



(Autonomous)

A Community Service Project Report

on

Village Aid Hub

By

K. JAYASRI

20BQ1A05B6

K. SARAN

20BQ1A05A8

K. LAKSHMI CHANDRA HARSHA

20BQ1A05B2

K. RAKESH ADITHYA

20BQ1A0594

Under the Guidance of

Mr. M. KISHORE BABU, M. Tech, (Ph.D)

Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

VASIREDDY VENKATADRI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Permanently affiliated to JNTUK Kakinada, Accredited by NBA and
NAAC with A Grade, Approved by AICTE, ISO 9001:2008 Certified

Nambur, Pedakakani Mandal, Guntur Dt. 522508



VASIREDDY VENKATADRI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Autonomous)

Permanently Affiliated to JNTU, Kakinada, Approved by AICTE

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade, ISO 9001:2015 Certified

Nambur, Pedakakani (M), Guntur (Dt) - 522508

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

B.Tech Programme Accredited by NBA

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Community Service Project report titled “**VILLAGE AID HUB**” is being submitted by **Kurapati Jayasri, Kommineni Saran, Kotha Lakshmi Chandra Harsha, Kathi Rakesh Adithya**, bearing Reg No. **20BQ1A05B6, 20BQ1A05A8, 20BQ1A05B2, 20BQ1A0594** in IV B. Tech II semester Computer Science & Engineering is a record bonafide work carried out by them. The results embodied in this report have not been submitted to any other University for the award of any degree.

Project Guide
(Mr. M. Kishore Babu)

Head of the Department
(Dr. V. Rama Chandran)

Signature of External Examiner with Date

DECLARATION

We, Kurapati Jayasri, Kommineni Saran, Kotha Lakshmi Chandra Harsha, Kathi Rakesh Adithya hereby declare that the Community Service Project Report entitled “Village Aid Hub” done by us under the guidance of Mr. M. Kishore Babu at Vasireddy Venkatadri Institute of Technology is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree in Computer Science and Engineering.

DATE :

PLACE :

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATES

1. KURAPATI JAYASRI
(20BQ1A05B6)
2. KOMMINENI SARAN
(20BQ1A05A8)
3. KOTHA LAKSHMI CHANDRA
HARSH (20BQ1A05B2)
4. KATHI RAKESH ADITHYA
(20BQ1A0594)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With deep sense of gratitude, I acknowledge the guidance, help & active cooperation rendered by the following people whose guidance had submitted the effort, which led to the successful completion of this project.

I express my profound gratitude to **Chairman Sri Vasireddy Vidya Sagar** of the college for providing me the opportunity to do the project work.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to **Dr. Y Mallikarjuna Reddy, Principal**, for providing me with all the facilities that was required.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to **Dr. V Ramachandran**, Head of the Department of Computer Science & Engineering (CSE) for providing me with all the facilities that was required.

I would like to thank to **Mr. M. Kishore Babu**, Assistant Professor, Project Guide who gave us this opportunity to undergo industrial in this organization.

Our utmost thanks to **Dr. O. Aruna**, Associate Professor, CSP Coordinator, of the Department of Computer Science & Engineering for the valuable guidance and support throughout our project work.

We take the opportunity to thank all our lecturers who have directly or indirectly helped our project. We pay our respects and love to our parents and all other family members and friends for their love and encouragement throughout our career. Finally, we express our thanks to our friends for their cooperation and support.

Kurapati Jayasri (20BQ1A05B6)

Kommineni Saran (20BQ1A05A8)

Kotha Harsha (20BQ1A05B2)

Kathi Adithya (20BQ1A0594)

INDEX

1. OVERVIEW OF CSP
2. BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
3. PROBLEM STATEMENT
4. CONSTRAINTS/ CIVIC POLICIES
5. PERFORMED ACTIVITIES
6. DATA COLLECTION METHODS
 - a. APPROACHES
 - b. SAMPLE DATA SHEETS
7. TECHNOLOGY/ SOFTWARE USED
8. IMPLEMENTATION
9. OUTPUT SCREENS/SCREENSHOTS
10. REFLECTIONS ON THE PROJECT
11. CONCLUSION
12. REFERENCES

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT REPORT

Submitted in accordance with the requirement for the degree of B. Tech

Name of the College : Vasireddy Venkatadri Institute of Technology

Department : Computer Science and Engineering

Name of the Faculty Guide : Mr. M. Kishore Babu

Duration of the CSP : 8 Weeks From: To:

Name of the Students : K. Jayasri, K. Saran, K. Harsha, K. Adithya

Programme of Study : B. Tech

Year of Study : 4

Register Numbers : 20BQ1A05B6

20BQ1A05A8

20BQ1A05B2

20BQ1A0594

Date of Submission :

1. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

A community service project is an initiative undertaken by individuals or groups to address a specific need or issue within a community. These projects are typically aimed at improving the well-being, quality of life, or circumstances of community members. Community service projects can take various forms and may involve activities such as:

Volunteer Work: Engaging in hands-on activities such as cleaning up parks, serving meals at homeless shelters, tutoring students, or providing companionship to elderly residents.

Fundraising: Organizing events or campaigns to raise funds for local charities, schools, or other community organizations that support important causes.

Awareness Campaigns: Creating and promoting initiatives to raise awareness about social, environmental, or health issues within the community, such as mental health awareness campaigns or recycling drives.

Skill-building Workshops: Offering workshops or training sessions to teach valuable skills to community members, such as financial literacy, job readiness, or computer skills.

Environmental Initiatives: Undertaking projects to protect and improve the environment, such as planting trees, cleaning up litter, or promoting recycling and conservation efforts.

Community Development Projects: Working on projects that aim to enhance the infrastructure or facilities within the community, such as building playgrounds, renovating community centers, or improving access to clean water.

Support Services: Providing support services to vulnerable populations within the community, such as organizing food drives, offering free healthcare clinics, or assisting with disaster relief efforts.

Community service projects can focus upon the following areas:

1. Water facilities and drinking water availability
2. Health and hygiene
3. Stress levels and coping mechanisms
4. Health intervention programmes
5. Horticulture
6. Herbal plants

7. Botanical survey
8. Zoological survey
9. Marine products
10. Aqua culture
11. Inland fisheries
12. Animals and species
13. Nutrition
14. Traditional health care methods
15. Food habits
16. Air pollution
17. Water pollution
18. Plantation
19. Soil protection
20. Renewable energy
21. Plant diseases
22. Yoga awareness and practice
23. Health care awareness programmes and their impact
24. Use of chemicals on fruits and vegetables
25. Organic farming
26. Crop rotation
27. Flourey culture
28. Access to safe drinking water
29. Geographical survey
30. Geological survey
31. Sericulture
32. Study of species
33. Food adulteration
34. Incidence of Diabetes and other chronic diseases
35. Human genetics
36. Blood groups and blood levels
37. Animal husbandry
38. Mother and child health

2. BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Learning Outcomes

- Positive impact on students' academic learning in view of the classroom to field and vice versa experience
- Improves students' ability to apply what they have learned in "the real world"
- Positive impact on academic outcomes such as demonstrated complexity of understanding, problem analysis, problem-solving, critical thinking, and cognitive development
- Improved ability to understand complexity and ambiguity

Personal Outcomes

- Greater sense of personal efficacy, personal identity, compassion, spiritual growth, and moral development
- Greater interpersonal development, particularly the ability to work well with others, and build leadership and communication skills

Social Outcomes

- Learning service as a graduate attribute
- Reduced stereotypes and greater inter-cultural understanding
- Improved social responsibility and citizenship skills
- Greater involvement in community service after graduation

Career Development

- Connections with professionals and community members for learning and career opportunities
- Greater academic learning, leadership skills, and personal efficacy can lead to greater opportunity Relationship with the Institution
- Stronger relationships with faculty
- Greater satisfaction with college

3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Statement:

Rural communities often face significant challenges in accessing essential services and resources across various sectors such as education, healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure, employment, social welfare, and environmental conservation. The lack of a centralized platform exacerbates these issues, leading to inefficiencies, limited information flow, and fragmented support systems. In the dairy farming sector, there is a need for improved market access and streamlined transactions between buyers and sellers.

Purpose:

The Village Aid Hub project seeks to address these challenges by establishing a centralized platform specifically designed to cater to the multifaceted needs of rural communities through the visitors, donors, stakeholders support and contribution. By consolidating information, services, and initiatives across diverse sectors, the platform aims to enhance accessibility, efficiency, and effectiveness in meeting the needs of rural populations. The integration of a dairy farm marketplace within the platform serves to improve market access and facilitate the healthy and nutritional items without third party transactions in the dairy farming sector.

Scope:

The scope of the Village Aid Hub project encompasses a wide range of activities and initiatives aimed at addressing the needs of rural communities. It includes the development and maintenance of a centralized platform that consolidates information, services, and initiatives across various sectors such as education, healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure, employment, social welfare, and environmental conservation. Additionally, the scope extends to the integration of a dairy farm marketplace within the platform, facilitating direct transactions and promoting healthy and nutritional items in the dairy farming sector. The project also involves engaging visitors, donors, stakeholders, and contributors to support and sustain the platform's operations and impact. Overall, the scope of the Village Aid Hub project is to empower rural communities by providing them with accessible resources and support systems to enhance their well-being and sustainability.

Importance of the Project:

The Village Aid Hub project emerges as a crucial initiative for rural development, offering a centralized platform to streamline access to essential services across various sectors. By consolidating resources and initiatives, the project addresses longstanding challenges of fragmented support systems and limited access to vital services. Moreover, the integration of a dairy farm marketplace within the platform not only enhances market transparency and accessibility but also fosters economic empowerment and sustainability in rural areas. Through its comprehensive approach, the Village Aid Hub project aims to empower rural communities, fostering collaboration and growth opportunities. By leveraging technology and community engagement, it facilitates direct interactions between stakeholders, promoting healthier practices in the dairy farming sector while addressing broader objectives of social equity and environmental conservation. This concerted effort towards holistic development positions the project as a catalyst for long-term resilience and prosperity.

4. CONSTRAINTS AND POLICIES

Constraints:

Constraints refer to limitations or challenges that may hinder the successful implementation or operation of the Village Aid Hub project.

Logistical Challenges: Limited infrastructure and connectivity in remote rural areas hinder the delivery of resources and services.

Cultural Sensitivities: Diverse cultural backgrounds necessitate careful integration of local customs to ensure project acceptance.

Technological Barriers: Low technology access and digital literacy among rural populations may limit platform utilization.

Financial Constraints: Sustainable funding acquisition poses challenges, relying on continuous donor and sponsor support.

Policies:

Policies, on the other hand, are guidelines or regulations that need to be followed to ensure the project operates within legal and ethical boundaries. Compliance with these policies helps to safeguard the well-being of the rural communities involved and ensures the sustainability and effectiveness of the project.

Agricultural Regulations: Compliance with dairy farming standards ensures product quality and livestock welfare.

Health and Safety Regulations: Adherence to food hygiene and safety standards protects consumer health.

Data Privacy Regulations: Compliance with data privacy laws safeguards user information and confidentiality.

Community Development Policies: Aligning with government policies and initiatives aimed at promoting rural development and improving livelihoods is important. Collaboration with local authorities and participation in community development programs can facilitate alignment with these policies and enhance the project's impact.

5. PERFORMED ACTIVITIES

1. The general activities to be done:

- a. Preliminary Surveys (Level 1 and 2)
- b. Community Awareness Campaigns
- c. Community Immersion Programme
- d. Community Exit Report

2. Day / Week wise Activity:

DAY/WEEK NO.	ACTIVITY DONE	LEARNING OUTCOME
1.	Project orientation and team formation	Understanding project goals and roles
2.	Conducted Level 1 preliminary surveys	Data collection and initial insights
3.	Analysing Level 1 survey data	Identifying key challenges and opportunities
4.	Conducted Level 2 surveys	Gathering deeper insights into specific issues
5.	Planned community awareness campaigns	Designing effective educational materials and strategies
6.	Execution of community awareness campaigns	Engaging with the community and disseminating information
7.	Review campaign effectiveness and feedback	Assessing the impact and gathering community input
8.	Initiated a community immersion program	Hands-on learning opportunities and knowledge exchange

6. Data Collection Methods

Data collection is essential for evaluating the effectiveness and impact of community service projects. Here are some common data collection approaches used in community service projects:

a) APPROACHES:

Surveys and Questionnaires: Designing and distributing surveys or questionnaires to community members, volunteers, beneficiaries, or stakeholders to gather information about their needs, experiences, feedback, and satisfaction with the project.

Interviews: Conducting structured or semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, including community leaders, project participants, volunteers, and beneficiaries, to gain in-depth insights into their perspectives, challenges, and the impact of the project.

Focus Group Discussions: Organizing focus group discussions with small groups of community members or stakeholders to facilitate dialogue, explore opinions, and generate ideas for improvement or expansion of the project.

Observation: Engaging in direct observation of project activities and interactions within the community to gather qualitative data on participation levels, community engagement, and the overall implementation of the project.

Document Review: Reviewing project documentation, such as reports, meeting minutes, attendance records, and financial statements, to assess project progress, adherence to timelines, and resource utilization.

Community Mapping: Creating maps or diagrams to visually represent community resources, needs, assets, and relationships, which can help identify gaps, opportunities, and potential collaborations for the project.

Outcome Measurement Tools: Using standardized tools and indicators to measure specific project outcomes and impacts, such as changes in knowledge, behavior, or quality of life among project beneficiaries.

Social Media Monitoring: Monitoring social media platforms and online forums to gather feedback, track engagement, and assess the reach and visibility of the project within the community and beyond.

Case Studies: Conducting in-depth case studies of individual beneficiaries or success stories to capture personal experiences, challenges overcome, and the tangible impact of the project on their lives.

Community Feedback Mechanisms: Establishing feedback mechanisms, such as suggestion boxes, helplines, or community meetings, to encourage ongoing communication, participation, and input from community members throughout the project lifecycle.

By utilizing a combination of these data collection methods, community service projects can gather comprehensive and meaningful data to inform decision-making, improve project outcomes, and demonstrate accountability to stakeholders.

b) SAMPLE DATA:

Day-1:- Date:03.07.2023

1. **Respondent Name** : Mabu Subani
Age : 51
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 9390823008
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : Not aware of Govt Schemes

2. **Respondent Name** : Bulla Devadasu
Age : 62
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 9492462005
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues

3. **Respondent Name** : Meda Giri
Age : 35
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 6301474468
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues
4. **Respondent Name** : Kancharla Anudeep
Age : 39
Education : Inter
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 1
Phn number : 9390823008
Family Income : 10,000 per Month
Issues in village : No sufficient water for irrigation
5. **Respondent Name** : U. Sarath
Age : 60
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 9492853020
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues



Day-2:- Date:04.07.2023

1. **Respondent Name** : T. Nagaraju
Age : 40
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 3
Phn number : 9057268384
Family Income : 40,000 per Month
Issues in village : Crop insurance problem

2. **Respondent Name** : M. Bajamma
Age : 42
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Agricultural Labour
Children : 2
Phn number : 9419856945
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues

3. **Respondent Name** : K. Souramma
Age : 66
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Home Maker
Children : 1
Phn number : 9604264642
Family Income : 5000 per Month
Issues in village : Not aware of Govt Schemes

4. **Respondent Name** : P. Sri Rama Reddy
Age : 49
Education : Inter
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 1
Phn number : 9849328849
Family Income : 20,000 per Month
Issues in village : Crop insurance problem

5. **Respondent Name** : U. Chandrakala
Age : 26
Education : Inter
Occupation : Shopkeeper
Children : 1
Phn number : 9527604388
Family Income : 10,000 per Month
Issues in villages : No issues

Day-3:- Date:05.07.2023

1. **Respondent Name** : T. Subba Reddy
Age : 53
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 9949458903
Family Income : 30,000 per Month
Issues in village : No issues
2. **Respondent Name** : CH. Dharga Reddy
Age : 55
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 94924624410
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues
3. **Respondent Name** : K. Rama Krishna
Age : 43
Education : Inter
Occupation : Business
Children : 2
Phn number : 6398104394
Family Income : 30,000 per Month
Issues in village : Crop insurance
4. **Respondent Name** : M. Krishna Reddy
Age : 50
Education : Not Educated
Occupation : Shopkeeper
Children : 1
Phn number : 9432991760
Family Income : 20,000 per Month
Issues in village : No issues
5. **Respondent Name** : D. Seshu Reddy
Age : 59
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 9298551640
Family Income : 20,000 per Month
Issues in village : No sufficient water for irrigation

Day-4:- Date:06.07.2023

1. **Respondent Name** : CH. Adhi Lakshmi
Age : 51
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 8186966789
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues

2. **Respondent Name** : P. Hema Latha
Age : 62
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 7032108615
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues

3. **Respondent Name** : B. Anna Devi
Age : 35
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 9457321870
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : Water issue

4. **Respondent Name** : V. Radha Rani
Age : 39
Education : Inter
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 1
Phn number : 9949930684
Family Income : 10,000 per Month
Issues in village : Water issue

5. **Respondent Name** : T. Arjun Rao
Age : 60
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 937196204
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : Water supply problem

Day-5:- Date:07.07.2023

1. **Respondent Name** : B. Sam Sonu
Age : 51
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 8876432109
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : Not aware of Govt Schemes
2. **Respondent Name** : K. Krupavathi
Age : 62
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 9764372201
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues
3. **Respondent Name** : M. Babu Rao
Age : 35
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 8008427708
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues
4. **Respondent Name** : K. Koteswaramma
Age : 39
Education : Inter
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 1
Phn number : 9493887610
Family Income : 10,000 per Month
Issues in village : No sufficient water for irrigation
5. **Respondent Name** : SK. Kadhbi
Age : 60
Education : Not educated
Occupation : Farmer
Children : 2
Phn number : 9438297765
Family Income : 500 per day
Issues in village : No issues





Form no. 1Date 10/7/23**General household characteristics**

1. Village details:
Name: venigandla Block/Taluka: peddakakani District: Guntur
2. Respondent details
Name: K. Subbar Reddy Gender: (M/F) M Age: 53
Education: Not educated Relation with house head: Category: OC
House Head Housing: own Mobile: 9949458903 ii. Livestock
iii. Agriculture ☒ Agriculture
3. What is the main source of income?
iii. Agricultural labor iv. Small business v. Others (specify) _____
4. Employment amongst different age groups

	Gender	Male			Female		
		6 to 18	19 to 58	> 58	6 to 18	19 to 58	> 58
Employment	Unemployed						
	Unpaid family worker						
	Self employed/small business		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	Wage/salaried						
	Others					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Farmers' perception of drought & its impacts

5. What is drought?
Drought is i) Natural disaster ii) Manmade disaster
6. What are the impacts of drought?
i. Drying of water sources ii. Makes surrounding dryer iii. Famine
iv. Crop failures v. Loss of livestock vi. Poor health of humans/malnutrition
vii. Poor health of livestock viii. Increase in food prices ix. Decline in livestock prices
x. Other impacts on livelihood
7. Have you ever experienced any other droughts except current drought?
(Yes/No) NO If yes, please specify years:
None OR
- How often drought occurs? 10 years
- Do you think droughts are becoming more or less frequent in last 10-12 years?
i. More ii. No difference iii. ☒ Less iv. Don't know
9. How do you get information on weather forecasts?
i. No information ii. Radio/TV iii. Word of mouth (friends/neighbors)
iv. Newspapers v. Self judgment vi. Traditional knowledge sources vii. Other
(specify) Can you anticipate onset of drought? Yes/No NO
10. How do you respond to drought forecast?
11. How prepared do you consider yourself to deal with drought? savings
i. Very high ii. High iii. ☒ Medium iv. Less v. Very less

12. Please rate following drought impacts

	Very high	High	Medium	Less	Very less
i. Drought threatened household food security			✓		
ii. Drought has caused food scarcity			✓		
iii. Drought caused no choice in food preferences			✓		
iv. Drought caused malnutrition			✓	✓	
v. Drought affected on health			✓		
vi. Drought caused unemployment			✓		
vii. Drought caused reduction in household income			✓		
viii. Drought caused reduction in spending on festivals		✓			
ix. Drought caused population migration			✓		
x. Drought affected schooling of children			✓		
xi. Drought caused hopefulness and sense of loss			✓		
xii. Drought caused conflict for water in society			✓		
xiii. Drought caused farmers suicide			✓		

13. Do you delay repayment of loan due to drought? If yes, specify reason: *no delay*

i. Inability to pay by fulfilling households needs

ii. Subsidy expectation from government

iii. Reduction in income due to drought/crop failure iv. Others

14. Have you postponed any ceremony due to drought? If Yes, (Which and Why) *NO*

15. Reported farmers' suicides in village? Major reason (please specify, when and why) *Not aware*

16. What are the reasons of farmers' suicide?

i. In debt ness ii. Drought iii. Family problems vi. Others (specify)

Agricultural and Livestock

17. How much land holding do you have? *2* (acre)

18. How much is the average sowing per year *Three thousand*
(acre) Average sowing during drought year?
(acre) *Four Thousand*

19. How much is the average sowing cost per acre? *Two thousand* INR

20. Do you use double sowing after delay in monsoon season or its erratic nature? Specify recent one? *yes*

21. How much land with irrigated and rainfed area? Irrigated: *2* acre
Rainfed: *2* acre

22. What is a source of irrigation water during normal year and drought year?

	Dug well	Bore well	River	Lake/pond	Canal	Other
with electric pump		✓				
with diesel pump						
Others					✓	

23. Irrigation practice used? i. Flood irrigation

ii. Sprinkler/Drip

iii. Mix

24. What was your approximate gross farm income in normal year (average year)? *40K* INR
And current drought year? *30K* INR

25. Type and number of livestock (sold out)

Bullocks	Cows	Buffalos	Others
		1	

26. Problems related to livestock

Problems	Less production	Water and pasture shortages	Livestock diseases	Lack of market
Normal year:	✓			
Drought year:				✓

27. Do livestock get sufficient water in drought year?

i. Very less ii. Less iii. Medium iv. High v. Very high

28. Source of fodder

Source	From own farm	Bought from others	Govt. fodder depot	Cattle camps
Normal year:	✓			
Drought year:		✓		

29. Gross income from livestock

Average year

20K IN

R Drought year

10K IN

R

Environmental impacts

30. How do you rate following environmental changes caused by drought

Scale	Very high	High	Medium	Less	Very Less
i. Increase in average temperature			✓		
ii. Forest degradation			✓		
iii. Pasture degradation		✓			
iv. Water scarcity in surface water bodies			✓		
v. Decline in groundwater levels		✓			
vi. Deteriorated water quality			✓		
vii. Damage to wildlife and fish habitat			✓		

Adaptation strategies and mitigation measures

Household preparedness

31. How do you prepare during normal year to cope with drought?

- i. Do nothing ii. Store crop harvest iii. Store crop residues for livestock
 iv. Save money vi. Migration for employmentvii. Sell some livestock
 viii. Seek alternative source of incomeix. Use less water consuming crops
 x. Early sowing

32. Agricultural adaptations used to mitigate drought impacts?

Scale	Very high	High	Medium	Less	Very Less
i. Do you change your crop calendar?			✓		
ii. Do you change to less water consuming crops?		✓			
iii. Do you keep land unsown after the possibility of drought?			✓		
iv. Do you change traditional irrigation practices to sprinkler, drip irrigation etc.		✓			
v. Do you use water harvesting through farm pond, in-situ conservation practices			✓		
vi. Do you save water by reducing wastage during drought year?			✓		

Administrative mitigation measures

33. Are you satisfied with government water supply tankers? Specify following scale

i. Very high ii. High iii. Medium iv. Less v. Very less

Please specify the drawbacks of government water supply tankers? no drawbacks

34. Are you satisfied with government cattle camps? Rate your satisfaction on following scale

i. Very high ii. High iii. Medium iv. Less v. Very less

Please specify the drawbacks of government funded cattle camps? no drawbacks

35. Do you have information about government National Rural Employment

Guarantee Scheme (NREGA)? (Yes/No) NO

If Yes, Do you ask for job? /

Do you get sufficient Job opportunity? -

How much is the average wages for men and women respectively? -

Are you satisfied with government NREGA? Rate your satisfaction on following scale

i. Very high ii. High iii. Medium iv. Less v. Very less

Please specify the drawbacks/problems of NREGA? -

36. Crop Insurance: Yes

Do you always have crop insurance in drought year?

(Yes/No) Yes

If yes, do you get sufficient compensations? Yes

How much crop insurance per acre of failed crop area? 30,000

Are you satisfied with government crop insurance scheme? Rate your satisfaction on following scale

i. Very high ii. High iii. Medium iv. Less v. Very less

37. Loan subsidies:

Do you have Kissan Credit Card? Yes/No? NO

If Yes, How much loan do you have through Kissan Credit Card? -

Did you able to pay back loan during normal year? -

Are you able to pay back loan this year? Yes/No -

If No, why?

i. Crop failure due to drought

ii. Inability pay back fulfilling the family needs

iii. Waiting for loan subsidies from government due to drought

iv. Others (Specify) -

38. Do you have some restriction on water use from dam/reservoir according to priorities set by governing authority? (Yes/No). If yes, specify order of water use allowed for different sectors according to priority set during drought year? -

Thank you

7. TECHNOLOGY/ SOFTWARE USED

S. No	Software	System Requirements
1.	Operating System	Windows 7 (or) 8 (or) 10 (or) MAC OS 10.8,10.9, (or) 10.11, LINUX
2.	Backend	PHP, JAVA
3.	Frontend	HTML, CSS, and JavaScript
4.	Web browser	Google Chrome (or) Microsoft Edge (or) Internet Explorer (or) Mozilla Firefox
5.	Text editor	Visual studio code
6.	Internet	Ethernet connection / Wireless adapter (Wi-Fi).

S. No	Hardware	System Requirement
1.	Processor	i3 (or) i5 processor
2.	Memory	Minimum 4 GB, Recommended 8 GB or above.
3.	Hard drive	Minimum 500 MB hard free drive space.

8. IMPLEMENTATION

In the implementation phase, we translate the conceptual design into functional components and user interfaces. This involves coding the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create the structure, style, and interactivity of the website. Below, we detail the implementation of key navigation items and features essential for user interaction and engagement.

HTML Structure:

We started by creating the basic HTML structure for the donation page. This includes defining the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration, `<html>`, `<head>`, `<body>`, `<section>`... tags.

Meta Tags:

We added meta tags inside the `<head>` section to specify the character set and viewport settings for the page. We added a title for the page inside the `<title>` tag, which appears in the browser tab.

Linking CSS:

We linked an external CSS file (Donationpage.css, Styles.css, Order.css...) to the HTML document using the `<link>` tag in the `<head>` section. This allows us to apply styles to the HTML elements.

Header Section:

Inside the `<header>` tag, we added a navigation menu (`<nav>`) containing the following items: Home, About, Donate, Contact, Register, Login, and Order Products. Each item is wrapped in an `<a>` tag to create a hyperlink. We added an `` tag inside the `<header>` to display the header image. The `src` attribute of the `` tag specifies the path to the image file, and the `alt` attribute provides alternative text for the image.

Navigation Menu Styling:

We can apply CSS to style the navigation menu, such as setting the text color, font size, and alignment to create a visually appealing layout.

Payment Details Section:

Inside the `<body>`, we created a `<section>` element with the class `payment-details` to contain the payment details form. Inside this section, we added a `<h2>` heading to indicate the purpose of the section.

Form Structure:

Within the `<section>`, we added a `<form>` element with an `action` attribute set to `"#"` and a `method` attribute set to `"post"`. This form will handle user input for payment details.

Form Fields:

Inside the `<form>`, we added input fields for the user to enter their payment details. These include fields for name, phone number, and amount to donate.

Donate Button:

We included a `<button>` element inside the form to allow users to submit their donation. This button has an `onclick` attribute set to a JavaScript function (`openQR()`) that generates a QR code for the donation amount.

QR Code and Payment Status:

We added two `<div>` elements with the ids `qrcode` and `paymentStatus` to display the generated QR code and the payment status (e.g., "Payment Successful!").

Home:

This navigation item typically links to the homepage of the website. It serves as the starting point for users to navigate through the website's content. Clicking on "Home" usually takes users back to the main landing page or the primary content hub.

About:

The "About" section provides information about the organization, project, or website.

It may include details about the mission, goals, history, team, and any other relevant background information. Users often visit the "About" page to learn more about the purpose and values of the organization.

Donate:

The "Donate" option allows users to contribute financially to support the cause or organization. Clicking on "Donate" typically directs users to a donation page where they can enter payment details and make a contribution. This feature is essential for fundraising efforts and sustaining the operations of non-profit organizations or community projects.

Contact:

The "Contact" section provides users with methods to get in touch with the organization or website administrators. It includes phone number, physical address for inquiries and communication. Users often use the "Contact" page to ask questions, provide feedback, or report issues.

Register:

The "Register" option allows new users to create an account or register for membership on the website. Users typically provide personal information such as name, email, and password to create an account. Registering enables users to access additional features, personalized content, or member-exclusive areas of the website.

Login:

The "Login" option provides registered users with access to their accounts. Users enter their login credentials, such as username and password, to sign in to their accounts. Logging in allows users to access saved preferences, order history, and other personalized features.

Order Products:

The "Order Products" option allows users to browse and purchase products or services offered by the organization. Clicking on "Order Products" typically directs users to an online store or catalog where they can view available items and place orders. This feature is essential for e-commerce websites or businesses selling goods or services online.

Footer Section:

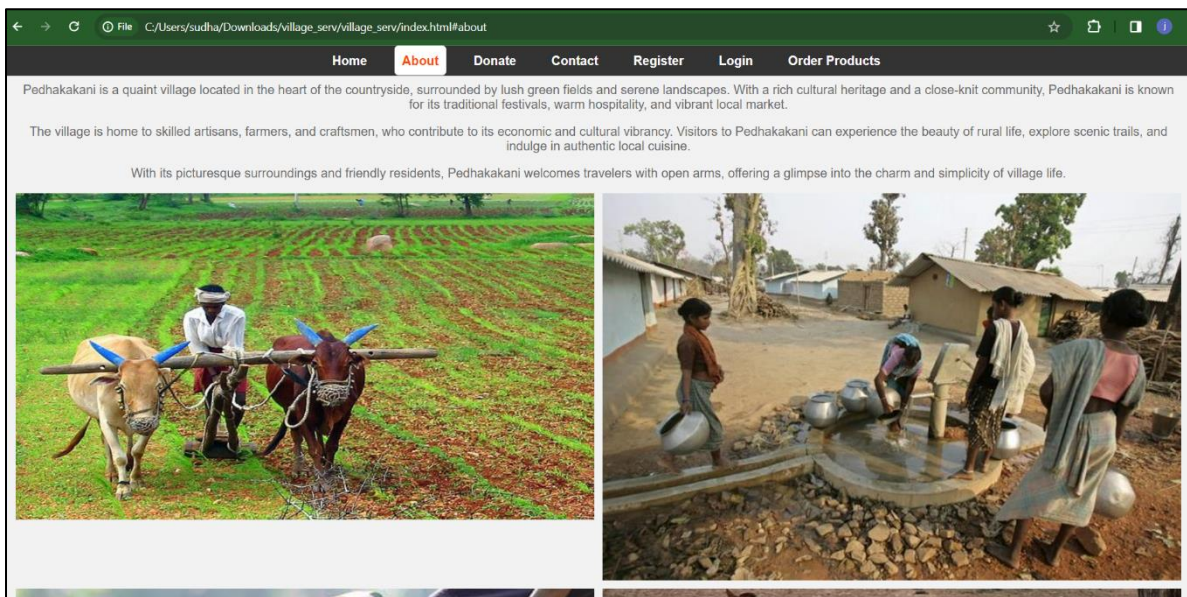
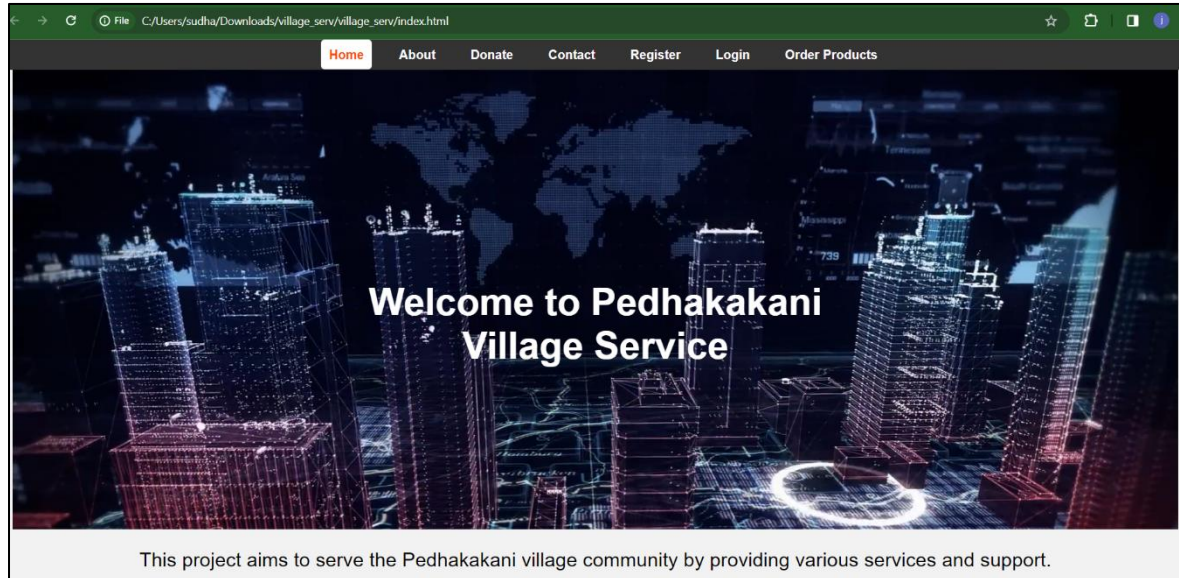
Finally, we created a <footer> section containing information about terms and conditions, contact details, and a call-to-action message. This provides users with additional information and options.

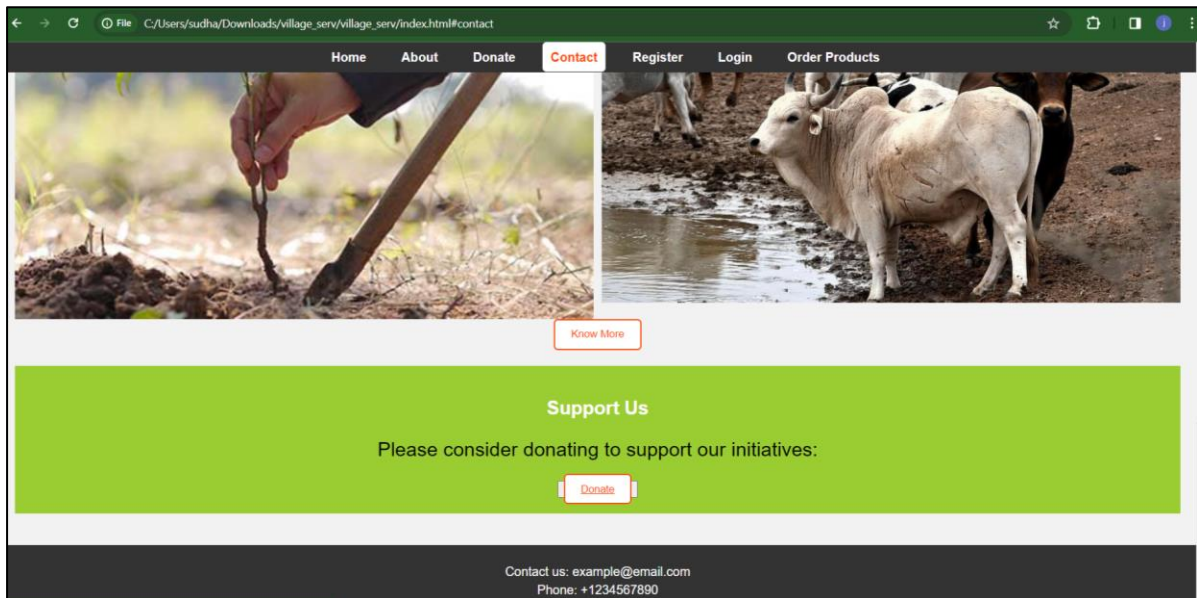
Script Inclusion:

We included a <script> tag at the end of the <body> to link a JavaScript file (script.js). This file contains the openQR() function that generates the QR code and simulates a payment success message.

9. Output Screenshots

Example Output Outcomes





Registration

Full Name

Select Type

Email (Optional)

Phone

Password

Confirm Password

Register


Login Form

Login

Not a member? [Register Now](#)


← → ↻ File C:/Users/sudha/Downloads/village_serv/village_serv/order.html ☆ 📁 🖨️ ⓘ ⋮

Milk Ordering System



Available Quantity: 95 liters

← → ↻ File C:/Users/sudha/Downloads/village_serv/village_serv/Donationpage.html ☆ 📁 🖨️ ⓘ ⋮



Payment Details

Name:


Phone:

Address:

Amount (₹):

Contact us: example@email.com
Phone: +1234567890

← → ↻ File C:/Users/sudha/Downloads/village_serv/village_serv/Donationpage.html ☆ 📁 🖨️ ⓘ ⋮




Payment Details

Name:

Phone:

Address:

Amount (₹):



Payment Successfull

Contact us: example@email.com

10. REFLECTIONS ON THE PROJECT

Upon reflection, the Village Aid Hub project emerges as a visionary initiative meticulously designed to tackle the myriad challenges entrenched within rural communities. Delving deeper, it becomes apparent that the genesis of this project was rooted in a profound understanding of the multifaceted obstacles obstructing the path to progress for rural populations. From inadequate access to critical services like education and healthcare to the disjointed nature of support systems across sectors like agriculture and infrastructure, the project's genesis reflects a keen awareness of these systemic deficiencies. Consequently, the decision to establish a centralized platform signifies a strategic response aimed at consolidating resources, disseminating vital information, and orchestrating coordinated efforts to uplift rural livelihoods.

The integration of a dairy farm marketplace within the Village Aid Hub platform serves as a testament to the project's innovative approach in fostering economic empowerment and sustainability. This strategic move transcends mere convenience, symbolizing a paradigm shift in the traditional dynamics of market access for rural farmers. By eliminating intermediary barriers and facilitating direct transactions, the project not only enhances market accessibility but also nurtures a culture of transparency and efficiency within the dairy farming sector. Moreover, the deliberate emphasis on promoting healthy and nutritional items within this marketplace underscores the project's holistic vision, intertwining economic prosperity with the broader goals of public health and sustainable agriculture.

In essence, reflecting on the Village Aid Hub project unveils its transformative potential to catalyze holistic development within rural communities. Through its intricate tapestry of collaboration, innovation, and community engagement, the project lays the groundwork for a resilient and prosperous future. Its alignment with overarching objectives of social equity, environmental stewardship, and economic inclusivity underscores its significance as a beacon of hope for rural populations worldwide. Indeed, the Village Aid Hub project stands as a testament to the enduring power of collective action in fostering positive change and shaping a brighter tomorrow for generations to come.

11. CONCLUSION

The Village Aid Hub project stands as a testament to the commitment towards addressing the multifaceted challenges entrenched within rural communities. Its inception stems from a thorough understanding of the systemic barriers hindering progress in these areas, prompting the establishment of a centralized platform to consolidate resources and foster collaboration. By addressing key sectors such as education, healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure, employment, social welfare, and environmental conservation, the project aims to enhance accessibility and efficiency in meeting the diverse needs of rural populations. Through strategic initiatives like the integration of a dairy farm marketplace, the project not only improves market access but also promotes economic empowerment and sustainability within rural livelihoods.

Reflecting on the Village Aid Hub project reveals its profound potential to drive positive change and upliftment within rural communities. By facilitating direct transactions and promoting healthy and nutritional items, the project not only enhances economic opportunities but also contributes to the overall well-being and resilience of rural populations. Moreover, its emphasis on collaboration, innovation, and community engagement underscores its commitment to fostering inclusive growth and development. Through collective efforts and unwavering dedication, the Village Aid Hub project serves as a beacon of hope for rural communities, paving the way for a brighter and more prosperous future.

In essence, the Village Aid Hub project signifies a paradigm shift in addressing the complex challenges faced by rural populations. Its holistic approach, encompassing various sectors and initiatives, reflects a deep-seated commitment to promoting sustainable development and well-being. By leveraging technology and community engagement, the project creates a dynamic platform that empowers individuals and communities to access resources, services, and opportunities crucial for their advancement. Through collaboration, innovation, and resilience, the Village Aid Hub project not only addresses immediate challenges but also lays the foundation for long-term prosperity and resilience in rural communities.

12. REFERENCES

- [1] Coulter, S. (2017). SHOP TILL YOU DROP: SHOPPING AND CONSUMPTION. In Everyday Economics: A user's guide to the modern economy (pp. 145-170). Agenda Publishing. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezlibproxy1.ntu.edu.sg/stable/j.ctv5cg7rp.10>
- [2] Davis, S. (2001). Shopping. In Maxwell R. (Ed.), Culture Works: The Political Economy of Culture (pp. 163-196). University of Minnesota Press. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezlibproxy1.ntu.edu.sg/stable/10.5749/j.ctts95w.9>
- [3] Gurak, L. (2001). Shopping at the E-Mall. In Cyberliteracy: Navigating the Internet with Awareness (pp. 128-144). New Haven; London: Yale University Press. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezlibproxy1.ntu.edu.sg/stable/j.ctt1nq4x0.11>
- [4] Hoyer, W.D., McInnis, D.J. Pieters, R. (2013). Consumer Behavior, 6th edition, South-Western Cengage Learning. ISBN 10: 11334435211 ISBN 13: 978-11334435211
- [5] Abukhader, S. M., & Jonson, G. (2004). E-commerce and the environment: A gateway to the renewal of greening supply chains. International Journal of Technology Management,28(2), 274. doi:10.1504/ijtm.2004.005066
- [6] Abukhader, S. M. (2008). Eco-efficiency in the era of electronic commerce – should 'Eco-Effectiveness' approach be adopted? Journal of Cleaner Production,16(7), 801-808. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2007.04.001
- [7] Carrillo, J. E., Vakharia, A. J., & Wang, R. (2014). Environmental implications for online retailing. European Journal of Operational Research,239(3), 744-755. doi:10.1016/j.ejor.2014.05.038
- [8] Candriam Investors Group. (2017). Environmental benefits of E-commerce versus brick-and-mortar retailing: reality or illusion?
- [9] Edwards, J. B., Mckinnon, A. C., & Cullinane, S. L. (2010). Comparative analysis of the carbon footprints of conventional and online retailing. International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management,40(1/2), 103-123. doi:10.1108/09600031011018055
- [10] Matthews, H., Williams, E., Tagami, T., & Hendrickson, C. T. (2002). Energy implications of online book retailing in the United States and Japan. Environmental Impact Assessment Review, 22(5), 493-507. doi:10.1016/s0195-9255(02)00024-0
- [11] Weber, C. L., Hendrickson, C. T., Matthews, H. S., Nagengast, A., Nealer, R., & Jaramillo, P. (2009). Life cycle comparison of traditional retail and e-commerce logistics for electronic products: A case study of buy.com. 2009 IEEE International Symposium on Sustainable Systems and Technology. doi:10.1109/issst.2009.5156681