



COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
ON
WATER POLLUTION

CHINTALAPALLI VILLAGE OF
RAZOLE MANDAL, E.G.Dt

BY

BH. LIKHITA MAHA LAKSHMI
I B.sc (MPCS)

Under The Guidance Of
DR. K. SRINIVASA RAO
LECTURER IN TELUGU

Declaration

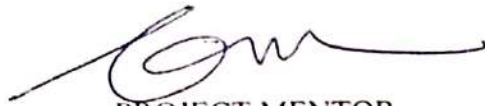
I hereby declare that the Community Service Project work with main Project entitled "*Water Pollution*" is based on the original work carried out by me at R.R.D.S Government Degree College, Bhimavaram, W.G.Dt, A.P under the supervision of Dr. K. SRINIVASA RAO, Lecturer in Telugu. I also affirm that this work is original and has not been submitted in part or full, for any other purpose to any other institution.

Bh. Likhita
Signature

Regd.No. 223127102003

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Community Service Project - Socio Economic Survey and main project entitled "Water Pollution" was submitted by Bh.Likhita maha lakshmi with Regd. No...223127102003.... to RRDS Government Degree College, Bhimavaram, W.G.Dt., A.P. 534202. This work is original and hasn't been submitted in part or full for any other purpose to any other institution.



PROJECT MENTOR
Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao

B.A. B.L. P.H.D.
KOD. Dept of Telugu



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BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. K. SRINIVASA RAO, Lecturer in Telugu, RRDS Government Degree College, Bhimavaram for suggesting us this particular Study Project and helping us in carrying out this task.

We are thankful to Dr. V K J Prasuna, Principal of RRDS Government Degree College, Bhimavaram for giving us permission for this Study Project and also for her valuable suggestions to complete this task.

We are thankful to all our faculty members for their guidance and help in completing this field visit successfully.

Bh. Likhita
Student Signature

Regd. No.
223127102003

PART-A

AREA OF THE STUDY

PART-A

About the Village

- **Chintalapalli is a large village located in Razole Mandal of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh with total 1828 families residing. The Chintalapalli village has population of 6320 of which 3161 are males while 3159 are females as per Population Census 2011.**
- **In Chintalapalli village population of children with age 0-6 is 515 which makes up 8.15 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Chintalapalli village is 999 which is higher than Andhra Pradesh state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Chintalapalli as per census is 996, higher than Andhra Pradesh average of 939.**
- **Chintalapalli village has higher literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Chintalapalli village was 81.03 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. In Chintalapalli Male literacy stands at 86.19 % while female literacy rate was 75.88 %.**
- **As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Chintalapalli village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Our website, don't have information about schools and hospital in Chintalapalli village.**

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT – 2023

Basic Profile of the Village

Village Overview

Name of the Village	CHINTALAPALLI
Mandal	RAZOLE
District	EAST GODAVARI (KONASEEMA)
Assembly Constituency	MADANAPALLE
Parliamentary Constituency	RAJAMPET
Name of the Sarpanch	M. PRASANNAKUMARI
Name of the MPTC	MARLAPUDI PRASAD
Name of the ZPTC	MATTA. SAILAJA
Name of the M. L. A	RAPAKA VARA PRASAD
Name of the M. P.	CHINTA ANURADHA
Geographical Area of the Village	16.4478°N
Geographical Coordinates of the Village	81.86197°E
Total number of Households in the Village	1828

Key Demographics as per Census 2011

Total Population	6320
Male Population	3161
Female Population	3159 (50.0%)
Population Density	860/km ²
Sex ratio	50
Children	257 (49.9%)
Total Literacy Rate	74.4
Male Literacy Rate	39.6%
Female Literacy Rate	34.8% (2202)

Basic Economic profile

Total Cultivable Land	200
Land under Agriculture	150
Land under aquaculture	50
Industries in the Village if any	1) - 2) - 3) -
Total Number of Workforce in the Village	2,477
Number of Male Workforce	1,881
Number of Female Workforce	596
Cultivators	
Agricultural labour	1,359
Household industries	111
Other workers	570
Marginal workers	231
Non-workers	3,843

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Abstract of Socio-economic Survey

Name of the Students : Bh. Likhita maha lakshmi

Group : B.sc (Mpcs)

Registration Number :223127102003

Habitat	Chintalapalli	Panchayat	Chintalapalli	Pin code	533244
Post office	Chintalapalli	Mandal	Razole	District	E. Godavari

➤ No. of Families surveyed :70

1. Social Status of families details:

- (i)Caste: SC-1 ST-0 BC-A-0 BC-B-25 BC-C-2 BC-D-00C-42
- Religion : Hindus-69 Cristian's: 1
- Number of males - 200 Females- 100
- Number of literates: 20 Number of illiterates- 50
- Number of graduates- 30
- Number of Job holders-20
- Number of PH People- 00

2.Economic Status of the sample households

- Category. of Houses :Hut- 0SemiPucca- 3 Pucca- 67 Apartment-0Bungalow- 0
- Own houses- 59Rented-11
- Source of Drinking Water Govt taps - 65 own taps-5
- Agricultural holding families -4
- Major crops grown in the habitat - 5
- Houses have own toilet -70
- Cooking fuels LPG- 70
- No of DWACRA groups in the habitat-8
- NO of Ration Card holders - 70
- Number of houses having vehicles Two wheelers- 65 Auto-5
- Average monthly earnings of the household Rs. 15000/-
- No.of families having banking transactions Govt Banks - 70 Private banks- 0
- No.of families take loans from : Govt.bank- 70 Pvt.bank- 0
- indigenous bankers- 10

3. Health Details of the sample households

- Common health problems in the habitat - sugar and BP
- Number of families suffering from diseases: 00
- Source of treatment :
Govt. Hospital- 40 Private Hospital—10 Traditional Medicine-20
- Families having Aarogya Sree Cards: 64

4. Other details

- No. of Families have TV - 68
- No. of Families having Mobile- 67
- No. of Families have Laptop/computers- 20
- No. of Families have internet; 60 (Mobile data)

5. Name of the Govt. Schemes received

- Jagananna Vidhya Deevana -30
- Jagananna Vasathi Deevana- 30
- Rythu Bharosa -20
- Others- Ammavodi

Major problems faced in the village

- Road problems
- Drinking Water
- Plastic pollution



Place: CHINTALAPALLI

Signature of the Mentor

Dr. R. Srinivasa Rao

Date: 03-08-2023

RA R. P. D.

MO. Dept of Telugu

CHINTALAPALLI

Bh. Likhita

Signature of the Student

WEEKLY REPORT

Week-1 (From Dt 8-5-2023 to Dt 15-5-2023)

Objective of the Activity Done: Socio Economic Survey

Detailed Report: I am Bh. Likhita maha lakshmi, studying in IB.sc(MPCS). I am a part of community service project in Chintalapallivillage. I survey successfully 70 houses this week. With in this week I visited 70 houses of the mentioned families in previous page. They interacted very positively with me. I was able to survey them and able to collect all the required data from them.

Most of the members of the family are not educated. They are dependent on agriculture and business. Most of the people living in the village are having their own houses, rent houses and the building are mostly pucca and kutcha houses.

Entire village is with drinking water tap connections provided by Government

In the first week I conducted on these families

WEEKLY REPORT**Week-2 (From Dt 17-5-2023 to Dt 22-5-2023)****Objective of the Activity Done:** Socio economic survey**Detailed Report:** I am Bh. Likhita maha lakshmi, studying in IB.sc(MPCS) In this second week, continued surveying the houses in Chintalapalli village. In this week I have mainly concentrated on the following issues.

We organized 10 people in a group in our village and made them all aware about drinking water.

1. Water should not be wasted
2. Do not put any waste material in drinking water
3. Drainage pits should be constructed so as not to waste rain water
4. Natural fertilizers should be used for crops, because the use of chemical fertilizers pollutes water. This causes harm not only to humans but also to animals
5. Contaminated water should not be discharged into the drains. Due to this skin diseases are prevalent.

WEEKLY REPORT**Week-3 (From Dt 23-5-2023 to Dt 30-5-2023)****Objective of the Activity Done: surveying and collecting water pollution questionnaire**

Detailed Report: : I am Bh. Likhita maha lakshmi, studying in IB.sc(MPCS) In this Third week, continued surveying the houses in Chintalapalli village. In this week surveying and collecting water pollution questionnaire.

In our village all the people facing issues with water pollution due to this the drinking water is also not suitable to consume.

Problems in our community

1. The roads are not proper.
2. Farmer are using more and more chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
3. There is no proper sanitization and cleaning of streets in our community.
4. There are no proper signals for traffic.
5. No proper sewage disposal.
6. mobile network issues.

Solutions to the problems

1. R&B should work with local authorities to develop comprehensive infrastructure development plans that outline short-term and long-term goals for road development. These plans should guide decision making and resource allocation.

2. The government should provide training and resources to farmers about the negative effects of excessive chemical use. They should be shown alternative methods that are equally effective and less harmful.

3. Interact with local government officials and sanitation departments to discuss the problem and potential solutions.

* Resources should be increased and funded for street cleaning and sanitation programs

4. Local government should be involved with authorities for better mobile network infrastructure as a key component of community development.

Obtain support in obtaining permits and approvals for new cell towers or equipment installations.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM CONDUCTED OUT COMES

Community awareness program conducted on various topics to bring awareness among the people to leave quality life.

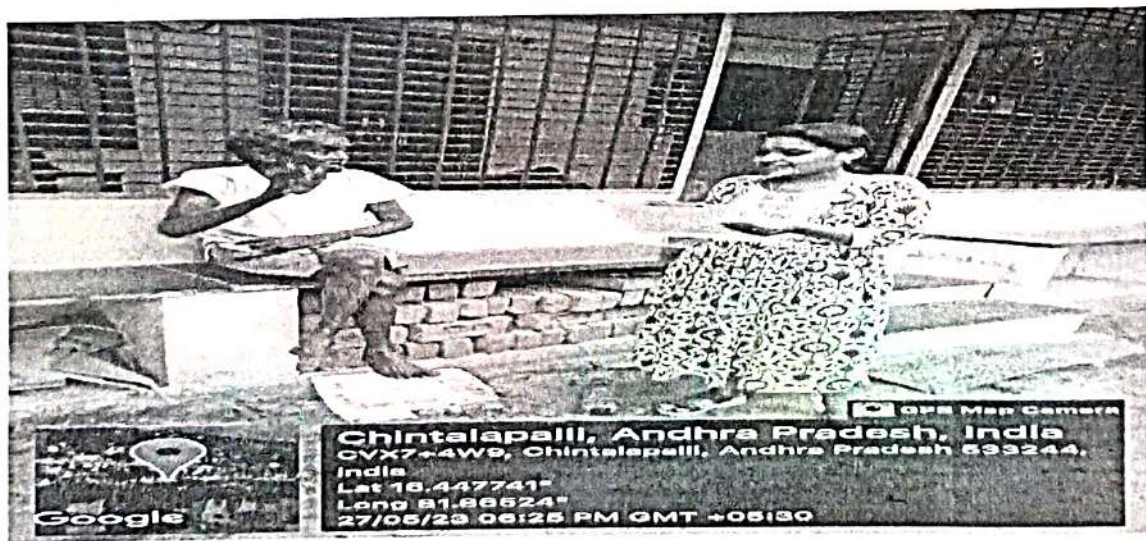
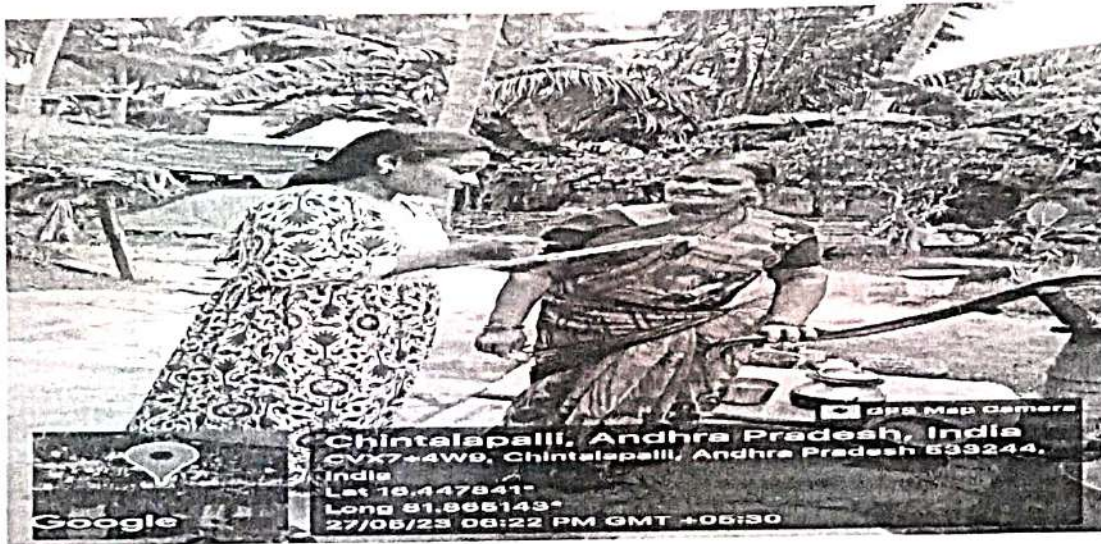
THE TOPICS COVERED

1. WATER POLLUTION
2. HEALTH AND HYDIENE
3. IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION
4. GREEN VILLAGE
5. CLEAN AND GREEN

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

1ST WEEK socio economic survey



PART-B

A STUDY ON WATER POLLUTION IN CHINTALAPALLI

- Water pollution (or aquatic pollution) is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activities, so that it negatively affects its uses.[1]:6 Water bodies include lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers, reservoirs and groundwater. Water pollution results when contaminants mix with these water bodies. Contaminants can come from one of four main sources: sewage discharges, industrial activities, agricultural activities, and urban runoff including stormwater.[2] Water pollution is either surface water pollution or groundwater pollution. This form of pollution can lead to many problems, such as the degradation of aquatic ecosystems or spreading water-borne diseases when people use polluted water for drinking or irrigation.[3] Another problem is that water pollution reduces the ecosystem services (such as providing drinking water) that the water resource would otherwise provide.
- Sources of water pollution are either point sources or non-point sources. Point sources have one identifiable cause, such as a storm drain, a wastewater treatment plant or an oil spill. Non-point sources are more diffuse, such as agricultural runoff.[4] Pollution is the result of the cumulative effect over time. Pollution may take the form of toxic substances (e.g., oil, metals, plastics, pesticides, persistent organic pollutants, industrial waste products), stressful conditions (e.g., changes of pH, hypoxia or anoxia, increased temperatures, excessive turbidity, changes of salinity), or the introduction of pathogenic organisms. Contaminants may include organic and inorganic substances. A common cause of thermal pollution is the use of water as a coolant by power plants and industrial manufacturers.
- Control of water pollution requires appropriate infrastructure and management plans as well as legislation. Technology solutions can include improving sanitation, sewage treatment, industrial wastewater treatment, agricultural wastewater treatment, erosion control, sediment control and control of urban runoff (including stormwater management).
- There is a large gap between generation and treatment of domestic waste water in India. The problem is not only that India lacks sufficient treatment capacity but also that the sewage treatment plants that exist do not operate and are not maintained.
- The majority of the government-owned sewage treatment plants remain closed most of the time due to improper design or poor maintenance or lack of reliable

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- There is a large gap between generation and treatment of domestic waste water in India. The problem is not only that India lacks sufficient treatment capacity but also that the sewage treatment plants that exist do not operate and are not maintained.
- The majority of the government-owned sewage treatment plants remain closed most of the time due to improper design or poor maintenance or lack of reliable electricity supply to operate the plants, together with absentee employees and poor management. The waste water generated in these areas normally percolates into the soil or evaporates. The uncollected waste accumulates in the urban areas causing unhygienic conditions and releasing pollutants that leach into surface and groundwater.
- Water in India are polluted due to industries, untreated sewage and solid wastes.[2][3] Although the average annual precipitation in India is about 4000 billion cubic metres, only about 1122 billion cubic metres of water resources are available for utilization due to lack of infrastructure.[4] Much of this water is unsafe, because pollution degrades water quality. Water pollution severely limits the amount of water available to Indian consumers, its industry and its agriculture.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CSP:

1. To know the living conditions of the people.
2. To realize dark realities of the society to develop social consciousness responsibility and accountability.
3. To develop inner strength and invent solutions to social problems.

4. To develop a holistic life perspective.

5. To study the awareness towards conserving water among the people.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- Present status of people hygiene and health.
- Identification of problems of society
- Utilization of govt scheme for better living conditions.
- To overcome the water pollution issues.
- To know the necessary actions to take for better life.
- To identify the effects of the pollution in people.

Details of the project area:

Village surveyed : CHINTALAPALLI

Mandal : RAZOLE

District : EAST GODAVARI

Latitude and longitude : 16.447441° , 81.865143°

Village population: 6320

Number of families : 1828

Methodology followed: Simple random sampling

Main topic of the project : Water Pollution in Chintalapalli

WATER POLLUTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of the student: BH. LIKHITA MAHA LAKSHMI

Regd.No.: 223127102003

Year: 2023

Group: B.SC

Program: WATER POLLUTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of the mentor: K. SRINIVASA RAO, LECTURER IN TELUGU

Program combination: COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Name of the CSP: Socio-Economic Survey

Water Pollution Questionnaire:

1. What do you mean by water pollution?

- The depletion of water quality.
- Chemical waste mixing in the water.
- Waste particles are mixing in the water.

2. What is the main cause of water pollution?

- Mixing drainage.
- Dumping waste in rivers.
- Releasing chemical waste.

3. How do people cause water pollution?

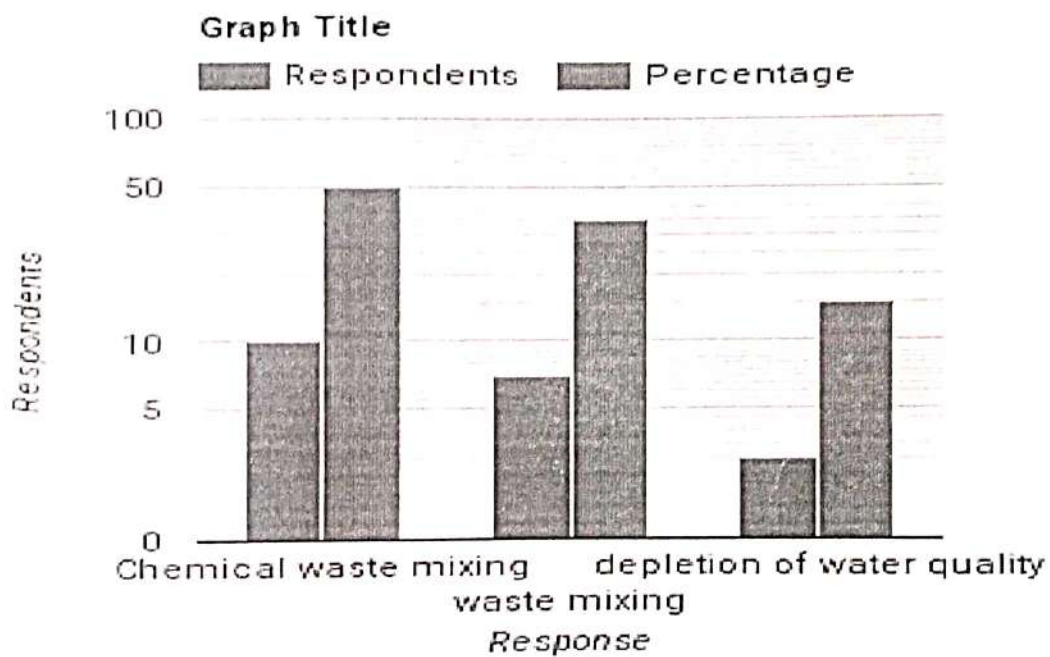
- Factories releasing wastage.

- Household waste mixing.
 - Mixing chemicals.
4. Where is your drinking water supplied from?
- Village pond.
5. Do you test the drinking water daily?
- Yes.
6. Is the quality of drinking water satisfactory? Does the colour and smell change?
- Yes, sometimes during rainy season the water colour changes and it smells.
7. Do you think the water you drink is safe?
- Yes.
8. Are there any problems with your tap water usage?
- Sometimes we get sick because of this water.
9. How many litres of tap water are used per day?
- 36 litres.
10. Has the water stopped in the drainage canal in your street?
- Yes.
11. Are the workers cleaning the drainage once a day?
- No.
12. Are you satisfied with the tap water quality?
- No.
13. What are the rashes and itching on the extremities due to the use of water?
- Pseudomonas folliculitis.
14. To whom are you complaining about water pollution?
- Panchayat president.
15. Do shrimps and prawns tanks cause water pollution?
- Yes.
16. Is there any danger to animals and birds due to water pollution?
- Yes.
17. Are you watching the headlines on TV and news papers about water pollution?
- Yes, I watch the news about water pollution it is so often.
18. What are the diseases caused by water pollution?
- Skin diseases.
 - Fever.
 - Kidney problems.
19. How many litres of drinking water does a person need per day?
- 4 litres.
20. What are the practical steps you can take to prevent water pollution?
- Creating awareness among people towards protecting water resources.
 - Preventing the mixing of waste in water bodies.
 - Clean ponds, rivers and canals yearly.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

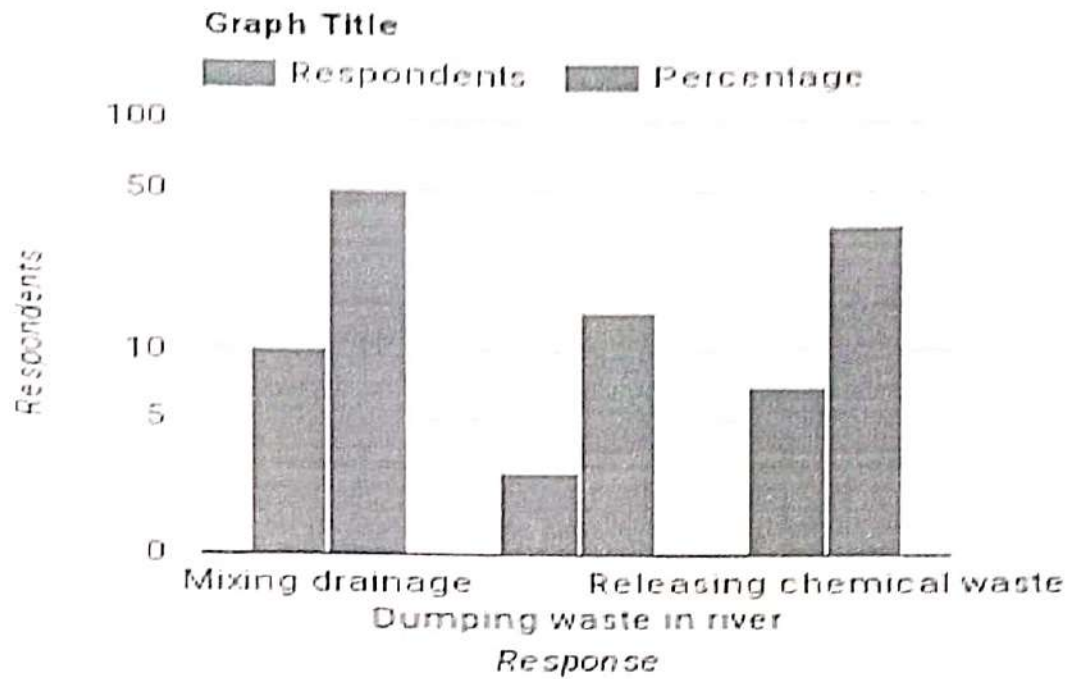
1. What do you mean by water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Chemical waste mixing in the water	10	50%
Waste particles are mixing in the water	7	35%
The depletion of water quality	3	15%



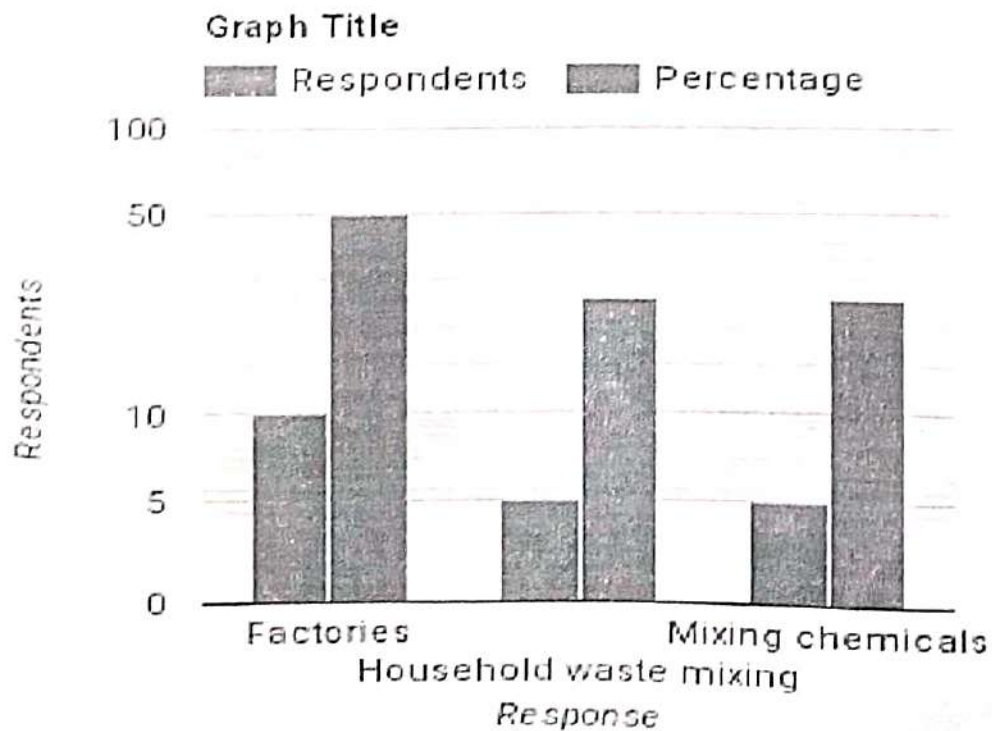
2. What is the main cause of water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Mixing drainage	10	50%
Dumping waste in rivers	3	15%
Releasing chemical waste	7	35%



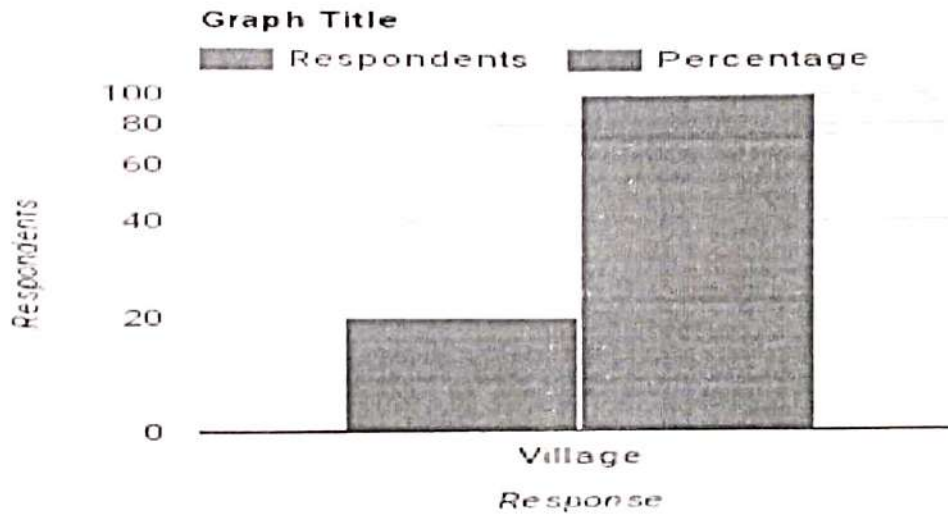
3. How do people cause water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Factories	10	50%
Household waste mixing	5	25%
Mixing chemicals	5	25%



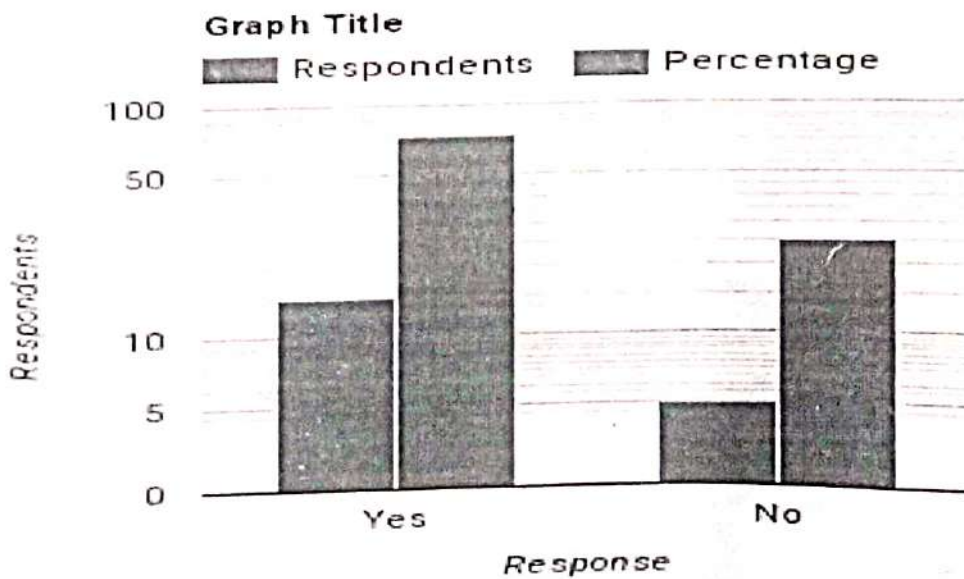
4. Where is your drinking water supplied from?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Village pond	20	100%



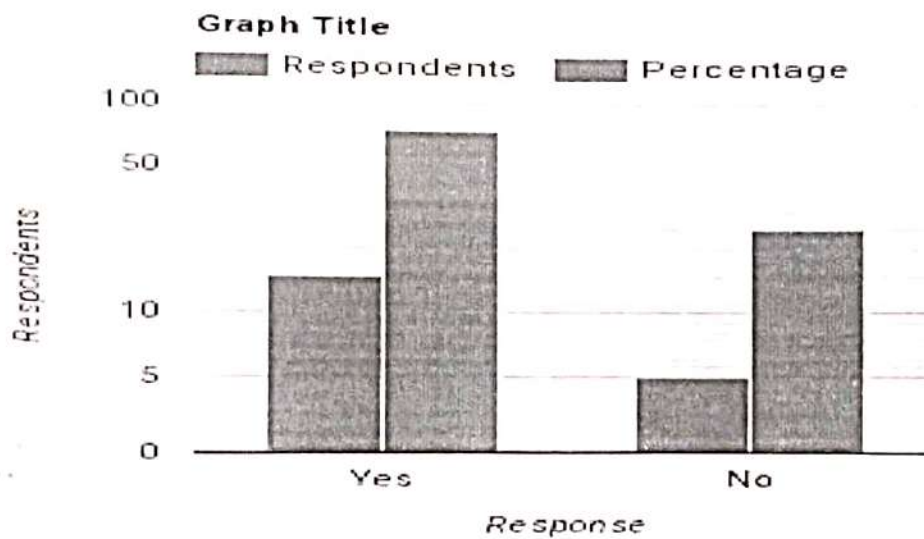
5. Do you testing the drinking water dally?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	15	75%
No	5	25%



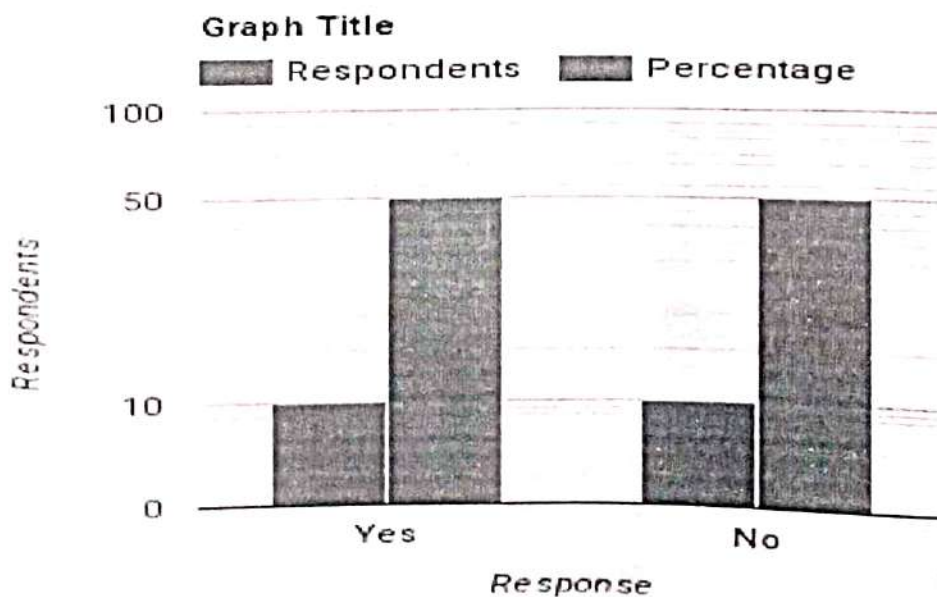
6. Is the quality of drinking water satisfactory? Does the colour and smell change?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	15	75%
No	5	25%



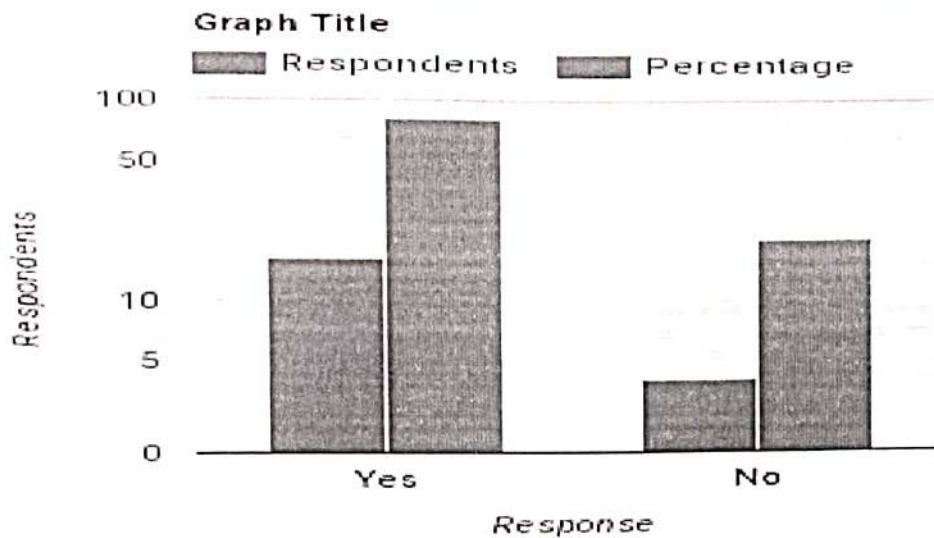
7. Do you think the water you drink is safe?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	10	50%
No	10	50%



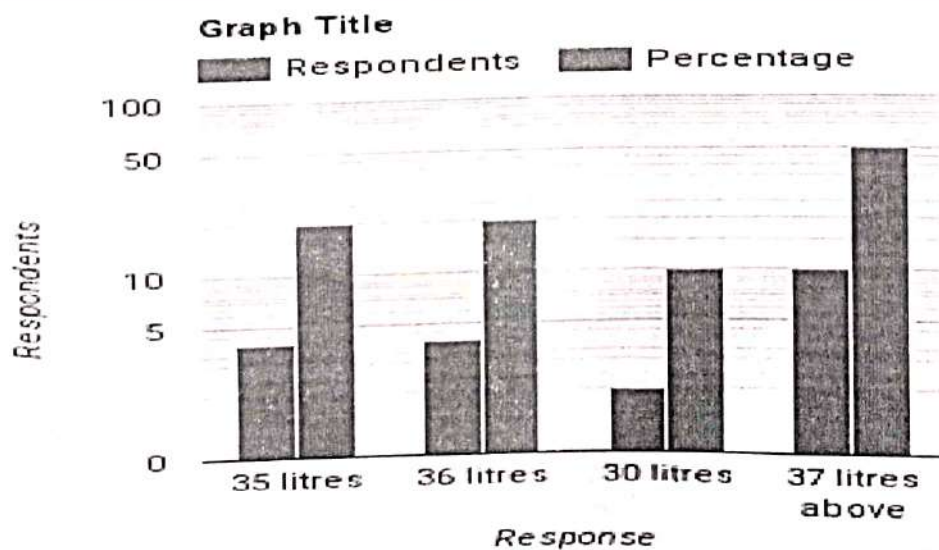
8. Are there any problems with your tap water usage?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	16	80%
No	4	20%



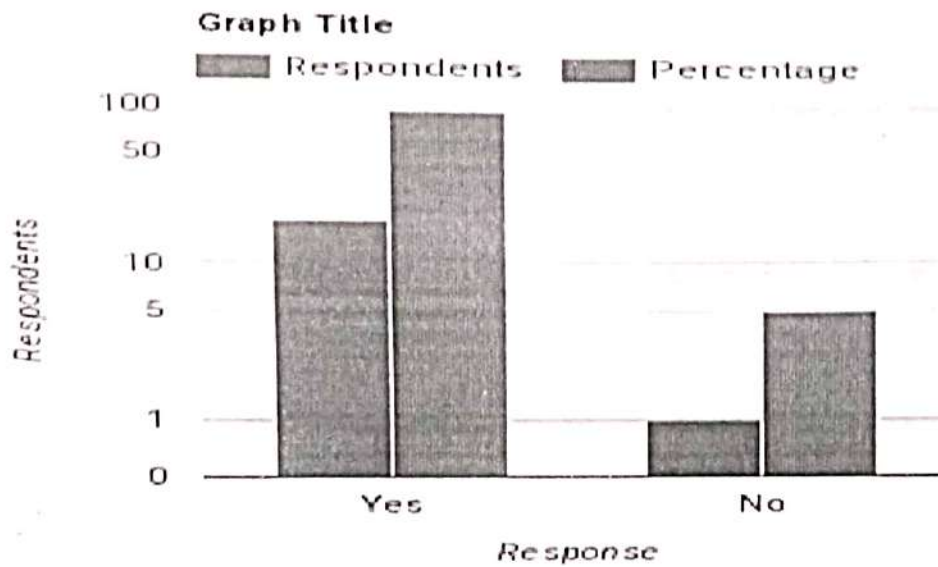
9. How many litres of tap water are used per day?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
35 litres	4	20%
36 litres	4	20%
30 litres	2	10%
37 litres above	10	50%



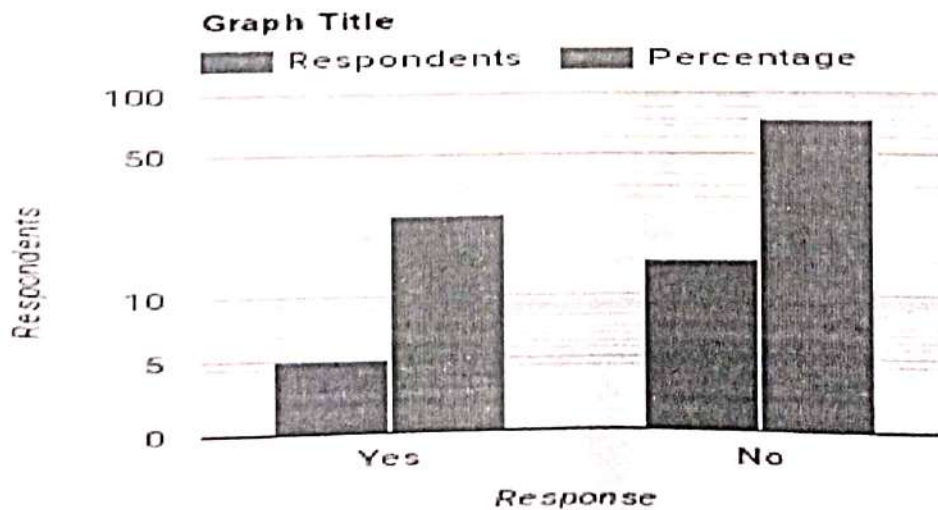
10. Has the water stopped in the drainage canal in your street?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	19	95%
No	1	5%



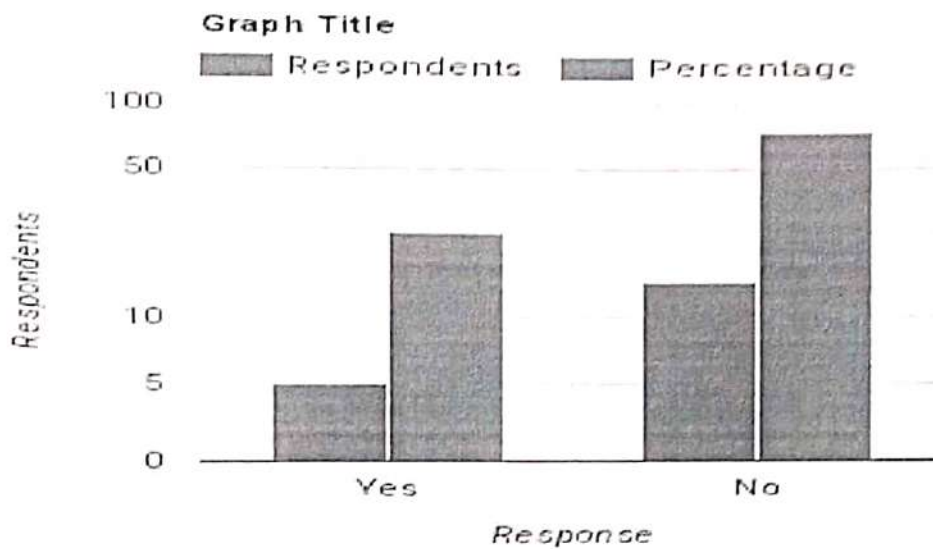
11. Are the workers cleaning the drainage once a day?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	5	25%
No	15	75%



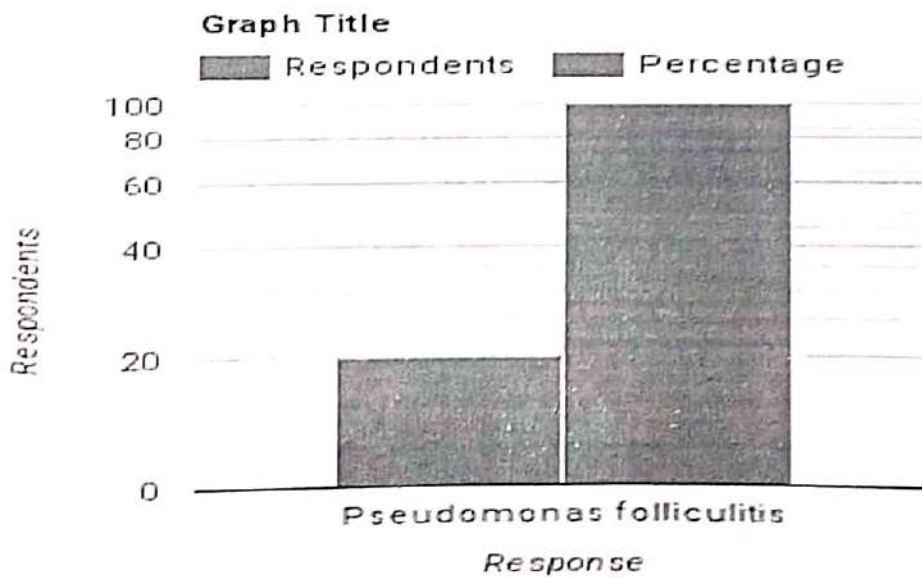
12. Are you satisfied with the tap water quality?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	5	25%
No	15	75%



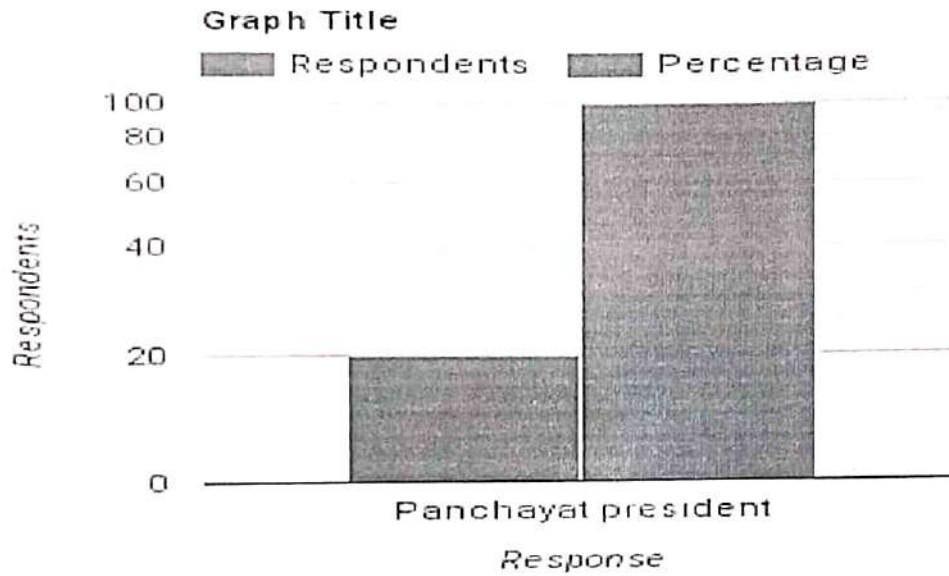
13. What are the rashes and itching on the extremities due to the use of water?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Pseudomonas folliculitis	20	100%



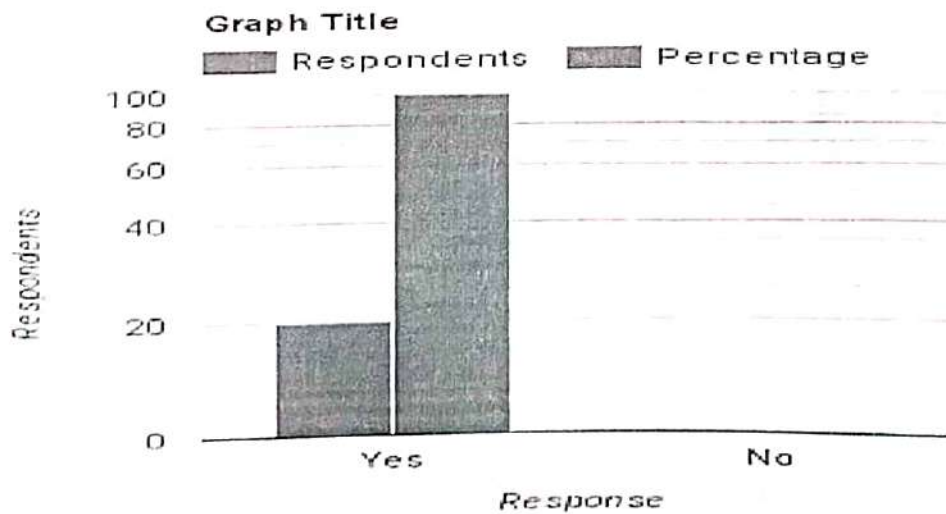
14. To whom are you complaining about water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Panchayat President	20	100%



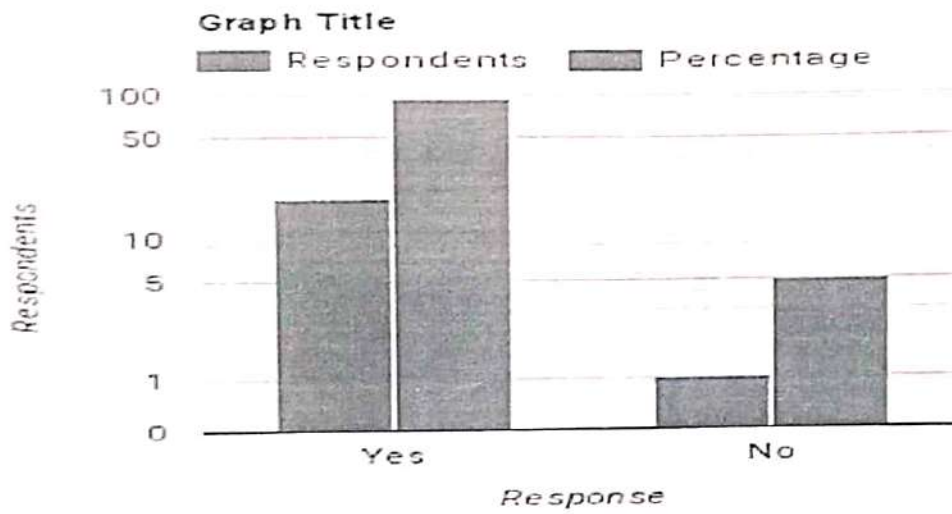
15. Shrimps and Prawns tanks cause water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	20	100%
No	0	0%



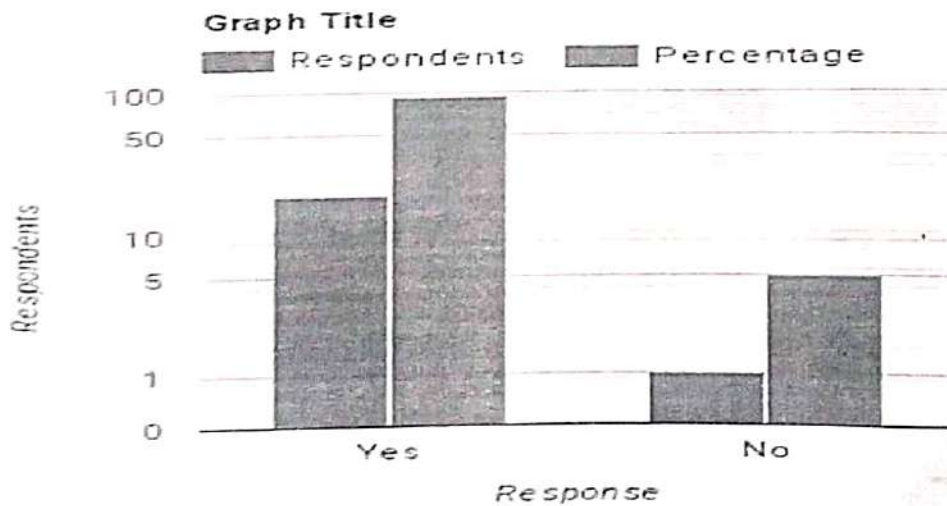
16. Is there any danger to animals and birds due to water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	19	95%
No	1	5%



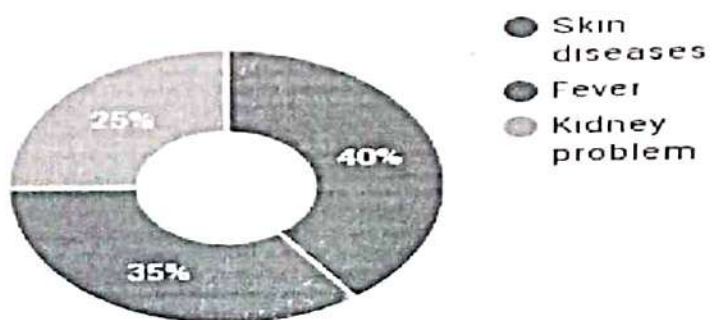
17. Are you watching the headlines on TV and newspapers about water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	19	95%
No	1	5%



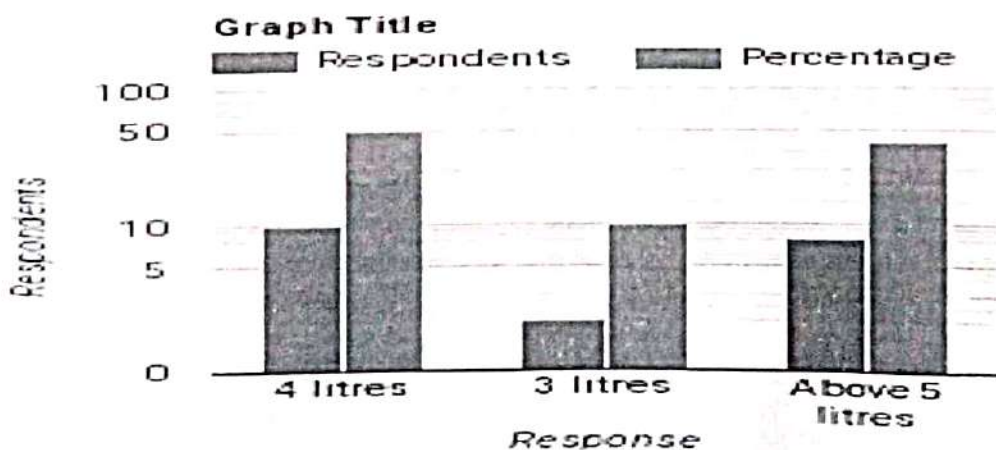
18. What are the diseases caused by water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Skin diseases	8	40%
Fever	7	35%
Kidney problem	5	25%



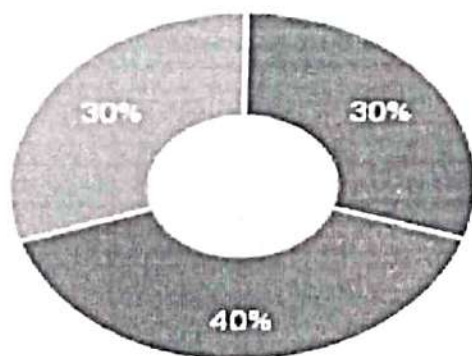
19. How many litres of drinking water does a person need per day?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
4 litres	10	50%
3 litres	2	10%
Above 5 litres	8	40%



20. What are the practical steps you can take to prevent water pollution?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Creating awareness among people towards protecting water resources	6	30%
Preventing the mixing of waste in water bodies	8	40%
Clean Ponds rivers and canals yearly	6	30%

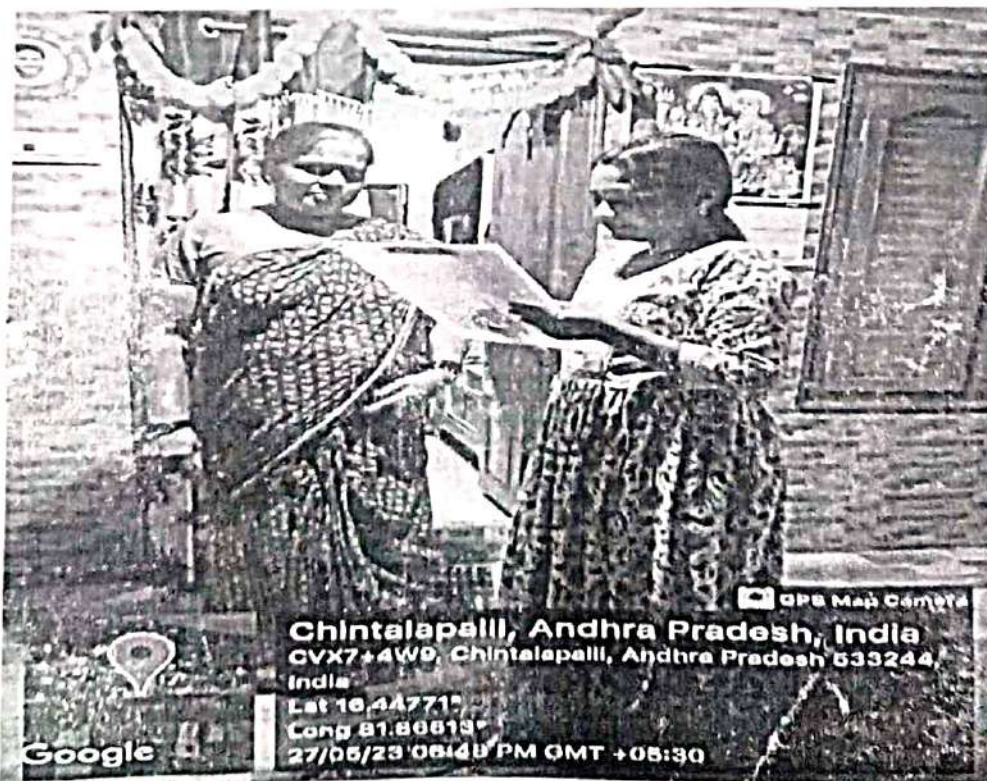


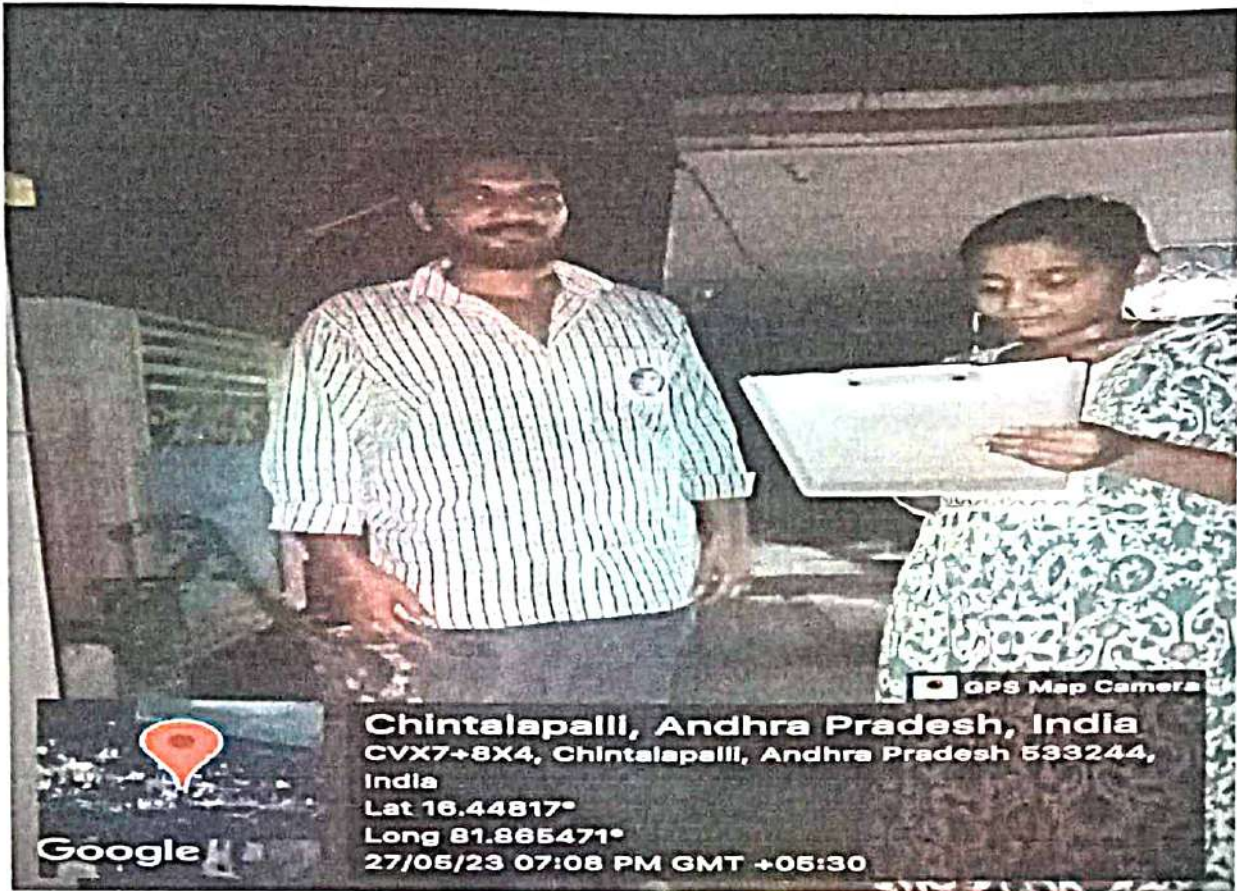
- Creating awareness among people towards protecting water resources
- Preventing the mixing of waste in water bodies
- Clean Ponds rivers and canals yearly

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COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROJECT

2ND WEAK awareness campaign









PART-C

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS :

- ❖ Replace old household plumbing and potential lead sources. Replace galvanized plumbing with copper pipes and install lead-free plumbing fixtures that contain 0.25 percent lead or less. After installation, flush cold water taps for five minutes once a day for three days.
- ❖ Water, our common heritage is fragile and limited, including degradation, despite 40 years of protection policies and management remains a concern in all sectors, now requires the mobilization of all. Conserve resources, distribution of drinking water, collect and clean the dirty water and prevent risks requires the participation of many stakeholders.
- ❖ Water is the most precious resource on our planet and the most vital means for survival. Thus all living things cannot live without water most especially human beings. However, water pollution is caused by human activities.
- ❖ *Pollution is a deterioration of water quality caused by human agencies that makes the water less suitable for use than it was originally. Water does not have to be completely pure to be considered unpolluted.*

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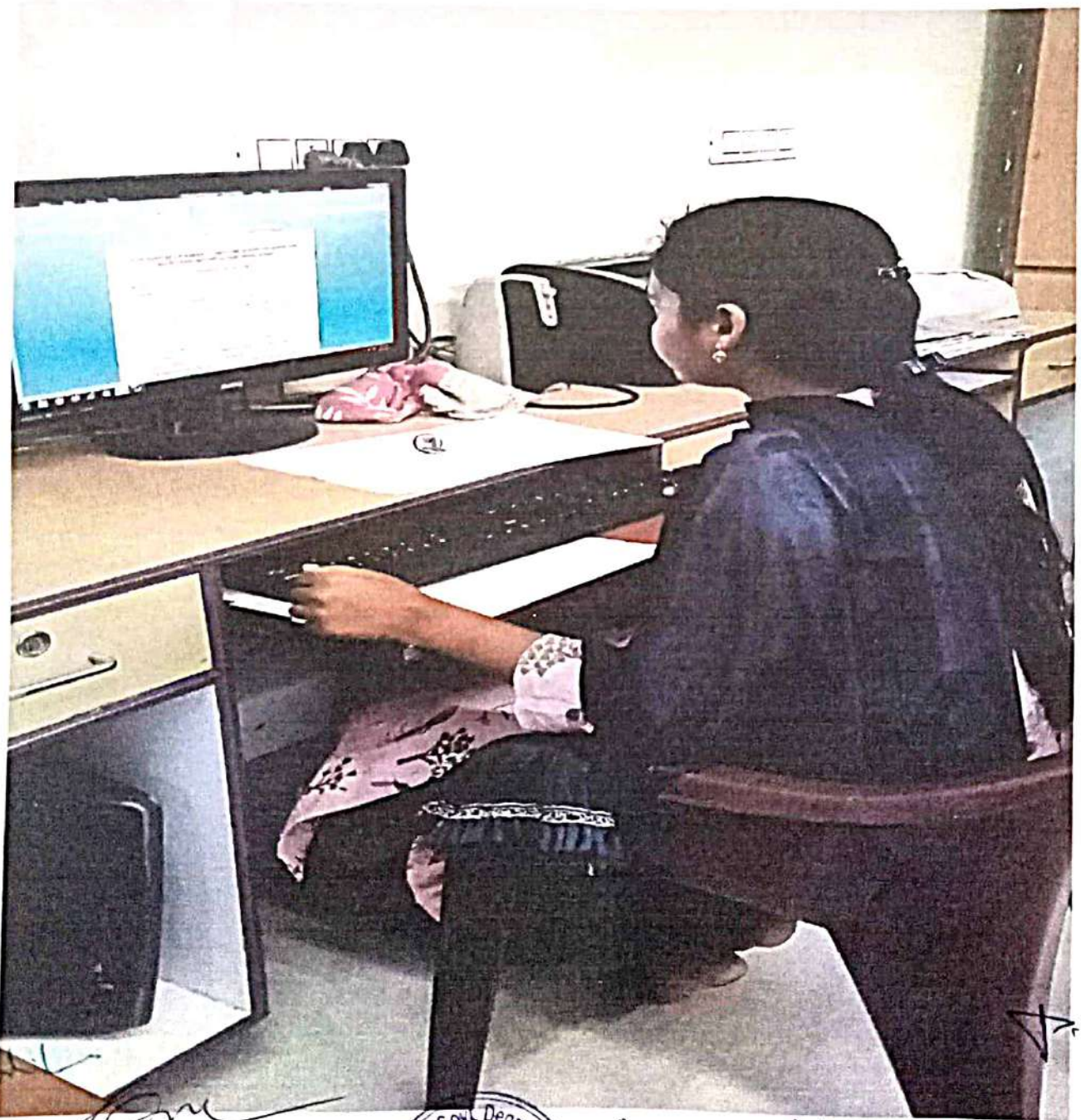
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