COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Topic: A Study on Socio Economic Conditions

in Sundipenta

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the

Requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

By

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Under the valuable guidance of

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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, SRISAILAM PROJECT,

AFFILIATED To RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL,
NANDYAL Dist.

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2021-2022

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, SRISAILAM PROJECT,

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NANDYAL Dist.

Certificate

This is to certify that the Project entitled "A Study On Socio Economic Conditions in Sundipenta(Community Service Project)" . Submitted by B.Lakshmiprasanna in partial fulfillment the requirements for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (B.COM)** Academic year 2021-2022 in the DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, **GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, SRISAILAM PROJECT, Sunnipenta** AFFILIATED To RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL, NANDYAL Dist. -518102(A.P) INDIA

Signature of the mentor Signature of the principal Signature of the student

DECLARATION

I here declare that the project entitled "A Study On Socio Economic Conditions in Sundipenta(Community Service Project)" is genuine and bonafied work prepared by me .Under the guidance Dr.M.BUCHAIAH, M.Com, M.Phil, Ph.D and is submitted in partial Fulfillment for the degree of BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (B.COM) of GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, SRISAILAM PROJECT,AFFILIATED To RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY, KURNOOL, NANDYAL Dist.is my original work and not submitted for the award of any other degree.

Date: **(B.Lakshmiprasanna)**
Place: **(Reg. No: 20232047010)**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my gratitude to those who extended their valuable cooperation and contribution towards the projectI would like to thank our Principal Sir Dr**. P Hussain Basha Garu** for facilitating the project and providing his guidance throughout the duration of the project.I would like to express gratitude to my project guide **Dr.M. Buchaiah**, Lecturer in Commerce for his 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.

(B.Lakshmiprasanna)
(Reg. No: 20232047010)

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GRADE SHEET

Sino.	Part of work	Marks awarded	
		Max marks	**Marks awarded**
1.	Awareness on project		
2.	Implementation		
3.	Survey		
4.	Report writing		

SURVEY LOCATION

- 

Location:Sundipenta.

1. Introduction about Survey Area

I have conducted the survey covering the 35 houses in Sundipenta .I also covered parameters, such as Age, Gender, Education, Income, Profession, Social status

2. Objectives 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 tounderstand and describe

- To understand social conditions of the people.
- To know the economic conditions of the people.

3. Scope of Study

The study has been conducted based on the responses of the selected respondents in SUNDIPENTA. Hence, the inferences, findings of the analysis need not hold good totally for the Kurnool city as a whole if the country at large.The study was limited to the 35 responses of residents in SUNDIPENTA.

4. 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.

5. Project Introduction:

WATER PROBLEM

Water resource problems for community consumption in terms of quality and quantity are important obstacles for quality of life in nearby communities. The main objectives were: to co-investigate the current situation of water problems for consumers in terms of quality and quantity; to develop mechanisms to supply drinking water through community participation and to design an appropriate model for sustainable water management. At present villagers face not only water shortages but also water quality-related problems. The water shortage is rather caused by the lack of effective community participation to manage integrated solutions from the raw water preparation and to distribute water throughout the community. These problems are lessened where the community in upper zone has been mindful about forest preservation and regulation. The pilot projects were launched to initiate the working group, which assembled volunteers led by the village leader and representatives. The result helped the community to understand the issues and self-created solutions for reducing costs and improving sustainability, including developing the use of a slow sand filtering system for drinking water and maintaining the village water supply system. Participatory activities could be passed on to other villages so that villagers can develop sustainability mainly through their own self-supported work.

INTRODUCTION

India's finite and fragile water resources are stressed and depleting, while sectoral demands (including drinking water, industry, agriculture, and others) are growing rapidly in line with urbanization, population increases, rising incomes and industrial growth. At the same time, more importantly, the major areas likely to be adversely affected in terms of water availability are the rural areas around major centers of urban growth. All this has resulted in declining per capita water availability and deteriorating quality. Inter-sectoral allocations, planning and management of increasingly fragile water resources have thus emerged as a major challenge before the nation.

National level statistics for water availability mask huge disparities from basin- to-basin and region to region. Spatially, the utilisable resource availability in the country varies from 18,417 cubic meters in the Brahmaputra valley to as low as 180 cubic meters in the Sabarmati basin. Rajasthan, for instance, with 8 per cent of the country's population has only 1 per cent of the country's water resources3 . Thus, while India is considered rich in terms of annual rainfall and total water resources, its uneven geographical distribution causes severe regional and temporal shortages. India faces an increasingly urgent situation; its finite and fragile water resources are stressed and depleting while different sectoral demands are growing rapidly.

This situation has developed incrementally, but is nevertheless dramatic. At Independence, India's population was less that 400 million and per capita water availability over 5,000 cubic meters per year. Today, fifty years later, population has grown to over a billion and per capita water availability has fallen to hardly more than 2,000 cubic meters per year and the actual usable quantity is around 1,122 cubic meters per year4 .

Environmental problems include water quality degradation from agro- chemicals, industrial and domestic pollution, groundwater depletion, water logging, soil Stalinization, siltation, degradation of wetlands, ecosystem impacts, and various health-related problems. Environmental and health-related issues are less evident than the more visible quantity related problems, but remain critically important to social welfare and resource sustainability. High extraction of ground water has given rise to compounded Arsenic and Fluoride contamination and Saline Ingress. Where intensive agriculture is practiced, Nitric levels in ground water are high.

Water infrastructure investments have also enabled the rapid expansion of the urban and industrial sectors and the increased availability of safe drinking water

in rural villages. Further, a variety of policies, legislation and institutional initiatives have been taken by India to better manage its water resources as resource constraints have become increasingly apparent. In comparison to most other developing countries, it could be said that India's water resources management initiatives are generally more comprehensive than found elsewhere. The problem, however, is that almost in every country there is need for significant improvement. India's needs are particularly severe because of its rapidly developing water constraints, environmental problems, huge population, regional inequalities in water availability, the federal administrative structure, and rapid demographic and economic growth.

Since freshwater is essential for water supply and sanitation, an examination of the freshwater situation in India is required. As mentioned in the introduction, freshwater availability is uneven across India, and huge disparities exist, from basin to basin, region to region, state to state, and in many cases, even within states. Since freshwater is essential for water supply and sanitation, an examination of the freshwater situation in India is required. As mentioned in the introduction, freshwater availability is uneven across India, and huge disparities exist, from basin to basin, region to region, state to state, and in many cases, even within states.

Declining availability: In terms of surface water, of 4,000 BCM of available water from precipitation, the mean flow in the country's rivers is about 1,900 BCM. Out of this, only 690 BCM is utilisable. Assessments of replenishable ground water resources have been made at 431.9 BCM by the CGWB (Central Ground Water Board) through a large volume of hydrologic and related data.

This is the sum total of potential due to natural recharge from rainfall and due to recharge contributions from canal irrigation. The utilisable ground water resources have been assessed at 395.6 BCM (70.0 BCM for domestic and industrial uses and 325.6 BCM for irrigation). The CGWB has also assessed the quantum of static ground water resources at 10,812 BCM. Water availability from other sources and through desalinization of sea and ground waters is considered negligible in view of the high cost.5 The assessed gross available and utilisable water resources of the country, based on conventional technology, are therefore 2,384 BCM (billion cubic meters) and 1,086 BCM, respectively. With an estimated population of one billion in 2000, the available and utilisable water resources per capita per year are 2,384 BCM and 1,086 BCM respectively against an estimated availability of 6,008 BCM in 1947. This itself, gives a broad indication of the growing resource scarcity in India in the

fifty-five years since independence.

Increasing demand :The demand for fresh water has been identified, as the quantity of water required to be supplied for specific use and includes consumptive as well as necessary non consumptive water requirements for the user sector. The total water withdrawal/utilisation for all uses in 1990 was about 518 BCM or 609 BCM per capita per year. The country's total water requirement by the year 2050 will become 1,422 BCM, which will be much in excess of the total utilisable average water resources of 1,086 BCM. At the national level, it would be a very difficult task to increase the availability of water for use from the 1990 level of approximately 520 BCM to the desired level of 1,422 BCM by the year 2050 as most of the undeveloped utilisable water resources are concentrated in a few river basins

Resource degradation: There is enough evidence to indicate that the available freshwater resource base is degrading rapidly. The major rivers of the country have generally retained pristine water quality in the less densely populated upper stretches where the likelihood of getting affected by man's interference is minimal. As the rivers enter the plains, these start getting exploited for irrigation and receiving pollution discharges due to human activities such as intensive agriculture, use of fertilisers and insecticides, domestic sewage, industrial effluents etc. Thus in the middle stretches, the rivers are most affected both due to increased water requirement for various consumptive and non-consumptive uses, and degraded water quality. This makes the situation grave especially during the lean flow season when the amount of dilution water available is less.

DRINKING WATER

Rural and urban coverage Analysis of data from a variety of sources shows that between 69 to 74 per cent of India's rural population take their drinking water from protected sources, leaving an un served population of 26 to 31 per cent (see figure 2 Below). The same chart also shows that between 91 to 93 per cent of India's urban population take their drinking water from protected sources, leaving a un-served population of between seven to nine percent.

High fluoride concentration in ground water, beyond the permissible limit of

1.5 ppm, has come to stay as a major issue affecting a large segment of rural population to the tune of 25 million spread in over more than 200 districts in 17 states (such as; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh) in the country. The population at risk is estimated at around 66

million. Fluoride in water leads to digestive disorders, skin diseases and dental flurosis.8 Besides, high level of salinity (inland and coastal) is reported from the selected states namely Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Iron content above permissible level of 0.3 ppm is found in 23 districts from 4 states, namely, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and also in coastal Orissa and parts of Agartala valley in Tripura. Consumption of iron above permissible limit has poisonous effect as it can damage blood tissues. Similarly, high levels of arsenic above the permissible levels of 50 parts per billion (ppb) is found in the alluvial plains of Ganges covering six districts of West Bengal.9 Presence of heavy metals in groundwater is reported from 40 districts of 13 states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Delhi. Arsenic contamination in drinking water causes a disease called arsenicosis, for which there is no effective treatment. Long-term exposure to arsenic also causes cancer of the skin, lungs, urinary bladder, and kidney.

There can also be skin changes such as lesions, pigmentation changes and thickening (hyperkeratosis) if such polluted water is consumed for longer period.10 Intensive use of chemical fertilizers in farms and indiscriminate disposal of human and animal waste on land result in leaching of the residual nitrate causing high nitrate concentrations in groundwater. Nitrate concentration, above the permissible level of 45 ppm, has been reported in 11 states namely Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. It causes Methamoglobinemia (Blue Baby disease) where the skin of infants becomes blue due to decreased efficiency of hemoglobin to combine with oxygen. It may also increase risk of cancer. Similarly use of pesticides like DDT, BHC, Carbamate, Endosulfan, etc also pollute the ground water and it causes reproductive and endocrine damages.11 The industrial effluents and municipal waste in water bodies, also is one of the major source of groundwater pollution. A survey undertaken by Central Pollution Control Board in 1995 identified 22 sites in 16 states of India as critical for groundwater pollution, the primary cause being industrial effluents. A recent survey undertaken by Centre for Science and Environment in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh reported traces of heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, zinc and mercury, mainly due contamination of industrial waste. Presence of heavy metals causes damage to nervous system, kidney, and other metabolic disruptions. Besides water contamination, there are certain behavioral practices like defecation on

the boundary of drinking water sources, open drains and disposal of solid waste near sources of water lead to bacteriological contamination. There are various religious practices that revolve around and in the sources of water like immersion of idols & other offerings on the surface water, and disposing human remains, which highly degrades the portability of drinking water. Some of the major issues that need urgent attention are: As a result of excessive extraction of ground water to meet agriculture, industrial and domestic demands, drinking water is not available during the critical summer months in many parts of the country. About 10 per cent of the rural and urban population does not have access to regular safe drinking water and many more are threatened. Most of them depend on unsafe water sources to meet their daily needs. Moreover, water shortages in cities and villages have led to large volumes of water being collected and transported over great distances by tankers and pipelines. Chemical contaminants namely fluoride, arsenic and selenium pose a very serious health hazard in the country. It is estimated that about 70 million people in 20 states are at risk due to excess fluoride and around 10 million people are at risk due to excess arsenic in ground water.

Apart from this, increase in the concentration of chloride, TDS, nitrate, iron in ground water is of great concern for a sustainable drinking water programme.12 All these need to be tackled holistically. With over extraction of groundwater the concentration of chemicals is increasing regularly.

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The following methods would prove useful for it:

1. Protection of Water from Pollution;

If the total fresh water available on the earth remains pollution free, it is sufficient to meet the drinking water needs of the existing population of the world, unfortunately a large portion of fresh water does not remain fit for use of the living world due to increasing economic activities, urbanization etc.

Oceanic water in the form of ecological system of seas is an important environmental system, but during the last century pollution has spread in large proportions.

Surface water is mainly found in rivers and lakes and underground water is found under land at different depths, but which have become polluted.

Large cities located on banks of rivers are directly disposing off different wastes without treatment in rivers. Similarly, tourism has spread pollution at war speed on famous lakes and sea coasts. Man is greatly dependent on groundwater for his water related necessities, but some special industrial units have also polluted this amount of water stored in the security cover of the ground.

All the available water store on the earth should be kept pollution-free because pressure of demand for water is increasing on a large part of the earth. Normally, it is presumed that sea water being saline, is not fit to be used by human beings, but indirectly it is useful for maintaining living organisms with whom man is related, e.g., fish provide nutrition to a large portion of the world.

Hence, it is necessary to have a cooperative policy at the international level for control of oily and radioactive pollution of the oceans. On 18th November, 2002, an oil tanker of Bahama met with an accident and drowned in the sea near the 'Coast of Death' sea area 233 km from north-west coast of Spain.
77,000 metric tones of oil poured out from this tanker and spread over the nearby seas and polluted the sea water. During the Gulf War of 2003 also, the water of Red Sea, Gulf Persian and Mediterranean Sea adjacent to the Arabian Sea became polluted.

The origin of water crisis initially started due to its pollution and qualitative deterioration,

which became acute due to increasing demand for it. For

preventing water pollution, important water sources should not be made places for disposal of wastes. Industrial units should dispose off water only after its treatment. Bathing and other such activities should be prohibited near drinking water sources.

Weeds produced in water should be controlled. Water should become re- usable after physical, chemical, mechanical and organic processing methods. Rivers and lakes should not be used as canals for transport of goods as is being done in Rhine River of Europe, Volga river of Russia, and the Ganges, Yamuna and Kaveri (Cauvery) rivers in India. Thus, the most important aspect of water conservation is control on water pollution.

2. Redistribution of Water:

Water found on the surface of the earth is not equally distributed. Existing form of distribution also becomes a reason for the water crisis. In the African continent, though there is maximum hydro electric production because of excess availability of water in Mediterranean regions, but the Sahara desert situated in the north of Africa and the greatest desert of the world, suffers from water crisis for the whole year.

Droughts faced by the Sahel region in the north of Sahara desert are world famous. Similarly, there is maximum rainfall of the world (1,187 cm. in Mawsynram) in north-east India, whereas there is only 50 cm. rainfall in the west. As a result of it, more than 60 per cent portion of water of Brahmaputra and its companion rivers in the north east flows to the saline seas uselessly, whereas rivers of western Rajasthan remain dry for most of the time in a year.

Hence, by arranging supply of water from areas having lesser demand to the areas having greater demand, water crisis can be minimized. By construction of surface water reservoirs and storage of excess water in them, supply can be made to scarcity affected areas. This work can be accomplished by development of water reservoirs and canal network.

Excess rainfall water which flows away from rivers without being used, can be stored by construction of water reservoirs, from where it can be supplied for agriculture, industries, urban areas etc. Facilities of fisheries and transport also exist in stored water. These reservoirs are also constructed for protection from floods, and apart from flood protection, such water can also be used for different purposes.

Redistribution of water is also possible through canal system. Canal system transfers water from excess rain water areas to scarce rain water areas and conserves water for different uses. Indira Gandhi Canal is such a type of canal system which has brought water of Himalayas to western Rajasthan and changed the arid ecology. K.L. Rao, the then Irrigation Minister, had drafted this plan by the name of 'Ganga-Kaveri Grid'.

Its length was decided as 2640 km in the beginning, which had to link river Ganges of north India with river Kaveri known as 'Ganges of the South'. It was also proposed to include central rivers Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Krishna and Pensnar falling in the way. Former President of India A.P.J. Abdul Kalam took a lead in 2003 for its implementation and its work is being started by giving a modern shape to it. It will be able to transfer water from excess rainfall water areas to scarce rainfall areas every year.

Thus, by developing artificial canal system through artificial rivers, excess water can be conserved. For this, canal system should be developed from national level to micro level. Along with big rivers, canal system should also be developed by the side of small rivers to conserve large amounts of water. Though development of canal system will have to face geographical, economic, social, cultural (rehabilitation) and political problems, but its future results would be favourable from the geographical point of view.

3. Rational Use of Groundwater:

Groundwater meets 25 per cent of total supply of water in the world, remaining 75 per cent supply is met by surface water sources of rivers, lakes etc. Demand for groundwater goes on increasing in proportion to its available quantity due to which quantity of groundwater goes on decreasing. After exploitation of groundwater, its re-infiltration takes a very long time to complete.

Hence, groundwater exploitation should be only in proportion to its recharging capacity. In India, the maximum groundwater is utilized for agriculture. Instead of growing crops requiring water according to agricultural climatic conditions, crops of commercial importance requiring more water are grown, due to which overexploitation of groundwater is done.

In Rajasthan, out of 237 blocks, 203 were in the safety zone from the point of view of groundwater in 1984, but due to excessive over exploitation of groundwater during the last two decades, the number of safety blocks

reduced to only 49 in the year 2001. Remaining blocks have gone to the 'Dark Zone', where groundwater is not available in the required quantity for different uses in future.

By making only conscientious exploitation of groundwater, it can be proportionately conserved. For that, crops requiring lesser water should be given priority over crops requiring more water. Lesser water should be used by industries. For recharging groundwater, necessary drainage area should also be made available.

4. Population Control:

Water crisis has assumed dangerous proportions due to fast increase in population and deterioration in quantitative and qualitative aspects of water resources. Demand for water is continuously increasing. Along with population increase, demand for fresh water has increased due to expansion of industries and increasing urbanization.

Demand for water increased 35 times from the year 1700 to the decade of 2000. Demand for water has increased more in developing countries. For the year 2001, demand for quantity of water in the whole world was estimated to be 435 cubic kms. 60 per cent of this is required in agriculture, 30 per cent in industries and 10 per cent for cooking, bathing and drinking. Hence, demand for water can also be controlled through population control and at the same time, qualitative deterioration of water can also be prevented by population.

Population of the world would become around 800 crores by the year 2025. In this context, the United Nations Organization has warned that in case population control is not exercised, the whole world will have to face grave water crisis. United Nations Organization declared the year 2003 as the 'Fresh Water Year'.

5. Renovation of Traditional Water Sources:

In India, traditional water storage places have been able to meet the demand of drinking water in many regions but they have been renovated from time to time. Water stored in traditional water sources has been used for both purposes, agriculture as well as for drinking.

Beginning of traditional water conservation methods was made in Java (Jordan) in the year 3,000 B.C. by construction of a vast water reservoir. In India, a system of water conservation and drainage was found in Dhauliveera

habitations 1000-1500 B.C.), which was constructed during the Harappan civilization.

These traditional water conservation methods had been developed in India looking to the nature of rainfall in different regions, but the increasing population necessitated extension of agriculture, leading to deterioration of these traditional sources. Conservation of any traditional water source, instead of being limited to the water reservoir portion, extends to the whole drainage area system where rain water is stored after flowing.

Due to increasing area of agriculture, drainage area of water has been destroyed resulting in reduction of water flow therein. This has caused crisis for the existence of traditional water sources. Water crisis can be prevented by renovating traditional water conservation sources. Unless complete conservation of rain water is done in any region, the dream of water conservation cannot be fulfilled. Hence, supervision has to be done regarding renovation of dying traditional water conservation places.

Now, the whole world has agreed with this fact that water available in its vast form also shall have to be conserved to keep it within our reach.
From this point of view, ownership of traditional water sources should be at the village level as has also been agreed by the World Bank.

6. Use of Modern Irrigation Methods:

At the world level, 69 per cent water is used for the agricultural sector. Necessary requirement of water in agriculture is met by surface water sources and groundwater. Surface water used for agriculture is obtained through canals and tanks and underground water from wells and tube wells. Unfortunately, much water is wasted through traditional methods of irrigation. Canal irrigation does not distribute water in a balanced way and it creates problems of water logging.

A large portion of water can be conserved by adoption of modern methods of irrigation. Irrigation consumes double the quantity of water in comparison to all other uses. Sprinkler and drip irrigation methods save 50 per cent water.

In drop or drip irrigation method, pipes with holes are spread over the surface of land so that the crop directly receives water. There is no loss due to evaporation in this system and almost 95 per cent water is

utilized. Thus, maximum water is utilized by this method. Improved modern irrigation methods are thus useful for conservation of water.

7. Increasing Forest Cover:

According to hydrological movements, water is received through rainfall every year m different quantities on the surface of the earth. This water flows on the surface and reaches the seas. Some part of rainwater is stored in stable water reservoirs (lakes and tanks), whereas some quantity of water infiltrates into the land and takes the form of groundwater.

Due to increasing deforestation during the last century, most of the rainwater flowed away to the saline seas without infiltrating into the ground. Water crisis also developed during the last decade in Cherapunji, which gets highest rainfall in the world, because forest cover has been destroyed there due to mining of limestone. As a result of it, rain water flows away very fast to the rivers. A similar thing is happening in the Dehradun area of Uttaranchal.

The old tradition of tree plantation on the banks of rivers and tanks will have to be revived. Forest cover will have to be developed on uncultivable waste lands and hilly slopes on a large scale. Since trees bear drought conditions for a long duration as compared to crops, hence trees are helpful in reducing the demand for water along with recharging water sources.

8. Change in Crop Pattern:

Excess water is not required if crops are grown according to agro- climatic conditions but in the present race of development, changing crop pattern with higher profits has replaced them. These commercial crops require more water than the traditional crops. In north-eastern part of Rajasthan, crops were not grown as per availability of water and intensive cultivation was adopted during the last three decades.

Groundwater was over exploited because of non-availability of surface water and plantation of commercial crops requiring more water. It created serious water crisis. Hence, keeping in mind the experience of Rajasthan, crop rotation should be adopted according to agro-climatic

conditions. Agro forestry and horticulture should be given priority in areas having scarcity of water.

9. Flood Management:

A large portion of fresh water in the world becomes devastating due to floods in India, out of a total land area of 32.8 crore hectares, in India, 4 crore hectare land is flood affected, out of which 3.2 crore hectare land can be protected from floods. By construction of embankments and canals a large part of land can be conserved besides minimizing flood losses.

Intensive afforestation can also provide security from floods. If will be helpful in absorption of water in the soil. Drainage areas of Ganges, Yamuna, Mahanadi, Damodar, Kosi and other rivers have been taken up in flood management and security to some limit has been provided to the 1.44 crore hectare land.

10. Use of Geothermal Water:

Water is also received from hot waterfalls regularly at many places on earth. Scarcity of water can be met to a certain extent by using such geothermal water.

11. Conserving Water in Industries:

About 23 per cent of total fresh water available on the earth is used by industries the world over. Some special industries consume water to a large extent, whereas some industries pollute the major portion of water. Dyeing industry and leather industry are such type of industries which pollute the water.

To manufacture one ton of steel, 300 tons of water is required. Consumption of water in industries is done in quantitative as well as qualitative forms. Proportionate consumption of water in industries in developed' countries is more (50%), out of which 75 per cent demand is met from surface water sources and 25 per cent from groundwater sources.

Water has to be both protected from pollution in industries, and re-used after processing. Recycling of water should be developed because normally industrial units dispose off water on the ground surface after

using it only once. Because of not re-using it after processing, it also pollutes other water sources. Demand for water can also be reduced in industries by recycling used water.

12. Reuse of Urban Waste:

Demand for water has increased in cities due to increasing urbanization. There is no provision for waste water treatment in many big towns and cities of various countries of the world. Instead of being reused, it pollutes other water sources.

Such condition is visible in cities of Delhi, Agra and Mathura on the banks of river Yamuna, whereas in many countries, urban water is used after treatment in nearby fields for growing vegetables and fruits. After use of water in urban areas, disposed waste water can be treated and conserved for use in agriculture in the peripheral areas of cities. Such policies should be incorporated while planning urban development.

13. Water Conservation by Municipal Bodies:

Municipal bodies should manage both individual demand and supply of water as well as conserve water. Municipal laws should provide for collection of rain water from roof tops and implement it. Individual awareness is very important in water conservation.

Every individual should develop the attitude of water conservation and prevent every drop of water from being wasted. As far as possible, one should conserve rain water along with maintaining quality of the water. Depth of traditional water sources should be maintained by controlling its cleanliness.

Since the maximum part of water is exploited in agriculture, hence water should be conserved in agriculture in different forms. Cultivating fields in off season helps in maintaining soil moisture. If cultivation is done up to 30 cm. depth, moisture can go up to 90 cm. depth, and capillary action prevents moisture coming out from the soil.

Besides this, soil moisture can also be maintained by before-time sowing, proper use of fertilizers, pesticides and Weedicides. Green manure and crop rotation should also be adopted.

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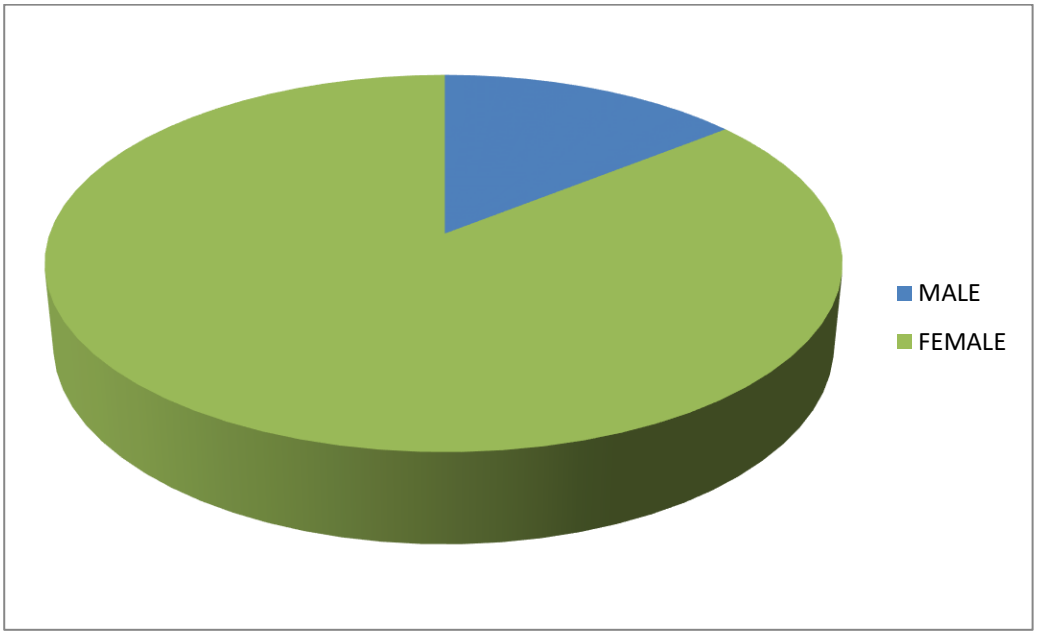
Data Interpretation and Results of the Survey

Classification of Respondents based on Gender

GENDER	
MALE	5
FEMALE	30

It is observed from above table that most of the respondents are female followed by male

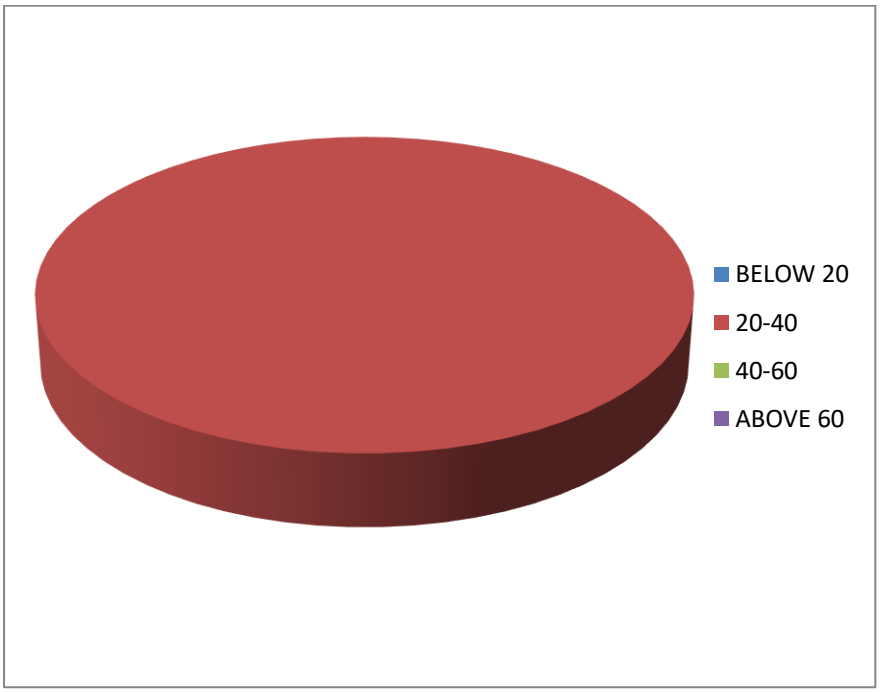


It is observed from above pie chart that most of the respondents are female followed by male

Classification of Respondents based on Age

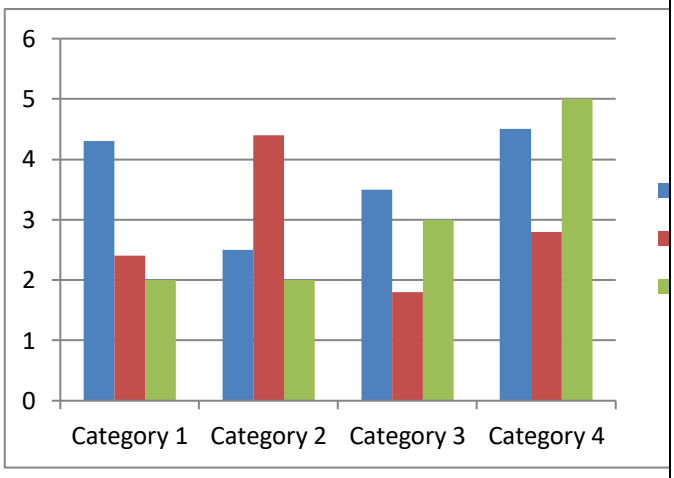
AGE	
BELOW 20	**00**
20-40	**35**
40-60	**00**
ABOVE 60	**00**

It is observed from above table that most of the respondents are in the age group of 20-40.



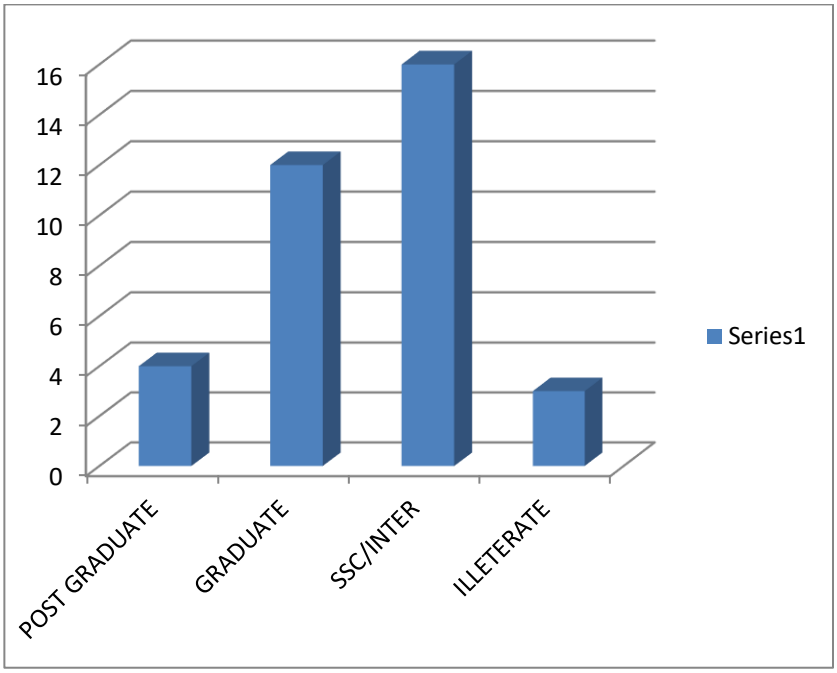
It is observed from above pie chart that most of the respondents are in the age group of 20-40.

Classification of Respondents based on EducationQualification



POST GRADUATE	**04**
GRADUATE	**12**
SSC/INTER	**16**
ILLETERATE	**3**

It is observed from the above table that most of the respondents are Graduates followed by SSC.

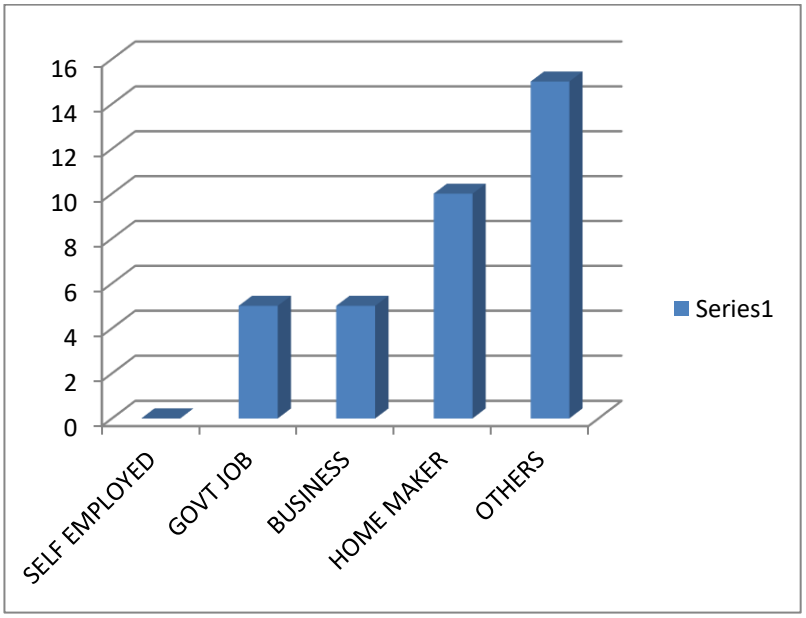


It is observed from the above Bar chart that most of the respondents are Graduates followed by SSC

Classification of Respondents based on Profession

PROFESSION	
SELF EMPLOYED	**00**
GOVT JOB	**05**
BUSINESS	**05**
HOME MAKER	**10**
OTHERS	**15**

It is observed that from above table that most of the respondents are Business persons followed by home makers.



It is observed that from above bar chart that most of the respondents are Business persons followed by home makers.

SURVEY PHOTOS


GPS Map Camera
ikarjuna
Theatre
Google
Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh, India
7-36-3, Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh
518102, India
Lat 16.073548°
Long 78.90398°
04/06/22 04:41 PM


GPS Map Camera
karjuna
Theatre
Google
Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh, India
3WF3+GH6 Master CVV & Master EK Homeo Hospital, Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh 518102, India
Lat 16.0738°
Long 78.904099°
04/06/22 04:16 PM

Conclusion

It is observed from the analysis of gender wise that most of the respondents are female followed by male respondents. It is observed from the analysis of income of respondents that most of the respondents are female followed by male. It is also observed from the analysis that most of the respondents are in the age group of 20-40.It is observed from the analysis that most of the respondents are in the age group of 20-40.It is observed from the analysis that most of the respondents are Graduates followed by SSC.

It is observed from the analysis that most of the respondents are Graduates followed by SSC. It is observed that the analysis that most of the respondents are Business persons followed by home makers. It is observed that the analysis that most of the respondents are Business persons followed by home makers.

References:

1.Eartham.on.worldcat.org
2.Library.earlham.edu
3.www.inspireclean energy.com
4.www.fastweb.com
5.www.voicesofyouth.org
6.UPSCBUDDY

Questionnaire:

Govt. Degree College,Srisailm Project

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Survey on Socio economic conditions of people in Sundipenta

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/ Bunglow

(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 Deevena Yes/ No

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena 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**