

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)
ON
VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHIC:A STUDY IN
CHEEMALAPADU VILLAGE OF NTR DISTRICT

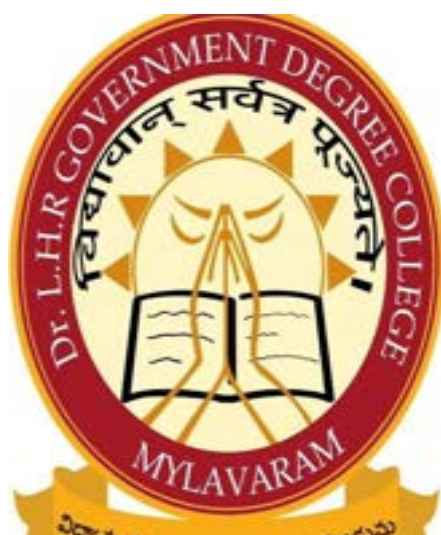
This project is submitting in the partial fulfillment of requirement
for the Award of the Degree of B.A

BY
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GROUP: IIB.A(GENERAL)

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Dr.SK.KARIMULLA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



Dr.LHR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
MYLAVARAM. JULY -2022

MENTOR CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, Mr.M.NAGARAJU II B.A, has carried out the community service project along with the aid of other classmates by surveying for 10 days at cheemalapadu Village, A Konduru[Mandal NTR District , Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. SK .Karimulla
(Mentor of the CSP Project)

DECLARATION BY THE STUDENT

This Community Service Project report on Village Demographic : A study in Cheemalapadu village of NTR District has been prepared by me after undergoing 10 days of surveying. This report has not been submitted earlier at any Educational Institution or Organisation and this observation report is originally prepared by me.

MAREEDU NAGARAJU

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to **Dr.Illa.Ravi**, our respected Principal, DR.LHR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, Mylavaram, for giving us the opportunity of visiting the village, carrying out our activities there and permitting us to do this project and I express my thanks to **Dr.Sk.Karimulla**, for his valuable time, support and guidance to make this a successful initiative and ensuring our safety throughout the duration of the project.

I wish to take this opportunity to express thanks to my guide **Dr.Sk .karimulla**.

I would like to convey my regards to our Lecturers for their co-operation and constant support as they experienced this project with us and guided us all throughout the process.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the attenders, officials from the village, members of the village and my classmates for their whole hearted support and co operation to bring out this project.

MAREEDU NAGARAJU

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VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHIC: A STUDY IN CHEEMALAPADU VILLAGE OF NTR DISTRICT

1. INTRODUCTION:

“If you don’t halt population growth with justice and compassion, it will be done for us by nature brutally and without pity and will leave a ravaged world” - **Nobel Laureate Henry w. Kindalls**

The Study of Demographic or population indicators in the cheemalapadu village there is strong association among the indicators and economic development of the village. In generally population is important factor for development of any country or region if the population size is desirable level with respect to its natural resources of the country, in case there is imbalance between population size and natural resources it affects country’s development. as per the optimum size of population theory Car-Saunders defines optimum population as “that population which produces maximum economic welfare”. By optimum population mean the ideal number of population that a country should have considering its resources.

Under the community service project (CSP) we have chosen village demography for the village in that village / community we can involved our domine subject for analyzing the community with demographic indicators which is more useful for community for understanding the quality of life and socio economic conditions. For this we have in addition to create awareness programme in the community.

METHODOLOGY

The study village demographic indicators in the Cheemalapadu village of A.konduru mandal. For this we have taken total 100 samples from each category(25) it includes (OC 25, BC 25, SC 25, ST 25) based on simple random sampling technique with prepared questionnaire for collecting primary data from the sample respondents in the cheemalapadu village. The collected data analysed with simple statistics tools and necessary graphs wherever used.

OBJECTIVES: The study village demography in the cheemalapadu village envisaged the following objectives

1. To find out demographic indicators on economic development
2. To Examine the levels of population size and other indicators

HYPOTHESIS:

1. There is significant effect of demographic indicators on economic development

VILLAGE PROFILE

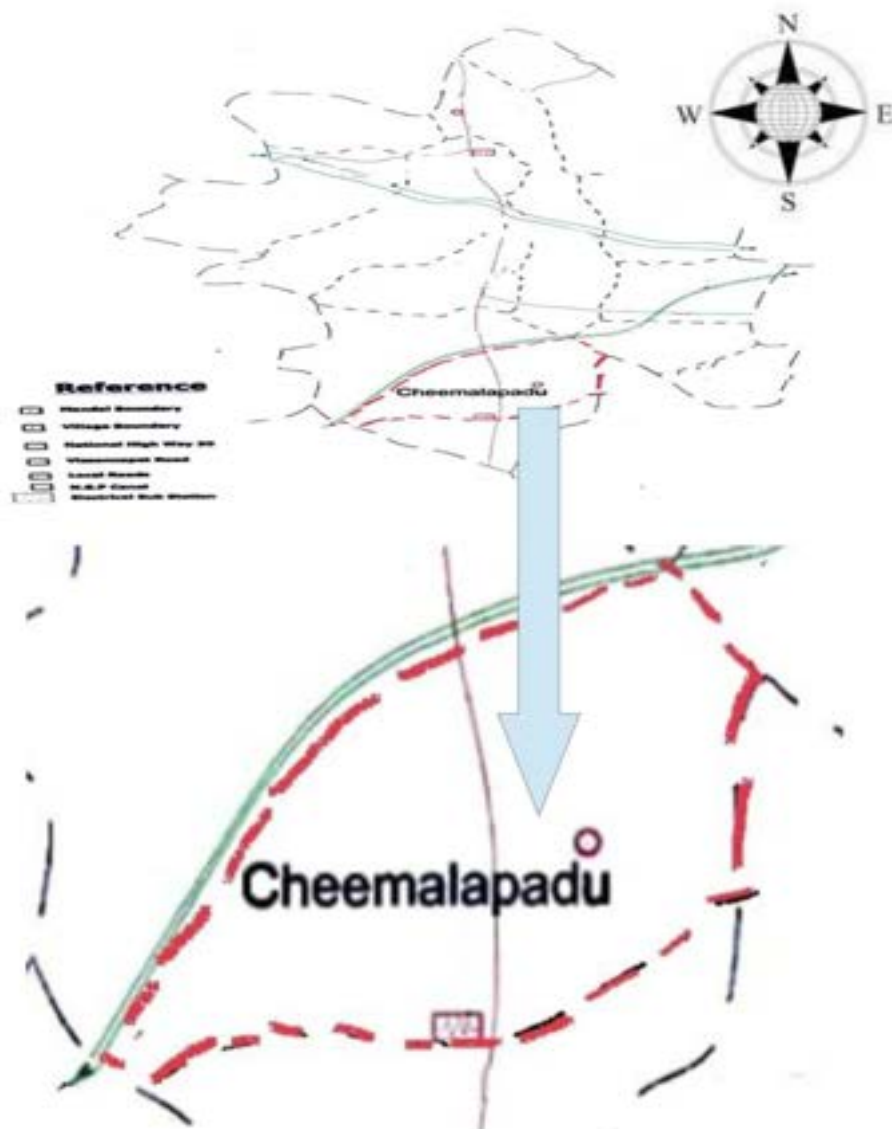
Cheemalapadu village of A.Konduru Mandal, NTR District in Andhra Pradesh is located approximately lies between 16.88 latitude and 80.62 longitude in extreme south west side of the Mandal .The village with population size 4,437 in which male 2,233 and female is 2,204 .The total geographical area of the village is 44.76 sq.km and temperature in normal season 30-35 degree Celsius recorded, in summer it is very hot and recorded temperature more than 40 degree Celsius. The soils in the village majorly red soils occupies 70%, 20% black soils and remaining other soils. The Cropping pattern in the village is in the tune in the rainfall and its spacial disperse in the major crops paddy is cultivated and others crops cotton and pulses produced. Recently the farmers shifting the food crops to non food crops like red chillies, maize and cotton.

The live stock population in the cheemalapdu village 4434 it comprises cattle , ships, goats, buffaloes, cows and other animals. Regarding Infrastructure facilities in the village major roads, drainages, primary schools, upper primary schools, high schools, Anganawadi centres

CHEEMALAPADU VILLAGE MAP

A.KONDURU MANDAL

NTR DISTRICT



DATA ANALYSIS

The study on village demographic characters in the Cheemalapadu village how it is affects the economic development in the study area for this we have collecting the primary data from the village for assessing the population indicators such as literacy level, sex ratio, birth and death rate levels, Infant Mortality (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR).

Table:1

Profession of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu village

S.No	Occupation	OC	BC	SC	ST	Total
1	Agriculture	16 (64)	15 (60)	7 (28)	16 (64)	54 (54)
2	Manufacturing	2 (8)	3 (12)	6 (24)	4 (16)	15 15
3	Service sector	4 (16)	5 (20)	8 (32)	3 (12)	20 20
4	other	3 (12)	2 (8)	4 (16)	2 (8)	11 11
	Total	25 (100)	25 (100)	25 (100)	25 (100)	100 (100)

Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage .

Occupation is an important activity which gives to earn money for supporting to the life. In generally occupation is vary from person to person for their subsistence of life the occupation of households shown in the table:1 in the total sample in community wise 64 percent of ocs and sts their main livelihood is agriculture, SCs are less dependence on agriculture they are involved in service sector in overall in the village Agriculture is the main occupation of the households..

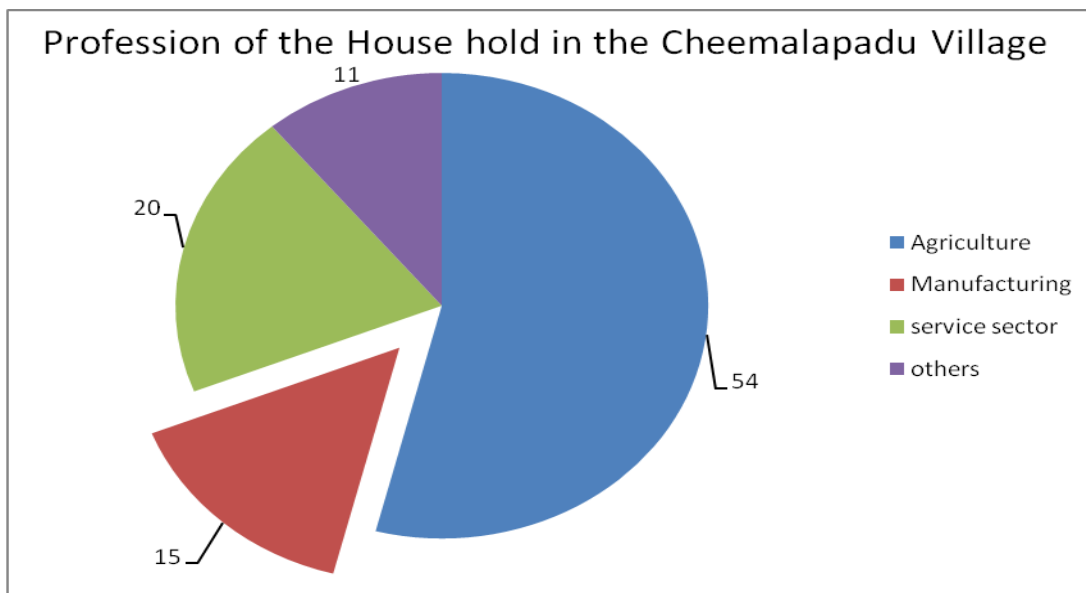


Table:2

Annual Income of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Annual Income	OC	BC	SC	ST	Total
1	50,000 -100000	4 (16)	5 (20)	10 (40)	11 (44)	30 (30)
2	100000-150000	12 (48)	10 (40)	10 (40)	8 (18)	40 (40)
3	150000 -200000	8 (32)	8 (32)	3 (12)	5 (20)	24 (24)
4	>200000	1 (4)	2 (8)	2 (8)	1 (4)	6 (6)
	Total	25 (100)	25 (100)	25 (100)	25 (100)	100 (100)

Sources: Primary data

* Parenthesis of the value indicates percentage to total

Income is very important factor for any individual for sustenance of their life. Income generating through involvement of factors of production in economic activities such as business, agriculture and manufacturing ect. The income of the households through various activities are presented in the table:2 understood the annual income of the household in the village 48 percentage of OCs and 40 percent of BC and SC their income between 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh, and STs are only 18 percent. The ST Category highest respondents are falls under less income group . In over all OC, BCs and SC categories are better income received than ST community in the village.

Table:3

Family size of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Family size	OC	BC	SC	ST	TOTAL
1	2	4 (16)	2 (8)	4 (16)	3 (12)	13 (13)
2	2+2	13 (52)	5 (20)	7 (28)	4 (16)	29 (29)
3	2+3	6 (24)	17 (68)	13 (52)	14 (56)	50 (50)
4	2+4	2 (8)	1 (4)	1 (4)	4 (16)	8 (8)
	>6	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	25 (100)	25 (100)	25 (100)	25 (100)	100 (100)

Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage

The table indicates that family size of the households in the village in overall 50 percent small families and 8 percent are joint families, in all categories OCs are highest small families than other communities, in generally small families are increased when developmental process takes place. Prof.schumpeter quoted “Small is beautiful”.

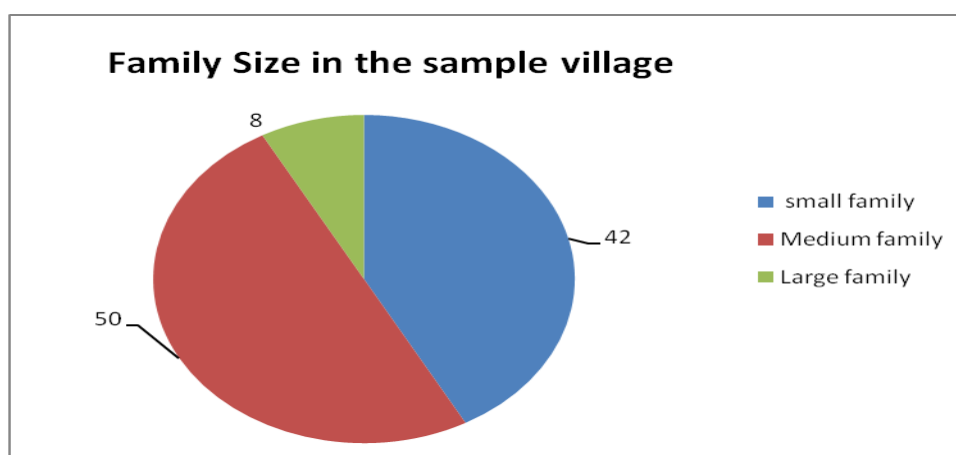


Table:4

Age group of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Age Group	OC	BC	SC	ST	TOTAL
1	< 1 Year	1 (1)	2 (3)	-	-	3 (1)
2	01-14 Years	7 (11)	11 (14)	11 (14)	12 (14)	41 (13)
3	15 – 60 Years	62 (81)	64 (82)	65 (83)	63 (75)	254 (80)
4	>60 Years	6 (7)	1 (1)	3 (3)	9 (11)	19 (6)
	Total	76 (100)	78 (100)	79 (100)	84 (100)	317 (100)

Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage

The table shows that the age composition of households in the village, the percentage distribution of the population is 80 percent of the population in their age between 15 -60 years and 20 percentage of the population their age below the 14 years and above the 60 years. The distribution of the population easy to understand the working age of population and dependency rate as per the data in the total population the working age group of the population higher than the dependant population.

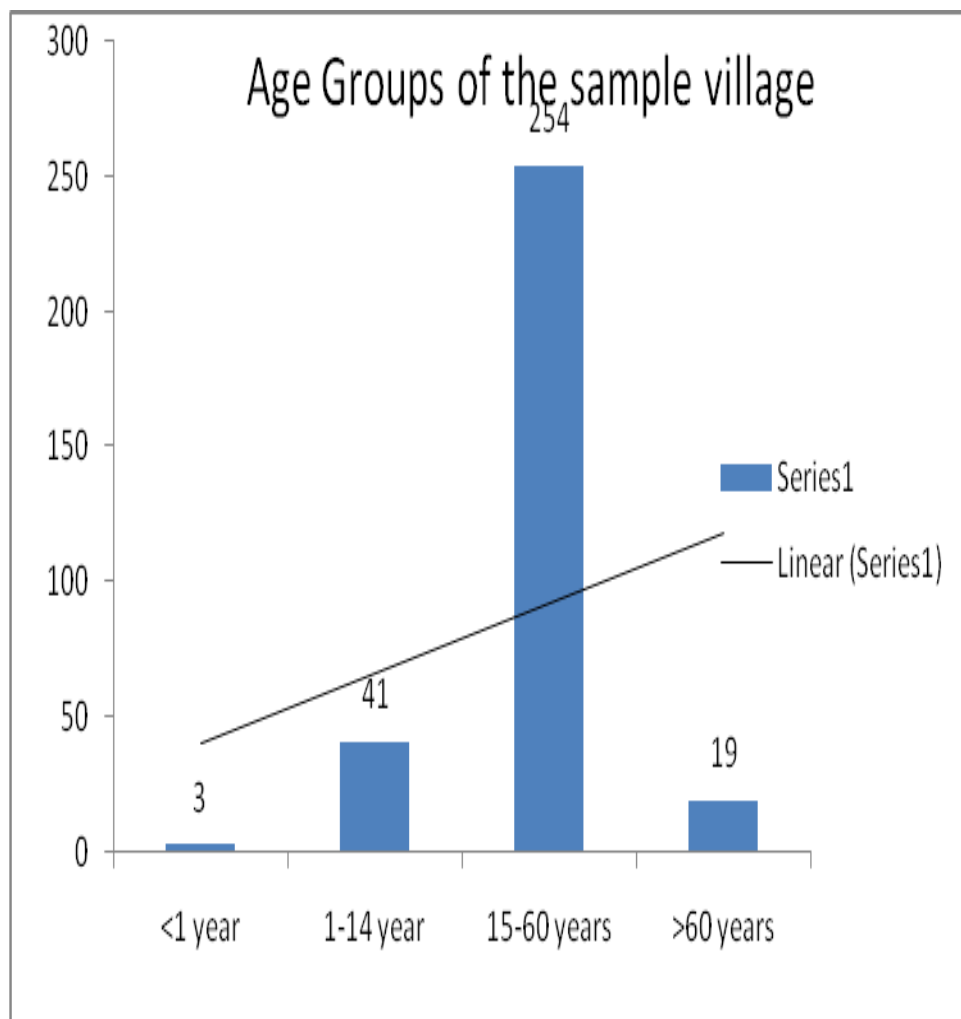


Table:5

Sex ratio of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Category	Male	Female	Sex ratio
1	OC	48	45	937
2	BC	47	39	830
3	SC	36	34	944
4	ST	50	41	820
	Total	188	159	842

Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage

The sex ratio is an important indicator of the demographic events and socio economic status of the population.

The sex ratio is define as “ the number of females per thousand male population”.

The table shows that sex ratio was higher in the SC community at 944 females per thousand male followed OC, BC and STs, in overall sex ratio in the village is 842 per thousand male it is lower than the state average sex ratio.

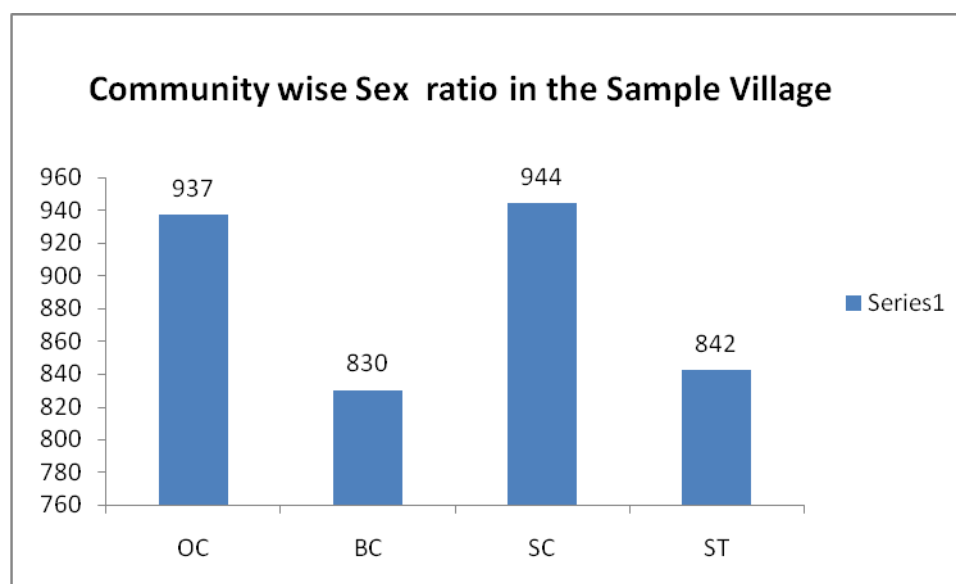


Table: 6

Literacy of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Community	No of literates			No of illiterates		
		Male	Female	Total literacy	Male	Female	Total
1	OC	38 (68)	18 (32)	58 (67)	8 (23)	22 (73)	30 (35)
2	BC	40 (68)	18 (32)	58 (66)	10 (33)	20 (67)	30 (34)
3	SC	40 (65)	21 (34)	61 (65)	14 (44)	18 (56)	32 (34)
4	ST	30 (68)	14 (31)	44 (45)	15 (28)	38 (72)	53 (55)
	Total	148 (66)	73 (34)	221 (67)	47 (33)	98 (68)	145 (44)

Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage

Literacy is a key indicator for socio economic progress of the any region of the country. 2011 census literacy as defined a person who is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language but a person who can merely read but cannot write is not considered as literate. The table: 6 data exhibit the literacy levels in the Cheemalapadu village the community wise for male and female the highest literacy rate at 61 percent for SC community followed by 58 percent OC and BC in overall in the village literacy rate is 67 percent it is lower than the average literacy rate of 2011 census of India at 74 percent and similar with Andhra Pradesh is at 67 percent, further the data considered literacy for female at 34 percent whereas male literacy is 66 percent it shows widen disparity between female literacy male literacy. The lower literacy in female in the village as many of the parents do not allow their female childrens to go to school and they marriage at early age.

Table: 7

Education Levels of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Category of Education	OC	BC	SC	ST	Total
1	Primary	6 (13)	13 (24)	5 (11)	19 (44)	43 (23)
2	Secondary	16 (37)	20 (38)	18 (41)	15 (36)	69 (38)
3	Higher Education	21 (47)	20 (36)	19 (44)	7 (17)	76 (41)
4	Professional & Technical Education	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1 (2)	4 (2)
	Total	44 (100)	54 (100)	43 (100)	42 (100)	183 (100)

Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage

The data represent education levels of the house holds in the Cheemalapadu village 50 percent of OC respondents are go for higher education and professional and technical education, followed by Sc 45 percent BC 38 percent and STs are very low entered into higher education, in overall in village primary education and secondarily education are high at 61 percent than higher education and technical education.

Table: 8

Infant Mortality Levels of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Community	No. of Childs birth for the last one year	No. of Childs died for the last one year	Infant Mortality
1	OC	1	0	0
2	BC	2	0	0
3	SC	1	-	0
4	ST	-	-	0
	Total	4	0	0

Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage

Infant Mortality Rate is considered as a vital indicator of any region of health status or quality of life. IMR means the number of infants deaths for every 1000 live birth in india the imr rate is 27.6/1000 for Andhra Pradesh 37/1000 in 2020. In the Cheemalapadu village as no Infant mortality deaths in the all the communities it shows good health facilities are available.

Table: 9

Maternal Mortality Levels of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Community	MMR for the last one year
1	OC	NIL
2	BC	NIL
3	SC	NIL
4	ST	NIL
	Total	NIL

Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage

Maternal Mortality Rate is defined as the number of maternal death per 100,000 live births. Recently the MMR in India and Andhrapardesh sharply declined in 2020 in India it is 96 where as in Andh ra Pradesh 58.

In the table:9 Maternal Mortality rate in Cheemalapadu village as there is no recorded Maternal Mortality in the all the communities as the Government of Andhra Pradesh playing vital role for providing health facilities to the rural poor through various schemes like Anamea Mukh Bharat (AMB), Surakshit Matratva Ashwasan(SUMAN) and Pradhanmanthri Matru Vandana yojana(PMMVY)

Table: 10

Work participation levels of the House hold in the Cheemalapadu Village

S.No	Community	Total working age group			Total work participation rate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	OC	45 (72)	17 (28)	62 (100)	41 (91)	7 (41)	48 (77.4)
2	BC	42 (65)	22 (35)	64 (100)	36 (85.7)	15 (68.1)	51 (79.6)
3	SC	40 (61)	25 (39)	65 (100)	35 (87.5)	20 (80)	55 (84.6)
4	ST	48 (76)	15 (24)	63 (100)	40 (83.3)	10 (66.6)	50 (79.3)
	Total	175 (68)	79 (32)	254 (100)	152 (86.8)	52 (65.8)	204 (80.3)

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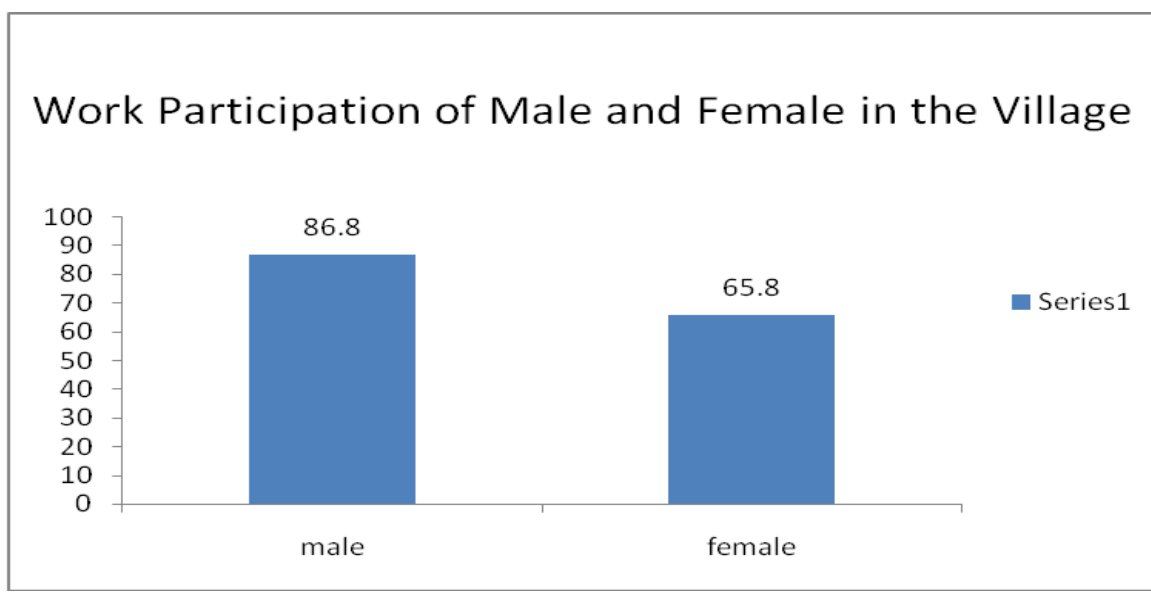
Sources: Field survey(primary data)

*Figures in parenthesis are shown in percentage

Work Participation rate is an important factor for economic development there is positively t relation between work participation and development of any region. The Census of India 2011 define the work participation rate is in a proportion of working population to the total population the work participation is dependence on age, sex composition, attitude of work and availability of work. In the table:9 data explored the working participating rate in Cheemalapadu village the working participation rate (WPR) is higher in the SC community at 84.6 percent subsequently BC, STs are similar at 68 percent where as lowest work participation rate in the

OC community is at 41 percent. The female work participation rate is lower than male work participation rate in all the categories.

In overall in the Cheemalapadu village work participation rate is 80.3 percent it is higher than the national and state average.



Summary and Findings

The study village demographic indicators in the Cheemalapadu village we can assess the population indicators affects the economic development in the study area for this we have collecting the primary data from the village for analyzing the population indicators such as literacy level, sex ratio, birth and death rate levels, Infant Mortality (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) on economic development of the village all indicators positively affects the Development.

- In the Cheemalapadu village in total sample of respondents 54 percent their main occupation is agriculture, remaining 15 percent manufacturing and 20 percent service sector.
- Annual Income of the households in the village at 64 percent of respondents their annual income 1.0 lakh to 2.0 lakh in which OC community is high income group where as STs are low income groups.
- 58 percent of the households have large family sizes and 42 percent small families in case of category wise OCs are more small size families.
- In the age composition 80 percent respondents their age is between 15 – 60 years and 20 percent of people they fall under below the 14 years and above the 60 years it indicates great demographic dividend for village
- Sex ratio in the overall in the village at 842 females per thousand male population in community wise the highest sex ratio in SCs where as lowest sex ratio in STs community

- Literacy rate in the village is 67 percent of people are literate. Female literacy are lower than the male literacy.
- Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality death are zero in the village, zero in the IMR and MMR indicates good accessibility of health facilities
- Work participation Rate in overall in the village is 80.3 percent in which female work participation Rate is lower than the Male work participation rate

Suggestions and Recommendations

The following suggestions are made for better development of the community.

- 1.To give more priority to establish cottage industries/ agro Based industries in that area to reduce dependance on agriculture sector.
- 2.Family size is to be reduced in the village as 40 percent of the households their family size is large so government create awareness programmes on family planning.
- 3.There is gender discrimination in the sex ratio in the village number of females are low than male population. To protect the girl child and improve the sex ratio.
- 4.Literacy levels in the village male literacy is higher than the female literacy in this regards to improve literacy among the females.
- 5.Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate both indicators recorded as a zero it means no deaths are taken in the village due to better accessibilities of health facilities to the child and mother.
- 6.Work Participation Rate in the village males are higher than female WPR in the process of economic development women participation as also equal priority to contribute the income in the village.

References and Bibliography

- 1) Principles of population studies- Asha.A and Tara kanitkar.
- 2) Population –John R. weeks.
- 3) Indian Economy –Ramesh singh.
- 4) Population Geography –S.D Maurya.
- 5) Information collected from village secretariat.
- 6) Information collected from Assistant statistical officer(ASO),A.konduru

Community Service Project : Field Survey Photos



**Dr.LHR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,
MYLAVARAMNTR DISTRICT**

Community Service Project on Village Demography

Questionnaire

1. *Name of the Village/Ward in Urban Area.....*

2. *Name of the Head of the Household:*

3. *Profession:*

4. *Annual Income:*

4. *Total family members Male : Female: Total :*

Age Group A) < 1 Year : B) 1 to 14 : C) 15 to 60 : D) > 61

5. *Community : A) OC B) BC C) SC D) ST*

6. *Literacy status of the family :*

A) No. of Literate : Male : Female: Total :

B) No. of Illiterates : Male : Female: Total :

If Literates how many of Primary Level : Secondary Level :

Higher Education : Professional / Technical Education:

7. *Any Child born during the year:*

8. *Any Child died during the year:*

9. *Is there any Maternal Death during the year:*

10. *Are you worked any time for last year : Yes No*

If Yes how many of your family participated in economic activity A) No
of Male:

B) No .of Female: C) Total:

Nature of activity:

Thank you