

**SREE RAMA ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**Community Service Project**

**(JNTUA-R23-Regulations)**

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

**Program Book for**

**Community Service Project-06 Weeks**

**(JNTUA-R23-Regulations)**

**Name of the Student: B.SATHISH**

**Name of the College: SREE RAMA ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**Roll Number: 244C5A0502**

**Period of CSP:6 WEEKS From: 19/05/25 To: 27/06/25**

**Name & Address of the Community / Habitation: ATMAKUR (M) (V), ANANTAPURAM (DIST)**

**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.**

1. It is mandatory for all the students to complete 2 months (180 hours) of Community Service Project as a part of the 10-month mandatory internship/on the job training.
2. Consider yourself as a committed volunteer in the community, you work with.
3. Every student should identify the village/community/habitation for Community Service Project (CSP) in consultation with the College Principal/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 of transportation to reach the community/habitation.
5. You will be assigned with a Faculty Guide from your College. He/She will be creating a WhatsApp group with your fellow volunteers. Post your daily activity done and/or any difficulty you encounter during the programmer.
6. You should maintain punctuality in attending the CSP. Daily attendance is compulsory.
7. You are expected to learn about the community/habitation and their problems.
8. Know the leaders and the officials of the community/habitation.
9. While in project, always wear your College Identity Card.
10. If your College has a prescribed dress as uniform, wear the uniform daily.
11. Identify at least five learning objectives in consultation with your Faculty Guide. These learning objectives can address:
    * Information about the community, including the realities and problems of the society.
    * Need for creating awareness on socially relevant aspects/programs.
    * Acquiring specific Life Skills.
    * Learning areas of application of knowledge and technologies related to your discipline.
    * Identifying developmental needs of the community/habitation.
12. Practice professional communication skills with team members, and with the leaders and officials of the community. This includes expressing thoughts and ideas effectively through oral, written, and non-verbal communication, and utilizing listening skills.
13. Be regular in filling up your Program Book. It shall be filled up in your own handwriting. Add additional sheets wherever necessary.
14. At the end of Community Service Project, you shall be evaluated by the person in-charge of the community/habitation to whom you report to.
15. There shall also be evaluation at the end of the community service by the Faculty Guide and the Principal.
16. Do not indulge in any political activities.
17. Ensure that you do not cause any disturbance to the inhabitants or households during your interaction or collection of data.
18. Be cordial but not too intimate with the persons you come across during your service activities.
19. You should understand that during this activity, you are the ambassador of your College, and your behavior during the community service programme is of utmost importance.
20. If you are involved in any discipline related issues, you will be withdrawn from the programme immediately and disciplinary action shall be initiated.
21. Do not forget to keep up your family pride and prestige of your College.
22. Remember that you are rendering valuable service to the society and your role in the community development will become part of the history of the community.

**Community Service Project Report**

*Submitted in accordance with the requirement for the degree of B. Tech in Computer Science & Engineering*

Name of the College:SREE RAMA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Department: COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Name of the Faculty Guide: GOVARDHAN SIR

Duration of the CSP: 6 WEEKS From19/05/25 to 27/06/25

Name of the Student: B.SATHISH

Programme of Study

Year of Study:3rd YEAR

Roll Number:244C5A0502

Date of Submission:

# Student’s Declaration

I B.SATHISH am student of B.Tech Program, Roll. No. 244C5A0502 of

the Computer Science & Engineering Department Sree Rama Engineering College do hereby declare that I have completed the Mandatory Community Service Project Internship (CSPI)-06 Weeks from 19/05/25 To 27/06/25 in under the Faculty Guide of GOVARDHAN SIR Department Computer Science & Engineering-Sree Rama Engineering C o l l e g e -Tirupati.

(Signature and Date)

# Endorsements

Faculty Guide: -

Head of the Department

Principal

# Certificate from Official of the Community

This is to certify that A. POTHIREDDY (Name of the Community Service Volunteer) Reg. No 244C5A0502 of SREE RAMA ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Name of the College) underwent community service in ORGANIC FARMING (Name of the Community) from 19/05/2025 to 27/06/2025

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am thankful to our chairman **Sri. MANNEM RAMI REDDY** & the Principal

**Prof. K. JAYACHANDRA M. Tech & Ph. D**, for permitting us to use facilities available in the

college to accomplish the project.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to **Dr.N.DEEPAK KUMAR,M. Tech, Ph.D**,

Head of Computer Science & Engineering Department, for his support and suggestions during

this Community Service Project.

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude and heartfelt thanks to, **Dr.N.DEEPAK KUMAR,, M. Tech, Ph.D.**, **Professor-**Department of Computer Science & Engineering, for his constant encouragement innovative ideas and guidance throughout this Community Service Project.

I am extremely thankful to all my friends and well-wishers for their never-ending supportand encouragement.

**NAME OF THE STUDENT**

(**ROLL NUMBER**)

**CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*The community service report shall have only a one-page executive summary. It shall include a brief description of the Community and summary of all the activities done by the student in CSP and five or more learning objectives and outcomes.*

As part of the "Community service project (csp) cultural Community primarily our "engaged" with a rural agricultural dependent on farming" for their livelihood" the Community, located in a semi-arid region. "Strong Cultural heritage and maintains traditional Possesses a Values with a majority of the population relying on Seasonal Crops

However overtime, the "excessive use of chemical Fertilizers" and "pesticides" has affected soil fertility, "water Quality" and "health conditions our" project aimed to "educate and encourage the adoption of organic farming" practices to restored Soil health and promote" sustainable agriculture.

**Summary of the activities** :

Conducted "interactive Sessions to explain the importance of organic farming and the hazards of inorganic practices Held awareness Campaigns on role of "earthworms" and "on Soil health, including the "natural pesticides (or) fertilizers ."Educated farmers" on Simple Composting techniques and homemade organic Pesticides" Participated in field visits" and "Surveyed crop health, water resources and soil Condition.

* "Participated in field visits and surveyed crop health. water sources, and soil Condition. Collaborated with local authorities" to "understand government Schemes and ensure airport" for "organic inputs"
* Encouraged monthly it awareness drives and Moni Community Hornig of farming practices.

Discussed nitrogen and phosphorus management and suggested natural alternatives to enhance crop Productivity

**learning objectives outcomes**:

Improved Communication skills through direct interaction government officials. understanding the significance of organic farming" Impact on the environment" and "health. "and its problem Solving, while identify proposing sustainable solutions. real-time issues and

Awareness of governed support shysters" and how to navigate them for the "Cromarty’s benefit"

Gained Practical knowledge about Soil Science, Composting, and pest management:

The project not only "empowered" the local Community but also enriched our of glass roots challenges understanding agriculture practices.

The csp has left a lasting impact on both the "Community and our Personal development

**CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY**

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

**Organic farming overview of the Community:**

The village under study is a vibrant coals known for its Community nestled amidstnatuwal surroundings. Strong agriculture and base and traditional value

"Agriculture, particularly organic farming, plays central role in the lives of the people, with stung dependence on natural vie sources. "Core munity cooperation and Sustainable practice

**Historical profile:**

The village has a such "historical background" dating back several generations. It was farming Settlementally established as initially and gradually evolved with the influence of traditional Indian agrazion custores. over the years, the village has remained Committed to preserving" "Composting age-old farming methods. many of which align closely with modern organic foaring principles such as crop rotation, and the use of cow dung and natural input.

**Community diversity:**

The Community is "Horne to people them various in Social and cultural bereground's loving ton he among through in Jazgely homogeneous in profession-mast families farming there is notable diversity

**Traditions, Ethics and values:**

"Traditional festivals related to harvest Seasons like "Pongal, "Sankranti, and Ugadi are celebrated with great enthusiasm These events not only highlighting the Rion Community values such as "Copper The villagers believe in action, reexport for nature, and " Collective decision. Maxing Ethical "farming growing crops without harining the soil or "eco- system is seen not just as a method but as o ancestors responsibility Subtility passed down from

Socio-Economic Conditions

Economically, the Community relies on urea, animal "husbandry and ailed Wirral industries .shift from chemical intensive farming to organic practices has "Started yielding benefits such as improved sort health", induced Input costs, and better market pries.

However. challenges like irregular rainfall, lack of advanced storage facilities, and "limited access to wider" markets still impact income levels . Many villages one port of self help groups" and Co operative Societies that promote forgive Produce Government schemes" and "NGD Involvement have graphically improving education, women empowerment, and digital access in the region.

Despite these strides, the Community still faces issues like "underemployment" and "seasonal migration.

**Conclusion:**

In Conclusion, this village stands as a example of how tradition and Sustainability" can living coexist Ats "organic farming journey is rooted in its ouch heritage" and "strengthened by the ethical and Social unity of its people

**CHAPTER 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE PART**

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

**Organic farming Community service Project Activities and Reflections:**

During the Community service project. Students actively engaged in a range of initiatives focused on pro Promoting Sustainable agriculture village Community and "organic farming practices within the

The activities undertaken were aimed at raising awareness, improving farming methods, and supporting the local Community in transitioning towards" environmentally friendly and health- Conscious agricultural systems**.**

**Activities Undertaken:**

**1. Awareness Campaigns:**

"Students organized awareness drives on the benefits of "organic farming, including its positive impact. on Huron health, gears were educated about environment villagers Soil fertility, and the Envi the harmful effects" of "chronical fertilizes and Pesticides".

**2. Demonstration of organic Techniques:**

" Practical sessions were Conducted to demonstrate the preparation" and "application of organic fertilizers such as Compost: Vermicompost, and "jeevarnruthan the use of earthworms in enhancing soil health was also "explained through live examples.

**3. field surveys and sell Testing:**

The "team surveyed farmlands and assess-ed soil quality they guided famous" on how to improve nitrogen and Phosphorus levels" using organic methods.

**Reflections- skills. values and Lifestyle changes:**

This "Community service project was not only an "opportunity to help the Community" but also a trans-formative experience" for the students. They developed

**values:**

Empathy, environmental responsibility and social Commitment by working closely with farmers and understand ding their "struggles.

**Technical skills:**

Practical knowledge of organic farming techniques, Pest Control methods, Soil Science, Composting, Yest ds water management" and "Communication with government bodies.

Overall, the project enabled students to Contribute "meaningfully that bridged Challenges. academic while gaining hands-on experience" learning with real world .

**ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIRST WEEK**

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| **DAY & DATE** | **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY** | **LEARNING OUTCOME** | **Person In-charge Signature** |
| **Day – 1**  **19-05-25** | We selected a village form the survey and took a permission from regional government officials to conduct the survey. | Initiative and planning |  |
| **Day – 2**  **20-05-25** | We started exploring the different fields in the village and understood the condition in the community | Working collaboratively with others. |  |
| **Day – 3**  **21-05-25** | We visited the famous places in the village and understood the condition of the community | Global engagement. |  |
| **Day – 4**  **22-05-25** | We observed the major water resources in the village ie., canals village water tank etc | Exploring the real world. |  |
| **Day – 5**  **23-05-25** | We started interacting with the people and enquired them about their type of farming the village. | To communicate effectively. |  |

**WEEKLY REPORT**

**WEEK – 1 (From Dt 19-05-25 to Dt** **23-05-25)**

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| **Objective of the Activity Done:** Selecting and Exploring the Village |
| **Detailed Report:** |
| For the purpose of Community Service Project, we firstly selected a village **ATMAKUR.** |
| In order to start the survey, we took a permission from the regional Sachivalayam.  . |
| After taking the permission, we started to explore the village. |
| We visited the agricultural fields and lands to understand the condition of the community. |
| The village Atmakur is a small and developing village with the good hygiene and contains |
| basic health conditions. We visited famous places in Hanuman Temple, Sai Baba Temple and around many more of the community |
| As a part of Education, we visited "ZP High school”, ”Golden Bells school” that has been built. |
| from high standard values immense respect for another. |
| Along with the academics that it plays great attention .It inculcates in its students the |
| understanding of how to deal with various life situations too. |
| Later we started to interact with the people and enquired them about their methods of farming. |
| The villagers were very hospitable, responsive and interacted with us very well. |
| While interacting with the people, we understood the need of organic farming, the history of |
| Organic farming, the methods of organic farming and the process how their ancestors had |
| managed all these processes to cultivate their crops in the process of Organic Farming, |
| the usage of organic manures and avoiding harmful pesticides and fertilizers to keep themselves |
| very healthy |

**ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SECOND WEEK**

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| **DAY & DATE** | **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE**  **DAILY ACTIVITY** | **LEARNING OUTCOME** | **Person In-charge Signature** |
| **Day – 1**  **26-05-25** | We interacted with the people in order to know the problems they are facing in that particular community | Ability to know the current condition |  |
| **Day – 2**  **27-05-25** | We went to few fields in the community and asked about the water requirement for the cultivation of a сrор | Connection to and Contribution with the world. |  |
| **Day – 3**  **28-05-25** | We enquired about the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of different crops | Connection with the Nature |  |
| **Day – 4**  **29-05-25** | We were supposed to know about the usage of organic manures, fertilizers and pesticides for agriculture | Contribution to Land. |  |
| **Day – 5**  **30-05-25** | We observed the conditions of soil and nutrients present in it. | Problem Solving Techniques |  |

**WEEKLY REPORT**

**WEEK – 2 (From Dt 26-05-25 to Dt 30-05-25** **)**

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| **Objective of the Activity Done:** |
| **Detailed Report:** |
| We interacted with the people in order to know about their lifestyle, their day-to-day activities |
| and many more. We were supposed to know about the geographical conditions like |
| the amount of rainfall, the level of water. etc. We also observed the availability of water |
| and how water is useful for agriculture. The different methods the people are using to cultivate |
| different crops are noticed. The ancient methods used for agriculture for the purpose of |
| cultivation of crops and their commitment towards their occupation is observed. Here We |
| observed the transport of waste water in the fields. We also noticed the usage of |
| organic manure, the use of pesticides and fertilizers and the methods to prevent the pests, |
| the techniques to improve the controlling pests and the methods to perform Organic Farming |
| and the new ideas they use for agriculture. We noticed the unnecessary usage of water which |
| is running down streams, We discussed about different methods to save water and also |
| discussed about usage of bore wells helps us to save water. We let them know about |
| importance of water. In this scenario, we developed Leadership qualities and Orientation of |
| Team work. We also developed Problem Solving Skills. They had implemented the |
| techniques what we had discussed and found it useful. We listed down major issues what we |
| had observed and discussed among us in order to resolve them and different ideas to be |
| implemented to not to face any issues regarding the cultivation of crops by Organic Farming. |
| Seventeen [elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_element) or [nutrients](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nutrients) are essential for plant growth and reproduction. They |
| are [carbon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon) (C), [hydrogen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen) (H), [oxygen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxygen) (O), [nitrogen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrogen) (N), [phosphorus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phosphorus) (P), [potassium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potassium) (K), [sulfur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulfur) (S), |
| [calcium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcium) (Ca), [magnesium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnesium) (Mg), [iron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron) (Fe), [boron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boron) (B), [manganese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manganese) (Mn), [copper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copper) (Cu), [zinc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zinc) (Zn), |
| [molybdenum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molybdenum) (Mo), [nickel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nickel) (Ni) and [chlorine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chlorine) (Cl). Nutrients required for plants to complete their |
| life cycle are considered [essential nutrients](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essential_nutrients). |

**ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE THIRD WEEK**

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| **DAY & DATE** | **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE**  **DAILY ACTIVITY** | **LEARNING OUTCOME** | **Person In-charge Signature** |
| **Day – 1**  **02-06-25** | We continued the survey and noticed the major issues they are facing while cultivating a crop. | Recognizing and Considering the issues |  |
| **Day – 2**  **03-06-25** | We observed the large number of people are going with Organic Farming | Commitment towards their occupation. |  |
| **Day – 3**  **04-06-25** | We observed the real condition of crops and problems obtained by using harmful fertilizers and pesticides which are used in inorganic farming | Figuring out the major issues |  |
| **Day – 4**  **05-06-25** | We observed the major reasons for the occurrence of such problems in the community. | Cause for the occurrence of problems |  |
| **Day – 5**  **06-06-25** | We gathered everyone and explained the importance of Organic Farming and discussed the disadvantages of Inorganic farming. | Teamwork |  |

**WEEKLY REPORT**

**WEEK – 3 (From Dt 02-06-25 to Dt 06-06-25)**

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| **Objective of the Activity Done:** |
| **Detailed Report:** |
| As a part of the Community Service Project, we figured out major issues regarding the usage |
| of fertilizers and pesticides which are used in inorganic farming. It helped us to come un  with |
| new innovative ideas to resolve the issues they were facing. The main objective was to |
| communicate with the people to know about their problems they were facing so that we |
| might find some solutions to it. |
| We explained the importance of Organic Farming to the villagers and also discussed the |
| disadvantages of Inorganic Farming and also discussed the disadvantages of using harmful |
| fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, insecticides which prevent the soil from soil erosion. We |
| also discussed about the adoption of ancient methods of farming helps us to stay healthy which |
| are very easy to cultivate different crops and letting them know that they are economical. |
| Adopting ancient methods like Mixed Cropping or Intercropping involves planting two of more |
| of plants simultaneously in the same field. |
| Slash and Burn Agriculture or shifting Agriculture is a method of tending domesticated crops |
| that involves the rotation of several plots of land in a planting cycle. |
| We had discussed about how the government is helping the villagers for agriculture by |
| providing the fertilizers and pesticides for low cost with the Panchayati Raj Officials. |
| We had discussed with the villagers about how the fertilizers and pesticides are being used |
| In the farm lands which were provided by the government. |
| These findings highlight the urgent need to shift toward more sustainable and eco-friendly |
| Farming methods, Organic and integrated farming systems offer promising alternatives |
| As they focus on soil health, natural pest control and long term, productivity. |
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**ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FOURTH WEEK**

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| **DAY & DATE** | **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY** | **LEARNING OUTCOME** | **Person In-charge Signature** |
| **Day – 1**  **09-06-25** | We interacted with the officials at Panchayati Raj and we were known about the supply of fertilizers and pesticides from the government | Interacting with Higher Officials |  |
| **Day – 2**  **10-06-25** | We interacted with the villagers about how government is supplying Fertilizers agriculture. and pesticides for | Interacting with the villagers. |  |
| **Day – 3**  **11-06-25** | We visited few farmlands to see the usage of fertilizers and pesticides | Observation of usage of fertilizers and pesticides. |  |
| **Day – 4**  **12-06-25** | We gathered the villagers and planned to create awareness on Organic Farming | Improving Communication skills |  |
| **Day – 5**  **13-06-25** | We gather each other and discuss the solutions for pesticide problems and health issues of villages because harmful pesticides. | Health and hygiene of the villagers |  |

**WEEKLY REPORT**

**WEEK – 4 (From Dt 09-06-25 to Dt 13-06-25)**

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| **Objective of the Activity Done:** |
| **Detailed Report:** |
| As a part of the Community Service Project, to know about the solutions which are related to |
| the Organic Farming plays an important role. |
| Interacting with the people made us to realize the problems what they were facing and we |
| figured out the major issues and we found some resolutions to avoid those 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 |
| **We clearly figured out these problems in community:** |
| 1. Shortage of Bio-mass |
| 2. Inadequate Supporting Infrastructure. |
| 3. High Input Costs |
| 4. Marketing Problems of Inorganic Inputs. |
| 5. Low Yields. |
| Organic products are expensive due to the extreme care taken with organic farming. The |
| items sold in the market are two times more than the price of non-organic products, and not |
| every consumer is willing to pay the price for them. |
| Perishable fruits and vegetables should be produced locally, for which there should |
| be demand. Biofuel production and use has drawbacks as well, including land and water resource |
| requirements, air and ground water pollution. Depending on the feedstock and production process, |
| biofuels can emit even more GHGs than some fossil fuels on an energy -equivalent basis. |
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**ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIFTH WEEK**

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| **DAY & DATE** | **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE**  **DAILY ACTIVITY** | **LEARNING OUTCOME** | **Person In-charge Signature** |
| **Day – 1**  **16-06-25** | We went to some fields and tell them simple and homemade safety measures of organic fertilizers. | Safety measurements. regarding fertilizers. |  |
| **Day – 2**  **17-06-25** | We went to the field and we explain the different types of organic farming schemes | We delivered the importance of Organic Farming |  |
| **Day – 3**  **18-06-25** | We tried hardly in explaining about nitrogen and phosphorus usage agriculture[25-50ppm). | Basic knowledge in chemicals. |  |
| **Day – 4**  **19-06-25** | We make a request to Promote low cost solutions, such as vegetable wastage usage in agriculture. | Knew how to increase crop production naturally |  |
| **Day – 5**  **20-06-25** | By the end of these 5 weeks we interact with many people and explore many solutions. | Find out different problems and their solutions. |  |

**WEEKLY REPORT**

**WEEK – 5 (From Dt 16-06-25 to Dt** **20-06-25)**

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| **Objective of the Activity Done:** |
| **Detailed Report:** |
| As a part of community service project to Know about awareness of Organic Farming and |
| organic fertilizers. The main objective is that to engage with Rural area people and find |
| out the problems which are faced by the people and which are caused by harmful |
| insecticides. Who is lag behind the basic need of Education and Facing with |
| shortage of Eco-friendly fertilizers. |
| **We are here clearly explained the topics which are shown Below:** |
| 1. Busic need of Education which helps to fought against harmful pesticides, health hazards. |
| 2. Techniques to Improve the methods of Organic Farming. |
| 3. Organic Farming can improve soil structure and fertility by alternating deep rooted |
| and shallow rooted plants intern this can reduce corrosion and increase infiltration capacity. |
| 4. We had explained that the crop rotation can increase farmers income while ensuring soil |
| health and resisting the effect of climate change. |
| 5. we explained that the working of Borewells and digging Method. From this Community |
| Service project, we came to know that the public Attention and ways to Implementation of the |
| increasing of crops |
| 6. You emphasized nutrient management, specifically maintaining soil nitrogen and phosphorus |
| levels in the 25–50 ppm range, essential for balanced plant growth. |
| 7. You introduced participatory schemes like PGS certification, empowering farmer groups to |
| self-certify and market their organic produce |
| 8. Key techniques covered included vermicomposting, green manuring, biofertilizers |
| (Rhizobium, PSB), and crop rotation—all low-cost, sustainable practices |

**ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SIXTH WEEK**

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| **DAY & DATE** | **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE**  **DAILY ACTIVITY** | **LEARNING OUTCOME** | **Person In-charge Signature** |
| **Day – 1**  **23-06-25** | We explained how to improve nitrogen and phosphorus content in soil | Chemical usage. |  |
| **Day – 2**  **24-06-25** | We explained the uses of earthworms in improving soil health condition. | Need of Earthworms |  |
| **Day – 3**  **25-06-25** | We had a discussion about Build wells to extract groundwater from underground. | Working of Wells |  |
| **Day – 4**  **26-06-25** | We went to volunteers and tell them create awareness to people in every month and check the fields | We delivered the words of various checking methods. |  |
| **Day – 5**  **27-06-25** | We had a conversation with local  government authorities in order provide organic fertilizers | Information about Organic Fertilizers |  |

**WEEKLY REPORT**

**WEEK – 6 (From Dt 23-06-25 to Dt** **27-06-25)**

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| **Objective of the Activity Done:** |
| **Detailed Report:** |
| 1. Over the weeks, you instructed farmers on methods to **enhance nitrogen and phosphorus** |
| **levels** in soil through organic means—like using green manure and compost to maintain target |
| levels of 25–50 ppm. |
| 2. You emphasized **nutrient cycling fundamentals**, including the integration of crop residues and |
| organic amendments to naturally replenish N & P. |
| 3. You showcased the critical role of **earthworms** in improving soil fertility—explaining how |
| their casts release up to 5× more nitrogen and 7× more phosphorus than surrounding soil. |
| 4. Practical guidance was shared on **encouraging earthworm populations**, such as adding |
| organic matter, reducing tillage, and maintaining appropriate pH and moisture. |
| 5.you explained the concept of **vermicomposting**, highlighting vermicast’s nutrient-rich |
| properties and its ease of nutrient uptake by plants. |
| 6. Farmers learned how earthworm activity boosts **soil structure and hydraulic conductivity**, |
| enabling roots to penetrate deeper and improving water drainage. |
| 7. You demonstrated how **earthworm tunnels enhance aeration**, benefiting root development |
| and overall soil health. |
| 8. Discussions highlighted that **earthworms foster microbial life**, further aiding nutrient |
| mineralization—including nitrogen—within their casts. |
| 9. You talked about the **benefits of building wells** to access groundwater, discussing sustainable |
| extraction methods aligned with local water table and quality. |
| 10. You connected this well construction initiative to **government-supported groundwater** |
| **schemes** like the Atal Bhujal Yojana, drawing attention to community-led water management. |
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**CHAPTER 5: OUTCOMES DESCRIPTION**

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

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| --- |
| **Analysis :-**  In this study research approach was used. 10 samples were taken for the study. Randomly |
| samples were selected from CSP Area through Questionnaire sampling technique |
| **Community Service Project People Literacy Analysis** |
|  |
| **Report:**  By the above analysis I have found many school going children in my CSP Area through |
| Survey. |
|  |
| **Report:** 1**.**Most people earn less than ₹50,000 per year. |
| 2.Some people earn between ₹50,000 and ₹1 lakh. |
| 3.No one earns more than ₹1 lakh per year in this data |
| **Profession Analysis :-**  **.** |
| In this study research approach was used. 10 samples were taken for the study. Randomly samples |
| were selected from CSP Area through Questionnaire sampling technique |
|  |
|  |
|  |

QUESTIONNAIRE WE PREPARED FOR THE SURVEY:

1.How do you preserve soil fertility?

Fertilization(chemicals ,animal manure ,green manure etc.,)

* Crop rotation (cultivation of a series of dissimilar types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons)
* Intercropping (cultivation of two or more dissimilar types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons)
* Tillage
* In case fertilizers are applied ,which kinds do you use?
* Organic fertilizer(non chemical like animal manure ,green manure , compost ,etc.,)
* In case organic fertilizers are used ,can you specify the type?
* Live stock manure
* Poultry manure
* Green manure(type of crops cultivated primarily to enrich the soil with nutrients and organic matter through ploughing in into the soil when flowering begins)
* In case that crop rotation ,and/or intercropping and/or green manure are practiced , do you integrate legumes?
* Yes

2.How do you control pests and diseases?

* Bio logical and organic control methods(non-chemical control methods)
* Integrated pest management (IPM) methods
* Chemical pesticides (treatment).specify what do you use?

1. Insecticides
2. Fungicides
3. Herbicides
4. Rodenticides
5. acaricides

* In case of non chemical methods for plant protection are used.can you specify that?
* Mechanical ways
* Physical and pheromone traps
* Biological enemies of pests

.

3.How do you control weeds?

* By burning plant residues after harvesting.
* By grazing through animals.
* By crop rotation and/or intercropping

4.Have you ever heard about “organic farming”?

* Yes
* If yes,could you briefly specify what does ‘organic farming’means for you?

Organic farming means growing crops and raising animals using natural methods that protect the environment,human health,and animal welfare

1.Age of the farmer:55 years old

2.Gender:Male

3.Current size of farmers hosehold(current number of people living in your house): 5persons

4.Educational level of the farmer:

* High school

**Describe the problems you have identified in the community**

|  |
| --- |
| **Problems Identified in the Community:** |
| **1. Soil Degradation** – Overuse of chemical fertilizers and poor farming practices are reducing soil |
| fertility and structure. |
| **2.Water Pollution** – Improper disposal of industrial and agricultural waste is polluting local water |
| bodies, affecting both humans and wildlife. |
| **3.Lack of Awareness** – Many farmers and community members are unaware of the long-term |
| effects of pesticides and chemical pollutants. |
| **4.Climate Change Impact** – Irregular rainfall, droughts, and floods are disrupting agriculture and |
| water availability. |
| **5.Monocropping Practices** – Repeatedly growing the same type of crop is increasing |
| vulnerability to pests and reducing yield quality. |
| **6.Limited Use of Organic Methods** – There is low adoption of eco-friendly practices like |
| composting, crop rotation, or biofertilizers. |
| **7.Poor Waste Management** – Agricultural waste and plastic usage are often not disposed of |
| properly, causing environmental issues. |
| **8.Loss of Biodiversity** – Chemical use and deforestation for farming have led to a decline in local |
| plant and animal species. |
| **9.Overextraction of Groundwater** – Excessive use of groundwater for irrigation is lowering the |
| water table and causing scarcity. |
| **10.Poor Soil Testing Facilities** – Farmers often lack access to soil testing services, leading to |
| improper fertilizer use. |
| **11.Dependence on Chemical Pesticides** – Heavy reliance on synthetic pesticides is harming soil |
| microorganisms and beneficial insects. |
| **12.Poor Wastewater Management** – Untreated sewage and runoff water enter fields and rivers, |
| affecting agriculture and public health. |

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

|  |
| --- |
| After the phenomenal success of green revolution, India was able to meet her food demands at |
| least for wheat. It was confined only in some areas of India specially Punjab and Haryana where |
| the big land forms and rich farmers were present. But after that India is consistently facing image |
| agricultural failures. Currently it accounts only 17.5% of total GDP. Agricultural allied activities |
| are also declining at very sharp rate. Following are short term and long-term measures. |
| **Short term measures:** |
| 1) Use of water efficient technology in irrigation such as Drip irrigation and Sprinkler irrigation |
| 2) Use of HYV seeds to increase productivity |
| 3) Use of biotechnology in GM crops such as BT-cotton and BT-brinjal. |
| 4) Soil health card can be used as deterministic factor in fertilizer decision. It will improve the quality of soil |
| 5) Avoid soil erosion through various methods like contour binding and terracing which will help in agriculture failure |
| **Long Term Measures:** |
| 1) Huge investment as well as use of modern scientific approach is required in irrigation sector. |
| Only 46% of sowed area is irrigated land. India needs to enhance tube bell, tank irrigation and |
| canal irrigation system. Huge canals need to rebuild (Solar plates above canals reduces |
| evaporation uses) PMSKY gave 50000 Cr to increase India's irrigation potential to fulfil "more crop per drop". |
| 2) Comprehensive National seed policy is need of hour which can envisage the HYV. |
| 3) Reform in APMC act is required to prevent the leakages and enhance transparency and accountability |
| 4) proper market should be available for farmers. It can be increased through mega food parks ete |
| National Agriculture policy is present to reduce agriculture failures and enhanced productivity but |
| there is still need of research and development to boost agriculture which can be possible by CAR. |
| like organizations |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Major problems and constraints for Organic Farming Lack of Awareness:** |
| The most important constraint felt in the progress of organic farming is the inability of the |
| government policy making level to take a firm decision to promote organic agriculture . And |
| Unless such a clear and unambiguous direction is available in terms of both financial and |
| technical supports, from the Centre to the Panchayat levels, mere regulation making will amount |
| to nothing. 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. Attention on the application of composting/organic manure is also lacking. |
| **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 |
| **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. |
| **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 |

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

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

The Report shall be limited to 6 pages.

ORGANIC FARMING:

NAME OF THE LOCATION: ATMAKUR.

DISTRICT: ANANTAPURAM , ANDHRA PRADESH.

PANCHAYATI NAME: ATMAKUR.

paddy crop is major on my survey so many families are depend and cultivate the crop with organic farming only.

# HISTORY OF THE PADDY CROP IN OLDEN DAYS AND PRESENT DAYS:

# 

## **History of Paddy Crops: Olden Days**

### **Origins and Early Cultivation:**

* **First domestication**: Rice was first domesticated around **8,000–10,000 years ago** in the **Yangtze River basin in China**.
* It spread to **India, Southeast Asia, and Japan**, and eventually to the Middle East, Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

### **Traditional Farming Practices:**

* **Manual labour**: Farmers used basic hand tools like Plows pulled by animals.
* **Irrigation**: Water for rice paddies came from nearby rivers, rainwater, or simple canals.
* **Planting**: Seeds were often **broadcasted by hand** or seedlings were manually transplanted.
* **Fertilizers**: Farmers used **organic manure, cow dung, compost**, and ash to improve soil fertility.
* **Weeding and pest control**: Done manually or using natural methods like ducks or frogs in fields.
* **Harvesting**: Done by **sickles**, by hand, and stored in thatched granaries.

### **Cultural Significance:**

* Rice played a key role in **religious rituals, festivals, and traditional cuisines**.
* In India and East Asia, rice was not just food, but a symbol of prosperity and life.

## **Modern Paddy Cultivation: Now-a-days**

### **High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs):**

* Since the **Green Revolution (1960s-70s)**, scientists have developed **HYVs** like **IR8** and **IR64**, increasing yields dramatically.
* **Genetically modified (GM)** and **hybrid rice** varieties are now common.

### **Advanced Inputs and Techniques:**

* **Chemical fertilizers, pesticides**, and **herbicides** are widely used.
* Precision agriculture uses **drones, sensors, and satellite data** to monitor crop health and optimize inputs.

### **Modern Irrigation and Water Management:**

* Use of **tube wells, drip irrigation, sprinklers**, and **controlled flooding** for better water efficiency.
* Focus on **Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD)** techniques to save water and reduce methane emissions.

### **Mechanization:**

* Use of **tractors, transplanters, combine harvesters, threshers**, and other machines has reduced labor needs.
* In many regions, especially urban-adjacent areas, **fully automated rice mills** process rice from paddy to packaged grain.

### **Sustainability Challenges:**

* Overuse of chemicals and water has led to:
  + Soil degradation
  + Water pollution
  + Pest resistance
  + Greenhouse gas emissions
* New movements are promoting **organic rice**, **System of Rice Intensification (SRI)**, and **climate-smart farming**.

## 🔍 Summary: Then vs Now

| **Aspect** | **Olden Days** | **Now-a-days** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tools | Manual, animal-powered | Mechanized, digital tools |
| Seeds | Indigenous, low-yield | HYVs, hybrid, and GM seeds |
| Fertilizer | Organic (manure, compost) | Chemical and organic blends |
| Irrigation | Rain-fed, canals | Tube wells, AWD, drip, satellite-monitored |
| Harvesting | Manual (sickles) | Combine harvesters and automatic threshers |
| Yield | Low to moderate | High |
| Environmental impact | Minimal | High (in some practices), but improving |
| Cultural connection | Deeply embedded in tradition | Still present, but increasingly commercialized |

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MINI PROJECT REPORT ON ORGANIC FARMING:

SUBJECT:BOTANY

## **TITLE: A Survey on the Prevalence of Hypertension in the Village of ATMAKUR**

SUBMITED BY: B.SATHISH

DATE:………………

### **Introduction:**

**Background:**  
Hypertension, commonly known as high blood pressure, is a major public health issue in India, particularly among middle-aged and elderly people. Despite awareness programs, rural communities often remain uninformed or untreated. This study aims to investigate the prevalence and possible risk factors of hypertension in the village of ATMAKUR.

**Objectives:**

* To estimate the prevalence of hypertension among the adult population.
* To identify risk factors such as lifestyle, diet, age, and gender.
* To create awareness about preventive measures.

### **Methodology:**

**Study Area:**   
ATMAKUR village, located in ANANTAPURAM , with a population of approximately 1,200.

**Sample Size:**  
100 individuals (age group: 30–70 years) selected randomly.

**Data Collection Tools:**

* Structured questionnaire
* Blood pressure monitoring (using digital BP monitors)
* Personal interviews on lifestyle, diet, and medical history

**Duration of Study:**  
6WEEKS( START 19/05/2025 END 28/06/2025)

### **Observations:**

**Age and Gender Distribution:**

* Males: 60
* Females: 40
* Age groups: 30–40 (20%), 41–50 (35%), 51–60 (25%), 61–70 (20%)

**Blood Pressure Readings:**

* Normal (<120/80): 45%
* Prehypertensive (120–139/80–89): 30%
* Hypertensive (>140/90): 25%

**Risk Factors Identified:**

* Sedentary lifestyle: 50%
* High salt intake: 60%
* Obesity (BMI > 25): 30%
* Smoking/Tobacco: 15%
* Family history of hypertension: 20%

### **Analysis and Discussion:**

* The prevalence of hypertension (25%) is significant and comparable to national rural averages.
* Individuals above 50 years showed a higher incidence (35%) of hypertension.
* Lifestyle factors (especially diet and lack of physical activity) were major contributors.
* Awareness was low: 40% of hypertensive individuals were unaware of their condition.

### **Suggestions and Preventive Measures:**

1. **Health Awareness Campaigns:**  
   Conduct regular village-level BP screening and health education.
2. **Dietary Changes:**  
   Encourage reduced salt intake, more fruits and vegetables, and less oily food.
3. **Physical Activity:**  
   Promote regular walking, yoga, or physical work.
4. **Medical Follow-up:**  
   Collaborate with local PHC (Primary Health Centre) for free checkups and medication support.
5. **Youth Engagement:**  
   Involve local youth in conducting periodic health surveys and camps.

### **Conclusion and References:**

**Conclusion:**   
Hypertension is silently affecting a quarter of the adult population in BASAVAIPHALEM Preventive action and awareness are critical. This survey can serve as a model for similar rural studies.

**References:**

* WHO Guidelines on Hypertension
* Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Reports
* Local PHC data and consultation
* Journals on rural health care practices

**CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE MINI PROJECT**

**Recommendations and Conclusions:**

1. In conclusion, there is an overall increase in the yield of crops due to maintained of proper physical condition of the soil and om content, but also, all of the organisms need water to survive. The importance of soil nutrition to the crops. Mostly available soil in India (about 43%). It covers an area of 143 sq kilometers

2. Black soil covers-15, red soil-18.5%, laterite soil -4.30%, Desert soil -4.32%, alluvial soil -40% forest soil-8.67

3. Climate change is altering the fields, causing droughts in some regions, flooding in others.

4. The chemical and physical properties of water are such that, over the range of temperatures that occur on Earth, it supports a rich diversity of plants and animals.

An enormous variety of chemical compounds, produced by human activeness , pollute natural water bodies, causing both acute and chronic pollution.

6. Evidence for the effect of chemical pollution is provided by ecotoxicology, the study of the impact of xenobiotic chemicals on wildlife in natural situations

7. As chemical pollutants pass through natural food chains, bioaccumulation causes high levels to build up at certain points, e.g. in the fat reserves of predatory fish and birds. As a result, these animal and their offspring can be exposed to a very high dose

8. DDT is an effective asecticide that is toxic to microorganisms.

9. Soil fertility is restored by fixing atmospheric nitrogen. Levds of nitrogen compounds in soil can be increased.

10. The crop of the same family should not be grown in succession because they act like alternate hosts for pests and diseases.

11.Organic farming practices should be encouraged to reduce chemical usage and protect soil and water quality.

12.Farmers need training and awareness on the impact of pesticides and the importance of sustainable agricultural techniques.

13.Use of biofertilizers and compost can help maintain long-term soil health and reduce dependency on chemical fertilizers.

14.Monitoring soil pH and nutrient levels regularly can help optimize crop production and prevent overuse of fertilizers.

15.Rainwater harvesting and water conservation methods should be promoted to manage drought-prone regions effectively.

**16.Buffer zones and vegetation strips** around fields can reduce runoff and prevent water pollution from entering natural sources.

**17.Integrated pest management (IPM)** techniques can minimize pesticide use and promote ecological balance.

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**Student Self-Evaluation for the Community Service Project**

Student Name: Registration No:

Period of CSP: From:

To:

Date of Evaluation:

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

**Please rate your performance in the following areas:**

**Rating Scale: 1 is lowest and 5 is highest rank**

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

**Date: Signature of the Student**

**Evaluation by the Person in-charge in the Community/Habitation**

Student Name:

Registration No: Period of CSP: From:

To:

Date of Evaluation:

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

**Please rate the student’s performance in the following areas:**

**Please note that your evaluation shall be done independent of the Student’s self-evaluation Rating Scale: 1 is lowest and 5 is highest rank**

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

**Date: Signature of the Supervisor**

**PHOTOS AND LINKS**

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