

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: P. SAI SANDEEP

Name of the College: MRS. AVN College, VISAKHAPATNAM.

Registration Number: 720130805061.

Period of CSP: From: 12-9-2022 To: 12-11-2022

Name & Address of the Community / Habitation

Andhra

University

YEAR

Community Service Project Report

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

Name of the College: P.S.M.S. AVN COLLEGE VISAKHAPATNAM.

Department: Chemistry

Name of the Faculty Guide: B. Vineetha

Duration of the CSP: From 12-9-2022 To 12-11-2022

Name of the Student: P. SAI SANDEEP.

Programme of Study: DRINKING WATER AND WATER FACILITIES.

Year of Study: 2020-2023

Register Number: 720130805061.

Date of Submission:

Student's Declaration

I, P. Sai Sandeep, a student of community service Program,
Reg. No. 720130805061 of the Department of _____
Mrs. AVN College College do hereby declare that I have completed
the mandatory community service from 12-9-2022 to 12-11-2022 in
Anakapalli (Name of the Community/Habitation) under the Faculty
Guideship of B. vineetha (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department
of English in AVN College

P. S. Sandeep
(Signature and Date)

Endorsements

B. vit
Faculty Guide

b
Head of the Department

Principal
Principal

P. KRISHNA KUMARI
HOD IN CHEMISTRY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
MRS. A.V.N.COLLEGE
VISAKHAPATNAM-530001

PRINCIPAL
Mrs. A.V.N. COLLEGE
VISAKHAPATNAM

Certificate from Official of the Community

This is to certify that P. Sai Sandeep (Name of the Community Service Volunteer) Reg. No 720130805061 of Mrs. AYN College (Name of the College) underwent community service in Anakasali (Name of the Community) from 12-9-2022 to 12-11-2022. The overall performance of the Community Service Volunteer during his/her community service is found to be _____ (Satisfactory/Good).


Authorized Signatory 

Acknowledgements

It is really a 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 facilities and drinking water facilities" with special reference to Anakapalli, District of Andhra Pradesh.

I wish to express my gratitude to all the members of Anakapalli for giving the proper responses, which has been instrumental in completion of this project.

I am thankful to my mentor B. Vineetha mam, lecturer in MSRB-AVN College, English department.

Also, I am very grateful to head of the department of English and the other faculty members of the all departments for being a source of support during this project period.

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- * Outcomes Description
- * Describe the problems you have identified in the community.
- * Community awareness programmes.

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.

Anakapalli is located at western of visakhapatnam district. It is a small under developed city with medium literacy and socio-economic backwardness. In order to identify the ground level reality and root causes of the backwardness and to create awareness about the present day economic, environmental and issues a systematic socio-economic survey is conducted by direct interaction with the household persons with a pre prepared questionnaire. For this survey 27 houses in this habitation randomly selected and visited. While doing this survey it is observed that people are very much unaware of the hazardous chemicals present in the various consumer products and their effect in human health.

Data in relation with the type of drinking water and the quantum of different consumer products with active chemicals being used by the people in this habitation is collected and analysed.

Water is essential for every living being.

Especially for humans, because 70% of the human body consists of water, if we consider our daily activities then every action of ours is dependent on water. If only one day water does not come, we all feel lifeless, not only humans, bodies need water for their existence on earth.

We obtain the water we use from the three basic sources :

Ground water, surface water and rain water. Ground water includes all water that is found underground within the rocks. surface water means water in rivers, lakes, pools and ponds.

Clean drinking water is a basic human need. Unfortunately, more one in six people still lack reliable access to this precious resource. The problem is particularly acute in the developing world. water is also one of the fundamental rights of the citizens are provisioned "each citizen shall have the right to access to clean water and hygiene".

Water quality is affected by both point and non-point sources of pollution. these include sewage discharge, from industries, run-off from agricultural fields. water quality is affected by floods and droughts and can also arise from lack of awareness and education among users.

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.

Safe drinking water is a fundamental human need. Many government schemes are implemented and awareness programmes are conducted to all the people drink safe despite all the efforts unsafe drinking water is one of the major causes for health problems even now. Besides unsafe drinking water the chemicals used in domestic environment and their improper disposal is causing health problems.

Due to the increasing population and excessive extraction of ground water, many water bodies like wells, lakes etc. their number is decreasing day by day. Earlier, it was seen in urban areas, but these days villages are also facing such issues.

When water comes from improved and more accessible sources, people spend less time and effort physically collecting it, meaning they can be productive in other ways. This can also result in greater personal safety and reducing musculoskeletal disorders by reducing the need to make long or risky to carry and collect water. Better water sources also mean less expenditure on health, as people are less likely to fall ill and better able to remain economically productive.

About the water pollution and drinking water facilities
By survey purpose we visit the village of Anakapalli. In
that village every person follows a ethical values while
speaking to someone. They maintain a good relation with
literate peoples because they give more respect to them.
In our survey we met that people for get some
information about their village and traditions and their
problems. In that village area farmers and populations
is more and they follow a good way to lead a
happy life.

They manage time according to their field
works and other activities. The people are treated
me to had give some information about the
water pollution and drinking water facilities service
project.

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.

In this community service project we have a concept "Water Pollution and drinking water facilities". In this project we all gathered and collect the information about water facilities by contact our teachers and concern about water facilities in our area at Anakapalli for collection of pictures and videos.

On analyzing the data collected during the community need survey the following observations are made.

The community is highly dependent on unprotected need water for their domestic needs.

Large section of older people are suffering from arthritis and when tried to establish the connection b/w demineralize water and arthritis, the data analysis suggest that no relation.

Synthetic mosquito repellents with potent neurotoxins are used in optimum quantity but they may have some ill effects on the health of the people.

Proper awareness is an urgent need for this community regarding the quality of the drinking water and the health issues in relation with the unsafe drinking water.

The people must be enlightened of the precautionary measures to be taken while using the harmful chemical products used in the domestic environment.

An intensive campaigning for "safe disposal methods of containers of dangerous chemicals like pesticides and paints" must be conducted for the farmers and the housewives.

The consumption of detergents and harmful disinfectants are used below the global per capita level so they haven't any effect on the primary consumers but their uncontrolled after use entry into environment is a major threat to the sustainability of ambient ecosystem for this community.

It is found that the plastic cans, containers and buckets of consumed pesticides, paints are used in the houses for food and food grain storage by many families. Some people are throwing a way these plastics being unaware of their environmental hazards.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIRST WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day - 1	<u>Introduction</u> : Water source for domestic consumption.	Get knowledge about water source for domestic consumption.	<i>Ganesh</i>
Day - 2	Quality of water.	Get knowledge about quality of water.	<i>Santosh</i>
Day - 3	Drinking water source.	Get knowledge about drinking water source.	<i>Rajendra</i>
Day - 4	Is proper drainage system exist for your used water?	Get knowledge about proper drainage system exist for your used water.	<i>Chand</i>
Day - 5	Water born diseases encountered in the last few years.	Get knowledge about water born disease encountered in the last few years.	<i>Shankar</i>
Day - 6	Findings of the house hold survey.	Get knowledge about findings of the household survey.	<i>Rakesh</i>

WEEKLY REPORT

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

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

Safe drinking water is a fundamental human need. Many government schemes are implemented and awareness programmes are conducted to make all the people drink safe. Despite all the efforts, unsafe drinking water is one of the major causes for health problems even now. Beside unsafe drinking water the chemicals used in domestic environment and their improper disposal is causing health problems. The pollutants from industries and automobiles are well discussed but the domestic pollutants, which are equally hazardous but are given less importance. With the change in socio economic conditions, urbanisation and industrialization the use of synthetic chemicals in different domestic activities have been increasing day by day. These chemicals occupied our daily needs and we are in a situation that we can't avoid these chemicals. We are paying our long term well being in exchange for temporary comforts. The only solution for this problem aware public regarding the hazards of these harmful and safe disposal.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SECOND WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day - 1	Findings of the House hold survey.	Get knowledge about findings of the house hold survey.	Chenchoid
Day - 2	community need Assessment	Get knowledge about community need Assessment.	Shaygan
Day - 3	Water pollution, mineral water (or) RO water.	Get knowledge about water pollution and mineral water.	Jyankar
Day - 4	Advantages & disadvantages of RO filtration.	Get knowledge about Advantages and disadvantages of RO filtration.	Rajesh
Day - 5	Recommendations of water.	Get knowledge about Recommendations of water.	Paresh
Day - 6	Drinking water source.	Get knowledge about Drinking water source.	Santosh

WEEKLY REPORT

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

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

For the present study, the researchers concentrated on socio economical background, health problems in relation to quality of drinking water and quantum of usage of consumer products with harmful chemicals by the people in the study area. The data for these search study is collected from primary source and sampling a primary survey has been conducted to find out the socio, economic and educational status of women sample household in the study area. These searches has adopted purposive and random sampling techniques. A structured questionnaire was setup to get the data from households with respect to their socio-economic and quantum of consumer products being used by the people in the study area. These searches has adopted purposive and random sampling techniques. These researchers selected randomly 27 households from GAWANAPALEM, ANAKAPALLI DISTRICT and conducted survey. water dissolves more substances than any other liquid. However, this ability means that water is easily prone to pollution.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE THIRD WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day - 1	Sewage and waste water.	Get knowledge about sewage and waste water.	Bhargava
Day - 2	Advantages of RO filters.	Get knowledge about Advantages of RO filters.	Chandrababu
Day - 3	About the RO filtration.	Get knowledge about RO filtration.	Chandrababu
Day - 4	Drinkable disadvantages of RO filtration.	Get knowledge about drinkable disadvantages.	Chandrababu
Day - 5	chemicals mixing in water.	Get knowledge about chemicals mixing in water.	Chandrababu
Day - 6	Proven technology for pure drinking water.	Get knowledge about pure drinking water.	Chandrababu

WEEKLY REPORT

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

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

Sewage and waste water: After being used, water becomes waste water. Waste water can be domestic, such as water from toilets, sinks or showers, or from commercial, agricultural, or industrial use. Waste water also refers to rainwater that washes oil, grease etc, debris, or chemicals from the ground into waterways. 80% of water returns to the ecosystem without being treated or reduced. The agriculture industry is one of the biggest consumers of fresh water. Agriculture is also the main source of pollution in rivers and streams.

RO does not remove chlorine or soften the water very efficiently. Therefore activated carbon filters are almost always required in combination of RO. The activated carbon also helps remove 70+ other contaminants such as pesticides, herbicides, chlorine by-products, pharmaceuticals and more.

Advantages of RO filters.

Proven technology for pure drinking water.

drinkable disadvantages of RO filtration.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FORTH WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day - 1	Water resources.	Get knowledge about water resources.	<i>Santosh</i>
Day - 2	Sources of water systems.	Get knowledge about sources of water systems.	<i>Chanchand</i>
Day - 3	Factors of drinking water.	Get knowledge about factors of drinking water.	<i>Shyank</i>
Day - 4	Water management of sources.	Get knowledge about water management of sources.	<i>Shasika</i>
Day - 5	Preventions of water pollution.	Get knowledge about preventions of water pollution.	<i>Rajesh</i>
Day - 6	Use of drinking water.	Get knowledge about use of drinking water.	<i>Ganesh</i>

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 4 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

Common chemicals in house hold products.

1) Hydrochloric acid (HCl): Also known as muriatic acid, hydrochloric acid (HCl) has a corrosive effect on human tissues and can cause irreversible contact damage to the skin, eyes, lungs and other internal organs upon contact.

2) Sodium lauryl ether sulfate (SLES): with properties similar to soap, SLES is used to clean stubborn stains in the bathroom - the acid is known to reduce the surface tension of water. However, SLES is a known irritant, that much like HCl, can cause damage to eyes and the skin. It is advised to wear protective wear if you are handling synthetic acid in a concentrated form.

3) Sodium hydroxide (NaOH): sodium hydroxide is a highly corrosive acid that can cause serious burns to your body. one should always keep a safe distance from the acid and wear protective gear while handling it. NaOH known to decompose proteins and lipids in our body tissues.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIFTH WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day - 1	Community water system (CWS).	Get knowledge about Community water system (CWS).	<i>Sanjay</i>
Day - 2	Advantages of drinking water.	Get knowledge about Advantages of drinking water.	<i>Paul</i>
Day - 3	Disadvantages of drinking water.	Get knowledge about Disadvantages of drinking water.	<i>Sanjay</i>
Day - 4	Disadvantages of water system.	Get knowledge about Disadvantages of water system.	<i>Sanjay</i>
Day - 5	Preventions of drinking water.	Get knowledge about Preventions of drinking water.	<i>Rajesh</i>
Day - 6	Water management of source.	Get knowledge about Water management of source.	<i>Shanay</i>

WEEKLY REPORT

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

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

The community is highly dependent on unprotected water for their domestic needs. Large section of older people are suffering from arthritis and when tried to establish the connection between demineralize water and arthritis, the data analysis suggest that no relation.

Synthetic mosquito repellents with potent neuro toxins are used in optimum quantity but they may have some ill effects on the health of the people. The consumption of detergents and harmful disinfectants are used below the global per capita level so they haven't any effect on the primary consumers but their uncontrolled water use entry into environment is a major threat to the sustainability of ambient ecosystem for this community. Proper awareness is an urgent need for this community regarding the quality of the drinking water and the health issues in relation with the unsafe drinking water.

Illiteracy and ignorance are the major causes for all the socio-economic problems.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SIXTH WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day - 1	Sources of surface water	Get knowledge about sources of surface water.	Bhargava
Day - 2	Sources of ground water	Get knowledge about sources of ground water.	Rishi
Day - 3	Sources of fresh water	Get knowledge about source of fresh water.	[Signature]
Day - 4	Depletion of ground water	Get knowledge about depletion of ground water.	Chinmika
Day - 5	Water supply, water quality.	Get knowledge about water supply and water quality.	Anamika
Day - 6	Water quantity, water scarcity.	Get knowledge about water quantity and water scarcity.	Rajesh

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 6 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

Sources of fresh water:

Drinkable water is a precious commodity.

Most of the earth's water is sea water.

About 2.5% is freshwater, and two-thirds of that is frozen in ice caps and glaciers.

Underground reserves are an important source of water supply for many people. Humans use wells to tap renewable and non-renewable aquifers which quench their thirst and water crops.

The two main sources for freshwater are groundwater and surface water.

Groundwater seeps through soil and cracks in rocks. Surface water flows over land, then collects in rivers, lakes, streams, and reservoirs.

Accumulates in rivers, streams, and lakes.

Your body weight is more than 50% water. Without water, you couldn't maintain a normal body temperature, lubricate your joints, or get rid of waste of through urination, sweat, and bowel movements.

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 is essential for every living being. especially for humans, because 70% of the human body consists of water, if we consider our daily activities then every action of ours is dependent on water. If only one day water does not come, we all feel (thirst), not only humans, animals, plants and other living bodies need water for their existence on earth. Even though we are surrounded by immense water bodies on earth, still we have only 1% water to drink. So it is important for us to save water and stay away from its wastage.

Groundwater, surface water and rainwater. Groundwater includes all water that is found underground within the rocks. surface water means water in rivers, lakes, pools and ponds.

Most of us don't think about the water we drink. we turn on a tap, fill a glass, and drink. Clean drinking water is a basic human need. Unfortunately, more one in six people still lack reliable access to this precious resource.

The problem is particularly acute in the developing world. Water is also one of the fundamental rights of the citizens are provisioned "Each citizen shall have the right to access to clean water and hygiene".

About 1.2 billion people still lack safe drinking water and more than 6 million children die from diarrhea in developing countries every year. About 75% of the present world population live in the developing countries.

Water supply:

The most efficient and convenient way to transport and deliver potable water is through pipes. Plumbing can require significant capital investment. Some systems suffer high operating costs. The cost to replace the deteriorating water and sanitation infrastructure of industrialized countries may be as low as 200 billion a year.

Leakage of untreated and treated water from pipes reduces access to water. Leakage of rates of 50% are not uncommon in urban systems.

Water quality:

Parameters for drinking water quality typically fall within the three categories physical, chemical, microbiological.

Physical and chemical parameters include heavy metals, trace organic compounds, total suspended solids, and turbidity. Chemical parameters tend to pose more of a chronic health risk through buildup of heavy metals although some components like nitrate and arsenic can have a more immediate impact.

Water quantity :

The quantity of water required by each individual is different. Therefore, providing minimum quantity is only to be concerned. The water quantity is the timing and total yield of water from a watershed, is the sustainability of water for drinking, recreational uses, and other wildlife.

Water scarcity :

Mismanagement of water and the growing population in our country are the two main reasons for drinking water scarcity. There are also a number of other man made disturbances that continue to arise.

Besides, the manner has also increased. The source of clean water are very less in comparison to the population and this is one of the major cause of water scarcity.

Water scarcity can mean scarcity in availability due to physical shortage, or scarcity in access due to the failure of institutions to ensure a regular supply or due to a lack of oversight and wastage of water.

Water management :

When rainfall is low, there is less water available. When temperature is high, water evaporates and so there is less available to use. Water surpluses are common when rainfall is high and temperature are lower. The goal of the water and supply management program is to increase the amount of water available to users, while protecting water resources.

Sources of Fresh Water :

- * Drinkable water is a precious commodity.
- * Most of the earth's water is sea water.
- * About 2.5% is freshwater and two-thirds of that is frozen in ice caps and glaciers.
- * Underground reserves are an important source of water supply for many people.
- * Rivers and lakes contain only a small amount of earth's water but these surface waters are crucial.
- * The two main sources of freshwater are ground water and surface water.
- * Ground water seeps through soil and cracks in rocks.
- * Surface water flows over land, then collects in rivers, lakes, streams and reservoirs.
- * Like some animals, they are constantly replenished when water moves from the atmosphere to earth and again through the water cycle.

Advantages of drinking water :

- * Averted cases of diarrheal disease.
- * Reduced malnutrition, enteropathy and malnutrition related conditions.
- * Rise in value of prosoyety.
- * Preventing constipation.
- * Lubricating joints.
- * Protect organs and tissues.
- * Regulating body temperature.
- * It boost skin health and beauty.
- * It flushes body wastage.
- * It reduces the chance of hangover.
- * Weight loss.
- * Most of the people need about four to six cups of water each day.
- * Water keeps every system in the body functioning properly.
- * Men should drink around 100 ounces or 12.5 cups of liquid.
- * Women should drink around 73 ounces or 9 cups of liquid.

Fast facts of drinking water:

- * Adult humans are 60% water, and our blood is 90% water.
- * There is no universally agreed quantity of water that must be consumed daily.
- * Water is essential for the kidneys and other bodily functions.
- * When dehydrated, the skin can become more vulnerable to skin disorders and wrinkling.
- * Drinking water instead of soda can help with weight loss.
- * 7% of adults reported no daily consumption of drinking water.
- * 36% of adults reported drinking 1-3 cups of drinking water a day.
- * 35% of adults reported 4-7 cups of drinking water a day.
- * 22% of adults reported 8 cups or more a day.
- * Fatty tissue has less water than lean tissue.
- * Men have more water than women, as a percentage.

Preventions of drinking water :

- * Filter the water to get rid of visible dirt.
- * Drink only clean and safe water either Potable water or water filtered through water purifiers.
- * Get water purifying devices like filters, RO unit, regularly serviced and maintained.
- * Ensure stored water is germ free.
- * Water is limited source. As population grows the need to have enough supply of clean water will increase, along with the costs of treat it.

Effects of plastic water bottles :

- * Bottled water can be expensive.
- * Plenty of unnecessary waste production.
- * Bottled water has to be carried over quite long distances.
- * Air pollution
- * Global warming
- * Tap water is pretty good in many regions.
- * Kills animals.
- * Non-biodegradable.
- * Plastic bags block drains.
- * Plastic pollutes ocean.

Prevention of Pollution of drinking water and water facilities :

Use less Plastic : It is very difficult, to break down plastic after it is produced. Much of the plastic we consume ends up in the world's water supply. Plastic waste also spreads decay in the water supply.

Reuse items : Whenever you buy something that is not recyclable, such as plastic, it is better to reuse this item many times as possible.

Recyclable options : If there are two options for a particular item, try to pick the one that is easily recyclable and plastic.

Cleaning chemicals : Similar to oils, cleaning chemicals are hazardous when they are enter the water supply. If you are emptying containers of house hold cleaning supplies, do it in the trash can, not in the sink.

Use water sparingly :

Turn off the tap while you are brushing your teeth. Bathing actually uses a lot more water than showering. But do not take 20 minute showers when 10 minutes is all you need.

CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE MINI PROJECT

In conclusion, drinking water is a very important thing to our bodies health. Not only human, but also all of the organisms need water to survive.

The importance of drinking water for our bodies is paramount to our health, because it makes up to 70 percent of our bodies health. There are four filling benefits of drinking water to our bodies, such as it speed up our metabolism, stay alert.

The threat of harmful contaminants in drinking water can no longer be meekly ignored. The correlation between contaminated drinking water and many significant diseases and health problems is far.

Also, lead another to the more harmful contaminants, enters drinking water after treatment and cannot be regulated by municipal water systems cannot and should not be trusted to provide healthy, clean drinking water.

There are many home treatment alternatives that can purify drinking water to a greater extent than city treatment plants.

The absolute best technology now available for treating water and removing undesirable is water filtration. Water filters, when compared to any other waste treatment alternative, will remove more contaminants and provide safe, healthy drinking water.

Water resources are under the threat from water scarcity, water pollution, water conflict and climate change. Fresh water is a renewable resource, yet the world's supply of groundwater is steadily decreasing, water resources.

Groundwater is recharged from the surface, it may discharge from the surface naturally at springs and seeps, and can form oases or wetlands.

Plastic water bottles contain chemicals, and those chemicals can leach into the water. This plastic leachate can have detrimental health effects on consumers.

Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project

Student Name: P. Sai Sandeep

Registration No: 720130805061

Period of CSP: From: To:

Date of Evaluation:

Please rate your performance in the following areas:

Rating Scale: Letter grade of CGPA calculation to be provided

1	Oral communication	1	2	3	4	5
2	Written communication	1	2	3	4	5
3	Proactiveness	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: P. Sai Sandeep

Registration No: 720130805061

Period of CSP: From: To:

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

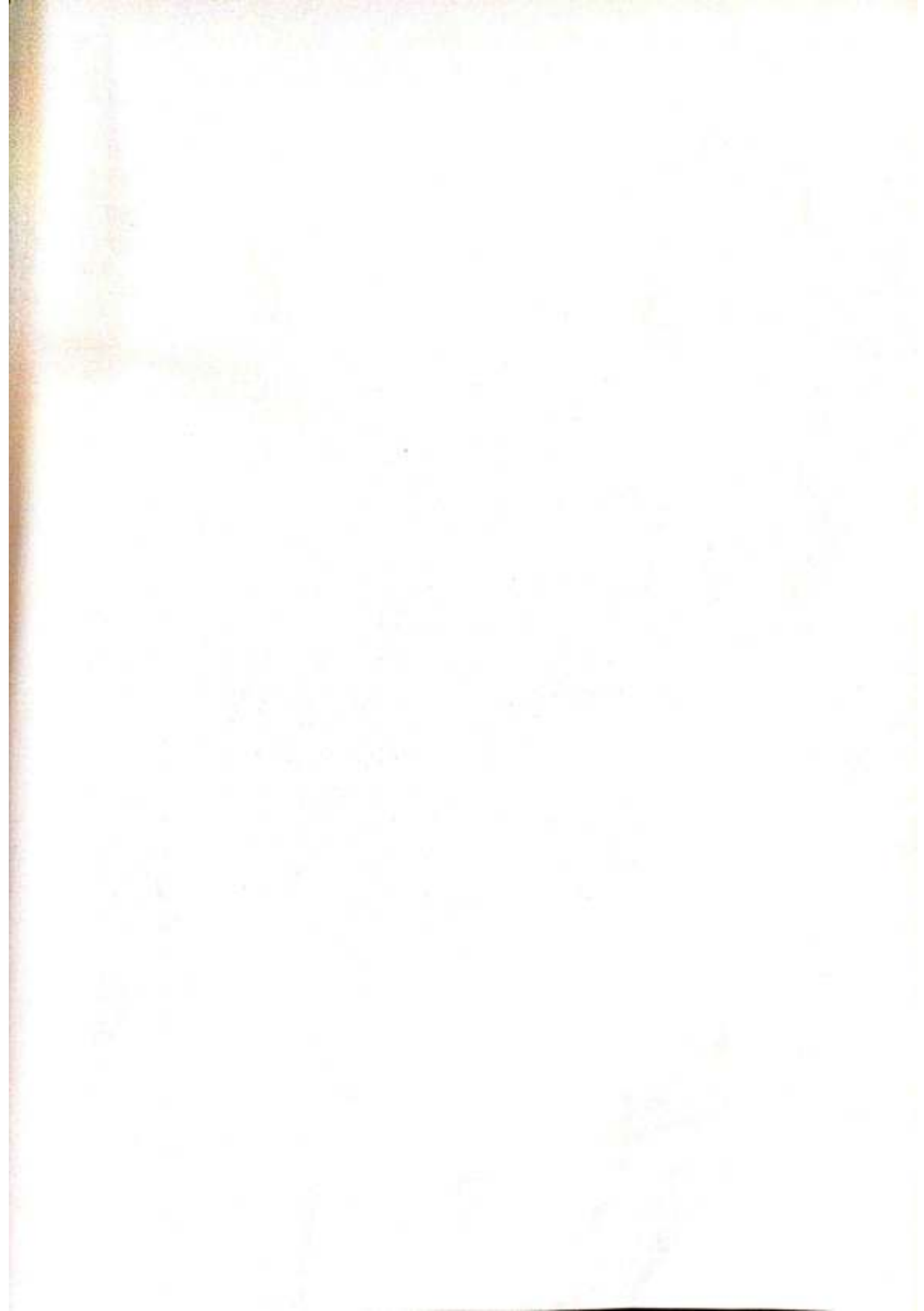
Rating Scale: 1 is lowest and 5 is highest rank

1	Oral communication	1	2	3	4	5
2	Written communication	1	2	3	4	5
3	Proactiveness	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

PHOTOS & VIDEO LINKS



INTERNAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

Name Of the Student: P. Sai Sandeep

Programme of Study:

Year of Study:

Group: BSC

Register No/H.T. No: 720130805061

Name of the College: Mrs. AVN College, visakhapatnam.

University:


Sl.No	Evaluation Criterion	Maximum Marks	Marks Awarded
1.	Activity Log	20	
2.	Community Service Project Implementation	30	
3.	Mini Project Work	25	
4.	Oral Presentation	25	
	GRAND TOTAL	100	

Date:


Signature of the Faculty Guide

Date:

Seal:

Certified by 
Signature of the Head of the Department/Principal

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