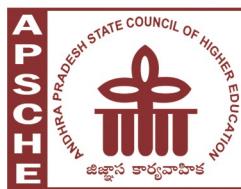


Model Program Book

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT



Designed & Developed by



**ANDHRA PRADESH
STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

(A STATUTORY BODY OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

PROGRAM BOOK FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Name of the Student:

Name of the College:

Registration Number:

Period of CSP: From: To:

Name & Address of the Community / Habitation :

University
YEAR

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>

Link: <https://apsche.ap.gov.in/Pdf/Guidelines%20for%20the%20OJT%20Internship%20Community%20Service%20Project.pdf>

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 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/the authorized person nominated by the Principal.
4. Report to the community/habitation as per the schedule given by the College. You must make your own arrangements for transportation to reach the community/habitation.
5. You will be assigned 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 the 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 an evaluation at the end of the community service by the Faculty Guide and the Principal.
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 people 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:

Department:

Name of the Faculty Guide:

Duration of the CSP: From..... To.....

Name of the Student:

Programme of Study:

Year of Study: Register

Number: Date of

Submission:

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

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 complete without the mention of people who made it possible and whose constant guidance and encouragement crown all the efforts with success.

We profoundly express our gratitude and respect towards our honourable chairman **Sri VASIREDDY VIDYA SAGAR**, chairman of VVIT for his precious support in the college.I feel elated to extend our floral gratitude to **Dr. Ch. V. SURESH**, Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for IoT, for his encouragement all the way during analysis of the project. His annotations, insinuations and criticisms are the key behind the successful completion of the CSP and for providing us all the required facilities.I would like to take this opportunity for giving us the opportunity of doing this project and for providing us all the required facilities.

I would like to express our deep sense of gratitude to the honourable principal, **DR. Y. MALLIKARJUNA REDDY** for the resources and infrastructure provided for working on this project without any obstacles. The motivation and support given by the management is deeply adorable and we are able to get a chance to work in this marvellous environment.

I also take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the teaching and non-teaching staff of the department, for their perspective comment and suggestions. I would like to thank our beloved parents for being patient, understanding and providing constant support.I would like to appreciate the critical comments given by our friends we have been working with. Our thanks to all others, who have directly or indirectly contributed in making our project a great success.

Content

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Community service project is work done by a person or a group of people that benefits others. It is often done near the area where you live, so your own community reaps the benefit of your work. You do not get paid to perform community service, though sometimes food and small gifts like t-shirts are given to the volunteers.

Community service project can help any group of people in need. Children, senior citizens, people with disabilities, English language learners, and more. It can also help animals, such as those at a shelter, and it can be used to improve places, such as local park, historic building, or scenic area as well. Community service is often organised through a local group, such as place of worship, school or non-profit organization. You can also start your own community service projects.

Background :

Community service is a non-paying job performed by a person or a group of people for the benefit of their community or institutions. Community service is distinct from volunteering, since it is not always performed on a voluntary basis. It may be performed for variety of reasons.

- It may be required by a government as a part of citizenship requirements, like the mandatory “Hand and hitch-up services” for some municipalities in Germany, or generally in military service or for human conscription services.
- It may be required as a substitution or of, in addition to, other criminal justice sanctions when performed for this reason it may also be referred to as a community payback.

Ways to participate in community service :

There are hundreds of ways to participate in community service, depending on the skills and interests, some common community service examples include:

- Working with school children: Tutoring children after school, collecting school supplies to donate, planting a school garden.
- Working with senior citizens: Visiting residents of a retirement centre, delivering a meal to senior citizens, driving them to appointments.
- Improving the environments: Holding a recycling contest, planting trees, creating a new trail at a nature centre.
- Helping low-income people: Passing out food at soup kitchen, collecting used clothes to be donated, making first aid kits for homeless shelters.

As per the regulations of our college Vignan's Lara Institute of Technology and Science our class people get divided into few groups each group containing 4-8 members and we visited a village called " Vadlamudi " near to the Tenali.

This is the geographic location of the village Vadlamudi. There our team conducted the community service project on organic farming. In that village all the maximum number of families depend on the daily labour wages. And coming to the farmers each farmer contains 2 to 20 acres of land. Maximum number of farmers are small scale farmers and many of that farmers are tenants to the land lords. Coming to the crops that they are cultivating is Paddy, Cotton, Mirchi, Tobacco and papaya, Banana and few other commercial crops.

CHAPTER - 2

SCOPE OF STUDY

The main scope of this project is to promote the awareness among the villages i.e.; uneducated farmers and to warn them about the effects that are caused by the artificial fertilizers and pesticides. We are trying to make the people at least to grow the vegetables and curry leaves at their home gardens and use them in their daily food items, so that at least their health should be maintained healthy.

Organic farming is a type of farming that maintains and improves the natural balance of the environment. As a result, this method of farming is used to create toxin-free food for consumers while also maintaining soil fertility and contributing to ecological balance. This form of farming promotes environmentally responsible, long-term economic development.

There are three types of Organic farmers, who adopt it for various reasons.

1. The first kind of organic farmers are those that live in no-input or low-input zones. organic farming is a way of life for them, and they practice it as a tradition (perhaps due to a lack of resources required for conventional high-input intensive agriculture).
2. The second groups of farmers are those who have recently joined organic agriculture as a result of conventional agriculture's negative effects, which can include diminished soil fertility, food toxicity, or rising costs and diminishing returns.
3. Farmers and businesses in the third group have methodically adopted commercial organic agriculture to take advantage of emerging market prospects and premium prices.

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OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objectives of the organic farming are:

- To produce food of high nutritional quality in sufficient quantity.
- To work with natural system rather than seeking to dominate them.
- To encourage and enhance biological cycles within farming system-involving microorganisms, soil flora and fauna, plants and animals.
- To maintain and increase long term fertility of soil.
- To use, as far as possible, the renewable resources. To work as much as possible, within a closed system, with regard to organic matter and nutrient elements.
- To give all live stocks, conditions of life that allow them to perform all aspects of their innate behaviour.
- To avoid all forms of pollution that may result from agricultural techniques.
- To maintain the genetic diversity of agricultural system and its surroundings, including the plants and wild life habitats.
- To allow agricultural producers an adequate returns and satisfaction from their work including safe drinking water.
- It improves the soil physical properties such as granulation, good tilth, good aeration, easy root penetration and improves water-holding capacity and reduces erosion.
- It improves the soil's chemical properties such as supply and retention of soil nutrients, reduces nutrient loss into water bodies and environment and promotes favourable chemical reactions.

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PROJECT SPECIFICATION

Specifications of the organic farming:

Obtaining and maintaining an organic farming certification means that a request to an approved organization needs to be done. Businesses will then get certified if they show evidence of complying with strict specifications which vary depending on the type of production. Yet, some of the most common principles of organic farming are:

- No use of “synthetic” chemicals – yet, fertilizers or pesticides at their “natural origin” are allowed.
- No use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
- Recycle all organic waste.
- Crop rotation to improve soil regeneration.
- Pest control by biological agents.
- Extensive breeding with organic food and give priority to alternative medicines and preventions.
- Ensure animal welfare (soil surfaces must be habitable, there must be outdoor courses and grazing, prohibition of breeding above the ground).
- Respect for the environment and preservation of natural resources.
- Maintenance and development of biodiversity (cultivation and breeding of various species, maintaining or planting hedges).

CHAPTER - 5

PROBLEMS ASSIGNED

The major problems facing during the conversion of organic farming:

- Organic food is more expensive because farmers do not get as much out of their land as conventional farmers do.
- Production costs are higher because farmers need more workers.
- Marketing and distribution is not efficient because organic food is produced in smaller amounts.
- Organic farmers should have sufficient knowledge and skills about localized soil systems, meteorology, ecology, and other factors that influence crop growth. Without the proper knowledge, an individual organic farmer will be unable to protect his crop in critical stages that may arise while farming processes.
- The crops are easily susceptible to illness that may slow down production.
- Organic farms have to go through tough certification processes.
- Lack of knowledge minded youth in the field of farming.
- Increasing the land costs so that people are fascinating towards selling their lands instead of cultivating crops.
- Lack of organic matter i.e.; cow dung and few other substances matter.
- Fascinating towards the commercial jobs instead of farming.
- No unity between the farmers to convert together into organic farming.
- Lack of support from the government.

CHAPTER - 6

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS

1. Lack of Awareness :

It is a fact that many farmers in the country have only vague ideas about organic farming and its advantages as against the conventional farming methods. Use of bio-fertilizers and bio pesticides requires awareness and willingness on the part of the farming community. Knowledge about the availability and usefulness of supplementary nutrients to enrich the soil is also vital to increase productivity.

Farmers lack knowledge of compost making using the modern techniques and also its application. The maximum they do is making a pit and fill it with small quantities of wastes. Often the pit is flooded with rainwater and result is the top of the compost remains under composted the bottom becomes like a hard cake. Proper training to the farmers will be necessary to make vermicompost on the modern lines.

Attention on the application of composts/organic manure is also lacking. The organic matter is spread during the months when the right moisture level is absent on the soil. The whole manure turns into wastes in the process. The required operation is of course labour intensive and costly, but it is necessary to obtain the desired results.

2. Output Marketing problems :

It is found that before the beginning of the cultivation of organic crops, their marketability and that too at a premium over the conventional produce has to be assured. Inability to obtain a premium price, at least during the period required to achieve the productivity levels of the conventional crop will be a setback. It was found that the farmers of organic wheat in Rajasthan got lower prices than those of the conventional wheat.

3. Shortage of Bio-mass :

Many experts and well -informed farmers are not sure whether all the nutrients with the required quantities can be made available by the organic materials. Even if this problem can be surmounted, they are of the view that the available organic matter is not simply enough to meet the requirements.

The crop residues useful to prepare vermi compost are removed after harvest from the farms. and they are used as fodder and fuel. Even if some are left out on the farm's termites, etc destroy them. Experiments have shown that the crop residues ploughed back into soil will increase productivity and a better alternative is conversion into compost.

The small and marginal cultivators have difficulties in getting the organic manures compared to the chemical fertilizers, which can be bought easily, of course if they have the financial ability. But they have to either produce the organic manures by utilizing the bio-mass they have or they have to be collected from the locality with a minimum effort and cost. Increasing pressure of population and the disappearance of the common lands including the wastes and government lands make the task difficult.

4. Marketing Problems of Organic Inputs :

Bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides are yet to become popular in the country. There is a lack of marketing and distribution network for them because the retailers are not interested to deal in these products, as the demand is low. The erratic supplies and the low level of awareness of the cultivators also add to the problem. Higher margins of profit for chemical fertilizers and pesticides for retailing, heavy advertisement campaigns by the manufacturers and dealers are other major problems affecting the markets for organic inputs in India.

5. High Input Costs :

The small and marginal farmers in India have been practicing a sort of organic farming in the form of the traditional farming system. They use local or own farm renewable resources and carry on the agricultural practices in an ecologically friendly environment. However, now the costs of the organic inputs are higher than those of industrially produced chemical fertilizers and pesticides including other inputs used in the conventional farming system. The groundnut cake, neem seed and cake, vermi-compost, silt, cow dung, other manures, etc. applied as organic manure are increasingly becoming costly making them unaffordable to the small cultivators.

6. Absence of an Appropriate Agriculture Policy :

Promotion of organic agriculture both for export and domestic consumption, the requirements of food security for millions of the poor, national self-sufficiency in food production, product and input supplies, etc. are vital issues which will have to be dealt with in an appropriate agriculture policy of India. These are serious issues the solution for which hard and consistent efforts along with a national consensus will be essential to go forward. Formulation of an appropriate agriculture policy taking care of these complexities is essential to promote organic agriculture in a big way.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIRST WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	PERSON INCHARGE SIGNATURE
Day 1	<p>Prepared the soil for planting by removing weeds, loosening the soil, and adding organic compost. Planted tomato seedlings in rows, maintaining proper spacing. Applied organic mulch around the plants to retain moisture and suppress weed growth.</p>	<p>Proper soil preparation and organic mulching contribute to better plant establishment and reduce weed competition. This helps promote healthy growth and productivity of tomato plants.</p>	
Day 2	<p>Conducted organic pest control measures by using neem oil spray to manage aphids and other insect pests on the crops. Monitored and removed any diseased or damaged leaves to prevent the spread of diseases.</p> <p>Applied organic fertilizer to provide necessary nutrients to the plants.</p>	<p>Organic pest control methods help in managing insect pests effectively without the use of harmful chemical pesticides. Regular monitoring and prompt action against diseases and pests contribute to healthier</p>	
Day 3	<p>Carried out regular irrigation to ensure adequate moisture for the crops. Applied organic foliar spray containing seaweed extract to enhance plant growth and strengthen their natural defense mechanisms.</p> <p>Conducted a visual inspection for any signs of nutrient deficiencies or abnormalities in plant growth.</p>	<p>Proper harvesting and post-harvest handling techniques ensure the preservation of the quality and flavour of harvested produce. Seed collection helps in maintaining a sustainable seed bank for future planting.</p>	

Day 4	<p>Constructed trellises and provided support for the climbers (broad beans) to promote upward growth and prevent damage. Conducted regular weeding and mulching to suppress weed growth around the crops.</p> <p>Monitored plant health and observed for any signs of pest or disease infestation.</p>	<p>Proper harvesting and post-harvest handling techniques ensure the preservation of the quality and flavour of harvested produce. Seed collection helps in maintaining a sustainable seed bank for future planting.</p>	
Day 5	<p>Constructed trellises and provided support for the climbers (broad beans) to promote upward growth and prevent damage. Conducted regular weeding and mulching to suppress weed growth around the crops.</p> <p>Monitored plant health and observed for any signs of pest or disease infestation.</p>	<p>Proper trellising and support structures facilitate the healthy growth and development of climbing plants. Weeding and mulching help in minimising weed competition and maintaining soil moisture.</p>	
Day 6	<p>Continued monitoring the growth of marigold plants. Applied organic foliar feed to boost flowering and overall plant health. Removed any weeds and maintained a clean growing environment.</p>	<p>Regular monitoring and proper application of organic plant nutrients enhance the flowering potential and overall health of marigold plants. Weed control contributes to a healthier growing environment and reduces competition for resources.</p>	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 1 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report:
Soil Conservation: Organic farming practices help preserve soil health and fertility. By avoiding the use of synthetic chemicals and adopting techniques like cover cropping and organic amendments, organic farmers reduce soil erosion, enhance water retention, and maintain the long-term productivity of the soil.
Environmental Protection: Organic farming minimizes the pollution of soil, water, and air by avoiding the use of chemical inputs. This reduces the risk of contamination and supports the preservation of natural ecosystems, including water sources, wildlife habitats, and beneficial insect populations.
Improved Food Quality: Organic farming prioritizes the production of nutritious, high-quality food. Studies have shown that organic crops often have higher levels of beneficial nutrients, such as vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, compared to conventionally grown crops.
Sustainable Agriculture: Organic farming is a sustainable approach to agriculture that promotes long-term agricultural productivity while preserving natural resources. By maintaining soil health, conserving water, and minimizing environmental impact, organic farming supports the viability of farming for future generations.
Organic farming embodies a holistic and sustainable approach to agriculture, focusing on nurturing the soil, promoting biodiversity, and producing high-quality food. By adopting organic practices, farmers contribute to environmental preservation, soil conservation, and the creation of resilient and healthy agricultural systems. As consumers increasingly prioritize sustainability and health, organic farming continues to play a crucial role in shaping the future of agriculture.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SECOND WEEK

DAY & DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOME	PERSON INCHARGE SIGNATURE
Day 1	<p>Applied organic fertilizer to the crop beds to provide essential nutrients.</p> <p>Conducted regular inspection for pests and manually removed any identified pests. Implemented companion planting by intercropping marigold plants to deter pests naturally.</p>	<p>The application of organic fertilizer promotes healthy plant growth and ensures the availability of essential nutrients. The implementation of companion planting with marigold helps control pests without relying on chemical pesticides.</p>	
Day 2	<p>Conducted watering of the crops using drip irrigation to conserve water and minimize weed growth. Applied organic insect repellent made from neem oil to control common garden pests.</p>	<p>Drip irrigation helps conserve water by delivering it directly to the plant roots, reducing water wastage. The use of organic insect repellent made from neem oil provides effective pest control without harmful chemical residues.</p>	
Day 3	<p>Carried out thorough weeding of the crop beds to minimize weed competition and improve crop health.</p> <p>Installed physical barriers such as nets or fences to protect crops from birds and other wildlife.</p>	<p>Regular weeding helps prevent weed growth, which can compete with crops for nutrients and space. The installation of physical barriers safeguards the crops from bird damage, reducing potential yield loss.</p>	

Day 4	<p>Conducted foliar spraying of organic plant nutrients to enhance the growth and productivity of the curry leaves.</p> <p>Monitored soil moisture levels and irrigated accordingly to maintain optimal moisture for the crop.</p>	<p>Foliar spraying of organic nutrients provides additional nourishment to the curry leaves, promoting vigorous growth and enhancing their flavour. Monitoring and maintaining appropriate soil moisture levels ensure optimal conditions</p>	
Day 5	<p>Installed trellises or support structures for the climbers (Broad Beans) to provide vertical growth support.</p> <p>Conducted regular pruning to remove damaged or diseased plant parts.</p> <p>Applied organic insect repellent to control pests attacking the climbers.</p>	<p>Proper installation of trellises enables climbers to grow vertically, maximizing space utilization and facilitating better airflow around the plants. Regular pruning promotes healthier growth and reduces the risk of disease spread. The use of organic insect repellents helps protect the climbers from pest damage without harmful chemical residues.</p>	
Day 6	<p>Monitored the growth progress of marigold plants and provided organic fertilizer as needed. Conducted weed control by manually removing any weeds in the marigold beds.</p> <p>Implemented mulching with organic materials to conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth.</p>	<p>Monitoring and providing organic fertilizer as needed support the healthy growth and blooming of marigold plants. Regular weed control minimizes weed competition, ensuring optimal nutrient uptake by the marigolds. Mulching aids in conserving soil moisture and reducing weed growth, creating favorable growing conditions for the marigolds.</p>	

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK – 2 (From Dt..... to Dt.....)

Objective of the Activity Done:
Detailed Report:
During the second week of organic farming activities, we focused on various tasks to promote the healthy growth and productivity of our crops. These activities included soil preparation, planting, pest control, irrigation, and overall crop maintenance. Our team worked diligently to implement organic farming practices and ensure the well-being of our plants.
Applied organic fertilizer to the crop beds to provide essential nutrients. Conducted regular inspection for pests and manually removed any identified pests. Implemented companion planting by intercropping marigold plants to deter pests naturally.
Conducted watering of the crops using drip irrigation to conserve water and minimize weed growth. Applied organic insect repellent made from neem oil to control common garden pests.
Carried out thorough weeding of the crop beds to minimize weed competition and improve crop health. Installed physical barriers such as nets or fences to protect crops from birds and other wildlife.
Conducted foliar spraying of organic plant nutrients to enhance the growth and productivity of the curry leaves. Monitored soil moisture levels and irrigated accordingly to maintain optimal moisture for the crop.
Installed trellises or support structures for the climbers (Broad Beans) to provide vertical growth support. Conducted regular pruning to remove damaged or diseased plant parts. Applied organic insect repellent to control pests attacking the climbers.
Monitored the growth progress of marigold plants and provided organic fertilizer as needed. Conducted weed control by manually removing any weeds in the marigold beds. Implemented mulching with organic materials to conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth.

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

Programme: ORGANIC FARMING

Place Of Work:- Tenali

From :-

To:-

Arrival Time:- 9:00 Am

Departure Time:- 5:00 Pm

Introduction :

Organic farming is an agricultural approach that prioritizes the use of natural, sustainable practices to cultivate crops and raise livestock. It is a holistic system that aims to work in harmony with nature, promoting ecological balance, biodiversity, and the preservation of soil health. Unlike conventional farming methods that rely heavily on synthetic inputs such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides, organic farming embraces natural processes and emphasises the use of organic matter, biological pest control, and environmentally friendly techniques.

The key principles of organic farming revolve around enhancing soil fertility, promoting biodiversity, and minimising the use of synthetic inputs. Farmers practicing organic farming strive to build and maintain healthy, fertile soils through practices like composting, crop rotation, and cover cropping. By nurturing the soil, organic farmers create an optimal environment for plant growth and nutrient uptake, resulting in healthier and more resilient crops.

Organic farming also places great importance on biodiversity conservation. Instead of relying on chemical pesticides, organic farmers employ various techniques to manage pests, such as attracting beneficial insects, implementing crop rotation, and using natural predators. This approach not only minimises harm to the environment but also helps maintain a balanced ecosystem where pests are kept in check naturally.

In addition to its environmental benefits, organic farming promotes the production of nutritious and high-quality food. By avoiding the use of synthetic chemicals, organic produce tends to be free from residues, offering consumers a healthier option. Furthermore, organic farming often prioritizes traditional and local varieties of crops, preserving genetic diversity and cultural heritage.

Benefits of Organic Farming :

- 1. Environmental Sustainability:** Organic farming practices prioritize the conservation and protection of the environment. By avoiding synthetic chemicals and promoting natural processes, organic farming minimises soil erosion, reduces water pollution, and preserves biodiversity. It helps maintain healthy ecosystems, promotes beneficial insects and wildlife, and protects natural resources for future generations.
- 2. Improved Soil Health:** Organic farming focuses on building and nurturing soil health. By utilizing techniques like crop rotation, composting, and cover cropping, organic farmers enhance soil fertility, structure, and microbial activity. This results in improved nutrient availability, better water retention, and increased soil biodiversity, leading to healthier and more resilient soils.
- 3. Chemical-Free Food:** Organic farming prohibits the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Organic produce is grown using natural methods and is free from residues of chemical inputs. It offers consumers a safer and healthier choice, reducing the potential risks associated with pesticide exposure and promoting a more wholesome diet.
- 4. Nutritional Quality:** Organic crops have been found to contain higher levels of certain nutrients, such as vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, compared to conventionally grown crops. Additionally, organic farming practices prioritize the use of traditional and heirloom varieties, which often have superior flavor and nutritional profiles.

5. **Support for Biodiversity:** Organic farms provide habitats for a wide range of plant and animal species. By avoiding synthetic chemicals and creating diverse ecosystems, organic farming promotes biodiversity conservation. It encourages the presence of beneficial insects, birds, and pollinators, which play a vital role in crop pollination and natural pest control.
6. **Water Conservation:** Organic farming practices, such as mulching, cover cropping, and efficient irrigation methods, help conserve water resources. By improving soil structure and moisture retention, organic farms require less water for crop production compared to conventional agriculture. This reduces pressure on water sources and contributes to sustainable water management.
7. **Farmer Well-being:** Organic farming offers numerous benefits to farmers. It often promotes small-scale and family farming, enabling farmers to have closer connections to their land and communities. Organic farmers also tend to have reduced exposure to harmful chemicals, leading to improved occupational health and safety.
8. **Long-Term Sustainability:** Organic farming focuses on the long-term sustainability of agricultural systems. By prioritizing organic matter, natural processes, and ecological balance, organic farms are designed to be regenerative and resilient. This approach helps safeguard the productivity and viability of farmland for future generations.

CHAPTER - 7

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE MINI PROJECT

- 1. START WITH A PLAN :** Just like any endeavour, the smart way to start is by planning. Success doesn't happen by accident, so come up with a business plan that takes into account your financial situation, your ideal crops, how much you plan to invest and hope to yield, and what kinds of equipment to buy.
- 2. CONSULT OTHER ORGANIC FARMERS :** In the planning stages of your process, talk to other people who are already farming organically. Find out what works for them. Ask them what they wish they had known in their beginning stages. You can also find helpful resources online including webinars, workshops, and certification programs for farmers across Ontario.
- 3. KNOW THE CORRECT TIME TO PLANT :** Seeds respond to certain soil temperatures, so planting too soon can be wasteful. Corn seeds require that the soil be at least 12°C (55°F) in order to start sprouting. Any cooler, and they may take weeks to sprout, or worse, not sprout at all. Different vegetables will have different temperature tolerances, so make sure you research ideal planting times for the crops you choose.
- 4. WAIT UNTIL THE SOIL TEMP IS OPTIMAL FOR GERMINATION :** Corn is a warm-season crop. While it can survive at a minimum of 10°C (50°F), it is recommended that you wait until there are consistent warm temperatures in your region. Preferred soil temperature for corn seed germination ranges from 16°C-35°C (60.8°F – 95°F). With this in mind, it's important be patient and ensure that you are not planting too early.

5. INCREASING NUTRIENTS IN THE SOILS THROUGH COVER CROPS, MANURE, ETC :

Methods like adding manure and additional plants can provide benefits to your crops by adding extra nutrients and stabilising the soil. Cover crops help prevent soil erosion, increase water infiltration, recycle nutrients, fight against insects, and prevent the growth of weeds through soil competition. Since cover crops also protect the soil from the impact of rain and wind, erosion will decrease and cause nutrient efficiency to rise.

6. CONSIDER THE CLIMATE :

Where you live will have an impact on which plants will thrive on your farm, when you plant, and when to harvest. Your decision of what to plant will also be influenced by what's going to provide the best economic returns, and will be in demand for sale. Again, consulting local farmers will help, as well as researching which types of crops thrive using organic methods in your geographic region.

7. CONSIDER OTHER ECO-FRIENDLY OPTIONS, TOO :

Try incorporating other environmentally friendly – and economically friendly – alternatives into your organic farm, such as harnessing solar energy. Using sustainable resources is a great way to further your organic endeavours. Sharing equipment with other local farmers can also be beneficial, especially if you're new to the lifestyle and starting small. By splitting the costs and sharing the tools with your neighbours, you will cut down on investment costs and enjoy higher profit margins.

8. TRANSITION SLOWLY :

If you're transitioning from a non-organic farm, transition slowly, as your soil may also be feeling the difference from no longer using chemical fertilizers. It will take some time to bounce back, so use methods such as planting trap crops and companion crops to keep your soil in good shape between main crops.

9. INTRODUCE FRIENDLY INSECTS :

Depending on which plants you're growing, there are insects that will help them thrive, and will protect your plants from other harmful insects. It's all part of a balanced ecosystem. For example, Ladybugs are incredibly important when it comes to protecting your farm from aphids, mites, mealybugs and other pests.

Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project :

Student Name:

Registration No:

Period of CSP: From: To: 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:

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

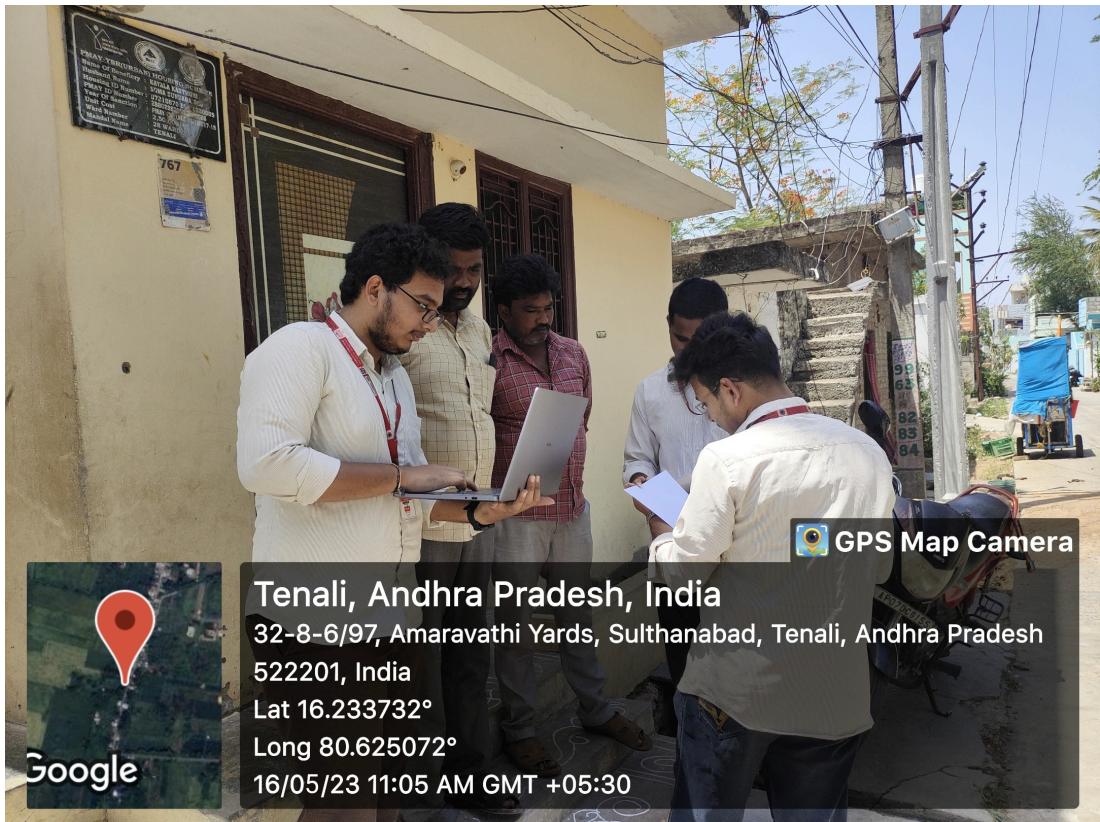
1	Oral communication	1	2	3	4	5
2	Written communication	1	2	3	4	5
3	Proactiveness	1	2	3	4	5
4	Interaction ability with community	1	2	3	4	5
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15	OVERALL PERFORMANCE	1	2	3	4	5

Date:

Signature of the supervisor

Page No:

PHOTOS & VIDEO LINKS



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 programme 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.

MARKS STATEMENT
(To be used by the Examiners)

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

Name Of the Student:

Programme of Study:

Year of Study:

Group:

Register No/H.T. No:

Name of the College:

University:

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:



ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(A Statuary Body of the Government of Andhra Pradesh)

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