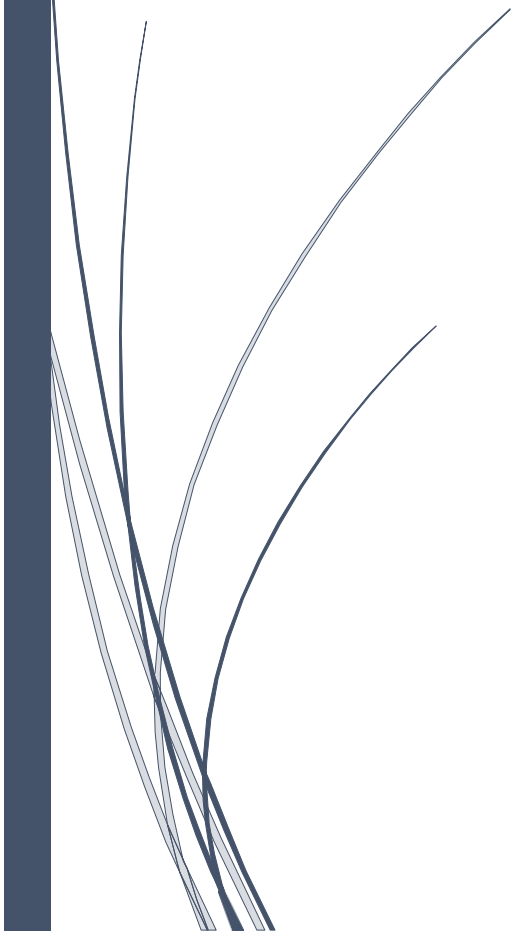
Program Book

Community Service Project



AP STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(A STATUTORY BODY OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Program Book
for
Community Service Project

Name of the Student: O. Naga Chandrika(21481A04G8)
M. Prince Dany(22485A0428)
M. Srinivas(21481A04E4)
P. Sravani(21481A04H8)
K. Mahima(21481A04C5)

Name of the College: Seshadri Rao Gudlavalleru Engineering college (Autonomous), Gudlavalleru
Registration Number:

Period of CSP: From:15-08-2023 To:25-09-2023

Name & Address of the Community/Habitation: Gudlavalleru,521356

Instructions to Students for Community Service Project

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

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

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

Community Service Project Report

Submitted in accordance with the requirement for the degree of……..

Name of the college: **Seshadri Rao Gudlavalleru Engineering college (Autonomous), Gudlavalleru**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering
Name of the Faculty Guide: Ms.Ch.Bharagavi

Duration of the CSP: From 06-08-23 TO 16-09-23

Name of the Student**:** O. Naga Chandrika(21481A04G8)
M. Prince Dany(22485A0428)
M. Srinivas(21481A04E4)
P. Sravani(21481A04H8)
K. Mahima(21481A04C5)

Programme of Students: **Organic Farming**
year of Study: III Btech
Register Number:
Date of Submission:14-11-2023

Student's Declaration

I,……,a student of …….Program, Reg. No. ……of the Department of……., ……. College do hereby declare that I have completed the mandatory community service from…….. to…….. in …….. (Name of the Community/Habitation) under the Faculty Guideship of……., (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department of……in ……College

(Signature and Date)

Endorsements

Faculty Guide

Master of Trainer(S):

Head of the Department

Principal

Certificate from Official of the Community

This is to certify that …….. (Name of the Community Service Volunteer) Reg. No……. of …….. Name of the College) underwent community service in …….. (Name of the Community) from…… to ……..

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

Authorized Signatory with Date and Seal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The satisfaction that accompanies the successful completion of any task would be incomplete without the mention of people who made it possible and whose constant guidance and encouragements crown all the efforts with success.

We would like to express our deep sense of gratitude and thanks to **Mr. T. Anand Babu (M. Tech, Phd)** Assistant professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering for his constant guidance, supervision and motivation in completing the project work.

We feel elated to express our floral gratitude and sincere thanks to **Dr. B. Rajasekhar (M. Tech, Phd),** Head of the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering for his encouragements all the way during analysis of the project. His annotations, insinuations and criticisms are the key behind the successful completion of the project work.

We would like take opportunity to thank our beloved principal **Dr. B. Karuna Kumar**

for providing great support for us in completing our project and giving us the opportunity to do the project.

Our Special thanks to the faculty of our department and programmers of our computer lab. Finally, we thank our family members, non-teaching staff, attendants and our friends, who have directly or indirectly helped and supported us in completing our project in time.

Project Associates

O. Naga Chandrika(21481A04G8)
M. Prince Dany(22485A0428)
M. Srinivas(21481A04E4)
P. Sravani(21481A04H8)
K. Mahima(21481A04C5)

CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Program Outcomes (POs):

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences

- **Design/development of solutions:** Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.
- **Conduct investigations of complex problems:** Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.
- **Modern tool usage:** Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.
- **The engineer and society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.
- **Environment and sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
- **Ethics:** Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.
- **Individual and team work:** Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.
- **Communication:** Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.
- **Project management and finance:** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one' s own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.
- **Life-long learning:** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs):

Engineering students will be able to

- Process, interpret the real-world data to formulate the model for predicting and forecasting.
- Apply machine learning techniques to design and develop automated systems to solve real world problems.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY

- *About the Community/Village/Habitation including historical profile of the community/habitation, community diversity, traditions, ethics and values.*
- *brief note on Socio-Economic conditions of the Community/Habitation.*

Gudlavalleru Mandal of Krishna district has a **total population of 51,753** as per the Census Out of which 25,711 are males while 26,042 are females. In 2011 there were a total 14,821 families residing in Gudlavalleru Mandal. The **Average Sex Ratio of Gudlavalleru Mandal is 1,013**.

As per Census 2011, all of the population of Gudlavalleru Mandal lives in urban areas. The average literacy rate in urban area is 75.3% and the sex ratio of Gudlavalleru Mandal is 1,013.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Gudlavalleru Mandal is 4663 which is 9% of the total population. There are 2460 male children and 2203 female children between the age 0-6 years.Thus as per the Census 2011 the **Child Sex Ratio of Gudlavalleru Mandal is 896** which is less than Average Sex Ratio (1,013) of Gudlavalleru Mandal.

The total literacy rate of Gudlavalleru Mandal is 75.27%. The male literacy rate is 71.56% ,the female literacy rate is 65.44% in Gudlavalleru Mandal.

Location of Gudlavalleru:

Latitude:16.3487

Longitude:81.0492

CHAPTER 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE PART

Description of the Activities undertaken in the Community during the Community Service Project. This part could end by reflecting on what kind of values, life skills, and technical skills the student acquired.

ACTIVITES INVOLVED IN ORGANIC FARMING:

Educational Workshops: Conduct sessions to educate the community about the principles and benefits of organic farming, including workshops on composting, soil health, and sustainable farming practices.

Hands-on Farming: Organize community farming days where volunteers can help cultivate organic crops, plant trees, or tend to community gardens using organic methods.

Collaboration with Local Farmers: Partner with local organic farmers to learn from their expertise and assist them with their farming activities, which can also provide valuable learning opportunities for the community**.**

Promotion and Outreach: Spread awareness about the benefits of organic produce through informational pamphlets, social media campaigns, or community events like farmer's markets or food festivals.

Composting and Waste Management: Initiate composting programs within the community to recycle organic waste into nutrient-rich compost for gardens and farms.

School Programs: Collaborate with schools to introduce organic farming concepts into the curriculum or establish school gardens, teaching students about sustainable agriculture.

Demonstration Farms: Set up demonstration plots or farms showcasing various organic farming techniques for the community to visit and learn from.

Research and Documentation: Conduct research studies or document the impact of organic farming on the local environment, economy, and health, sharing findings with the community and beyond.

These activities can not only benefit the environment but also foster a sense of community involvement and promote sustainable practices among individuals.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIRST WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day-1 & 06-08-23	• Introduction of community service project.	a community service is a method of collecting data from the people and understating the difficulties facing by them and discovering the solution.	
Day–2 & 07-08-23	• Needs and importance of community service project.	We learn how to help people with the help of community service project.	
Day–3 & 08-08-23	• We interacted with mentor and discussed with various topics and made some suggestions for community service project.	We gain some knowledge about some topics and our mentor asked give some more topics.	
Day–4 & 10-08-23	• We search some more topics on many web sources about our project and it was also discussed with our mentor. Then chosen as topic for project with title "**Organic Farming.**	Lastly, we choose organic farming as our topic for project.	
Day-5 & 12-08-23	• The whole details of the community were the community were collected from the Bhargavi mam. On this day we took permission from your Bhargavi mam for the permission to continue the project.	We learn how to talk with the officials.	
Day–6 & 15-08-23	• On this day we searched the places for the organic farming.	Finally, we selected the farming place in gudlavalleru.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 1 (From Dt:06-08-2023 to Dt:15-08-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report:
➢ Needs and Importance of community service project.
➢ We learned how to communicate with the higher authorities.
➢ Discussion about the topic which is useful for the society.
➢ We interacted with our mentor and discussed various topics and made suggestions for community service project.
➢ We gained some knowledge about some topics and our mentor asked give some topics.
➢ Lastly, we choose organic farming as our topic for project.
➢ On this day we searched the places for organic farming. Finally, we selected the farming place in gudlavalleru.
➢ We learned how to communicate with officials.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SECOND WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day–7 & 16-08-23	• We took the permission from the panchayat sarpanch, and he granted the permission to continue the project	We learnt how to be communicate with the Officials and know about the village population.	
Day-8 & 17-08-23	• The whole details of the community were collected from the grama sachivalayam regarding the census, municipality, how many cultivated lands are their.	In the sachivalayam Every detail will available regarding the how many cultivated lands and how many are coarse lands.	
Day–9 & 20-08-23	• At first we learn how many types of soils are their.	• Sandy soil • Clay soil • Chalky soil • Loamy soil	
Day–10 & 21-08-23	• Soil preparation & soil testing	In agriculture ploughing, levelling and manuring are the three steps of soil preparation and understanding soil requirements for successful organic farming.	
Day–11 & 23-08-23	• Introduction to organic farming	It is a one type of method in agriculture production that excludes the use of synthetic substance such as pesticides, fertilizers and generally modified organisms.	
Day–12& 24-08-23	• Types of organic farming	• Pure organic farming. • Integrated organic farming.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 2 (From Dt: 16-08-2023 to Dt:24-08-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report: Knowing about types of soil and horticulture
➢ In this at first we took the permission from the panchayat sarpanch, and he granted the permission to continue the project. And also took the information the how many cultivated lands are their and how many coarse lands are their in the area.
➢ After we communicate with the farmers and how the farmers cultivate their lands.
➢ We learn about the how many types of soil and also we learn in which types which crop should be plant.
➢ About the organic farming and its types.
➢ We came to know the how was the lifestyle of the farmers.
➢ Observing the farming techniques, and engaging with farmers.
➢ Understanding soil requirements for successful organic farming.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE THIRD WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day–13 & 25-08-23	• Irrigation facilities • From Where they get water	How to manage the water throughout the year. And know the value of each water drop.	
Day-14 & 26-8-23	• Cultivation of plants • Went to see crops around our community	We have observed that in our community most of them are preferring to cultivate paddy crop.	
Day–15 & 27-08-23	• Investigated farmers about what crop they choose and why • Asked them about what factors effected them to choose to cultivate that crop.	Crop choosing includes many factors like water resources, farm conditions, marketability, profitability.	
Day-16 & 28-08-23	• Communicated with farmers about how climatic disasters effect their farming	Disasters such as floods, cyclones, droughts effect farmers severely as they would get financially troubled as they couldn't get their investment back	
Day–17 & 29-08-23	• On this day we collected the data about the major requirements of farming	The major requirements of farming are seeds, soil, climate, agriculture science and right use of resources like soil and water.	
Day–18 & 30-08-23	• Interacted with village sachivalayam agriculture assistant about how to make agriculture more profitable	The agriculture farming can be made more profitable by doing organic farming, by using pesticides, proper soil preparation, plant care management and etc..	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 3 (From Dt:25-08-2023 to Dt:30-08-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report:
➢ In this mainly we gathered more information and got some knowledge of agriculture farming.
➢ We have communicated with many farmers around our community and gathered information about what are their requirements, what are their problems, how much could they earn
➢ Researched about different alternative crops that could be cultivated in our land with low investment and to get more profit
➢ Visited raithu barosa kendram and got to know what the different seed are available over there and what are the facilities they are providing to the farmers
➢ Researched about the schemes of government providing to farmers for loss of crops due to unprivilng conditions and educated the farmers about it

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FOURTH WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day-19& 31-08-23	• Discussed various pesticide types and their uses.	Identified categories like herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides, understanding their specific roles and risks.	
Day-20 & 01-09-23	• Explored the ecological effects of pesticides on non-target organisms.	Understood pesticide drift, runoff, and their impact on ecosystems, emphasizing the importance of responsible use.	
Day–21 & 02-09-23	• Conducted a workshop on proper pesticide storage and application	Learned safety measures, protective gear use, and storage practices to prevent contamination and exposure.	
Day–22 & 03-09-23	➢ Introduced Integrated Pest Management strategies as alternatives.	Explored natural pest control methods, emphasizing prevention and reduced reliance on chemicals.	
Day–23 & 04-09-23	➢ Discussed pesticide regulations and legal aspects.	Gained insights into pesticide use regulations, ensuring compliance and understanding legal implications.	
Day–24 & 05-09-23	➢ Analyzing risk factors	Recognized the health hazards associated with pesticide exposure.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 4 (From Dt:31-08-2023to Dt:05-09-202)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Detailed Report:

- Pesticide Types Overview:
  Conducted in-depth study on various pesticide classifications (herbicides, insecticides, etc..)
  Identified specific uses, applications, and potential risks associated with each type.
- Environmental Impact Assessment:
  Explored ecological consequences of pesticide use on non-target organisms and ecosystems.
  Discussed pesticide drift, runoff, and their detrimental effects on environmental balance.
- Safe Handling Procedures Workshop:
  Hosted a workshop emphasizing safe pesticide handling, storage, and application techniques.
  Educated participants on safety protocols, protective gear use, and proper storage practices.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Introduction:
  Introduced alternative pest control strategies focusing on IPM principles.
  Explored preventive measures and eco-friendly alternatives to reduce reliance on chemicals.
- Understanding Pesticide Regulations:
  Discussed local and national regulatory frameworks governing pesticide use.
  Explored legal implications, ensuring awareness and compliance with existing regulations.
- Health Hazards and Risk Assessment:
  Analyzed potential health risks associated with pesticide exposure.
  Recognized health hazards, emphasizing cautious handling and protective measures.
- Ecosystem Impact Discussion:
  Studied real-life case studies showcasing pesticides' impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.
  Discussed broader ecological consequences to foster deeper understanding
- Gained insight into pesticide classifications, environmental impact, safe handling, IPM strategies, regulations, health risks, and ecosystem effects.
  Emphasized responsible pesticide use and raised awareness for safer alternatives in pest practices.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIFTH WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day–25 & 06-09-23	• Studied about soil analysis to determine pH levels and nutrient contents	Understanding the importance of soil health in organic farming, identified soil amendments required.	
Day-26 & 07-09-23	• Known about compost piles using organic waste and farm materials	Learned composting techniques and its role in enriching soil fertility naturally.	
Day–27 & 08-09-23	• Demonstrated natural pest control methods like companion planting and beneficial insect release.	Understanding biological pest control measures to reduce reliance on chemicals.	
Day–28 & 08-09-23	• Hosted a community workshop on organic farming practices.	Shared knowledge on sustainable farming methods, fostering community engagement.	
Day–29 & 09-09-23	• Conducted a field trip to neighboring organic farms.	Gained insight into diverse organic farming practices and their implementation.	
Day–30 & 10-09-23	• Discussed plant care strategies.	Recognized signs of healthy growth and identified measures to maintain it.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 5 (From Dt:06-09-2023 to Dt:10-09-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report:
➢ This week focused on various aspects of organic farming, encompassing soil analysis, composting, planting, pest control, community engagement, and practical learning through field trips. The activities aimed to educate participants on sustainable agricultural practices while actively engaging the community in hands-on learning experiences.
➢ Conducted soil analysis, identified amendments for optimal fertility.
➢ Initiated composting, emphasized recycling farm waste for enrichment.
➢ Planted organic seeds using tailored, sustainable methods.
➢ Explored eco-friendly pest control, fostering balanced ecosystems.
➢ Engaged community through workshops, gained insights via farm visits
➢ The week's activities facilitated comprehensive learning in organic farming, covering essential aspects such as soil health, composting, planting, pest management, community engagement, and practical exposure through field trips. Participants gained valuable insights and practical knowledge, fostering a deeper understanding and appreciation for sustainable agricultural practices.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SIXTHWEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
Day-31& 11-09-23	• Continued Harvesting Practice Hands-on harvesting of mature crops, emphasizing proper harvesting techniques.	Practical application of correct harvesting methods for organic produce.	
Day-32 & 12-09-23	• Post-Harvest Handling Learning about post-harvest handling procedures to maintain produce freshness.	Understanding steps to preserve organic produce quality post-harvest.	
Day–33 & 13-09-23	• Waste Management & Recycling Discussion and implementation of waste reduction and recycling practices on the farm.	Understanding the importance of waste management in sustainability.	
Day–34 & 14-09-23	➢ Crop Rotation & Succession Planting Understanding the significance of crop rotation and planning for successive planting.	Practical knowledge in crop rotation strategies for organic farming.	
Day–35 & 15-09-23	➢ Diversification & Value Addition Discussing options for diversifying organic produce and value-added products.	Exploring avenues to expand organic farming offerings.	
Day–36& 16-09-23	➢ Conservation Farming Techniques Learning about conservation farming methods and their relevance in organic agriculture.	Understanding soil conservation and erosion control techniques.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 6 (From Dt:11-09-2023 to Dt:16-09-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report:
➢ Harvesting Techniques: Participants engaged in hands-on harvesting sessions, focusing on the correct methods for mature crops, ensuring minimal damage and optimal produce quality.
➢ Post-Harvest Handling Emphasis: The day centered on understanding post-harvest protocols, discussing ways to maintain produce freshness, and prevent spoilage through careful handling techniques.
➢ Waste Management Strategies: A comprehensive discussion and practical implementation of waste reduction and recycling practices were undertaken, highlighting their crucial role in sustainable farming practices.
➢ Economic Insights: Attendees gained valuable insights into agricultural economics and market trends within the organic farming sector through an engaging seminar, broadening their understanding of the market dynamics.
➢ Crop Rotation Principles: Participants delved into the importance of crop rotation, its role in maintaining soil fertility, and strategies for successive planting, promoting diversified and sustainable agriculture.
➢ Diversification Opportunities: Discussion focused on exploring options for diversifying organic produce and creating value-added products, encouraging participants to think innovatively about expanding their farming offerings.
➢ Hands-on Learning: Each day incorporated practical experiences, ensuring participants had direct exposure to various aspects of organic farming, enhancing their skill set and comprehension.
➢ Holistic Approach: The week's activities underscored the holistic nature of organic farming, emphasizing not only crop cultivation but also waste management, economics, and certification procedures.
➢ Learning and Application: The week fostered an environment where theoretical knowledge was seamlessly applied through practical exercises, ensuring participants gained hands-on experience in diverse areas of organic farming.
➢

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SEVENTH WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
	Local Community Workshop Conducting a workshop for the local community to showcase organic farming practices.	Enhancing communication skills and community engagement abilities.	
	Sustainable Agriculture Symposium Participating in a symposium focusing on broader sustainable agriculture methodologies.	Gaining insights into advanced sustainable farming practices.	
	Conservation Farming Techniques Learning about conservation farming methods and their relevance in organic agriculture.	Understanding soil conservation and erosion control techniques.	
	Nutrient Management Strategies Exploring advanced techniques for organic nutrient management in different crops.	Understanding tailored nutrient applications for diverse crops.	
	Environmental Impact Analysis Analyzing the environmental impact of organic farming practices on the local ecosystem.	Understanding the broader ecological effects of organic farming.	
	Networking with Organic Farmers Networking session with experienced organic farmers to exchange ideas and experiences.	Learning from the experiences of established organic farmers	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 7 (From Dt :…… to Dt:……)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report:
➢ Community Engagement Workshop Conducted a local workshop showcasing organic farming practices, improving participants communication and community engagement skills.
➢ Participation in Sustainable Agriculture Symposium Engaged in a symposium emphasizing broader sustainable agriculture methodologies, gaining insights into advanced sustainable farming practices.
➢ Focus on Conservation Farming Explored conservation farming methods relevance in organic agriculture, understanding soil conservation and erosion control techniques.
➢ Advanced Nutrient Management Techniques Delved into tailored nutrient management strategies for different crops, emphasizing precise organic nutrient applications.
➢ Environmental Impact Analysis Conducted an analysis of organic farming practices environmental impact on the local ecosystem, comprehending the broader ecological effects.
➢ Value Addition Workshops Participated in workshops focusing on value-added organic products like jams, pickles, or dried fruits, exploring avenues for diversifying organic produce.
➢ Networking with Experienced Farmers Engaged in a networking session with seasoned organic farmers, exchanging ideas and experiences to learn from their expertise.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE EIGHT WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	Person In-charge Signature
	Soil Health Evaluation Conducting a comprehensive evaluation of soil health after weeks of organic farming practices.	Understanding the improvements and changes in soil health due to organic methods.	
	Final Crop Harvest Engaging in the final harvest, assessing yields, and documenting final produce quantities.	Practical experience in managing the final stages of crop harvesting.	
	Impact Assessment & Reflection Reflecting on the overall impact of the community service project and its outcomes.	Assessing the project's contributions and personal growth throughout.	
	Project Documentation Compiling comprehensive documentation including reports, photos, and data collected during the project.	Enhancing documentation and reporting skills.	
	Final Project Presentation Delivering a presentation to stakeholders, showcasing the project's journey and outcomes.	Enhancing presentation and communication skills.	
	Project Closure & Gratitude Closing the project with gratitude, acknowledging contributions, and expressing appreciation.	Understanding the importance of closure and expressing gratitude in a project.	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 7 (From Dt :…… to Dt:……)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report:
➢ Soil Health Assessment Conducted a comprehensive soil health evaluation, observing improvements due to organic farming practices, enhancing understanding of soil health dynamics.
➢ Final Crop Harvest and Assessment Engaged in the final harvest, evaluated yields, and documented the final produce quantities, gaining practical experience in managing the concluding stages of crop harvesting.
➢ Project Impact Assessment Reflective sessions assessed the overall impact of the community service project, analyzing outcomes and personal growth, and understanding the project's contributions
➢ Thorough Project Documentation Compiled comprehensive documentation, including reports, photos, and collected data, improving documentation and reporting skills.
➢ Presentation Preparation Prepared a detailed presentation summarizing the project's activities, achievements, and learnings, focusing on developing presentation and public speaking skills.
➢ Final Project Presentation Delivered a comprehensive presentation to stakeholders, showcasing the project's journey, outcomes, and lessons learned, enhancing presentation and communication abilities.
➢ Project Closure with Gratitude Concluded the project with gratitude, recognizing and expressing appreciation for contributions, highlighting the importance of closure and gratitude in project endeavors.

CHAPTER 5: OUTCOMES DESCRIPTION

Details of the Socio-Economic Survey of the Village/Habitation. Attach the questionnaire prepared for the survey.

➢ What are the common methods of applying organic pesticides?
➢ How the organic pesticides impact the soil fertility?
➢ Is organic farming profitable?
➢ What are the primary requirements for organic farming?
➢ Which give more crop either organic framing or inorganic farming?
➢ How many types are there in organic framing?
➢ What are the advantages for using organic farming?
➢ What are the tips to follow to start organic farming at home?
➢ How much profit can get for year?
➢ From where you get the water supply?
➢ What is the role of fertilizer in organic farming?
➢ Is there any disadvantage for using the organic farming?
➢ How many crop rotations yield per year?
➢ Why do farmers avoid organic farming?
➢ Is crop rotations is useful for getting healthy crop growth?
➢ What is the labor cost per day in working in fields?
➢ Is there any soil and water pollution Occur by using the organic farming?
➢ What is the harvesting time for getting the good crop?
➢ What are the types of soils in your region?
➢ Which kind of soil is more suitable for cultivation of paddy?

Describe the problems you have identified in the community

➢ By using the organic farming, we get the less amount of crop yield.
➢ Shortage of supplying the of organic inputs.
➢ Investment of money is high for organic farming.
➢ Frequent pest attacks is more in organic farming.
➢ Lack of awareness on the organic farming.
➢ Not testing of soil before planting a crop.
➢ Not giving efficient water to the crop due to lack of water facilities.
➢ Lack of awareness of using of technology in farming.
➢ Due to more rains so many farmers are suffering now a days.
➢ They harm the microbes present in soil.
➢ The ingredients in the fertilizers are toxic to the skin and respiratory system.
➢ They get washed away by water easily and cause pollution.
➢ The most common yet most hazardous fertilizer is anhydrous ammonia.
➢ They change the nature of soil, making it either too acidic or too alkaline.
➢ Anhydrous ammonia is applied as a liquid or gas and is kept in tanks at a very • high pressure. It can cause severe burns and blindness, even in a few seconds
➢ Inadequate farming infrastructure
➢ Low yield Awareness camp
➢ Initial lower yields due to the transition period required for soil fertility restoration.
➢ Challenges in effectively controlling pests and diseases without synthetic pesticides.
➢ Demanding and costly adherence to strict organic certification standards.
➢ Difficulty in securing market access and commanding stable price premiums for organic produce.
➢ Insufficient research and technology tailored for organic farming practices.
➢ Market access and price premiums.
➢ Limited technology support.
➢ Weather variability and climate change.

Short-term and long-term action plan for possible solutions for the problems identified and that could be recommended to the concerned authorities for implementation.

SHORT TERM ACTIONS:
➢ Knowing the correct time to crop the plants.
➢ Interacting with other farmers how already know the knowledge about the organic farming.
➢ Introducing the friendly insects depending upon the crop they are some insects which will give protect to the crop. Ex: ladybug
➢ More participate in organic workshops which are conducting by the government.
➢ Increasing the more nutrients in the soil liking adding the MANURE.
➢ Implementing the efficient irrigation to the crop.
➢ Using the Sustainable resources in great way.
➢ Begin testing their soil before planting the crop and harvest the crop for the suitable soil.
LONG TERM ACTIONS:
➢ Transition from inorganic farming to organic farming should be slow. Because soil requires some time to adapt the transition organic farming.
➢ Planting and Harvesting should be in right time.
➢ By adapting the crop rotation process we can achieve the fertility soil which helps for good crop yield.
➢ Using the natural predators and resistant varieties to control the pests and diseases to the crop.
➢ Choose the crops that are well suited to the local climate and soil conditions.
➢ Encouraging the biodiversity on the farming.
➢ Canvassing for diversification of crops.
➢ Introduction of genetically modified crops for higher yields.
➢ Consolidation of farm holdings for sustainable land size.
➢ Establishing shelter homes for cattle of farmers in draught/flood areas.
➢ By implementing advertisements about the advantages of organic farming
➢ By publishing news in social media
➢ Improvement and maintenance of the natural landscape and agro-ecosystem

Description of the Community awareness programme conducted w.r.t the problems and their outcomes.

Problems in Conventional Farming:
Chemical Overuse: Excessive use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers in conventional farming harms soil health, biodiversity, and may lead to water contamination.
Soil Degradation: Continuous use of chemical fertilizers leads to soil erosion, loss of fertility, and decreased microbial activity, impacting long-term productivity.
Health Concerns: Consumption of food grown with synthetic chemicals can pose health risks, potentially causing allergies or contributing to long-term health issues.
Biodiversity Loss: Monoculture practices in conventional farming reduce biodiversity, making crops more susceptible to pests and diseases.
outcomes of Organic Farming:
Improved Soil Health: Organic farming techniques focus on building soil fertility, fostering microbial life, and reducing soil erosion, resulting in healthier, more productive soil.
Reduced Environmental Impact: Organic farming methods promote biodiversity, conserve water, and reduce pollution by avoiding synthetic chemicals.
Healthier Produce: Organic farming avoids synthetic chemicals, offering food that's potentially healthier and free from residual pesticide residues.
Sustainability: Organic farming practices tend to be more sustainable in the long term, preserving natural resources and maintaining ecosystem balance
A community awareness program about organic farming could emphasize these problems with conventional farming.
while showcasing the positive outcomes and benefits associated with adopting organic methods.

Report of the mini-project work done in the related subject w.r.t the habitation/village.

A mini-project work in the related subject w.r.t the habitation/village. (For ex., a student of Botany may do a project on Organic Farming or Horticulture or usage of biofertilizers or biopesticides or effect of the inorganic pesticides, etc. A student of Zoology may do a project on Aquaculture practices or animal husbandry or poultry or health and hygiene or Blood group analysis or survey on the Hypertension or survey on the prevalence of diabetes, etc.

The Report shall be limited to 6 pages.

PROJECT TITLE: ORGANIC FARMING

INTRODUCTION:

Organic farming represents a harmonious and sustainable approach to agriculture, aiming to cultivate crops and rear livestock while prioritizing environmental health, biodiversity, and the well-being of ecosystems. At its core, organic farming revolves around nurturing the soil as a living entity. This entails employing practices like crop rotation, composting, and mulching to bolster soil health and fertility. By nurturing a rich and thriving soil ecosystem, organic farmers create a foundation that promotes nutrient-dense crops and resilience against pests and diseases.

One of the fundamental principles of organic farming involves cultivating a diverse and balanced ecosystem. This encompasses methods such as intercropping, companion planting, and the preservation of natural habitats on farms. The Central philosophy of organic farming is the rejection of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. Instead, natural pest management techniques, like introducing predator insects or employing biological controls, are favored. This approach not only minimizes environmental impact but also promotes healthier produce with reduced chemical residues, aligning with the increasing consumer demand for safe, pesticide-free food options.

In essence, organic farming embodies a holistic ethos, striving to create a sustainable, balanced, and regenerative agricultural system. By fostering healthy soils, embracing biodiversity, and minimizing reliance on synthetic inputs, organic farming stands as a viable pathway toward a more environmentally friendly, resilient, and health-conscious food production system.

OVER VIEW OF THE COMMUNITY:

Gudivada is a city in Krishna district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is a municipality and the headquarters of Gudivada mandal in Gudivada revenue division. It is one of the cities in the state to be a part of Andhra Pradesh Capital Region. It is the twenty-seventh most populous city in Andhra Pradesh and the three-hundredth most populous city in India with a population of 118,167 according to the Census of India.

SCOPE:

The scope of organic farming encompasses diverse areas that contribute to sustainable agriculture, environmental conservation, and healthier food production. It extends beyond mere crop cultivation to encompass a holistic approach towards farming practices.

One of the key scopes of organic farming lies in its focus on environmental conservation. By promoting practices that minimize soil erosion, preserve biodiversity, and reduce water pollution, organic farming helps maintain ecosystem balance. It encourages the use of natural resources responsibly, fostering a healthier environment for both the farm and surrounding areas.

Organic farming aims to produce food that is free from synthetic pesticides, chemical fertilizers, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). This results in healthier produce with reduced chemical residues and potentially higher nutritional content.

The scope of organic farming extends to economic sustainability. While initial transitions may involve challenges, the growing demand for organic products presents opportunities for farmers. With increased consumer awareness and willingness to pay a premium for organic produce, there's potential for economic growth and stability for those in the organic farming sector.

Overall, the scope of organic farming is vast, encompassing environmental, health, economic, technological, and policy-related aspects. It aims to create a sustainable and harmonious relationship between agriculture and nature, offering numerous opportunities for farmers, consumers, and the environment alike.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of organic farming revolve around fostering sustainable agricultural practices that prioritize environmental conservation, human health, and the well-being of ecosystems. Key objectives include:

Minimizing Environmental Impact: Reduce pollution, soil erosion, and water contamination by avoiding synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, promoting biodiversity, and preserving natural resources.

Enhancing Soil Health: Focus on improving soil fertility, structure, and microbial activity through methods like composting, crop rotation, and using organic fertilizers to support long-term agricultural productivity.

Promoting Biodiversity: Encourage diverse cropping systems, companion planting, and habitat conservation to support beneficial insects, pollinators, and wildlife, contributing to a healthier ecosystem.

Preserving Human Health: Produce food free from synthetic chemicals, reducing exposure to potentially harmful residues and promoting better nutritional quality in organic produce.

Sustainability and Resilience: Develop farming systems that are resilient to climate change, using practices that conserve resources, minimize waste, and enhance the overall sustainability of agricultural operations.

Supporting Rural Communities: Empower small-scale farmers, encourage local economic growth, and strengthen community ties by promoting organic farming practices that often rely on traditional and indigenous knowledge.

Ensuring Animal Welfare: Emphasize higher standards of animal husbandry, providing livestock with better living conditions and organic feed, which aligns with ethical treatment practices.

By aligning with these objectives, organic farming aims to create a more sustainable, environmentally friendly, and health-conscious approach to agriculture while fostering a deeper connection between food production, ecosystems, and human well-being.

MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES:

Growing Consumer Demand: The increasing awareness of health and environmental concerns among consumers has led to a surge in demand for organic products. Consumers seek food produced without synthetic chemicals, pesticides, or genetically modified organisms, driving the market for organic fruits, vegetables, dairy, and meat products.

Premium Price Potential: Organic produce often commands a price premium compared to conventionally grown items due to the cost-intensive and labor-focused nature of organic farming practices. This presents an opportunity for farmers to earn higher returns for their organic harvests, thereby contributing to the economic sustainability of organic farming.

Expansion of Distribution Channels: The market for organic products has expanded beyond niche health food stores to mainstream supermarkets, online platforms, and farmer's markets. This increased distribution network offers greater accessibility to organic produce, catering to a broader consumer base and fostering market growth.

Global Market Penetration: The demand for organic products is not confined to specific regions but has gained traction on a global scale. As awareness spreads and preferences shift towards sustainable and ethical consumption, there is a growing export market for organic produce, allowing farmers to tap into international markets.

Supportive Policies and Certifications: Government support through policies promoting organic farming, subsidies, and certifications further enhances market opportunities. Certifications ensure product quality and adherence to organic standards, instilling consumer confidence and facilitating market access for organic farmers.

Innovation and Value Addition: Opportunities exist for value addition and innovation in organic farming, such as organic processed foods, functional foods, and niche products, meeting the diverse demands of health-conscious consumers and expanding market horizons.

The market opportunities in organic farming are vast and continually evolving.

METHODOLOGY:

The methodology of organic farming revolves around a set of principles and practices that prioritize soil health, biodiversity, and sustainable agricultural methods. It's a comprehensive approach that integrates various techniques to cultivate crops and raise livestock while minimizing reliance on synthetic inputs. Key components of the methodology include:

Soil Health Management: At the core of organic farming is the emphasis on nurturing soil health.

Techniques such as crop rotation, cover cropping, and composting are employed to enhance soil fertility naturally. Organic farmers focus on building and maintaining soil organic matter, fostering microbial activity, and ensuring adequate soil structure and nutrient availability.

Natural Pest and Disease Control: Organic farming relies on natural pest and disease control measures, including biological control, cultural practices, and crop diversity. Techniques like companion planting, attracting beneficial insects, and maintaining diverse ecosystems help manage pests and diseases without synthetic pesticides.

Nutrient Management: Organic farming utilizes natural sources of nutrients, such as compost, animal manure, and green manure, to nourish plants and maintain soil fertility. Emphasis is placed on balancing nutrient availability through organic amendments and recycling crop residues to replenish essential elements in the soil.

Weed Management: Organic farming employs diverse strategies for weed control, including manual weeding, mulching, and crop rotation. By promoting healthy soil conditions and employing physical barriers, farmers aim to suppress weed growth without relying on chemical herbicides.

Water Conservation: Techniques like mulching, proper irrigation practices, rainwater harvesting, and soil moisture management are implemented to conserve water resources and minimize water wastage in organic farming.

Livestock Management: Organic livestock farming follows specific guidelines that prioritize animal welfare, organic feed, access to pasture, and natural disease prevention methods. The approach ensures that livestock are raised in a manner that aligns with organic principles.

Continuous Learning and Adaptation: Organic farmers engage in continuous learning, staying updated with innovative techniques, scientific research, and advancements in organic agriculture. They adapt farming practices to local conditions, learning from experience and experimentation while adhering to organic principles.

Overall, the methodology of organic farming encompasses a holistic and sustainable approach that not only produces food but also nurtures ecosystems, conserves natural resources, and promotes a harmonious relationship between agriculture and the environment.

STEPS INVOLVED IN ORGANIC FARMING:

Certainly! The steps involved in organic farming encompass a series of practices aimed at cultivating crops or raising livestock while adhering to organic principles. Here's an outline of the steps typically involved in organic farming:

Site Selection: Choose a suitable location that meets the requirements for organic farming, considering factors like soil quality, drainage, sunlight exposure, and proximity to water sources.

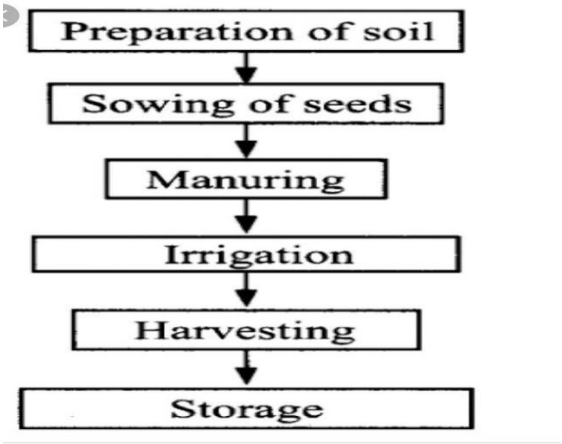
Soil Preparation: Assess the soil health and structure. Implement techniques such as tilling, if necessary, to improve soil aeration and drainage. Avoid using synthetic chemicals for soil preparation.

Crop Rotation and Planning: Plan crop rotation cycles to prevent soil depletion and manage pests naturally. Rotate different crops seasonally to maintain soil fertility and disrupt pest and disease cycles.

Seed Selection: for organic, non-GMO seeds suited for the local climate and soil conditions. Prioritize

seeds that are certified organic to ensure adherence to organic farming principles.

Planting and Transplanting: Follow organic planting methods, ensuring proper spacing and depth for seeds or transplants. Implement companion planting techniques to optimize plant health and pest control.



Weed Control: Manage weeds using organic practices such as mulching, hand weeding, or mechanical weeding tools. Maintain healthy soil to reduce weed competition.

Nutrient Management: Utilize organic fertilizers like compost, manure, or natural amendments to supply nutrients to the soil. Employ techniques like crop residues and cover crops to improve soil fertility.

Pest and Disease Management: Implement natural pest control methods, including biological control agents, crop diversification, and habitat manipulation to manage pests and diseases organically.

Irrigation and Water Management: Employ water conservation methods like drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and soil moisture monitoring to efficiently manage water resources.

Harvesting and Post-Harvest Handling: Harvest crops at the right maturity stage. Handle produce carefully to maintain quality and minimize damage. Avoid using synthetic preservatives during storage and transportation.

Record Keeping and Certification: Maintain detailed records of farming practices, inputs, and activities for organic certification purposes. Comply with certification standards and undergo periodic inspections for certification renewal.

Continuous Learning and Adaptation: Stay updated with the latest organic farming techniques, innovations, and research. Adapt farming practices based on local conditions and experiences while adhering to organic principles.

Each step in organic farming contributes to fostering soil health, biodiversity, and sustainable agricultural practices while minimizing reliance on synthetic inputs, promoting a healthier ecosystem, and producing nutritious, chemical-free food.

IDEOLOGY:

An IoT-based monitoring system for organic farming integrates sensors and modern technology to monitor and manage crucial parameters necessary for successful organic cultivation. This system leverages the Internet of Things (IoT) to collect, transmit, and analyze real-time data related to various farming conditions. Here's a brief description of its components and implementation:

Components of an IoT-based Monitoring System:

1. **Sensors**: Various sensors (soil moisture, temperature, humidity, pH level, etc.) are deployed across the farm to gather data on environmental conditions.

2**. Microcontrollers or IoT Devices**: These devices are used to collect data from sensors, process it, and transmit it to a central server or cloud platform.

3. **Connectivity**: Utilizes wireless technologies like Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, LoRa, or GSM to transmit data from sensors to the central database or cloud.

4**. Central Server or Cloud Platform**: Collects and stores data from multiple sensors, allowing farmers to access information remotely.

5**. User Interface**: A user-friendly interface (web or mobile app) allows farmers to monitor and analyze the collected data, providing insights for decision-making.

Working:

1**. Data Collection**: Sensors placed in the farm continuously collect data on various parameters like soil moisture, temperature, and humidity.

2**. Data Transmission**: The sensors send this data to microcontrollers or IoT devices, which process and transmit it to a centralized server or cloud.

3. **Data Analysis**: The collected data is analyzed in real-time on the central server or cloud platform.

4. **User Access**: Farmers can access this data via a user interface (app or web portal) to monitor farm conditions, receive alerts, and make informed decisions regarding irrigation, pest control, and other farming practices.

Implementation:

1**. Sensor Deployment**: Install sensors strategically across the farm, ensuring they cover critical areas.

2. **Connectivity Setup**: Configure the IoT devices to connect sensors wirelessly to the central server or cloud platform.

3**. Data Processing and Analysis**: Develop algorithms or software to process and analyze the incoming data for actionable insights.

4. **User Interface Development**: Design and create a user-friendly interface for farmers to access and interpret the data easily.

5. **Testing and Deployment**: Test the system in a real farming environment, making necessary adjustments, and deploy it for regular use.

Benefits:

Real-time Monitoring: Allows farmers to monitor farm conditions remotely in real-time.
Data-Driven Decisions: Provides data insights for informed decision-making in irrigation, fertilization, and pest control.
Resource Optimization: Helps in optimizing resource usage like water, fertilizers, and labor.

An IoT-based monitoring system revolutionizes organic farming by providing farmers with precise and real-time data to optimize farming practices, reduce resource usage, and improve yields sustainably.

CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE MINI PROJECT

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Invest in research tailored for organic farming, focusing on developing organic-specific tools, crop varieties, pest management techniques, and sustainable practices. Encourage collaboration between researchers, farmers, and institutions to address specific challenges in organic agriculture.

- Provide education and training programs to farmers, extension workers, and agricultural professionals on organic farming practices, certifications, and the benefits of sustainable agriculture. Empower them with knowledge and skills necessary for successful organic cultivation.

- Develop and implement supportive policies that incentivize and facilitate the adoption of organic farming practices. Offer subsidies, grants, tax incentives, and financial support to encourage farmers transitioning to organic methods and ease the certification process.

- Enhance market access for organic farmers by promoting consumer awareness campaigns highlighting the benefits of organic produce. Create marketing initiatives that educate consumers about the advantages of organic farming, leading to increased demand and better market prices for organic products.

- Encourage the development and adoption of innovative technologies specifically designed for organic farming. Support the creation of tools, machinery, and digital solutions that assist farmers in managing pests, improving soil health, and optimizing resource use efficiently within organic principles.

- Provide support programs tailored for small-scale farmers to facilitate their transition to organic farming. Offer technical assistance, access to resources, and collective marketing opportunities to strengthen their participation in the organic market.

By implementing these recommendations, stakeholders can create an enabling environment that supports the growth and sustainability of organic farming, ensuring its long-term success while addressing challenges and promoting wider adoption.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, organic farming stands as a sustainable and holistic approach to agriculture that prioritizes soil health, biodiversity, and environmentally friendly practices. It offers numerous benefits, including healthier produce, reduced environmental impact, and support for long-term farming sustainability.

Despite facing challenges such as yield variability, pest management, certification burdens, and market access, organic farming continues to gain traction globally. It presents a significant opportunity to meet the rising consumer demand for healthier, chemical-free food options while fostering a more symbiotic relationship between farming practices and the environment.

To further advance organic farming, concerted efforts are required in research, education, policy support, technological innovation, and market development. Encouraging collaboration among stakeholders, investing in research tailored for organic practices, and supporting small-scale farmers are pivotal for promoting the widespread adoption and success of organic farming.

As consumers increasingly recognize the importance of sustainable food systems and environmentally conscious choices, organic farming remains at the forefront, offering a pathway towards a more resilient, healthier, and environmentally friendly agricultural future. With continued support, innovation, and commitment, organic farming can play a significant role in shaping a more sustainable and food-secure world.

Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project

Student Name:

Registration No:

Period of CSP: From: To:

Date of Evaluation:

Name of the Person in-charge:
Address with mobile number:

Please rate your performance in the following areas:

Rating Scale: 1 is lowest and 5 is highest rank

1) Oral communication	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
2) Written communication	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
3) 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:

Registration No:

Period of CSP: From: To:

Date of Evaluation:

Name of the Person in-charge:
Address with mobile number:

Please rate the student's performance in the following areas:

Please note that your evaluation shall be done independent of the Student's self-evaluation

Rating Scale: 1 is lowest and 5 is highest rank

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

Date: **Signature of the Supervisor**

PHOTOS AND VIDEO LINKS