



Program Book

Community Service Project

**AP STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER
EDUCATION**

(A STATUTORY BODY OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

**Program Book
for
Community Service Project**

Name of the Student: N Bhargav Sai

Name of the College: RAJ S. A/N COLLEGE

Registration Number: 720130805196

Period of CSP: From: 13/8/22 To: 16/9/22

Name & Address of the Community/Habitation:

Venkajipalem, Vikatapatnam

Instructions to Students for Community Service Project

Please read the detailed Guidelines on Community Service Project hosted on the website of AP State Council of Higher Education <https://apche.ap.gov.in>

Link:

<https://apche.ap.gov.in/Pdf/Guidelines%20for%20the%20OJT%20Internship%20Community%20Service%20Project.pdf>

1. It is mandatory for all the students to complete 2 months (180 hours) of Community Service Project as a part of the 10-month mandatory internship/on the job training.
2. Consider yourself as a committed volunteer in the community, you work with.
3. Every student should identify the village/community/habitation for Community Service Project (CSP) in consultation with the College Principal/the authorized person nominated by the Principal.
4. Report to the community/habitation as per the schedule given by the College. You must make your own arrangements of transportation to reach the community/habitation.
5. You will be assigned with a Faculty Guide from your College. He/She will be creating a WhatsApp group with your fellow volunteers. Post your daily activity done and/or any difficulty you encounter during the programme.
6. You should maintain punctuality in attending the CSP. Daily attendance is compulsory.
7. You are expected to learn about the community/habitation and their problems.
8. Know the leaders and the officials of the community/habitation.
9. While in project, always wear your College Identity Card.
10. If your College has a prescribed dress as uniform, wear the uniform daily.
11. Identify at least five learning objectives in consultation with your Faculty Guide. These learning objectives can address:
 - Information about the community, including the realities and problems of the society.
 - Need for creating awareness on socially relevant aspects/programs.
 - Acquiring specific Life Skills.
 - Learning areas of application of knowledge and technologies related to your discipline.
 - Identifying developmental needs of the community/habitation.

12. Practice professional communication skills with team members, and with the leaders and officials of the community. This includes expressing thoughts and ideas effectively through oral, written, and non-verbal communication, and utilizing listening skills.
13. **Be regular in filling up your Program Book. It shall be filled up in your own handwriting. Add additional sheets wherever necessary.**
14. At the end of Community Service Project, you shall be evaluated by the person in-charge of the community/habitation to whom you report to.
15. There shall also be evaluation at the end of the community service by the Faculty Guide and the Principal.
16. Do not indulge in any political activities.
17. Ensure that you do not cause any disturbance to the inhabitants or households during your interaction or collection of data.
18. Be cordial but not too intimate with the persons you come across during your service activities.
19. You should understand that during this activity, you are the ambassador of your College, and your behavior during the community service programme is of utmost importance.
20. If you are involved in any discipline related issues, you will be withdrawn from the programme immediately and disciplinary action shall be initiated.
21. Do not forget to keep up your family pride and prestige of your College.
22. Remember that you are rendering valuable service to the society and your role in the community development will become part of the history of the community.

Community Service Project Report

Submitted in accordance with the requirement for the degree of

Name of the College: P. R. S. AVN COLLEGE

Department: B.S.L. Statistics

Name of the Faculty Guide: CH. HALLIKA

Duration of the CSP: From 15/8/22 To 16/9/22

Name of the Student: N. BHARGAV CBI

Programme of Study Health & Hygiene

Year of Study: 2020-2023

Register Number: 720170805196

Date of Submission:

Student's Declaration

N. Lakshmy Sai student of Community Program, Reg. No. 120130805 of the Department of Maths in M.A.V.C. College do hereby declare that I have completed the mandatory community service from 16/12/20 to 16/12/20 in Visakhapatnam (Name of the Community/Habitation) under the Faculty Guideship of S.A. Malika (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department of Maths in M.A.V.C. College

N. Lakshmy Sai
(Signature and Date)

Endorsements

Faculty Guide Ch. Mallika

Head of the Department

P. GANDHI, B.Sc., M.Phil
Head of the Department
Department of Mathematics & Statistics
Mrs. AVN College, Visakhapatnam

Principal

PRINCIPAL
Mrs. A.V.N. COLLEGE
VISAKHAPATNAM

Certificate from Official of the Community

This is to certify that N. P. Khandagawale (Name of the Community Service Volunteer) Reg. No. 9201280516 of MAHARAJA COLLEGE (Name of the College) underwent community service in (Name of the Community) from 12/5/22 to 16/9/22

The overall performance of the Community Service Volunteer during his/her community service is found to be GOOD (Satisfactory/Good).

Authorized Signatory with Date and Seal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a really a matter of pleasure for me to get an opportunity to thank all the persons to Conduct directly or indirectly for the successful completion of the project report, "A study on Health & Hygiene in the Community" with special reference to verkapalem.

I wish to express my gratitude to all the members of verkapalem for giving the proper response, which has been instrumental for the completion of this project. I am thankful to our principal M. Simha Devi Naidu of Govt Arts College and my teacher, Ch. Mallika, lecturer in mathematics, Verkapalem for their support and encouragement throughout the duration of the project. Also I am very grateful to S. Chandra, Department of maths, and P. Gandhi HOD in Department of mathematics and P. G. statistics and other faculty members for being a source of support during this project period.

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.

NAD junction, Dungalavanipalem located in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

Water pollution is the contamination of water sources by substances which make the water unusable for drinking, cooking, cleaning and other activities. Pollutants include chemical trash, bacteria and parasites. All forms of pollution eventually make their way to water.

In My survey I have observed that many of the people are affected with water diseases like diarrhoea, typhoid etc., To control this situation we have to take some objectives. The water act, 1974 is enacted with the object of prevention and control of pollution in India.

Objectives:-

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

Outcome:-

- * Facility 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.

Dungalavanipalem pincode 530041 is located in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. Here, houses are placed on mountains, 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 using municipal ~~for~~ water for drinking and other usage.

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

Some people are using ground water for drinking. The water of this area is not purified. People here are suffering from some skin diseases like throat and long term diseases.

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) Survey on Socio economic
- 2) Household 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 program.
- 4) people in learning environments have a wider and more diverse social circle.
- 5) Those who learn readily and continually are better able to pass learn along what they have learned and act.
- 6) when people learn, they gain confidence for trying new things and stretching themselves.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIRST WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day - 1	Few houses are using municipal water.	Drinking municipal water.	
Day - 2	Many houses getting water from bore well	Facilities should be increased.	
Day - 3	Few houses getting water from outside but many people are getting mud water	Awareness should be created here	
Day - 4	Many people are drinking mineral water due to low water quality	Quality of water should be increased.	
Day - 5	Some municipal water is having repellents in water	Facilities should be increased	
Day - 6	Many people are drinking bore water and using it for cooking too.	Water supply should be increased.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 1 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

In Dengalavampalem colony the water supply is too low some people are getting water with mixed water pollutants. Pesticides and soil in the water. The water is treated for drinking purpose.

People are suffering from joint pains, fever, colds, cough and some long term diseases. Some people are not getting required amount of water for drinking and usage.

In this colony, the water quality is low and most of the people are unaware of diseases they are getting from drinking this type of water. Water with bad quality, kidney diseases and liver problem are caused in the people who are above 60.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SECOND WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day - 1	In dunglavan, palm colony few people are suffering from water diseases.	Awareness should be provided	
Day - 2	Few people are suffering from joint pain and long term diseases.	facilities should be increased	
Day - 3	In dunglavan, palm colony some people are getting mud water with soil.	water supply should be increased	
Day - 4	In dunglavan, palm colony people are getting water with mixed pesticides.	Quality of water should be increased	
Day - 5	Some people are drinking bore water due low water supply.	water supply should be increased	
Day - 6	Many people are not getting water from municipal corporation.	Supply of water should be increased.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 2 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

Some people are getting water from outside due to mixing of drinking water with drainage water & pollution. They are getting low quality water. Some people are depending on ground water due to low quality of water.

In rainy season people are drinking water with mud and dust particles people are suffering from fever, joint pain and some kidney problems.

Finally, there is no proper water supply, quality of water is too low people are unwell & diseases. They are getting some people are not using municipal water and they are depending on ground water for drinking.

20% percent of people are working. So, they are not getting water from municipal corporation. They are getting water from outside and for drinking they are getting mineral water.

Third
ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SECOND WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day - 1	Many house holders are suffering from joint pain and long term diseases	Quality should be increased	
Day - 2	Few people are drinking bore water and using for cooking.	Awareness should be created in people	
Day - 3	In dungalahampalem colony people are getting water with mixed pesticides	Unaware of the problems from the water	
Day - 4	Many people drinking water with mixed bleaching powder.	Quantity of mixed bleaching powder should be decreased	
Day - 5	Most of the people are getting water from outside due to water quality	Quality of water should be increased	
Day - 6	Few people are drinking bore water and some suffering from joint pain	water supply should be increased	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 3 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

Agricultural, medical, and factories waste is mixed with local drinking waters. Because of this they are getting water from outside like mineral water etc., water quality is also very low.

In simple words, people are getting water with mixed bleaching powder with in high quantity. Due to this some people are getting long term diseases fever, cold, liver problems, kidney problems etc. --

In dungalavipalem colony, people are unaware of diseases they are getting. Quality of water is too low. The water supply is low and people with large family are not getting required amount of water. People are buying water cans from outside and is with high amount.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE THIRD WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day - 1	Most of the peoples are getting mineral water in dungalavanipalem colony.	people in dungalavanipalem using mineral water to drink	
Day - 2	Few peoples are drinking municipal water in their areas.	Facilities should be created	
Day - 3	Some people are drinking Under ground water and using it for cooking purpose	Awareness should be created in dungalavanipalem	
Day - 4	Few people are affordable to get filter water	People are in dungalavanipalem using filter	
Day - 5	In dungalavanipalem there are drinking polluted water	Some people are suffering with disease due to drinking of polluted water	
Day - 6	Some people are affordable to get filter water.	People are affordable to drink municipal water	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 3 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

In dungalavanipalem colony, people are drinking municipal water some people are drinking mineral water and few people are drinking ground water by heating.

They are not getting proper drinking water. Pollutants have mixed with the drinking water. Some people are getting water with mud particles, which is not used for drinking but for normal usage.

Water supply is not supplied properly in required amount of time people are suffering with some skin diseases throat diseases and some long term diseases.

people are not aware of diseases they are getting from drinking the polluted water.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FOURTH WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day - 1	Most of the people are drinking municipal water and suffering joint pains	In dengabovempelen	
Day - 2			
Day - 3			
Day - 4			
Day - 5			
Day - 6			

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIFTH WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day - 1	Most of the people are drinking municipal water and suffering joint pain	In chungalavaspalen awareness should be created	
Day - 2	Many people are getting low water supply and getting water from outside	water supply should be increased	
Day - 3	Most of the people are drinking municipal water and having good facilities	water supply should be increased	
Day - 4	Many people are getting municipal water with high mixed bleaching powder	people unaware of diseases they are getting	
Day - 5	Few people drinking box water and using it for cooking too.	Awareness should be created	
Day - 6	people getting joint pain and some long term diseases due to low water quality.	Awareness should be created and quality of water should be increased	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 5 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

In durgalamnigalem colony. They are not using municipal water and they are getting water from outside like bore water. Mineral water and some quality water.

The quality of water is not good some pollutants are mixed with drinking water. It is also inferred that some residential areas NAD junction. Buhimajalem including a couple of other areas like poorna market area contain aquifers with high degree of hydrogeologic vulnerability.

Most of the sectors of the NAD colony and other residential areas in the study area have a high degree of vulnerability in the range 120 to 160. DRASTIC < 160. due to this people are getting some health diseases.

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 room number?
6) Which source of drinking water are available in your neighbourhood?
7) Which source of does your house hold use?
8) Is there frequency sufficient for your needs?
9) Any water born diseases in your house.
10) If any of your family members suffering from joint pain.
11) Name of the medicine frequently used in the family.
12) Quality and drinking water source.
13) How is drinking water purified?
14) What is impact do humans have on the aquatic life? Zener!
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 facilities where both patients and staff are placed at additional risks of infection and disease when water, sanitation and hygiene services are 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 agricultural wastewater means the drinking water of hundreds of millions of people is dangerously contaminated. For chemically polluted natural presence of chemicals particularly in ground water can also be of health significance including arsenic and fluoride. while other chemicals, such as lead may be elevated in drinking water as a result of leaching from water supply components, in contact with drinking water.

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 problems identified
- waste water treatment.
 - plastic waste reduction.
 - water conservation
 - Install a water efficient toilet in your home.
 - Specific tanks.
 - Also using the toilet as a waste basket.
 - storm water management.
 - 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 phase. This stage must be done before the water can be reused. Almost all solid particles are removed from the water and chemicals are removed. Additives are supplied to get rid of any left over.

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 levels of society about the importance of saving water to stop the its scarcity and ensure sustainability. The aim is to change citizen attitudes and behaviours to improve water use efficiency aware new programmes.

S.No	Name of program	Mode	Date
1.	Awareness program on water conservation	prajavani newspaper phone in programme	29.05.2019
2.	Community based water resource management	Kishidharan (chandnavahini) phone in programme	23.06.2020
3.	On occasion of world water day Jalada mahya Jagada karavya	Kishidharan (chandnavahini) phone in programme	28.03.2021

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 6 pages.

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, streams, aquifers, reservoirs and groundwater. Water pollution results when contaminants are introduced into these water bodies. Water pollution can be attributed to one of four sources: sewage discharges, industrial activities, agricultural activities, and urban runoff including stormwater. It can be grouped into surface water pollution (either fresh water pollution or marine pollution) or groundwater water. For example, releasing inadequately treated wastewater into the natural waters can lead to degradation of these aquatic ecosystems. Water pollution can also lead to water-borne diseases for people using pollution water for drinking, bathing, washing or the irrigation. Water pollution reduces the ability of the body of water to provide ecosystem services such as drinking water - that is would be

otherwise provide

Sources of water pollution are either point sources or non-point sources. Point sources have one identifiable cause, such as a storm drain, a waste water treatment plant (or) an oil spill. Non-point sources are more diffuse. Such as agricultural runoff pollution is the result of the cumulative effect over time. May take the form of toxic substances (eg:- oil, metals, plastics, pesticides, persistent, organic pollutants, industrial waste products) stressful conditions (eg:- changes of pH, hypoxia or anoxia, increased temperatures, excessive turbidity, unpleasant taste or color, and change of salinity) or pathogenic organisms. Contaminants may include organic and inorganic substances. Heat can also be a pollutant, and this is called thermal pollution. A common cause of the thermal pollution is the use of water as a coolant by power plants and industrial manufacturers. Control of water pollution requires appropriate infrastructure and management plans as well as legislation. Technology solutions can include improving sanitation, sewage treatment, industrial waste water treatment, agricultural waste water treatment, erosion control, sediment control and control of urban runoff (including stormwater management).

Effective control of urban runoff includes reducing speed and quantity of flow.

Contaminants with An Origin In Sewage

The following compounds can all reach water bodies via raw sewage or even treated sewage discharges.

- Various chemical compounds found in personal hygiene and cosmetic products.
- Disinfection by products found in chemically disinfected tap water (whilst these are the chemicals can be a pollutant in the water distribution network, they are fairly volatile and therefore not usually found in environmental water).
- Hormones and synthetic materials such as the phthalates that mimic hormones in their action.
- Insecticides and herbicides, after from agricultural runoff.

If the water pollution stems from sewage the main pollutants are: suspended solids, biodegradable organic matter, nutrients and the pathogenic organisms.

Organic Compounds:-

Organic substances that enter water bodies are often toxic. petroleum hydrocarbons, including fuels (gasoline, diesel fuel, jet, kerosene and fuel oil) and lubricant (motor oil) and fuel combustion by-product, from oil spills or storm water supply.

→ Volatile organic compounds such as improperly stored industrial solvents, problematic species are organochlorides such as polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) and trichloroethylene, a common solvent for and polyfluorinated substance (PFAS) are persistent organic pollutants.

Types of surface water pollution:-

Surface water pollution includes pollution of rivers, lakes and oceans. A subset of surface water pollution is marine pollution which affects the oceans. nutrient pollution refers to contamination by excessive inputs of nutrients.

Globally about 4.5 billion people do not have safely managed sanitation of 2017.

according to an estimate by the joint declaration programme for water supply and the sanitation.

Marine pollution:-

Marine pollution occurs when substances are spread by humans such as industrial, agricultural and residential waste, particles, noise, excess carbon dioxide or invasive organisms enter the ocean and cause harmful effects there.

Nutrient pollution:-

Nutrient pollution a form of water pollution refers to contamination by excessive inputs of nutrients.

Thermal pollution:-

Thermal pollution sometimes called thermal enrichment is the degradation of water quality by any process that changes ambient water temperature. Thermal pollution is the raise of or fall in the temperature of a natural body of water caused by human influence.

Biological pollution:-

The introduction of aquatic invasive organisms is a form of water pollution as well. It causes by human influence biological pollution.

Impacts:-

Ecosystems:- Water pollution is a major global environmental problem because it can result in the degradation of all aquatic ecosystem fresh, coastal and ocean waters.

Public Health And Water Borne Diseases:-

polluted water spread gastrointestinal diseases and parasitic infections and killed 1.8 million people. These are also referred to as water borne diseases.

Ocean Acidification:-

Ocean acidification is another impact of water pollution. Ocean acidification is the ongoing decrease in the pH value of the fourth oceans caused by the uptake of carbon dioxide.

Ground water pollution :-

Ground water pollution occurs when pollutants are released to the ground and make their way into groundwater. This type of water pollution can also occur naturally due to the presence of a minor and unwanted constituent contaminant or impurity in the ground water. In which case it is more likely referred to as contamination rather than pollution.

When these groundwaters supplied to people, they get diseases like cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, joint pains, kidney problems, liver diseases, and throat diseases, skin allergies.

Ground water pollution poses a hazard to the well-being people and ecosystems the greater of the world's population depends on groundwater for drinking.

These polluted water can be tested in many ways, the following diagram represent the water pollution test.

Recommendations:-

- Small water enterprises (SWEs) - employ kiosks to complement piped water supply.
- piped water supply: pilot SWE water supply initiative and build local capacity.
- Digital tools: improve E-governance for Vugay leveraging digital tools.

Conclusions:-

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

- there is need to identify a water conservation and demand strategy for entebbe municipality
- There is need for research and development in potential water use saving facilities and appropriate technologies.

Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project

Student Name: K. J. THARUNAN SOI

Registration No: 720120205196

Period of CSP: From: 13/8/22 To: 16/9/22

Date of Evaluation:

Name of the Person in-charge:

Address with mobile number:

Please rate your performance in the following areas:

Rating Scale: 1 is lowest and 5 is highest rank

1) Oral communication	1	2	3	4	5
2) Written communication	1	2	3	4	5
3) Punctuality	1	2	3	4	5
4) Interaction ability with community	1	2	3	4	5
5) Positive Attitude	1	2	3	4	5
6) Self-confidence	1	2	3	4	5
7) Ability to learn	1	2	3	4	5
8) Work Plan and organization	1	2	3	4	5
9) Professionalism	1	2	3	4	5
10) Creativity	1	2	3	4	5
11) Quality of work done	1	2	3	4	5
12) Time Management	1	2	3	4	5
13) Understanding the Community	1	2	3	4	5
14) Achievement of Desired Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5
15) OVERALL PERFORMANCE	1	2	3	4	5

Date:

Signature of the Student

Evaluation by the Person in-charge in the Community/Habitation

Student Name: ገብረ-ወልደሙርያም ገብረ
 Registration No: ገጋጋ0130805196
 Period of CSP: From: 12/04/22 to: 16/04/22
 Date of Evaluation:
 Name of the Person in-charge:
 Address with mobile number:

Please rate the student's performance in the following areas:
 Please note that your evaluation shall be done independent of the Student's self-evaluation

Rating Scale: 1 is lowest and 5 is highest rank


1) Oral communication	1	2	3	4	5
2) Written communication	1	2	3	4	5
3) Proactivity	1	2	3	4	5
4) Interaction ability with community	1	2	3	4	5
5) Positive Attitude	1	2	3	4	5
6) Self-confidence	1	2	3	4	5
7) Ability to learn	1	2	3	4	5
8) Work Plan and organization	1	2	3	4	5
9) Professionalism	1	2	3	4	5
10) Creativity	1	2	3	4	5
11) Quality of work done	1	2	3	4	5
12) Time Management	1	2	3	4	5
13) Understanding the Community	1	2	3	4	5
14) Achievement of Desired Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5
15) OVERALL PERFORMANCE	1	2	3	4	5

Date:

Signature of the Supervisor





 GPS Map Camera

Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Mrs AVN College; 1 Town Area, behind KGH Hospital, Jagadamba Junction,
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 530001, India

Lat 17.70365°

Long 83.300607°

01/09/22 11:37 AM GMT +05:30

