A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHY REPORT

Submitted in the partial fulfilment for BA Internship (Batch 2022-2024)



SUBMITTED

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Under the Mentorship of

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled "A STUDY ON VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHY in Borigivalasa" is the bonafide work of Urlapu Ramadevi (Reg No:2022004036033) who carriedout the project work under the supervision of It is further certified that the work reported herein does not form part of any other project report ordissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlieroccasion on this or any other candidate to the best of my knowledge.

	MENTOR
	Dr.P.Annaji Rao
Date:	

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Project report titled "A study on the VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHY in Borigivalasa is my original work and has not been published or submitted for any degree, diploma or other similar titles elsewhere. This has been undertaken for the purpose of partial fulfillment of BA,in Govt. Degree College, Narasannapeta

Urlapu Ramadevi

(Reg No2022004036033)

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is really a matter of pleasure for me to get an opportunity to thank all the persons who contributed directly or indirectly for the successful completion of the project report, "A Study on the VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHY in Borigivalasa".

I wish to express my gratitude to the Ward Member and Sarpanch of Borigivalasa to do a CommunityService Project in the summer. They provided me with their assistance and support whenever needed, which has been instrumental in completion of this project. I am thankful to **santhi ham Principal of Govt. Degree College,** for their support and encouragement throughout the tenure of the project. Also I am thankful to my faculty Mentor Dr.P.Annaji Rao Lecturerin politics **GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE Narasannapeta** for being a source of support during this training period.

Dr.P.Annaji Rao

(Reg No:2022004036033)

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INTR

1	INTRODUCTION	

ODUCTION

. Mahatma gandi once said the future of india lies in its village accorrrrding to gandhiji village are self sufficient units he believed that peace and non violence exiss in india.

Villages are the backbone of India because most of the food crops are in villages. So literally, villages are feeding everyone.

Mahatma Gandhi once said – "The future of India lies in its villages". According to Gandhiji, villages are self-sufficient units. He believed that peace and non-violence exists in India.

Villages are the backbone of India because most of the food crops are in villages. So literally, villages are feeding everyone.

Ecological balance is maintaining by villages, because of the environment of villages. More trees, eco-friendly habits helps to keep villages pollutionfree. Though the times are changing and pollution levels are increasing in villages, there is a huge difference between pollution levels of villages and cities.

India's economy depends a lot upon agriculture sector. Agriculture, along with fisheries and forestry, accounts for one-third of the nation's Gross Domestic Product. Hence villages are the strength of Indian economy. India is well known for it's traditional & cultural values, which can be seen more in villages. Festivals and traditional ceremonies are celebrated in villages, which are being forgotten by those who moved to cities. In villages, people have peaceful life compared to people of cities. Stress levels in the people of cities are higher comparatively. In this way also, villages can be our strength if we look back and learn from their lifestyle.

Village people have more unity, helping nature, hardworking nature. Healthy food and lifestyle of villages is being replicated in cities these days, thus making India more healthier.

Once, India was called as "Golden Bird" due to villages.

Objectives of the study

This project work has been done with an objective of understanding the village demography Programme in the village in Borigivalasa

- 1. To assess the population distribution gender wise.
- 2. To assess sex ratio in the sample area.
- 3. To get the internation about age wise distribution.
- 4. To get the regarding community wise population in the study area.
- 5. To estimate the working and depending population in the study area.

COMMUNITY AWERENESS SERVICE

We conducted community awareness programme in the 2^{nd} week of community service project. The following issues we observed.

- 1. Male population in gender than female population .
- 2. We suggested the male populatin to enrou welfare schems which they eligible..
- .3 The literacy level in the village is just aabove75.8%
- 4.many people in the sample area depend on agriculture status.
- 5.we suggested the village people in the study area that they should constarate in their 6.we awared the sample are people about cleanliness and well being.

COLLEGE PROFILE

Establishment In 1981, Government Degree College, Narasannapeta Is Affiliated

To Andhra University The Address Of The Institute Is College road

Navasannapeta, Navasannapeta, SBIKAKIII AM Andhra Bradash Van Can

Narasannapeta, Narasannapeta SRIKAKULAM Andhra Pradesh You Can Explore

More Details On www.gdcnarasannapetaac.in

COLLEGE

SUMMARY

Institute Id: AISHE Code -044

Name of Institute: GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, NARASANNAPETA

Year of 1981

Establishment:

College Type: Affiliated College

University Name: Dr.BR Ambedkar University,

ECHERLA

Statutory_Body: University Grants Commission

University Type: State Public University

ABOUT VILLAGE

Borigivalasa a small village in , Narasannapeta Mandal in Srikakulam district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is surrounded by village like Borigivalsa . Our village was in erstwhile Narasannapeta but recently it moved to Narasannapeta district as part of bifurcation of districts. My village is 2.5 kilometres away from Mandal headquarter and 40 kms away from district headquarter. It is deprived of all basic amenities and other facility and purely depends on agriculture. Sugar cane and paddy are the main crops. Ponds are the main sources of water for the village.

Total area of Borigivalasa is 1 km. the population is around 2000 people. Borigivalasa has a population density of 128 inhabitants per square kilometre. There are about 600 houses in it.

When it comes to literacy, population of Narasannapeta mandal is literate, out of which 74%males and 474% females are literate. There are about 53 villages in Narasannapeta mandal, which you can browse from Narasannapeta villages list (along with gram panchayat information) below. the percentage of literacy is more or less equal to the average percentage of Mandal. No government institutes are found in the village except elementary school.

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

PRIMARY DATA

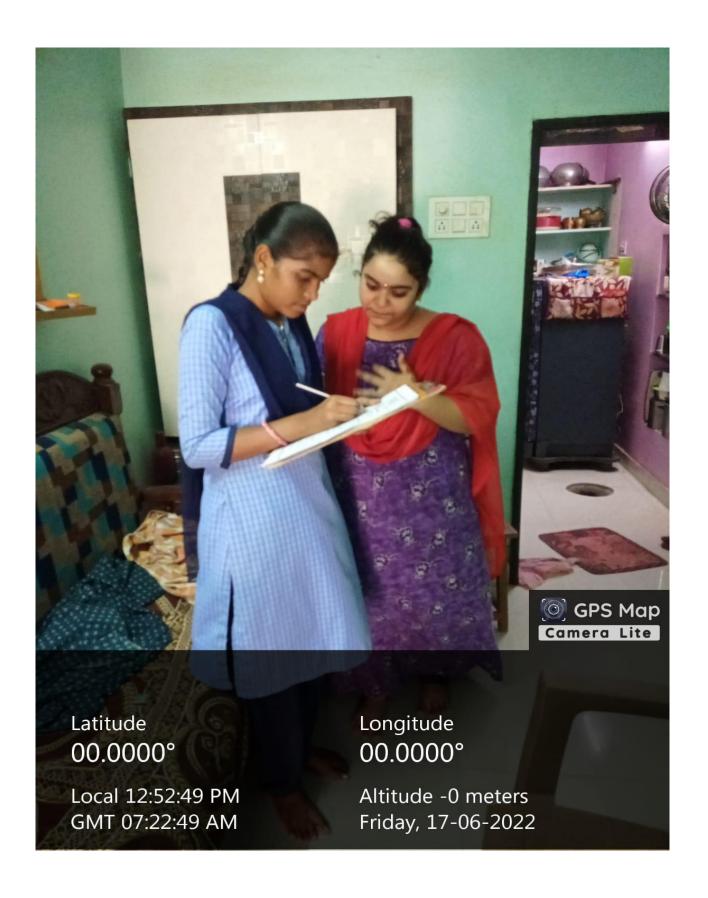
Primary data is used by issuing a questionnaire to 50 respondents asking Implementation and impact of social welfare schemes Narasannapeta and recorded the respective responses out of 50 Respondents

The primary data was collected by means of a survey .Questionnaires were prepared and customers of the banks at the branch were approached to fill up the questionnaires .The questionnaire contains 20 questions which reflect on the type and quality of service provided by the banks to the customers .

Secondary Data:

The data gathered for the study is mainly of secondary nature. It was gathered from the official websites of Government of India and Government of AP and wikipedia.

In order to have a proper understanding a depth study was done from the various sources such as books and the articles from various search engines like Google, yahoo search and answers.com.



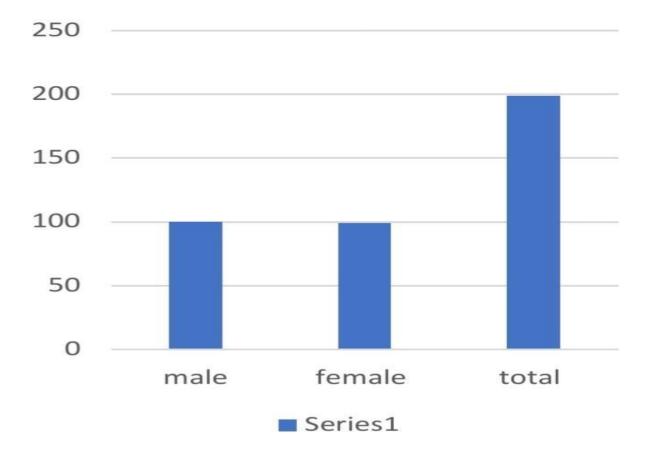


DATA ANALYSIS

TABLE DEPICTING GENDER ANLAYSIS-1

GENDER				
		Percentage		
MALE	95	49%		
FEMALE	100	51%		
TOTAL	195	100%		

gender wise population



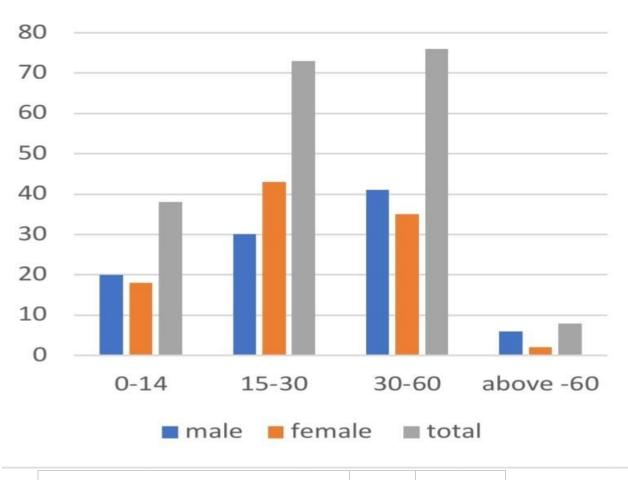
Intrerpretation

. 95 members in male persons .100 members in female persons

TABLE DEPICTING age wiseANLAYSIS-2

Age wise population	Male	Female-T	
014	20	18	38
15-30	30	43-	73
30-60	41	35	76
Above -60	2	6-	8

age wise distribution



INTERPRETATION

From the table and graph above it can be seen that

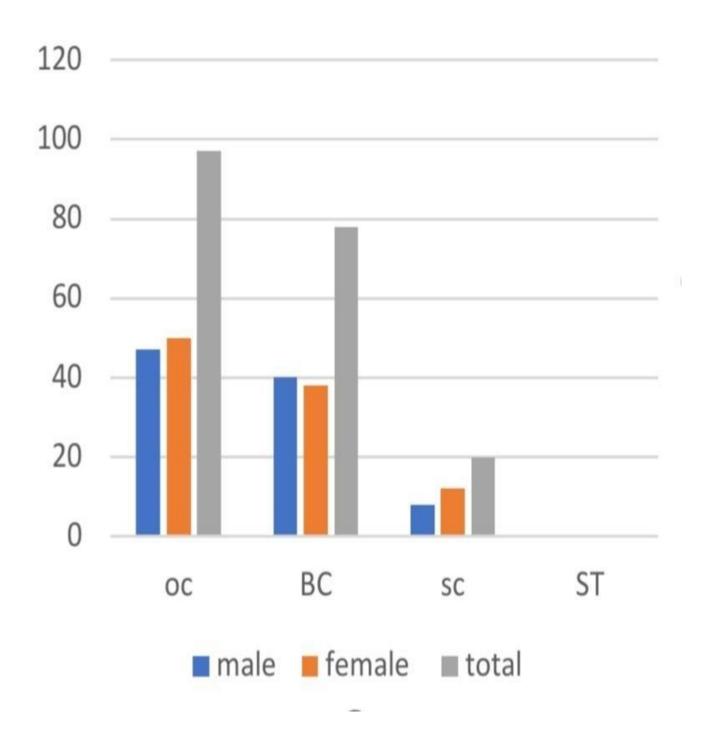
- •20% percentage 0-14 age in male
- •18%percentgae 0-14age in female
- •30% percentage 15-30 age in male
- •43% percentage in 15-30age in female
- •41% percentage in 30-60 age in male
- •35% percentage in 13- 60 age in female Above. 60age 2%percentage in male

• Above 60 age 6% percentage in female

TABLE DEPICTING community wise ANLAYSIS-3

Community wise distribution				
Category	FEMALE – total			
Ос	47	50. 97		
Вс	40	38. 78		
Sc	8	12. 20		
St	0	0		

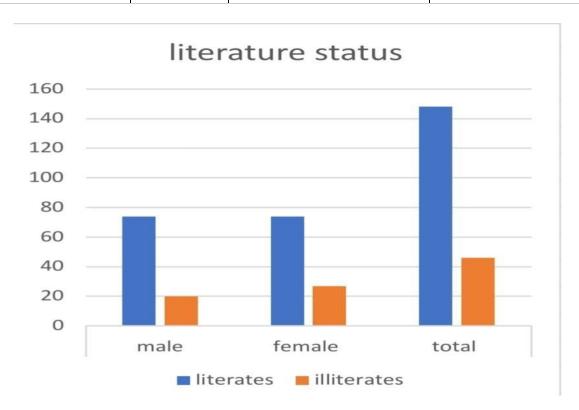
community wise distribution



- 40% percentage in male oc persons
- 57% percentage in female 0c persons
- 40% percentage in male BC persons
- 38% percentage in female BC persons
- 8%percentage in male sc persons
- 12% percentage in female sc persons
- St category no population

TABLE DEPICTING literaty ANLAYSIS-4

CATEG RY			
	MALE	FEMALE	Total
Literates	74	74	148
Illiterates	20	27	47



INTERPRETATION

From the table and graph above it can be seen that

- 74% percentage in literatests in male
- 74% percentage in literates in female. .
- 20% percentage in illiterate in male
- 27% percentage in illiterate in female.

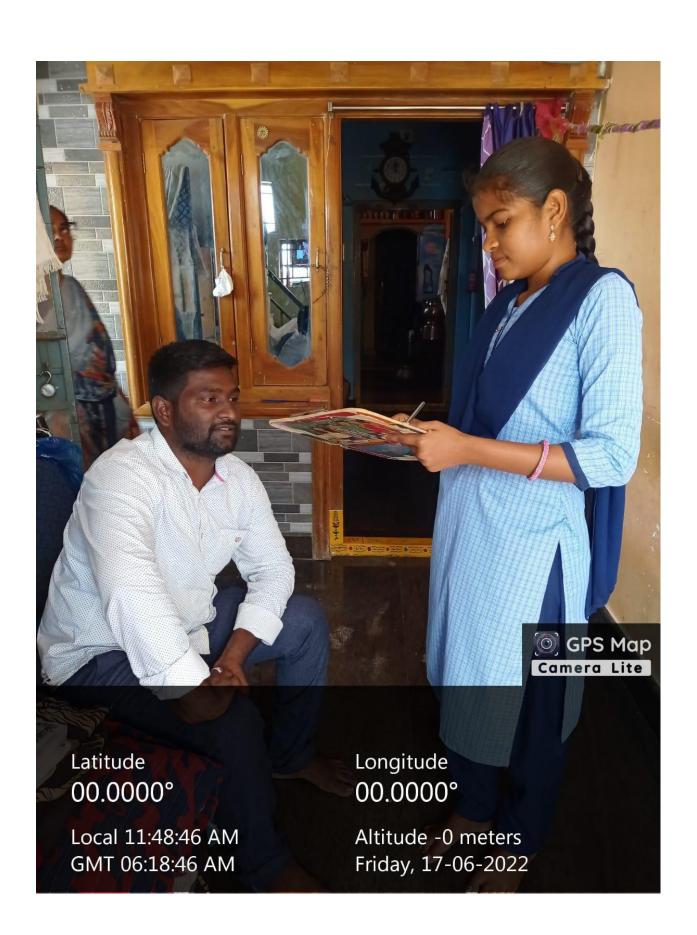
COMMUNITY AWARENESS SERVICE

The community under study is lagging behind in using village demography. In this project prefer to the dovelopment of village

- Awareness on village demography had been given by pamphlets and tutorial images.
- Following Slogans were used in giving awareness..... "
 Village dovelopment AND EMPOWER"
- Demonstrating using likes well drainage system and good condition roads
- Awareness on safe village security and dovelopment
- 1. To i
- 2. To secure them from financial, technical and moral strengths.
- 3. To enable availing of dovelopment facilities.
- 4. To gain economic feasibility through technology.
- 5. To gain from collective wisdom in organising and managing their own village he automatically well doveloped
- 6. To sensitize women of the target area for the need some fecilities like bathrooms and relevance in their empowerment.
- 7. To create enthusiasm to use technology
- 8. To enhance the confidence in using to the dovelopment of village

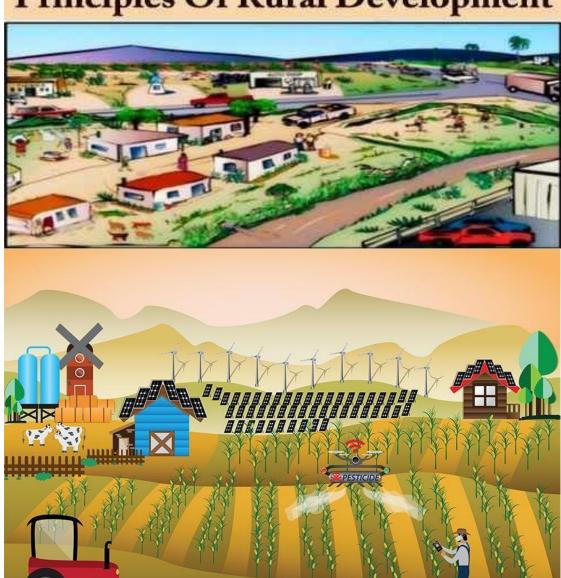
- 9. To develop capabilities in making village
- 10.To encourage the habit of dovelopment of the village.







Principles Of Rural Development



RECOMMENDATIONS

• The above study reveals that these community groups are very inactive in using village dovelopment gateways and need to strengthen themselves by utilizing the resources provided by state or central government and to the fullest extent.

- Village has to improve facilities to this community and take measures to improve their financial and literacy
- Governments have to increase focus on village dovelopment and rural dovelop and to reach nook and corner of society.
- State and central government should focus on developing cheaper and better facilities to provide affordability to the try to the Doveleped of to the village

Conclusion

The study reveals the village demography programme has become an important tool to eradicate poverty in AP. It is gathering momentum to become a major force in AP. The village demography model with lending to groups of poor has become an accepted part of rural finance. Yearly base analysis was made over AP to know the performance of village dovelopment . In 2021-22 there is a good level of growth in No. of village dovelopers . Disbursement of financial assistance by Central and State Governments to all . So it shows that the AP having good growth in village dovelopment and to be improved further. Village development of India is taking bigger initiatives to achieve village

dovelopment goals and it is designing programmes like e-kranthi which gives good results in the years to come.

REFFERENCES

News Dailies: Eenadu, Sakshi

Websites:

https://www.village

Demography

.gov.in

https://rural dovelopment.co.in

Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. india

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 3 village dovelopment is the best feature of village and village peoples

Questionnaire

Na	me:					
Oc	Occupation:					
Ad	dress:					
1.	Income					
2.	Category					
3.	Age					
4.	Dovelopment of village	Yes/No				
5.	Planned well drinage					
6.	Safe drinking water					
7.	How Many houses					
8.	Best road conditions	Yes/No				
9.	Re constructions					
10.	Works available					

11. Are	You S	Satisfied i	n villages	dovelopmen	ıt
Rea	son				

Yes/No 12. If No