

Model Program Book
**COMMUNITY
SERVICE
PROJECT**



Designed & Developed by



**ANDHRA PRADESH
STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

(A STATUTORY BODY OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

PROGRAM BOOK FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Name of the Student: R. GANDU

Name of the College: MAUN COLLEGE

Registration Number: 500130905182

Period of CSP: 1 year From: 2018 To: 2019

Name & Address of the Community / Habitation : [Faint handwritten text]

University

YEAR

Certificate from Official of the Community

This is to certify that R. Chandu (Name of the Community
Service Volunteer) Reg. No 720130805162 of M.S. A.V.N (Name of
the College) underwent community service in
water facility and drinking water availability (Name of the Community) from 10-09-22 to
01-10-22. The overall performance of the Community Service Volunteer during
his/her community service is found to be Good (Satisfactory/Good).


P. B. N. Thota
(Ward Administration Executive)
Authorized Signatory with Date and Seal

Community Service Project Report

Submitted in accordance with the requirement for the degree of.....

Name of the College: MRS. A.V.N college

Department: B.sc (statistics)

Name of the Faculty Guide: G. Navya

Duration of the CSP: From.10-09-22 To.09-10-22

Name of the Student: R. Chandu

Programme of Study: C.S.P

Year of Study: 2020-2023

Register Number: 720130805162

Date of Submission:

Student's Declaration

I R. Chandu, a student of Community Service Program,
Reg. No. 720130805162 of the Department of BSC
statistics College do hereby declare that I have completed
the mandatory community service from 10-9-22 to 09-10-22 in
W.L.O. of Milk all (Name of the Community/Habitation) under the Faculty
Guideship of MS. G. Navya (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department
of MATHEMATICS in M.S. Navya College

(Signature and Date)

Endorsements

Faculty Guide

G. Navya

Head of the Department

[Signature]

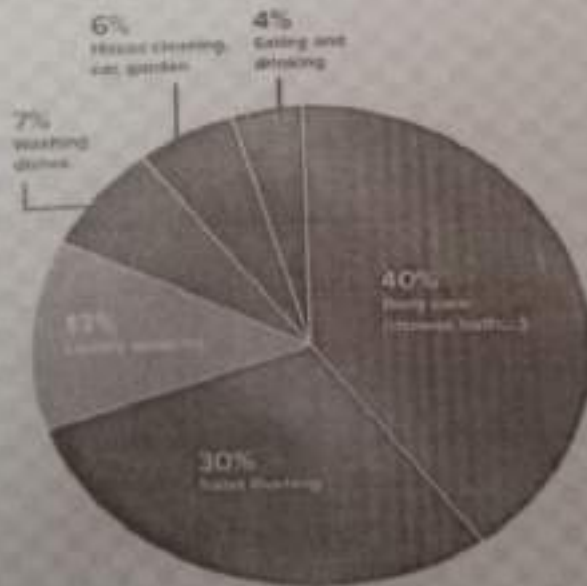
Principal

[Signature]

Water is basis of life :-



percentage of water used daily :-



Acknowledgements

It is really matter of pleasure for me to get an opportunity to thank all the persons who contributed directly or indirectly for the successful completion of the project report. WATER AND DRINKING WATER AVAILABILITY with special reference to pand street, purna market, visakhapatnam district of Andhra pradesh.

I wish to express my gratitude to all the members of pand street for giving the project responses which has been instrumental in completion of the this project I am thankful to my mentor or Navya lecturer in mathematics DEGREE COLLEGE, visakhapatnam for her support and encouragement throughout the tenure of the project.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the principle sir "M. Simhadri Naidu" for providing me all the facilities that was required.

In the end, I wish to thank my parents as well their support and encouragement without which I could not have completed this project in the limited time frame.

Water Facilities

And

Drinking

Water Availability



CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The community service report shall have only a one-page executive summary. It shall include a brief description of the Community and summary of all the activities done by the student in CSP and five or more learning objectives and outcomes.

Purna market, paved street located in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

Water is the basis of life, water is an important resource, water is used by people in many ways, quality and water pressure. The institutional responsibility for water supply is arranged differently in different countries and regions. Water used for drinking, cooking, cleaning and other activities. Pollutions include chemically, faecal bacteria & parasites.

In my survey I have observed that many of the people are affected with water diseases like diarrhoea, Typhoid etc. To control this situation Act 1974 is enacted with the object of prevention and control of pollution in India.

Objectives :-

- * Identify the ways in which human waste water can cause water pollution.
- * Identify contaminants that are non-chemical pollutions.

Out come :-

- * Facilities should be increased.
- * Awareness should be created.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY

About the Community/Village/Habitation including historical profile of the community/habitation, community diversity, traditions, ethics and values.
Brief note on Socio-Economic conditions of the Community/Habitation.

Kallupaka, purna market, 530001 is located in VPTM, AP.

Here Houses are placed on road to maintain. The people are too friendly with each other.

The houses are placed within no place there are street lights for each line of the area people are some people using municipal water for drinking and other uses.

Some people are buying water cans for drinking purpose. The roads are very clean and clean some places are filled with dust and wastage of buses which is mixed with drinking water.

Some people are using ground water for drinking. The water of this area is not purified people are suffering from and long term disease. They do not think that water is basis of life. They are not identify problems in future.

CHAPTER 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE PART

Description of the Activities undertaken in the Community during the Community Service Project. This part could end by reflecting on what kind of values, life skills, and technical skills the student acquired.

THE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY DURING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT.

1. Sususe on Socio-economic.
2. House hold survey
3. Report writing
4. Awareness created
5. Awareness programme
6. Submit the project
7. Report the project.

VALUES, LIFE SKILLS AND TECHNICAL SKILLS.

1. Team work and problem solving skills.
2. The ability to communicate effectively with others.
3. The collaborative nature of project also reinforces the social and emotional learning programs.
4. People in learning environments have a wider and more diverse social circle.
5. These who learn reality and continually are better able to plan learn along what they have learned and act.

CHAPTER 5: OUTCOMES DESCRIPTION

Details of the Socio-Economic Survey of the Village/Habitation Attach the questionnaire prepared for the survey.

1. Name of the person ?
2. Name of the village (or) Town ?
3. Gender and age of the person ?
4. Type of family (Nuclear / Joint / Extended) ?
5. What is your post number ?
6. Which sources of drinking water are available in your neighbourhood ?
7. Which sources of does your house hold use ?
8. Is their frequency sufficient for your needs ?
9. Any water diseases in your house ?
10. Is any of your family members suffering from Joint pains ?
11. Name of the medicines frequently used in the family ?
12. Quality and drinking water ~~purified~~ ^{sources} how much ?
13. How is drinking water purified ?
14. What impact do humans have on the equality life zones ?
15. Water born diseases encountered in the last few years ?

Describe the problems you have identified in the community

Contaminated water and poor sanitation are linked to transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Absent, inadequate or inappropriately managed water and sanitation services expose individuals to preventable health risks, this is particularly the case in health care places at additional risks of infection hygiene services lacking. Globally 15% of patients develop an infection during a hospital stay with the proportion much greater in low income countries.

Inadequate management of urban, industrial and agriculture wastewater means the drinking water of hundreds of millions of people is dangerously contaminated or chemically polluted. Natural presence of chemical particularly in ground water, can also be of health significance, including arsenic and fluoride, while other chemicals, such as lead may be eliminated in drinking as a result of leaching from water supply ~~and~~ components.

Short-term and long-term action plan for possible solutions for the problems identified and that could be recommended to the concerned authorities for implementation.

Possible solution for the problem identified.

- Waste water treatment
- Plastic waste reduction
- Water conservation
- Install a water efficient toilet in your home.
- Specific tanks.
- Avoid using the toilet as a waste basket
- Digging water wells.
- Green Agriculture.

Solutions:

- Before raw sewage can be safely released back into the environment. It needs to be treated correctly in a water treatment plant. In a water treatment plant, sewage goes through a number of chambers and chemical processes to reduce the amount and toxicity of the water.
- The final stage of treatment is the tertiary phases this stage must almost all solid particles are removed additives water are supplied to get rid of any left overs.

Description of the Community awareness programme/s conducted w.r.t the problems and their outcomes.

Awareness about water

Public water conservation campaigns raise awareness in all level of society about the importance of saving water to cope, the with its scarcity and ensure sustainability the aim is to change citizen attitudes and behaviour to improve water use efficiency awareness programmes.

S.NO	Name of program	mode	date
1.	Awareness program on water conservation	Prasanna news paper, phone in programme	29/10
2.	community based water resource management	Krushidhansthan [Chandana vachini] phone in programme	
3.	on occasion of world water day - Talada mouleja Tarada karbaya	Krushidhansthan [Chandana vachini] phone in programme.	

Report of the mini-project work done in the related subject w.r.t the habitation/village.

A mini-project work in the related subject w.r.t the habitation/village. (For ex., a student of Botany may do a project on Organic Farming or Horticulture or usage of biofertilizers or biopesticides or effect of the inorganic pesticides, etc. A student of Zoology may do a project on Aquaculture practices or animal husbandry or poultry or health and hygiene or Blood group analysis or survey on the Hypertension or survey on the prevalence of diabetes, etc.)

The Report shall be limited to 8-10 pages.

WATER FACILITIES :-

One or more devices used in the collection, treatment or distribution of water for domestic and other legal uses, including system of raw and clear water and distribution storage reservoirs, deep and shallow wells, pumping, ventilating and gaging stations, intake, funnels, flumes, conduits, canals, collection, transmission and distribution lines, infiltration, galleries, hydrants, meters and filtration and treatment plants and works, all pumping, power, and other equipment and appurtenances, all extensions, improvement, remodeling, additions and alterations thereto of and any and all right or interests in such water facilities.

⇒ An analysis of census 2011 data confirms many known facts - the urban beats the rural when it comes to treated tap water supply, access to water testing labs and must more sixty eight percent of india's population

⇒ lives in rural areas but when it comes to facilities.

⇒ Including the availability of safe drinking water cities and towns cover most of them

Investment to rural india increased from Rs 31,356 crore (2002-07) to Rs 89,150 crore (2007-12) but this hasn't helped bridge the gap.

Major causes of water consumption :-

Freshwater is primarily used for thermoelectric power (45%), irrigation (32%), public supply (12%), self supplied industrial (5%) and agriculture (3%) in the united states. These water demands are expected to increase in a changing climate due to changes in temperature and precipitation.

water use types :-

The use of water may be classified by specific types according to destructive uses, such as the following :

1. commercial water use.
2. domestic water use.
3. Hydroelectric power water use.
4. Irrigation water use.
5. Livestock water use.
6. mining water use.
7. Navigational water use.

Other water use

1. Public water use (same as utilities water use)
2. Residential water use (same as domestic water use)
3. Rural water use.
4. Thermoelectric power water use.

WATER AVAILABILITY

Water is constantly moving on the earth between the atmosphere, ocean, rivers and streams, snow packs and ice sheets and underground, water availability, both as surface water and ground water is essential for agriculture, human consumption, industry, and energy generation.

Fresh water is available as available as surface water (such as lakes, rivers, reservoirs) and ground water (found underground in rocks or soil layers, and accessed through wells or natural spillings). Water is constantly moving on the earth between the atmosphere, ocean, and different fresh water bodies; climate, land use, local geology, and quality all affect the availability of fresh water resources in addition to the direct demands people place on them.

Why does water availability matter?

Ans: - Water is vital for agriculture, human consumption, industry and energy and groundwater are used up or contaminated beyond use, often more sources.

How does geosciences help inform decisions on water availabilities :

Ans:- Geoscientists study how water moves in order to locate and quantify surface water and water underground. They use models to predict how much water will be available under different scenarios of climate and societal demand. They also explore alternative water sources like water recycling and desalination of sea water.

Resources of water :-

Ground water information .

Basic information on the science of ground water, human interaction with ground water (wells, ground water department and overuse), ground water quality (pesticide, contaminants, water well contamination), use of ground water and ground water measurement and ground water discussion and the water cycle, and links to user's ground water data, this a ground water information.

2. Surface water Information

Basic information on the science of surface water, surface water hazards (floods, drought, storms), surface water quality (runoff, sil fences, sediment ponds, storm sewers, urbanization and water quality), statistics on surface water use by various sectors, discussion of surface water and the links to surface water data.

3. Alternative water information

Information on alternative water supplies: stormwater, reclaimed waste water and more, with to worth resources and cases study examples for each.

These water sources is mostly important sources of water for water availability. water is at the center of economic and social development, it vital to maintain health grows food, manage the environment.

WATER QUALITY:

- ⇒ According to the world health organization's 2017 report, safe drinking-water that "does not supersede any significant risk to health over a life time of consumption including different sensitivities that may occur b/w life stages".
- ⇒ Physical parameters affect the aesthetics and taste of the drinking water and complicate the removal of microbial pathogens.
- ⇒ microbiological parameters include coli form bacteria *E. coli* and specific pathogenic species of bacteria, viruses and protozoan parasites.
- ⇒ Perfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS) are a group of synthetic compounds used in a large variety of consumer products, such as food packaging, water proof fabrics, carpeting and cookware. PFAS chemicals have been detected in blood, both humans and animals, worldwide, etc.

WATER POLLUTION :-

Water pollution (or) aquatic pollution is the contamination of water bodies usually as a result of human activities, so that it negatively affects its uses. Water bodies include lakes, rivers, oceans, reservoirs and ground water pollution result, when contaminants are introduced into these water bodies. Water pollution can be attributed to one of four sources: sewage discharge, industrial activities, agricultural activities and urban runoff including storm water.

It can be grouped into surface water pollution or groundwater pollution. For example :- releasing inadequately treated waste water into the natural water can lead to degradation of these aquatic ecosystem. Water pollution can also lead to water borne diseases for people using polluted water for drinking, bathing, washing and etc.

CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE MINI PROJECT

Recommendations :

⇒ Small water enter pipes (SWEP) :-

Employ kiosks to complement piped water supply.

⇒ Piped water supply :- Pilot 24/7 water supply initiative and build locate capacity.

⇒ Digital Tools :- Improve e-governance for vijay emerging digital tools.

conclusions :-

Only a few of which are discussed here rivers and estuaries demonstrate some capacity to recover from the effects of certain pollutants, but lakes, bays, pollute, sluggish rivers and oceans have little resistance to the effect of water pollution.

⇒ There is need to identify a water conservation & demand strategy for intebba municipality.

⇒ There is need for research & development in potential water use saving facilities & opporuts technology

Awareness on saving the losing water Resources :



Beach cleaning :-



plantation:



Report 2 :

As a part of internship, I started a survey on water availability in our area. The people in that area have the availability of clean water. They didn't effected with any diseases. The mode of the drinking water is filtered and used by them. They save water as much as they can and they also stated that they don't have any problems with the Municipal water in their locality.



Survey Report

Report 1 :

As a part of internship, I started a survey on water availability in our area. The people in that area have the availability of clean water. They didn't effected with any diseases. The mode of the drinking water is filtered and used by them. They save water as much as they can and they also stated that they don't have any problems with the Municipal water in their locality.



Community Services

Name of the village/ street :- Panda Street

Name of the District :- Visakhapatnam

Name of the person :- Seethamma

Door number :- 26/01/10819

Gender :- Female

Age :- 40

Education :- Literate

Occupation :- Labo

Drinking water source :- municipal water

Purity of the water :- Good

Proper drinking facility :- Yes

and water box discuss in

your house :- No

Is the quantity of the water

is sufficient :- Yes

How long does it take to

fetch water return :- 30 min

Are you satisfied with your water

facility :- Yes

Community service

Name of the village/ street :- Kallupaka Street

Name of the district :- visakhapatnam

Name of the person :- mani

Door number :- 26/01/10819

Gender :- female

Age :- 37

education :- literate

occupation ~~free~~ :- Labour

income :- 12000/- for month

drinking water source :- municipal water

Quality of the water :- good

Proper drinking facility :- yes

Any water born diseases in

your house :- yes

is the quality of water is

sufficient :- NO

How long does it take to fetch

water and return home :- 30 min

Are you satisfied with your water

facility :- yes

Community services

name of the village / street :- Pand Street

name of the district :- Visakhapatnam

name of the person :- Sainu

Door number :- 20-09-109

Gender :- Degree

Age :- environment secretary

education :- 3000/- for month

occupation :- male

Income :- 27

Drinking water source :- municipal water

Purity of the water :- good

Proper drinking facility :- Yes

Is the quality of water is sufficient :- Yes

Any water born diseases in your home :- NO

how long does it take fetch

water and return home :- 25 min

Are you satisfied with your water facility :- Yes