



COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

WATER POLLUTION

KISTARAM VILLAGE OF
KUKUNOOR MANDAL, ELURU. Dt

BY

B. PRASANTH

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.

B. Parasanth
Signature

223127102002
Regd.No.

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...223127102002.... 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
M.A. M. Phil, Ph.D.
HOD Dept of Telugu




HOD/PRINCIPAL
R.R.D.S. Govt. Degree College
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.

B. Prasanth
Student Signature
223127102002
Regd. No.

PART-A

AREA OF THE STUDY

PART-A



COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - 2023

Basic Profile of the Village

Village Overview

Name of the Village	Kukunoori
Mandal	Kukunoori
District	Eluru
Assembly Constituency	Polvavaram
Parliamentary Constituency	Eluru
Name of the Sarpanch	Rao. Meena
Name of the MP/TC	Anjan rao
Name of the ZPTC	K. Nageswara rao
Name of the M. L. A	T. Bala raoju
Name of the M. P	Kotagiri sridhar babu
Geographical Area of the Village	17.549002°
Geographical Coordinates of the Village	81.15962°
Total number of Households in the Village	1825

Key Demographics as per Census 2011

Total Population	6380
Male Population	3176
Female Population	3204
Population Density	46 sq/km ²
Sex ratio	1009
Children	539
Total Literacy Rate	64.42
Male Literacy Rate	68.67
Female Literacy Rate	60.25

Basic Economic profile

Total Cultivable Land	3966 hectares
Land under Agriculture	1089.41 ha
Land under aquaculture	224.38 ha
Industries in the Village if any	1) Rice mill 2) 3)
Total Number of Workforce in the Village	3662
Number of Male Workforce	2012
Number of Female Workforce	1650
Cultivators	
Agricultural labour	2500
Household industries	95
Other workers	1162 / 460 ✓
Marginal workers	5.52% / 202 ✓
Non-workers	2718

About the Village

Kukunoor is a Town and Mandal in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh state in India. Total number of villages in this Mandal is 20. Kukunoor Mandal sex ratio is 1,013 females per 1000 of males.

Population of Kukunoor

Population	Males	Females	Households
28,392	14,104	14,288	8,359

Kukunoor is Mandal in Andhra Pradesh state, Kukunoor Mandal population in 2023 is 37,477. According to 2011 census of India, Total Kukunoor population is 28,392 people are living in this Mandal, of which 14,104 are male and 14,288 are female. Kukunoor population estimated to be 36,342 in 2022. Literate people are 13,907 out of 7,583 are male and 6,324 are female. Total workers are 17,244 depends on multi skills out of which 8,784 are men and 8,460 are women. Total 1,955 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 1,309 are cultivated by men and 646 are women. 11,723 people works in agricultural land as a labour in Kukunoor, men are 5,689 and 6,034 are women.

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Abstract of Socio-economic Survey

Name of the Students : B .Prasanth
 Group : B.sc (Mpcs)
 Registration Number :223127102002

Habitat	Kistaram	Panchayat	Kukunoor	Pin code	534444
Post office	Kukunoor	Mandal	Kukunoor	District	Eluru

➤ 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-0OC-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. ofHouses :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 fucls 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
- No.of Persons covered under insurance -80
- No.of persons having driving licences- 50

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- 40Private Hospital—10Traditional 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 Deevena -30
- JaganannaVasathiDeevena- 30
- Rythu Bharosa -20
- Others- Ammavodi

Major problems faced in the village

- **Road problems**
- **Drinking Water**
- **Plastic pollution**

Place:

Date:


Signature of the Mentor
Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao
M.A. M. Phil. Ph.D.
Dean, Eluru


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 B Prasanth, studying in IB.sc(MPCS). I am a part of community service project in Kistaram village. 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 B.Prashanth, studying in IB.sc(MPCS) In this second week, continued surveying the houses in Kistaram 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 B Prashanth, studying in IB.sc(MPCS) In this Third week, continued surveying the houses in Kistaram 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.

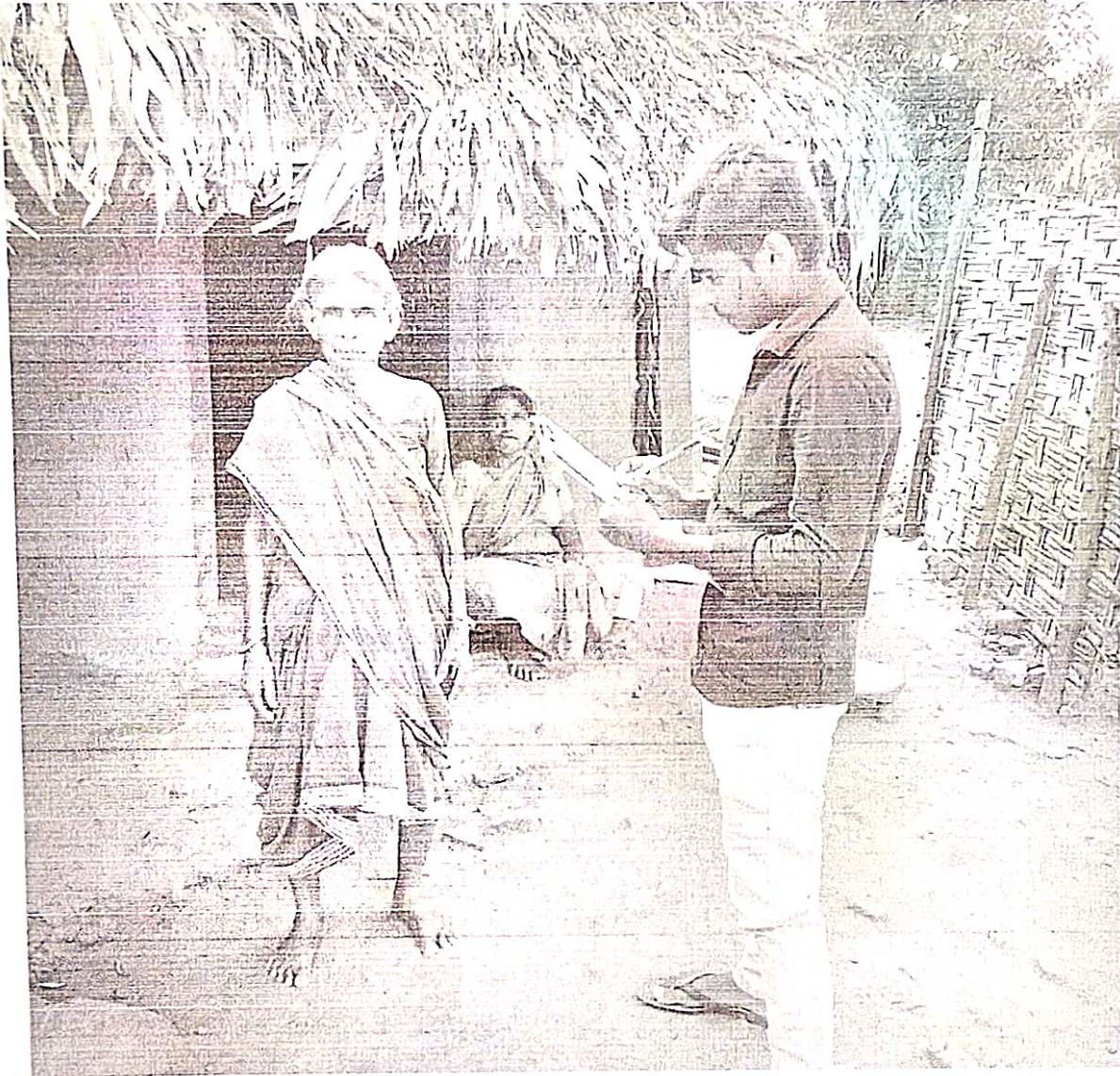
THE TOPICS COVERED

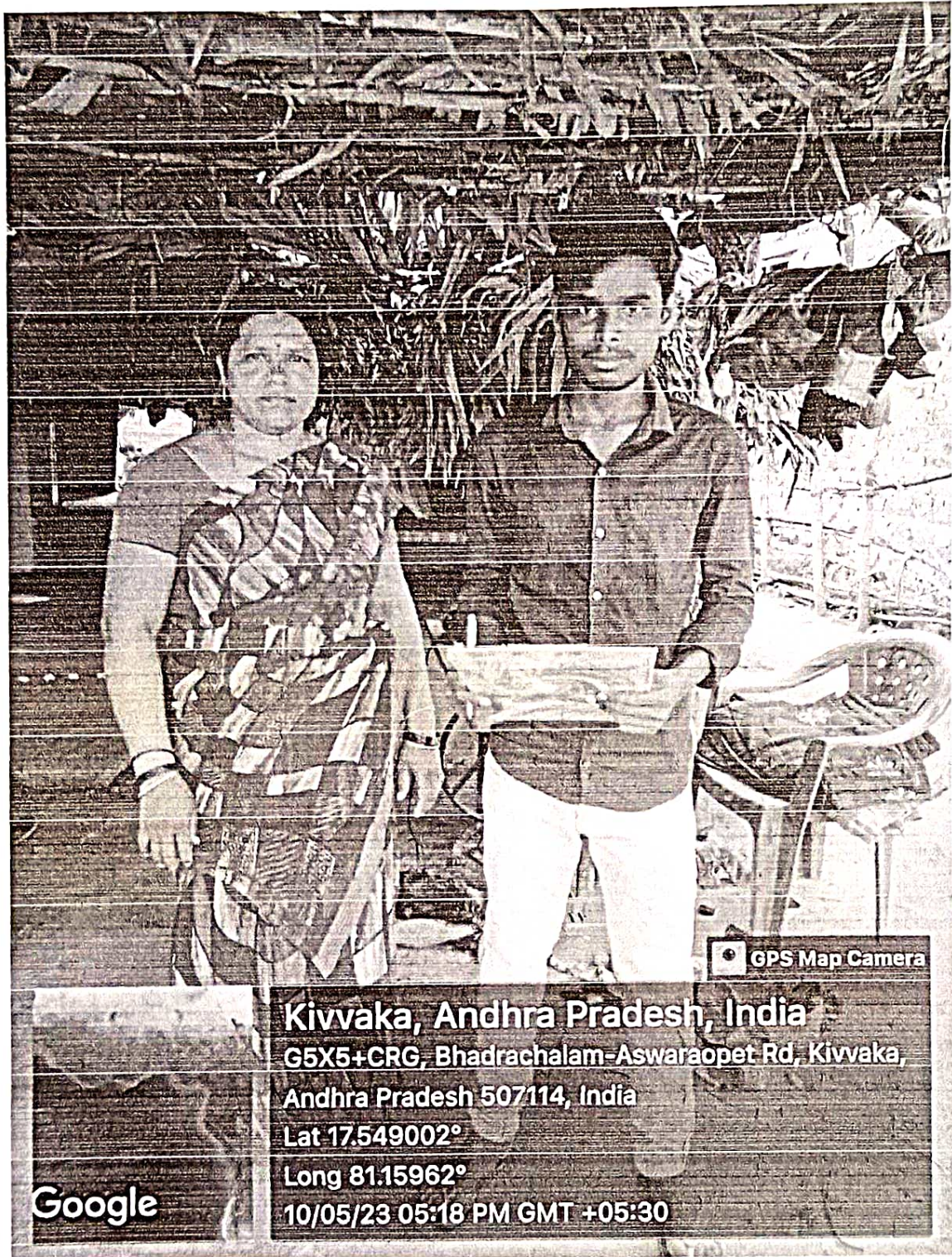
1. WATER POLLUTION
2. HEALTH AND HYDIENE
3. IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION
4. GREEN VILLAGE
5. CLEAN AND GREEN

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

1ST WEEK socio economic survey





GPS Map Camera

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Andhra Pradesh 507114, India
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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 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 : Kistaram

Mandal : Kukunoor

District : Eluru

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 Kistaram

WATER POLLUTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of the student: B .Prasanth

Regd.No.: 223127102002

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?

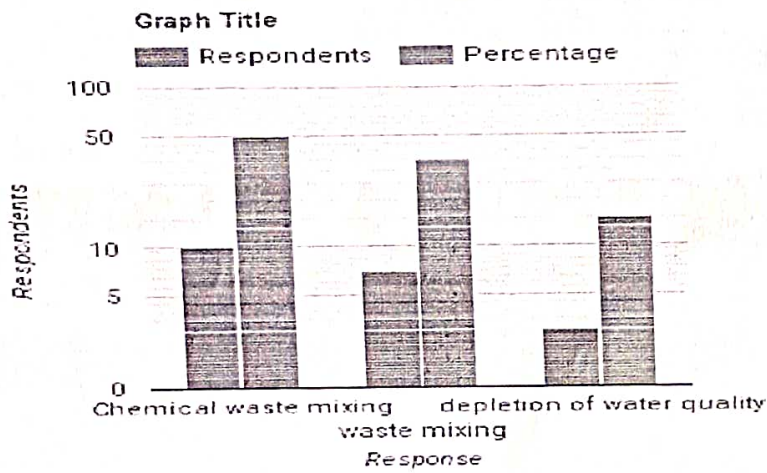
- Sometimes we get sick because of this water.
9. How many litres of tap water are used per day?
- 36 litres.
10. Has the water stopped in the drainage canal in your street?
- Yes.
11. Are the workers cleaning the drainage once a day?
- No.
12. Are you satisfied with the tap water quality?
- No.
13. 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.

B. Prasanth
Signature of the student

Ch. Anil Kumar
Signature of the Respondent

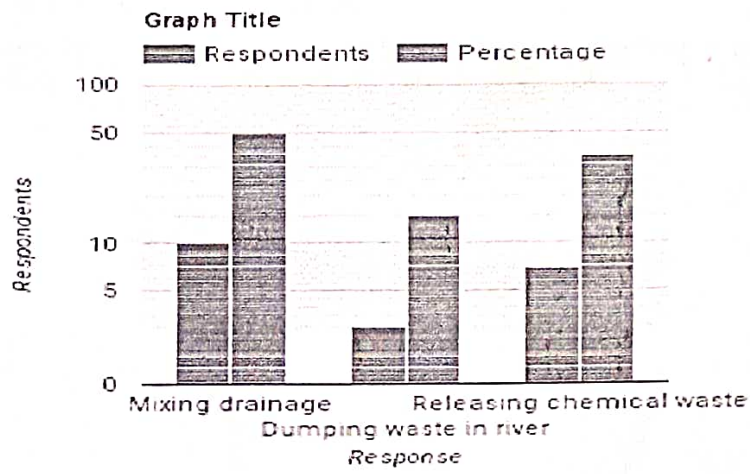
1. What do you mean by water pollution?

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%



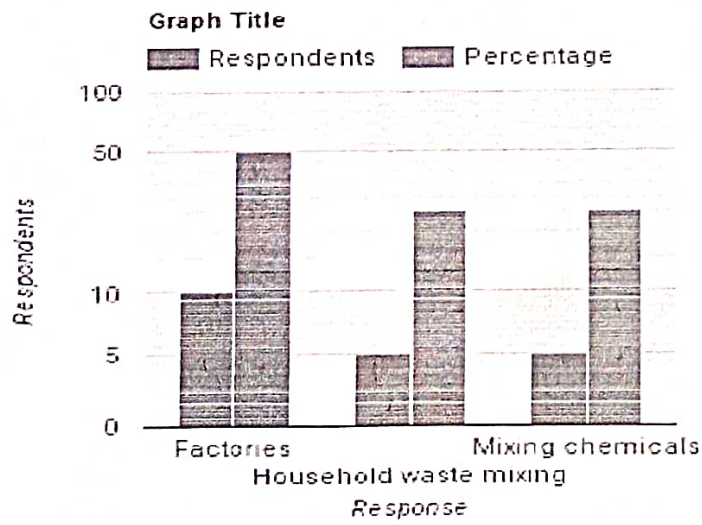
2. What is the main cause of water pollution?

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



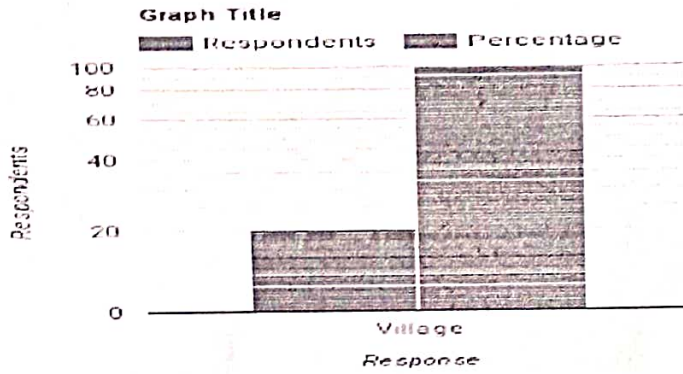
3. How do you people cause water pollution?

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



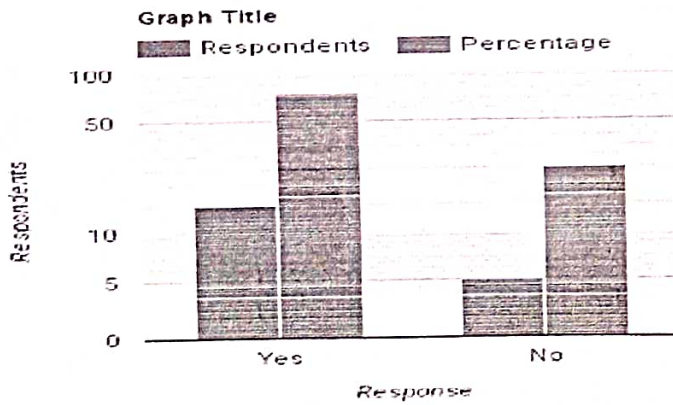
4. Where is your drinking water supplied from?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Village pond	20	100%



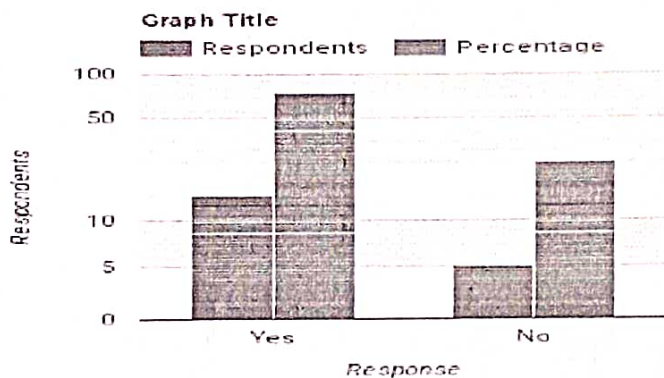
5. Do you testing the drinking water dally?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	15	75%
No	5	25%



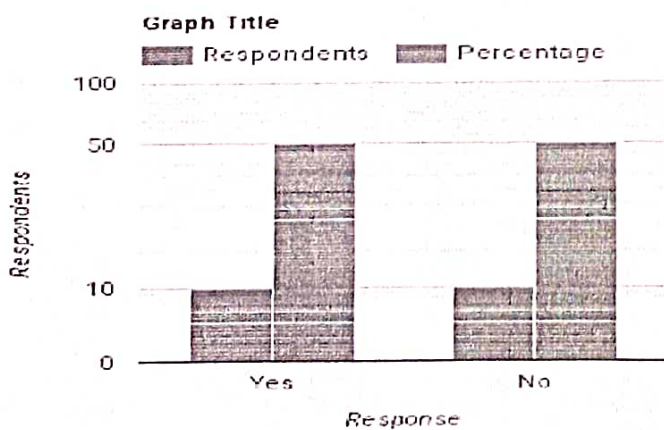
6. Is the quality of drinking water satisfactory? Does the colour and smell change?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	15	75%
No	5	25%



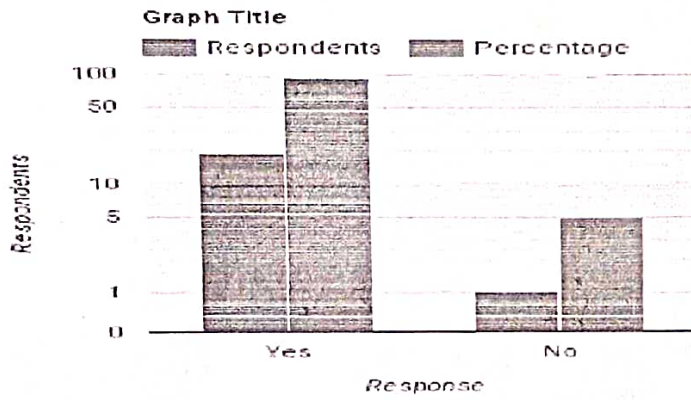
7. Do you think the water you drink is safe?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	10	50%
No	10	50%



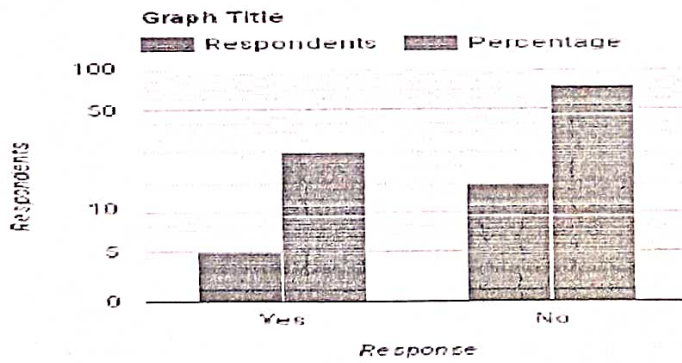
10. Has the water stopped in the drainage canal in your street?

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	19	95%
No	1	5%



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

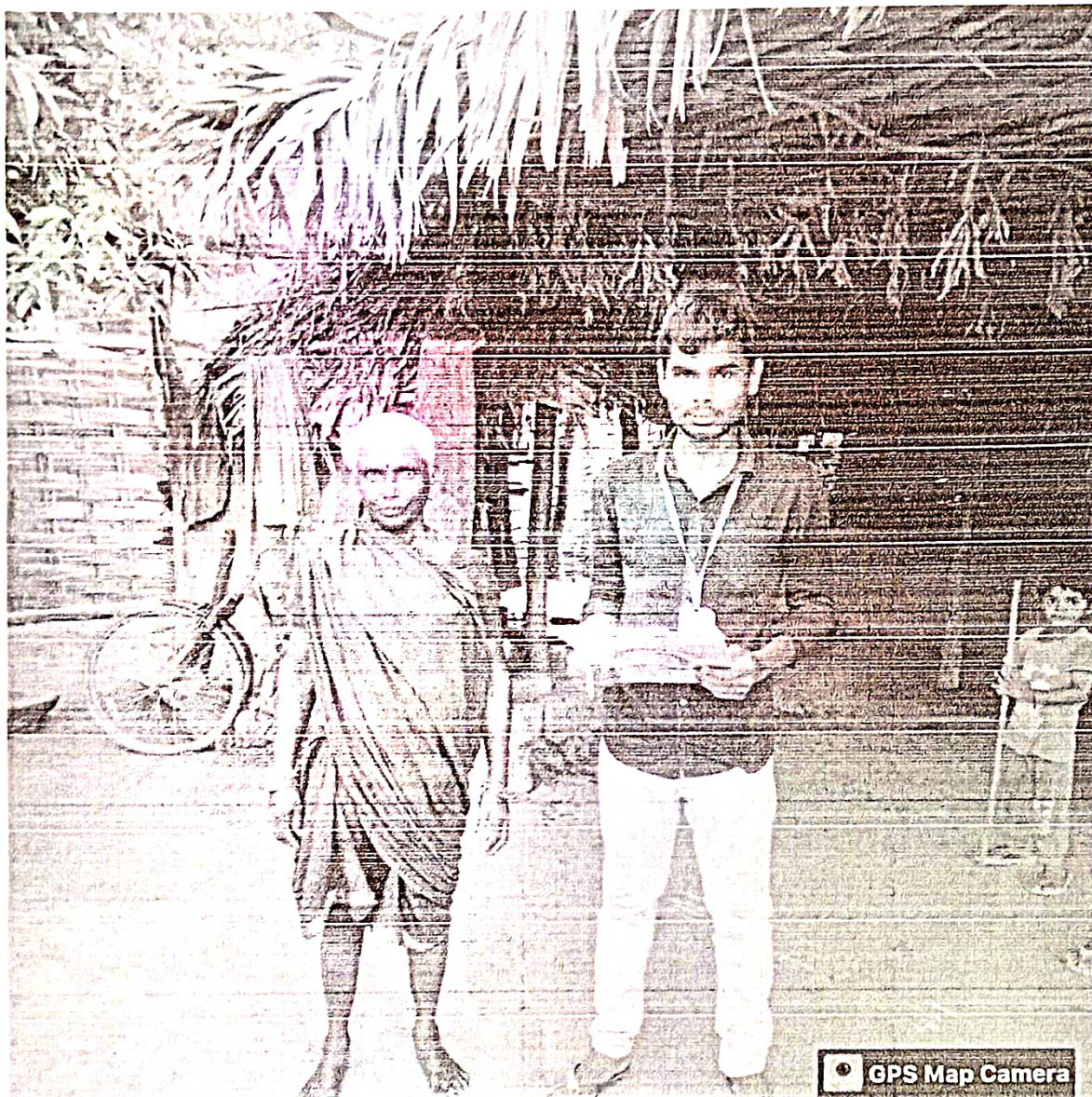
Response	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	5	25%
No	15	75%



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COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROJECT

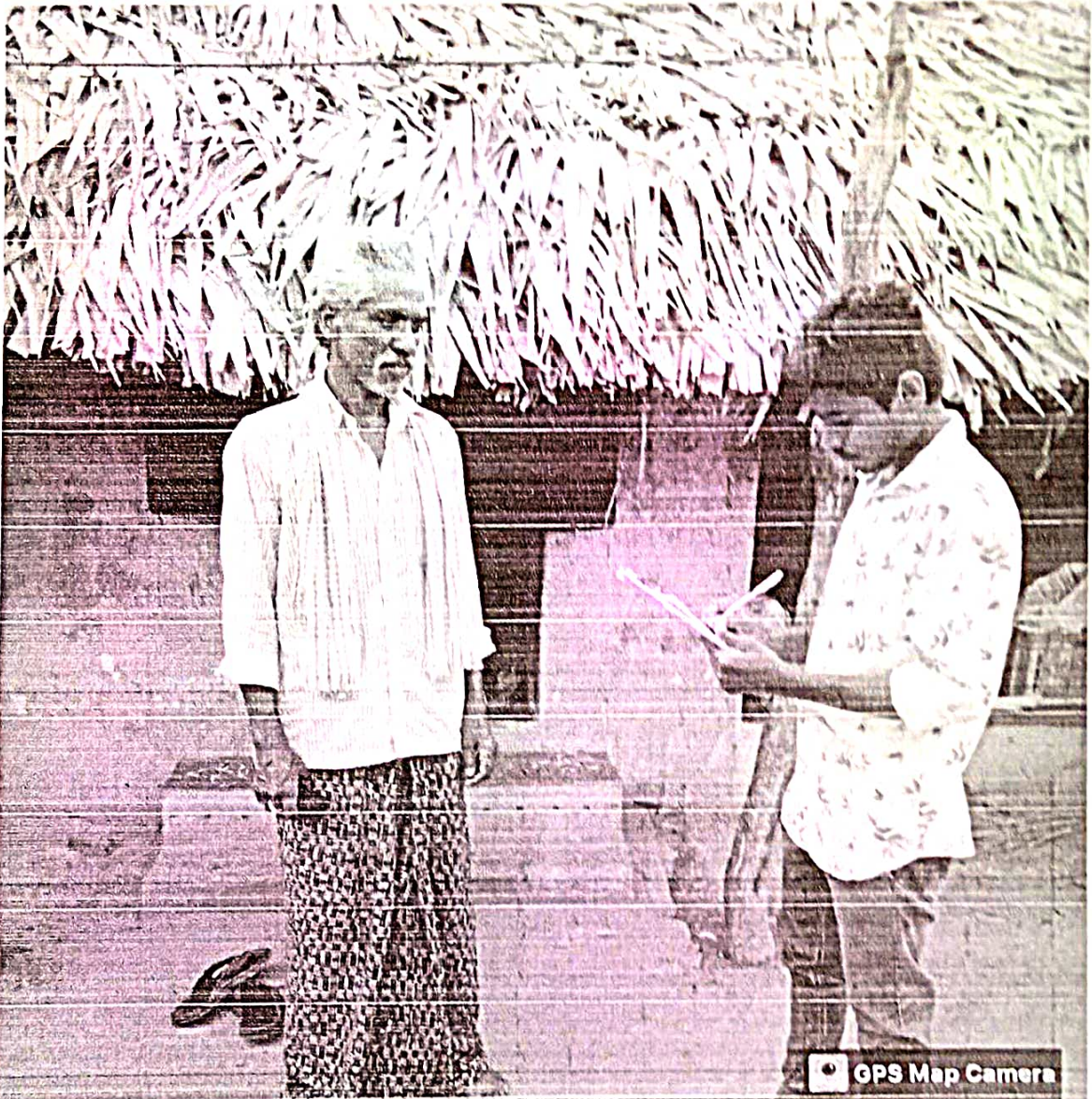
2ND WEAK awareness campaign



GPS Map Camera

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Andhra Pradesh 507114, India
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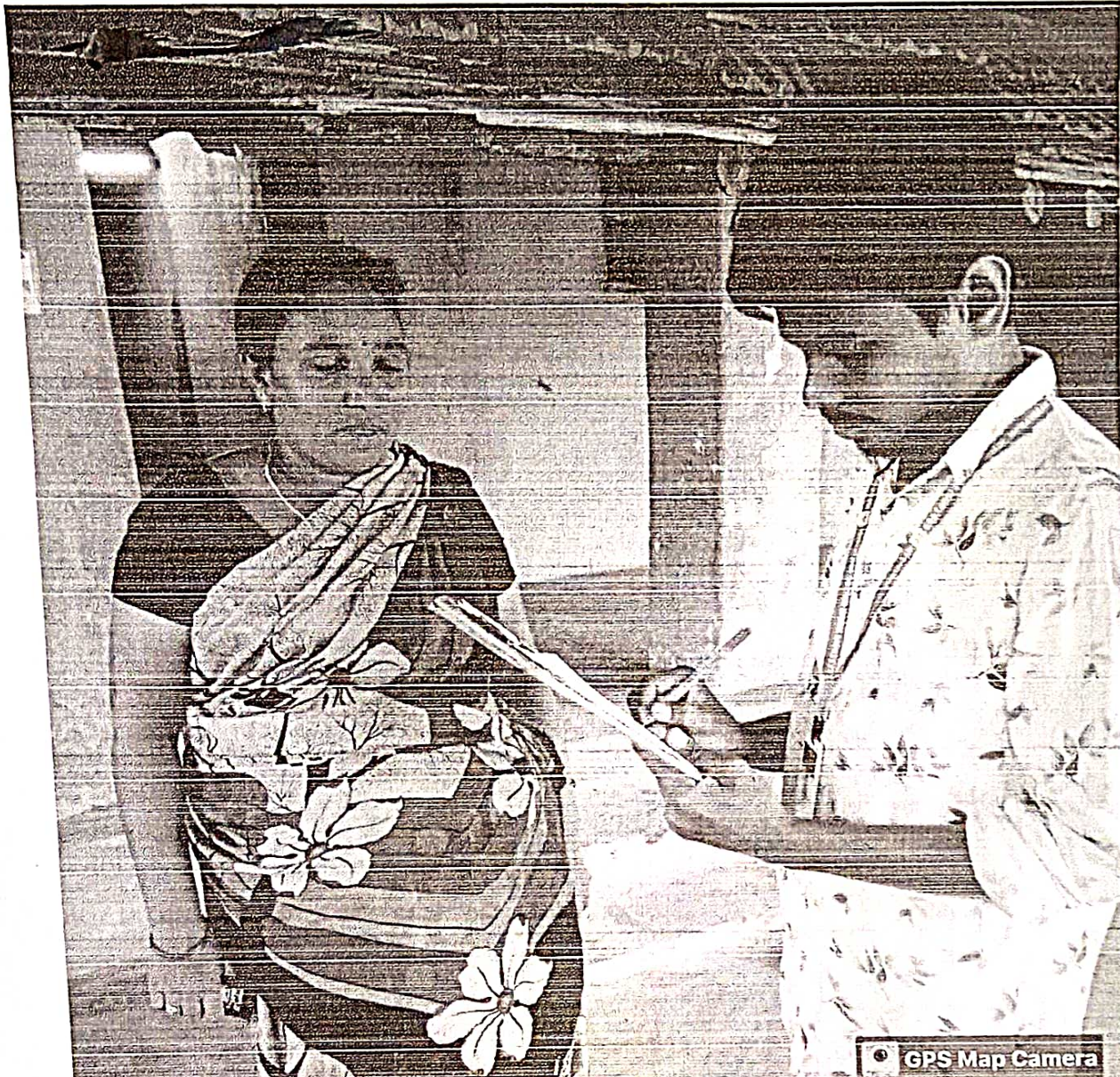
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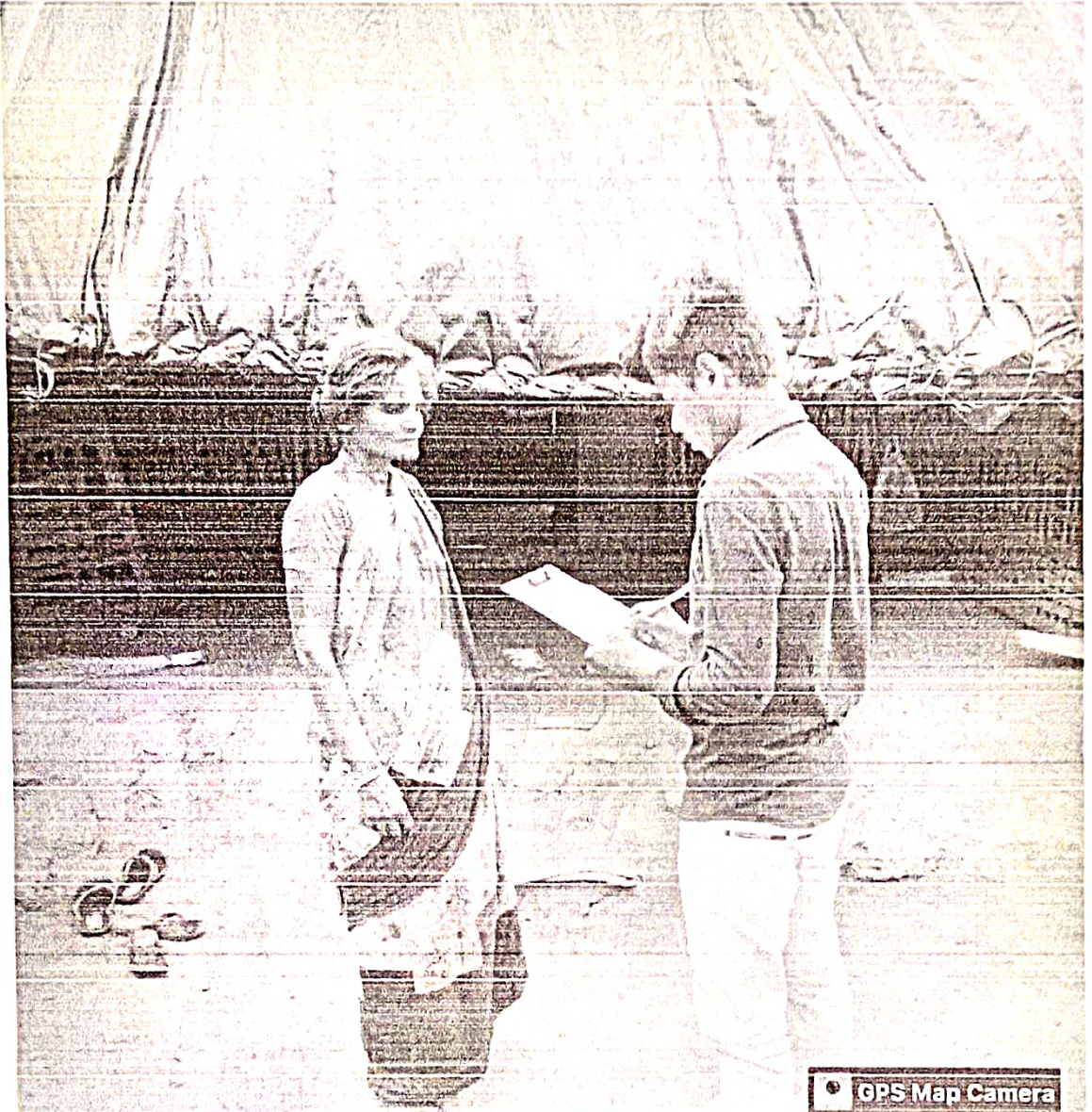
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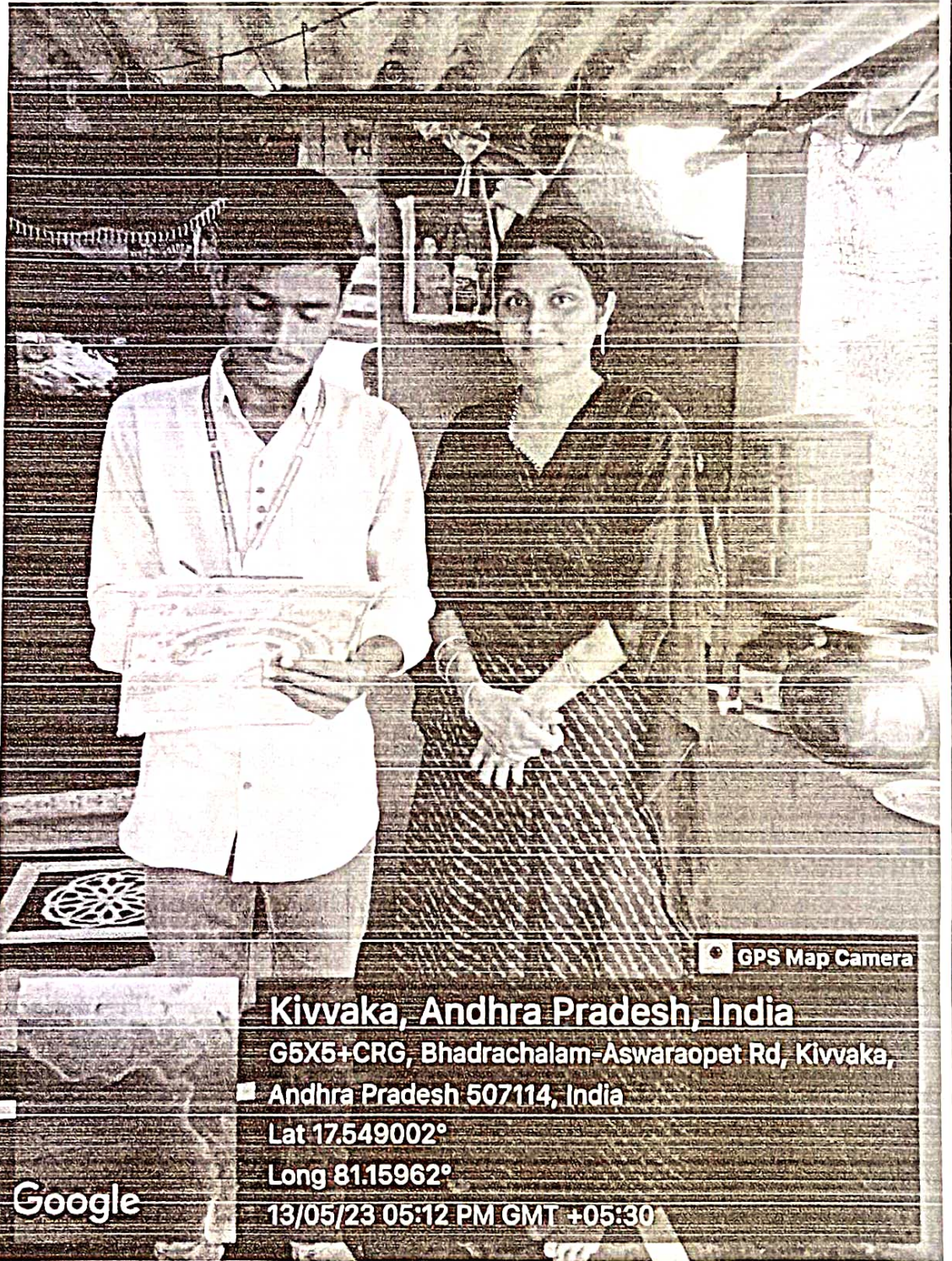
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PART-C

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.*

References:

<https://www.britannica.com/science/water-pollution>

<https://www.airowater.com/blog/causes-and-effects-of-water-pollution/>

<https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/ehep/82-2/>

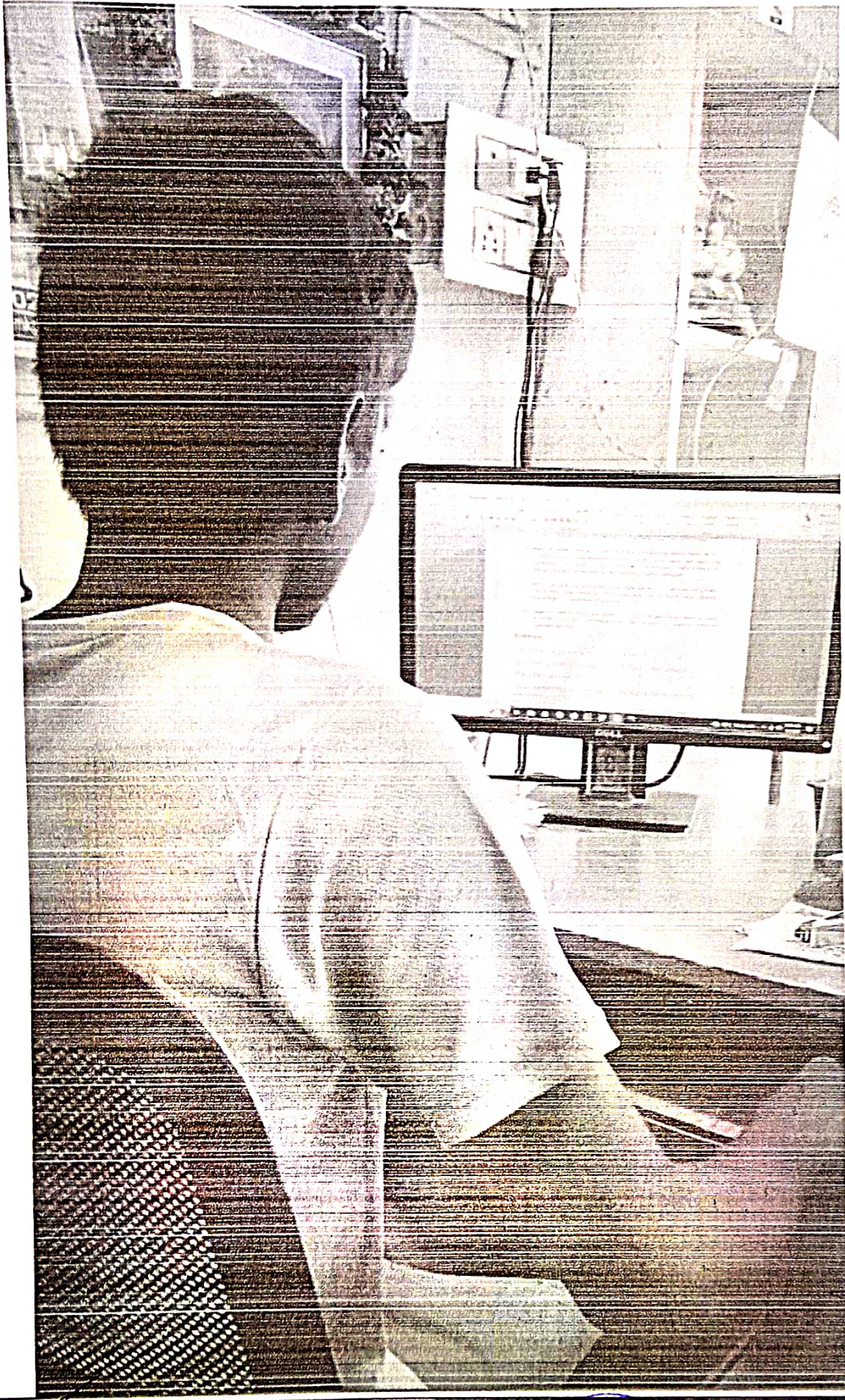
<https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/water/preventing-water-pollution/causes-of-water-pollution/>

<https://www.nrdc.org/stories/water-pollution-everything-you-need-know>

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COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROJECT

Report preparation



Handwritten initials

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