

GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE,SRISAILAM PROJECT,
NANDYALA



Community service project

Drinking water, Grabage waste

Submitted

By

M.AJAY KUMAR

IB.SC(MPCA)(II SEMSTER)

Register number:21373047014

Under mentorship

Of

G.Y.V.Kalyani

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,SRISAILAM
PROJECT

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project entitled “Community service project” submitted by me To Controller of Examinations Government degree college in partial fulfilment Of the requirement for the award of the Degree of BSc. This is a record of actual project Work carried out by me under the guidance of G. Y.V.Kalyani, Lecturer in Maths. I Further declare that the work reported in this project has not submitted and will not be Submitted, either in part or in full, for the award of any degree in this institute or any Other institute or university.

Name:

Date:.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify
that _____ studying I
B.Sc. MPCA At Government degree college, Kurnool has
successfully completed her Community service project on
_____ under the guidance Of
G.Y.V.Kalyani, Lecturer in Maths.

Signature of Mentor:

Signature of Examiner :

Signature of the Principal:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my gratitude to those who extended their valuable cooperation and Contribution towards the project I would like to thank our Principal sir P.Hussain Bash Garu for facilitating The project and providing her guidance throughout the duration of the project. I would like to express gratitude to my project guide G.Y.V.Kalyani , Lecturer in Maths For her valuable time and continuous assistance for the successful completion of the project .I would like to thank the faculty and staff of the institute for their support.

GRADE SHEETS

S.no	Part of work	Marks awarded	
		Max marks	Marksawarded
1	Awareness of process		
2	Implementation		
3	Servey		
4	Report writing		

SURVEY LOCATION

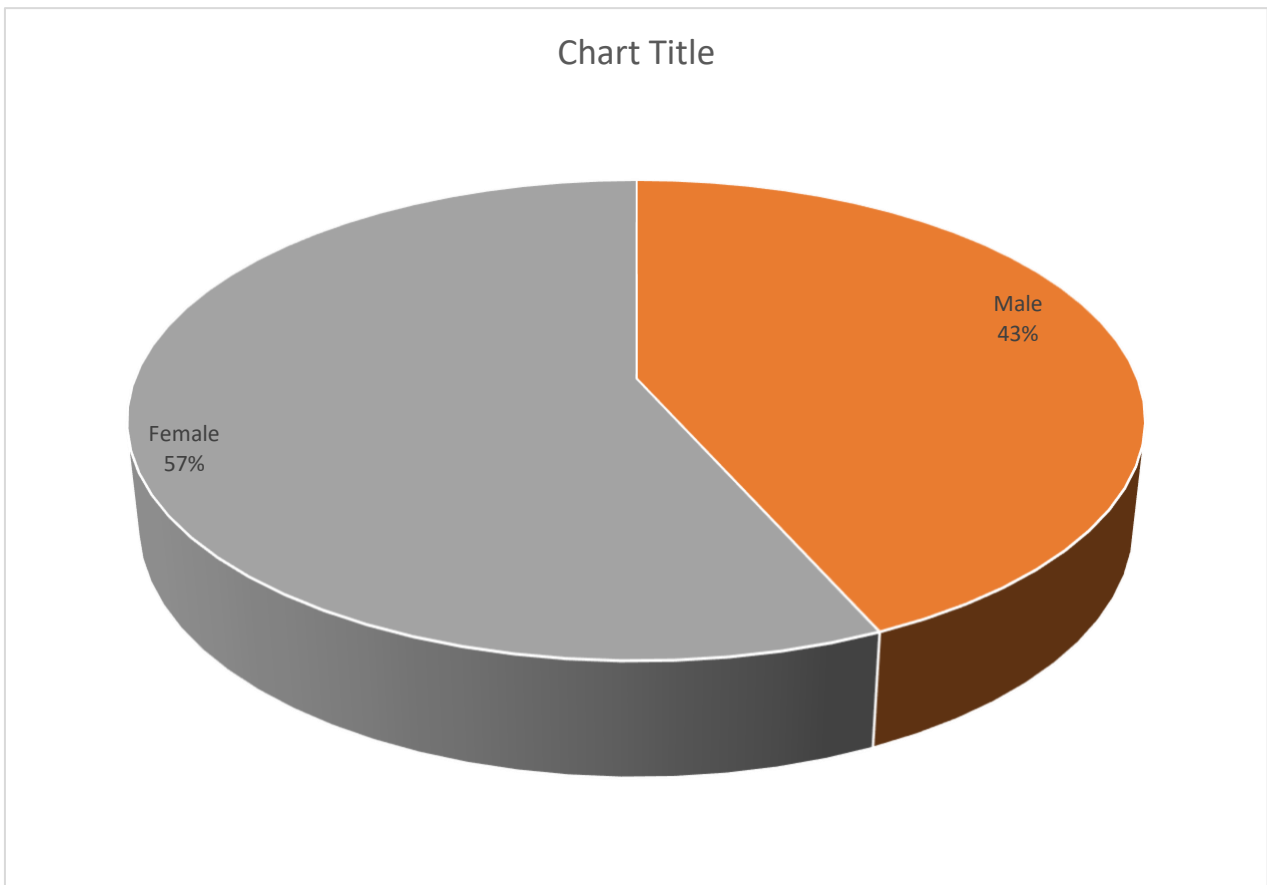


Location:3WF4+Q3C ,ward no:-7,
sunnipenta,Andhra pradesh 518102, India

Classification of Respondents based on Gender

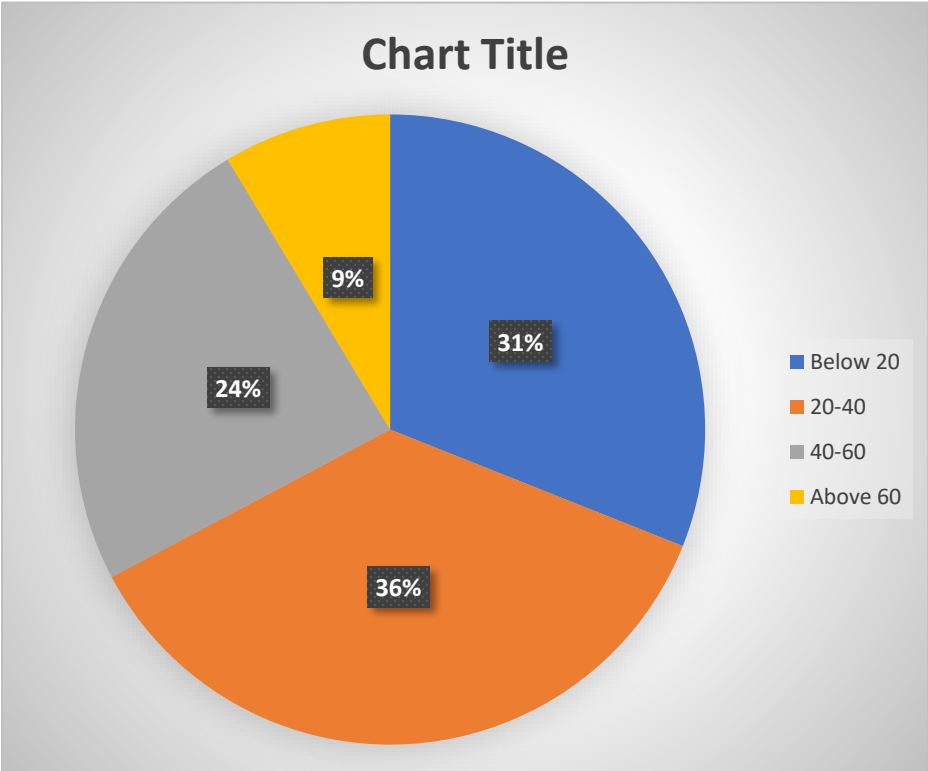
Grade sheet

Gender	
Male	13
Female	17



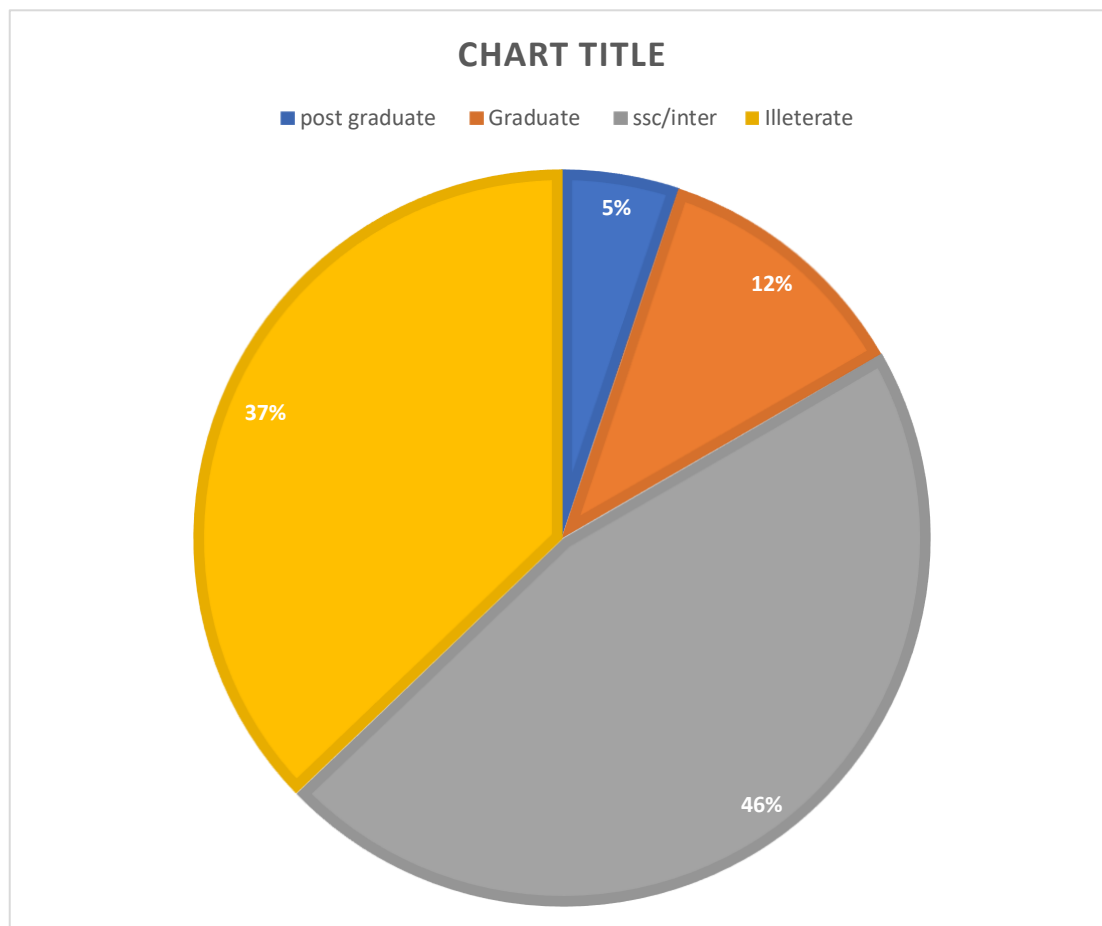
Classification of Respondents based on Age

Age	
Below 20	36
20-40	42
40-60	28
Above 60	10



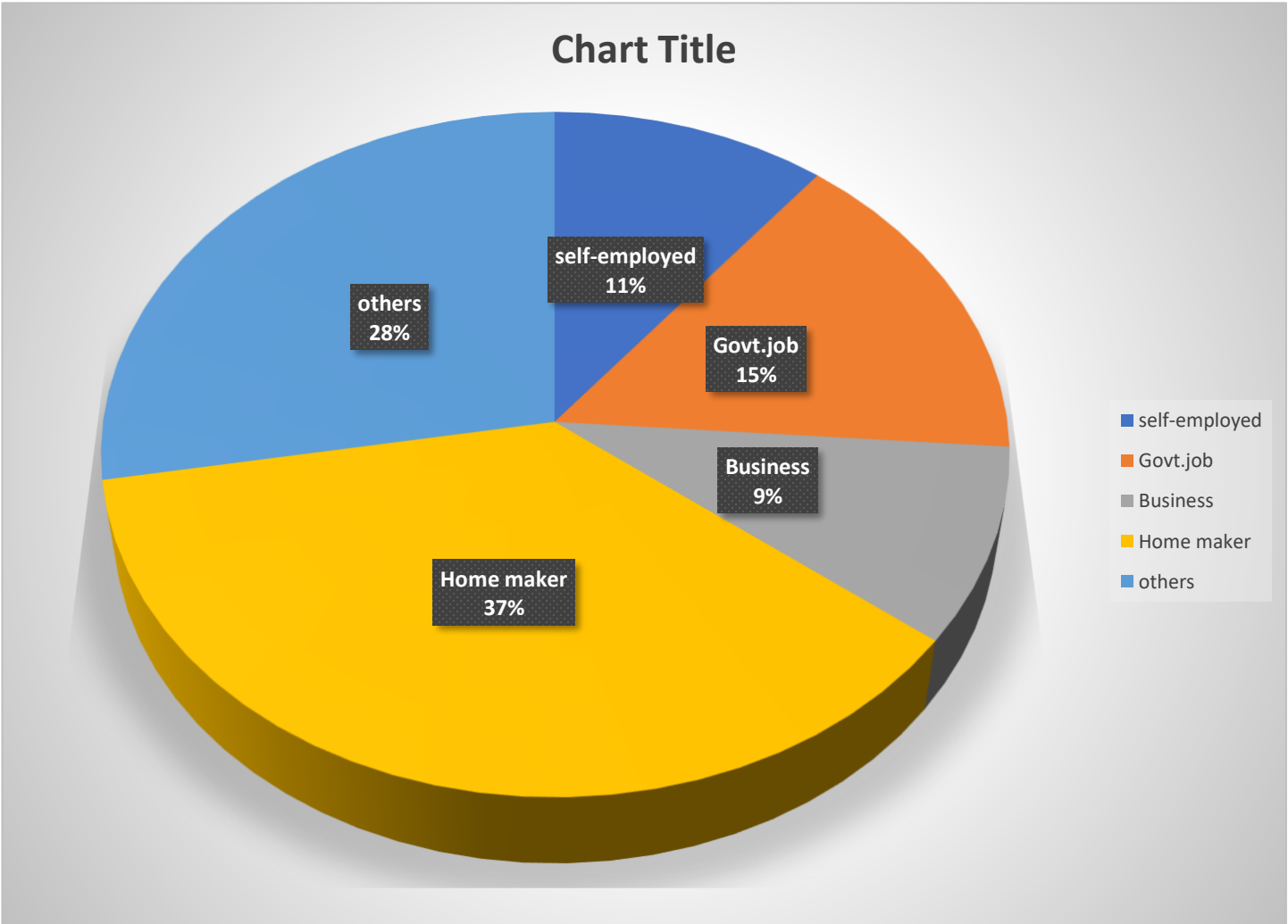
Classification of Respondents based on Education Qualification

Education Qualification	
POST GRADUATE	4
GRADUATE	9
SSC/INTER	36
ILLETERATE	29

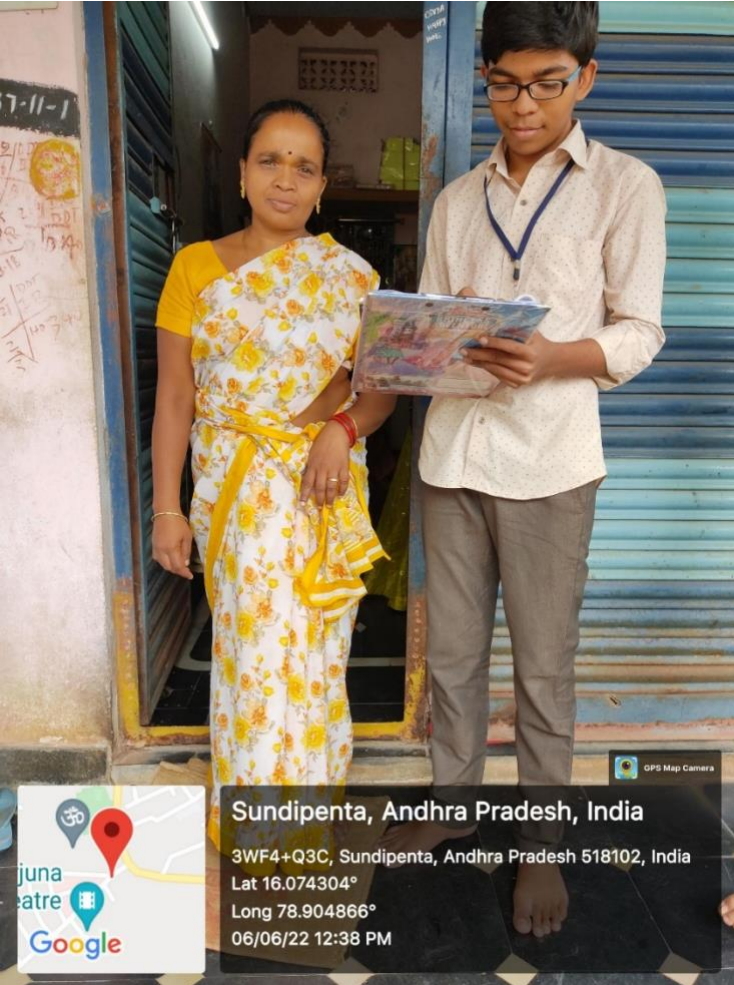


Classification of Respondents based on Profession

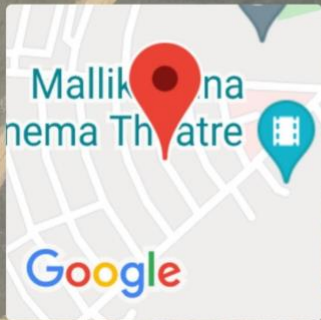
Professional	
Self-employed	7
Govt.job	10
Business	6
Home maker	24
Others	18



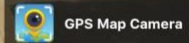
Servey photos







Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh, India
b/58, Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh 518102, India
Lat 16.073332°
Long 78.902438°
11/06/22 04:48 PM



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OBJECTIVE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Community service provides an individual with the opportunity to become active members of the community and has a lasting, positive impact on society at large. Community service or volunteerism enables individuals to acquire life skills and knowledge, as well as provide a service to those who need it most.

The objective of community service project is that an individual should be able to understand and describe

- The concept of community service
- The social, public and community responsibilities of the professionals
- The types and concept of volunteer work.
- To understand social conditions of the people.
- To know the economic conditions of the people.
- To create awareness among the people regarding the problem identified.
- To carry on a survey and to analyse the current situation.

INTRODUCTION

I chosen to do Community Service project on the topic of drinking water and drainage wasteLocation:3WF4+Q3C ,ward no:-7, sunnipenta Andhra pradesh 518102, India . I have chosen 35houses for my project. The area is a mixture of low income and middle class families, very few belong to high income group. It is a residential area and will be moderately busy.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The study has been conducted based on the responses of the selected respondents in sunnipenta. Hence, the inferences, findings of the analysis need not hold good totally for the sunnipenta as a whole if the country at large.

The study was limited to the 35 responses of residents in sunnipenta.

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research is carried out by interviewing the people. In the first week socio economic survey was carried out and problems were identified. In the second week awareness was brought and suggestions were given regarding the problems identified among the localities. In the third week survey was conducted using questionnaires and in fourth week project report was written.

PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

DRINKING WATER

Drinking water is water that is used in drink or food preparation; potable water is water that is safe to be used as drinking water. The amount of drinking water required to maintain good health varies, and depends on



physical activity level, age, health-related issues, and environmental conditions. For those who work in a hot climate, up to 16 litres (4.2 US gal)

Toilets or irrigation. Its use for irrigation however may be associated with risks .Water may also be unacceptable due to levels of toxins or suspended solids.

Globally, by 2015, 89% of people had access to water from a source that is suitable for drinking – called improved water source. In sub-Saharan Africa, access to potable water ranged from 40% to 80% of the population. Nearly 4.2 billion people worldwide had access to tap water, while another 2.4 billion had access to wells or public taps. The World Health Organization considers access to safe drinking-water a basic human right.

About 1 to 2 billion people lack safe drinking water. Water can carry vectors of disease. More people die from unsafe water than from war, then-U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said in 2010. Third world countries are most affected by lack of water, flooding, and water quality. Up to 80 percent of illnesses in

developing countries are the direct result of inadequate water and sanitation.

Diagram of water well types



Water covers approximately 70% of the Earth's surface and includes springs, hyporheic zones and aquifers, and:

- Precipitation which includes rain, hail, snow, fog, etc.
- Surface water such as rivers, streams, glaciers
- Biological sources such as plants

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 high as \$200 billion a year. Leakage of untreated and treated water from pipes reduces access to water. Leakage rates of 50% are not uncommon in urban systems.

Springs are often used as sources for bottled waters. Tap water, delivered by domestic water systems refers to water piped to homes and delivered to a tap or spigot.

For these water sources to be consumed safely, they must receive adequate treatment and meet drinking water regulations.

Because of the high initial investments, many less wealthy nations cannot afford to develop or sustain appropriate infrastructure, and as a consequence people in these areas may spend a correspondingly higher fraction of their income on water. 2003 statistics from El Salvador, for example, indicate that the poorest 20% of households spend more than 10% of their total income on water. In the United Kingdom, authorities define spending of more than 3% of one's income on water as a hardships .

Water quality



According to the World Health Organization's 2017 report, safe drinking-water is water that "does not represent any significant risk to health over a lifetime of consumption, including different sensitivities that may occur between life stages".

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

Physical and chemical parameters include heavy metals, trace organic compounds, total suspended solids (TSS), and turbidity. Chemical parameters tend to pose more of a chronic health risk through buildup of heavy metals although some components like nitrates/nitrites and arsenic can have a more immediate impact. Physical parameters affect the aesthetics and taste of the drinking water and may complicate the removal of microbial pathogens.

Microbiological parameters include coliform bacteria, *E. coli*, and specific pathogenic species of bacteria (such as cholera-causing *Vibrio cholerae*), viruses, and protozoan

parasites. Originally, fecal contamination was determined with the presence of coliform bacteria, a convenient marker for a class of harmful fecal pathogens. The presence of fecal coliforms (like E. Coli) serves as an indication of contamination by sewage. Additional contaminants include protozoan oocysts such as *Cryptosporidium* sp., *Giardia lamblia*, *Legionella*, and viruses (enteric). Microbial pathogenic parameters are typically of greatest concern because of their immediate health risk.

Throughout most of the world, the most common contamination of raw water sources is from human sewage in particular human fecal pathogens and parasites. In 2006, waterborne diseases were estimated to cause 1.8 million deaths while about 1.1 billion people lacked proper drinking water. In parts of the world, the only sources of water are from small streams that are often directly contaminated by sewage.

Garbage waste

Garbage, trash, rubbish, or refuse is waste material that is discarded by humans, usually due to a perceived lack of utility. The term generally does not encompass bodily waste products, purely liquid or gaseous wastes, or toxic waste products. Garbage is commonly sorted and classified into kinds of material suitable for specific kinds of disposal.



Substances or objects which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.Some of these terms have historic distinctions that are no longer present. In the 1880s, material to be disposed of was divided into four general categories: ashes (derived from the burning of coal or wood), garbage, rubbish, and street-sweepings.

This scheme of categorization reduced some of these terms to more specific concepts:

Garbage, the technical term for putrescent organic matter such as kitchen or food scraps, was fed to pigs and other livestock or boiled down in a process known as “rendering,” to extract fats, oils, and greases for manufacturing lubricants, or allowed to dry to become commercial fertilizer. Rubbish, a broad category of dry goods including boxes, bottles, tin cans, or virtually anything made from wood, metal, glass, and cloth, could be transformed into new consumer products through a variety of reclamation methods.

The distinction between terms used to describe wet and dry discarded material “was important in the days when cities slopped garbage to pigs, and needed to have the wet material separated from the dry”, but has since dissipated.

Treatment

In urban areas, garbage of all kinds is collected and treated as municipal solid waste; garbage that is discarded in ways that cause it to end up in the environment, rather than in containers or facilities designed to receive garbage, is considered litter. Litter is

a form of garbage that has been improperly disposed of, and which therefore enters the environment. Notably, however, only a small fraction of garbage that is generated becomes litter, with the vast majority being disposed of in ways intended to secure it from entering the environment.

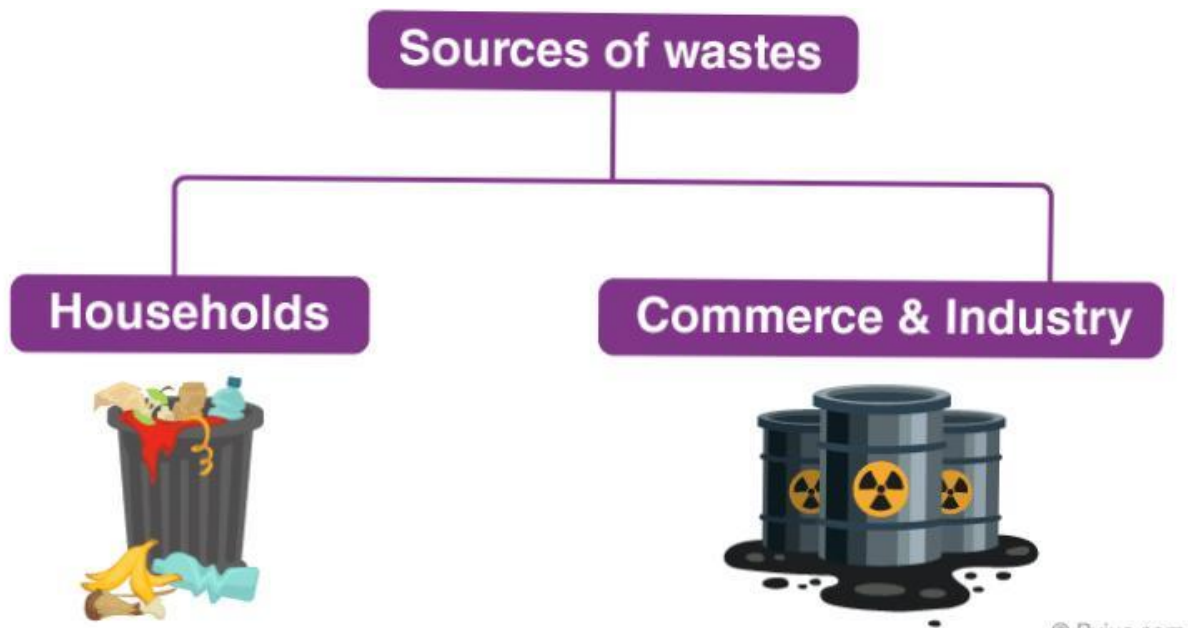
History

Humans have been creating garbage throughout history, beginning with bone fragments left over from using animal parts and stone fragments discarded from toolmaking. The degree to which groups of early humans began engaging in agriculture can be estimated by examining the type and quality of animal bones in their garbage. Garbage from prehistoric or pre-civilization humans was often collected into mounds called middens, which might contain things such as “a mix of discarded food, charcoal, shell tools, and broken pottery”.



Sources of Waste

Sources of waste can be broadly classified into four types: Industrial, Commercial, Domestic, and Agricultural



Industrial Waste

These are the wastes created in factories and industries. Most industries dump their wastes in rivers and seas which cause a lot of pollution.

Example: plastic, glass, etc.

Commercial Waste

Commercial wastes are produced in schools, colleges, shops, and offices.

Example: plastic, paper, etc.

Domestic Waste

The different household wastes which are collected during household activities like cooking, cleaning, etc. are known as domestic wastes.

Example: leaves, vegetable peels, excreta, etc

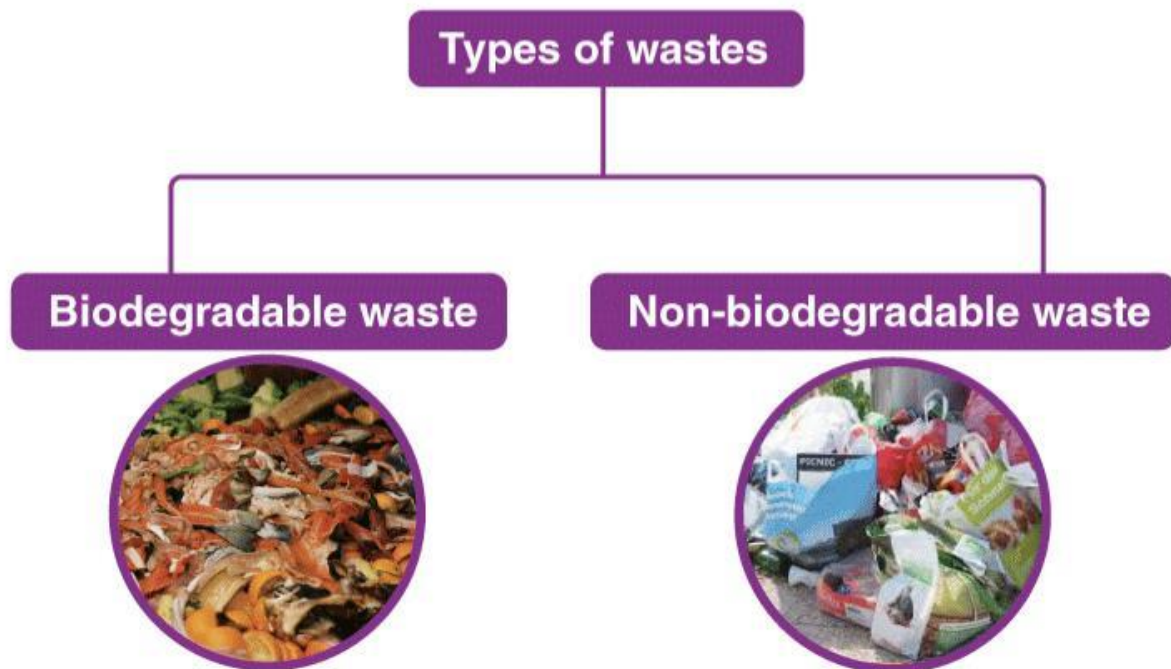
Agricultural Waste

Various wastes produced in the agricultural field are known as agricultural wastes.

Example: cattle waste, weed, husk, etc.

Types of Waste

Commonly waste is classified into two types: Biodegradable and Non-biodegradable waste. These two kinds of wastes are explained below:



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Biodegradable waste

These are the wastes that come from our kitchen and it includes food remains, garden waste, etc. Biodegradable waste is also known as moist waste. This can be composted to obtain manure. Biodegradable wastes decompose themselves over a period of time depending on the material.

Non-biodegradable waste

These are the wastes which include old newspapers, broken glass pieces, plastics, etc. Non-biodegradable waste is known as dry waste. Dry wastes can be recycled and can be reused. Non-biodegradable wastes do not decompose by themselves and hence are major pollutants.

Questions

1. What does waste disposal mean?

Answers: disposal is the method that is employed to destroy or recycle unused, old or unwanted domestic, agricultural, medical or industrial waste.

2. Name a few methods of waste disposal.

There are many methods of waste disposal, some of which are more effective than others. These include:

- Landfill
- Incineration
- Waste compaction

- Composting
- Vermicomposting

How is the solid waste disposed of?

Solid waste is typically disposed of by the process of incineration – where the waste materials are heated to very high temperatures and reduced to ash, flue gas and heat.

Questionnaire

Questionnaire

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE SRISAILAM PROJECT
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Socio-Economic Survey

Name of the Student :
Group :
Registration Number :

House No.		Habitat		Panchayat	
Post office		Mandal		District	

1. Family Details:

S.no	Name of the person	Gender	Age	Education	Profession

2. Social Status details:

(i) Caste: SC/ ST/ BA-A-B-C-D/ OC (ii) Sub-Caste: (iii) Religion:

3. Economic Status details:

(i) Type of House Building: Hut/ Semi Pucca/ Pucca/ Apartment/ Bungalow

(ii) Nature of House building: Own/ Rented

(iii) Drinking Water facility: Well/ Bore-well/ Govt. Tap connection/ Commontap

(iv) Availability of Agricultural land: Yes/ No

(v) Extent of Agricultural land: _____ Acres

(vi) Names of crops: Paddy/ Sugar cane/ Ground nuts/ Vegetables/ Any other _____

(vii) Cattle: _____ Cows _____ Ox _____ Buffaloes _____ Sheep/ Goats

(viii) Do you have own toilet: Yes/ No

(ix) Type Cooking fuel used: LPG / Kerosene/ Electricity/ Wood/ others specify _____

(x) Is any family part of DWACRA group: Yes/ No

(xi) Do you have Ration Card: Yes/ No

(xii) Do you have vehicle: Two wheeler/ Auto/ Car/ Any other vehicle _____

4. Health Details:

- (i) Diseases in family:
(ii) Treatment in which Hospital:
(iii) Any PH Persons in family: Yes/ No

S.no.	Name of the person	Gender	Age	Nature of Disability

- (iv) Do you have Govt. Arogyasri Card: Yes/ No

5. Other Details:

- (i) Do You have TV: Yes/ No
(ii) Do You have Dish Connection: Yes/ No
(iii) Channels Watched regularly: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
(iv) Do you have Mobile: Yes/ No Mobile Number: _____
(v) Do you have Laptop: Yes/ No
(vi) Is internet available at home: Yes/ No

6. Name of the Govt. Schemes received:

- Jagananna Vidhya Deevana Yes/ No
Jagananna Vasathi Deevana Yes/ No
Raithu Bharosa Yes/ No
Any other scheme: _____
Any other scheme: _____

7. Any three problems faced in the village:

- (i)
(ii)
(iii)

Place:

Date:

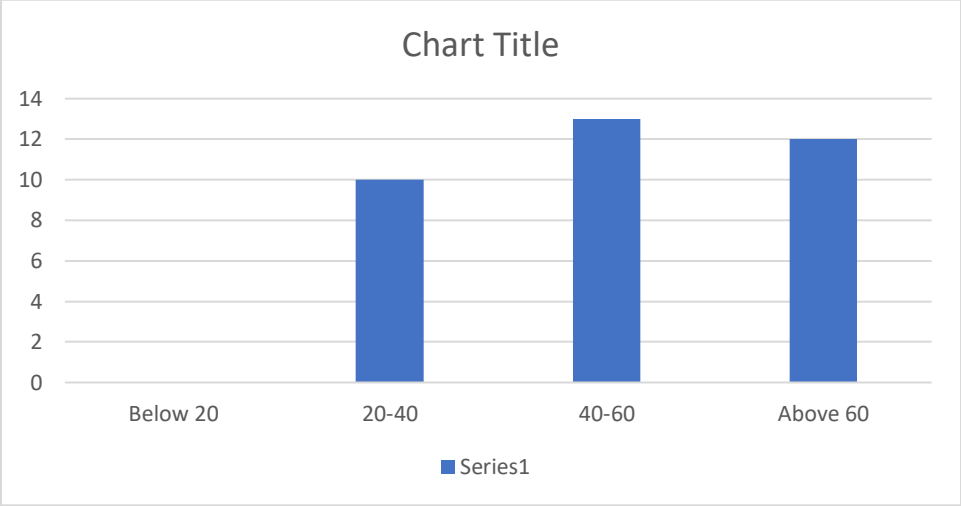
Signature of the Mentor

Signature of the Student

DATA INTERPRETATION AND RESULTS

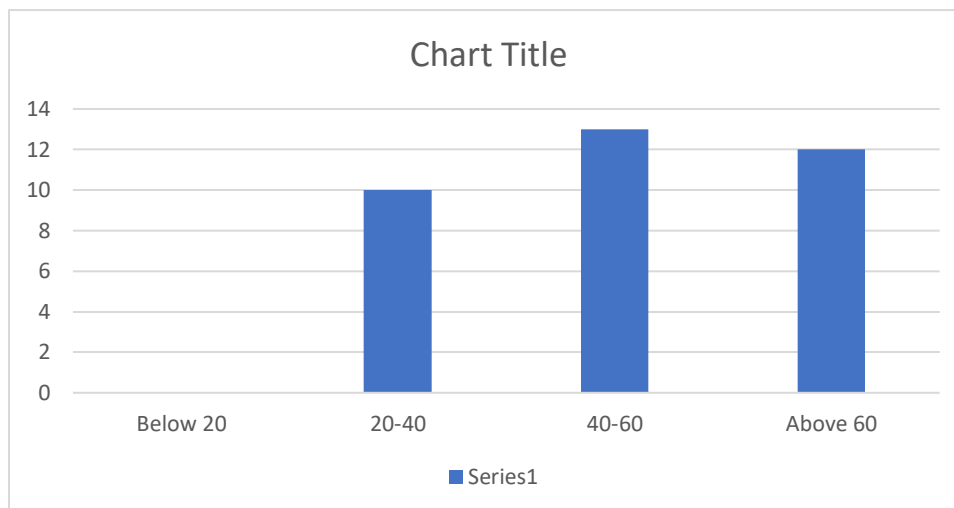
Based on age

Age	
Below 20	0
20-40	10
40-60	13
Above 60	12



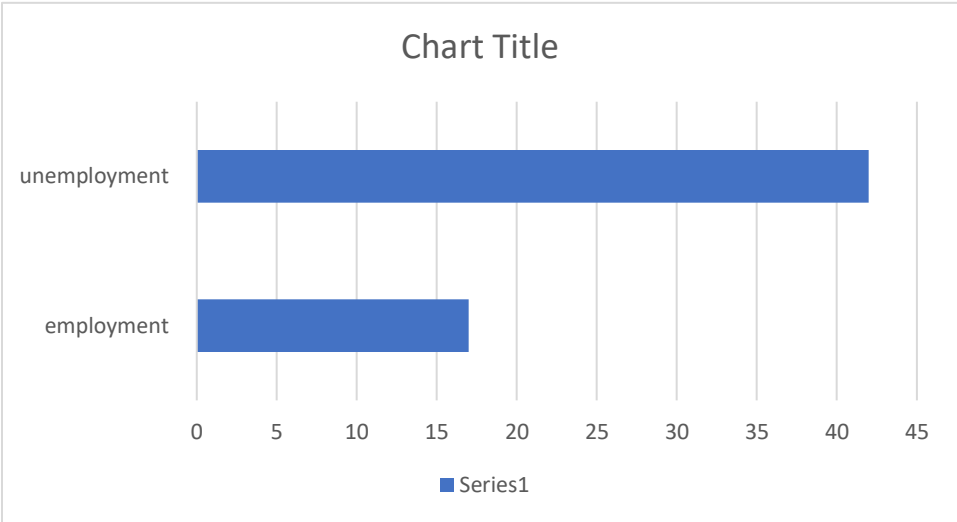
Education Qualification

Education Qualification	
Post graduate	0
Graduate	10
SSC/INTER	12
ILLETERATE	29



Profession

Profession	
Employment	17
Unemployment	42



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' weight. There are four fulfilling benefits of drinking water to our bodies, such as it can speed up our metabolisms, make our skins healthier, lose our weight, and stay alert.

Waste management is an important issue that needs governmental action quickly. At present there is very little awareness exists regarding this issue in our society. The practices of bringing forth waste are too risky not only for today but they could be dangerous for our future generation.

Reference

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