

Mrs. A.V.N COLLEGE



Visakhapatnam-530001

Certificate

This certified that **CHOPPA VINOD** bearing register id: 120130801020. A bonafide student of Mrs. A.V.N College, Visakhapatnam. He submitted the Community Service Project on "**SOCIO, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHY IN VISAKHAPATNAM**" in partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of "**Bachelor's degree in Arts**" (BA-HEP,2020-2023) under my supervision.

During the period of community service project work, his performance was found to be _____


Guide/Mentor

RAJESH SUNDRAM
Asst. Prof. & HOD of History
Mrs. A.V.N. COLLEGE
VISAKHAPANAM




Principal

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

*A project report submitted in a partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of degree in*

BACHELOR OF ART'S

Offered by

Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education



Submitted by

CHOPPA VINOD

B.A (HEP)

Reg id : 120130801020



Mrs. A.V.N College, Visakhapatnam

Under the esteemed guidance of

Mr. S RAJESH, History

Lecturer in Mrs. A.V.N College

Certificate from Official of the Community

This is to certify that Ch. Vinod (Name of the Community
Service Volunteer) Reg. No 120130801020 of Mrs. A.V.N (Name of
the College) underwent community service in
Alli Puram (Name of the Community) from 14-06-22 to
17-09-22 The overall performance of the Community Service Volunteer during
his/her community service is found to be _____ (~~Satisfactory~~/Good).


Authorized Signatory with Date and Seal

Student's Declaration

I, Ch. Vinod, a student of CSP Program,
Reg. No. 120120801020 of the Department of History,
Mrs. A.V.N College do hereby declare that I have completed
the mandatory community service from 14-06-22 to 17-09-22 in
Alli Puram (Name of the Community/Habitation) under the Faculty
Guideship of S. Rajesh, (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department
of History in College

(Signature and Date)

Ch. Vinod

Endorsements

Faculty Guide

S. Rajesh

Head of the Department

S. Rajesh

Principal

PRINCIPAL
Mrs. A.V.N. COLLEGE
VISAKHAPATNAM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Simhadri Naidu principal of the Mrs. AVN College, Visakhapatnam, for giving me the permission to carry out of the project work.

I take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude and sincere thanks to my faculty guide Mr. S. rajesh lecture of the History dept, in Mrs. AVN college for the valuable guidance and cooperation and throughout the project work.

I would also like to thank to entire the faculty members of the department of arts, their constant cooperation and mentoring at all stages without whom the project would have been a distant reality.

I would like to thank to responds in the area and officials of the community.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude and thanks to my parents and friends. Whose unremarkable encouragement had helped me throughout my educational endeavor and to do this project work.

CH. VINOD

BA HEP

REG. NO. 120130801020

About Allipuram

Allipuram is one of the oldest suburbs in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India, close to Visakhapatnam Railway Station. It is near shore to Bay of Bengal. In 1753, Nizam Fauzdar Zafar Ali Khan ruled Visakhapatnam as the center of Chicaco. Allipuram was once a prosperous village, which was frequented by traders who picked up the produce of smiths and weavers. More importantly, the village was once known as Alivelu Manga Puram. Over time it became Allipuram in popular usage. As part of the Salt Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi walked along the Allipuram main road to the coast. Because of this, the locals set up a statue of Gandhi on the main road. Railway Quarters, Daba Gardens, Dondaparthi, Jagadamba Centre, Railway New Colony are the nearby Localities to Allipuram. Also, Vizag 2 town police station is located here.

Transport

Allipuram is well connected to Visakhapatnam APSRTC bus station. The nearest Railway Station is Visakhapatnam Railway Station .

APSRTC Routes

| Route Number | Start | End | Via |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 900 | Railway Station | Maddilapalem | Allipuram, RTC Complex, <u>Siripuram</u> , <u>Pedawaltair</u> , MVP Colony, <u>Venkojipalem</u> |
| 69 | Railway Station | Anilova Colony | Allipuram, RTC Complex, Gurudwar, <u>Seethammadhara</u> , <u>HB Colony</u> , <u>Hanumanthuwaka</u> |
| 12D | Devarapalle | RTC Complex | <u>Kothavalasa</u> , <u>Pendurthi</u> , <u>Vepagunta</u> , <u>Gopalapatnam</u> , NAD Kotharoad, <u>Kancharapalem</u> , Railway New Colony |
| 300C | <u>Chodavaram</u> | RTC Complex | <u>Sabbavaram</u> , <u>Pinagadi</u> , <u>Vepagunta</u> , <u>Gopalapatnam</u> , NAD Kotharoad, <u>Kancharapalem</u> , Railway New Colony |
| 222 | Railway Station | <u>Tagarapuvalasa</u> | RTC Complex, Gurudwar, <u>Maddilapalem</u> , <u>Hanumanthuwaka</u> , <u>Yendada</u> , <u>Madhurawada</u> , <u>Anandapuram</u> |
| 999 | Railway Station | <u>Bhimili</u> | RTC Complex, <u>Maddilapalem</u> , <u>Hanumanthuwaka</u> , <u>Yendada</u> , <u>Madhurawada</u> , <u>Anandapuram</u> |

PROJECT WORK

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHY

Introduction: Socio economic and demography surveys are used throughout the world to collect data on a population's characteristics for demography and economic analysis, education and manpower planning, poverty studies, and assessing progress toward national objectives. Recurring surveys are important for monitoring and assessing the effect of different policies and programs over time. For this reason, these data collection activities are indispensable for special attention should be given to data editing, data tabulation, data analysis and the dissemination of survey results to ensure that survey objectives are met and that decision-makers and other stakeholders have the information they require.

The Census Bureau provides capacity building-oriented technical assistance and training on all components associated with conducting socio-economic and demographic surveys.

Demography of India

Hindu 74%, Muslim 14.2%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.7%,
other and unspecified 2%. [2011 est.] 65 years
and over 6.72% [male 42,054,459 / female 47,002,915]
[2020 est.] Potential support ratio 10.2 [2020 est]
Female 29.5 years [2020 est]

7. Striking Feature of Indian Demography

1) Population Too Large for Area

While being one of the most population countries
world, occupying the second place after China and
accounting for 17.7 Per cent of the world
Population India has accounts for only 2.42 per cent
of the total world area.

2) Overwhelming Proportion of Rural population

About 72 per cent of the population lives in rural areas.

3) Fast Rate Population Growth :-

The average annual exponential growth rate for the 1941-51 decade dropped to 2.14 per cent from 2.22 per cent in 1971-81 in the decade 1991-2001 it fell to 1.9 per cent. The cities or towns, however registered even a higher growth.

4) Declining Proportion of women :-

India's Population is by and large male-dominated. The proportion of women declined all through the twentieth century. This may be attributed more to the sociological factors which explain the low preference for the female child in the family. Of late female foeticide and infanticide have come to light. ~~is~~ the absence of proper attention.

5) High Percentage of Non-workers.

only 40 per cent of our population can be classified as workers - this includes the population below 5 years also [i.e., child labour]. otherwise the figure would have been even lower. India's a high Percentage of below 15-year population and low rates of labour participation among women are responsible for a high Percentage of the non-working population.

6) Top-sided Age structure:

About one-half of our population is less than 20 years of age. Such a large population of youth has its own social, economic and political implications.

7) Ethnic Diversity

Apart from the problems associated with its size the problem of ethnic diversity with which the country was characterised has also diverted the India society of social cohesion which has affected the pace of socioeconomic advancement of the country adversely.

Current economic situation of India

Moody's Investors service on Tuesday slashed India's economic growth projection for 2022 to 7.7 per cent citing the rising interest rate, uneven monsoon, and slowing global growth will dampen economic momentum on a sequential basis. Moody's had in May projected India's 'GDP' to expand by 8.2 per cent this year.

CLIMATE: For the most part, the country has a tropical climate with throughout most of the.

interior is a mixture of wet and dry tropical weather. In northern part there is a humid tropical climate and along the western coast lies wet tropical area.

~~late~~

CULTURE OF INDIA

1) Greeting - The Namaste

* The namaste is one of the popular Indian customs and isn't just restricted to the Indian territory anymore. The namaste, or namaskar, or namashkar is one of the five forms of traditional greetings mentioned in the ancient Hindu scripture, the Vedas. It translates to 'I bow to you and greeting me another with is a way of saying 'may our minds meet' indicated by the folded palms placed before the chest. The

2) Festivals & Religion - Always a festive season

India has seen a large number of festivals mainly because of the prevalence of diverse religions and groups. The muslims celebrate Eid, the Christians have Christmas and Good Friday, the Sikhs have Baisakhi (harvesting of crop) and the Hindus have Diwali, Holi, Makar Sankranti, the Jain Mahavir Jayanti, the Buddhists the Buddha's birthday Buddha Purnima, and quite honestly the number is endless.

3) Family structure - joint families

Also, in India, there exists the concept of a joint family where the entire family [parents, wife, children and in some cases, relatives] all live together. This is mostly because of the of the Indian & reportedly helps in handling pressure and stress.

4) Symbols - Fasting :- Fasting is an integral part of Hindu culture. Fasts or vrats or upvas are away to represent your sincerity and resolve, or express your gratitude to the gods associated with that specific day. It is widely believed that by doing so you are depriving your body of a basic necessity and thus punishing yourself to cleanse off the sins that you have committed until the day of fast.

5) Religious Customs - Holy Cow:-

Cow in the Indian culture is considered to be a Holy animal. She is worshipped as a maternal figure and is a depiction of the bounty of mother Earth. Lord Krishna who grew up as a Cow herder is often depicted as playing his flute among Cows and Gopis (milkmaids) dancing to his tunes. Interestingly Lord Krishna is also known by the name of Govinda or "Gopala" which translates to the friend and Protector of Cow.

Even Lord Shiva's trusted vehicle is none other than the sacred bull. Thus feeding a cow or making contribution to Cow shelters is of immense religious importance for Indians.

Killing the Cow or consuming Cow meat is considered to be a sin. Hence several states in India have banned the slaughter of Cows. The religion and culture of India appreciate and express its gratitude towards this innocent animal who gives back to mother Earth and its people in more than one form.

6) Architecture - The Science Behind Temples

Most temples are located along magnetic wave lines of the earth which help in maximizing the available positive energy. The copper plate [called Prabhavriha or modakam] going to the temple often helps in having a positive mind generating positive energies, which in turn lead to healthier functioning.

7) Marriage - Arranged marriage system

The concept of arranged marriage in India traces its origin as early as the Vedic times for royal families. A ceremony known as the Swayamvar would be arranged for suitable matches from all over kingdom were invited to either compete in some competition to win over the bride or the bride would herself choose her ideal husband.

87 Religious symbols

The Indian traditions and scripture contain various signs and symbols which have multiple meaning for example the usage of the swastik in the Indian context does not point toward Adolf Hitler or Nazism. It is symbol of benediction - the removal of obstacles.

→ Traditions and custom - "Atithi Devo Bhava"

In India, saying "Atithi Devo Bhava" is also integral. It means the guest is equivalent to god. It is a Sanskrit verse taken from the Hindu scriptures which later become a part of the Code of conduct for Hindu society since the guest has always been of supreme importance in the culture of India.

→ Dresses of India - Indian Ethnic wear:

Indian women are often seen sporting 'saris' the sari is a single cloth and needs no stitching it is easy to make and comfortable to wear, and also adheres to religious but has very elegantly spread across all religions. The same applies to the more functional "kurta-pyjama" and the traditional formal wear of 'sherwani' for Indian men of all faiths.

→ Indian Dances: India is a land of unity in diversity and our dance are not different forms of dances (classified as folk or classical) in origin - from different parts of the Country. Eight classical dances, which are classified as India classical dance and find a mention in the Hindu Sanskrit text "Natyashastra".

[at least 4 performing arts] are: 1) Bharatanayam from Tamil Nadu

- 2) Kathakali from Kerala
- 3) Kathak from North
- 4) Odissi from Odisha
- 5) Mohiniyattam from Kerala
- 6) Kuchipudi from Andhra Pradesh
- 7) Manipuri from Manipur
- 8) Sattriya from Assam

All the dances mentioned above forms are a complete dance where a dance or performer narrates an entire story almost entirely and exclusively through gestures, such.

12) Cuisine - Indian Food :-

Indian food and cuisine not only form an integral part of the culture of India but are also one of the critical factors of India's popularity worldwide. Just like dances, religious practices, language and clothes, you will also find a wide variety of food throughout the country. Almost every region is known for a signature dish or ingredient.

The staple, however, throughout the nation consists mostly of rice, wheat and Bengal gram (chana). While vegetarian food is an integral part of Central, South Indian and Rajasthan cuisines, non-vegetarian dishes form a central part of Mughal, Bengali, North Indian, Kashmiri have also been influenced by foreign cooking styles from Central Asia. Persia and Afghanistan.

13) Scriptures - Epics :- Source Indian literature can be traced back in the great epics written in the form of poems, plays, stories and even self-help guides. As the longest poem written in Sanskrit, both the epics were written in order to highlight human values of loyalty, devotion and truth.

14) Indian Martial Arts :- Source Indian is home to quite a few unique styles of martial arts, some of which while some martial art forms require the weaponry, some don't, mainly used for combat, some martial art forms are also used for healing. In today's times, these martial forms are popular as self-defense techniques and even fitness.

15)

Eating with Hands:- Source Eating with hands may not sound great to many people. However it has many benefits. Fingers being heat receptors, they prevent your mouth from burning when the hot foods is put inside.

Eating with soup and water before eating
Eating with hands is a widespread practice in South and East India but it's a bit rare in North and West India. In North and West India, people use spoons to pick up the rice to eat and fingers to break down the bread.

16)

Languages:- India is socially, culturally, and linguistically very diverse. Hindi and English are widely spoken and recognised for official purposes. Dialects change even with few kilometers of travel in the state. Over the years about 190 languages have become endangered due to very few remaining speakers.

Demography of Andhra Pradesh

The overall population of the state comprises 19.1% of scheduled caste and 5.5% of STs. There are 24,738,068 male and 24,642,731 female citizens - a sex of 496. The literacy rate of the state stands 67.41%.
Topography [Coastal plains, peninsular plateau and Eastern Ghats]
Andhra Pradesh is covered under Zones I to III of seismic maps of India.

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION OF AP

At current prices Andhra Pradesh gross state domestic product (GSDP) stood Rs 1,201,730 Crore [US\$ 157.26 billion] for 2021-22. The GSDP increased at a CAGR of 12.14% from 2015-16 to 2021-22. The GVA growth stood at 18.47% during 2021-22.

CLIMATE : hot and humid

The climate of Andhra Pradesh state is generally hot and humid. The coastal areas have higher temperature than the other part of the state.

There are three main seasons in the state i.e. monsoon, summer and winter. There is little or no discrepancy in weather in different areas of the state since the state is close to rivers, seas and hills.