COMMUNITY SERVICE ORIENTED PROJECT

GODAVARI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY(A) 2023-24

TYPES OF CROPS IN KHARIF SEASON

A REPORT ON

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORIENTED PROJECT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN DEPARTMENT OF

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Submitted by

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The euphoria and satisfaction of completing this Community Service Oriented project will not be completed until we thank all the people who have helped us in the successful completion of this enthusiastic task.

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Community Service-Oriented project work entitled “TYPES OF CROPS IN KHARIF SEASON” is the bonafide work done and carried by A.Vasanthi(22551A0501),

M.Eswararao(22551A0539),S.Tulasi Mahalakshmi(22551A0551A0560),Y.Radha Satya

Sai(22551A0569) who carried out the Community Service Oriented project work under my supervision during the academic year 2023-24 towards partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering as per the regulations of Godavari Institute of Engineering and Technology(A), Rajahmundry, A.P, Affiliated to the JNTUK, Kakinada. The results embodied in this report have not been submitted to any other University for the award of any degree.

We also declare that no part of this document has been taken up verbatim from any source without permission from the author(s)/publisher(s). Wherever few sentences, findings, images, diagrams or any other piece of information has been used for the sake of completion of this work, we have adequately referred to the document source. In the event of any issue arising hereafter about this work, we shall be personally responsible.

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DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

We the undersigned solemnly declare that the Community Service-Oriented Project **'TYPES OF CROPS IN KHARIF SEASAON** is based on the work carried out during the course of our study under the supervision of **Mrs B.SINDHU, Lecturer in Department of Computer Science and Engineering.**

We assert the statements made and conclusions drawn are an outcome of my research work.
We further certify that

I. The work contained in the report is original and has been done by me under the general supervision of my supervisor.

II. The work has not been submitted to any other Institution for any other degree/ diploma/ certificate in this university or any other University of India or abroad.

III. We have followed the guidelines provided by the university in writing the report.

IV. Whenever we have used materials (data, theoretical analysis, and text) from other sources, we have given due credit to them in the text of the report and giving their details in the references.

Certificate from
Official of the Community

This is to certify that A. Vasanthi *(Name of the Community Service Volunteer)* Reg. No 22551A0501 of GIET-(A) (Name of the College) underwent community service in Durgada *(Name of the Community)* from 17-07-2023 to 29-07-2023 The overall performance of the Community Service Volunteer during his/her community service is found to be Good *(Satisfactory/Good).*

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He/she did the above project under the supervision of the project mentor **Mrs B. SINDHU** Assistant professor during the period 17-07-2023 to 26-08-2023 and submitted a community exit report. A viva voce on the project was conducted on

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His /her overall performance was graded as unsatisfactory/ satisfactory/ good/excellent.

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His /her overall performance was graded as unsatisfactory/ satisfactory/ good/excellent.

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CHAPTER 1:ABSTRACT AND INTRODUCTION

ABSTRACT:

Kharif crops, also known as monsoon crops or autumn crops, are domesticated plants that are cultivated and harvested in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh during the Indian subcontinent's monsoon season, which lasts from June to November depending on the area. Monsoon rains may begin as early as May in some parts of the Indian subcontinent, and crops are generally harvested from the third week of September to October. Rice, maize,lemon,citrus,mango,banana and cotton are some of the major Kharif crops in India. Unlike the Rabi crops, which are grown in the winter, the kharif crops require good rainfall. Since kharif crops are cultivated during the rainy season,they confront some challenges like crop development can be hindered by heavy or severe rainfall patterns.sufffficient water is required,however,too much water may have a negative impact on the development pattern.

INTRODUCTION:

Kharif Crops:

when a similar plant grown on fields) that are sown in the rainy season from June to September are characterized as Kharif Crops. Groundnut, Paddy (rice), Maize all need more water to cultivate, so grown in the rainy season thus called Kharif Crops.
According to the Indian farming and as per season of Kharif crops, In this crop category, we can include rice, maize, sorghum, pearl millet/bajra, finger millet/ragi, arhar, soybean, groundnut, cotton etc. The rabi crops include wheat, barley, oats, chickpea/gram, linseed, mustard etc.

In India, the season starts in June and ends in October. The Kharif crops are harvested at the end of the monsoon season October or November month. In Kharif crops category rice, moong dal, millets, urad and maize are among the key crops of Kharif season. According to the season six types of Kharif crops: food crops, fiber crops, feed crops, industrial crops, oil crops and ornamental crops. As per the world's most popular food crops, we can include grains, corn, wheat and rice.

Fig:1.1 PADDY

Fig:1.1,Rice is the most important Kharif crop of India. It is grown in rain-fed areas with hot and humid climates, especially the eastern and southern parts of India. Rice requires a temperature of 16–20 °C (61–68 °F) during the

growing season and 18–32 °C (64–90 °F) during ripening. It needs rainfall from 150–200 centimetres (59–79 in) and needs a flooded field during the growth period.

EXAMPLES OF KHARIF CROPS

Kharif Crops In Cereals:-	Jowar, Maize, Millets, Rice.
Kharif Crops In Fruits:-	Apple, Apricot, Banana, Cantaloupe, Chikoo, Coconut, Dates, Figs, Guava, Jamun, Litchi, Ridge Guard, Mango Almond, Muskmelon, Sweet Orange, Pomegranate, Plum, Pear, Phalsa, Papaya, Peach, Sarda, Walnut, Watermelon.

Fig:1.2 RICE

Fig:1.2,Paddy, also known as rice paddy, is a type of cultivated land used for growing rice. It is a major staple food crop in many countries, especially in Asia. Paddy fields are usually flooded with water to create the ideal conditions for rice cultivation. The rice plants are then transplanted into the flooded fields and grow submerged in water. Paddy requires a warm and humid climate to thrive, making it a popular kharif crop in many regions. Once the rice grains mature, they are harvested and processed to be used for various culinary purposes. Rice is not only delicious but also a significant source of carbohydrates and nutrients.

Fig:1.3 LEMON

Fig:1.3,Lemon farming is a rewarding endeavor that requires proper care and attention. To start lemon farming, you'll need a suitable location with well-drained soil and plenty of sunlight. Lemons thrive in warm climates, so make sure the temperature is suitable for their growth. Regular watering is essential, especially during dry periods, and fertilization can help promote healthy tree growth. Pruning is also important to maintain the shape and size of the lemon trees. With proper care, you can enjoy a bountiful harvest of juicy lemons that can be used for cooking, beverages, or even as a natural remedy. Happy lemon farming!

Fig :1.4 SUGARCANE

Fig :1.4,Sugarcane is a tall, perennial grass that is widely cultivated for its sweet juice, which is used to producesugar and various sugarcane-based products. It is a tropical crop that requires a warm climate and abundant water supply for optimal growth. Sugarcane is harvested by cutting the stalks close to the ground and can be used for making sugar, molasses, ethanol, and even as a raw material for biofuel production. It is an important cash crop in many countries and plays a significant role in the global sugar industry.

CHAPTER 2: SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE

The Agriculture in India contributes to around 14 percent of the GDP but it involves the employment of around 42 percent of the Indian Population. Indian Agriculture sector witnessed super normal productivity due to better monsoon which ultimately led to lower prices to the farmers for many agricultural products.

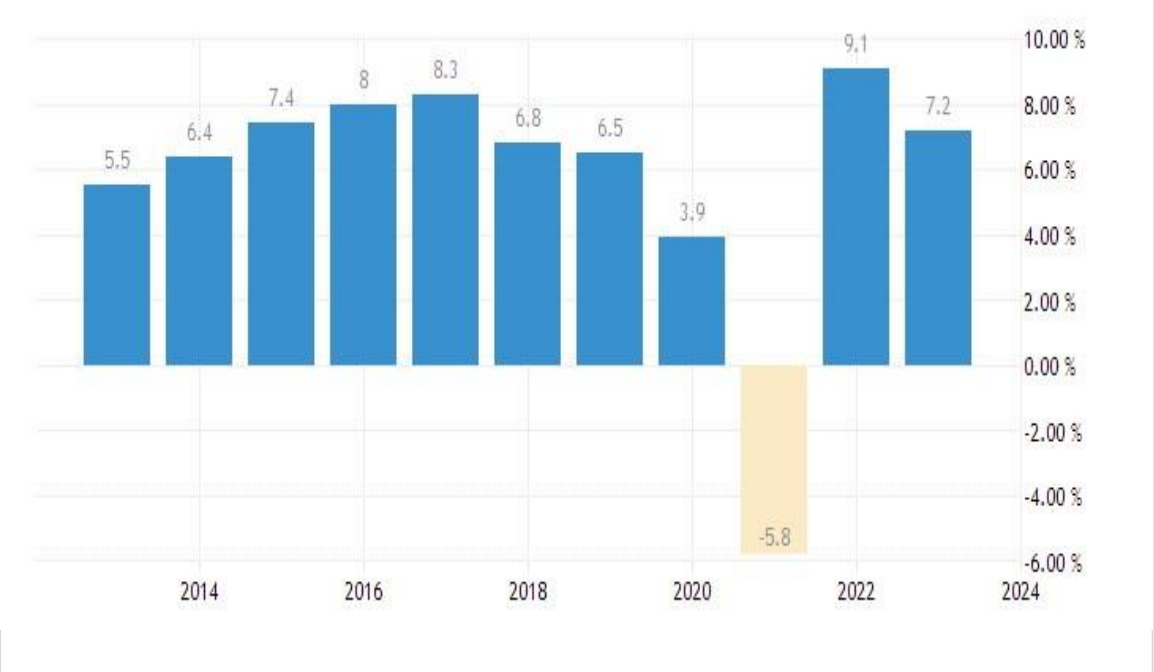


Fig:1.5 GDP OF INDIA AGRICULTURE

Fig:1.5,The GDP in India expanded 7.2% in the 2022-23 fiscal year ended March 2023, slightly higher than 7% in the second estimate, and also above 7% in the government's forecast. For the 2023-24 financial year, the central bank projects GDP growth at 6.5%

Objectives:

- Crop Planning for both Kharif and Rabi Seasons for the District.
- Irrigation Source-wise Crop Planning.
- Facilitating Credit to the farmers.
- Planning for Fertiliser supply and enforcement.
- Facilitating Seed supply and enforcement.
- Collection of information on crop achievement.
- Transfer of technical know hows to the farmers.
- Conducting different demonstration programmes.
- Conducting Capacity Building programme of farmers.
- Monitoring pest situations and its control thereof.

CHAPTER 3:
RESEARCH FRAMEWORK AND DATA PREPARATION

So basically, Kharif crops are monsoon crops that consist of plants such as rice. Ideally, the Kharif crops are harvested in the monsoon season which begins as early as May in some parts of the Indian subcontinent. Kharif crops are generally harvested from 3rd week of September to October.

- So according to the survey that we have done**,** The Kharif Season lasts from June to October.
- Kharif means "autumn" in Arabic. Since this period coincides with the beginning of autumn / winter in the Indian...
- Kharif crops are dependent on the large quantity of rain water as well its timing.
- Jowar, Rice (Paddy), Millet, Maize (corn), Soyabean, turmeric, Groundnut, cotton,

CITRUS:

- Citrus cultivation in India is plagued with various problems due to limiting growing conditions,
- limiting water resources and high incidence of pests and diseases warranting great care from planting till
- the plants come to bearing in order to sustain a
- productive life of a minimum of 15-20 years. There is growing interest/awareness among the citrus
- growers for adoption of latest technologies for
- commercial cultivation of citrus. The National
- Research Centre (NRC) for Citrus (ICAR), Nagpur has come out with the package of practices for
- citrus cultivation in different regions of the country. In the present bankable project on citrus,
- recommendations of the NRC for Citrus and the views of the citrus growers and their experience has
- been taken into consideration

CLIMATE:

- Citrus fruits in India are cultivated under varied agro-ecological conditions right from arid and semiarid areas of southwest region to humid tropical climate of northeast India.
- Citrus trees are evergreen, grown in truly subtropical climates of the world although in tropical regions of the world
- they tend to produce cyclic growth flushes and hence regulating cropping in tropical areas for forcing
- them into concentrated bloom needs judicious management of water deficit stress according to soil
- type and growing season. Citrus fruits grow best between a temperature range of 130C to 370C.
- Temperatures below – 40C are harmful for the young plants. Soil temperature around 250C seems to
- be optimum for root growth. High humidity favours spread of many diseases. Frost is highly
- injurious. Hot wind during summer results in desiccation and drop of flowers and developing fruits.

- Barring these limitations citrus is grown in all subtropical and tropical areas of the world. The subtropical climate is best suited for citrus growth and development. Khasi and Darjeeling mandarins are
- grown in high altitudes upto 2000 m as it is adapted to a cooler climate.

SOIL:

- Citrus plants are grown in a wide range of soils ranging from sandy loam or alluvial soils of north India to clay loam or deep clay loam or lateritic/acidic soils in the Deccan plateau and north-eastern
- hills. Citrus orchards flourish well in light soils with good drainage properties. Deep soils with pH
- range of 5.5 to 7.5 are considered ideal. However, they can also be grown in a pH range of 4.0 to 9.0.
- High calcium carbonate concentration in feeder root zone may adversely affect the growth.

IRRIGATION:

- Citrus requires critical stage watering in the initial year. It further reduces fruit drop and increases the
- fruit size. Diseases like root rot and collar rot occur in flooded conditions. Light irrigation with high
- frequency is beneficial. Irrigation water containing more than 1000 ppm salts is injurious. Quantity of
- water and frequency of irrigation depends on the soil texture and growth stage. Micro irrigation
- systems not only saves water and nutrients but also ensure good retention of fruits during crucial stages of crop growth in March

April even in situations where water is not a limitation.

PESTS:

- Important insect-pests of citrus are citrus black fly and whitefly, citrus psylla, Citrus thrips, leaf
- miner, scale insects, bark eating caterpillar/trunk borer, fruit fly, fruit sucking moth, mites, etc. Other pests attacking citrus particularly mandarin orange, specially in humid climate are mealy bug, nematode, etc.
- Control measures of major pests are indicated below:

LEAF MINER:

Foliar sprays either with quinalphos 1.25 ml or fenvalerate 0.5 ml or monocrotophos 1.0 ml/litre of water at weekly intervals on new flush as soon as infestation is noticed.

CITRUS BLACK FLY AND WHITE FLY :

One spray against adults and two at 50% egg hatching stage (I half of April & Dec. and II fortnight of July) at 15 days interval either with acephate 1.25 g or quinalphos 1.5 ml or imidacloprid 0.5 ml/ litre of water.

CITRUS PSYLLA:

Foliar spray either with quinalphos 1.0 ml or acephate 1.0 g or monocrotophos 0.5 ml/litre of water at bud burst stage or as and when infestation is noticed during Feb, - Mar., Jun., - Jul. & Oct, - Nov.

CITRUS THRIPS :

Foliar spray either with dimethoate 1.5 ml or monocrotophos 1 ml/litre of water at bud burst stage and berry size fruits.
Scale insects:
Spraying of parathion (0.03%) emulsion, dimethoate 150 ml and 250 ml kerosene oil in 100 litre of water or malathion @ 0.1 % or carbaryl @ 0.05% plus oil 1 %.

TRUNK BORER:

Swabbing of tunnel either with dichlorvos (0.1%) or carbaryl (1%) or monocrotophos (0.02%) kills the grub effectively.
Bark eating caterpillar: Plugging of larval tunnels with cotton wad soaked either in dichlorvos (0.1%) or carbaryl (1%) or monocrotophos (0.01%) effectively checks the pest.

RICE:

Rice is the seed of a grass variety called Oryza sativa and Oryza glaberrima. Paddy plant has a fibrous root with the plant growing upto 6 feet tall. It has a round jointed stem with leaves being long and pointed. The edible seeds which are sold commercially as ‘rice’ grow on the top in the form of separate stalks. Technically this is called paddy as the seeds are covered with a brown colored husk. The paddy is then harvested and dehusked resulting in the commercially important rice. Often people confuse rice and paddy. Rice fields are also called as paddy fields.

FIG: ORYZA SATIVA

SEASON FOR RICE CROP:

Since rice can grow in a variety of climate and altitude it is cultivated in different seasons in different parts of the country. In areas of high rainfall and low winter temperature (northern and western parts) rice crop is grown once a year- during May to November. Two or three crops are grown in the southern and eastern states. India has three rice farming seasons- summer, autumn and winter. However, the chief rice growing season is 'kharif' season also called 'winter rice'. The sowing time is June-July and is harvested during November- December months. 84% of the country's rice supply is grown in the kharif crop.

Rice cultivated during rabi season is also called as 'summer rice'. It is sown in the months of November to February and harvested during March to June. 9% of total rice crop is grown in this season. Early maturing varieties are normally grown during this time.

The pre-kharif or 'autumn rice' is sown during May to August. The sowing time also depends on the rainfall and weather condition. Hence the timing may differ slightly from place to place. Generally, it is harvested during September- October months. 7% of the total rice crop in India grows in this season and short duration varieties which mature within 90-110 days are cultivated.

SOIL FOR CULTIVATION:

Almost every type of soil can be used for rice cultivation provided the region has a high level of humidity, sufficient rainfall with irrigational facilities, and a high temperature. The major types of soils for rice cultivation are black soil, red soil (loamy and yellow), laterite soil, red sandy, terai, hill and medium to shallow black soil. It can be even cultivated on silts and gravels. If the cultivating soil has rich organic matter and if it powders easily on drying or forms a puddle when wet then it is considered to be ideal.

BANANA:

IMPORTANCE OF BANANA IN INDIA:

Banana is one of the major and economically important fruit crops of India. Banana occupies 20% of the area among the total area under crop in India. Most the Banana is grown by planting suckers. The technology development in agriculture is very fast, it results in developing a Tissue Culture Technique. The Tissue Culture

AGRO-CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:

Banana, basically a tropical crop, grows well in a temperature range of 15°C -35°C with a relative humidity of 75-85%. It prefers tropical humid lowlands and is grown from the sea level to an elevation of 2000m. above m.s.l. In India, this crop is being cultivated in climates ranging from humid tropical to dry mild subtropics through a selection of appropriate varieties. Chilling injury occurs at a temperature below 12°C. The high velocity of wind exceeds 80 km/hr.
Deep rich loamy soil with a PH between 6.5-7.5 is most preferred for banana farming. Soil for bananas should have good drainage, adequate fertility, and moisture. Saline solid, calcareous soils are not suitable for banana cultivation. A soil that is neither too acidic nor too alkaline, rich in organic material with high nitrogen content, adequate phosphorus level, and plenty of potash is good for a banana.

SUITABLE SOIL TYPE FOR BANANA PLANTATION:

In Banana Farming, Soil for bananas should have good drainage, adequate fertility, and moisture. Deep, rich loamy soil with a pH between 6-7.5 is most preferred for banana cultivation. III drained, poorly aerated, and nutritionally deficient soils are not suitable for the banana. Saline solid, calcareous soil is not suitable for Banana cultivation. Avoided soil of low-lying areas, very sandy & heavy black cotton with ill drainage.

A soil that is not too acidic and not too alkaline, rich in organic material with high nitrogen content, adequate phosphorus level, and plenty of potash are good for the banana.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Our team surveyed about the "Types of farm in kharif" , which included the season , the land type, the whether, and the pesticide usage. We surveyed in the village near by called - "Thokada" Andhra Pradesh.Manuring is done in three equal doses three times in a year in February, June and September. recommended manurial and fertilizers doses are given in Table respectively.

YEARWISE REQUIREMENT OF FARM YARD MANURE:

FYM	I Yr	II Yr	III Yr	IV Yr	V Yr	VI Yr	VII Yr onwards
Kg/plant	20	10	15	20	25	30	40

YEAR WISE REQUIREMENT OF VARIOUS NUTRIENTS:

Nutrients	I Yr	II Yr	III Yr	IV Yr	V Yr	VI Yr onwards
Nitrogen	100	200	300	400	450	500
Phosphorus	50	100	150	200	200	250
Potash	25	50	75	200	200	250
$ZNSO_4$	25	25	50	50	100	150
$FeSO_4$	25	25	50	50	100	150
$MnSO_4$	25	25	50	50	100	150

CHAPTER 5 : DATA ANALYSIS

Pulses are important food crops in India for their nutritive protein content and amino acids, ability to enhance soil fertility by fixing nitrogen, opportunity for crop diversification in monoculture States and livelihood security to farmers particularly living in rainfed regions of the country. Pulses cultivation faces problems such as use of rainfed marginal lands, susceptibility to pest and disease attacks, weather aberrations, lack of genetic breakthrough and diversion of pulse area to more remunerative crops as and when irrigation facilities become available and socio-
economic constraints (farmers‟ preference towards cultivation of fine cereals & commercial crops due to assured returns, risk and instability in yield, and low grain yield).

Crop Type/Crop	No. of Experiments Planned		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1. *Food Crops*			
Paddy	338169	27246	365415
Wheat	-	285643	285643
Jowar	24198	14710	38908
Bajra	54734	1720	56454
Maize	69777	4770	74547
Ragi	10260	1500	11760
Barley	-	7160	7160
Gram	-	51523	51523
Sugarcane*	27508	485	27993
Other Crops	124706	79501	204207
Total	**649352**	**474258**	**1123610**
2. *Non-Food Crops*			
Groundnut	25360	6052	31412
Sesamum	21447	4058	25532
Castor	3538	-	3538
Rape & Mustard	-	59004	59004
Linseed	-	3106	3106
Cotton	16384	-	16384
Jute	6312	-	6312
Mesta	647	-	647
Other Crops	22312	16195	38507
Total	96000	88415	184415
Total (1+2)	**745352**	**562673**	**1308025**

Fig:1.6 CULTIVATION OF CROPS

Rice is an important food crop of India. It is grown in almost all the States/UTs of the country. Almost the entire rainfed rice area and considerable portion of the irrigated rice area are prone to one or more abiotic stresses. Rice yield under rainfed lowlands is low, averaging less than half of that of favourable lowlands, and it is also unstable.

In India, 20.9 million ha of rice area is rainfed, of which the seven eastern
India states (Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) account for 14.34 million ha.

Out of the 26.6 million ha of rice grown in these seven eastern Indian states, nearly 5.02 million ha is prone to frequent floods, 12.0 million ha is prone to drought, 0.75 million ha is affected by inland salinity, and 0.59 million ha is affected by coastal salinity.

Flash floods and coastal salinity are also serious problems in the southern states of India (AndhraPradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu), where rice cultivation is predominantly.

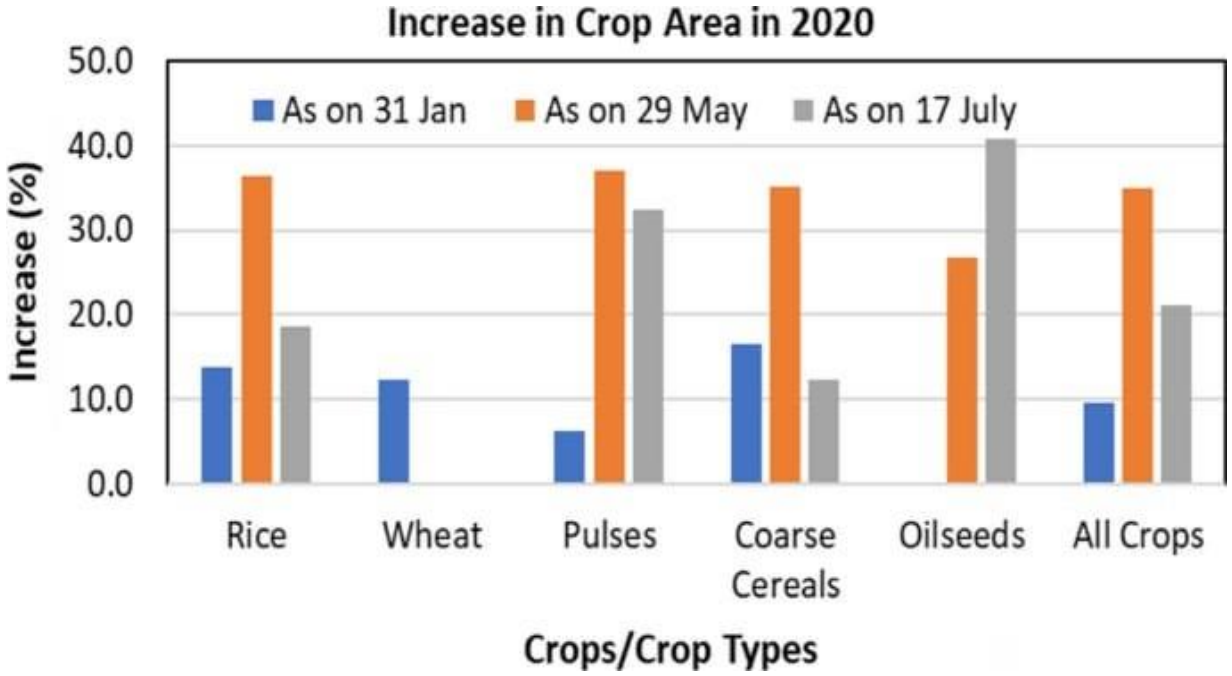


Fig:1.7

Fig:1.7,The first advance estimates of area and production of kharif crops are prepared in September every year, when south-west monsoon season is about to be over and kharif crops are at an advanced stage of maturity. The assessment is made by the State Governments based on the reports from the field offices of the State Department of Agriculture. They are mainly guided by visual observations. These are validated on the basis of inputs from the proceedings of Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) meetings, and other feedback such as relevant availability of water in major reservoirs, availability/ supply of important inputs including credit to farmers, rainfall, temperature, irrigation area enumeration based on Remote Sensing Technology, estimates from Econometrics Modeling.

CHAPTER 6:CONTROLLING CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Generally chemical fertilizers and pesticides are effective and convenient in use for production and disease management of plants but they are potential threat for the health and environment of soil, plant as well as humans.

Pesticide consumption in India - very low Currently about 40000 t of
Pesticides uses a decline of 1/3 since 5 yrs ago. Worldwide 44% increase in herbicides use over past decade, with concomitant reduction in insecticides by 30%.
Insecticides still account for 60% of total pesticide use. About 13-14 % of total pesticides used in the country are applied on vegetables. consumption in vegetables in India - 0.678 a.i. kg/ha. Global agro-chemical consumption dominated by fruits and vegetables, accounting 25% of total pesticide market.

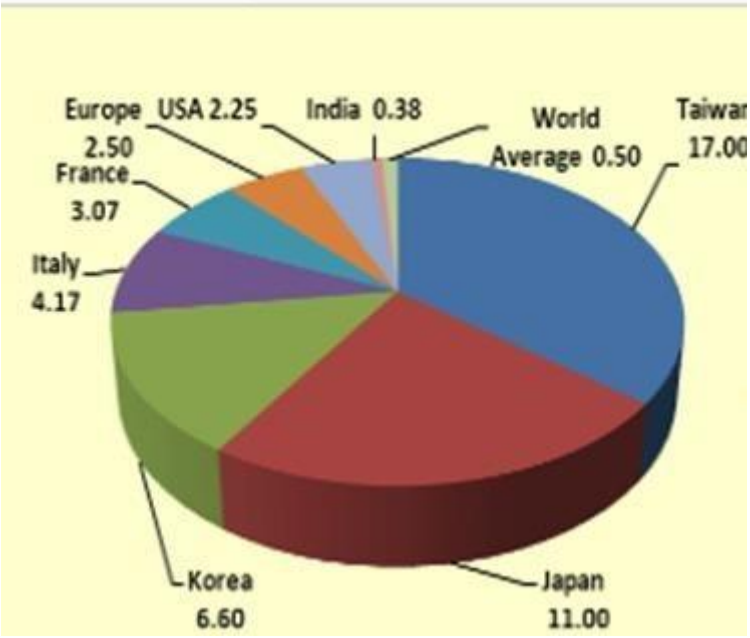


Fig :1.8 Pesticide Consumption in different countries

Fig:1.8 We can provide with an approximate breakdown of pesticide consumption in the countries above mentioned in terms of kilograms per hectare (kg/ha): USA: Approximately 2.25 kg/ha

- India: Approximately 0.38 kg/ha
- Europe (as a whole): Approximately 1.0 kg/ha
- France: Approximately 3.07 kg/ha
- Italy: Approximately 4.17 kg/ha
- Taiwan: Approximately 4.0 kg/ha
- Korea: Approximately 6.60 kg/ha
- Japan: Approximately 11.00 kg/ha

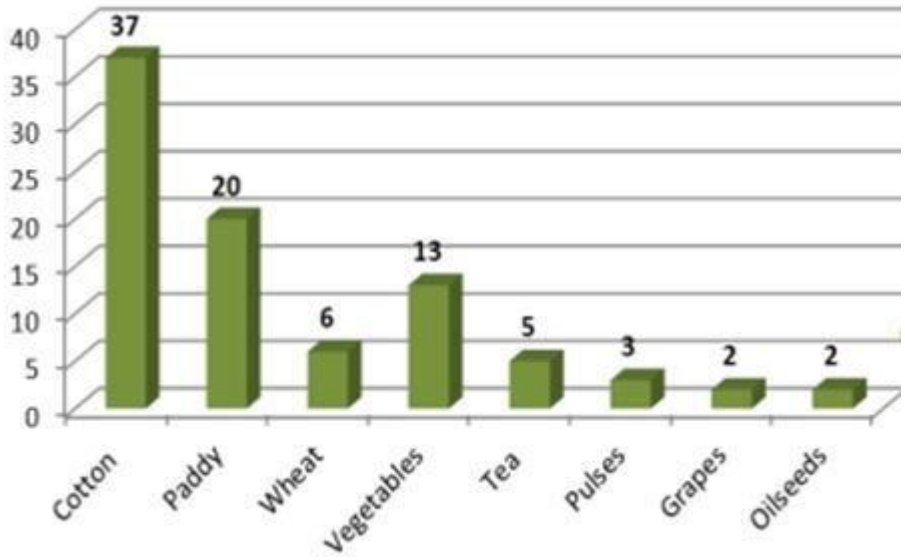


Fig:1.9 Consumption of Pesticides in different crops

Fig:1.9 The consumption of pesticides in different crops can vary significantly depending on factors like pest pressures, agricultural practices, and geographical regions. Here's a general breakdown of pesticide consumption in percentage terms for various crop categories:
Cotton: Approximately 37% of total pesticide consumption.
Paddy (rice): Approximately 20% of total pesticide consumption.
Wheat: Approximately 06% of total pesticide consumption.
Vegetables: Approximately 13% of total pesticide consumption.
Tea: Approximately 5 of total pesticide consumption.
Pulses (legumes): Approximately 3% of total pesticide consumption.
Grapes: Approximately 2% of total pesticide consumption.
Oilseeds (such as soybeans, sunflowers, and canola): Approximately 2% of total pesticide consumption.

A range of pesticides are used in the agricultural sector to protect plants, animals and agricultural products from harmful pests and diseases.

Many of these pesticides contain hazardous chemicals that can have short term and long term health effects if the risks aren't managed safely.

It's important you know the chemicals that you are working with so you can take precautions, and know what to do in potentially dangerous situations.

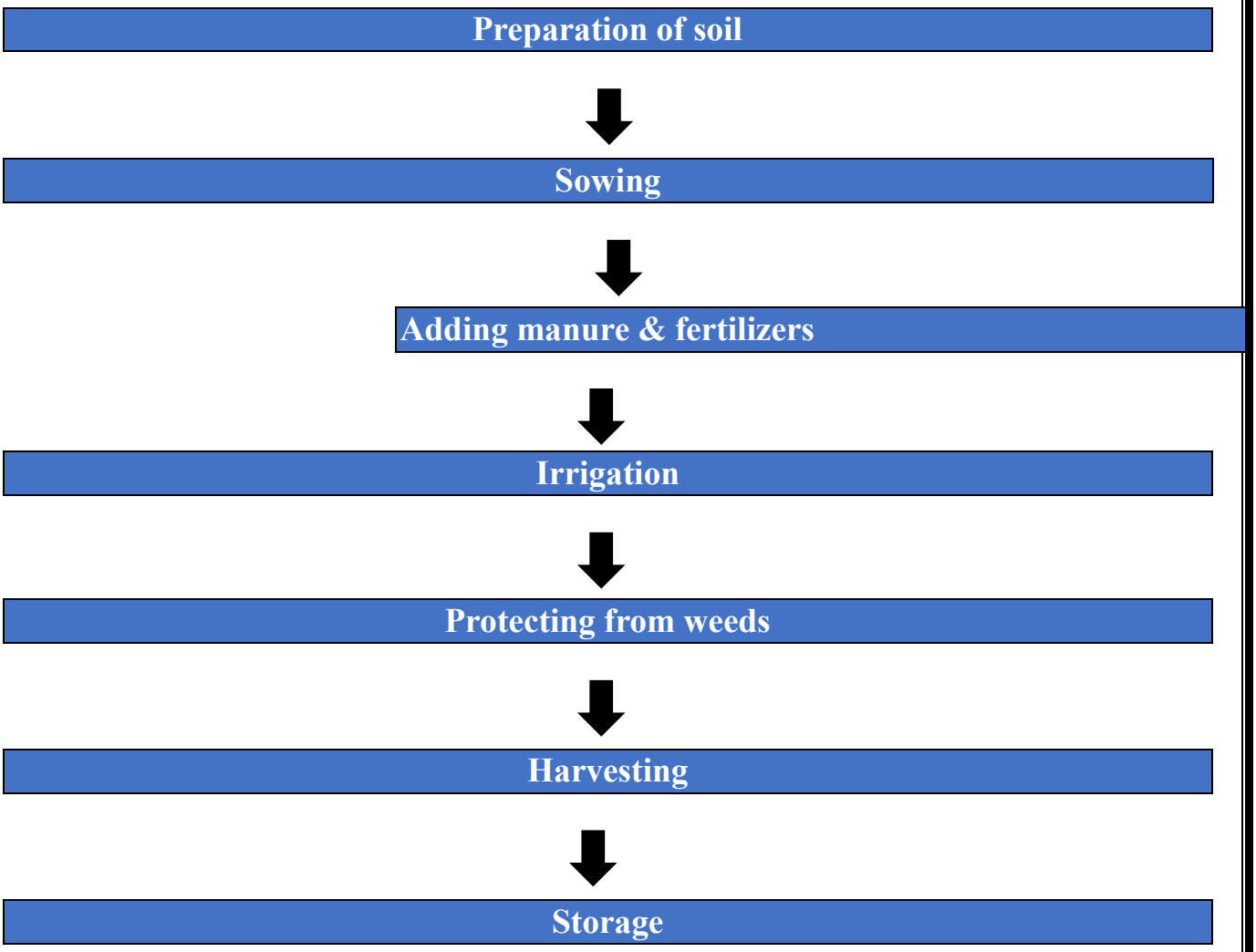
Prevention is always better than dealing with the effects of hazardous chemical exposure and you can take steps to minimise any potential health risks:

- talk to others about product substitution
- keep informed about banned products
- read safety and product labels on the chemicals you are working with and be sure you store them safely
- keep areas where emissions are present isolated

- ensure there is adequate ventilationminimise the length of time exposed to emission

CHAPTER 7: FLOWCHART

Agricultural Practices of Crop Production



CHAPTER 8: ACTIVITY LOG

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIRST WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day – 1	Discuss about the topics. We decided to do project on topic related to types of crops in kharif season.	Learned some basics about types about types of crops in kharif season.	
Day - 2	We did some research on agriculture topics and we decided types of crops in kharif season as our project title.	Learned about the agriculture methods.	
Day – 3	We gathered at the village called Rajahmundry and went to the land. After selecting the project types of crops in kharif season.	Learned about what really a agriculture means.	
Day – 4	At the same village we went to another agricultural land ant visit the place where there are more agricultural lands in the village Rajahmundry.	Learned about some places suitable for our topic.And learned about kharif season crop.	
Day – 5	We gathered at another village called Durgada and went to the land. And we spent time with the laborers at the agricultural crop.	Brought awareness about agricultural crops play a major role in human life.	
Day –6	At the same village ,We went to another agriculture land.	Learned how many days to cultivate the agricultural field.And we know the hardwork of farmers.	

WEEK – 1 (From Dt 17-07-2023 to Dt 22-07-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done

Day	Detailed Report
Day – 1	Discuss about the topics. We decided to do project on topic related to types of crops in kharif season. Learned some basics about types about types of crops in kharif season.
Day - 2	We did some research on agriculture topics and we decided types of crops in kharif season as our project title. Learned about the agriculture methods.
Day – 3	We gathered at the village called Rajahmundry and went to the land. After selecting the project types of crops in kharif season. Learned about what really a agriculture means. .
Day – 4	At the same village we went to another agricultural land ant visit the place where there are more agricultural lands in the village Rajahmundry. Learned about some places suitable for our topic. And learned about kharif season crops.
Day – 5	We gathered at another village called Durgada and went to the land. And we spent time with the laborers at the agricultural crop. Brought awareness about agricultural crops play a major role in human life.
Day –6	At the same village ,We went to another agriculture land. Learned how many days to cultivate the agricultural field. And we know the hardwork of farmers..

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SECOND WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day – 1	Visted the place where there are more crop plants in the village Durgada.	Learned about some seeds and their specialties.	
Day - 2	.Today we spent time with the workers at the crop place.	About their work and duties in crop field.	
Day – 3	Today we visited another place of different crop place.	Learned these plants were grown in different seasons.	
Day – 4	Today at another place in Durgada we have said some of the techniques in crop field.	About workers and their work.	
Day – 5	Brief discussion about crop field topic with the people.	Knowing about some problems faced by the owners.	
Day-6	We visited another place where there are crop fields.	Approach and different conditions to the growth of seed.	

WEEK – 2 (From Dt 24-07-2023 to Dt 29-07-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done

Day	Detailed Report
Day – 1	Visted the place where there are more crop plants in the village Durgada. Learned about some seeds and their specialties.
Day - 2	Today we spent time with the workers at the crop place. About their work and duties in farm field.
Day – 3	Today we visited another place of different farm place. Learned these plants were grown in different seasons.
Day – 4	Today at another place in Durgada we have said some of the techniques in crop field. About workers and their work.
Day – 5	Brief discussion about crop field topic with the people. Knowing about some problems faced by the owners.
Day –6	We visited another place where there are crop fields. Approach and different conditions to the growth of seed.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE THIRD WEEK

WEEKLY REPORT

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day – 1	We kicked off the Kharif season with a lot of excitement, planting crops like rice ,maize ,and millets.	We started the kharif season with great enthusiasm ,planting crops like rice ,maize and millets.	
Day - 2	Our crops started sprouting and growing well, showing great potential for a successful season.	We observed the growth of our crops and noticed that they were thriving well despite some initial challenges.	
Day – 3	We conducted soil tests to ensure the nutrient levels were balanced for optimal crop growth ,the results were promising!	We conducted soil tests to ensure balanced for optimal crop growth,the results were promising!	
Day – 4	We visited nearby farms to learn from experienced farmers and gained valuable insights on pest control methods for your crops.	We learned effective pest control methods from experienced farmers and implemented them to protect our crops.	
Day – 5	The weather conditions were favorable ,and our crops continued to thrive under the warm sun.	We monitored the wheather conditions closely and made necessary adjustments to irrigation and crop management.	
Day –6	The crops received ample sunlight and water ,resulting in robust growth and vibrant greenery.	The crops received ample sunlight and water ,resulting in robust growth and vibrant greenery.	

WEEK – 3 (From Dt 31-07-2023 to Dt 05-08-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done

Day	Detailed Report
Day – 1	We kicked off the Kharif season with a lot of excitement, planting crops like rice ,maize ,and millets. We started the kharif season with great enthusiasm ,planting crops like rice ,maize and millets.
Day - 2	Our crops started sprouting and growing well, showing great potential for a successful season. We observed the growth of our crops and noticed that they were thriving well despite some initial challenges.
Day – 3	We conducted soil tests to ensure the nutrient levels were balanced for optimal crop growth ,the results were promising!
Day – 4	We visited nearby farms to learn from experienced farmers and gained valuable insights on pest control methods for your crops. We learned effective pest control methods from experienced farmers and implemented them to protect our crops.
Day – 5	The weather conditions were favorable ,and our crops continued to thrive under the warm sun. We monitored the wheather conditions closely and made necessary adjustments to irrigation and crop management.
Day –6	The crops received ample sunlight and water ,resulting in robust growth and vibrant greenery.

WEEKLY REPORT

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FOURTH WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day – 1	Today I spent time with the workers the crop place.	A bad their work and duties in crop field	
Day - 2	visited another place where these are crop fields.	Approach and different condition to the growth of seeds.	
Day – 3	Today at another place to go and we have said some of the techniques in crop fields.	About the workers and their work.	
Day – 4	Brief discussion about crop field topic with the people.	Knowing about some problems faced by the owners.	
Day – 5	Today I spend time with the workers at the crop land.	Warned about agriculture process.	
Day –6	At the some villages I went to another agriculture land.	Agriculture process	

WEEK – 4 (From Dt 07-08-2023 to Dt 12-08-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done

Day	Detailed Report
Day – 1	Today I spent time with the workers the crop place. A bad their work and duties in crop field.
Day - 2	visited another place where these are crop fields. Approach and different condition to the growth of seeds.
Day – 3	Today at another place to go and we have said some of the techniques in crop fields. About the workers and their work.
Day – 4	Brief discussion about crop field topic with the people. Knowing about some problems faced by the owners.
Day – 5	Today I spend time with the workers at the crop land. Warned about agriculture process.
Day –6	At the some villages I went to another agriculture land. Agriculture process.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIFTH WEEK

WEEKLY REPORT

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day – 1	Today we went to Rajahmundry for more information about the agriculture.	Knowing about some problems faced by the farmers.	
Day - 2	Searching for some organic fertilizers techniquies to bring awareness to people and farmers.	We came to know which organic fertilizer is available in the area.and which one is free from pesticides and good for agriculture.	
Day – 3	We have searched for some organic fertilizers which are useful to grow organic crops.	We found that very few farmers are using organic fertilizers for agriculture crops.	
Day – 4	Explained how to do organic fertilizers and uses organic fertilizers.	For organic fertilizers,use cow dunk and vegitables wastage to the crops for good growth.	
Day – 5	We created awareness among the organic fertilizers and importance of organic fertilizers.	Learned about which organic fertilizers are good for agriculture crops and how they help the growth fast and healthy.	
Day –6	Visited the place where there are more sugarcane farm in the village Rajahmundry.	Farmers tells that sugarcane crop sometimes causes profit and loss.	

WEEK – 5 (From Dt 14-08-2023 to Dt 19-08-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done

Day	Detailed Report
Day – 1	Today we went to Rajahmundry for more information about the agriculture. Knowing about some problems faced by the farmers.
Day - 2	Searching for some organic fertilizers techniquies to bring awareness to people and farmers. We came to know which organic fertilizer is available in the area.and which one is free from pesticides and good for agriculture.
Day – 3	We have searched for some organic fertilizers which are useful to grow organic crops. We found that very few farmers are using organic fertilizers for agriculture crops.
Day – 4	. Explained how to do organic fertilizers and uses organic fertilizers. For organic fertilizers, use cow dunk and vegitables wastage to the crops for good growth.
Day – 5	We created awareness among the organic fertilizers and importance of organic fertilizers. Learned about which organic fertilizers are good for agriculture crops and how they help the growth fast and healthy.
Day –6	Visited the place where there are more sugarcane farm in the village Rajahmundry. Farmers tells that sugarcane crop sometimes causes profit and loss.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SIXTH WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature

WEEKLY REPORT

Day – 1	Today we spent time with the workers at the sugarcane crop in the village Rajahmundry.	About their work and duties in sugarcane crop field.	
Day - 2	There are various agricultural programs conducted all over the country. We have gathered some information about the program in YouTube, and tried to implement in some small rural areas.	Learning about some plantation programs virtually is a easy way to understand.	
Day – 3	We have visited place of Brinjal crop one of the kharif season crop. And meet the laborers and farmers about their work.	Got awareness on how to control the pesticides in Brinjal farm and how to protect the Brinjal crop.	
Day – 4	Brief discussion about Chilli farm and Brinjal crop field topic with the farmers.	Knowing about some problems faced by the laborers during their work in Chilli farm and Brinjal crop.	
Day – 5	Soil is a main ingredient for a agricultural crops and any another crops. So we know how to do earth oyster to cultivate the field through YouTube.	Learned the main importance of soil oyster and soil health for agricultural farms.	
Day –6	We make documentation on the information which we gathered.	Preparation of documents.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 6 (From Dt 21-08-2023 to Dt 26-08-2023)

Objective of the log activity

Day	Detailed Report
Day – 1	. Today we spent time with the workers at the sugarcane crop in the village Rajahmundry. About their work and duties in sugarcane crop field.
Day - 2	There are various agricultural programs conducted all over the country. We have gathered some information about the program in YouTube, and tried to implement in some small rural areas. Learning about some plantation programs virtually is a easy way to understand
Day – 3	We have visited place of Brinjal crop one of the kharif season crop and meet the laborers and farmers about their work. Got awareness on how to control the pesticides in Brin jal crop and how to protect the Brinjal crop.
Day – 4	Brief discussion about Chilli farm and Brinjal crop field topic with the farmers. Knowing about some problems faced by the laborers during their work in Chilli crop and Brinjal crop.
Day – 5	Soil is a main ingredient for a agricultural crops and any another crops. So we know how to do earth oyster to cultivate the field through YouTube. Learned the main importance of soil oyster and soil health for agricultural crops.
Day –6	We make documentation on the information which we gathered. Preparation of documents.

CHAPTER 9: PHOTOS AND LINKS


GPS Map Camera
Google
17/07/23 11:44 AM GMT +05:30


GPS Map Camera
Google
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SH 172, Andhra Pradesh 533102, India
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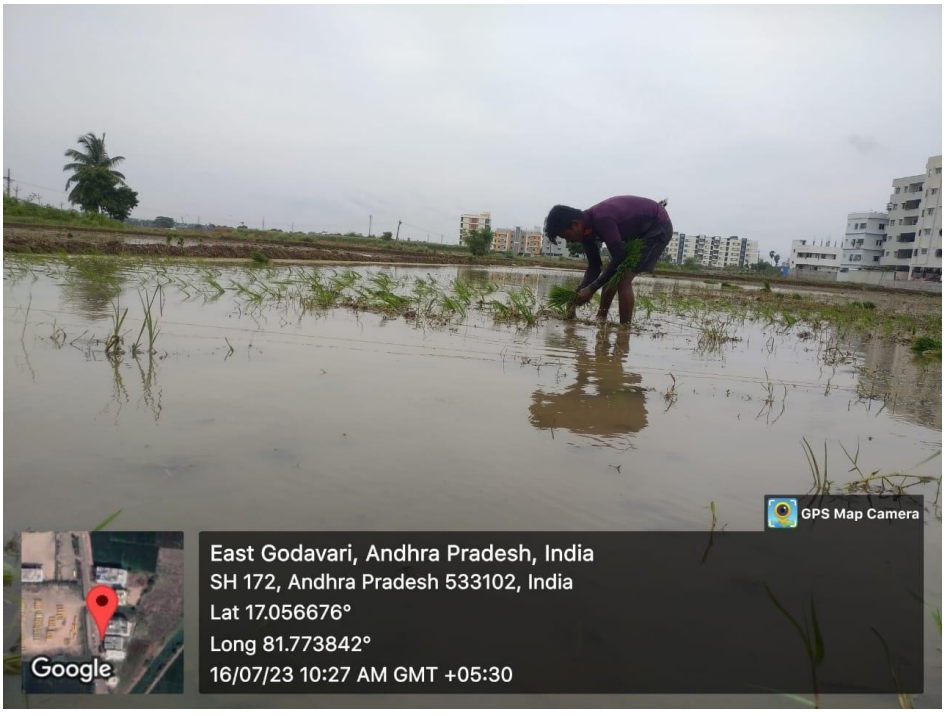
Long 81.77388°
16/07/23 10:23 AM GMT +05:30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Long 81.773842°
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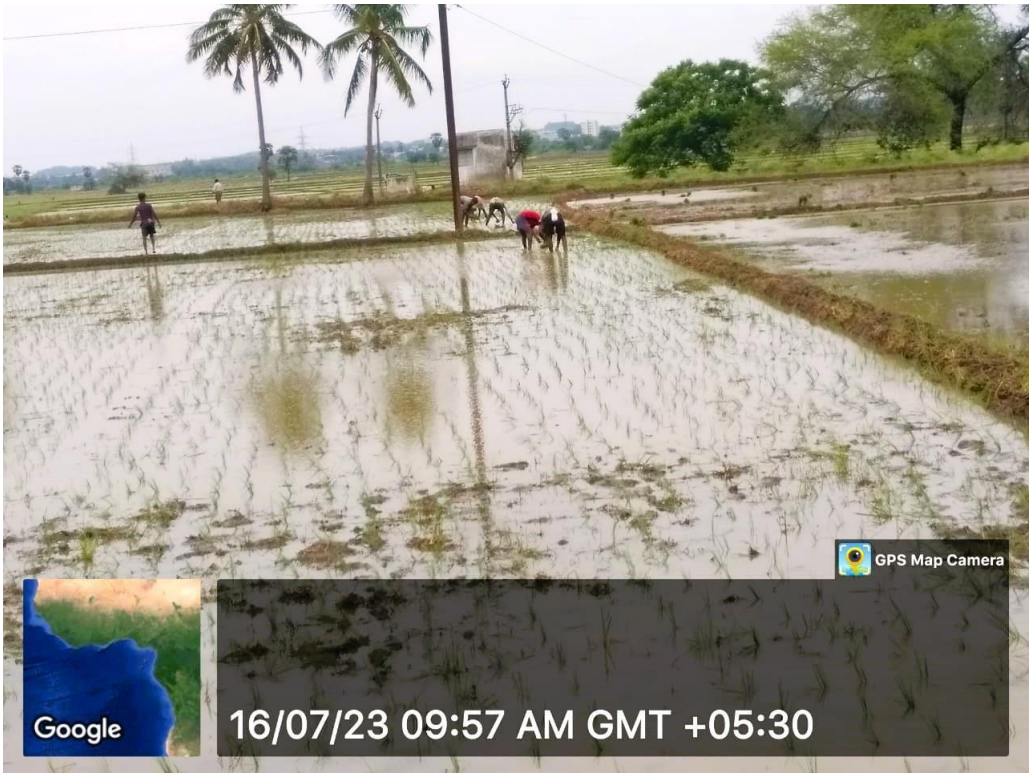
Google



CHAPTER 8 : CONCLUSION

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture and its allied activities act as main source of livelihood for more than 80% population of rural India. It provides employment to approximately 52% of labour. This growth in itself represents a remarkable achievement in the history of world agriculture. All these revolutions have brought prosperity for the farmers.

The prospects for Indian agriculture are good. The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investments in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage.

Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project

Student name: A.Vasanthi

Registration number: 22551A0501

Period of CSOP:17-07-2023 **To: 26-08-2023**

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**

Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project

Student name: M.Eswararao

Registration number: 22551A0539

Period of CSOP:17-07-2023 **To:**26-08-2023

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**

Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project

Student name: S.TULASI MAHALAKSHMI

Registration number: 22551A0560

Period of CSOP: 17-07-2023 **To:** 26-08-2023

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**

Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project

Student name: Y.RADHA SATYA SAI

Registration number: 22551A0569

Period of CSOP: 17-07-2023 **To:** 26-08-2023

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: A.VASANTHI

Registration number: 22551A0501

Period of CSOP: 17-07-2023 **To:** 26-08-2023

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

Date: **Signature of the Supervisor**

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

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**

Student name: M.ESWARARAO

Registration number: 22551A0539 **Period of CSOP: 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

Date: **Signature of the Supervisor**

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

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**

Student name: S.TULSI MAHALAKSHMI

Registration number: 22551A0560

Period of CSOP: 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

Date: **Signature of the Supervisor**

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

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**

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

Student name: Y.RADHA SATYA SAI

Registration number: 22551A0569

Period of CSOP: 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**

EVALUATION

Internal Evaluation for the Community Service Project

OBJECTIVES:

- To facilitate an understanding of the issues that confront the vulnerable / marginalized sections of society.
- To initiate team processes with the student groups for societal change.
- To provide students an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the urban / rural community they live in.
- To enable students to engage in the development of the community.
- To plan activities based on the focused groups.
- To know the ways of transforming society through systematic program implementation.

ASSESSMENT MODEL:

- There shall only be internal evaluation.
- The Faculty Guide assigned is in-charge of the learning activities of the students and for the comprehensive and continuous assessment of the students.
- The assessment is to be conducted for 100 marks.
- The number of credits assigned is 4. Later the marks shall be converted into grades and grade points to include finally in the SGPA and CGPA.
- The weightings shall be:
  - Activity Log 20 marks
  - Community Service Project Implementation 30 marks
  - Mini Project Work 25 marks
  - Oral Presentation 25 marks
- Activity Log is the record of the day-to-day activities. The Activity Log is assessed on an individual basis, thus allowing for individual members within groups to be assessed this way. The assessment will take into consideration the individual student's involvement in the assigned work.
- While evaluating the student's Activity Log, the following shall be considered -
  a. The individual student's effort and commitment.
  b. The originality and quality of the work produced by the individual student.
  c. The student's integration and co-operation with the work assigned.
  d. The completeness of the Activity Log.

- The assessment for the Community Service Project implementation shall include the following components and based on Weekly Reports and

  OUTCOMES DESCRIPTION:

  a. Details of the Socio-Economic Survey of the village/habitation.

  b. Problems identified.

  c. Community Awareness Programs organized.

  e. Suggested Short-Term and Long-Term Action Plan.

Name of the student:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

A.VASANTHI

Program of study:

Year of study:2023-2024

Group:

Register No/H.T.No:22551A0501

Name of the college: GODAVARI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

University: JNTUK,KAKINADA

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	

Name of the student:

Date: **Signature of the Faculty Guide**

Certified by

Date:

Signature of the Head of the Department/Principal

Seal:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

M.ESWARARAO

Program of study:

Year of study:2023-2024

Group:

Register No/H.T. No: 2255150539

Name of the college: GODAVARI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

University: JNTUK,KAKINADA

Sl.No	***Evaluation Criterion***	***Maximum Marks***	***Marks Awarded***
1.	Activity Log	20	
2.	Community Service Project Implementation	30	
3.	Mini Project Work	25	

Name of the student:

4.	Oral Presentation	25	
	GRAND TOTAL	100	

Date: **Signature of the Faculty Guide**

Certified by

Date:

Signature of the Head of the Department/Principal

Seal:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

S.TULASI MAHALAKSHMI

Program of study:

Year of study:2023-2024

Group:

Register No/H.T.No:22551A0560

Name of the college: GODAVARI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

University: JNTUK,KAKINADA

Name of the student:

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**

Certified by

Date:

Signature of the Head of the Department/Principal

Seal:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

Name of the student: Y.RADHA SATYA SAI

Program of study:

Year of study:2023-2024

Group:

Register No/H.T.No:22551A0569

Name of the college: GODAVARI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

University:JNTUK,KAKINADA

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**

Certified by

Date:

Signature of the Head of the Department/Principal

Seal