A Community Service Project report on

"HEALTH AWARENESS PROGRAM AND ITS IMPACT"

Submitted in partial fulfilment of requirement for the

award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Submitted by

G. Geetha	**21X51A0531**
G. Sharanya	**21X51A0532**
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Under the Esteemed Guidance of

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SANTHIRAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE::NANDYAL

(AUTONOMOUS)

Approved by AICTE: New Delhi, 2(f) & 12(B) recognition by UGC Act, 1956

Accredited by NAAC (Grade-A), Accredited by NBA (ECE & CSE)

ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution,

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ACADEMIC YEAR: 2023-2024

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CERTIFICATE

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Name & Address of the

Community/Habitation : **HEALTH AWARENESS PROGRAM AND ITS IMPACT**

SIRIVELLA

NANDYAL DISRTICT-

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Community Service Project Report

Submitted in accordance with the requirements for the degree of B.TECH.

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Year of Study	:	2023-2024
Date of Submission	:	

Student's Declaration

We G. GEETHA, G. SHARANYA, G. LUDIYARANI, G. RAKSHITHA, K. JAHNAVI are students of **BTech** Program, Reg.No.21X51A0531,21X51A0532, 21X51A0534, 21X51A0535, 21X51A0542 of the Department of **Computer Science & Engineering, SANTHIRAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE** do here by declare that we have completed the mandatory community service from:8-5-2023 to:21-6-2023 in SIRIVELLA Community under the Faculty Guideship of Mrs. S. Sadiya Fathima, Department of CSE in SANTHIRAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

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G. Geetha

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ABSTRACT

"Gifting every human, a healthier tomorrow" is the motto of conducting health awareness program in social surroundings. Health awareness program provides basic health care to education sector that focuses on health concerns of target population and determinants of health like sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, safe drinking water, gender and social concern. This kind of program is widely promoted by WHO as a strategic means to prevent important health risks among youth and to engage the education sector in efforts to change the educational, social, economic and political conditions that affect risk. This kind of Camp is one of the most cost-effective investments a nation can make by simultaneously improving quality of education and health sector at ground level.

Many of current and future leading causes of death, disease and disability (malnutrition, cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung diseases, Academic Anxiety and Depression, obesity, Hypertension, injuries, nutritional deficiencies, sexually transmitted diseases and helminth infections) can be control by implementing thorough school health program. The key challenges faced in the health care domain are poor accountability, low-quality care, lack of health awareness and limited access to health facilities.

CHAPTER 1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In our locality most of the families consist of children, infants and old aged members who are in Sirivella of several health hazards caused by the nuisance on the roads. The overflowing of drains leads to foul odor which is intolerable cleaning workers and they seem to throw all kinds of plastic and other wastes and these gutters which further worsen the quality of the drains.

According to our survey due to a greater number of open drainages and overflowing of drain and throwing garbage where ever it falls this results in a breeding fest for the mosquitoes and files which carry out harmful diseases which lead to health risks.

A wide range of sampling methodologies, sampling frames, and data collection strategies are used depending on survey objectives and the characteristics of the area in which survey is done countries that have universal health care with centralized administrative systems can utilize designs that would be in appropriate in countries with less well developed or decentralized health care systems.

The simplest sampling scheme is a simple random sample of a population obtained from a complete and up-to-date list such as from a census of the population or a centralized health care system. In the case of surveys of persons, if such list does not exit, area sampling can be used with clustering to reduce costs. In order to be able to report information on subpopulations of interest as defined by geography and demographic, or health characteristics, designs often include over sampling of these groups.

Malaria is caused by a microscopic parasite that infects your blood. Yellow fever and dengue fever are both caused by viruses (germs). These diseases are mainly focused in the sirivella.

CHAPTER 2
OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY

Sirivella is a village and mandal in nandyal district Andhra Pradesh state in India. Total numberof villages in this Mandal is 12. Sirivella Mandal sex ratio is 974 females per 1000 of males. Sirivella is Mandal in Andhra Pradesh state, sirivella Mandal population in 2023 is 76,578. According to 2011 census of India, Total sirivella population is 58,014 people are living in this Mandal, of which 29,395 are male and 28,619 are female.

sirivella population estimated to be 74,258 in 2022. Literate people are 31,381 out of 18,435 are male and 12,946 are female. Total workers are 29,611 depends on multi skills out of which 17,199 are men and 12,412 are women. Total 5,218 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 3,584 are cultivated by men and 1,634 are women. 14,870 people works in agricultural land as a labor in sirivella, men are 7,165 and 7,705 are women It is one of 54 Mandals of Kurnool district. There are 12 villages and 0 towns in sirivella Mandal. Out of total population, 100% of population lives in Urban area and 0 lives in Rural area. There are 19.4% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 1.84% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in sirivella Mandal.

The literacy rate of sirivella Mandal is 54.09% out of which 62.71% males are literate and 45.24% females are literate. The total area of sirivella is 174.65 sq.km with population density of 332 per sq.km. Malaria, yellow fever and dengue fever are the common serious diseases people get from mosquitoes in sirivella. In this village the people are mainly facing the diseases due the wide range of mosquitoes are flying in the drains.

CHAPTER 3
COMMUNITY SERVICE PART

Services activities combined with the facilitated means for applying the experience to their academic and personal development.it is a form of experiential education aimed at enhancing and enriching student learning in the course material. When compared to other forms of experiential learning like internships and cooperative education. A community survey is a method of collecting data from a filtered target audience to help you understand an issue particular to them community services is a way for people to make difference in the world. Community service is crucial for people of all ages.

Community service activities help children to define their values, experiences, empathy, develop social skills and learn about their community. Community services often organized through local areas.it may be performed for a variety of reason including citizenship requirements. Community services inspires to help people and bring a smile to their faces.

Need and importance:

community service around the world Play an important role in the development of the society, ranging from social enterprises in some of the poorest rural areas of the global, to service designed to enhance quality of life for the more vulnerable members of society in any country or region it improves critical thinking skills.

Community service is non-playing by one person or a group of people for the benefits of their community or its institution it may be performed for various reason.it was in 1952 that the community developed project was launched by the government of India and with we find the emergencies.

REPORT OF THE MINI-PROJECT

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

One of the most prevalent issues people encounter, particularly in urban areas, is the **drainage** issue. The municipality, and more especially the local municipal commissioner, is solely responsiblefor maintaining drainage and resolving issues linked to it. For the past three months, our neighborhood has struggled with serious **drainage** overflow issues. This drainage overflow contributes to a foul odor issue and the development of mosquitoes, which can result in malaria. Diarrhea has already spread to young toddlers playing outside the door.

5.1: Introduction

Poor drainage caused by the shape of the landscape or inadequate drainage systems can damage buildings and move soil from where it's needed to where it causes trouble. The effects of poor drainage systems extend beyond single properties and can have an impact on roads, waterways, and health.

The flow of water through well-defined channels is known as drainage and the network of such channels is called a "drainage system". The drainage system of an area is the outcome of the geological time period, nature and structure of rocks, slope, topography, amount of water flowing and the periodicity of flow. The area drained by a single river system (river and its tributaries) is called its drainage basin. An elevated area (mountain or an upland) that separates two drainage basins is called a "water divide". The world's largest drainage basin is of the amazon river and in India, the river Ganga has the largest river basin.

5.2: Effects of poor drainage system

Fig:5.2.1: Poor Drainage System in Sidewalks

Damaged Foundations and Heaving Sidewalks

Water falling or gushing from downspouts close to the foundation will sink straight down next to the foundation wall. The sodden soil expands, pressing against the foundation, causing bowing or cracks. Water will seep through the cracks, causing further damage. It all gets worse when freezing weather comes around. Water turns to ice in the soaked soil above the freeze line, expanding and causing more cracks or heaving under sidewalks and driveways with improper underlayment and drainage.

Keeping gutters clear and extending downspouts away from the house are the easiest solutions to many of these problems. Regrading may be necessary to ensure a six-inch downward slope, extending from the foundation to ten feet away.

Erosion

A common problem with poor drainage is erosion—water that runs over land and down slow without catch basin or trench drain containment carries soil, mulch, and debris with it and robs trees and plants of nutrients. When the water runs off over poor soil, it can cause the property ownerto compensate by overwatering plants and trees, causing rot and disease. An erosion control systemcoupled with appropriately sited and installed drain systems can help alleviate the problem.

Fig:5.2.2: Dumping of Garbage

Pests

Insects and wildlife are attracted to water. Standing water in a landscape is a health hazard because disease-carrying mosquitoes and other pests breed in it. Water-damaged foundation walls admit these insects into the home. Standing water in the basement or next to the home can cause rot and mold.

All structures and landscapes require adequate and appropriate drainage. Inspect your building and your grounds to identify trouble spots and note evidence of the effects of a poor drainage system. Contact professionals who can help with regrading or installing new and more effective drainage

Fig:5.2.3: Mosquitoes Breeding in Water

5.3: Diseases caused by open drains

Open drains are hazardous effects on health in the following ways:

1.Open drains provide breeding sites for disease vectors. Because of this, some diseases are more common in the wet season than the dry season. Household wastewater may also contain pathogens that can pollute groundwater sources, increasing the risk of diseases such as lymphatic filariasis. Harmful microorganisms enter our system to disrupt our health.

2.In areas where sanitation is poor, water runs through the open drain carrying feces and contaminates water sources. This contributes significantly to the spread of diseases such as typhoid and cholera and may increase the likelihood of contracting worm infections from soil contaminated by feces.

3.Open drains give out a foul smell, which affects our health.

4.When insects like houseflies sit on the sewage, which is being drained in the open drain, these flies carry pathogens and when they sit on food material, those pathogens enter our body to cause diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, other stomach infections.

5.Open drains cause flooding in the area. Flooding itself may displace populations and lead to further health problems. Sometimes when the drain blocks, the sewage enters our compounds to spread diseases.

6.Drinking water that has been contaminated by sewage also causes diseases. Where there are leakages in drinking water pipelines and sewage is mixing in it from open drains or those are too close to drinking water supplies so that effluent soaks through the soil into the water supply.

All water-borne diseases like jaundice, frequent fever and diarrhea caused health hazards. Diseases from open drain caused by germs

5.4: Effective Solutions to Open Drains

1. Combined sewers and combined drains

In urban areas, the open drains can be incorporated into the sewerage system and covered together. This method can also be used in rural areas where the roads in the villages are paved and in areas that are prone to floods. The open drains would be buried and inlet chambers constructed at intervalsalong the road sides to allow storm water's entry.

The drains would be constructed to direct the water into a sewage treatment plant of a watercourse. The drains combined with the sewage system should not be overloaded, and if the need arises, stormwater drains should be constructed to direct the water to ponds or storage pool.

2. Constructing water drains in farms

Open drains in irrigated fields are considered the leading cause of schistosomiasis among farmers living around such areas. Therefore, there is a need to design and construct properly lined and graded drains with self-draining systems. Weeds must also be continuously removed from the drainage system to minimize wear and tear and the breeding grounds for the snails that are responsible for schistosomiasis infections.

Fig:5.4.1: Agricultural Drainage System

3. Community education and participation

The community living around areas with open drains should be educated on the dangers of disposing of domestic wastes, among other contaminants and toxic chemicals in this drainage system. Proper disposal methods should be taught, as well.

Still, the education of the community alone is not adequate in alleviating this problem.

Instead, education should also encompass community participation in policy-making and decision-making in addressing open drain problems. Community participation can be done through public hearings, reports, social surveys, workshops, and public meetings.

4. Urban drainage planning and review of drainage design

In the city areas, open drains are mostly as a result of poor urban design and planning that restricts the construction of spacious and well-covered drainage systems for channeling stormwater.

Some urban areas also highly depend on conventional open drainage designs. This calls for the need of such urban areas to review their urban planning and housing designs. Properly designed and planned open drains, for example, should be covered with concrete slabs to minimize diseases and infections.

5. Urban housing and planning legislation

Urban housing and planning legislation should be enacted to curb the harmful effects of open drains. Essentially, emphasis should be placed on policies focused on establishing minimum standards for the construction of urban draining systems as per the sustainable urban drainage system requirements.

6. Maintenance

The existing open drains should be maintained regularly to reduce the harmful effects associated with infections, diseases, and flooding. The drains that contain solid and silt deposits should be cleaned and unblocked. This practice should be done regularly to prevent future blockages and flooding.

Fig:5.4.2: Trench Drainage System

5.5: How open drains effect the people

An open-drain is mostly used to collect wastewater that is not sewage. Use of open drains to dispose of sanitary waste is extremely unhygienic and unsafe. Use of open drains to a certain degree can be acceptable. However, any place with a collection of water breeds various disease-carrying pathogens.

Open drains are harmful for human health as:

Fig:5.5.1: Open Drains

- It is the breeding ground for flies, mosquitoes and many other disease-causing germs.
- It creates air pollution by its foul smell.
- During the rainy season these drains overflow and pollute the surroundings especially the water bodies and causes many water-borne diseases like diarrhea, cholera.

Fig:.5.5.2: People Effected by The Drains

5.6: diseases caused by mosquitoes

Most people instantly associate mosquitoes with malaria. But these tiny flying insects can transmit a number of other diseases too.

Viruses transmitted by insects like mosquitoes are called arthropod-borne or arboviruses. Like malaria, these viruses are transmitted to vertebrate hosts through the bite of a female mosquito when she takes a blood meal to assist with her egg development. Most vertebrate hosts for these arboviruses are non-human. They include birds, primates and agricultural animals. But some arboviruses can be transmitted to humans with severe negative outcomes.

Chikungunya

The name chikungunya is derived from the Kimonoed language (used in Tanzania and Mozambique) and means "to become contorted". The symptoms of chikungunya virus include headaches, a rash, fatigue, fever and muscle and joint pain. Generally, these symptoms clear within a week. Occasionally, an infection can result in a severe fever and extremely painful joints, which canlast for months or years, inducing a hunched, contorted appearance. Unfortunately, there are no antiviral or vaccine treatments available for chikungunya virus. Deaths from chikungunya are rare and are generally associated with other underlying

Fig:5.6.1: Symptoms of Chikungunya

Dengue

The World Health Organization has classified dengue virus as one of the top ten global health threats. It's one of the fastest spreading mosquito-borne diseases. At least half of the world's population is at risk of infection.

Like chikungunya virus, dengue is spread by Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus mosquitoes. Both viruses share the same control interventions and non-specific symptoms of headaches, a rash, fever and muscle and joint pain, so they are often misdiagnosed.

Most human cases of dengue are asymptomatic or present with mild symptoms, which last for two to seven days. In certain individuals, dengue virus progresses to severe disease and symptoms include persistent vomiting, bleeding gums or nose and enlarged liver.

This must be treated as a medical emergency as these complications can be lethal. Dengue virus can be diagnosed using a rapid diagnostic test or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test. But there is no treatment available.

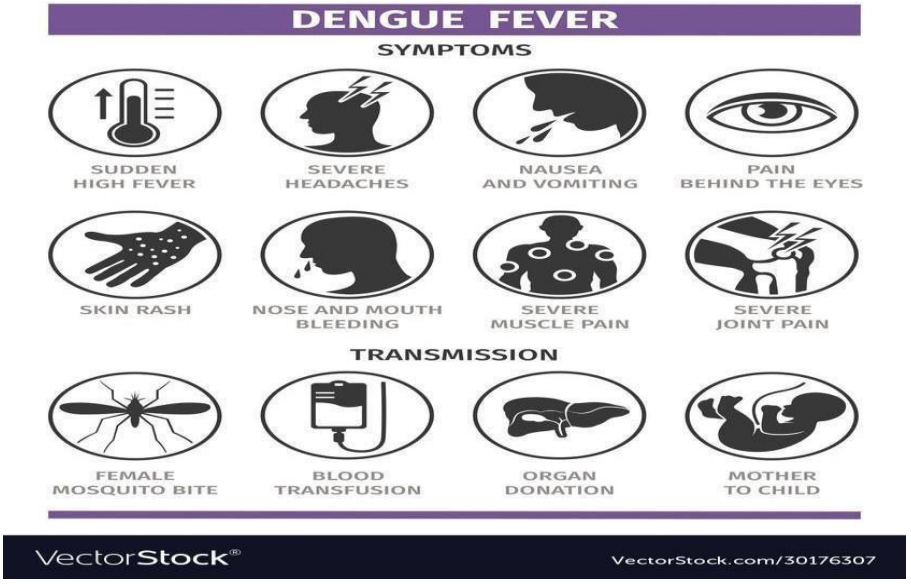

Fig:.56.2: Symptoms & Transmission of Dengue

MALARIA

Usually, people get malaria by being bitten by an infective female Anopheles mosquito. Only Anopheles mosquitoes can transmit malaria and they must have been infected through a previous blood meal taken from an infected person. When a mosquito bites an infected person, a small amount of blood is taken in which contains microscopic malaria parasites. About 1 week later, when the mosquito takes its next blood meal, these parasites mix with the mosquito's saliva and are injected into the person being bitten.

Because the malaria parasite is found in red blood cells of an infected person, malaria can also be transmitted through blood transfusion, organ transplant, or the shared use of needles or syringes contaminated with blood.

Malaria may also be transmitted from a mother to her unborn infant before or during delivery ("congenital" malaria).

Symptoms of malaria include fever and flu-like illness, including shaking chills, headache, muscle aches, and tiredness. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may also occur. Malaria may cause anemia and jaundice (yellow coloring of the skin and eyes) because of the loss of red blood cells.

If not promptly treated, the infection can become severe and may cause kidney failure, seizures, mental confusion, coma, and death. most of these deaths occur in children under 5 years of age.

5.7: solid and liquid garbage

Solid Waste

In rural areas, examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on. They are organic and inorganic materials with no remaining economic value to the owner produced by homes, commercial and industrial establishments. Most household waste in rural areas is organic, with little inorganic material, and is non-toxic. Because of its environment - friendliness, composting is a highly suitable method of waste management in rural areas.

Fig:5.7.1: Solid Wastage

Liquid Waste

When water is used once and is no longer fit for human consumption or any other use, it is considered to be liquid waste. Wastewater can be sub categorized as industrial and domestic.

Industrial wastewater is generated by manufacturing processes and is difficult to treat Domestic wastewater includes water discharged from homes, commercial complexes, hotels, and educational institutions.

Fig:5.7.2: Liquid Wastage

CHAPTER 6
RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

❖ Recommendations:

- To ensure appropriate information about mental and physical health
- Positive health outcomes include being alive; functioning well mentally
- This includes impairments, symptoms, functioning, participation in activities
- Everybody needs to be well informed and concerned about the quality of care
- Public health is a vital role function that requires broad public concern and support
- These measures can normally be obtained from health care records.
- The most commonly used measure of satisfaction with a medical consultation

❖ Conclusion:

If a community's resources are to be mobilized for a continuing effort to improve its own health, potential participants must know what values they have in common and develop a clear and shared vision of what can be achieved. Based on its review of the determinants of health, of the forces in the community that can influence them, and of community experience with performance monitoring, the committee finds that a community health improvement process that includes performance monitoring, as outlined in this report, can be an effective tool for developing a shared vision and supporting a planned and integrated approach to improve community health. The committee's recommendations for operationalizing are based on a variety of theoretical and practical models for community health improvement, continuous quality improvement, quality assurance, and performance monitoring in health care, public health, and other settings.

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PHOTOS AND VIDEOS LINKS

Fig.1: Drainage system in the community

Fig.2: Communicated with village sarpanch

Fig.3: Visited grama sachivalayam

Fig.4: Survey in community

Fig.5: Explained in detail about project

Fig.6: Submitted complaint letter in sachivalayam

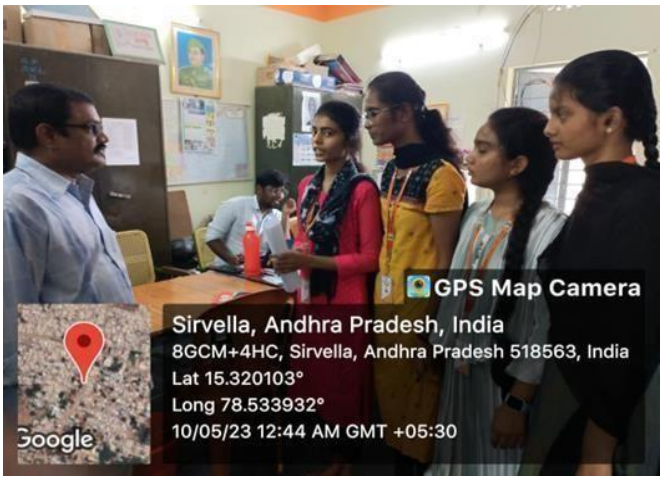

Fig.7: Communicated with municipal officer

Fig.8: Visited near by government hospital

Fig.9: Gathered information from community doctor

Fig.10: A permission letter from sarpanch

Fig.11: Government hospital

Fig.12: Submitted letter to panchayat secretary

Fig.13: Awareness on hand washing

Fig.14: Awareness on causing of diseases

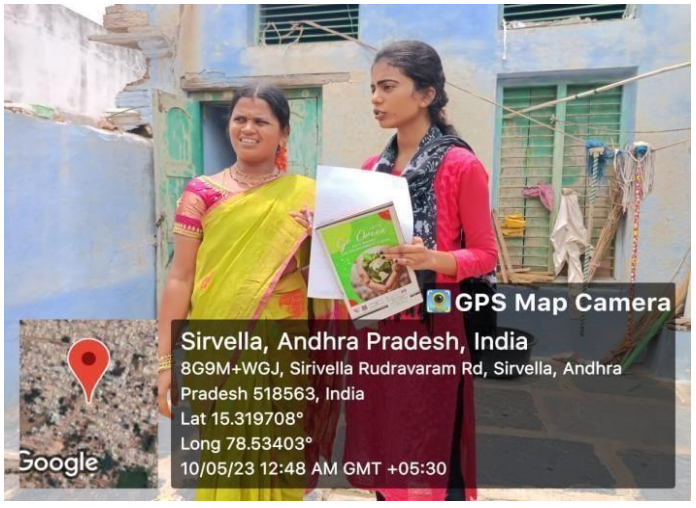

Fig.15: Survey in the community

Fig.16: Communicated with panchayat secretary

Fig.17: Communicated with ASHA worker

Fig.18: Submitted overall information to village head

❖ URL'S

➢ Photos

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1c3ue-bxZjtG9ITr3JRo-3oEExJY1Twq6

➢ Website

https://sites.google.com/view/healthcareawarenessprogram/home