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	B. Saikumar	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	B. Saikumar	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	B. Saikumar	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	B. Saikumar	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	B. Saikumar	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	B. Saikumar	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	B. Saikumar	

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	B. Saikumar	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	B. Saikumar	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	B. Saikumar	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	B. Saikumar	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	B. Saikumar	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	B. Saikumar	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	B. Saikumar	

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL.
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -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	B. Saikumar	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	B. Saikumar	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	B. Saikumar	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	B. Saikumar	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	B. Saikumar	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	B. Saikumar	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	B. Saikumar	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	B. Saikumar	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	B. Saikumar	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	B. Saikumar	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	B. Saikumar	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	B. Saikumar	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	B. Saikumar	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	B. Saikumar	

Signature of the mentor:

Signature of the Government Authority

Appendix - 4

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S N	1.1		1.2				1.3				1.4					1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1			2.2				2.3		2.4		2.5		2.6		2.7		2.8		2.9		2.10		2.11		2.12		2.13		2.14		2.15		
	Gendr		Age in Years				Religion				Caste					Education				Occupation					Family Mem				Area		House			Type				Road		Letrin		Ag Land		R card		Vehicle		Fridge		TV		Mobile		Com/Lap		Water		Drain		Cook		Cattle		
	M	F	1	2	3	4	H	M	C	O	OC	BC	SC	ST	Mi	UE	10	In	DG	Ag	Bu	Gj	Pj	Ot	1	2	3	4>	R	U	H	P	O	R	GQ	M	T	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	3/4	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Fl	Tp	Y	N	FW	Gs	C	G	H
37	✓				✓		✓						✓			✓								✓		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		X		✓		✓		X	Y		✓	✓			✓			✓
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Appendix - 5

GOVERNEMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - SANITIZATION

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	Get benefit swacha bharat		Idea of wet&dry		How you Dispose Garbage				Due to waste Diseases		Own Letrine		U wash hands coming home		Know technic hands wash		cleanliness while cooking?		Home Daily cleaning?		Hands wash after letrine?	
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Thank
you!

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

NAME OF THE STUDENT	B. Saikumar					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP) Em					
REGISTERED NUMBER	2011000 2035					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	30		'O'	2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	25	10		2	20
4. PRESENTATION	25	25			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	100				

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
Ø (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	9	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	6	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
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
(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	:	B. Sairam
GROUP	:	BA
YEAR	:	II YEAR
MEDIUM	:	ENGLISH MEDIUM
HALL TICKET NUMBER	:	2011000 2036

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

MENTOR

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.

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CHAPTER – 1
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.

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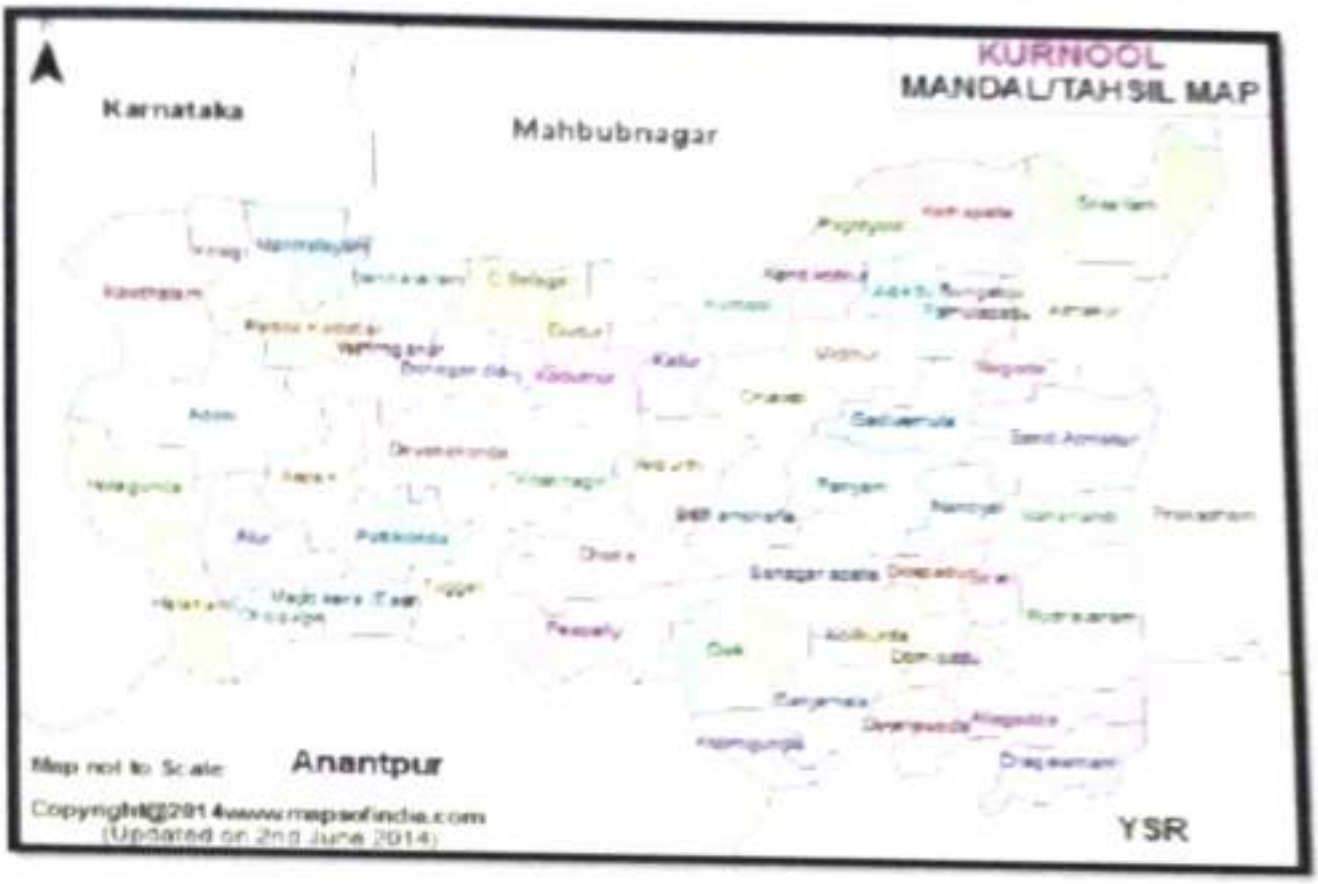
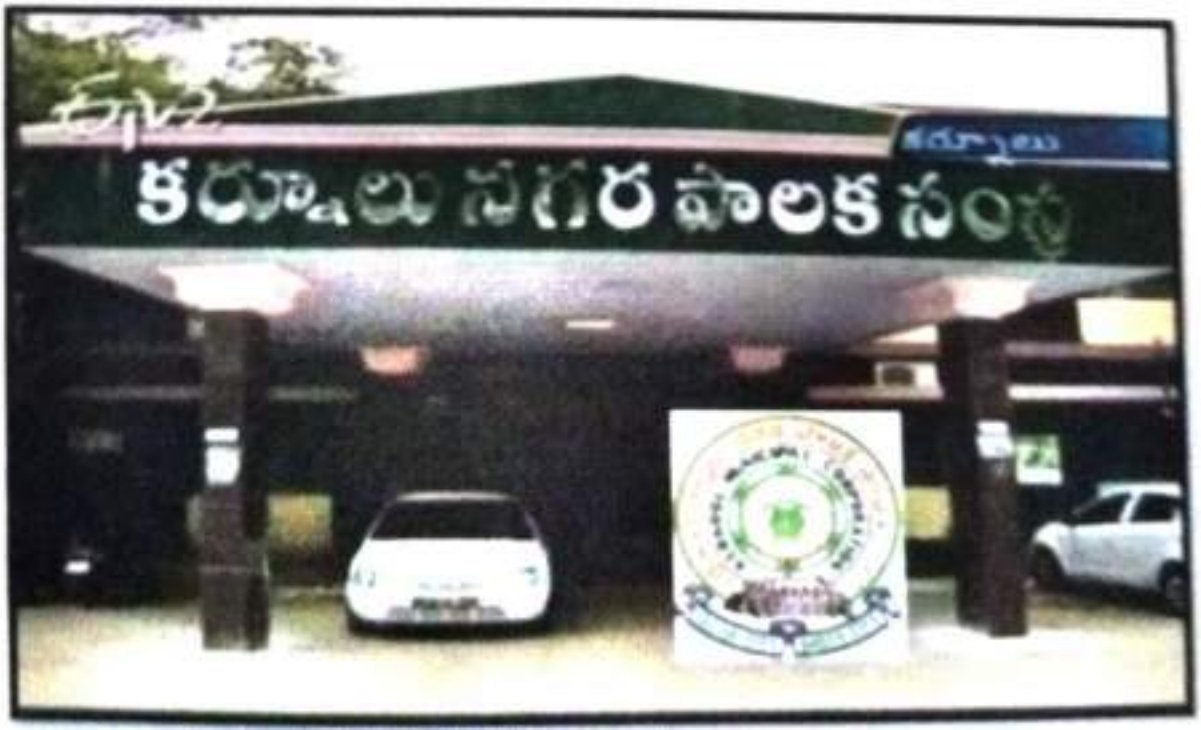
CHAPTER - II

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	: 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 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

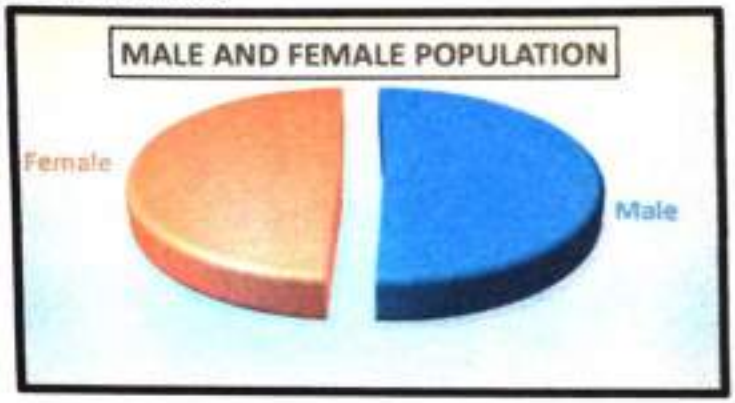
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

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.

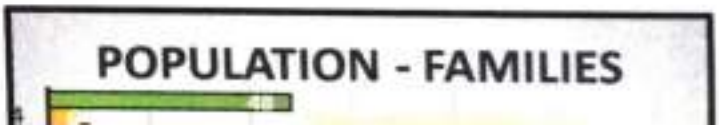
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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

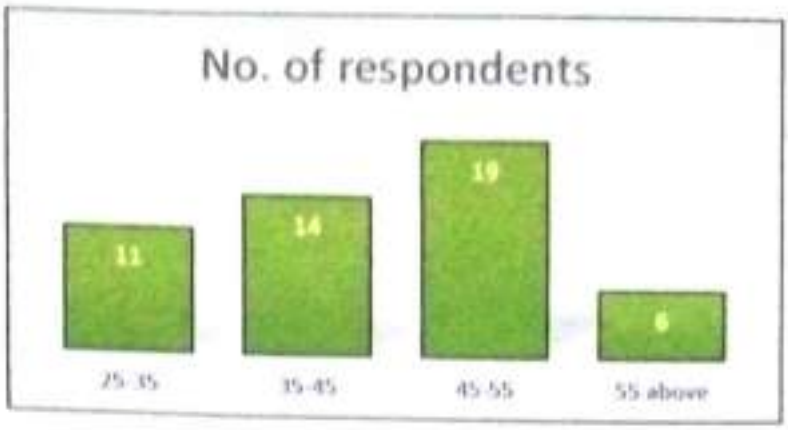


4.1.2: Structure of population among sample households: There are 220 people from 50 households. Some families consist of 3 members, some of 4 and some more 4 and above. Members distribution among sample households is shown below.

SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total



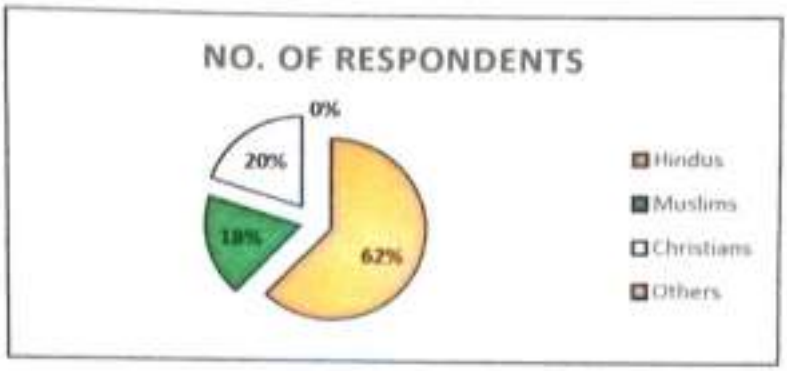
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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



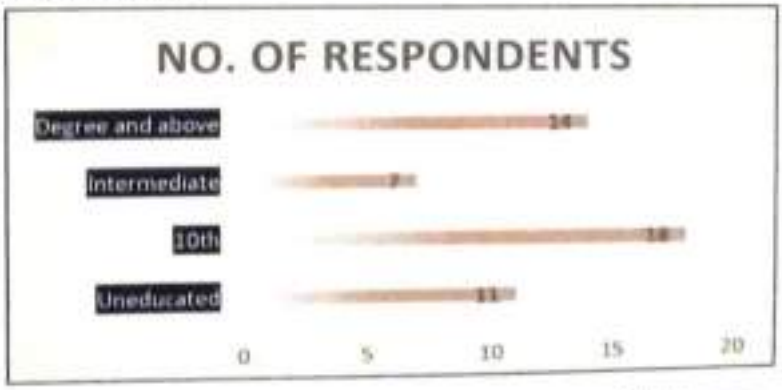
4.1.6 Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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.

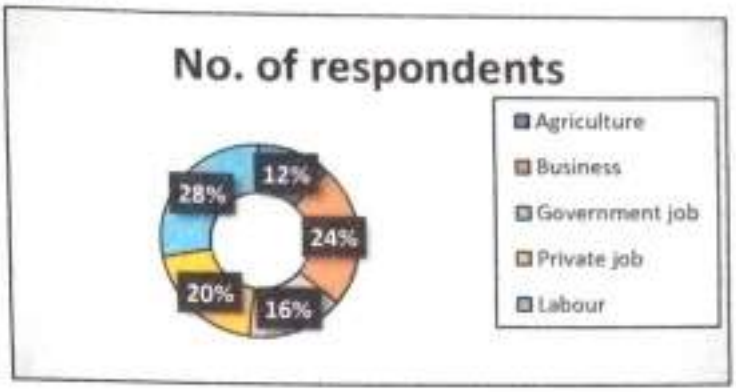
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

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.
- 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

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

*** THE END ***

Thank
You!

APPendix -①

(9)

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

Name of the Student : B. Sai Ram Registration Number: 20110002036.
Class: IInd year Group: B.A (H.E.P) Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 8305113622

FCI - Phase I colony.
గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 22 మండలం: kallur జిల్లా: kurnool

Name of the mentor: Dr. K. G. mallikajuna. **QUESTIONNAIRE** Sample No: 03

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు : P. Yella Swami					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు ✓		2. స్త్రీ		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35 ✓	2. 35-45	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ	2. ముస్లిం	3. క్రిస్టియన్ ✓	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ	3. SC ✓	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు ✓	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. కామకుడు ✓
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె ✓		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం ✓		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నీళ్ళు /పిల్లర్ నీళ్ళు		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి ✓
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడి ఇందనం ఏది?	1. LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్ ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్రెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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Appendix (2)

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

3.1 స్వచ్ఛ భారత్ కార్యక్రమం వల్ల మీకు మీలు జరుగుతున్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.2 వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి ఎత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహన ఉందా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.3 వ్యర్థాలను మీరు ఎలా dispose చేస్తారు?

1. ప్రభుత్వ చెత్త సేకరణ వాహనం 2. గ్రామంలో చెత్తను పారవేయడం

3. సేంద్రియ ఎరువుల తయారికి ఉపయోగించడం 4. రోడ్డుపై లేక కాల్వలలో పారవేయడం

3.4 వ్యర్థాలను ఇక్కడ పడితే అక్కడ వెయడం ద్వారా రోగాలు వెరుగుతాయని మీకు తెలుసా? 1. తెలుసు 2. తెలియదు

3.5 మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.6 మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.7 చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.8 ఇంట్లో వంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుభ్రత చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నారా? 1. అవును 2. లేదు

3.9 మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చేస్తారా? 1. అవును 2. కాదు

3.10 టాట్రిన్ 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

Student Name			
Hall Ticket No		Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	B. Sairam	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	B. Sairam	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	B. Sairam	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	B. Sairam	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	B. Sairam	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	B. Sairam	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	B. Sairam	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	B. Sairam	

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	B. Sairam	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	B. Sairam	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	B. Sairam	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	B. Sairam	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	B. Sairam	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	B. Sairam	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	B. Sairam	

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -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	B.Sairam	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	B.Sairam	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	B.Sairam	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	B.Sairam	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	B.Sairam	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	B.Sairam	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	B.Sairam	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	B.Sairam	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	B.Sairam	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	B.Sairam	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	B.Sairam	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	B.Sairam	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	B.Sairam	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	B.Sairam	

Signature of the mentor:

Signature of the Government Authority

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S.N	1.1		1.2				1.3				1.4					1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1			2.2			2.3		2.4		2.5		2.6		2.7			2.8		2.9		2.10		2.11			2.12		2.13		2.14		2.15		
	Gendr		Age in Years				Religion				Caste					Education				Occupation					Family Mem				Area		House			Type			Road		Letrin		Ag Land		R card		Vehicle			Fridge		TV		Mobile		Com/Lap			Water		Drain		Cook		Cattle		
	M	F	1	2	3	4	H	M	C	O	OC	BC	SC	ST	Mi	UE	10	In	DG	Ag	Bu	Gj	Pj	Ot	1	2	3	4>	R	U	H	P	O	R	GO	M	T	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	3/4	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Fl	Tp	Y	N	FW	Gs	C	G	H
1	✓				✓			✓		✓					✓		✓							✓				✓	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓						-	✓	-	-	-
2	✓			✓				✓			✓								✓				✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
3	✓				✓		✓					✓							✓		✓							✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		-
4	✓					✓	✓					✓					✓							✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		
5		✓		✓			✓					✓				✓								✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
6	✓		✓				✓					✓							✓				✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
7	✓		✓				✓					✓					✓							✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
8		✓			✓			✓					✓				✓							✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
9	✓		✓					✓					✓				✓							✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
10	✓		✓				✓					✓							✓				✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
11	✓		✓				✓					✓						✓				✓					✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
12		✓	✓				✓					✓							✓				✓					✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
13	✓					✓	✓				✓								✓				✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
14	✓					✓	✓					✓							✓				✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
15		✓	✓				✓					✓				✓							✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
16	✓				✓		✓					✓							✓				✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
17		✓			✓		✓					✓				✓							✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
18	✓				✓		✓					✓						✓					✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
19	✓				✓			✓				✓							✓				✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
20	✓				✓			✓				✓					✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
21		✓			✓		✓					✓					✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
22	✓				✓		✓							✓					✓				✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
23		✓			✓		✓					✓					✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
24	✓				✓		✓					✓						✓					✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
25		✓			✓		✓						✓					✓					✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
26	✓				✓		✓						✓				✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
27		✓		✓			✓						✓				✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
28	✓				✓		✓						✓					✓					✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
29	✓				✓		✓						✓					✓					✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
30	✓				✓			✓				✓						✓					✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
31	✓			✓				✓					✓				✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
32	✓			✓				✓					✓				✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
33	✓		✓				✓					✓					✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
34		✓			✓			✓					✓				✓						✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
35	✓			✓				✓					✓					✓					✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓
36	✓			✓				✓					✓					✓					✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S.N	1.1		1.2				1.3				1.4					1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1		2.2			2.3		2.4		2.5		2.6		2.7		2.8		2.9		2.10		2.11		2.12		2.13		2.14		2.15		
	Gendr		Age in Years				Religion				Caste					Education				Occupation					Family Mem				Area		House		Type			Road		Letrin		Ag Land		R card		Vehicle		Fridge		TV		Mobile		Com/Lap		Water		Drain		Cook		Cattle		
	M	F	1	2	3	4	H	M	C	O	OC	BC	SC	ST	Mi	UE	10	In	DG	Ag	Bu	Gj	Pj	Ot	1	2	3	4>	R	U	H	P	O	R	GQ	M	T	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	3/4	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Fl	Tp	Y	N	FW	Gs	C	G	H
37	✓				✓		✓						✓			✓								✓					✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							
38	✓			✓			✓				✓			✓		✓							✓		✓				✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							
39		✓		✓			✓							✓					✓					✓		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							✓
40	✓			✓			✓					✓					✓						✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							
41		✓		✓			✓				✓						✓							✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							
42	✓			✓			✓					✓				✓								✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							
43	✓			✓			✓					✓					✓					✓				✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							
44	✓			✓			✓				✓						✓				✓				✓				✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							
45	✓			✓			✓				✓					✓							✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							✓
46	✓				✓		✓					✓				✓								✓		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							✓
47		✓			✓		✓						✓			✓								✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							✓
48		✓			✓		✓						✓			✓						✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							✓
49		✓			✓		✓						✓			✓								✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							✓
50		✓			✓		✓						✓			✓								✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							✓

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - SANITIZATION

S N	3.1		3.2		3.3				3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8		3.9		3.10	
	Get benefit swacha bharat		Idea of wet&dry		How you Dispose Garbage				Due to waste Diseases		Own Letrine		U wash hands coming home		Know technic hands wash		cleanliness while cooking?		Home Daily cleaning?		Hands wash after letrine?	
	Y	N	Y	N	GV	OV	Cp	Rd	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
2	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
3	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
4		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
5	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
6		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
7		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
8	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
9	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
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11	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
12		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
13	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
14		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
15	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
16	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
17	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
18	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
19	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
20	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
21		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
22	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
23	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
24	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
25	✓		✓			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓

S.N	3.1		3.2		3.3				3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8		3.9		3.10	
	Get benefit swacha bharat		Idea of wet&dry		How you Dispose Garbage				Due to waste Diseases		Own Letrine		U wash hands coming home		Know technic hands wash		cleanliness while cooking?		Home Daily cleaning?		Hands wash after letrine?	
	Y	N	Y	N	GV	OV	Cp	Rd	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
26	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
27	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
28	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
29	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
30	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
31	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
32	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
33	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
34	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
35	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
36	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
37	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
38	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
39		✓			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
40	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
41	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
42	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
43	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
44	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
45	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	
46	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
47	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
48	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
49		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
50	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	42	8	48	0	50	-	-	-	49	-	50	-	49	-	49	-	50	-	50	-	50	-
	50	50	50	50	50	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KUPWARA
(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KUPWARA)
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SANITIZATION

GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT						
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER						
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	18			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	26			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	22	8	A	2	16
4. PRESENTATION	25	22			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	88				

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	9	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	6	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
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 SANDHYA RANI
GROUP	:	BA
YEAR	:	II YEAR
MEDIUM	:	ENGLISH MEDIUM
HALL TICKET NUMBER	:	20110002037

MENTOR

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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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MENTOR

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.

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CHAPTER – 1
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.

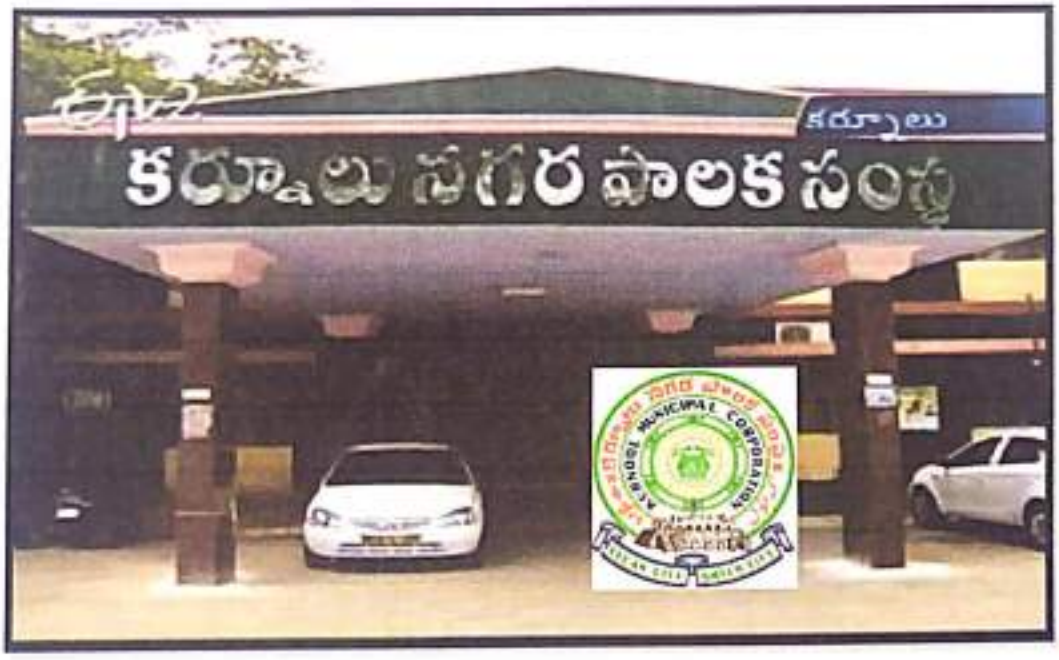
****

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

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

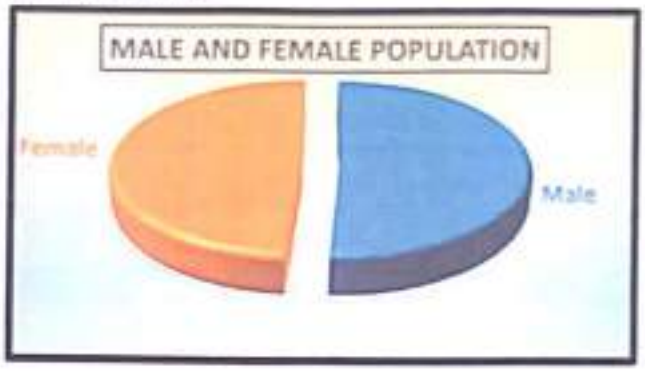
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

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.

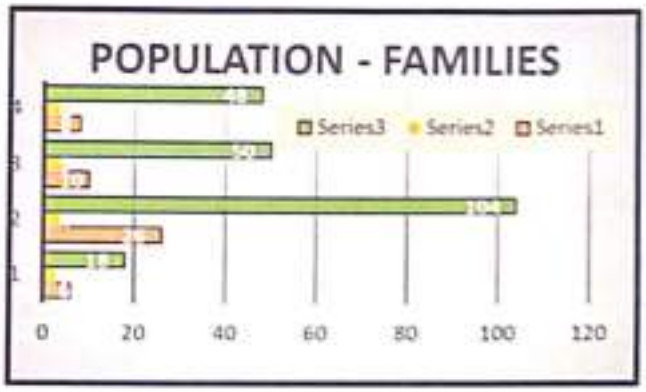
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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.

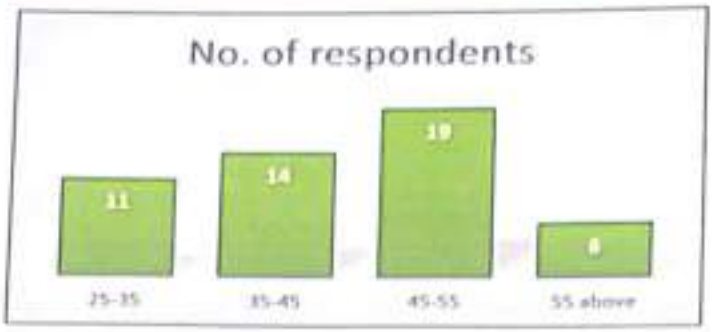
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
TOTAL			220	100%



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.

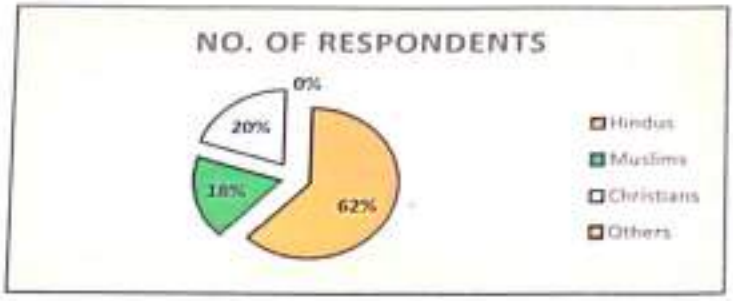
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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 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



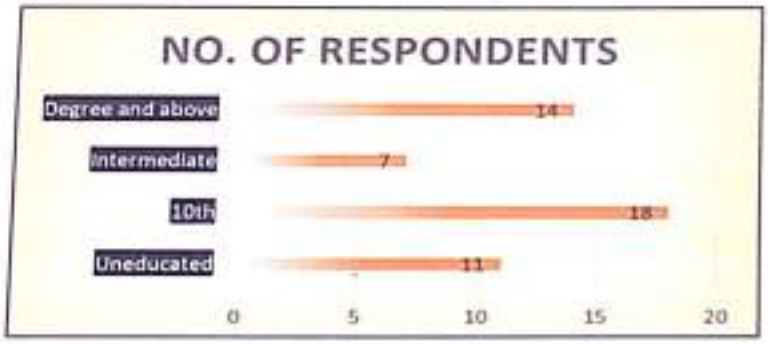
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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.

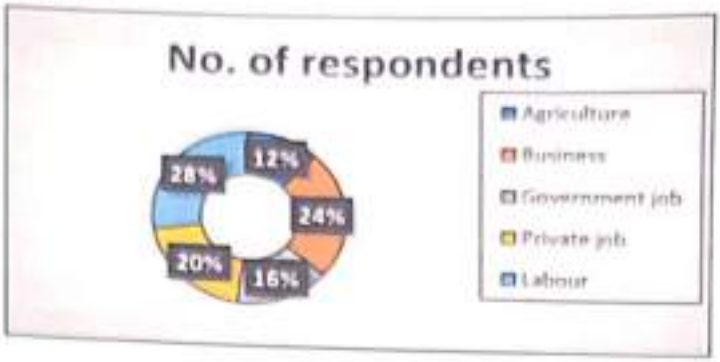
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

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 Sunday, 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 Programmes 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 Swachh Bharat & Swachh Kurnool: Under this programme we joined our hands with local municipality waste collecting personnel and bring awareness on Swachh 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

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

International Day of Yoga

*** THE END ***

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

Name of the Student: B. Sandhyarani		Registration Number: 20110002037	
Class: IInd year	Group: B.A HEP	Medium: EM/TM	Mobile No: 8977921134

గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: Aroranagar వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 21 మండలం: Kurnool జిల్లా: Kurnool

Name of the mentor: **QUESTIONNAIRE** Sample No: 12.

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు: K. Suresh					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు ✓		2. స్త్రీ		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45	3. 45-55 ✓	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ ✓	2. ముస్లిం	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ ✓	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు	2. 10th ✓	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. శ్రామికుడు ✓
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్ ✓
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు		2. తారు రోడ్డు ✓
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం ✓		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నిళ్ళు/ఫిల్టర్ నిళ్ళు ✓		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇందనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్ ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది? NO	1. ఆవులు/బర్లెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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

3.1 స్వచ్ఛ బారత్ కార్యక్రమం వల్ల మీకు మేలు జరుగుతున్నదా? 1. ఉంది ✓ 2. లేదు

3.2 వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహన ఉందా? 1. ఉంది ✓ 2. లేదు

3.3 వ్యర్థాలను మీరు ఎలా dispose చేస్తారు?

1. ప్రభుత్వ చెత్త సేకరణ వాహనం ✓
2. గ్రామానికి వెలుపల పారవేయడం
3. సేంద్రియ ఎరువుల తయారికి ఉపయోగించడం
4. రోడ్డుపై లేక కాల్వలలో పారవేయడం

3.4 వ్యర్థాలను ఇక్కడ పడతి అక్కడ వేయడం ద్వార రోగాలు పెరుగుతాయని మీకు తెలుసా? 1. తెలుసు ✓ 2. తెలియదు

3.5 మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది ✓ 2. లేదు

3.6 మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది ✓ 2. లేదు

3.7 చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది ✓ 2. లేదు

3.8 ఇంట్లో వంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుబ్రత చర్యలు తెసుకున్తున్నారా? 1. అవును ✓ 2. లేదు

3.9 మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చేస్తారా? 1. అవును ✓ 2. కాదు

3.10 లెట్రిన్ ఉపయోగించిన ప్రతిసారి చేతులకు సబ్బును ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారా? 1. అవును ✓ 2. కాదు

****

Thank
you!

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S N	1.1		1.2				1.3				1.4					1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1		2.2			2.3		2.4		2.5		2.6		2.7		2.8		2.9		2.10		2.11		2.12		2.13		2.14		2.15		
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S.N	1.1 Gender	1.2 Age in Years	1.3 Religion	1.4 Caste	1.5 Education	1.6 Occupation	1.7 Family Mem	1.8 Area	2.1 House	2.2 Type	2.3 Road	2.4 Letrin	2.5 Ag Land	2.6 R card	2.7 Vehicle	2.8 Fridge	2.9 TV	2.10 Mobile	2.11 Com/Lap	2.12 Water	2.13 Drain	2.14 Cook	2.15 Cattle
37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
41	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
43	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
44	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
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49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
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GOVERNEMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - SANITIZATION

S N	3.1		3.2		3.3				3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8		3.9		3.10	
	Get benefit swacha bharat		Idea of wet&dry		How you Dispose Garbage				Due to waste Diseases		Own Letrine		U wash hands coming home		Know technic hands wash		cleanliness while cooking?		Home Daily cleaning?		Hands wash after letrine?	
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL.
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name	B. Sandhya rani		
Hall Ticket No	2011000 2037	Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	B. Sandhya rani	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	B. Sandhya rani	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	B. Sandhya rani	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	B. Sandhya rani	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	B. Sandhya rani	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	B. Sandhya rani	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	B. Sandhya rani	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS		

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	B. Sandhya rani	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	B. Sandhya rani	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	B. Sandhya rani	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	B. Sandhya rani	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	B. Sandhya rani	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	B. Sandhya rani	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	B. Sandhya rani	

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL.
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -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	B Sandhya rani	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	B. Sandhya rani	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	B. Sandhya rani	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	B. Sandhya rani	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	B. Sandhya rani	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	B. Sandhya rani	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	B Sandhya rani	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	B. Sandhya rani	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	B. Sandhya rani	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	B. Sandhya rani	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	B. Sandhya rani	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	B. Sandhya rani	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	B. Sandhya rani	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	B. Sandhya rani	

Signature of the mentor:

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

NAME OF THE STUDENT	B. Sandhyarani					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	2011000 2037					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	30			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	22	9	A+	2	18
4. PRESENTATION	25	24			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	96				

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

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

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. Saraswathi H.No: 201D00 9038

MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA M.A., M.Phil., PGD., SET.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

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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	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

SUPERVISOR

PRINCIPAL

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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.

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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 100 people in a particular area/village.

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- 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.

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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 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

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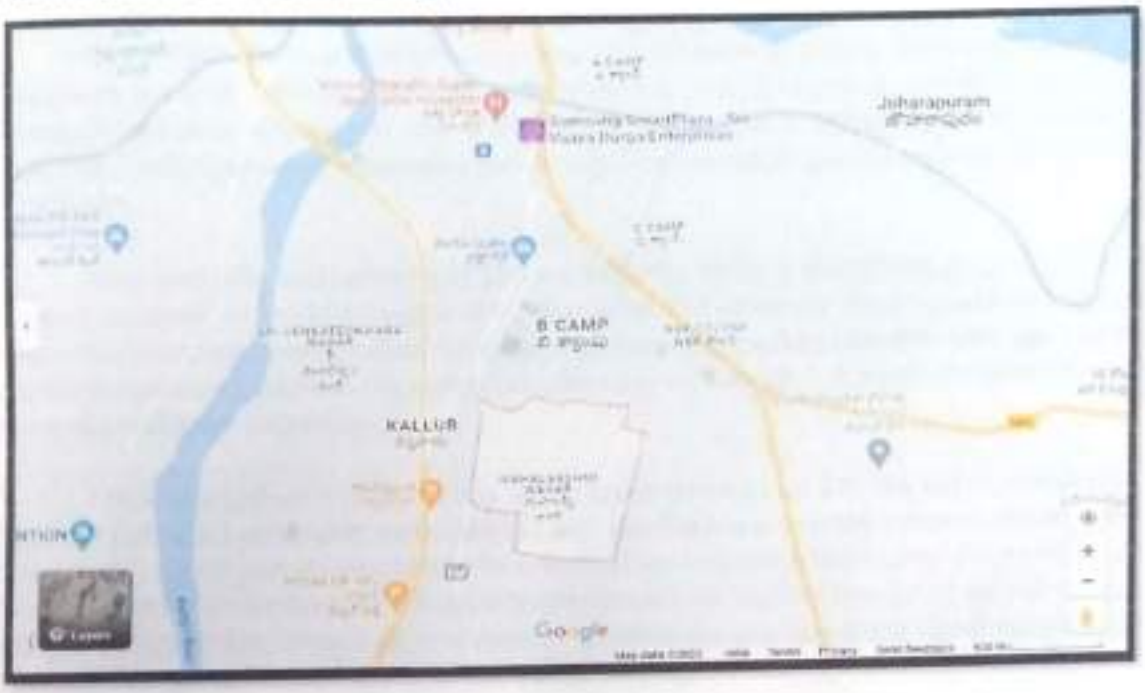
2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



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.

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CHAPTER - IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

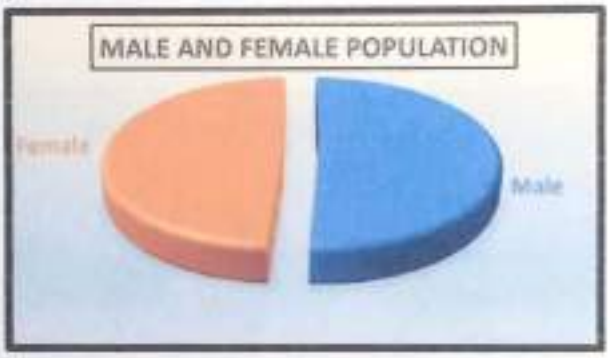
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

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.

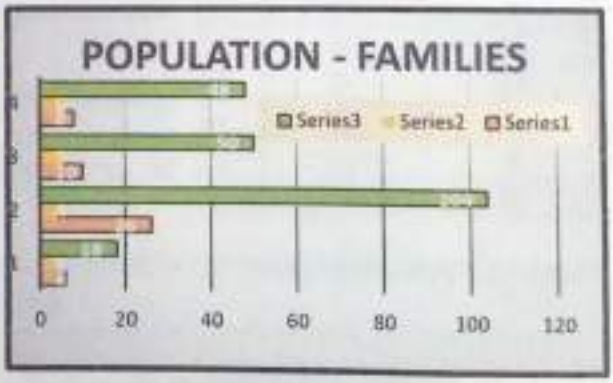
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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%
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.

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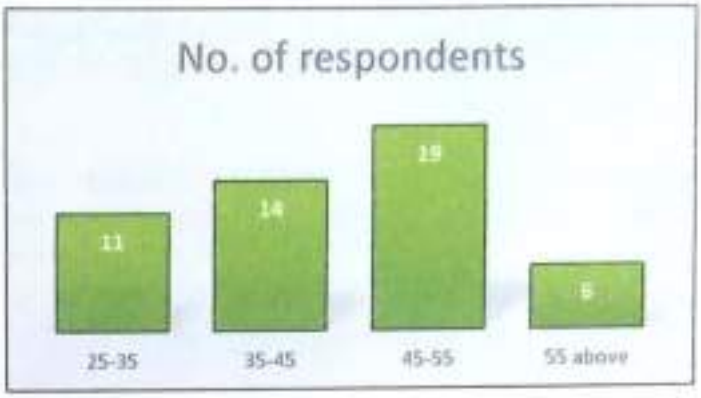
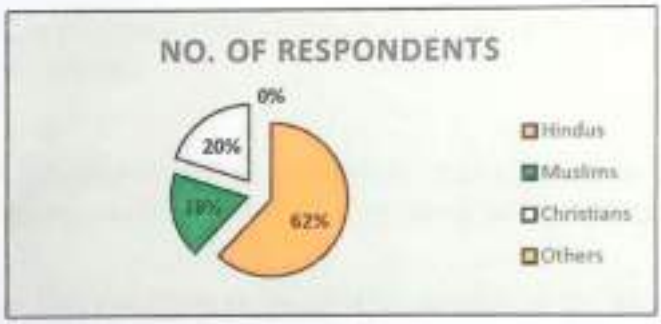
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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



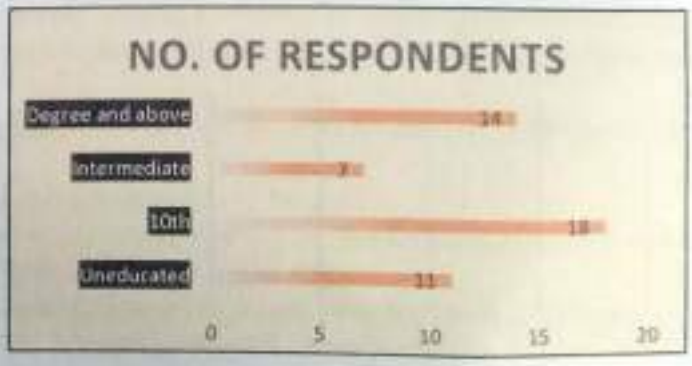
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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 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	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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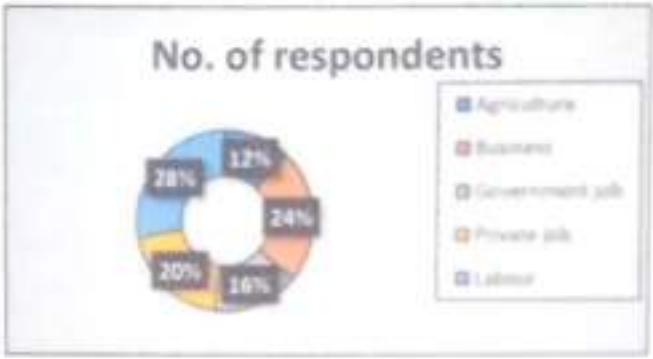
18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

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 land-less.
- 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.

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- 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			
5-12		13-16		PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Total = 47		Total = 32		Total = 47		Total = 32	
Grand Total = 79				Grand Total = 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.

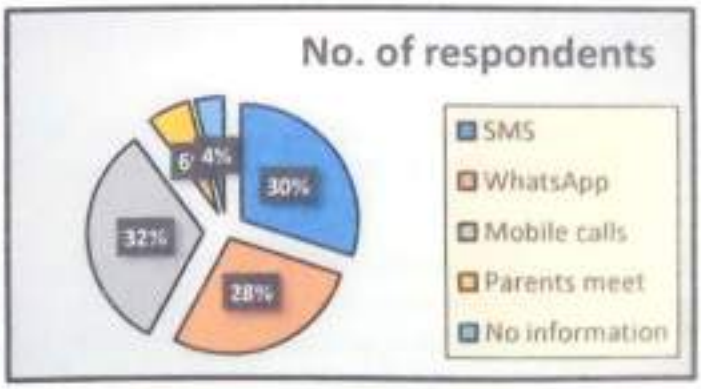
4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.

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
	Total	50



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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.

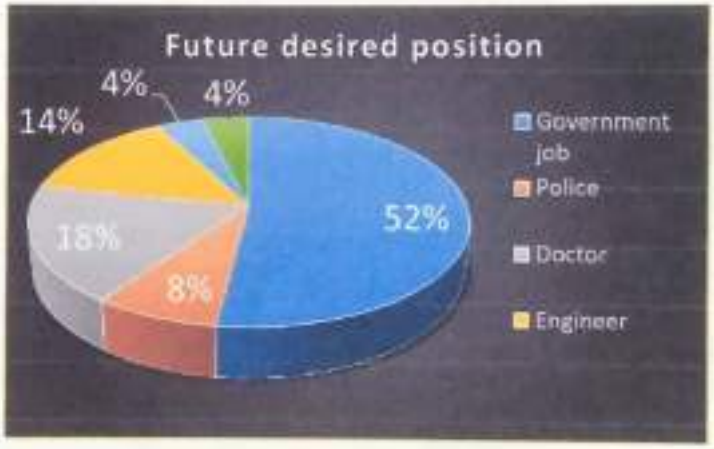
4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.

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.

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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.

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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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PHOTOGRAPHS

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-APPENDIX - I

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

Name of the Student	B. Saratwathi	Registration Number:	20110002038
Class: II B.A	Group: HEP	Medium: EM/TM	Mobile No: 6281819254

గ్రామం/సందాయతి: Narora 20 Nagar వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 20 మండలం: Kurnool జిల్లా: Kurnool.

Name of the mentor: K. G. Mallikarjuna QUESTIONNAIRE Sample No: 045

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు : V. Sanjanna					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు		2. స్త్రీ		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ	2. ముస్లిం	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. కూలీకుడు
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు బొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నీళ్ళు/పిల్టర్ నీళ్ళు		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజ్ సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1. LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్లెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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APPENDIX - II

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

3.1 పిల్లల వయసు: (5 నుండి 12 సం.) బాలురు: 2 బాలికలు:

(13 నుండి 16సం.) బాలురు: బాలికలు: 1

3.2 విద్య స్థాయి:

తరగతి	బాలురు	బాలికలు
ప్రాథమిక విద్య	✓	
సెకండరీ విద్య	✓	

3.3 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం : ప్రభుత్వ / ప్రైవేటు

3.4 స్కూల్ రకం : టి స్కూలర్/ బాలుర

3.5 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం మీతో బాగానే వ్యవహరిస్తుందా? : అవును / కాదు.

3.6 మీ పిల్లల విద్యాభ్యాసం పై మీరు సంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నారా? : అవును / కాదు.

3.7 ఇంటి వద్ద మీ పిల్లల చదువులో మీరు సహాయం చేస్తున్నారా : అవును / కాదు.

3.8 మీ పిల్లల చదువు విషయాలు స్కూల్ వారు మీకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తెలుపుతున్నారా? : అవును / కాదు

ఒకవేల అవును అయితే దేని ద్వారా?

WhatsApp/మొబైల్ కాల్స్/మొబైల్ SMS/పేరెంట్స్ మీట్/e-mails/ఇతరములు

3.9 కడుతున్న ఫీజు లు ఎక్కువ అని భావిస్తున్నారా? : అవును/కాదు

3.10 పిల్లల చదువులకు సంబంధించి విద్య దీవెన లాంటి ప్రభుత్వ పథకాలు ఎవైన పొందుతున్నారా?: అవును/కాదు

3.11 విద్యాభ్యాసం కేవలం స్కూలులో మాత్రమేనా? ట్యూషన్ లకు కూడా పంపుతున్నారా/: అవును/కాదు

3.12 పిల్లలలో ఎవరినా dropouts ఉన్నారా? అందుకు ప్రధాన కారణం ఏంటి?

3.13 మీ పిల్లలు భవిష్యత్తులో ఏమి అవ్వాలని ఆశిస్తున్నారు?:

డాక్టర్/ఇంజినీరు/ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి/లాయర్/వ్యాపార/పోలీసు/టీచర్/ఇతరములు

3.14 ఏవైనా సూచనలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

1.

2.

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name	B. Saraswathi		
Hall Ticket No	2011000 2038.	Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	B Saraswathi	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	B Saraswathi	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	B Saraswathi	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	B Saraswathi	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	B Saraswathi	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	B Saraswathi	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	B Saraswathi	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	B Saraswathi	

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	B. Saraswathi	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	B. Saraswathi	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	B. Saraswathi	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	B. Saraswathi	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	B. Saraswathi	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	2	B. Saraswathi	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	B Saraswathi	

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GOVERNMENT 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	B. Saraswathi	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	B. Saraswathi	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	B. Saraswathi	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	B. Saraswathi	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	B. Saraswathi	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	B. Saraswathi	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	B. Saraswathi	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	B. Saraswathi	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	B. Saraswathi	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	B. Saraswathi	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	B. Saraswathi	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	B. Saraswathi	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of School education survey statistics	3	B. Saraswathi	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	B. Saraswathi	

Signature of the mentor

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S.N	1.1	1.2				1.3				1.4					1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1		2.2			2.3	2.4		2.5		2.6		2.7		2.8		2.9		2.10		2.11		2.12		2.13	2.14	2.15		
	Gendr	Age in Years				Religion				Caste					Education				Occupation					Family Mem				Area		House		Type			Road	Lotrin		Ag Land		R cart		Vehicle		Fridge		TV		Mobile		Com/Lap		Water		Gram	Cook	Cattle		
	M	F	1	2	3	4	H	M	C	O	OC	BC	SC	ST	Mi	UE	10	In	OG	Ag	Bu	Cl	Pi	Ot	1	2	3	4>	R	U	H	P	O	R	GQ	M	T	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	3/4	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Fl	Tp	Y	N	Fw	Gs	C	G	H
1		✓			✓		✓						✓			✓				✓							✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												✓		
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3	✓			✓			✓					✓					✓						✓					✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
4		✓		✓			✓						✓						✓			✓						✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
5	✓		✓				✓						✓						✓				✓					✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
6	✓				✓		✓								✓		✓			✓								✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
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8		✓		✓			✓						✓						✓				✓					✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
9	✓				✓		✓			✓			✓				✓						✓					✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
10	✓				✓		✓						✓			✓				✓								✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
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12	✓			✓				✓						✓	✓				✓									✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
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31		✓			✓		✓				✓						✓					✓						✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–
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36		✓			✓				✓			✓					✓					✓						✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓												–	–	–

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL – COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S.No	1.1	1.2				1.3				1.4					1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1			2.2					2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7		2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11		2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15		
	Gender	Age in Years				Religion				Caste					Education				Occupation					Family Mem				Area		House			Type					Road	Latrine	Ag Land	A card	Vehicle		Fridge	TV	Mobile	Com/Lap		Water	Drain	Cook	Cattle		
	M	F	1	2	3	4	H	M	C	O	OC	BC	SC	ST	M	UE	10	Int	DG	Ag	BU	G	P	OC	1	2	3	4+	R	U	H	P	O	R	CC	M	T	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	1	1/2	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Tr	Tp	Y	N	FW	CW	C	G	H
37		✓		✓			✓					✓						✓			✓						✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1				3.2				3.3		3.4		3.5			3.6	3.7		3.8	3.9		3.10		3.11		3.12			3.13
	Children Age				Educ level				Manage		Type		Behaves			School	You		Educat	Fees		Govt		Sending		Dropouts		Reason	Position in
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec						Good			satisfy	help?		info	High?		Schemes		Tutions					Future
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Gov	Pvt	DS	HO	Y	N		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
1	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	—	Police
2	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
3			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Engineer
4			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Govt Job
5	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
6	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
7	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Police
8	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
9	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
10			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
11			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
12	✓	✓			✓				✓		✓		✓			✓			—		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
13			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			—		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
14	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓			✓			SMS	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Doctor
15				✓				✓		✓	✓		✓			✓			Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Engineer
16	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓			✓			[illegible]	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
17	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓			✓			[illegible]	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
18	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			[illegible]	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Govt Job
19		✓				✓				✓	✓		✓			✓			[illegible]	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Engineer
20		✓				✓				✓	✓		✓			✓			Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Teacher
21	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓			✓			Whatsapp	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Doctor
22	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓			✓			[illegible]		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Doctor
23	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓			✓			SMS		✓		✓		✓		✓	—	Doctor
24	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓			✓			[illegible]		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Engineer
25	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓			✓			[illegible]	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Doctor

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S.N	3.1 Children Age				3.2 Educ level				3.3 Manage		3.4 Type		3.5 Behaves Good		School satisfy		3.6	3.7 You help?		3.8 Educat info	3.9 Fees High?		3.10 Govt Schemes		3.11 Sending Tutions		3.12 Dropouts		Reason	3.13 Position in Future
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec																							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Gov	Pvt	DS	HO	Y	N	Y	N		Y	N		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
26	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Govt Job
27			✓				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
28			✓				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
29	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Govt Job
30	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	—	Govt Job
31			✓				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓				✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Engineer
32		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Doctor
33			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓	—	Govt Job
34	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
35	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	—	Govt Job
36	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Doctor
37			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Business
38			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
39	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		✓				✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
40	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
41	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Army
42	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓				✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
43			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓				✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Lawyer
44			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
45	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Police
46		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Extra. Govt Job
47			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
48			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Army Officer
49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓				✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
50		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1				3.2				3.3		3.4		3.5			3.6	3.7		3.8	3.9		3.10		3.11		3.12			3.13
	Children Age				Educ level				Manage		Type		Behaves		School		You		Educat	Fees		Govt		Sending		Dropouts		Reason	Position in
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec						Good		satisfy		help?		info	High?		Schemes		Tutions					Future
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Gov	Pvt	DS	HO	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
	29	18	21	11	29	12	21	10	22	29	49	01	48	02	48	02	44	06	SMS-15	33	17	39	11	23	27	00	50	–	Govt Job-28
																			Wedding-14										Police-06
																			Wedding-16										Doctor-10
																			[illegible]-03										Engineer-07
																			Nothing-02										Army-02
																													Lawyer-02
																													Business-01

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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

NAME OF THE STUDENT	B. Saraswathi					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	201100D302 28					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	29			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	25	9	A+	2	18
4. PRESENTATION	25	25			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	99				

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

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

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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

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MENTOR

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

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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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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.

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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 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:

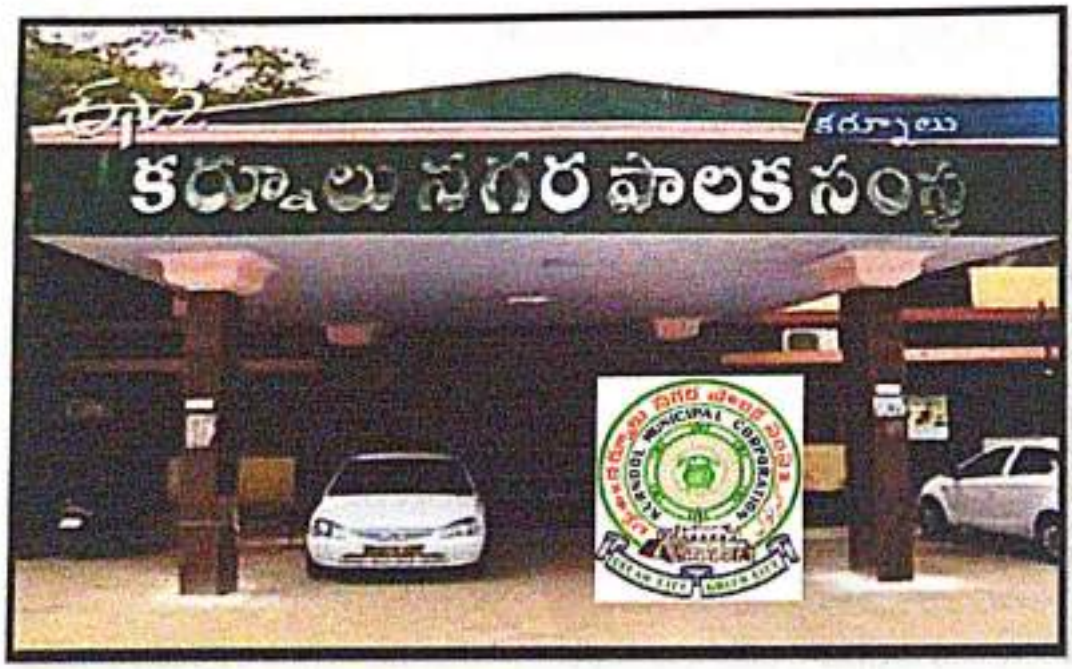
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "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:

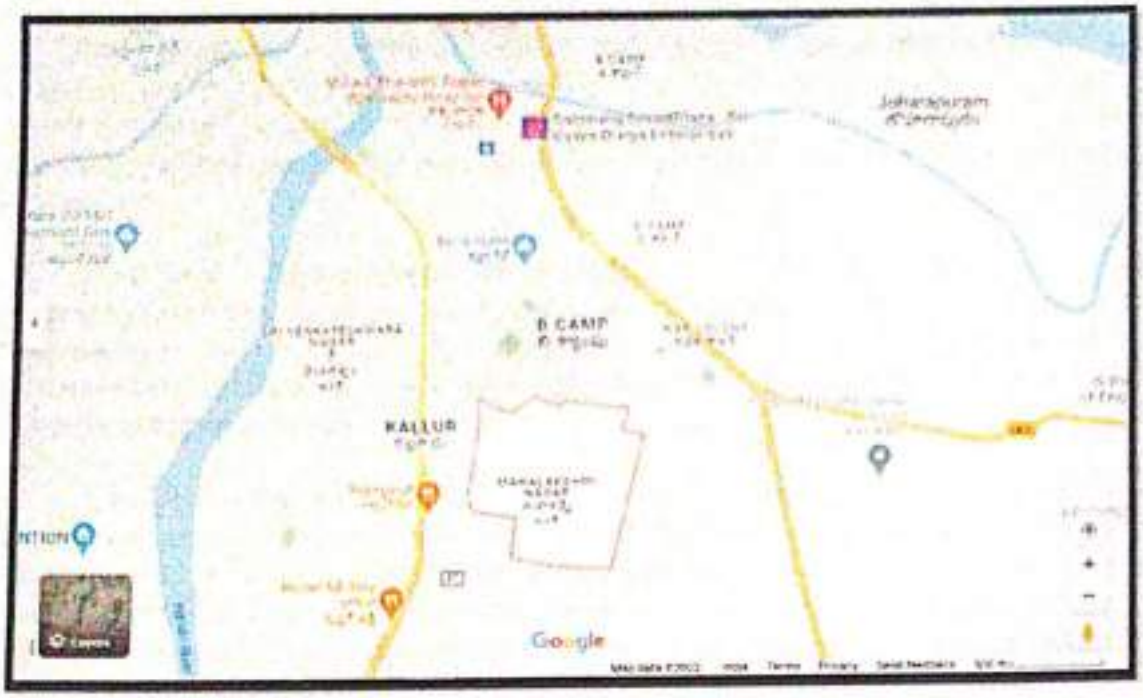
Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history 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

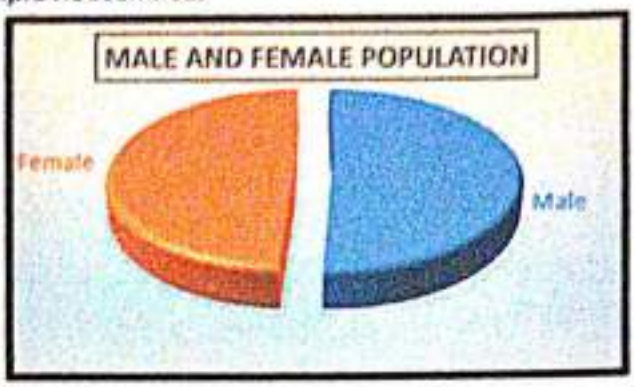
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

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.

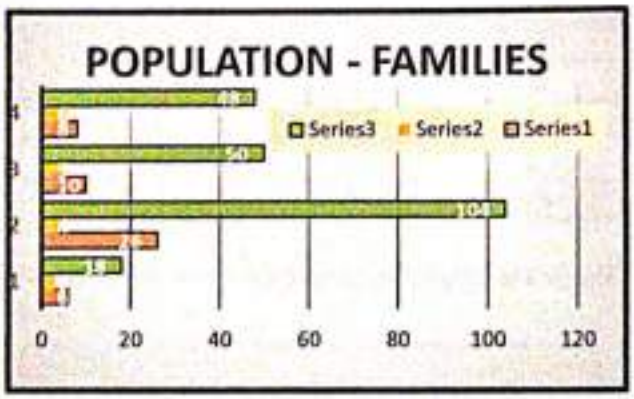
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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.

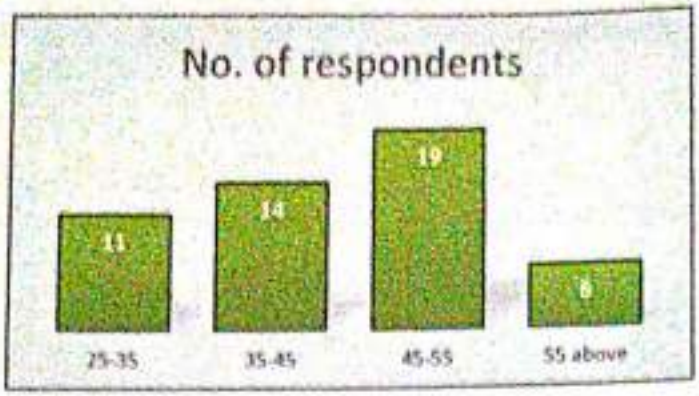
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
TOTAL			220	100%



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.

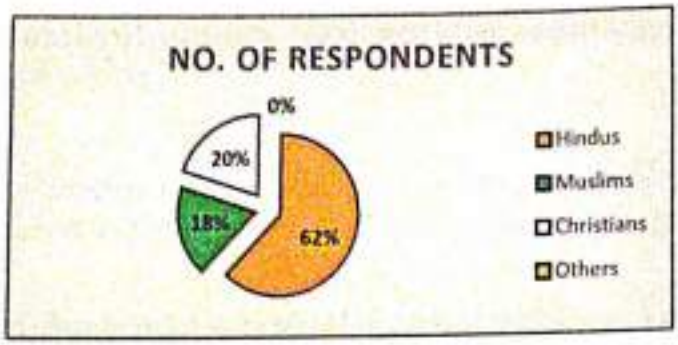
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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



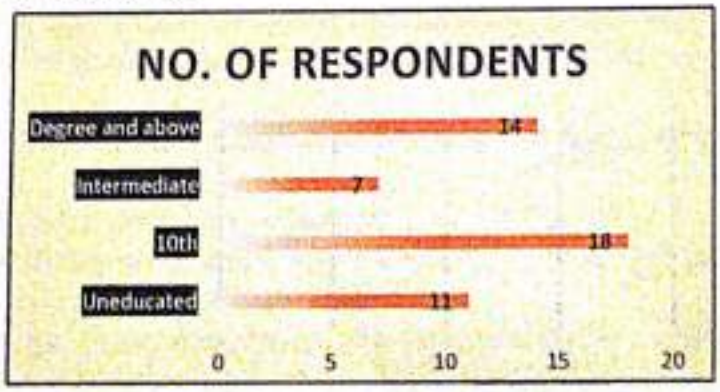
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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

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.

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.

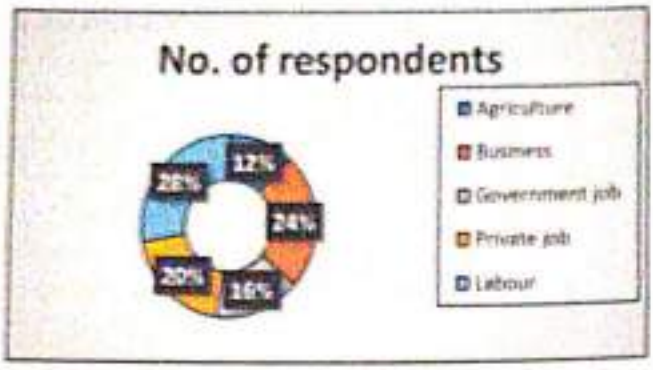
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

AGE				EDUCATION LEVELS			
5-12		13-16		PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Total = 47		Total = 32		Total = 47		Total = 32	
Grand Total = 79				Grand Total = 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.

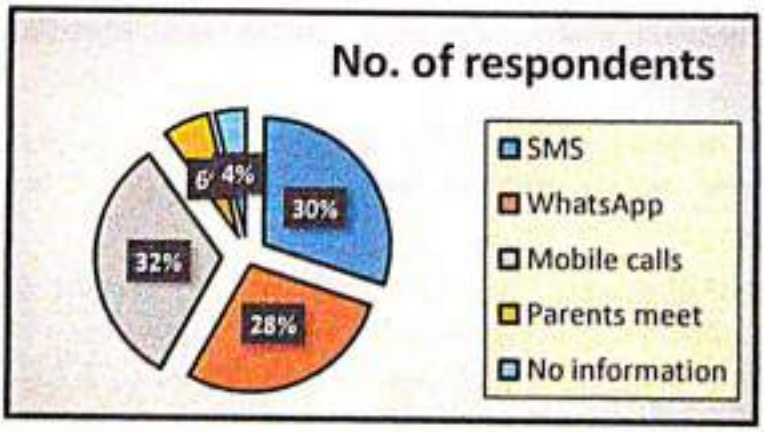
4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.

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
	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.

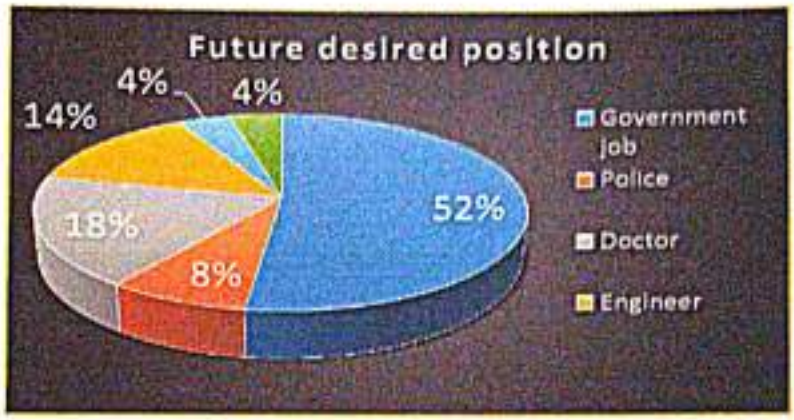
4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.

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 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

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

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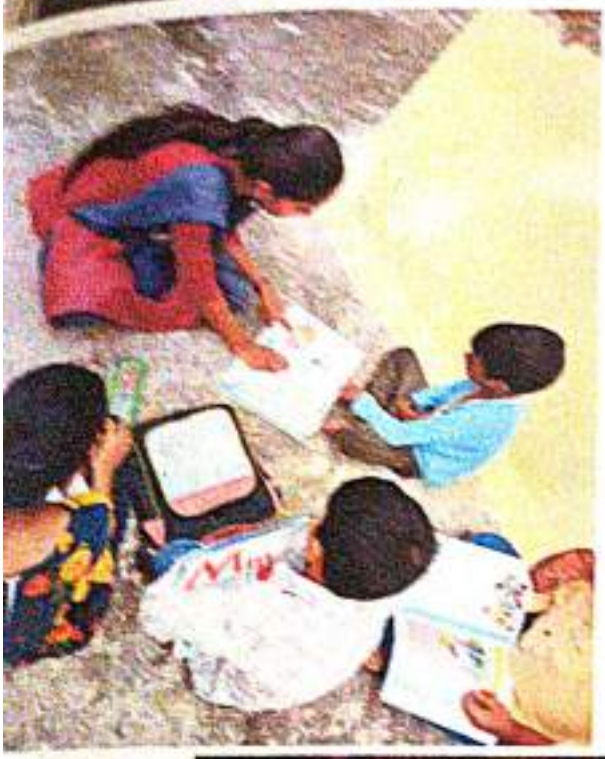
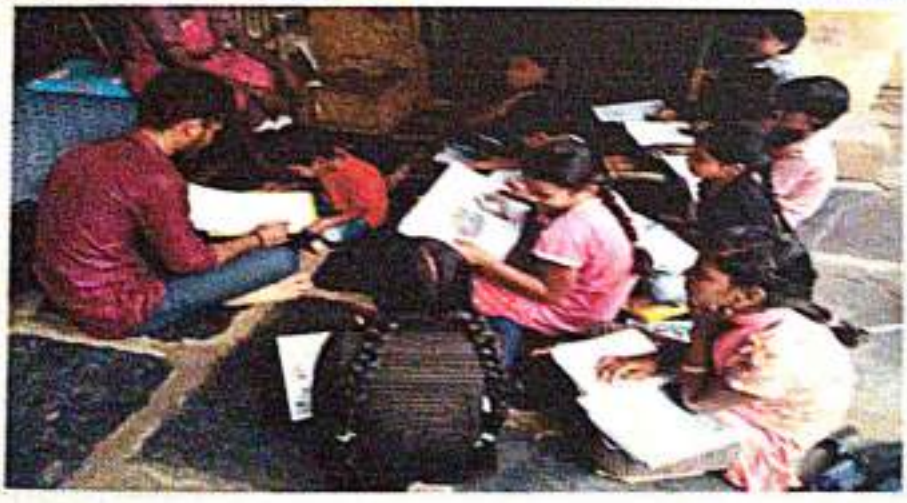
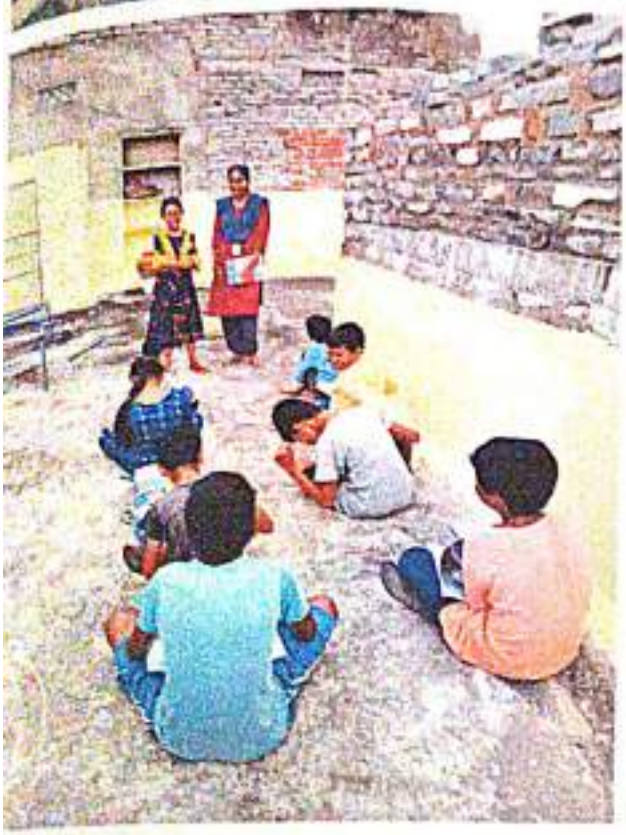
Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India







*** THE END ***

Thank
You!

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

Name of the Student : M. Suhasini Registration Number: 20110002040
Class: II B.A Group: B.A (HEP) Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 9398366590

గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: Harora nagar వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 22 మండలం: Kallur జిల్లా: Kurnool

Name of the mentor: K.G. Mallikarjuna QUESTIONNAIRE Sample No: 25

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు : P. Gafura					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు		2. స్త్రీ ✓		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45 ✓	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ	2. ముస్లిం ✓	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ ✓	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు	2. 10th ✓	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. కూలికుడు
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్ ✓
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రవాదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం ✓		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నళ్ళు /ఫిల్టర్ నళ్ళు		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి ✓
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్ ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్రెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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3.1 పిల్లల వయసు: (5 నుండి 12 సం.) బాలురు: ✓ బాలికలు:

(13 నుండి 16సం.) బాలురు: బాలికలు:

3.2 విద్య స్థాయి:

తరగతి	బాలురు	బాలికలు
ప్రాథమిక విద్య	✓	
సెకండరీ విద్య		

3.3 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం : ప్రభుత్వ / ప్రైవేటు ✓

3.4 స్కూల్ రకం : డే స్కాలర్/ హాస్టల ✓

3.5 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం మీతో బాగానే వ్యవహరిస్తుందా? : అవును ✓ / కాదు.

3.6 మీ పిల్లల విద్యాభ్యాసం పై మీరు సంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నారా? : అవును ✓ / కాదు.

3.7 ఇంటి వద్ద మీ పిల్లల చదువులో మీరు సహాయం చేస్తున్నారా : అవును ✓ / కాదు.

3.8 మీ పిల్లల చదువు విషయాలు స్కూల్ వారు మీకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తెలుపుతున్నారా? : అవును ✓ / కాదు

ఒకవేల అవును అయితే దేని ద్వారా? :

WhatsApp ✓/మొబైల్ కాల్స్ ✓/మొబైల్ SMS/పేరెంట్స్ మీట్/e-mails/ఇతరములు

3.9 కడుతున్న ఫీజు దాల ఎక్కువ అని భావిస్తున్నారా? : అవును ✓/కాదు

3.10 పిల్లల చదువులకు సంబంధించి విద్య దీవెన లాంటి ప్రభుత్వ పథకాలు ఎనైన పొందుతున్నారా?: అవును/కాదు ✓

3.11 విద్యాభ్యాసం కేవలం స్కూలులో మాత్రమేనా? ట్యుషన్ లకు కూడా పంపుతున్నరా/: అవును/కాదు ✓

3.12 పిల్లలలో ఎవరినా dropouts ఉన్నారా? అందుకు ప్రధాన కారణం ఏంటి? :

3.13 మీ పిల్లలు భవిష్యత్తులో ఏమి అవ్వాలని ఆశిస్తున్నారు?:

డాక్టర్/ఇంజినీరు/ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి ✓/లాయర్/వ్యాపారి/పోలీసు/ఆర్మీ/ఇతరములు

3.14 ఏనైనా సూచనలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

1.

2.

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GOVERNMENT 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	M. Suhasini	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	M. Suhasini	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	M. Suhasini	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	M. Suhasini	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	M. Suhasini	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	M. Suhasini	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	M. Suhasini	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	M. Suhasini	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	M. Suhasini	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	M. Suhasini	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	M. Suhasini	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	M. Suhasini	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of School education survey statistics	3	M. Suhasini	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	M. Suhasini	

Signature of the mentor:

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION, 2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name			
Hall Ticket No		Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	M.Suhasini	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	M. Suhasini	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	M. Suhasini	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	M. Suhasini	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	M. Suhasini	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	M. Suhasini	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	M. Suhasini	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	M. Suhasini	

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	M Suhasini	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	M. Suhasini	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	M. Suhasini	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	M. Suhasini	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	M. Suhasini	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	2	M. Suhasini	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	M. Suhasini	

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S N	1.1		1.2				1.3				1.4						1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1		2.2			2.3		2.4		2.5		2.6		2.7			2.8		2.9		2.10		2.11		2.12		2.13		2.14		2.15		
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (USP)

| S.N | 1.1 | 1.2 | | | | 1.3 | | | | 1.4 | | | | | 1.5 | | | | 1.6 | | | | | 1.7 | | | | 1.8 | | 2.1 | | | 2.2 | | | 2.3 | | 2.4 | | 2.5 | | 2.6 | | 2.7 | | 2.8 | | 2.9 | | 2.10 | | 2.11 | | 2.12 | | 2.13 | | 2.14 | | 2.15 | | |
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1				3.2				3.3		3.4		3.5			3.6	3.7		3.8	3.9		3.10		3.11		3.12			3.13
	Children Age				Educ level				Manage		Type		Behaves		School		You		Educat	Fees		Govt		Sending		Dropouts		Reason	Position in
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec						Good		satisfy		help?		info	High?		Schemes		Tutions					Future
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1 Children Age				3.2 Educ level				3.3 Manage		3.4 Type		3.5 Behaves Good		3.6 School satisfy		3.7 You help?		3.8 Educat info	3.9 Fees High?		3.10 Govt Schemes		3.11 Sending Tutions		3.12 Dropouts		Reason	3.13 Position in Future
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

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	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec						Good		satisfy		help?		info	High?		Schemes		Tutions					Future
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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

NAME OF THE STUDENT	M. Suhasini					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	201100020470					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	28			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	25	9	A+	2	18
4. PRESENTATION	25	25			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	98				

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

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

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

GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT	M. Subasini					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	201100020410					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	28			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	25	9	A+	2	18
4. PRESENTATION	25	25			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	98				

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B (Above Average)	6	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
F (Fail)	0	2	0
Ab (Absent)	0	2	0

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

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: P. THARUN KUMAR

MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA, MPhil, PhD, 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	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

MENTOR

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) 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.

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S.NO	CHAPTER	PAGE
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4	CHAPTER – I: INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
5	CHAPTER – II: PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND SPECIFIED AREA OF SURVEY	6-8
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7	CHAPTER – IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	10-15
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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 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:

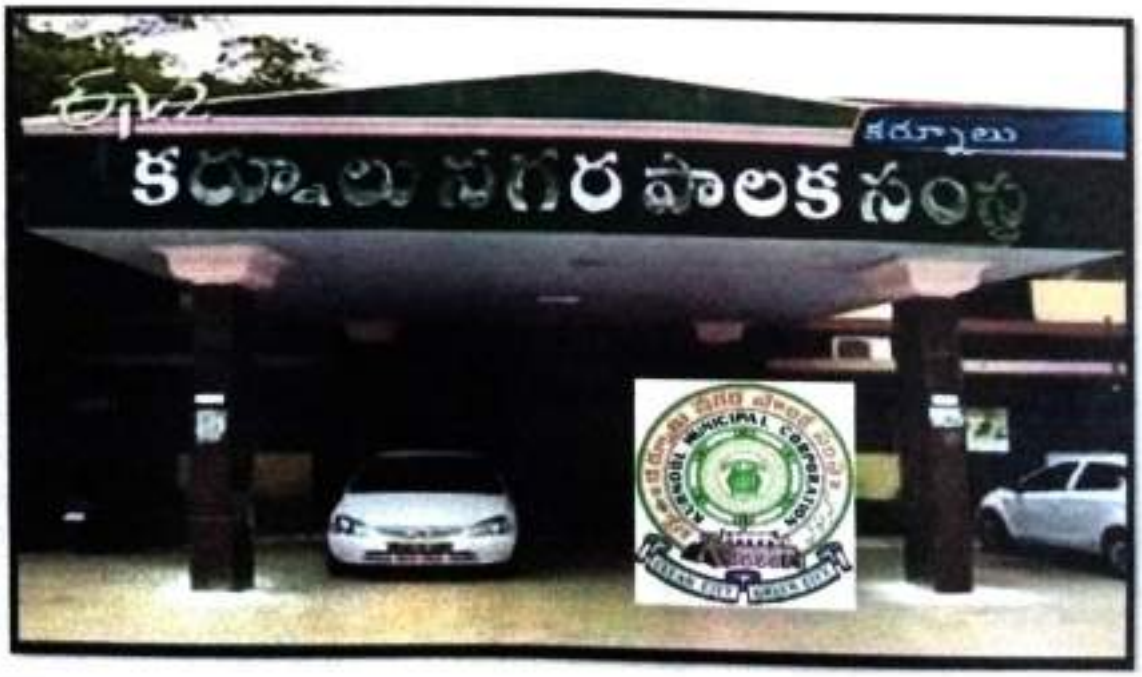
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "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

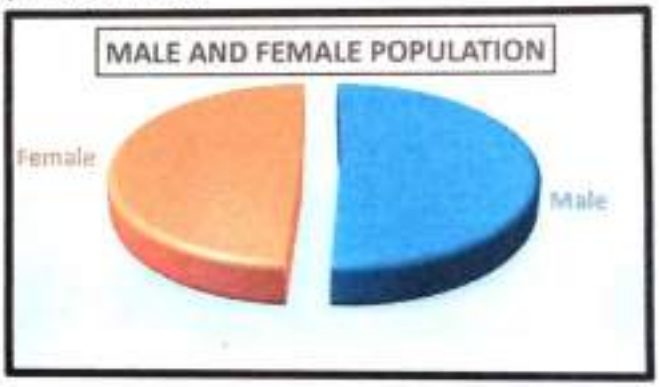
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

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.

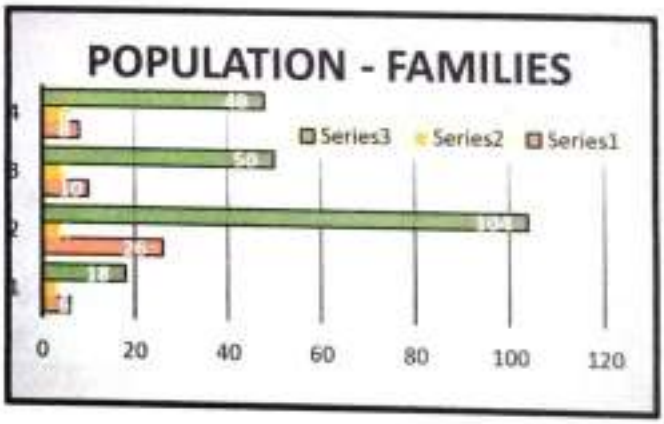
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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.

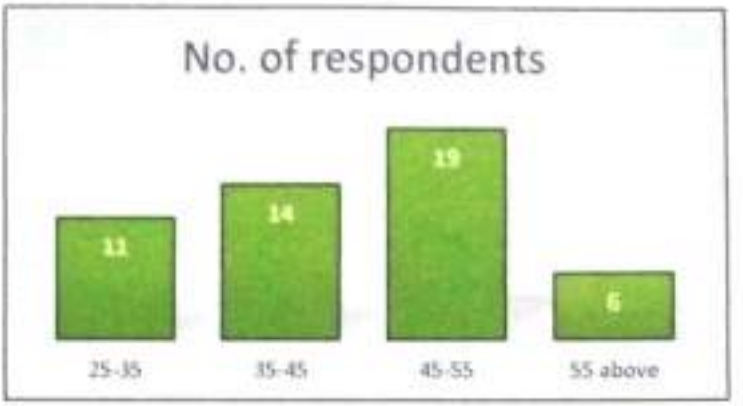
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
TOTAL			220	100%



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.

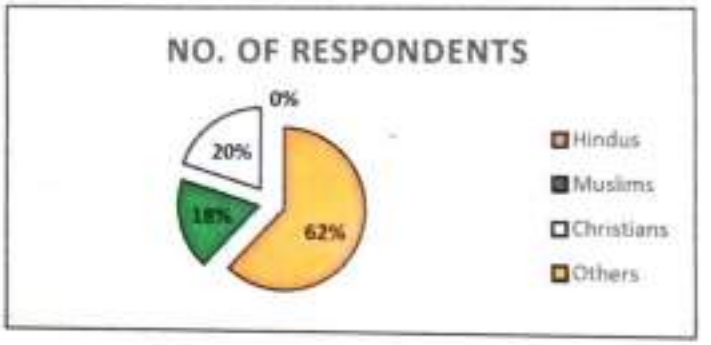
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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



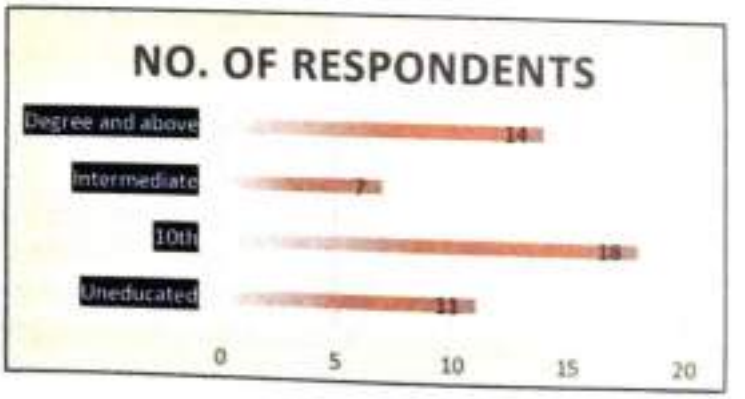
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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.

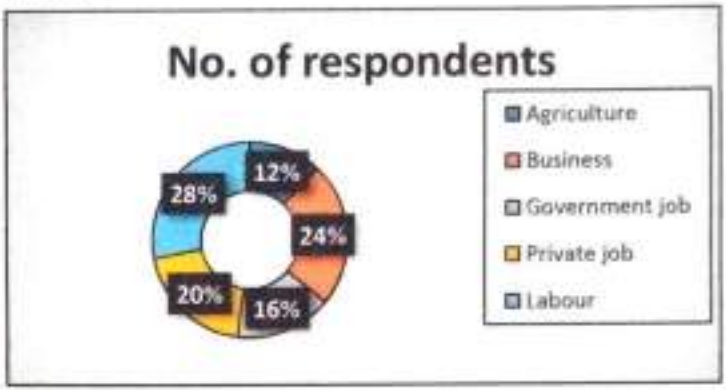
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

AGE				EDUCATION LEVELS			
5-12		13-16		PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Total = 47		Total = 32		Total = 47		Total = 32	
Grand Total = 79				Grand Total = 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.

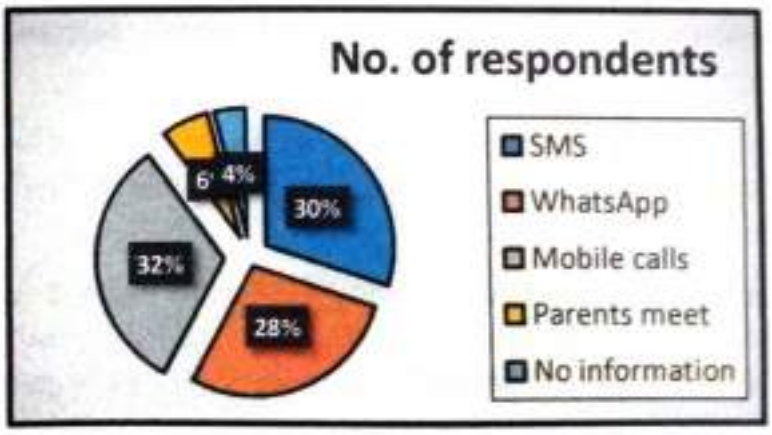
4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.

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
	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.

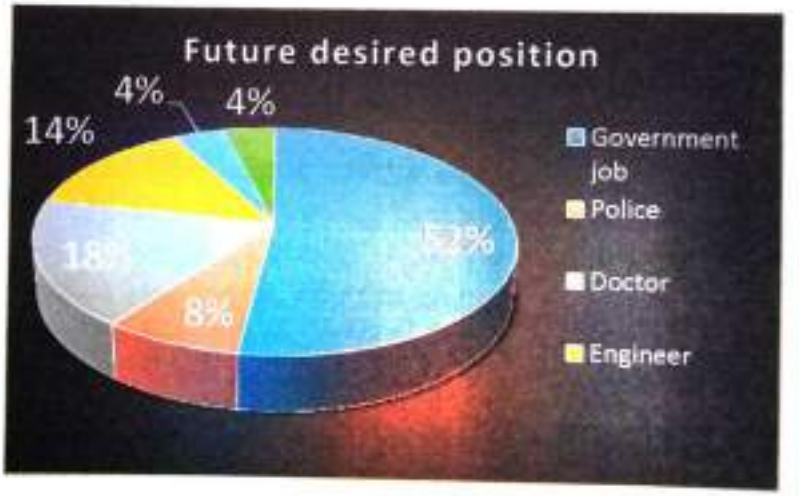
4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.

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 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

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

*** THE END ***

APPENDIX - I

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

Name of the Student: P. Tharun Kumar
Registration Number: 20110002041
Class: II B.A Group: B.A [HEP] Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 9391041734

గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: Harora వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 22 మండలం: Kallur జిల్లా: Kurnool

Name of the mentor: K.G. Mallikarjuna QUESTIONNAIRE Sample No: 19

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు : S. Razia					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు		2. స్త్రీ ✓		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35 ✓	2. 35-45	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ	2. ముస్లిం ✓	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC ✓	2. BC/మైనారిటీ	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్ ✓	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. శ్రామికుడు
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ✓ ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం ✓		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నీళ్ళు /ఫిల్టర్ నీళ్ళు		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి ✓
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్ ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్రెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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APPENDIX – II

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

3.1 పిల్లల వయసు: (5 నుండి 12 సం.) బాలురు: ✓ బాలికలు:

(13 నుండి 16సం.) బాలురు: బాలికలు:

3.2 విద్య స్థాయి:

తరగతి	బాలురు	బాలికలు
ప్రాథమిక విద్య	✓	
సెకండరీ విద్య		

3.3 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం : ప్రభుత్వ / ప్రైవేటు

3.4 స్కూల్ రకం : డే స్కాలర్/ హాస్టల్

3.5 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం మీతో బాగానే వ్యవహరిస్తుందా? : అవును / కాదు.

3.6 మీ పిల్లల విద్యాభ్యాసం పై మీరు సంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నారా? : అవును / కాదు.

3.7 ఇంటి వద్ద మీ పిల్లల చదువులో మీరు సహాయం చేస్తున్నారా : అవును / కాదు.

3.8 మీ పిల్లల చదువు విషయాలు స్కూల్ వారు మీకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తెలుపుతున్నారా? : అవును / కాదు

ఒకవేల అవును అయితే దేని ద్వారా? :

WhatsApp/మొబైల్ కాల్స్/మొబైల్ SMS/పేరెంట్స్ మీట్/e-mails/ఇతరములు

3.9 కడుతున్న ఫీజు దాల ఎక్కువ అని భావిస్తున్నారా? : అవును/కాదు

3.10 పిల్లల చదువులకు సంబంధించి విద్య దీవెన లాంటి ప్రభుత్వ పథకాలు ఎవైన పొందుతున్నారా?: అవును/కాదు

3.11 విద్యాభ్యాసం కేవలం స్కూలులో మాత్రమేనా? ట్యుషన్ లకు కూడా పంపుతున్నారా/: అవును/కాదు

3.12 పిల్లలలో ఎవరినా dropouts ఉన్నారా? అందుకు ప్రధాన కారణం ఏంటి? :

3.13 మీ పిల్లలు భవిష్యత్తులో ఏమి అవ్వాలని ఆశిస్తున్నారు?:

డాక్టర్/ఇంజినీరు/ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి/లాయర్/వ్యాపారి/పోలీసు/ఆర్మీ/ఇతరములు

3.14 ఏవైనా సూచనలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

1.

2.

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT, SCHOOL EDUCATION -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name			
Hall Ticket No		Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	P. Tharunkumar	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	P. Tharunkumar	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	P. Tharunkumar	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	P. Tharunkumar	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	P. Tharunkumar	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	P. Tharunkumar	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	P. Tharunkumar	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	P. Tharunkumar	

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	P. Tharunkumar	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	P. Tharunkumar	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	P. Tharunkumar	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	P. Tharunkumar	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	P. Tharunkumar	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	2	P. Tharunkumar	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	P. Tharunkumar	

GOVERNMENT 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	P.Tharunkumar	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	P.Tharunkumar	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	P.Tharunkumar	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	P.Tharunkumar	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	P.Tharunkumar	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	P.Tharunkumar	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	P.Tharunkumar	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	P.Tharunkumar	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	P.Tharunkumar	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	P.Tharunkumar	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	P.Tharunkumar	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	P.Tharunkumar	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of School education survey statistics	3	P.Tharunkumar	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	P.Tharunkumar	

Signature of the mentor

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

| S N | 1.1 | 1.2 | | | | 1.3 | | | | 1.4 | | | | | 1.5 | | | | 1.6 | | | | | 1.7 | | | | 1.8 | | 2.1 | | 2.2 | | | 2.3 | | 2.4 | | 2.5 | | 2.6 | | 2.7 | | 2.8 | | 2.9 | | 2.10 | | 2.11 | | 2.12 | | 2.13 | | 2.14 | | 2.15 | | |
|---|---|---

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KANNUR

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, KANNUR

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KANNUR - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

| S N | 1.1 | 1.2 | | | | 1.3 | | | 1.4 | | | | | | 1.5 | | | | 1.6 | | | | | 1.7 | | | | 1.8 | | 2.1 | | 2.2 | | | 2.3 | | 2.4 | | 2.5 | | 2.6 | | 2.7 | | 2.8 | | 2.9 | | 2.10 | | 2.11 | | 2.12 | | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.15 | | |
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

N	3.1				3.2				3.3		3.4		3.5			3.6	3.7		3.8	3.9		3.10		3.11		3.12			3.13
	Children Age				Educ level				Manage		Type		Behaves		School		You		Educat	Fees		Govt		Sending		Dropouts		Reason	Position in
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec						Good		satisfy		help?		info	High?		Schemes		Tutions					Future
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Gov	Pvt	DS	HO	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
1	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	SMS	✓		✓			✓		✓		
2	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
3			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	
4			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	
5	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	
6	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		SMS	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	
7	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	
8	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	
9	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS		✓		✓		✓		✓	—	
10			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	
11			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	
12	✓	✓			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	
13			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		—		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	
14	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		—		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	
15				✓				✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	
16	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	
17	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Parents Meet	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	
18	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		Parents Meet	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	
19		✓				✓				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Student Talks	✓			✓		✓		✓	—	
20		✓				✓				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mini Talks	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	
21	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	
22	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Doctor
23	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Parents Meet		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Teacher
24	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS		✓		✓		✓		✓	—	Doctor
25	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Mini Talks		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Teacher
																			Whatsapp	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Doctor

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1 Children Age				3.2 Educ level				3.3 Manage		3.4 Type		3.5 Behaves Good		3.6 School satisfy		3.7 You help?		3.8 Educat info	3.9 Fees High?		3.10 Govt Schemes		3.11 Sending Tutions		3.12 Dropouts		Reason	3.13 Position in Future
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec																					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Gov	Pvt	DS	HO	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
26	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Govt Job
27			✓				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
28			✓				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
29	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Govt Job
30	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		WhatsApp	✓			✓		✓		✓	—	Govt Job
31			✓				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
32		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
33			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call		✓		✓		✓		✓	—	Govt Job
34	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
35	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
36	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	Mobile call	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
37			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	SMS		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
38			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
39	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		WhatsApp		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
40	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		WhatsApp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
41	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Farming
42	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	Mobile call		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
43			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile call		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
44			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	SMS		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
45	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
46		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		WhatsApp	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
47			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
48			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		WhatsApp	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job
50		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS		✓	✓		✓			✓	—	Govt Job

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1				3.2				3.3		3.4		3.5			3.6	3.7		3.8	3.9		3.10		3.11		3.12			3.13
	Children Age				Educ level				Manage		Type		Behaves		School		You		Educat	Fees		Govt		Sending		Dropouts		Reason	Position in
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec						Good		satisfy		help?		info	High?		Schemes		Tutions					Future
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Gov	Pvt	DS	HO	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
	29	18	21	11	29	12	21	10	22	29	49	01	48	02	48	02	44	06	EMS-15	33	17	39	11	23	27	00	50	–	[illegible]
																			[illegible]-14										[illegible]
																			[illegible]-16										[illegible]-10
																			[illegible]-03										[illegible]-04
																			Nothing-02										[illegible]

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

GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT	P. Tharun Kumar					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	201100020411					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	30			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	25	10	'D'	2	20
4. PRESENTATION	25	25			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	100				

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	9	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	6	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
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

[redacted]
(RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)
Re Accredited by NAAC with 3i+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT	:	M THRIVENI
GROUP	:	BA
YEAR	:	II YEAR
MEDIUM	:	ENGLISH MEDIUM
HALL TICKET NUMBER	:	20110002043

MENTOR

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

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

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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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Done under the supervision of

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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).

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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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.

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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.

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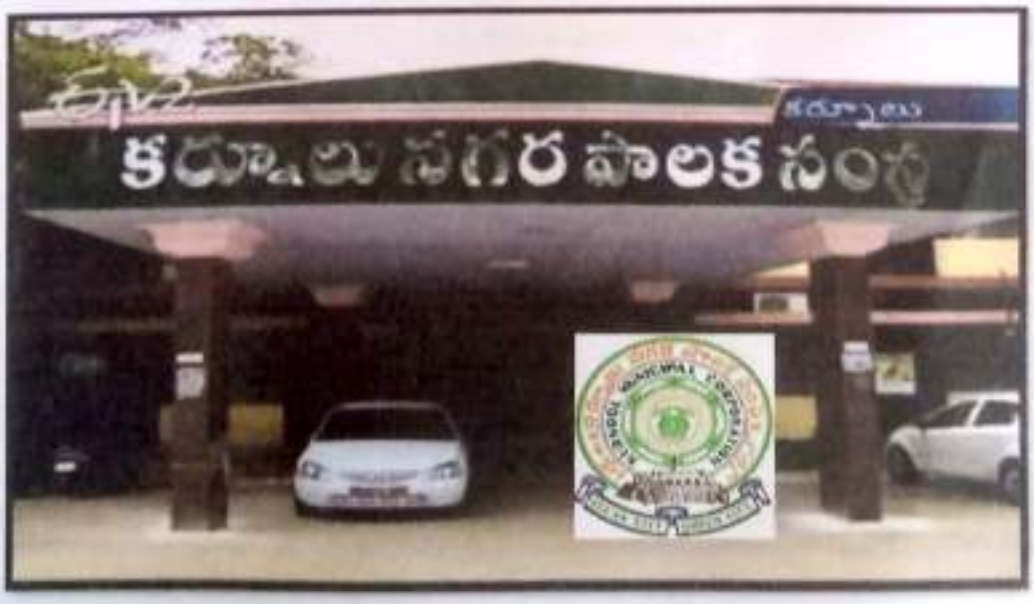
CHAPTER - II

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 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

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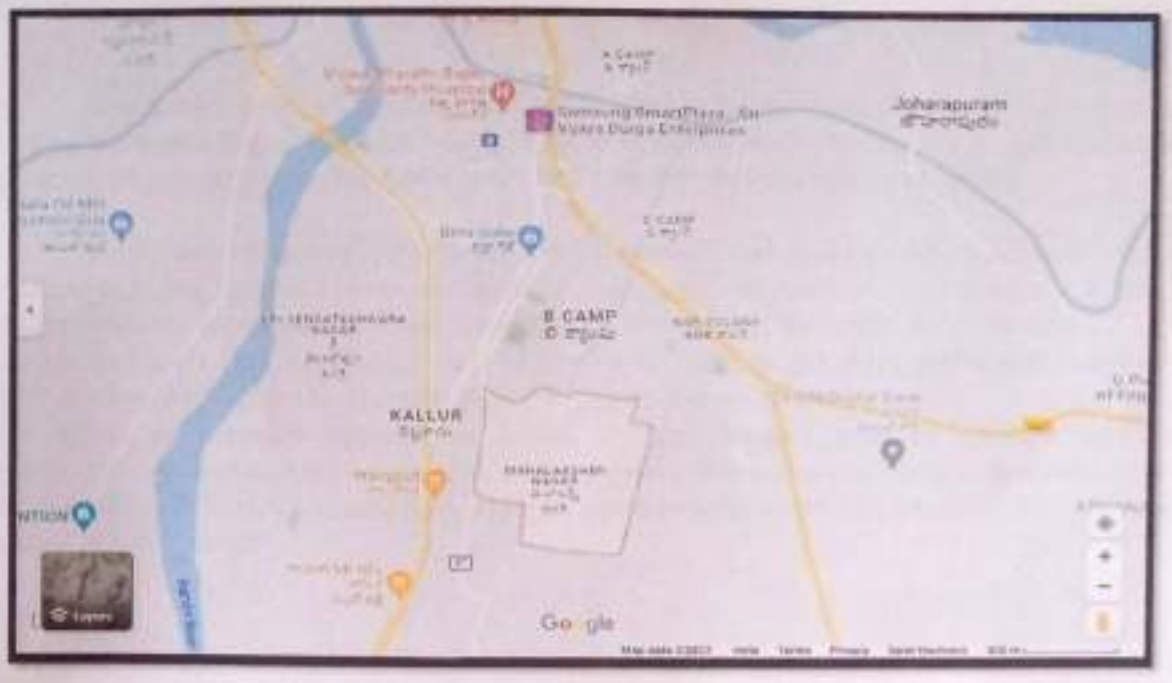
2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



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.

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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.

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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

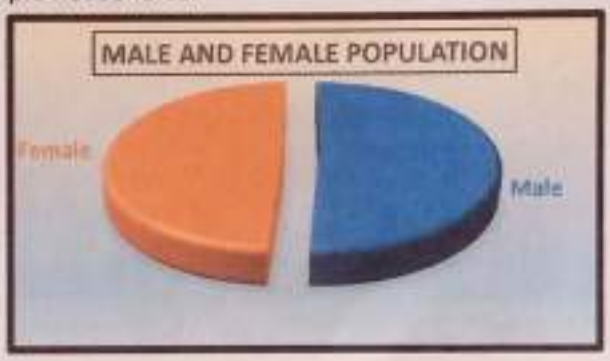
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

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.

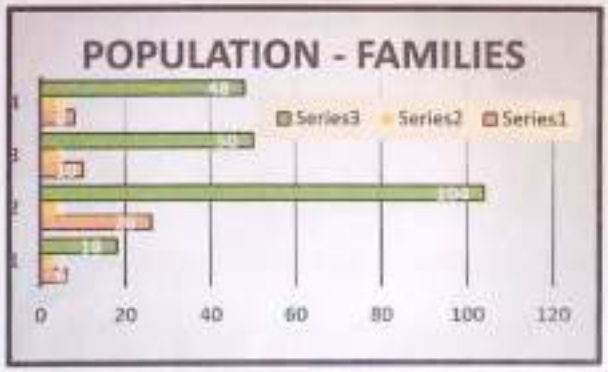
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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



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.

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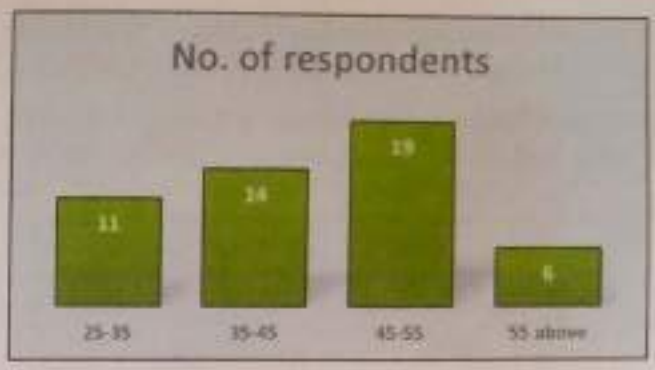
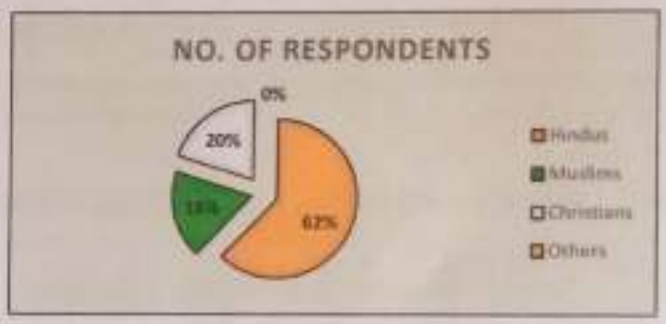
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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 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



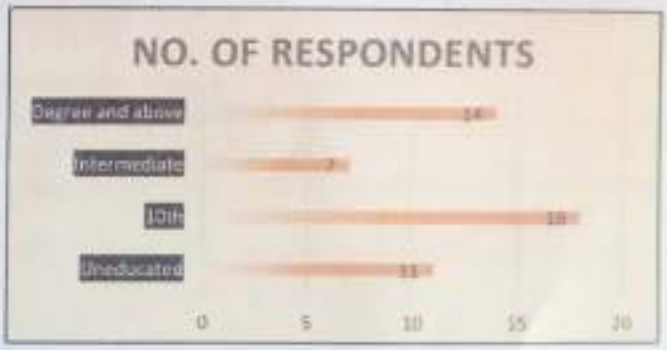
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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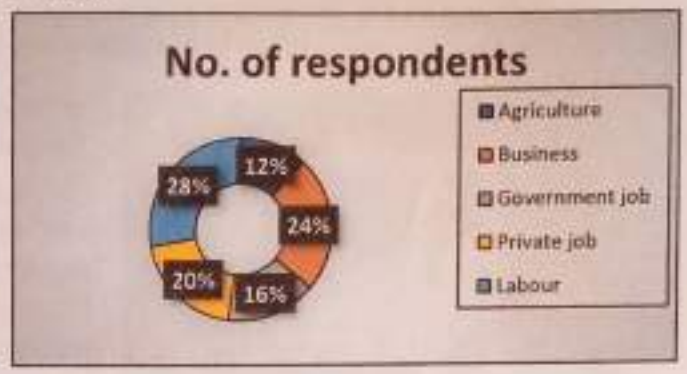
18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

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 land-less.
- 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.

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- 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

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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

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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 ...

- 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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PHOTOGRAPHS

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15

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

Name of the Student : M. Thriveni Registration Number: 20110002043.
Class: 2nd year Group: B.A CH.E.PJ Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 9347694245

Srisailam devasthanam
గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: colony. వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 22. మండలం: kurnool జిల్లా: kurnool.

Name of the mentor: Dr. K.G. mallikajuna. QUESTIONNAIRE Sample No: 09

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు: S. Nazima begum.					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు		2. స్త్రీ ✓		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35 ✓	2. 35-45	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ	2. ముస్లిం ✓	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ ✓	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు ✓	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం ✓	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. కూలికుడు
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. ఎక్క శ్లాబు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్ ✓
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం ✓	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రవాణా ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం		2. ఆటో/ కారు ✓
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. బోరు నీళ్ళు /పిల్లర్ నీళ్ళు ✓		2. ప్రభుత్వ నీళ్ళు
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1 LPG గ్యాస్ సిలిండర్ ✓		2 కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్రెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SANITIZATION

3.1 స్వచ్ఛ భారత్ కార్యక్రమం వల్ల మీకు మేలు జరుగుతున్నదా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.2 వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహన ఉందా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.3 వ్యర్థాలను మీరు ఎలా dispose చేస్తారు?

1. ప్రభుత్వ చెత్త సేకరణ వాహనం / 2. గ్రామానికి ఎలుపల పారవేయడం

3. సేంద్రీయ ఎరువుల తయారీకి ఉపయోగించడం 4. రోడ్లపై లేక కాల్వలలో పారవేయడం

3.4 వ్యర్థాలను ఇక్కడ పడితే అక్కడ వేయడం ద్వార రోగాలు వస్తాయని మీకు తెలుసా? 1. తెలుసు / 2. తెలియదు

3.5 మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.6 మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.7 చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది / 2. లేదు

3.8 ఇంట్లో వంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుభ్రత చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నారా? 1. అవును / 2. లేదు

3.9 మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చేస్తారా? 1. అవును / 2. కాదు

3.10 టాట్రిన్ ఉపయోగించిన ప్రతిసారి చేతులకు సబ్బును ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారా? 1. అవును / 2. కాదు

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KILAKNOOR.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KILAKNOOR.

DEPARTMENT OF :

SOC10 - ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KILAKNOOR. - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

| N | 1.1 | 1.2 | | | | 1.3 | | 1.4 | | | |

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF :

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - SANITIZATION

S.N	3.1		3.2		3.3								3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8		3.9		3.10	
	Get benefit		Idea of		How you Dispose								Due to waste		Own		U wash hands		Know technic		cleanliness		Home Daily		Hands wash	
	swacha bharat		wet&dry		Garbage								Diseases		letrine		coming home		hands wash		while cooking?		cleaning?		after letrine?	
	Y	N	Y	N	GV	OV	CP	Rd	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
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S N	3.1		3.2		3.3				3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8		3.9		3.10	
	Get benefit swacha bharat		Idea of wet&dry		How you Dispose Garbage				Due to waste Diseases		Own Letrine		U wash hands coming home		Know technic hands wash		cleanliness while cooking?		Home Daily cleaning?		Hands wash after letrine?	
	Y	N	Y	N	GV	OV	Cp	Rd	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
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47	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
48	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
49		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
50	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	42	8	48	0	50	-	-	-	49	-	50	-	49	-	49	-	50	-	50	-	50	-
	50	50	50	50	50	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name	M. Thriveni		
Hall Ticket No	201D002043	Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG Mallikarjuna
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	M. Thriveni	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	M. Thriveni	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	M. Thriveni	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	M. Thriveni	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	M. Thriveni	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	M. Thriveni	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	M. Thriveni	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	M. Thriveni	

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	M. Thriveni	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	M. Thriveni	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	M. Thriveni	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	M. Thriveni	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	M. Thriveni	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	M. Thriveni	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	M. Thriveni	

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -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	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	M. [illegible]	[illegible]

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	M. [illegible]	[illegible]
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	M. [illegible]	[illegible]

Signature of the mentor:

Signature of the Government Authority

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

GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT	M. Thriveni					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	20110002043					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	18			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	25			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	23	9	A+	2	18
4. PRESENTATION	25	24			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	90				

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

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

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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: E. Thulasi Prasad Goud

MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA., M.Phil., PhD., NET.,
LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

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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	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

MENTOR

HEAD OF THE DEPT

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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.

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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 100 people in a particular area/village.

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- 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.

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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 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

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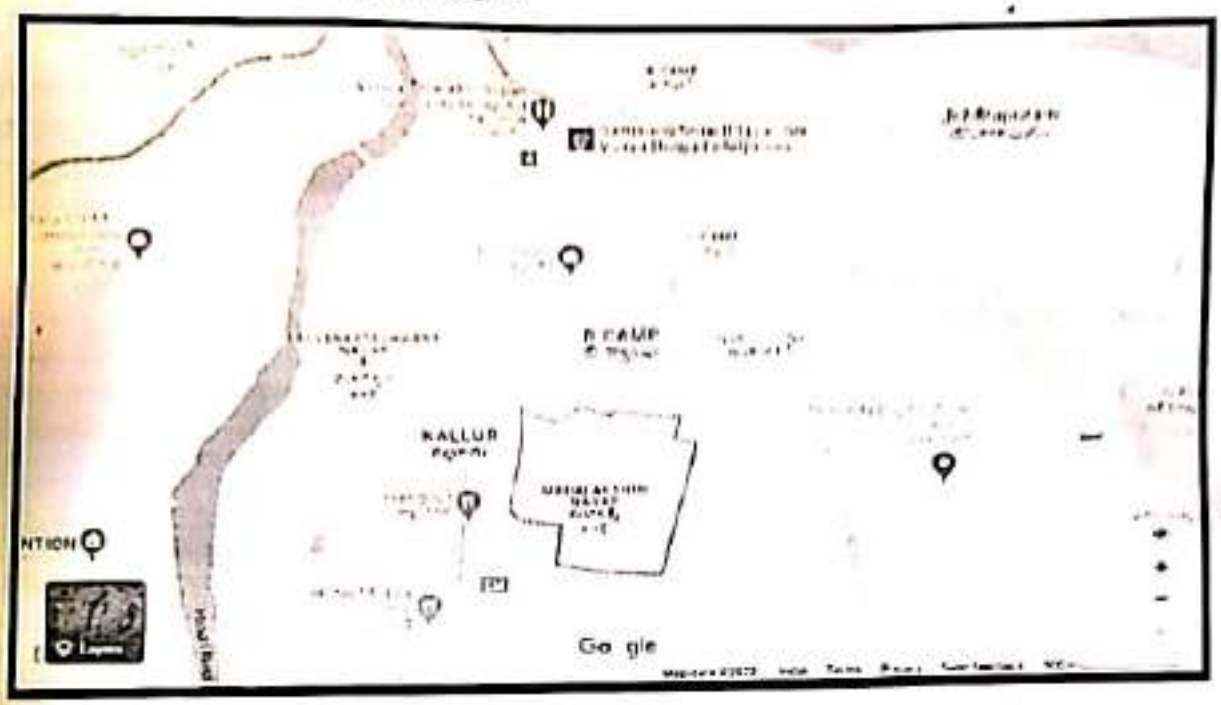
2.5: Overall view of Mahalakshmi Nagar:



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

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.

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CHAPTER - IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

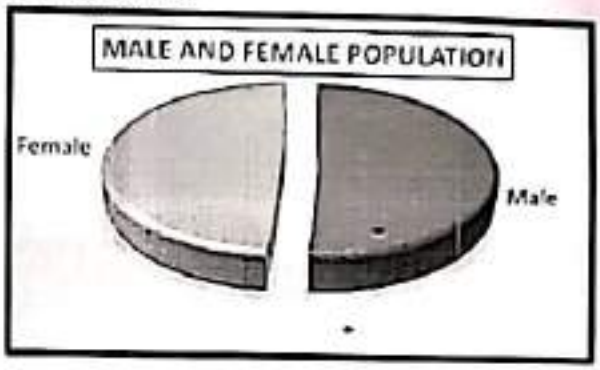
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected.and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

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.

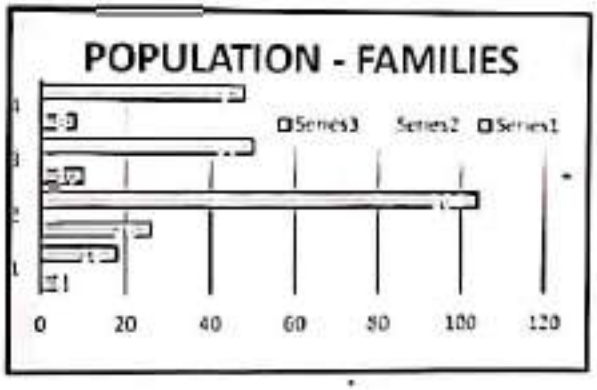
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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%
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.

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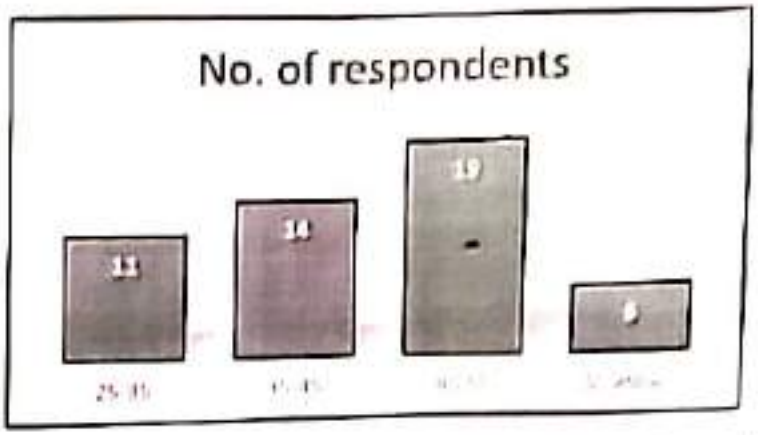
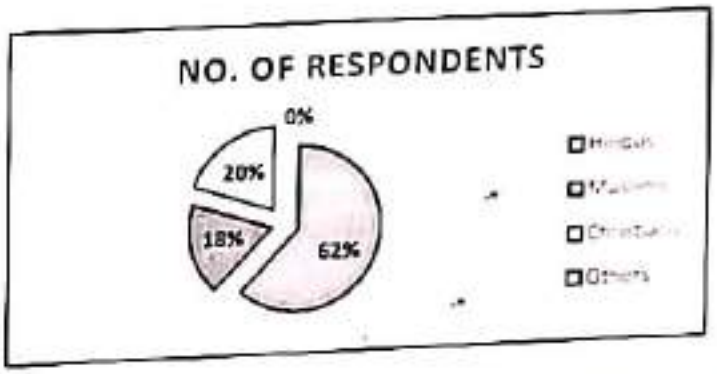
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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



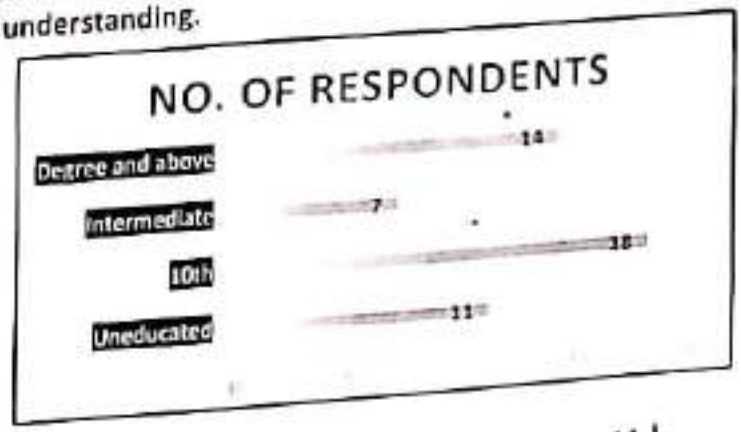
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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

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.

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	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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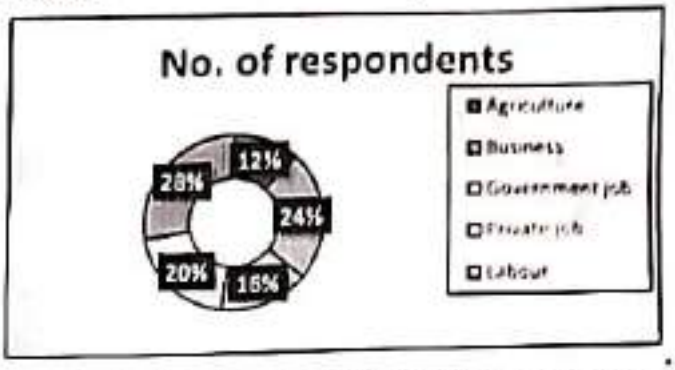
18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

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 land-less.
- 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.

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- 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			
5-12		13-16		PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Total = 47		Total = 32		Total = 47		Total = 32	
Grand Total = 79				Grand Total = 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.

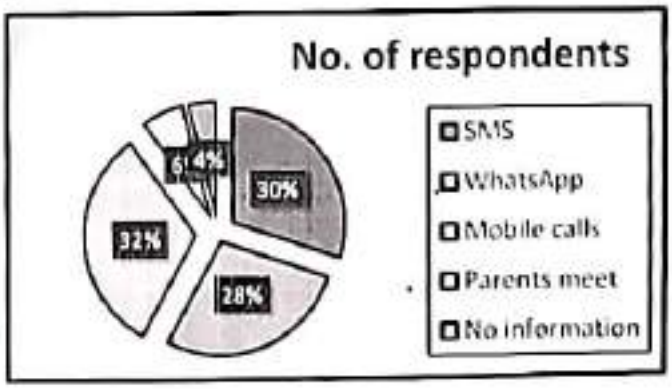
4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.

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
	Total	50



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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.

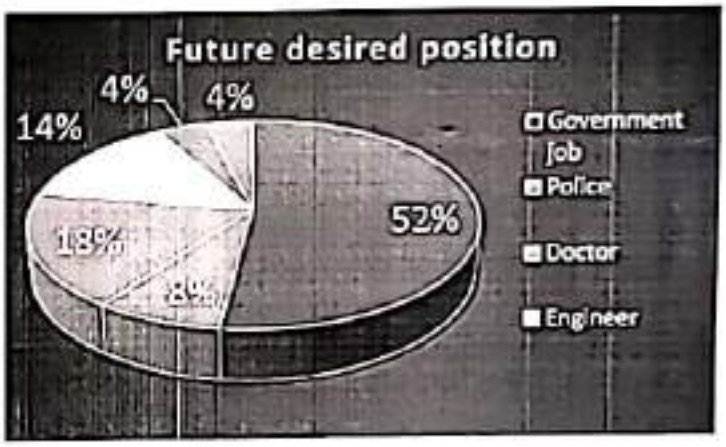
4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.

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.

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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.

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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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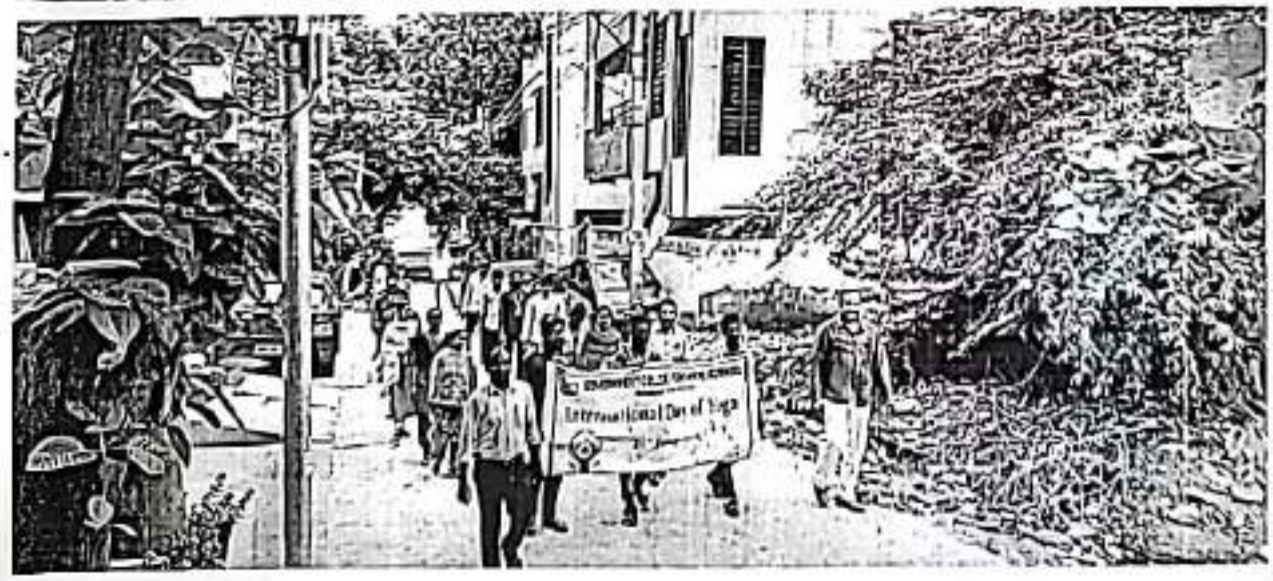
PHOTOGRAPHS



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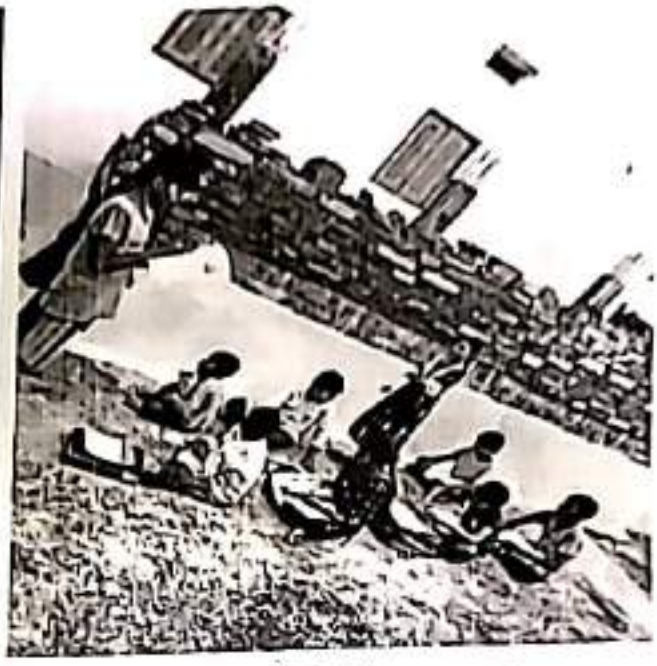

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SCHOOL EDUCATION
GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT	E. Thulasi Prasad Goud					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	III BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	201100020114					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENTS	MAX. MARKS	MARKS AWARDED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	16			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	29			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	18	7	B+	2	14
4. PRESENTATION	25	16			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	76				

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

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

23 |

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name			
Hall Ticket No			
Semester:	IV SEM	Year	II
Course Name:	BA	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
		Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	G. Thulasi prasad Gou	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	G. Thulasi prasad Gou	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	G. Thulasi prasad Gou	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	G. Thulasi prasad Gou	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	G. Thulasi prasad Gou	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	Thulasi prasad Gou	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	Thulasi prasad Gou	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	Thulasi prasad Gou	

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	Thulasi prasad Gou	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	Thulasi prasad Gou	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	Thulasi prasad Gou	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	Thulasi prasad Gou	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	Thulasi prasad Gou	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	2	Thulasi prasad Gou	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	Thulasi prasad Gou	

GOVERNMENT 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	Thulasi prasad Goud	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	Thulasi prasad Goud	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	Thulasi prasad Goud	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	Thulasi prasad Goud	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	Thulasi prasad Goud	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	Thulasi prasad Goud	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	Thulasi prasad Goud	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	Thulasi prasad Goud	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	Thulasi prasad Goud	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	Thulasi prasad Goud	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	Thulasi prasad Goud	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	Thulasi prasad Goud	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of School education survey statistics	3	Thulasi prasad Goud	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	Thulasi prasad Goud	

Signature of the mentor:

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

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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...

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

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.

****

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S.NO	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
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2	AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
3	CONTENT	3
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CHAPTER – 1
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.

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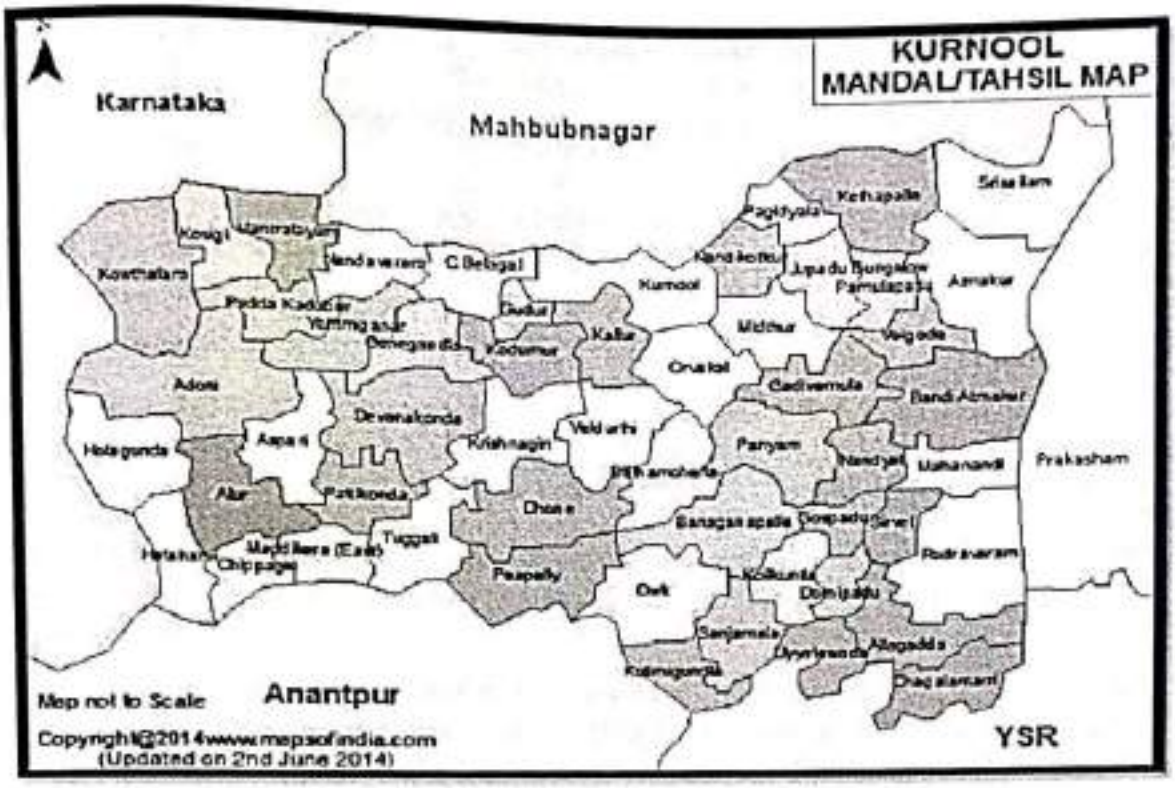
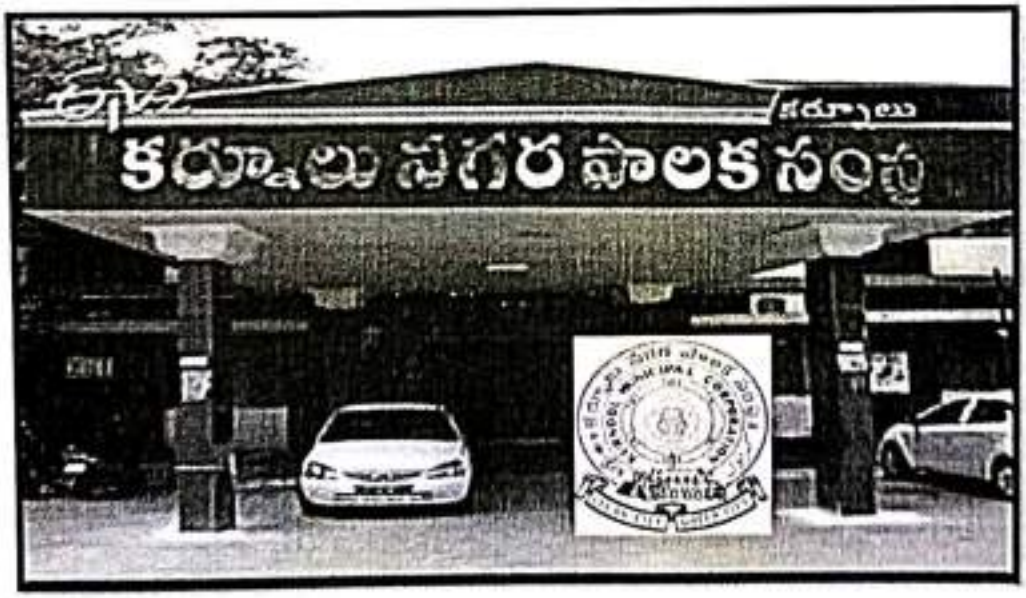
CHAPTER - II

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:

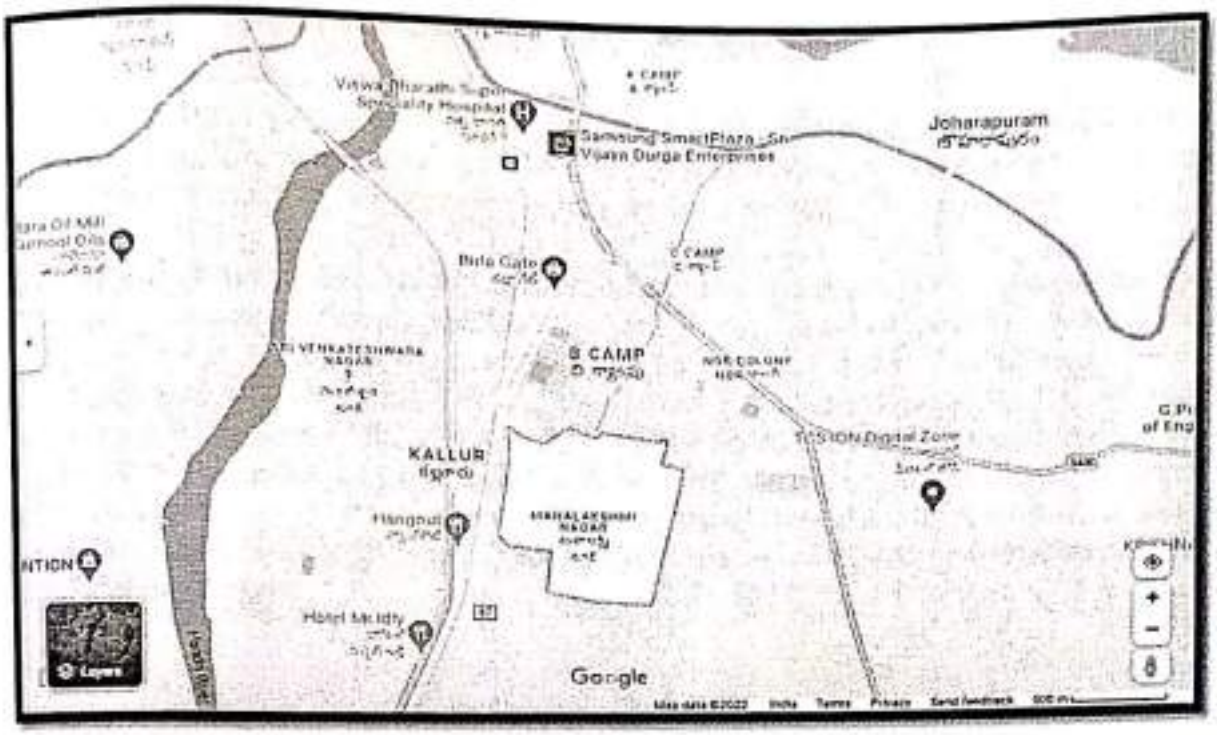
Kurnool district and its synonymous headquarters are a study in history and resilience. Situated in the interiors of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool has its fair share of natural wonders likes caves, rivers, thickly forested slopes and, of course, a city bustling with people, trade, and tourists. With a history 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 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

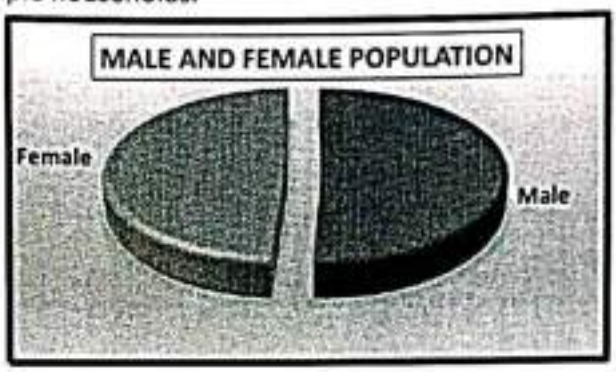
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

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.

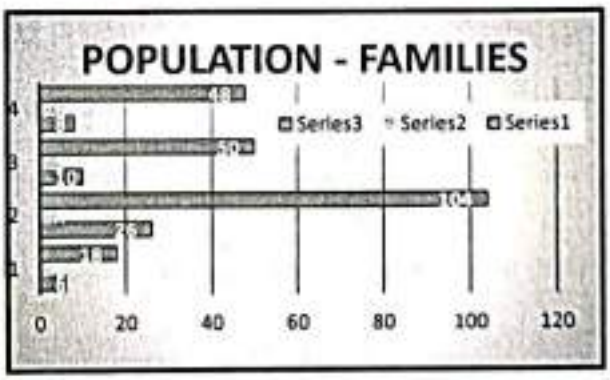
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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.

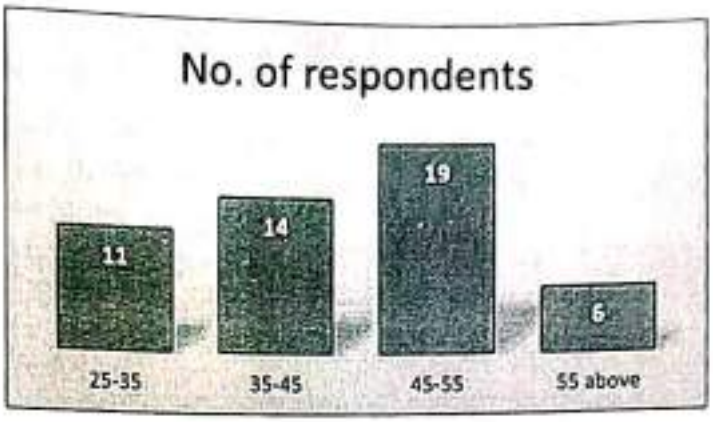
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
TOTAL			220	100%



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.

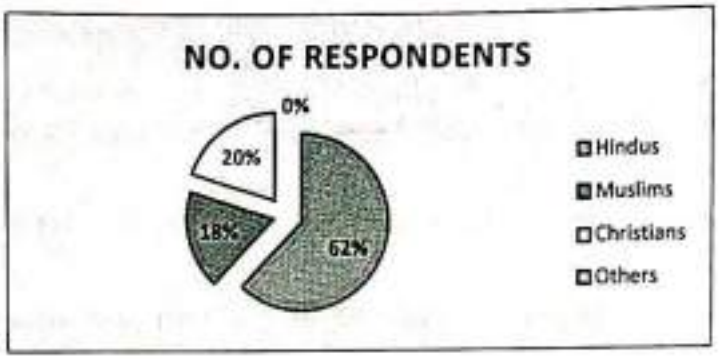
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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 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



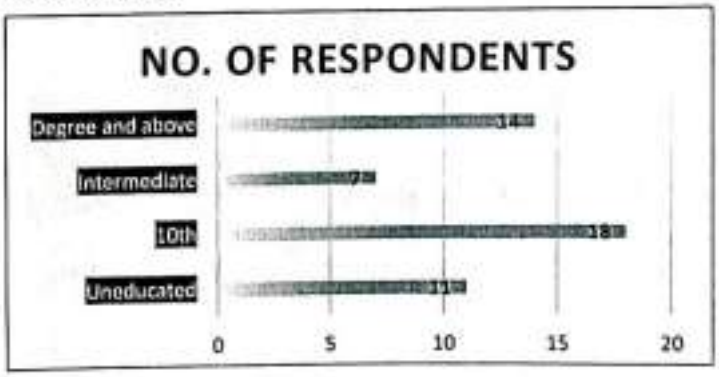
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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.

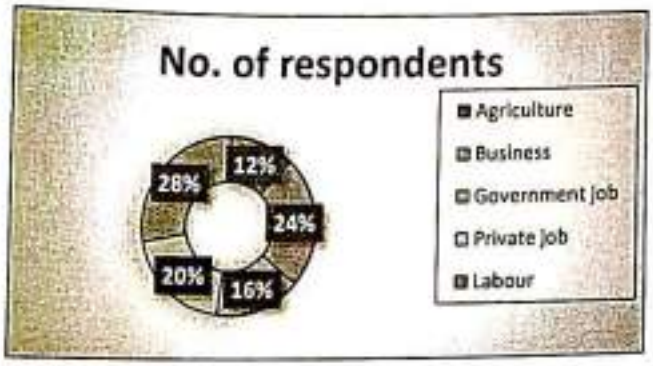
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

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.

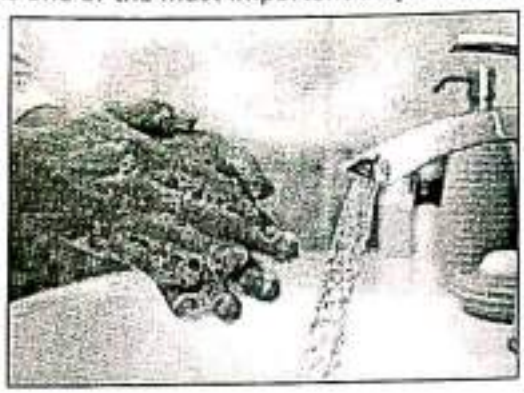
4.3.4: Diseases due to negligent disposal of garbage: A question is asked to the respondents that they know diseases can spread due to indiscriminate disposal of garbage on roads, gutters etc.? 49 respondents mean 98% households said they are aware of this fact. Only one person says, 'No Idea'. This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

Thank
you!

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

GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT						
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER						
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20				2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30				2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25				2	
4. PRESENTATION	25				2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100					

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	9	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	6	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
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
(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 Rathod
GROUP	:	BA
YEAR	:	II YEAR
MEDIUM	:	ENGLISH MEDIUM
HALL TICKET NUMBER	:	2011000 2046

MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA., M.Phil., PhD., NET.,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

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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...

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

MENTOR

PRINCIPAL

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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).

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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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.

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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.

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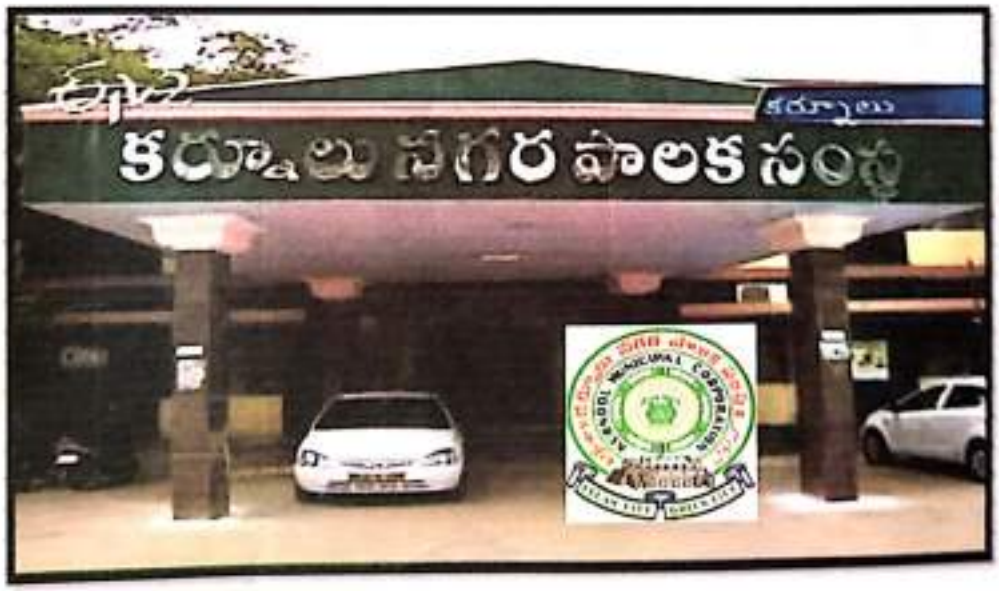
CHAPTER - II

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 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

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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.

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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.

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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

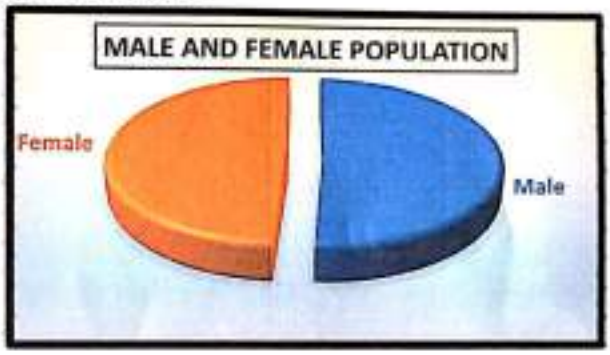
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

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.

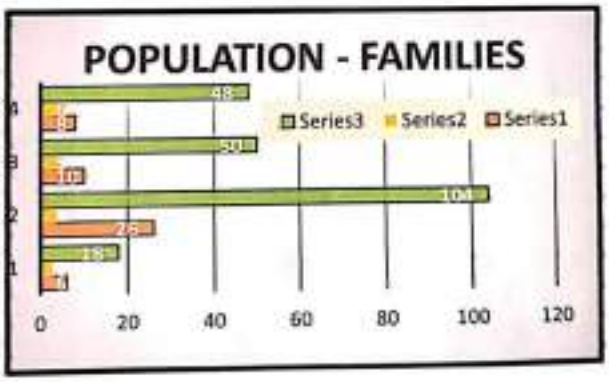
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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



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.

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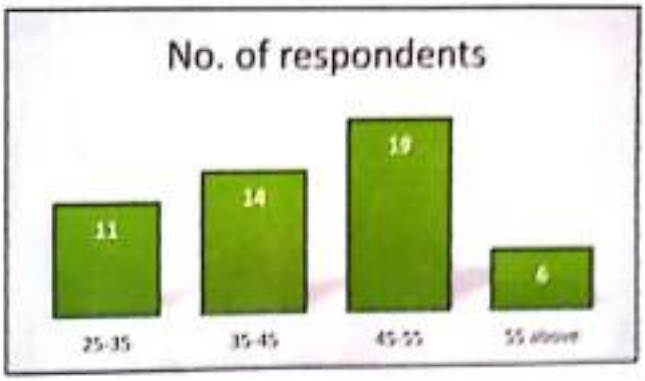
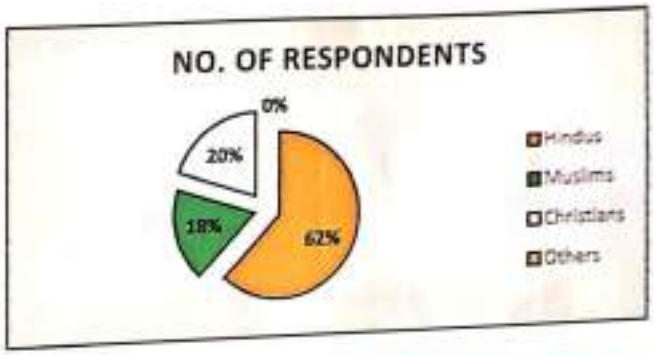
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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 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



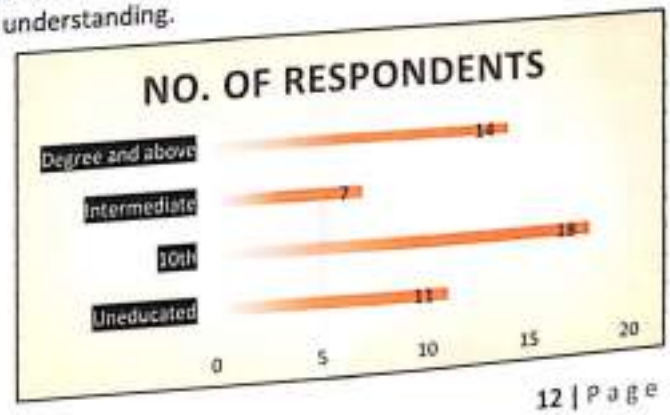
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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

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.

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	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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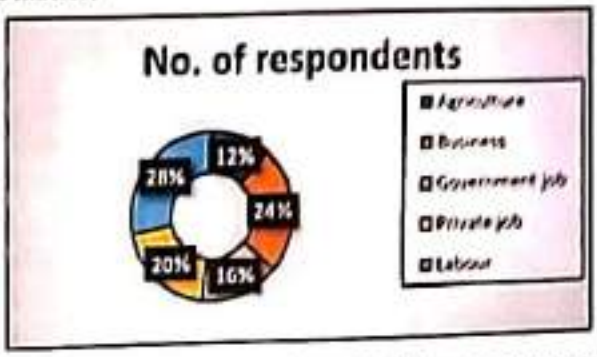
18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

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 land-less.
- 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.

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- 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

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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

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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 ...

- 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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PHOTOGRAPHS

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Appendix - 1

(24)

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

Name of the Student : R. vineeth Rathod		Registration Number: 20110002045	
Class:	Group: 5A (HEP)	Medium: EM/TM	Mobile No: 9182021407

గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: Arora Nagar కాలు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 22 మండలం: Kurnool జిల్లా: Kurnool

Name of the mentor: K. G. Mallikarjuna **QUESTIONNAIRE** Sample No: D2

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు: G. Kesanna					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు ✓		2. స్త్రీ		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45 ✓	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ ✓	2. ముస్లిం	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC ✓	2. BC/మైనారిటీ	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్ ✓	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రయత్న ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి ✓	5. కూలిపని
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3 ✓	4 & ఆ పైన	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వభావం	1. గుడిసె ✓		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/ అపార్ట్ మెంట్
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు ✓	3. ప్రయత్న క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు అన్ని రకాలుగా ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. రాతి రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి అన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు అన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం అన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం ✓		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రీజ్ అన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.9	మీ ఇంట్లో టివి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.1	మీకు మొబైల్ ఫోన్ అన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.11	మీకు కంప్యూటర్/laptop/tab అన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.12	మీ త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. కాలను నీళ్ళు/ఫిల్టర్ నీళ్ళు ✓		2. ప్రయత్న కుళాయి
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజ్ సదుపాయం అందా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1. LPG గ్యాసు సిలెండర్ ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్లెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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Appendix - 2

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

3.1	మీరు మీ ఇంటి నిర్మాణం చేసి మీకు ఎలు బాధించుచున్నదా?	1. ఉంది ✓	2. లేదు
3.2	ఎలుకలు రంధ్రం చేసి ఎలుక ఎక్కడ ఎలా ఎలుకలని మీరు అవగాహన ఉందా?	1. ఉంది	2. లేదు ✓
3.3	ఎలుకలను మీరు ఎలా destroy చేస్తారు?		
	1. ప్లేటులో పెట్టి మీరు చూస్తారు ✓	2. గ్రామానికి చెందిన వారిని పిలుస్తారు.	
	3. మీకు తెలిసిన ఎలుకల మందులు ఉపయోగించడం	4. రంధ్రం లో కాల్చడం వారిని పిలుస్తారు	
3.4	ఎలుకలు ఇంట్లో పడిన ఆహారం మొదలు ద్వారా రోగాలు వస్తుంటాయని మీకు తెలుసా?	1. తెలుసు ✓	2. తెలియదు
3.5	మీరు ఇంట్లోని మురుగు నీటి పద్ధతి ఉన్నదా?	1. ఉంది ✓	2. లేదు
3.6	మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాకుండా కాల్వ, చెత్తలు రద్దుకునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా?	1. ఉంది ✓	2. లేదు
3.7	చెత్తలు రద్దుకునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా?	1. ఉంది	2. లేదు ✓
3.8	ఇంట్లో మీరు చెత్తబుట్ట పరిశుభ్రత పద్ధతులు తెలుసుకున్నారా?	1. అవును ✓	2. లేదు
3.9	మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చేస్తారా?	1. అవును ✓	2. కాదు
3.10	లిక్విడ్ ఉపయోగించిన ప్రతిసారి చెత్తలను సబ్బును ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారా?	1. అవును ✓	2. కాదు

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Appendix-3

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name	R. vineeth Rathod		
Hall Ticket No	2081000804b	Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	R. vineeth Rathod	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	R. vineeth Rathod	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	R. vineeth Rathod	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	R. vineeth Rathod	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	R. vineeth Rathod	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	R. vineeth Rathod	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	R. vineeth Rathod	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS		

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	R. vineeth Rathod	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	R. vineeth Rathod	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	R. vineeth Rathod	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	R. vineeth Rathod	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	R. vineeth Rathod	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	R. vineeth Rathod	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	R. vineeth Rathod	

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -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	R.vineeth Rathod	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	R.vineeth Rathod	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	R.vineeth Rathod	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	R.vineeth Rathod	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	R.vineeth Rathod	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	R.vineeth Rathod	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	R.vineeth Rathod	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	R.vineeth Rathod	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	R.vineeth Rathod	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	R.vineeth Rathod	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	R.vineeth Rathod	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	R.vineeth Rathod	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	R.vineeth Rathod	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	R.vineeth Rathod	

Signature of the mentor:

Signature of the Government Authority

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY ON RURAL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S.No	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15
	Gender	Age of Team	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Family Mem	Area	House	Type	Road	Latrine	Ration Card	Vehicle	Fridge	TV	Mobile/Com	Land Water	Drain	Cows	Cattle
	M	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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Appendix - II

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S N	1.1	1.2				1.3				1.4					1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1		2.2			2.3	2.4	2.5		2.6		2.7			2.8	2.9		2.10		2.11		2.12		2.13	2.14	2.15		
	Gendr	Age in Years				Religion				Caste					Education				Occupation					Family Mem				Area		House		Type			Road	Letrin	Ag Land		R care		Vehicle			Fridge	TV		Mobile		Cem/Lad		Water		Drain	Cook	Cattle		
	M	F	1	2	3	4	H	M	C	O	OC	BC	SC	ST	M	UE	10	In	DG	Ag	Bu	GJ	Fj	Ot	1	2	3	4>	R	U	II	P	O	R	GO	M	T	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	3/4	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Fl	Tp	Y	N	FW	Gs	C	G	H
37	✓				✓		✓						✓			✓								✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
38	✓			✓			✓				✓								✓				✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			
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48		✓			✓		✓						✓			✓					✓			✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			
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Appendix - 5

GOVERNEMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - SANITIZATION

S N	3.1		3.2		3.3				3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8		3.9		3.10	
	Get benefit		Idea of		How you Dispose				Due to waste		Own		U wash hands		Know technic		cleanliness		Home Daily		Hands wash	
	swacha bharat		wet&dry		Garbage				Diseases		Letrine		coming home		hands wash		while cooking?		cleaning?		after letrine?	
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S N	3.1		3.2		3.3				3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8		3.9		3.10	
	Get benefit swacha bharat		Idea of wet&dry		How you Dispose Garbage				Due to waste Diseases		Own Letrine		U wash hands coming home		Know technic hands wash		cleanliness while cooking?		Home Daily cleaning?		Hands wash after letrine?	
	Y	N	Y	N	GV	OV	Cp	Rd	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SANITIZATION
GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT	R. Vineeth Rathod					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	2011000 2046					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	30			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	25	10	'O'	2	20
4. PRESENTATION	25	25			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	100				

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

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

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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. Vinod Raj Kumar

MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA., M.Phil., Ph.D., 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	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

MENTOR

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) 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.

****

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S.NO	CHAPTER	PAGE
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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
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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 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:

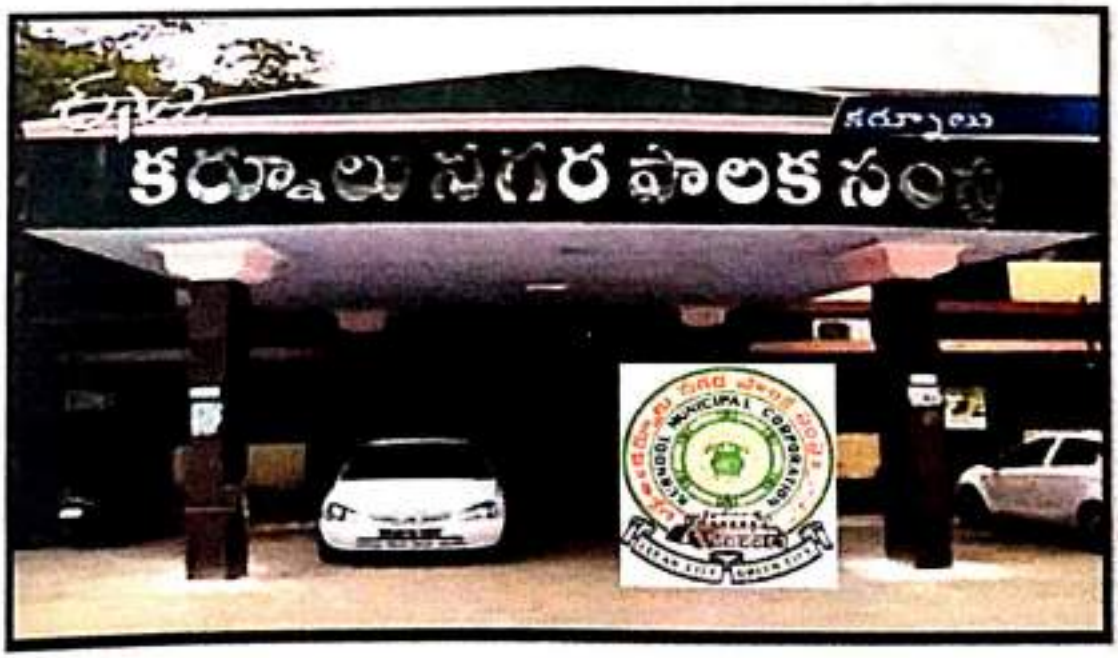
We hope that your eyes have been opened to see the needs of citizens within your local community and those around the world. These needs are being met by organizations who are partnering with VOLUNTEERS such as yourself. Your research and volunteer experience have hopefully helped you to discover that "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

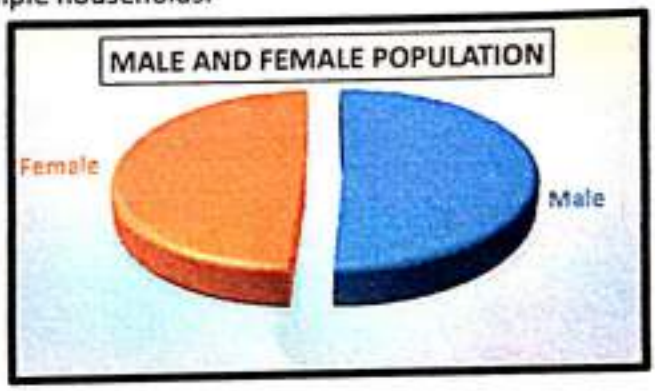
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

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.

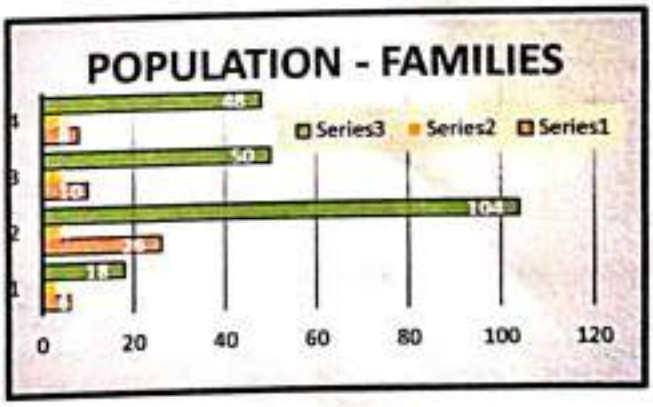
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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.

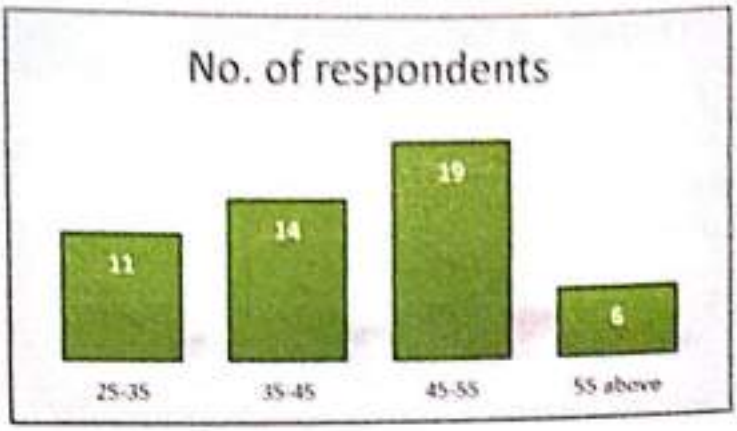
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
TOTAL			220	100%



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.

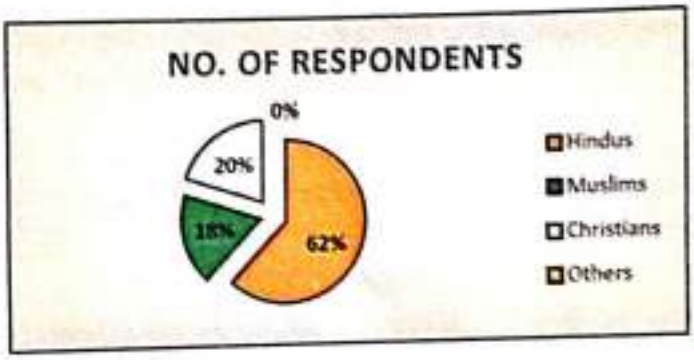
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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



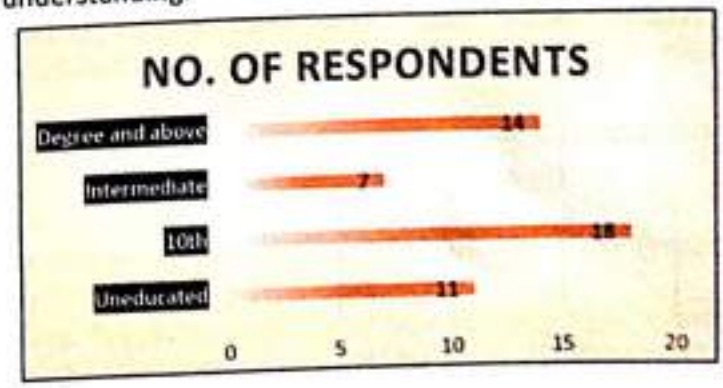
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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

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.

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.

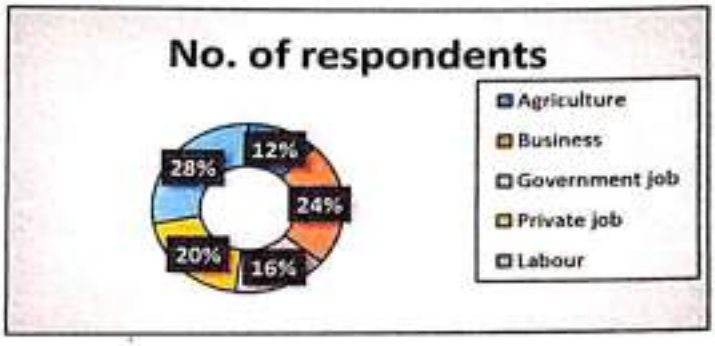
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

AGE				EDUCATION LEVELS			
5-12		13-16		PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Total = 47		Total = 32		Total = 47		Total = 32	
Grand Total = 79				Grand Total = 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.

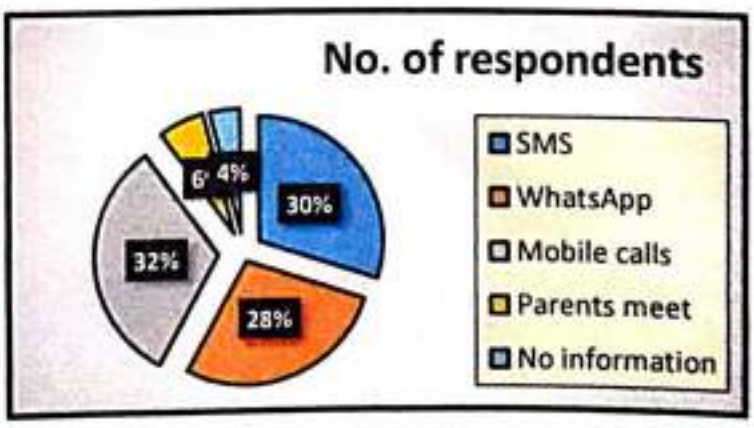
4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.

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
	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.

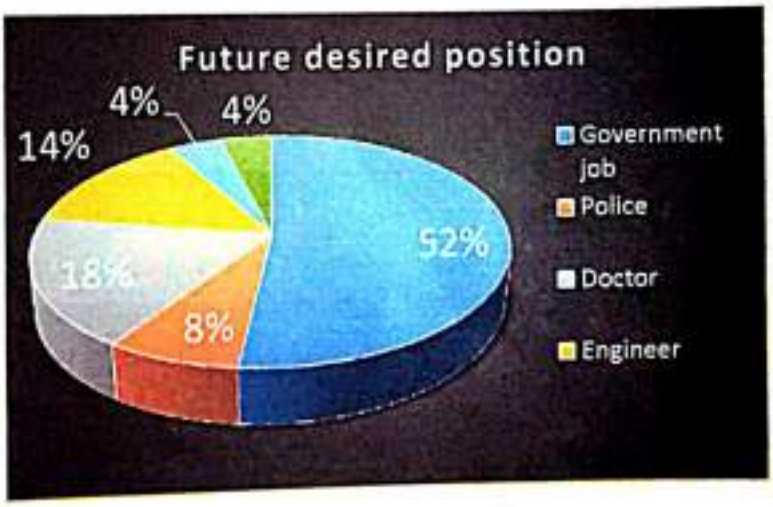
4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.

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 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

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

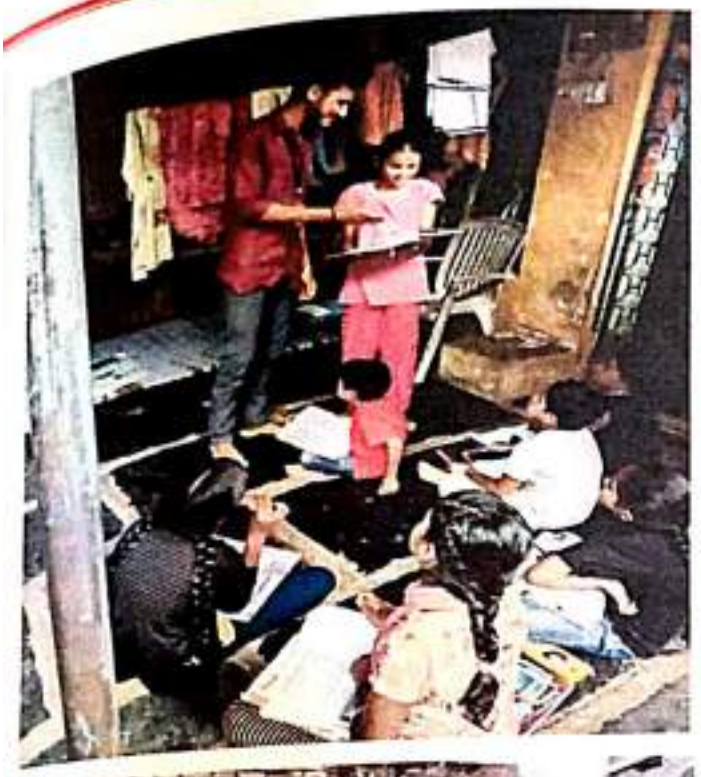
Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

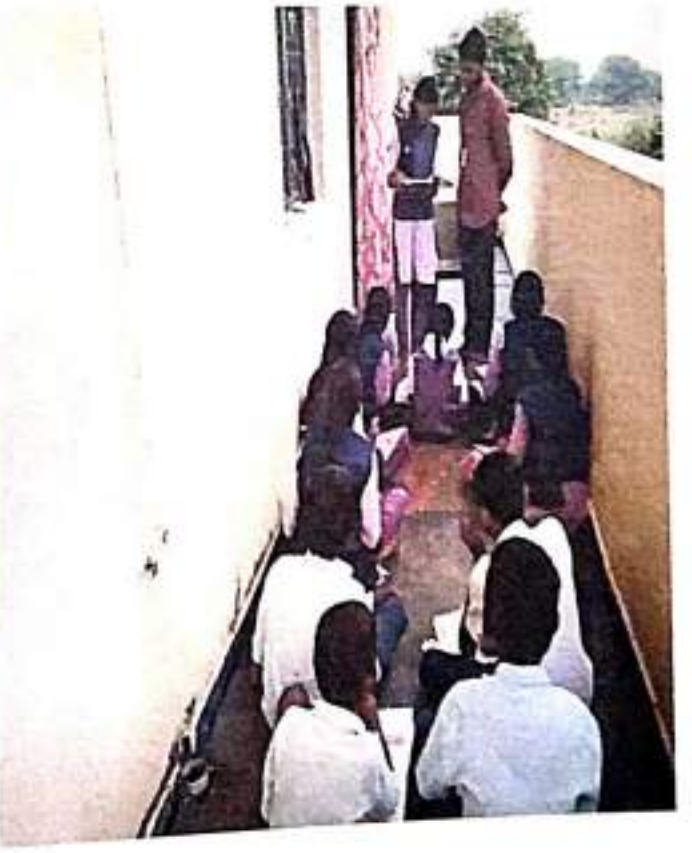
Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

International Day of Yoga





*** THE END ***

Thank
you!

Date — 16-6-2022

APPENDIX -I

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Name of the Student : M. Vinod Rajkumar Registration Number: 20110002047

Class: II B.A Group: B.A [HEP] Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 9010759421

గ్రామపంచాయతి: Hతుంగిలిగిద్దకల్లు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 22 మండలం: Kallur జిల్లా: Kurnool

Name of the mentor: K.G. Mallikarjuna

QUESTIONNAIRE

Sample No: (1)

I. సామాజిక మరియు ఆనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు: S. Ansar Ali					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు ✓		2. స్త్రీ		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45	3. 45-55 ✓	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ	2. ముస్లిం ✓	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ ✓	3. SC	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ ✓
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్ ✓	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. శ్రామికుడు
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ఇళ్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్ ✓
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం ✓	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం ✓		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		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. ప్రభుత్వ కూలీ ✓
2.12	మీ త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నీళ్ళు /బిల్లర్ నీళ్ళు		2. లేదు
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్ ✓		
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్రెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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APENDIX - II

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

3.1 పిల్లల వయసు: (5 నుండి 12 సం.) బాలురు: ✓ బాలికలు: ✓

(13 నుండి 16సం.) బాలురు: బాలికలు:

3.2 విద్య స్థాయి:

తరగతి	బాలురు	బాలికలు
ప్రాథమిక విద్య	✓	✓
సెకండరీ విద్య		

3.3 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం : ప్రభుత్వ / ప్రైవేటు

3.4 స్కూల్ రకం : డే స్కాలర్/ హాస్టల్

3.5 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం మీతో బాగానే వ్యవహరిస్తుందా? : అవును / కాదు

3.6 మీ పిల్లల విద్యాభ్యాసం పై మేరు సంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నారా? : అవును / కాదు

3.7 ఇంటి వద్ద మీ పిల్లల చదువులో మీరు సహాయం చేస్తున్నారా : అవును / కాదు

3.8 మీ పిల్లల చదువు విషయాలు స్కూల్ వారు మీకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తెలుపుతున్నారా? : అవును

ఒకవేల అవును అయితే దేని ద్వారా? :

WhatsApp/మొబైల్ కాల్స్/మొబైల్ SMS/పేరెంట్స్ మీట్/e-mails/ఇతరములు

3.9 కడుతున్న ఫీజు చాల ఎక్కువ అని భావిస్తున్నారా? : అవును/కాదు

3.10 పిల్లల చదువులకు సంబందించి విద్య దీవెన లాంటి ప్రభుత్వ పథకాలు ఎవైన పొందుతున్నారా?: అవును

3.11 విద్యాభ్యాసం కేవలం స్కూలులో మాత్రమేనా? ట్యుషన్ లకు కూడా పంపుతున్నారా/: అవును

3.12 పిల్లలలో ఎవరినా dropouts ఉన్నారా? అందుకు ప్రధాన కారణం ఏంటి? : ✗

3.13 మీ పిల్లలు భవిష్యత్తులో ఏమి అవ్వాలని ఆశిస్తున్నారు?:

డాక్టర్/ఇంజినీరు/ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి/లాయర్/వ్యాపారి/పోలీసు/ఆర్మీ/ఇతరములు

3.14 ఏవైనా సూచనలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

1.

2.

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT SCHOOL EDUCATION -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name			
Hall Ticket No		Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3		
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3		
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2		
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2		
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3		
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3		
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2		
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS		

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3		
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2		
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3		
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3		
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3		
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	2		
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3		

GOVERNMENT 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		
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2		
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2		
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2		
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2		
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3		
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2		

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3		
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3		
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3		
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2		
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3		
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of School education survey statistics	3		
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2		

Signature of the mentor:

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S N	1.1		1.2				1.3				1.4					1.5				1.6					1.7				1.8		2.1			2.2			2.3		2.4		2.5		2.6		2.7			2.8		2.9		2.10		2.11		2.12		2.13		2.14		2.15		
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

| 1.1 | 1.2 | | | | 1.3 | | | | 1.4 | | | | | 1.5 | | | | 1.6 | | | | | 1.7 | | | | 1.8 | | 2.1 | | 2.2 | | | 2.3 | | 2.4 | | 2.5 | | 2.6 | | 2.7 | | 2.8 | | 2.9 | | 2.10 | | 2.11 | | 2.12 | | 2.13 | | 2.14 | | 2.15 | | |
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1				3.2				3.3		3.4		3.5			3.6	3.7		3.8	3.9		3.10		3.11			3.12	3.13
	Children Age				Educ level				Manage		Type		Behaves		School		You		Educat	Fees		Govt		Sending		Dropouts	Reason	Position in
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec						Good		satisfy		help?		info	High?		Schemes		Tutions				Future
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1 Children Age				3.2 Educ level				3.3 Manage		3.4 Type		3.5 Behaves Good		3.6 School satisfy		3.7 You help?		3.8 Educat info	3.9 Fees High?		3.10 Govt Schemes		3.11 Sending Tutions		3.12 Dropouts		Reason	3.13 Position in Future
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec																					
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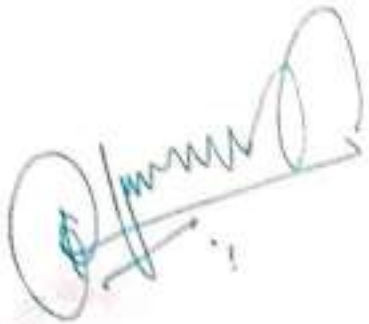

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
(A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP): SCHOOL EDUCATION

GRADE SHEET OF THE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT	M. Vinod Raj Kumar					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	2011000207H7					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	20			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	28			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	24	9	A+	2	18
4. PRESENTATION	25	24			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	96				

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

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

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: M G. Pavan Kumar

MENTOR

Dr. K.G. MALLIKARJUNA MA., MPhil., PhD., 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	20110002068
3	M SUHASINI	20110002040
4	M VINOD RAJ KUMAR	20110002047
5	S RAJASEKHAR	20110002032
6	B SARASWATHI	20110002038
7	E THULASI PRASAD	20110002044

68

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

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) 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.

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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 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

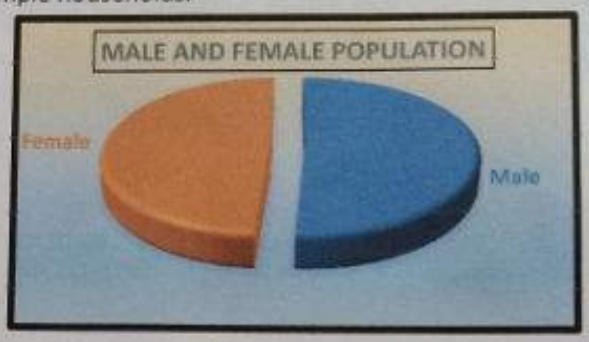
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the educational levels and related issues of the area.

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.

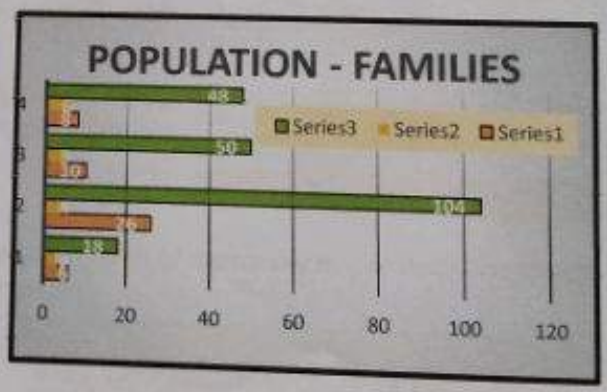
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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.

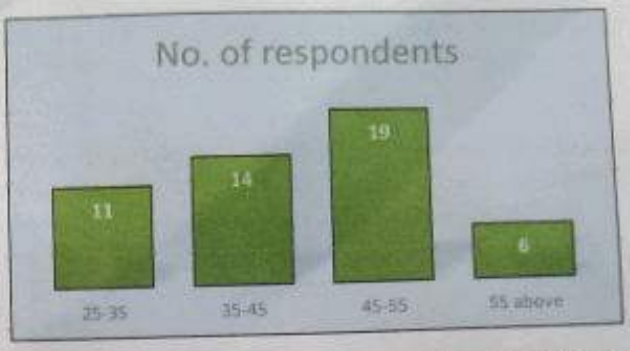
SN	No. of families	No. of members	Total	Percentage to Total
1	6	3	18	8%
2	26	4	104	47%
3	10	5	50	23%
4	8	6	48	22%
TOTAL			220	100%



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.

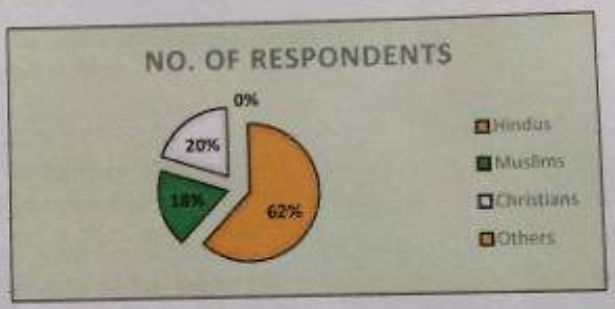
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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



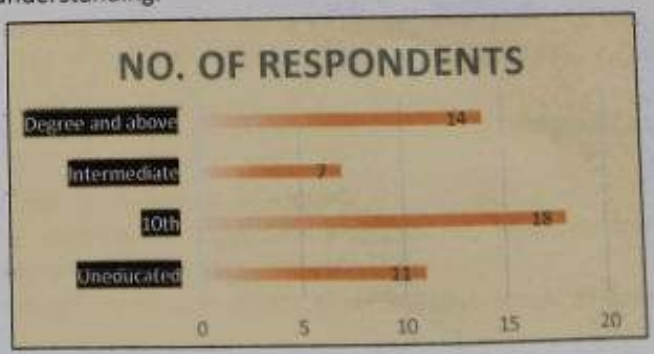
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the educational levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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

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.

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.

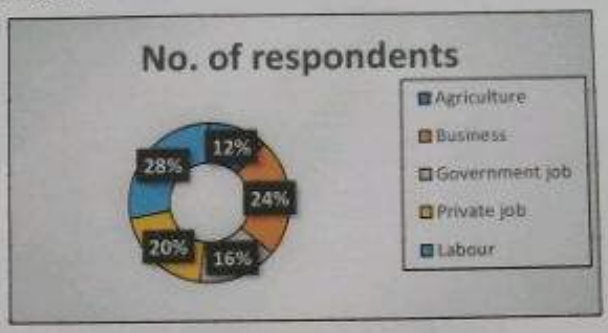
SN	Education levels	No. of respondents
1	Uneducated	11
2	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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 land-less.
- 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.

AGE				EDUCATION LEVELS			
5-12		13-16		PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
29	18	21	11	29	18	21	11
Total = 47		Total = 32		Total = 47		Total = 32	
Grand Total = 79				Grand Total = 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.

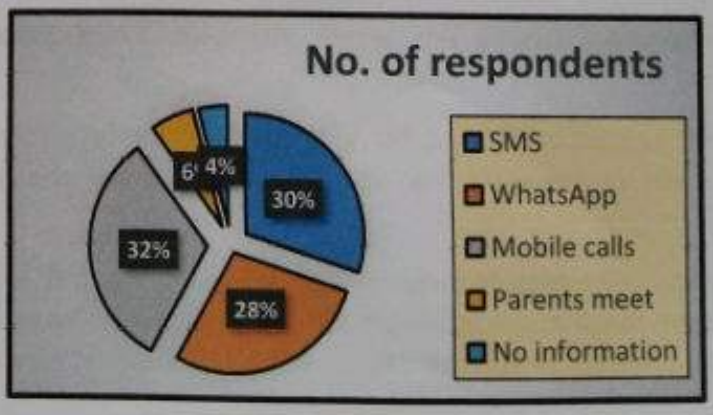
4.3.4: Behavior of school management: To a question "How the school management treats you, behaves good or not"? 48 respondents say the school management behave good towards them.

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
	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.

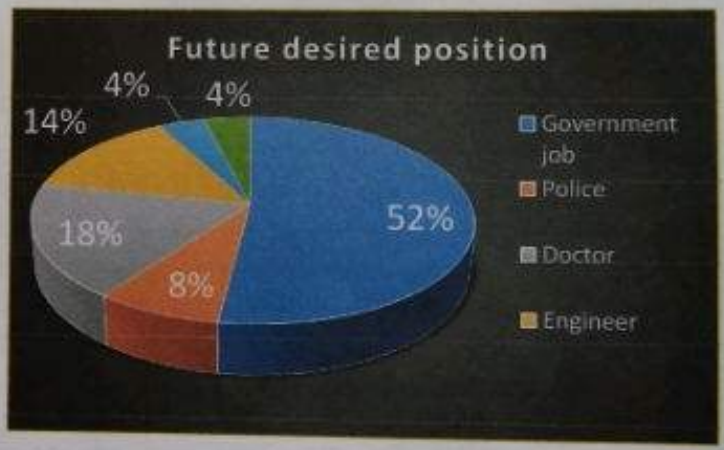
4.3.8: About the fee: 33 respondents i.e., 66% of the respondents feel that the school fee is very high and is increased repeatedly. Only 17 respondents do not have any concern regarding the volume of school fee of their children.

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 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

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

International Day of Yoga

*** THE END ***

Thank
You!

APPENDIX - I

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

Name of the Student : M. G. Pavankumar Registration Number 2011D002068
Class: II B.A Group: B.A [EIEP] Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 7842552595

గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ సెంటర్: 22 మండలం: Kurnool జిల్లా: Kurnool

Name of the mentor: K. G. Mallikarjuna QUESTIONNAIRE Sample No: 2

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు :	G. Raju				
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు ✓		2. స్త్రీ		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45	3. 45-55 ✓	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ ✓	2. ముస్లిం	3. క్రిస్టియన్ ✓	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ ✓	3. SC ✓	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్ ✓	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగ	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగ ✓	5. శ్రామికుడు
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000	2. 50,000-1 లక్ష ✓	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ✓ ళ్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం		2. ఆటో/ కారు
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నీళ్ళు /బిందెల నీళ్ళు		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి ✓
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్ ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది?	1. ఆవులు/బర్రెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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APPENDIX - II

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

3.1 పిల్లల వయసు: (5 నుండి 12 సం.) బాలురు: ✓ బాలికలు: ✓

(13 నుండి 16సం.) బాలురు: బాలికలు:

3.2 విద్య స్థాయి:

తరగతి	బాలురు	బాలికలు
ప్రాథమిక విద్య	✓	✓
సెకండరీ విద్య		

3.3 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం : ప్రభుత్వ / ప్రైవేటు ✓

3.4 స్కూల్ రకం : డే స్కాలర్ ✓/ హాస్టల్

3.5 స్కూల్ యాజమాన్యం మీతో బాగానే వ్యవహరిస్తుందా? : అవును ✓/ కాదు.

3.6 మీ పిల్లల విద్యాభ్యాసం పై మీరు సంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నారా? : అవును ✓/ కాదు.

3.7 ఇంటి వద్ద మీ పిల్లల చదువులో మీరు సహాయం చేస్తున్నారా : అవును ✓/ కాదు.

3.8 మీ పిల్లల చదువు విషయాలు స్కూల్ వారు మీకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తెలుపుతున్నారా? : అవును ✓/ కాదు

ఒకవేల అవును అయిత దేని ద్వారా? :

WhatsApp/మొబైల్ కాల్స్/మొబైల్ SMS/పేరెంట్స్ మీట్/e-mails/ఇతరములు ✓

3.9 కడుతున్న ఫీజు దాల ఎక్కువ అని భావిస్తున్నారా? : అవును ✓/కాదు

3.10 పిల్లల చదువులకు సంబందించి విద్య దీవెన లాంటి ప్రభుత్వ పథకాలు ఎవైన పొందుతున్నారా?: అవును/కాదు ✓

3.11 విద్యాభ్యాసం కేవలం స్కూలులో మాత్రమేనా? ట్యుషన్ లకు కూడా పంపుతున్నారా/: అవును/కాదు ✓

3.12 పిల్లలలో ఎవరినా dropouts ఉన్నారా? అందుకు ప్రదాన కారణం ఏంటి? : X

3.13 మీ పిల్లలు భవిష్యత్తులో ఏమి అవ్వాలని ఆశిస్తున్నారు?:

డాక్టర్/ఇంజినీరు/ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి/లాయర్/వ్యాపారి/పోలీసు ✓/ఆర్మీ/ఇతరములు

3.14 ఏవైనా సూచనలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

1.

2.

****

APPENDIX - IV

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

| S N | 1.1 | | 1.2 | | | | 1.3 | | | | 1.4 | | | | | 1.5 | | | | 1.6 | | | | | 1.7 | | | | 1.8 | | 2.1 | | 2.2 | | | | 2.3 | | 2.4 | | 2.5 | | 2.6 | | 2.7 | | 2.8 | | 2.9 | | 2.10 | | 2.11 | | 2.12 | | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.15 | | |
|---|---|---

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S N	1.1	1.2				1.3				1.4						1.5			1.6						1.7				1.8	2.1		2.2				2.3		2.4		2.5		2.6		2.7		2.8		2.9		2.10		2.11.		2.12		2.13		2.14		2.15		
	Gendr		Age in Years				Religion				Caste						Education			Occupation						Family Mem				Area		House		Type				Road		Letrin		Ag Land		R card		Vehicle		Fridge		TV		Mobile		Com/Lap		Water		Drain		Cook		Cattle		
	M	F	1	2	3	4	H	M	C	O	OC	BC	SC	ST	Ms	UE	10	In	DG	Ag	Bu	Gj	Pj	Ot	1	2	3	4>	R	U	H	P	O	R	GQ	M	T	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	3/4	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Fl	Tp	Y	N	FW	Gs	C	G	H
37		✓		✓			✓					✓							✓			✓						✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		–	–	–
38		✓			✓		✓					✓							✓			✓						✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		–	–	–
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| | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1 Children Age				3.2 Educ level				3.3 Manage		3.4 Type		3.5 Behaves Good		3.6 School satisfy		3.7 You help?		3.8 Educat info	3.9 Fees High?		3.10 Govt Schemes		3.11 Sending Tutions		3.12 Dropouts		Reason	3.13 Position in Future
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec																					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Gov	Pvt	DS	HO	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
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2	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
3			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Doctor, Govt Job
4			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Engineer
5	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Govt Job
6	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		SMS	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
7	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		Mobile calls	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Police
8	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Police
9	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS		✓		✓		✓		✓	—	Govt Job
10			✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
11			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		whatsapp		✓	✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
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15				✓				✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓		✓		✓			✓	—	Doctor
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18	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		Parents meet	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Govt Job
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25	✓				✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Whatsapp	✓		✓			✓		✓	—	Doctor

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S.N	3.1 Children Age				3.2 Educ level				3.3 Manage		3.4 Type		3.5 Behaves Good		3.6 School satisfy		3.7 You help?		3.8 Educat info	3.9 Fees High?		3.10 Govt Schemes		3.11 Sending Tutions		Dropouts		3.12 Reason	3.13 Position in Future
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec																					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Gov	Pvt	OS	HO	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
26	✓				✓			✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile calls	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Govt. job
27			✓				✓				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile calls	✓			✓		✓		✓	—	Govt. Job
28			✓				✓				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile calls	✓			✓	✓			✓	—	Police
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33			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		Mobile calls		✓		✓		✓		✓	—	Govt. job
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37			✓				✓			✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	SMS		✓		✓		✓		✓	—	Business
38			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓			✓		✓		✓	—	Doctor, Engineer, Govt. job
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41	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		SMS	✓			✓			✓	✓	—	Army
42	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓		✓					✓	Mobile calls		✓		✓			✓	✓	—	Govt. job
43			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	Mobile calls		✓		✓			✓	✓	—	Govt. job
44			✓				✓			✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	SMS		✓		✓			✓	✓	—	Lawyer
45	✓				✓					✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	SMS	✓			✓			✓	✓	—	Police
46		✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		✓				Whatsapp	✓			✓		✓		✓	—	Doctor, Govt. job
47			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓				SMS	✓			✓			✓	✓	—	Govt. job
48			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				Whatsapp	✓			✓			✓	✓	—	Doctor, Engineer, Govt. job
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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) - SCHOOL EDUCATION

S N	3.1				3.2				3.3		3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8	3.9		3.10		3.11		3.12			3.13
	Children Age				Educ level				Manage		Type		Behaves		School		You		Educat	Fees		Govt		Sending		Dropouts		Reason	Position in
	05-12		13-16		Prim		Sec						Good		satisfy		help?		info	High?		Schemes		Tutions					Future
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	29	18	21	11	29	12	21	10	22	29	49	01	48	02	48	02	44	06	SMS-15	33	17	39	11	23	27	00	50	–	Govt Job-28
																			Whatsapp-14										Police-06
																			Mobile calls-16										Doctor-10
																			Parents meet-08										Engineer-07
																			Nothing-02										Army-02
																													Lawyer-02
																													Business-01

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL.
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SCHOOL EDUCATION -2022
ACTIVITY LOG ENTRY BOOK

Student Name			
Hall Ticket No		Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Dr KG. MALLIKARJUNA
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS	M.G. Pavan Kumar	

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	2	M.G. Pavan Kumar	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN	3	M.G. Pavan Kumar	

GOVERNMENT 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	M.G. Pavan kumar	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	M.G. Pavan kumar	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	M.G. Pavan kumar	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	M.G. Pavan kumar	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	M.G. Pavan kumar	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	M.G. Pavan kumar	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	M.G. Pavan kumar	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	M.G. Pavan kumar	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	M.G. Pavan kumar	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	M.G. Pavan kumar	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	M.G. Pavan kumar	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	M.G. Pavan kumar	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of School education survey statistics	3	M.G. Pavan kumar	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	M.G. Pavan kumar	

Signature of the mentor:

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

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

NAME OF THE STUDENT	M.G.Pavan Kumar					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	2011000 2068					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	18			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	28			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	23	9	A+	2	18
4. PRESENTATION	25	23			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	92				

LETTER GRADE	GRADE POINT	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
O (Outstanding)	10	2	20
A+ (Excellent)	9	2	18
A (Very Good)	8	2	16
B+ (Good)	7	2	14
B (Above Average)	6	2	12
C (Average)	5	2	10
D (Pass)	4	2	8
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 WOMEN, KURNOOL
(RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL)
Re Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade (2.75 CPGA)

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

NAME OF THE STUDENT	:	T RAGHAVA REDDY
GROUP	:	BA
YEAR	:	II YEAR
MEDIUM	:	ENGLISH MEDIUM
HALL TICKET NUMBER	:	20110002070

MENTOR

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

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

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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...

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

MENTOR

PRINCIPAL

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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).

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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S.NO	CHAPTER/ITEM	PAGE
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3	CONTENT	3
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6	CHAPTER – III: PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9-10
7	CHAPTER – IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	11-16
8	CHAPTER – V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	17
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CHAPTER – 1
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.

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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.

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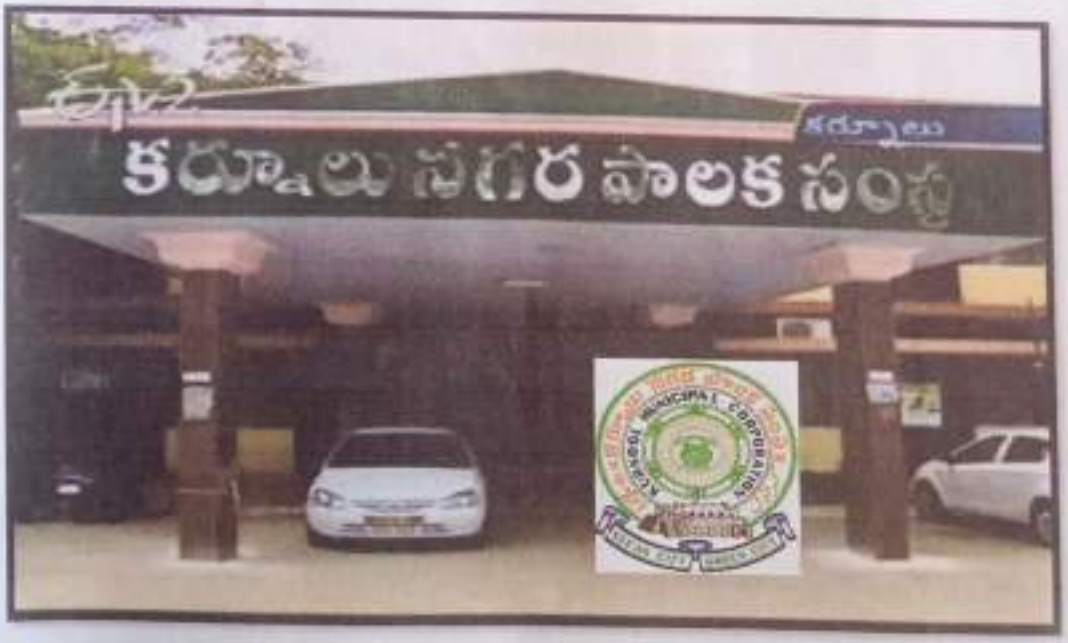
CHAPTER - II

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 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

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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.

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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.

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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

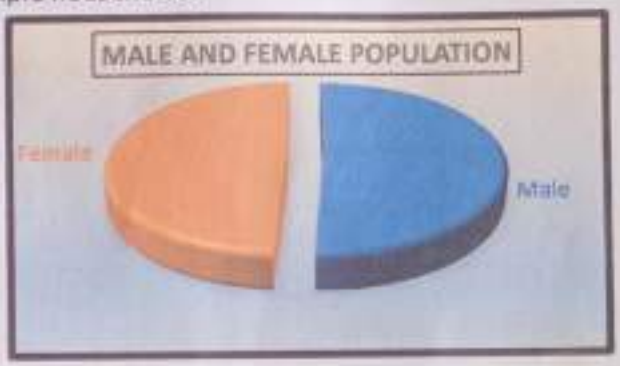
As discussed in the earlier chapters, we collected data from Mahalakshmi Nagar area, i.e., suburban part of the Kurnool City. 50 sample households randomly selected and analysed to know the awareness of sanitization, hyenine and related issues of the area.

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.

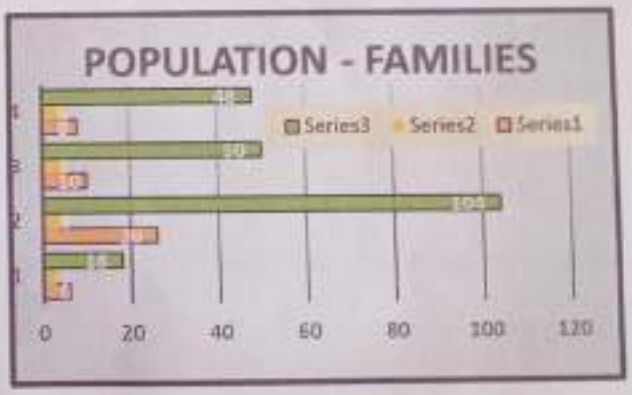
4.1.1: Distribution of population: Total population of 50 sample households is 220 among which 112 are male and 108 are female. It means the male to female ratio is 51:49. There is no noticeable gender difference between male and female among sample households.

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



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.

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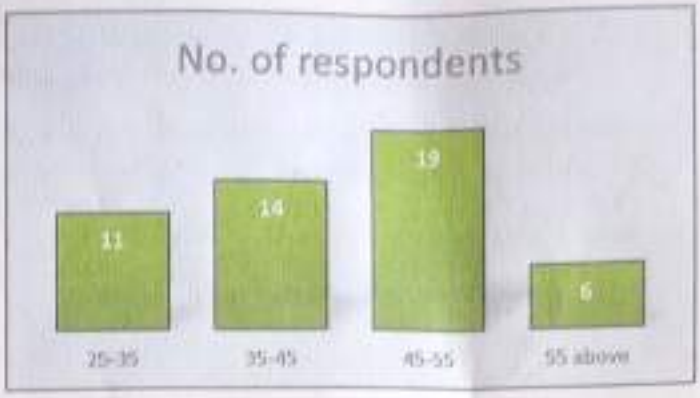
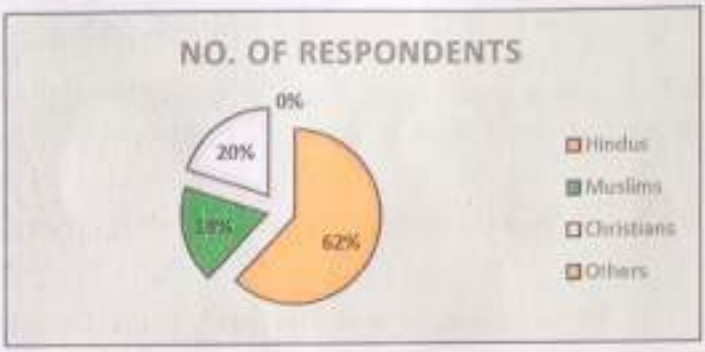
SN	Age group	No. of respondents
1	25-35	11
2	35-45	14
3	45-55	19
4	55 above	06
	Total	50



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 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



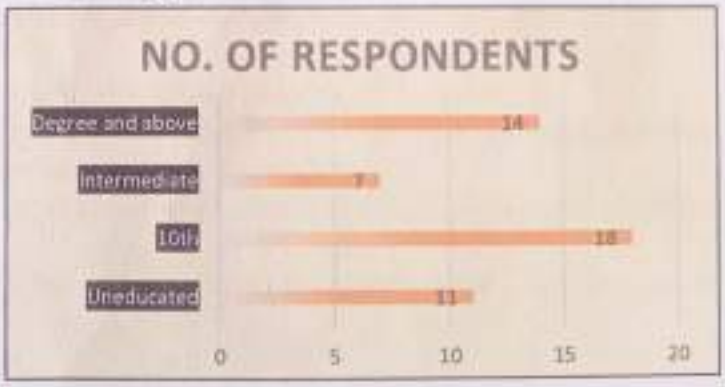
4.1.6: Caste-wise Population: The caste of the respondents is collected to analyses the sanitization levels of different communities of the society. Following table exhibits caste-wise distribution of households.

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	10th	18
3	Intermediate	7
4	Degree and above	14
	Total	50



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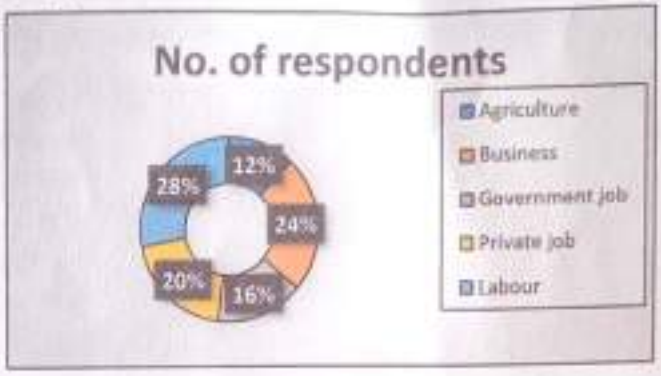
18 respondents completed 10th class and 14 respondents are well educated and reported to be under graduates and even above. On the other dark side, 11 respondents are uneducated.

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 land-less.
- 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.

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- 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

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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

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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 ...

- 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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PHOTOGRAPHS

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49

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

Name of the Student : Raghava Reddy	Registration Number: 20110002070
Class: IInd year Group: BA II	Medium: EM/TM Mobile No: 8639049550

గ్రామం/పంచాయతి: mahalakshmi nagar. వార్డు/ కార్పొరేషన్ నెంబర్: 22 మండలం: kallur జిల్లా: Kurnool.

Name of the mentor: Dr. K.G. Mallikarjuna **QUESTIONNAIRE** Sample No:

I. సామాజిక మరియు జనాభా పరమైన సమాచారం:

1.0	కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు : V. Vijaya Lakshmi					
1.1	జెండర్	1. పురుషుడు		2. స్త్రీ ✓		
1.2	వయసు సంవత్సరాలలో	1. 25-35	2. 35-45 ✓	3. 45-55	4. 55 కంటే ఎక్కువ	
1.3	మతము	1. హిందూ ✓	2. ముస్లిం	3. క్రిస్టియన్	4. ఇతరులు	
1.4	కులము	1. OC	2. BC/మైనారిటీ	3. SC ✓	4. ST	5. మైనారిటీ
1.5	విద్యార్హత	1. నిరక్షరాస్యులు ✓	2. 10th	3. ఇంటర్	4. డిగ్రీ ఆ పైన	
1.6	వృత్తి	1. వ్యవసాయం	2. వ్యాపారం	3. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగి	4. ప్రయివేటు ఉద్యోగి	5. క్షామికుడు
1.7	సాంవత్సరిక ఆదాయం	1. 0-50,000 ✓	2. 50,000-1 లక్షలు	3. 1-3 లక్షలు	4. 3 లక్షలు ఆ పైన	
1.8	కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య	1	2	3	4 & ఆ పైన ✓	
1.9	ప్రాంతం	1. గ్రామం		2. నగరం ✓		

II. ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులు:

2.1	ఇంటి స్వరూపం	1. గుడిసె		2. పక్క ఇల్లు/అపార్ట్ మెంట్ ✓
2.2	ఇంటిపై యాజమాన్యపు హక్కు	1. సొంతం	2. అద్దె ఇల్లు ✓	3. ప్రభుత్వ క్వార్టర్స్
2.3	ఇంటివరకు ఉన్న రహదారి ఎలాంటిది?	1. మట్టి/సిమెంటు రోడ్డు ✓		2. తారు రోడ్డు
2.4	మీకు సొంత మరుగు దొడ్డి కలదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.5	మీకు వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.6	మీకు రేషన్ కార్డు ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		2. లేదు
2.7	మీకు సొంత వాహనం ఉన్నదా? ఏది?	1. ద్విచక్ర వాహనం NO		2. ఆటో/ కారు NO
2.8	మీ ఇంట్లో ఫ్రిజ్ ఉన్నదా?	1. కలదు ✓		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 త్రాగునీరు ఎలా లభ్యం అవుతున్నది?	1. క్యాను నీళ్ళు /ఫిల్టర్ నీళ్ళు		2. ప్రభుత్వ కుళాయి ✓
2.13	మీ ఇంటికి డ్రైనేజి సదుపాయం ఉందా?	1. కలదు		2. లేదు ✓
2.14	వంటచేయుటకు మీరు వాడే ఇంధనం ఏది?	1.LPG గ్యాసు సిలిండర్ ✓		2. కట్టెలు
2.15	మీకు గల పశుసంపద ఏది? NO	1. ఆవులు/బర్లెలు	2. గొర్రెలు/మేకలు	3. కోళ్ళు

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

3.1 స్వచ్ఛ భారత్ కార్యక్రమం వల్ల మీకు మేలు జరుగుతున్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.2 వ్యర్థాలను తడి మరియు పొడి చెత్తగా వేరు చేయాలని మీకు అవగాహన ఉందా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.3 వ్యర్థాలను మీరు ఎలా dispose చేస్తారు?

1. ప్రభుత్వ చెత్త సేకరణ వాహనం ✓ 2. గ్రామానికి వెలుపల పారవేయడం

3. సేంద్రియ ఎరువుల తయారీకి ఉపయోగించడం 4. రోడ్డుపై లేక కాల్వలలో పారవేయడం

3.4 వ్యర్థాలను ఇక్కడ పడితే అక్కడ వేయడం ద్వారా రోగాలు వస్తాయని మీకు తెలుసా? 1. తెలుసు 2. తెలియదు

3.5 మీకు ఇంట్లోనే మరుగు దొడ్డి సదుపాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.6 మీ ఇంట్లో బయటి నుండి రాగానే కాళ్ళు, చేతులు కడుక్కునే సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.7 చేతులు కడుక్కునే technique పై మీకు అవగాహన ఉన్నదా? 1. ఉంది 2. లేదు

3.8 ఇంట్లో వంట చేసేటపుడు పరిశుభ్రత చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నారా? 1. అవును 2. లేదు

3.9 మీ ఇంటి పరిసరాలను ప్రతి రోజు శుభ్రం చేస్తారా? 1. అవును 2. కాదు

3.10 లట్రిన్ 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

Student Name	T. RAGHAVA REDDY.		
Hall Ticket No	2011000 2070	Year	II
Semester:	IV SEM	Mentor Name	Mr. Malli Kurjuna
Course Name:	BA	Group Name	HEP

First Week: PRELIMINARY SURVEY

SN	DATE	DAY	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	11.06.2022	SATURDAY	7	3	T. Raghava Reddy	
2	12.06.2022	SUNDAY	7	3	Raghava Reddy	
3	13.06.2022	MONDAY	7	2	Raghava Reddy	
4	14.06.2022	TUESDAY	8	2	Raghava Reddy	
5	15.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	9	3	Raghava Reddy	
6	16.06.2022	THURSDAY	7	3	Raghava Reddy	
7	17.06.2022	FRIDAY	5	2	Raghava Reddy	
	TOTAL	7 DAYS	50 HOUSEHOLDS	18 HOURS		

Second Week: COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

SN	DATE	DAY	Type of Awareness Programme Organised	No. of Hours Spent	Signature of the Student	Signature of the Mentor
1	22.06.2022	WEDNESDAY	YOGA AWARENESS RALLY	3	Raghava Reddy	
2	11.07.2022	MONDAY	POPULATION EXPLOSION AWARENESS	2	Raghava Reddy	
3	30.07.2022	SATURDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	Raghava Reddy	
4	31.07.2022	SUNDAY	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SAPLINGS	3	Raghava Reddy	
5	7.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	Raghava Reddy	
6	13.08.2022	SATURDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	2	Raghava Reddy	
7	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	HANDS WASHING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	3	Raghava Reddy	

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY -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	Raghava reddy	
2	14.08.2022	SUNDAY	PAMPLHET DISTRIBUTION ON GOVT SCHEMES	SACHIVALAYAM	2	Raghava reddy	
3	10.09.2022	SATURDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	Raghava reddy	
4	11.09.2022	SUNDAY	ROAD AND SURROUNDINGS CLEANING	WARD MEMBERS	2	Raghava reddy	
5	12.09.2022	MONDAYT	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	Raghava reddy	
6	13.09.2022	TUESDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	3	Raghava reddy	
7	14.09.2022	THURSDAY	SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	2	Raghava reddy	

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 Mentor
1	17.09.2022	SATURDAY	First page, certificate, and content	3	Raghava reddy	
2	18.09.2022	SUNDAY	First chapter – Introduction	3	Raghava reddy	
3	19.09.2022	MONDAY	Second chapter – Profile of the District and survey area	3	Raghava reddy	
4	20.09.2022	TUESDAY	Third Chapter – Project methodology	2	Raghava reddy	
5	21.09.2022	WEDNESDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of socio-economic conditions	3	Raghava reddy	
6	22.09.2022	THURSDAY	Fourth Chapter – Analysis of Sanitisation survey statistics	3	Raghava reddy	
7	23.09.2022	FRIDAY	Fifth Chapter – Conclusions and Suggestions	2	Raghava reddy	

Signature of the mentor

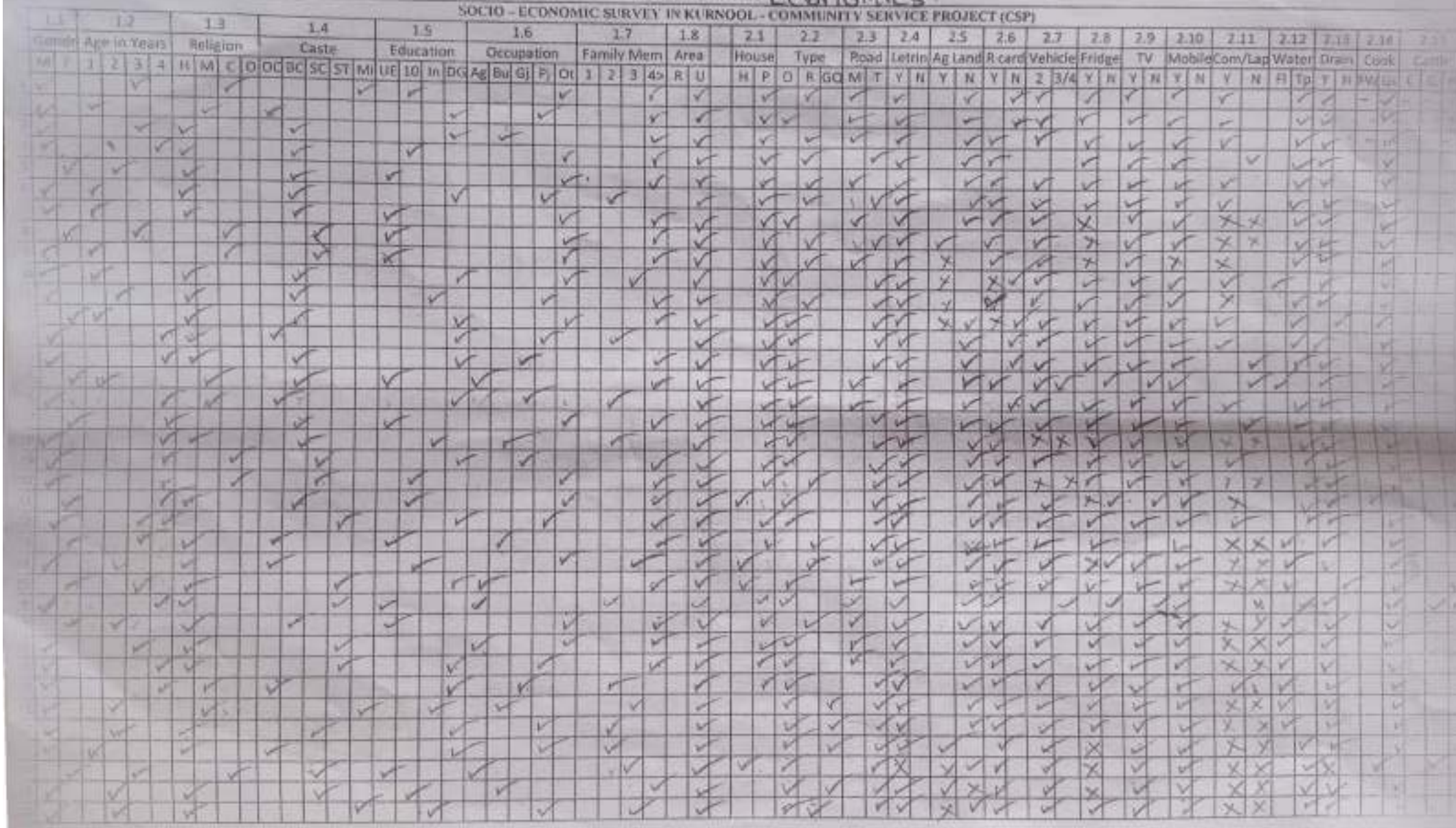
Signature of the Government Authority

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF Economics

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL

DEPARTMENT OF

SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY IN KURNOOL - COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

| 1.3 Gender | 1.4 Age in Years | 1.5 Religion | | | | 1.6 Caste | | | | | 1.7 Education | | | | | 1.8 Occupation | | | | | 1.9 Family Mem | | | | 1.10 Area | | 2.1 House | | | 2.2 Type | | | 2.3 Road | | 2.4 Letrin | | 2.5 Ag Land | | 2.6 R card | | 2.7 Vehicle | | 2.8 Fridge | | 2.9 TV | | 2.10 Mobile | | 2.11 Com/Lap | | 2.12 Water | | 2.13 Drain | | 2.14 Coos | | 2.15 Cattle | | |
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GOVERNEMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, KURNOOL

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF CLUSTER UNIVERSITY, KNL

DEPARTMENT OF Economic

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - SANITIZATION

S.N	3.1 Get benefit swacha bharat		3.2 Idea of wet&dry		3.3 How you Dispose Garbage				3.4 Due to waste Diseases		3.5 Own Letrine		3.6 U wash hands coming home		3.7 Know technic hands wash		3.8 cleanliness while cooking?		3.9 Home Daily cleaning?		3.10 Hands wash after letrine?	
	Y	N	Y	N	GV	OV	Cp	Rd	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
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25	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	

S N	3.1		3.2		3.3				3.4		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.8		3.9		3.10	
	Get benefit swacha bharat		Idea of wet&dry		How you Dispose Garbage				Due to waste Diseases		Own Letrine		U wash hands coming home		Know technic hands wash		cleanliness while cooking?		Home Daily cleaning?		Hands wash after letrine?	
	Y	N	Y	N	GV	OV	Cp	Rd	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
26	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
27	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
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31	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
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44	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	
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48	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
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50	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	42	8	48	0	50	-	-	-	47	-	50	-	49	-	49	-	50	-	50	-	50	-
	50	50	50	50	50	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-

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

NAME OF THE STUDENT	T. RAGHAVA REDDY					
CLASS & YEAR OF STUDY	II BA (HEP)					
REGISTERED NUMBER	2011000 2070					
ASSESSMENT COMPONENT	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	GRADE POINT	LETTER GRADE	CREDITS	CREDIT POINTS
1. PROJECT LOG	20	15			2	
2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	30	26			2	
3. PROJECT REPORT	25	21	8	A	2	16
4. PRESENTATION	25	20			2	
TOTAL OUT OF 100	100	82				

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

SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL

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 FROM	PAGE TO
---	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
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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.

Prime Minister's Office (PMO)

North Block – office of the Finance Minister

Parliament (Sansad) Bhavan

Residence of Sri Narendra Modi

Residence of Sri Amit Shah

Residence of Sri Rajnath Singh

Residence of Lok Sabha Speaker

Residence of Nithin Gadkari

Residence of Vice-President of India

India Gate, Rajpath

Rastrapati Bhavan

Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

NITI Ayog Bhavan

Archeological Survey of India (ASI)

Supreme Court of India

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.