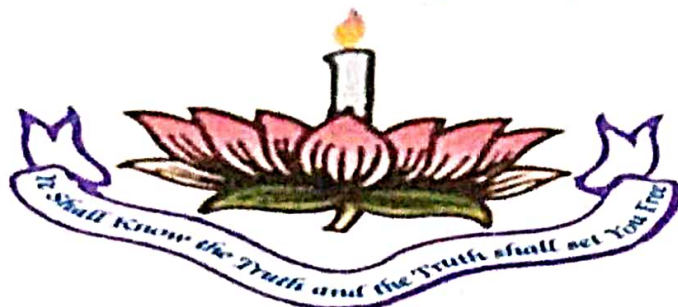


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A

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT ON

"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES"

At

"UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"

Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Under The Supervision Of

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED., Ph.d

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

B.AJAY KUMAR

Y211022007

DECLARATION

I, **B.AJAY KUMAR** hereby declare that the project entitled
"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN
UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" has
Been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the
supervision of **Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d**
H.O.D Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:

B. Ajay Kumar
(Signature Of The Student)

Name: B.AJAY KUMAR

Reg No: Y211022007

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This Is To Certify that Mr/Ms **B.AJAY KUMAR** Reg.No **Y211022007** Is A Student Of B.A Degree In Andhra Christian College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For His /Her/Their Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On **ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES** Which He / She / They Is Are Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To The Best Of My Knowledge.



Signature of the Supervisor

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank **Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A., M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d** head of the department Andhra Christian College, for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic "**ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude for her excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work.

I would like to specially thanks **Dr. K. MOSES M.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.d.**, Principal Of Andhra Christian College for his support.

I would like to thanks **Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d** head of the department and also thank that all my faculty members of Economics department of Andhra Christian College for support me during the entire project.

I would also like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

Student Name : B.AJAY KUMAR

Reg No. : Y211022007

INDEX

SL.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO:
1.	CHAPTER 1 :- CSP Introduction	0.1
	❖ Introduction on economics problems of the population in few villages	
	❖ About socio-economic survey	
2.	CHAPTER 2 :- A PROFILE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES.	0.6
3.	CHAPTER 3 :- Data Analysis	12
4.	CHAPTER 4 :- Recommendations & Conclusions	38
5.	CHAPTER 5 : - Annexure	41
	➤ Questionnaire	
	➤ Logbook	
	➤ Survey Photos	



CHAPATER 1

A SURVEY ON

ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES

AT

UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

ANDHRA PRADESH



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Introduction CSP:

Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development. Community Service Project involves students in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.

Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit. The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development. The c

ollege finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and also emerge as a socially responsible institution.

OBJECTIVES:

Community Service Project shall be an integral part of the curriculum, as an alternative to the two months of Summer Internships / Apprenticeships / On the Job Training, whenever there is an exigency when students cannot pursue their summer internships. The specific objectives are:

1. To sensitize the students to the living conditions of the people who are around them,
2. To help students to realize the stark realities of the society.
3. To bring about an attitudinal change in the students and help them to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility and accountability
4. To make students aware of their inner strength and help them to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.
5. To make students socially responsible citizens who are sensitive to the needs of the disadvantaged sections.
6. To help students to initiate developmental activities in the community in coordination with public and government authorities.
7. To develop a holistic life perspective among the students by making them study culture, traditions, habits, lifestyles, resource utilization, wastages and its management, social problems, public administration system and the roles and responsibilities of different persons across different social systems.

Introduction on Economics Problems Of The Population In Few Villages:

At present, the condition of the life of the people living in villages is gloomy. The problems of our villagers are many and varied. The villagers are poor, ignorant and superstitious. Most of the villages have no basic amenities like good roads, schools and hospitals. The condition of village schools is not satisfactory. Moreover, the villagers don't understand the importance of education. A large number of children are engaged in economic activities, mainly agriculture. They do not know the laws of health.

Their numbers have been rising rapidly because of the natural increase in population and depeasantization. These workers depend on seasonal demand for labour in agriculture and in rural informal, small-scale industries and services. The landless rural workers are vulnerable to fluctuations in the demand for labour, wage rates, and food prices. They find it even more difficult than small landowners and tenants to gain access to public infrastructure and services. In addition, unlike their counterparts in urban areas, they are often excluded from public sector safety nets (food rations, for example).

Rural areas that lose population face a number of problems. One is a shrinking workforce, making it more difficult for businesses to find workers who match their needs. Another problem is that of an aging population with an increasing need for health services, the provision of which is already a struggle as rural hospitals and other care facilities close.

Then there is the problem of a shrinking tax base, which puts pressure on government budgets to fund essential services, such as infrastructure and public schools, that may help attract businesses and workers. In short, as people leave, the people and businesses that remain are generally worse off.

More recently, rural population loss has become more acute. Between 2010 and 2016, rural areas lost population in absolute terms for the first time. In the past, natural increase more than compensated for the number of people moving from rural areas to urban areas. But declines in the number of births and increases in mortality rates for some rural populations have contributed to a bleaker population outlook for rural communities.

ABOUT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Introduction About The Socio-Economic Survey:

A Community Service Project Survey Done On “ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH”

In the survey I observed mainly issue in Uppalapadu is a revenue division with a population of 6,175, has been waiting for provision of safe drinking water to their village for the past two years. The only source of drinking and irrigation water to the village was the local pond, which became a haven for migratory birds.

By doing survey on Uppalapadu village they still face constraints such as access to education, health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, credit, information and market. Against this background, adoption of villages especially in backward regions and a long way in ensuring holistic and integrated development of the villages concerned. They are facing some economic factors like mainly in health, finance, social, education, etc.

There is a Bird Sanctuary is located in Uppalapadu. Painted storks, spot-billed pelicans and other birds that migrate from various countries such as Serbia and Australia flock to the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary between the months of September and February. There are around 40 species of migratory birds at the sanctuary, such as the painted stork, spot-billed pelican and white ibis. By the development of bird sanctuary it leads to job opportunities to local people those are educated and it leads to solve the some unemployed problems.

There are a few other issues in the village that have a negative impact on rural development. The Government of also want to focused on developing rural areas and creating more opportunities.

In this survey I have observed that the villagers have said that they are facing so many problems in the village. They did not have proper road facilities and hospital in the night time. The government was not putting much interest on the development on birds Sanctuary it help them to get tourist and it leads to development of the village.

Problems Identified And Analysis Of The Problems:

The survey shows that how the villagers are facing problems. The ever increasing demand of land both for building and cultivation by the villagers. Change of location of the Zilla Parishad High school which is in the vicinity of Pelicinary.

The unexpected sighting of an otter in the lake waters of the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary, on the outskirts of Guntur in Andhra Pradesh recently, has generated excitement among birders, conservationists and the public. The smooth-coated otter, locally called Neeti Kukka or water dog, made its appearance at the end of January this year, at the sanctuary important for the near-threatened spot-billed pelicans. "We have seen that there are about 15 of the otters in the wetland of the sanctuary that spreads across eight to nine acres now,"

Other than this, things that currently economics problems of the population in uppalapadu village are:

- Lack of fair price support for the farm produce
- Low output itself (due to lack of technological intervention, and heavy reliance on monsoon)
- Poor implementation of govt schemes (more than 50% of money is eaten by corrupt middlemen)
- Disconnect with larger market (things are changing now, but only for villages near metro. Remote rural areas still left behind)
- Disguised unemployment (in farming, more people than needed. Lack of infrastructure for other industries)
- Lack of necessary facilities like higher education and quality healthcare
- Less infrastructural facilities such as electricity, roads, water, etc.
- Little to no real estate value appreciation.

The people with the most earning potential are also the quickest to leave for the city. So that to overcome from these problems we need to educate them not only for only reading and writing purpose but also to know and understand them about market, agriculture which is helpful to increase their standard of living

Short term & long term action plan for possible solutions:

Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation. Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation.

Today Than In The Olden Days In The Process Of The Evolution Of The Nation. It Is A Strategy That Tries To Obtain An Improved And Productivity, Higher Socio-Economic Equality And Ambition, And Stability In Social And Economic Development.

Is To Ensure The Availability Of Clothing And Footwear, A Clean Environment And House, Medical Attention, Recreational Provision, Education, Transport, And Communication. It aims at improving the quality of life of people living in rural areas.

- ❖ To develop & provide facilities birdy sanctuary leads attract tourists.
- ❖ To improve productivity and wages of rural people
- ❖ To guarantee increased and quick possibilities
- ❖ To demolish unemployment and bring a notable decline in underemployment
- ❖ To guarantee an increase in the standard of living of the underprivileged population
- ❖ To provide the basic needs: elementary education, healthcare, clean drinking water, rural roads.
- ❖ Public health and Sanitation
- ❖ Women empowerment
- ❖ Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- ❖ Facilities for agriculture extension and research
- ❖ Availability of credit
- ❖ Employment opportunities

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY PHOTOS



Uppalapadu, Andhra Pradesh, India
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Long 80.512227°
06/08/23 01:49 PM GMT +05:30



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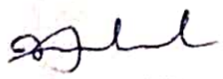


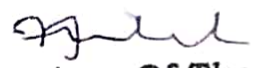
Estd. 1885

CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "**ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" by **B.AJAY KUMAR** Reg No: **Y211022007** is a record of bonafide work carried out by She and her team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A Degree.

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(Signature Of The Mentor)


(Signature Of The H.O.D)


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GUNTUR



ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Estd: 1885

Accredited with A grade by NAAC

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

DOMESTIC VOILENCE

Prepared and Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of B.A
Degree

Submitted By

SK.MOHAMMAD JANI

Regd No: Y211022039

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

M.JOHN NEWTON M.A,L.L.B,

LECTURER IN HISTORY

DECLARATION

I am SK.MOHAMMAD JANI hereby declare the project entitled DOMESSTIC VOILENCE has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of M.JOHN NEWTON M.A,L,LB LECTURER IN HISTORY Andhra Christian college, Guntur.


Signature of the Mentor


Sk. Mohammed Jani

Signature of the student

SK.MOHAMMAD JANI

HT.NO: Y211022039

Place: Guntur

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank. **M. JOHN NEWTON M.A, LLB LECTURER IN HISTORY**

Andhra Christian college, offering the course B.A Degree and to be my guide for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic "Domestic violence" which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude to her excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work. I would like to specially thank **Dr. K. MOSES sir, M.Sc, M.Ed, Ph.D, PRINCIPAL OF ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE** for his support. I would like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

SK. Mohammad Jani
SK. MOHAMMAD JANI
HT.NO: Y211022039

INTRODUCTION

PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005

The Act ensures women's right to reside in her matrimonial home. This Act has a special feature with specific provisions under law which provide a protection to a woman to live in violence free home. Though this Act has civil and criminal provisions, a woman victim can get immediate civil remedies within 60 days. Aggrieved women can file cases under this Act against any male adult perpetrator who is in Domestic Relationship with her. They can also include other relatives of the husband and male partner as respondents to seek Remedies in their case.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT:

- Ensures Right to Residence under sec 17.
- Ensures economic relief by recognizing Economic Violence.
- Recognizes verbal and emotional violence.
- Provides temporary custody of child.
- Judgments within 60 days of filing of the case.
- Multiple Judgments in a single case.
- Cases can be filed under PWDV Act even if other Cases are pending between parties.
- Both petitioner and respondent can prefer Appeal.

Mahesh was beaten and tortured by his wife daily in front of his son. His son's behavior was also getting affected of daily nuisance and violence in the home. The violence and fights were so intense and loud that even neighbours got to know about their condition and they also weren't unaware of what was happening in their home. But, there was nothing he could do.

One day when, Mahesh hanged himself from the ceiling fan because he was done with the never-ending violence.

Spousal abuse is not something that is faced by only one gender. The general presumption or preconceived notions that have been into our society since bygone is that men are supposed to be strong, mighty and they are generally supposed to bottle up their emotions. If they show or expose their vulnerabilities then they are labelled as being sissy, effeminate, and many other derogatory terms.

REASON WHY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES AGAINST MEN GO UNREPORTED

There are many reasons for which many often do not reveal the violence they face by their spouses or by their intimate partners.

1. General stereotypes against males - Men often feel discriminated against or feel uneasy in opening up about the violence that they face because they feel ashamed that they will be judge and will be labelled as wimpy and effeminate. They think their struggle against violence will go in vain because of gender-specific laws and provisions that are given in the Indian constitution. They feel that they have failed the role of protector in nurturing their families.

2. Fear of fake cases - Men often feel that revealing the violence can cause unnecessary nuisance and they do not want to face the legal consequences because of the gender-biased or gender-specific laws in our constitution. They feel that they have to leave their families and they don't want to lose custody of their children which is often a cumbersome process.

3. Societal and family pressure - Most of the Indians continue to live with their families even after their marriage. Because of this factor, men feel ashamed of opening up about the violence. The society also plays a crucial role in nurturing gender biased laws and stereotypes against a particular gender.

4. **DENIAL** - Mostly people that domestic violence can only happen to a women. And they live in denial when they get to know that man can also be a victim of domestic violence. So, basically people never really want to talk about it.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation. Domestic Violence is often used as synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person, and can take place in relationship or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, Domestic Violence against children, parents, or the elderly. it can assume multiple forms including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, reproductive, or sexual abuse. It can range from subtle ,coercive forms to marital rape and other Violent physical abuse, such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that may result in disfigurement or death, and includes the use of technology to harass, control, monitor, stalk or hack.

Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing and dowry death, which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members. In 2015 the United Kingdom's Home office widened the definition of Domestic Violence to include coercive control.

Domestic Violence often occurs when the abuser believes that they are entitled to it, or that it is acceptable, justified, or unlikely to be reported. It may produce an intergenerational cycle of violence in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or condoned. Many people do not recognize themselves as family conflicts that had gotten out of control. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differs widely from country to country. Additionally, Domestic Violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriages.

In abusive relationship, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tensions rise and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm. The victims may be trapped in domestically violent situations through isolation, power and control, traumatic bonding to the abuser, cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear and shame or to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, dysregulate address ion, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finances, and a poor ability to create healthy relationship. victims may experience severe psychological disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Children who live in a household with violence often show psychological problems from an early age such as avoidance, hyper vigilance, which may contribute to vicarious dramatization.

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GPS Map Camera

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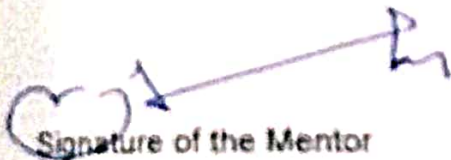
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522004, India
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DECLARATION

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Signature of the Mentor


Sk. Mohammed Jani

Signature of the student

SK.MOHAMMAD JANI

HT.NO: Y211022039

Place: Guntur

Date:

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE :: GUNTUR
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A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

" ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU,
PEDDAKAKANI MANDAL GUNTUR DIST "

Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of
B.A. Degree

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY :

B.ANJANEYULU NAIK- Y211022005

UNDER THE GUIDENCE

OF

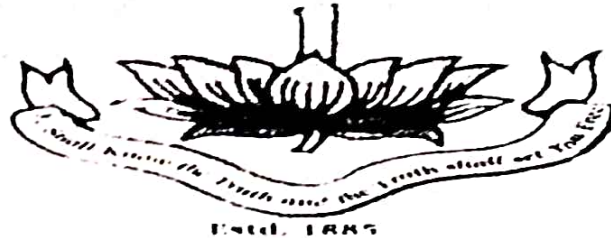
Mrs Dr. N. MARTHA MRUDULA M. A., M. PHIL., B. E. d., P. H. D

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR

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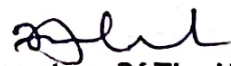
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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" by B. ANJANEYULU NAIK Reg No: Y211022005 is a record of bonafide word carried out by She and her team and my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment for the award of B.A Degree.

(signature Of The Mentor)


(Signature Of The H.O.D.)


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(Day / Even.&P.G)
GUNTUR

DECLARATION

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Place : Guntur

Date :

B. Anjaneyulu Naik
(Signature Of The Student)

Name : B ANJANEYULU NAIK

Reg No: Y211022005

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that Mr / Ms **B.ANJANEYULU NAIK**
Reg.No: **Y211022005**. Is a student of B.A Degree in Andhra Christian
College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has worked
under my supervision and guidance for His / Her / Their project work
and prepared a project report on **ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE
POPULATION IN FEW VILLEGES** Which He/ She/ They is or
submitting/ Their genuine and original work to the best of my
Knowledge.

PRINCIPAL
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
(Day / Even. & P.G)
GUNTUR



Signature of the Supervisor

Dr. N. MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.Ed., P.H.D

Head of the Department of Economics

Andhra Christian College, Guntur

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Student Name : **B. ANJANEYULU NAIK**

Reg No : **Y211022005**

INDEX

S.L	TITLE
1.	CHAPTER 1 :- • CSP Introduction • Village development plans introduction • Aim & objectives • Methodology
2.	CHAPTER 2 :- Uppalapadu Village Development Plans
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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

.....Experiential learning through community engagement

★Introduction

Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful

community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development

Community Service Project involves students in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.

Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit. The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development. The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and also emerge as a socially responsible institution.

★OBJECTIVES

Community Service Project shall be an integral part of the curriculum, as an alternative to the

two months of Summer Internships / Apprenticeships / On the Job Training, whenever there is an exigency when students cannot pursue their summer internships. The specific objectives are;

- 1))To sensitize the students to the living conditions of the people who are around them,
- 2) To help students to realize the stark realities of the society.
- 3)To bring about an attitudinal change in the students and help them to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility and accountability
- 4) To make students aware of their inner strength and help them to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.
- 5) To make students socially responsible citizens who are sensitive to the needs of the disadvantaged sections.
- 6) To help students to initiate developmental activities in the community in coordination with public and government authorities.
- 7) To develop a holistic life perspective among the students by making them study culture, traditions, habits, lifestyles, resource utilization, wastages and its management, social problems, public administration system and the roles and responsibilities of different persons across different social systems.

★ Implementation of Community Service Project

. Every student shall put in a minimum of 180 hours for the Community Service Project during the 60 days of summer vacation.

. Each class/section shall be assigned with a mentor.

*The mentor shall be a faculty member. Incentive could be given to the faculty mentors in terms of Academic Performance Indicators (API) scores. Or could even be made a compulsory in the service conditions laid down at the time of appointment. 4 Credits to be allocated for Community Service Project within the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).

The 180 hours of Community Service Project could be done in different areas.

Specific Departments can concentrate on their major areas of concern. For example, Dept. of Computer Science can take up activities related to Computer Literacy to different sections of people like- youth, women, house-wives, etc... Dept. of Zoology or other life sciences departments could concentrate on health awareness, blood groupings,

awareness on blood donation or organ donation, etc. Dept. of Mathematics and Statistics

could dwell upon empowering the youth with analytical skills, Dept. of Commerce could create awareness on GST or Income Tax Returns or other taxes or consumerism.

Sky will be the limit for organizing different programmes, provided the faculties are sufficiently motivated.

The Community Service Project should be different from the regular programmes of NSS/NCC/Green Corps/Red Ribbon Club, etc.

A log book has to be maintained by each of the students, where the activities undertaken/involved will be recorded

The log book has to be countersigned by the concerned mentor/faculty incharge.

Award of marks shall be made as per the guidelines of Internship/apprentice/ on the job training

Minor project report shall be submitted by each student. An internal Viva voce shall also

be conducted by a committee constituted by the principal of the college.

Evaluation to be done based on the active participation of the student and grade could be

awarded by the mentor/faculty member.

The final evaluation to be reflected in the grade memo of the student

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" VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS "

i) INTRODUCTION :-

A majority of the villages in the country still face constraints such as access to education, health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, credit, information and market. Against this background, adoption of villages especially in backward regions through preparation of Village Development Plans (VDPs) would go a long way in ensuring holistic and integrated development of the villages concerned.

II) VDP – The Objectives:-

The objective of Village Development Plan is to focus on financial inclusion and also to develop the selected village in an integrated manner. This would include economic development, infrastructure development and other aspects of human development i.e., education, health, drinking water supply, etc., besides access to credit.

(III) Need for an implementing Agency:-

For a holistic and integrated development of a village through synergy and convergence, involvement of various agencies such as Government departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Banks, NGOs and other Peoples' Organisations and developmental agencies is considered imperative. In order to synergise and coordinate this process, identification of a nodal agency is considered essential, but not a pre-requisite for implementation of the plan per se; as VDP can also be prepared and implemented by NABARD through its DDM concerned directly.

(IV) Who can become the nodal/implementing agency:-

Any willing Government/Non-government agencies including Agricultural/Rural based Universities, KVKs, Farmers' clubs, SHGs, Village Development Committees, Individual Rural Volunteers (IRVs), Cooperative Societies, Post Offices and bank branches.

(V) Selection of Nodal Agency:-

DDM, NABARD, can either directly take up the VDP or can identify any of the nodal agencies listed above and finalise the same in due consultation with RO, NABARD, concerned. Due care may be taken to ensure that the agency so selected, is locally based and has the capability to mobilize the requisite support from other stakeholders to deliver the intended results.

(VI) Broad Roles and Responsibilities of nodal agency:-

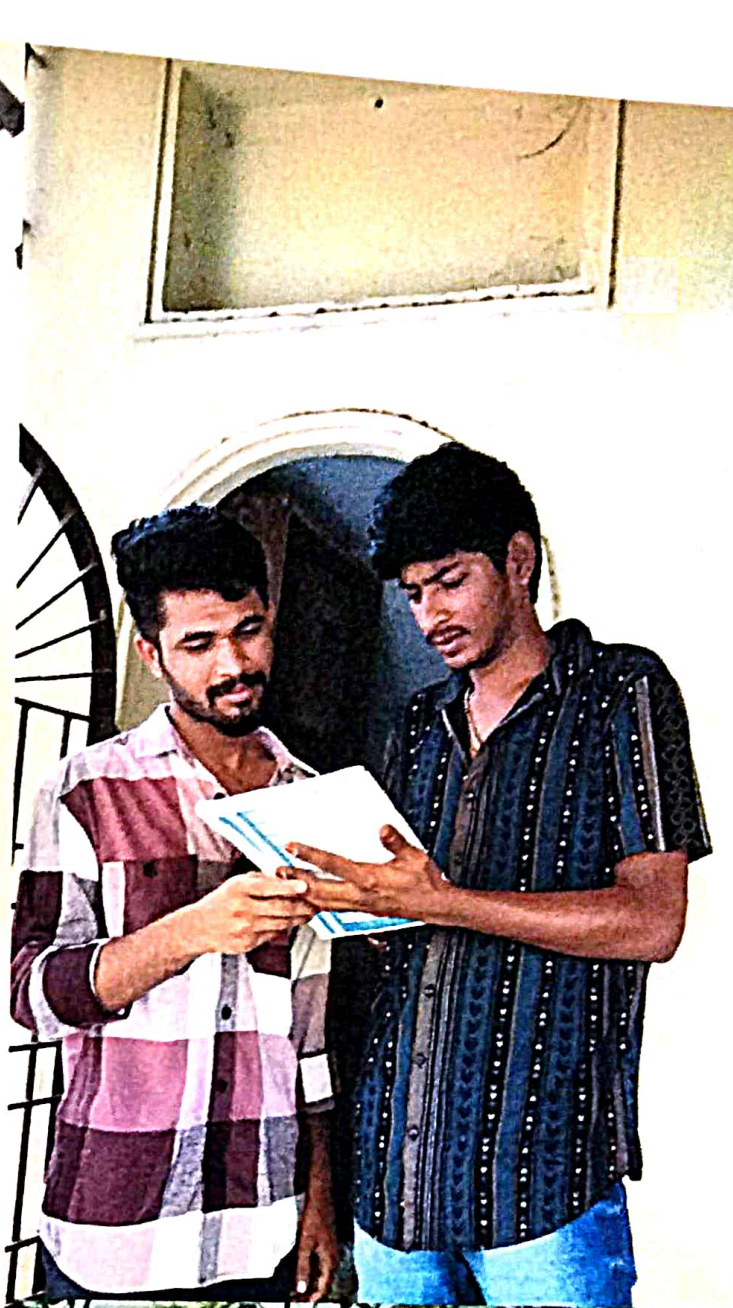
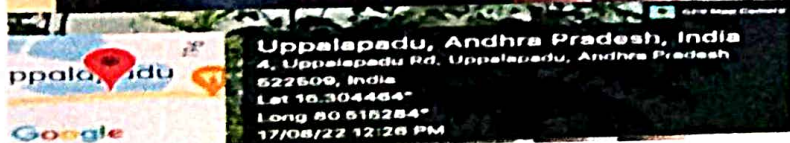
- i. To create awareness in the village and play effective leadership role in building
- ii. People's Organisation/ Groups for various developmental activities.
- iii. To facilitate convergence/integration of various programmes of NABARD, State/Central Government and other agencies in the village.
- iv. To help/prepare a Village Development Plan to ensure socio-economic and livelihood advancement with enhanced credit support and financial inclusion of all families in the village.
- v. To identify capacity building needs of the villagers.
- vi. To facilitate improvement in production and productivity under Agriculture

(VII) Selection of villages – Broad Criteria:-



Uppalapadu, Andhra Pradesh, India
A, Uppalapadu Rd, Uppalapadu, Andhra Pradesh
522508, India
Lat 16.304464°
Long 80.615284°
17/08/22 12:26 PM

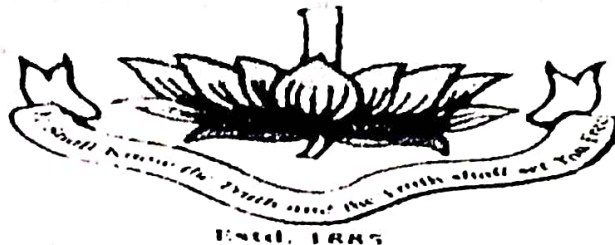
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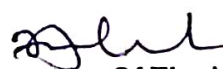
Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC



CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" by B. ANJANEYULU NAIK Reg No: Y211022005 is a record of bonafide word carried out by She and her team and my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment for the award of B.A Degree.

(signature Of The Mentor)

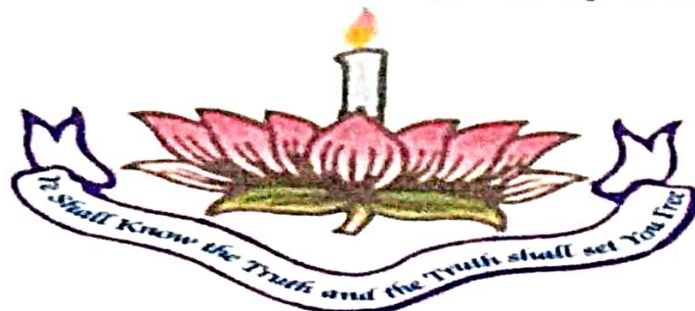

(Signature Of The H.O.D)


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Estd. 1885

A

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT ON

"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES"

At

"UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"

Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Under The Supervision Of

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED., Ph.d

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

B.PAVAN KUMAR

Y211022006

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

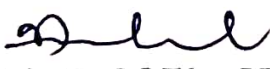
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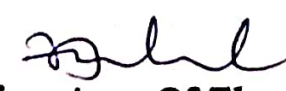


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This is certify that the project entitled "**ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" by **B.PAVAN KUMAR** Reg No: **Y211022006** is a record of bonafide work carried out by She and her team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A Degree.


PRINCIPAL
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(Day / Even. & P.G)
GUNTUR


(Signature Of The Mentor)


(Signature Of The H.O.D)

DECLARATION

I, **B.PAVAN KUMAR** hereby declare that the project entitled
**"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN
UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"** has
Been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the
supervision of **Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d**
H.O.D Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:

B.Pavan Kumar
(Signature Of The Student)

Name: B.PAVAN KUMAR

Reg No: Y211022006

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This Is To Certify that Mr/Ms **B.PAVAN KUMAR** Reg.No **Y211022006** Is A Student Of B.A Degree In Andhra Christian College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For His /Her/Their Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES Which He / She / They Is Are Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To The Best Of My Knowledge.


Signature of the Supervisor

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Student Name : S. PAVAL KIRAN

Reg No. : 121022004

INDEX

SL.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO:
1.	CHAPTER 1 :- CSP Introduction	0.1
	❖ Introduction on economics problems of the population in few villages	
	❖ About socio-economic survey	
2.	CHAPTER 2 :- A PROFILE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES.	0.6
3.	CHAPTER 3 :- Data Analysis	12
4.	CHAPTER 4 :- Recommendations & Conclusions	38
5.	CHAPTER 5 :- Annexure	41
	➤ Questionnaire	
	➤ Logbook	
	➤ Survey Photos	



CHAPATER 1

**A SURVEY ON
ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES
AT
UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT
ANDHRA PRADESH**



**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR**

Introduction CSP:

Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful, community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development. Community Service Project involves students in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.

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7. To develop a holistic life perspective among the students by making them study culture, traditions, habits, lifestyles, resource utilization, wastages and its management, social problems, public administration system and the roles and responsibilities of different persons across different social systems.

Introduction on Economics Problems Of The Population In Few Villages:

At present, the condition of the life of the people living in villages is gloomy. The problems of our villagers are many and varied. The villagers are poor, ignorant and superstitious. Most of the villages have no basic amenities like good roads, schools and hospitals. The condition of village schools is not satisfactory. Moreover, the villagers don't understand the importance of education. A large number of children are engaged in economic activities, mainly agriculture. They do not know the laws of health.

Their numbers have been rising rapidly because of the natural increase in population and depeasantization. These workers depend on seasonal demand for labour in agriculture and in rural informal, small-scale industries and services. The landless rural workers are vulnerable to fluctuations in the demand for labour, wage rates, and food prices. They find it even more difficult than small landowners and tenants to gain access to public infrastructure and services. In addition, unlike their counterparts in urban areas, they are often excluded from public sector safety nets (food rations, for example).

Rural areas that lose population face a number of problems. One is a shrinking workforce, making it more difficult for businesses to find workers who match their needs. Another problem is that of an aging population with an increasing need for health services, the provision of which is already a struggle as rural hospitals and other care facilities close.

Then there is the problem of a shrinking tax base, which puts pressure on government budgets to fund essential services, such as infrastructure and public schools, that may help attract businesses and workers. In short, as people leave, the people and businesses that remain are generally worse off.

More recently, rural population loss has become more acute. Between 2010 and 2016, rural areas lost population in absolute terms for the first time. In the past, natural increase more than compensated for the number of people moving from rural areas to urban areas. But declines in the number of births and increases in mortality rates for some rural populations have contributed to a bleaker population outlook for rural communities.

ABOUT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Introduction About The Socio-Economic Survey:

A Community Service Project Survey Done On “ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH”

In the survey I observed mainly issue in Uppalapadu is a revenue division with a population of 6,175, has been waiting for provision of safe drinking water to their village for the past two years. The only source of drinking and irrigation water to the village was the local pond, which became a haven for migratory birds.

By doing survey on Uppalapadu village they still face constraints such as access to education, health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, credit, information and market. Against this background, adoption of villages especially in backward regions and a long way in ensuring holistic and integrated development of the villages concerned. They are facing some economic factors like mainly in health, finance, social, education, etc.

There is a Bird Sanctuary is located in Uppalapadu. Painted storks, spot-billed pelicans and other birds that migrate from various countries such as Serbia and Australia flock to the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary between the months of September and February. There are around 40 species of migratory birds at the sanctuary, such as the painted stork, spot-billed pelican and white ibis. By the development of bird sanctuary it leads to job opportunities to local people those are educated and it leads to solve the some unemployed problems.

There are a few other issues in the village that have a negative impact on rural development. The Government of also want to focused on developing rural areas and creating more opportunities.

In this survey I have observed that the villagers have said that they are facing so many problems in the village. They did not have proper road facilities and hospital in the night time. The government was not putting much interest on the development on birds Sanctuary it help them to get tourist and it leads to development of the village.

Problems Identified And Analysis Of The Problems:

The survey shows that how the villagers are facing problems. The ever increasing demand of land both for building and cultivation by the villagers. Change of location of the Zilla Parishad High school which is in the vicinity of Pelicinary.

The unexpected sighting of an otter in the lake waters of the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary, on the outskirts of Guntur in Andhra Pradesh recently, has generated excitement among birders, conservationists and the public. The smooth-coated otter, locally called Neeti Kukka or water dog, made its appearance at the end of January this year, at the sanctuary important for the near-threatened spot-billed pelicans. "We have seen that there are about 15 of the otters in the wetland of the sanctuary that spreads across eight to nine acres now,"

Other than this, things that currently economics problems of the population in uppalapadu village are:

- Lack of fair price support for the farm produce
- Low output itself (due to lack of technological intervention, and heavy reliance on monsoon)
- Poor implementation of govt schemes (more than 50% of money is eaten by corrupt middlemen)
- Disconnect with larger market (things are changing now, but only for villages near metro. Remote rural areas still left behind)
- Disguised unemployment (in farming, more people than needed. Lack of infrastructure for other industries)
- Lack of necessary facilities like higher education and quality healthcare
- Less infrastructural facilities such as electricity, roads, water, etc.
- Little to no real estate value appreciation.

The people with the most earning potential are also the quickest to leave for the city. So that to overcome from these problems we need to educate them not only for only reading and writing purpose but also to know and understand them about market, agriculture which is helpful to increase their standard of living

Short term & long term action plan for possible solutions:

Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation. Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation.

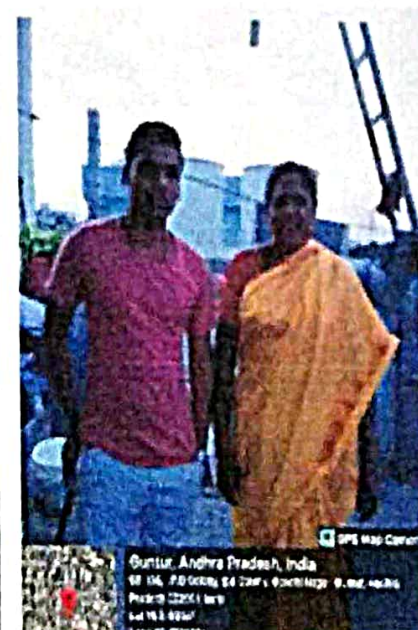
Today Than In The Olden Days In The Process Of The Evolution Of The Nation. It Is A Strategy That Tries To Obtain An Improved And Productivity, Higher Socio-Economic Equality And Ambition, And Stability In Social And Economic Development.

Is To Ensure The Availability Of Clothing And Footwear, A Clean Environment And House, Medical Attention, Recreational Provision, Education, Transport, And Communication. It aims at improving the quality of life of people living in rural areas.

- ❖ To develop & provide facilities birdy sanctuary leads attract tourists.
- ❖ To improve productivity and wages of rural people
- ❖ To guarantee increased and quick possibilities
- ❖ To demolish unemployment and bring a notable decline in underemployment
- ❖ To guarantee an increase in the standard of living of the underprivileged population
- ❖ To provide the basic needs: elementary education, healthcare, clean drinking water, rural roads.
- ❖ Public health and Sanitation
- ❖ Women empowerment
- ❖ Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- ❖ Facilities for agriculture extension and research
- ❖ Availability of credit
- ❖ Employment opportunities

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY PHOTOS





ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR**(DAY, EVENING & PG)****Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC****Estd. 1885****COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT****LOGBOOK FOR SECOND WEEK PROJECT REPORT**

SL.NO	TOPIC OR ITEM COMPLETED	REMARKS
DAY-1	Literature collection	YES
DAY-2	Introduction	YES
DAY-3	Methodology & Data Pool Up	YES
DAY- 4	Data Inteipietation	YES
DAY-5	Result & Analysis	YES
DAY-6	Piepaiation of Giaphical Repiesentation &Chaits	YES
DAY-7	Submission of Pioject iepoit	YES

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

Accredited with
NAAC

"A" grade by

**COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT****LOGBOOK FOR THIRD WEEK PROJECT PRESENTATION**

SL.	ITEM COVERED	DAYS	REMARKS
1.	Power Point Presentation & Slides Presentation	Three Days	YES
2.	Discussion with Team Mentor	Three Days	YES
3.	Student Presentation	One Day	YES

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT ON

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HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

B.SIVA KRISHNA

Y211022004

DECLARATION

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H.O.D Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:

(Signature Of The Student)

Name: B.SIVA KRISHNA

Reg No: Y211022004

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This Is To Certify that Mr/Ms **B.SIVA KRISHNA** Reg.No **Y211022004** Is A Student Of B.A Degree In Andhra Christian College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For His /Her/Their Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On **ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES** Which He / She / They Is Are Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To The Best Of My Knowledge.


Signature of the Supervisor

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Student Name : B.SIVA KRISHNA

Reg No. : Y211022004

INDEX

SL.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO:
1.	CHAPTER 1 :- CSP Introduction	0.1
	❖ Introduction on economics problems of the population in few villages	
	❖ About socio-economic survey	
2.	CHAPTER 2 :- A PROFILE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES.	0.6
3.	CHAPTER 3 :- Data Analysis	12
4.	CHAPTER 4 :- Recommendations & Conclusions	38
5.	CHAPTER 5 : - Annexure	41
	➤ Questionnaire	
	➤ Logbook	
	➤ Survey Photos	



CHAPATER 1

**A SURVEY ON
ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES
AT
UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT
ANDHRA PRADESH**



**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR**

Introduction CSP:

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2. To help students to realize the stark realities of the society.
3. To bring about an attitudinal change in the students and help them to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility and accountability.
4. To make students aware of their inner strength and help them to find new out of box solutions to the social problems.
5. To make students socially responsible citizens who are sensitive to the needs of the disadvantaged sections.
6. To help students to initiate developmental activities in the community in coordination with public and government authorities.
7. To develop a holistic life perspective among the students by making them study culture, traditions, habits, lifestyles, resource utilization, wastages and its management, social problems, public administration system and the roles and responsibilities of different persons across different social systems.

Introduction on Economics Problems Of The Population In Few Villages:

At present, the condition of the life of the people living in villages is gloomy. The problems of our villagers are many and varied. The villagers are poor, ignorant and superstitious. Most of the villages have no basic amenities like good roads, schools and hospitals. The condition of village schools is not satisfactory. Moreover, the villagers don't understand the importance of education. A large number of children are engaged in economic activities, mainly agriculture. They do not know the laws of health.

Their numbers have been rising rapidly because of the natural increase in population and depeasantization. These workers depend on seasonal demand for labour in agriculture and in rural informal, small-scale industries and services. The landless rural workers are vulnerable to fluctuations in the demand for labour, wage rates, and food prices. They find it even more difficult than small landowners and tenants to gain access to public infrastructure and services. In addition, unlike their counterparts in urban areas, they are often excluded from public sector safety nets (food rations, for example).

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Then there is the problem of a shrinking tax base, which puts pressure on government budgets to fund essential services, such as infrastructure and public schools, that may help attract businesses and workers. In short, as people leave, the people and businesses that remain are generally worse off.

More recently, rural population loss has become more acute. Between 2010 and 2016, rural areas lost population in absolute terms for the first time. In the past, natural increase more than compensated for the number of people moving from rural areas to urban areas. But declines in the number of births and increases in mortality rates for some rural populations have contributed to a bleaker population outlook for rural communities.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY PHOTOS





ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT**LOGBOOK FOR SECOND WEEK PROJECT REPORT**

SL.NO	TOPIC OR ITEM COMPLETED	REMARKS
DAY-1	Literature collection	YES
DAY-2	Introduction	YES
DAY-3	Methodology & Data Pool Up	YES
DAY- 4	Data Inteipietation	YES
DAY-5	Result & Analysis	YES
DAY-6	Piepaiation of Giaphical Repiesentation &Chaits	YES
DAY-7	Submission of Pioject iepoit	YES

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE :: GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

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Estd. 1885

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT**LOGBOOK FOR THIRD WEEK PROJECT PRESENTATION**

SL.	ITEM COVERED	DAYS	REMARKS
1.	Power Point Presentation & Slides Presentation	Three Days	YES
2.	Discussion with Team Mentor	Three Days	YES
3.	Student Presentation	One Day	YES

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

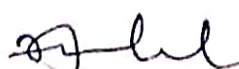
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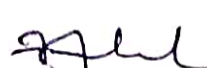


CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "**ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" by **B.SIVA KRISHNA** Reg No: **Y211022004** is a record of bonafide work carried out by She and her team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A Degree.


PRINCIPAL
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
(Day / Even. & P.G.)
GUNTUR


(Signature Of The Mentor)


(Signature Of The H.O.D)

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR

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A

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT ON

"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES"

At

"UPPALAPADU, PEDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"

Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Under The Supervision Of

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED., Ph.d

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

CH.MANIKYA RAO Y211022008

DECLARATION

I, **CH.MANIKYA RAO** hereby declare that the project entitled
"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN
UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" has
Been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the
supervision of **Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d**
H.O.D Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:

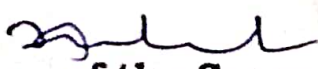
Ch. Manikya Rao
(Signature Of The Student)

Name: CH.MANIKYA RAO

Reg No: Y211022008

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This Is To Certify that Mr/Ms **CH.MANIKYA RAO** Reg.No **Y211022008** Is A Student Of B.A Degree In Andhra Christian College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For His /Her/Their Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On **ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES** Which He / She / They Is Are Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To The Best Of My Knowledge.


Signature of the Supervisor

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INDEX

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1.	CHAPTER 1 :- CSP Introduction	0.1
	❖ Introduction on economics problems of the population in few villages	
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Problems Identified And Analysis Of The Problems:

The survey shows that how the villagers are facing problems. The ever increasing demand of land both for building and cultivation by the villagers. Change of location of the Zilla Parishad High school which is in the vicinity of Pelicinary.

The unexpected sighting of an otter in the lake waters of the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary, on the outskirts of Guntur in Andhra Pradesh recently, has generated excitement among birders, conservationists and the public. The smooth-coated otter, locally called Neeti Kukka or water dog, made its appearance at the end of January this year, at the sanctuary important for the near-threatened spot-billed pelicans. "We have seen that there are about 15 of the otters in the wetland of the sanctuary that spreads across eight to nine acres now,"

Other than this, things that currently economics problems of the population in uppalapadu village are:

- Lack of fair price support for the farm produce
- Low output itself (due to lack of technological intervention, and heavy reliance on monsoon)
- Poor implementation of govt schemes (more than 50% of money is eaten by corrupt middlemen)
- Disconnect with larger market (things are changing now, but only for villages near metro. Remote rural areas still left behind)
- Disguised unemployment (in farming, more people than needed. Lack of infrastructure for other industries)
- Lack of necessary facilities like higher education and quality healthcare
- Less infrastructural facilities such as electricity, roads, water, etc.
- Little to no real estate value appreciation.

The people with the most earning potential are also the quickest to leave for the city. So that to overcome from these problems we need to educate them not only for only reading and writing purpose but also to know and understand them about market, agriculture which is helpful to increase their standard of living

Short term & long term action plan for possible solutions:

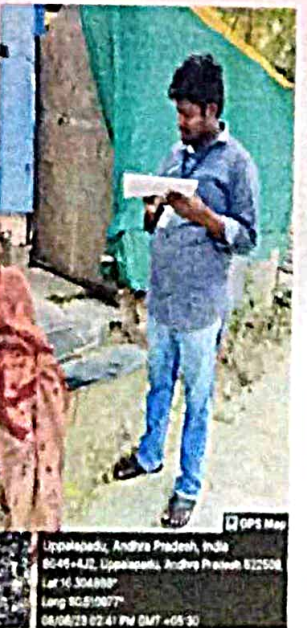
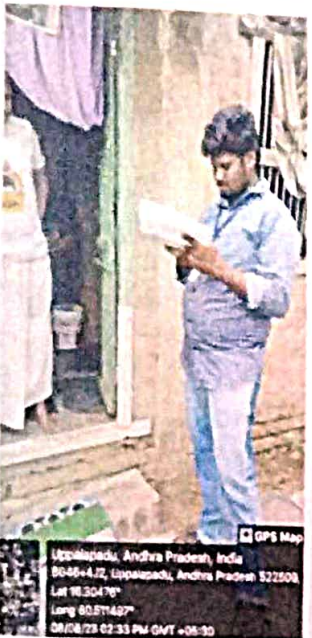
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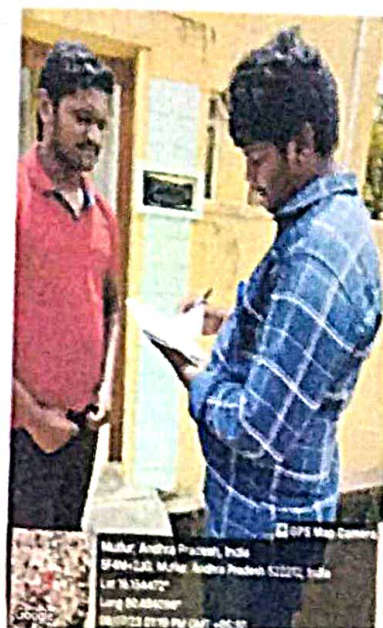
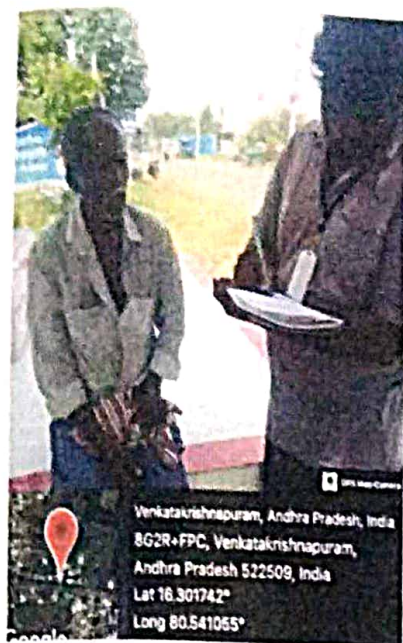
Today Than In The Olden Days In The Process Of The Evolution Of The Nation. It Is A Strategy That Tries To Obtain An Improved And Productivity, Higher Socio-Economic Equality And Ambition, And Stability In Social And Economic Development.

Is To Ensure The Availability Of Clothing And Footwear, A Clean Environment And House, Medical Attention, Recreational Provision, Education, Transport, And Communication. It aims at improving the quality of life of people living in rural areas.

- ❖ To develop & provide facilities birdy sanctuary leads attract tourists.
- ❖ To improve productivity and wages of rural people
- ❖ To guarantee increased and quick possibilities
- ❖ To demolish unemployment and bring a notable decline in underemployment
- ❖ To guarantee an increase in the standard of living of the underprivileged population
- ❖ To provide the basic needs: elementary education, healthcare, clean drinking water, rural roads.
- ❖ Public health and Sanitation
- ❖ Women empowerment
- ❖ Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- ❖ Facilities for agriculture extension and research
- ❖ Availability of credit
- ❖ Employment opportunities

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY PHOTOS





ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE ::::GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

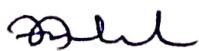
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PRINCIPAL
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(Day / Even.&P.G)
GUNTUR


(Signature Of The Mentor)


(Signature Of The H.O.D)


PRINCIPAL
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(Day, Evening & P.G)
GUNTUR

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE: GUNTUR

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Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

On

**A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN'S
OPINION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS**

**Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfillment for the
award of B.A. Degree**

Submitted by

RAJESH CHITTAJALLU

Y211022036

UNDER THE SUPERVISION

MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR

M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, this Community Service Project on "A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN & WOMEN'S OPINION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS" submitted by me to the controller of examinations, Andhra Christian College, Guntur. This is record of actual project work carried out by me under the supervision of Mr. MOPARTHY, SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project

me:

ie:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am extremely grateful to my beloved principal Dr. K. Moses, Andhra Christian College, Guntur for my Community Service Project orientation. The entire community service project work has been carried out by mentor, Mr. MOPARTHY, SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project and I express deep sense of gratitude and sincere thanks to my mentor for spending her precious time with me in discussing various typical problems relating to this Community Service Project and her kind Co- Operation.

INDEX

NO	CONTENTS	PAGE NO
	PART- A	6-40
	Abstract	
	Introduction	
	Review of Literature	
	Significance of Community Services Project	
	Skill Development	
	Impact on the Students Learning	
	Constitutional Provisions	
	National Policies and Women	
	Globalization and Women	
	Economic Growth, Poverty and Gender Inequality	
	Regulations of the Financial Functions	
	Benefits of the Students	
	PART-B	41-75
	Methodology	
	Interview	
	Log Book	
	Photo Graphs from Data Collection Areas	
	Data Graphitic! Interpretation	
	PART - C	76-84
	Findings	
	Recommendations	
	Conclusions	
	Bibliography	

Abstract:-

Recently, All universities have promoted community service learning program by making it part of the admission process; therefore, students participate in community service learning program to get admission in an institution of their choice. Moreover, after completing the community service program, they see themselves as more socially responsible citizens. This qualitative study aimed to explore the impact of community service learning on the social skills of students. The study employed a qualitative method by randomly selecting twenty five male and female students for focused group interviews from five different O-level Schools situated in a middle socioeconomic locality. The results revealed that community service learning program has a positive impact on the social skills of O-level students. Besides, students had also a positive learning experience. The finding of the study indicated that the awareness to encourage community service in schools is grounded on the acceptance that it does not only give students extra credit points, but serving others or one's own community also makes them better citizens. Based on the advantages and positive experiences of students, the study recommends including a more inclusive model of service learning in college curriculum.

Introduction:-

Community service learning programs in colleges are experienced around the world in extensively diverse contexts (Bhattacharya, 2004). Previous research suggests that learning through community service develops higher accountability to fulfill social responsibilities and offers students a chance to grow in to a civically engaged environment. Such learning allows students to participate giving back to humanity at large, while it also supports classroom learning through experimental activities-community service being one of them. By integrating community and society as a whole. Besides, it provides students life skills that benefit the community and society as a whole.

Besides, it also supports teachers to integrate education, learning and humanity. Students become more active because of their participation in community service programs and educational organizations become involved with the community and start working towards solving societal issues.

The domains of community service learning, community work, civic engagement and voluntary or honorary work with society are becoming more current and famous topics of research studies recently and researchers and educationists have started to realize the importance and psychosocial requirements to give back to the community. The significance of community services or voluntary work related to how people communicate and recognize with others has been well-known. When specific situations or settings are established, letting individuals serve the society and work collectively with each other, pro-social behaviors progress more voluntarily, which expand the overall setting of other relationships in the community (Bond & Smith 1996). The present qualitative research proposes that better contact with diverse groups can decrease prejudice and conflicts, and it provides a platform to understand diversity and pluralism. In our context very little research has been conducted on this topic. Probably, in our context community service learning is a new pedagogy at college level.

The purpose of carrying out this research was to explore the impact of community service learning on the social skills of students. Thus, the research question to guide the study was:

What is the impact of community service program on the social skills of students?

Literature Review

Kohlberg (1971) has defined community service learning as a vital element of social and civic development that forces students to confront social issues. He believes that when people engage in services for others with a new

Way of thinking, people may be persuaded into reasoning at higher levels by reorganizing the way they think about a given situation. Community service engagement at the school level has an informal, but a strong educational objective as it improves students' skills while they serve and enhance their social and civic consciousness. Community service learning can be co- curricular activity or program as it is not mandatory. It is something students do apart from or in addition to their academic studies that plays a vital role in other developmental areas. Rest and Narvaez (1991) have acknowledged community service as a means of promoting social and moral development in the doers. Since the last two decades, community service learning programs have been used as an interesting pedagogy. One of the pedagogies of community service learning projects is youth mentorship programs and it is observed that youth mentoring has a positive impact on students where they have to teach the same age or below age students from the community. Jacoby (1996) opines it is the methodology and teaching technique that relates academic learning and community service so that each supports the other in order to achieve educational goals. Community service learning plays an important role in developing social skills through building qualities of ethical and responsible citizens. In today's world, commercial agendas have influenced a lot of our educational institutions in goal sitting; whereas in the past, the establishment of civic responsibility and its sense in students was one of the main objectives of public education institutions (Sears, 2003).

A broad and comparatively new discipline in educational psychology these days is evolutionary' thinking (Buss, 2004). Evolutionary thinking defines the growth of pro-social behaviors essential in a group of people to participate in positive acts in order to confirm the existence of members within the group (Trivets, 1971). In this context, pro-social behavior can be seen in the form of community service through a service learning project where people not only help others, but also appreciate others through the notion of pluralism.

An argument can be raised based on the above mentioned definition of community service that the purpose why community service residues a vital element among people is the we have progressed the dimensions and necessity to not only benefit from the amenities of others, but to provide those privileges to others in society. One concept that defines the popularity and success of community service is basically that of sympathy with others who need support, a notion that is generally referred to as 'empathy', where individuals who witness others in need of support feel intrinsically obliged to participate and communicate with them, contributing to them, providing support and assistance whenever possible (Penne ret al. 2005). Hence, this notion is convincing for many evolutionary" thinkers, who claim that early behaviors such as humanity and commitment towards community developed from need and at this moment offer the glue for the fabric of contemporary behavior. When students learn to help the community and have a pro-social behavior at the school level, it is most likely that they will continue this habit of serving others voluntarily in their later life as well. These initial behaviors have facilitated to shape group standards that are now visible in the social interface and pro-social actions of society nowadays (Buss, 2004).

Significance of Community Service Learning in Education

Previous researches have explored the significance of community service learning within the community and how people need to feel need to feel associated with society by providing specific skills to others (Alder, 1964; Lisman, 1998). Research has also shown the significance of community service in connection to moral values and the development of social skills (Boss, 1994). Adler (1964) describes the importance of volunteering with others for the common good of the community. As a collective society, citizens need to remind themselves to participate in pro-social behaviors for the shared good.

Educational institutions have usually prepared students for the demands of the world by stressing critical thinking and social responsibility of all

A society is to provide equal opportunity for educational advancement to everyone.

He believes that all individuals within a society have a responsibility to act in socially responsible ways and to participate in critical thinking that will improve the overall quality of human interaction. It is believed that the overall quality of human interaction can be improved through inculcating social skills that can be developed through childhood and nourished by helping others. To help others voluntarily, leads people towards engagement in community service (Dewey, 1916).

Skill Development

With the coming of Globalization and liberalization, new technologies and fast changing markets tend to make existing skills obsolete and require up gradation, new skills and multi-skilling. Globalization often puts a premium on skills requiring high levels of education, often out of the reach of the unorganized sector workers. On the other hand it opens up new markets which workers can reach by adapting existing or traditional skills.

Women workers are usually at the lowest-paid end of any sector, they are usually termed as unskilled, even though very often their work, though low- paid, requires a certain level of technique. Furthermore, many of the skills that women learn are those that are in some way connected to care and reproduction, which are often not regarded as skills at all. For example, some skills which are not recognized now, but which exist with local populations women in forest areas, have a skill of recognizing and using herbal plants. Often a woman's skills may not be regarded as skills at all, either by the person who is documenting the skills, or even by the women themselves. Secondly, the potential marketability of a particular skill is never recognized. This refers to a woman's skills which currently may not being marketed but which may have a good market potential like embroidery or knowledge of herbs. Finally, the 'care' skills of the women can no longer be sidelined. These would include

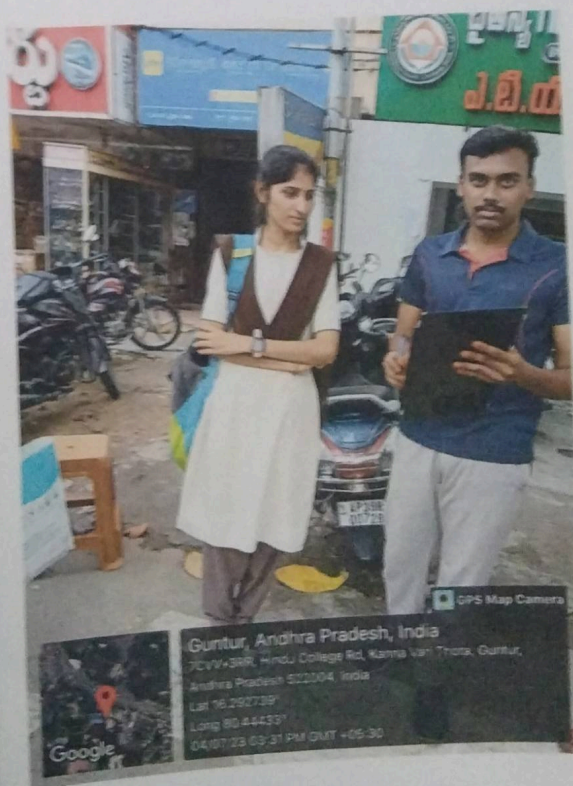
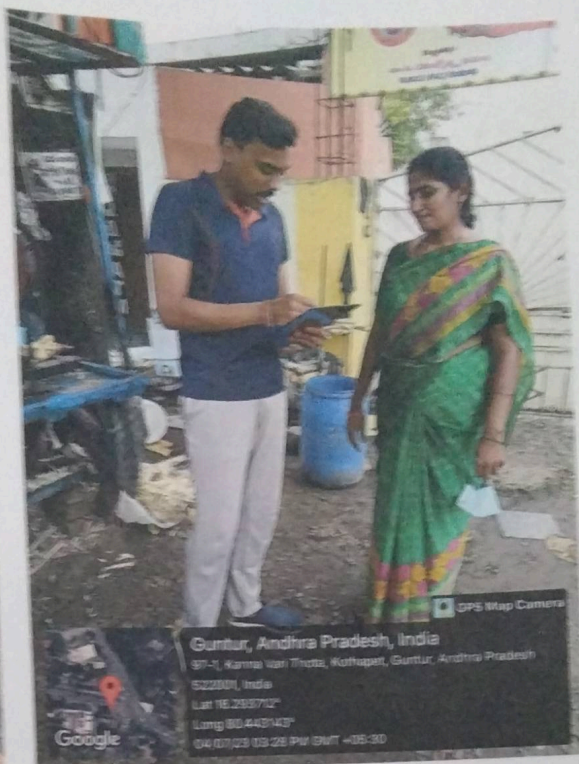
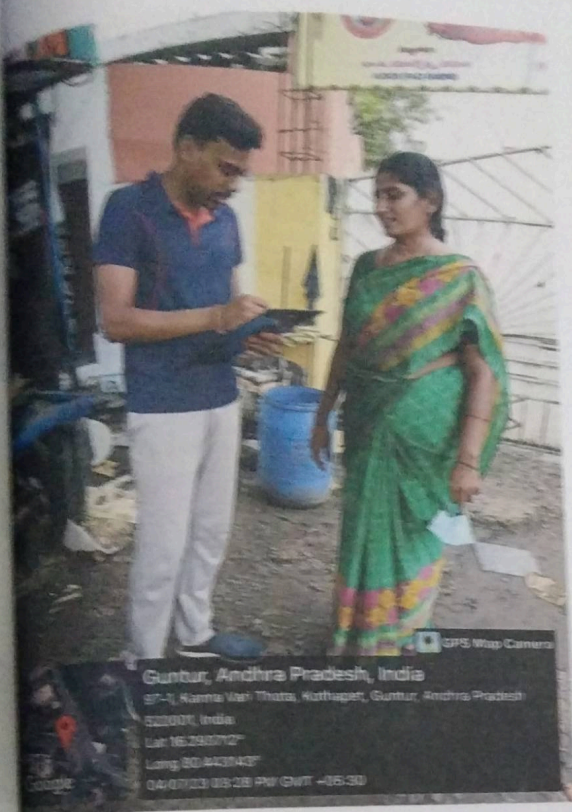
Knowledge of child-care, care of the sick and particular skills such as mid- wavers. Only then will a measurement of a women's skill will capture the extent of her 'specialization'. One unfortunate tendency that has been noticed in the desperate search for employment that goes on in the unorganized sector is the tendency towards deskilling. Workers lose their traditional or acquired skills when they cannot find employment with these skills.

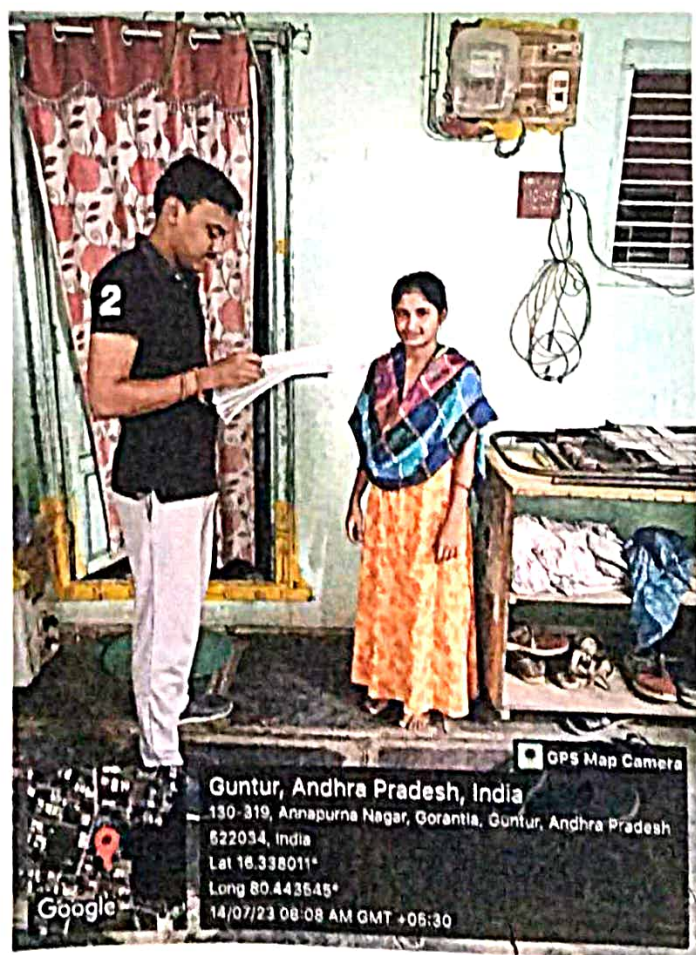
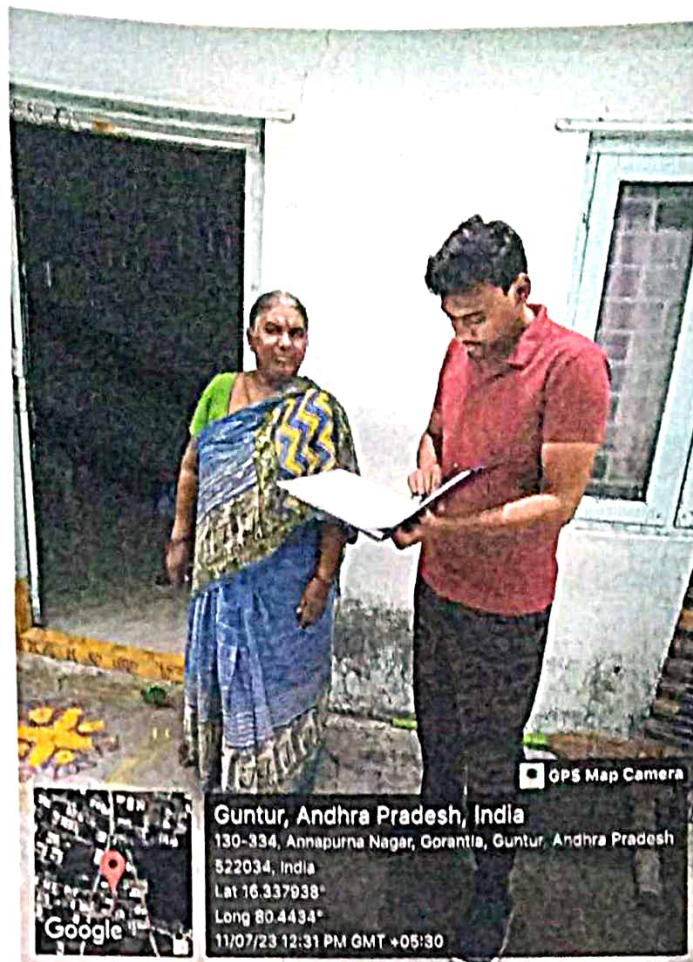
There is the demand side of the skilling needs which captures the skilling needs at a point in time. Even within the formal sector, there have been rapid changes which have led to changes in demand. The long term strategy should in any case be to inculcate skills in women participate in labor markets as effective employers or entrepreneurs.

The trends and patterns in female employment need to be analyzed in the broader framework of social, cultural and historical specificity. Women's participation in the labor market thus is not only an economic issue but also a larger social question, which demands a multi-disciplinary approach. Women's economic activity is rooted mainly in socio-cultural, historical, physiological and economic considerations. Hence, looking at women's employment from the labor market point of view alone is not enough.

Much of the country's governance has been left to the hands of elected representatives and the official machinery. It has been increasingly recognized that such a centralized approach has not produced desired results, especially in terms of the inclusion of marginalized sectors within governance processes. Notable Constitutional, legislative and policy reforms within the last decade, including the 73rd and 74th amendments and the continued administrative decentralization through programs like NRHM, have demonstrated the Government of India's commitment to increasing the political participation of marginalized groups, especially poor women.

Women's increased political participation has yielded positive results. First, issues central to development, including health, nutrition, family income





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, the project entitled "A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN & WOMEN'S OPENION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS" is confided project work of RAJESH CHITTAJALLU B.A. (H.E.P.), Hall Ticket Number-Y211022036, done under the supervision of Mr. MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project

Ch. Rajesh

Signature of the Student

Moparty Siril Kumar

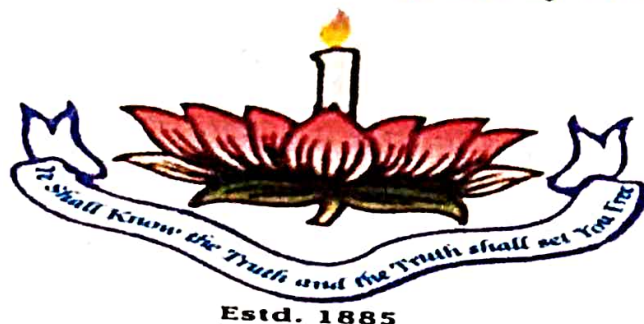
Signature of mentor

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A

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT ON "ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES"

At

"UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"

Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Under The Supervision Of

Dr. A. JOSEPHINE BHAGYA LATHA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED., Ph.D

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

G. GOPI CHAND

Y211022014

DECLARATION

I, G. GOPI CHAND hereby declare that the project entitled
"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN
UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" has
Been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the
supervision of Dr. AJOSEPHINE BHAGYALATHA, M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED., Ph.D.
Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:

G. Gopichand
(Signature Of The Student)

Name: G. GOPI CHAND

Reg No: Y211022014

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is To Certify that Mr/Ms **G. GOPI CHAND** Reg.No
Y211022014 is A Student Of B.A Degree in Andhra Christian
College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has
Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For His /Her/Their
Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On **ECONOMIC
PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES** Which He / She
/ They is Are Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To
The Best Of My Knowledge.

Signature of the Supervisor

Dr. A. JOSEPHINE BHAGYALAKSHMI

M.A., M.Phil., B.Ed., P.G.D

Andhra Christian College, Guntur

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank Dr. A. JOSEPHINE BHAGYALAKSHMI M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.D head of the department Andhra Christian College, for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic **"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"** which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude for her excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work.

I would like to specially thanks **Dr. K. MOSES M.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D.**, Principal Of Andhra Christian College for his support.

I would like to thanks Dr. A. JOSEPHINE BHAGYALAKSHMI M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.D head of the department and also thank that all my faculty members of Economics department of Andhra Christian College for support me during the entire project.

I would also like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

Student Name : G. GOPI CHAND

Reg No. : Y211022014

INDEX

SL.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO:
1.	CHAPTER 1 :- CSP Introduction	0.1
	❖ Introduction on economics problems of the population in few villages	
	❖ About socio-economic survey	
2.	CHAPTER 2 :- A PROFILE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES.	0.6
3.	CHAPTER 3 :- Data Analysis	12
4.	CHAPTER 4 :- Recommendations & Conclusions	38
5.	CHAPTER 5 : - Annexure	41
	➤ Questionnaire	
	➤ Logbook	
	➤ Survey Photos	



CHAPATER 1

A SURVEY ON

ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES

AT

UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

ANDHRA PRADESH



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Introduction CSP:

Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful, community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development. Community Service Project involves students in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.

Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit. The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development. The c

ollege finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and also emerge as a socially responsible institution.

OBJECTIVES:

Community Service Project shall be an integral part of the curriculum, as an alternative to the two months of Summer Internships / Apprenticeships / On the Job Training, whenever there is an exigency when students cannot pursue their summer internships. The specific objectives are:

1. To sensitize the students to the living conditions of the people who are around them,
2. To help students to realize the stark realities of the society.
3. To bring about an attitudinal change in the students and help them to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility and accountability
4. To make students aware of their inner strength and help them to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.
5. To make students socially responsible citizens who are sensitive to the needs of the disadvantaged sections.
6. To help students to initiate developmental activities in the community in coordination with public and government authorities.
7. To develop a holistic life perspective among the students by making them study culture, traditions, habits, lifestyles, resource utilization, wastages and its management, social problems, public administration system and the roles and responsibilities of different persons across different social systems.

Introduction on Economics Problems Of The Population In Few Villages:

At present, the condition of the life of the people living in villages is gloomy. The problems of our villagers are many and varied. The villagers are poor, ignorant and superstitious. Most of the villages have no basic amenities like good roads, schools and hospitals. The condition of village schools is not satisfactory. Moreover, the villagers don't understand the importance of education. A large number of children are engaged in economic activities, mainly agriculture. They do not know the laws of health.

Their numbers have been rising rapidly because of the natural increase in population and depeasantization. These workers depend on seasonal demand for labour in agriculture and in rural informal, small-scale industries and services. The landless rural workers are vulnerable to fluctuations in the demand for labour, wage rates, and food prices. They find it even more difficult than small landowners and tenants to gain access to public infrastructure and services. In addition, unlike their counterparts in urban areas, they are often excluded from public sector safety nets (food rations, for example).

Rural areas that lose population face a number of problems. One is a shrinking workforce, making it more difficult for businesses to find workers who match their needs. Another problem is that of an aging population with an increasing need for health services, the provision of which is already a struggle as rural hospitals and other care facilities close.

Then there is the problem of a shrinking tax base, which puts pressure on government budgets to fund essential services, such as infrastructure and public schools, that may help attract businesses and workers. In short, as people leave, the people and businesses that remain are generally worse off.

More recently, rural population loss has become more acute. Between 2010 and 2016, rural areas lost population in absolute terms for the first time. In the past, natural increase more than compensated for the number of people moving from rural areas to urban areas. But declines in the number of births and increases in mortality rates for some rural populations have contributed to a bleaker population outlook for rural communities.

ABOUT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Introduction About The Socio-Economic Survey:

A Community Service Project Survey Done On "ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH"

In the survey I observed mainly issue in Uppalapadu is a revenue division with a population of 6,175, has been waiting for provision of safe drinking water to their village for the past two years. The only source of drinking and irrigation water to the village was the local pond, which became a haven for migratory birds.

By doing survey on Uppalapadu village they still face constraints such as access to education, health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, credit, information and market. Against this background, adoption of villages especially in backward regions and a long way in ensuring holistic and integrated development of the villages concerned. They are facing some economic factors like mainly in health, finance, social, education, etc.

There is a Bird Sanctuary is located in Uppalapadu. Painted storks, spot-billed pelicans and other birds that migrate from various countries such as Serbia and Australia flock to the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary between the months of September and February. There are around 40 species of migratory birds at the sanctuary, such as the painted stork, spot-billed pelican and white ibis. By the development of bird sanctuary it leads to job opportunities to local people those are educated and it leads to solve the some unemployed problems.

There are a few other issues in the village that have a negative impact on rural development. The Government of also want to focused on developing rural areas and creating more opportunities.

In this survey I have observed that the villagers have said that they are facing so many problems in the village. They did not have proper road facilities and hospital in the night time. The government was not putting much interest on the development on birds Sanctuary it help them to get tourist and it leads to development of the village.

Problems Identified And Analysis Of The Problems:

The survey shows that how the villagers are facing problems. The ever increasing demand of land both for building and cultivation by the villagers. Change of location of the Zilla Parishad High school which is in the vicinity of Pelicinary.

The unexpected sighting of an otter in the lake waters of the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary, on the outskirts of Guntur in Andhra Pradesh recently, has generated excitement among birders, conservationists and the public. The smooth-coated otter, locally called Neeti Kukka or water dog, made its appearance at the end of January this year, at the sanctuary important for the near-threatened spot-billed pelicans. "We have seen that there are about 15 of the otters in the wetland of the sanctuary that spreads across eight to nine acres now,"

Other than this, things that currently economics problems of the population in uppalapadu village are:

- Lack of fair price support for the farm produce
- Low output itself (due to lack of technological intervention, and heavy reliance on monsoon)
- Poor implementation of govt schemes (more than 50% of money is eaten by corrupt middlemen)
- Disconnect with larger market (things are changing now, but only for villages near metro. Remote rural areas still left behind)
- Disguised unemployment (in farming, more people than needed. Lack of infrastructure for other industries)
- Lack of necessary facilities like higher education and quality healthcare
- Less infrastructural facilities such as electricity, roads, water, etc.
- Little to no real estate value appreciation.

The people with the most earning potential are also the quickest to leave for the city. So that to overcome from these problems we need to educate them not only for only reading and writing purpose but also to know and understand them about market, agriculture which is helpful to increase their standard of living

Short term & long term action plan for possible solutions:

Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation. Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation.

Today Than In The Olden Days In The Process Of The Evolution Of The Nation. It Is A Strategy That Tries To Obtain An Improved And Productivity, Higher Socio-Economic Equality And Ambition, And Stability In Social And Economic Development.

Is To Ensure The Availability Of Clothing And Footwear, A Clean Environment And House, Medical Attention, Recreational Provision, Education, Transport, And Communication. It aims at improving the quality of life of people living in rural areas.

- ❖ To develop & provide facilities birdy sanctuary leads attract tourists.
- ❖ To improve productivity and wages of rural people
- ❖ To guarantee increased and quick possibilities
- ❖ To demolish unemployment and bring a notable decline in underemployment
- ❖ To guarantee an increase in the standard of living of the underprivileged population
- ❖ To provide the basic needs: elementary education, healthcare, clean drinking water, rural roads.
- ❖ Public health and Sanitation
- ❖ Women empowerment
- ❖ Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- ❖ Facilities for agriculture extension and research
- ❖ Availability of credit
- ❖ Employment opportunities

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

LOGBOOK FOR SECOND WEEK PROJECT REPORT

SL.NO	TOPIC OR ITEM COMPLETED	REMARKS
DAY-1	Literature collection	YES
DAY-2	Introduction	YES
DAY-3	Methodology & Data Pool Up	YES
DAY- 4	Data Inteipietation	YES
DAY-5	Result & Analysis	YES
DAY-6	Piepalation of Giaphical Representation &Charts	YES
DAY-7	Submission of Ploject lepoit	YES

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT**LOGBOOK FOR THIRD WEEK PROJECT PRESENTATION**

SL.	ITEM COVERED	DAYS	REMARKS
1.	Power Point Presentation & Slides Presentation	Three Days	YES
2.	Discussion with Team Mentor	Three Days	YES
3.	Student Presentation	One Day	YES

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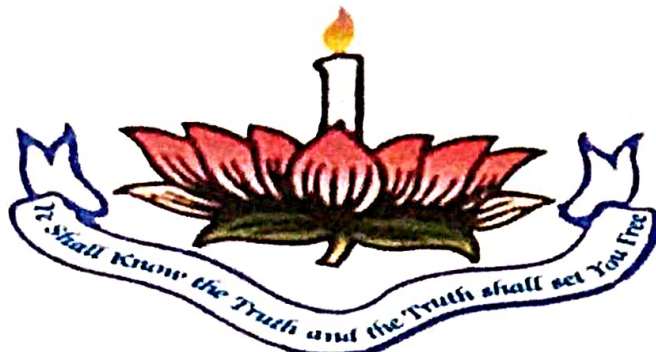
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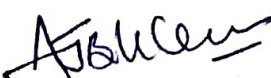


Estd. 1885

CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "**ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" by **G. GOPI CHAND** Reg No: **Y211022014** is a record of bonafide work carried out by She and her team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A Degree.

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A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

DOMESTIC VOILENCE

Prepared and Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of B.A
Degree

Submitted By

J. SAMBASIVARAO

Regd No: Y211022017

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

B.NIRMALA M.A,M.L.P,B.E.D,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "**DOMESTIC VOILENCE**" "By **J. SAMBA SIVARAO** H.T.NO. Y211022017 is a record of Bonafide work carried out by He and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment for the award of B.A degree


Signature of the Student


Signature of the H.O.D


Signature of the Principal

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(Day / Even. & P.G)
GUNTUR

DECLARATION

I am Venkatesh hereby declare the project entitled **DOMESSTIC VOILENCE** has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of **B.NIRMALA M.A.M.P.L.B.Ed LECTURER IN ECONOMICS** Andhra Christian college, Guntur.

B. Venkatesh

Signature of the Mentor

J. Sambasivarao

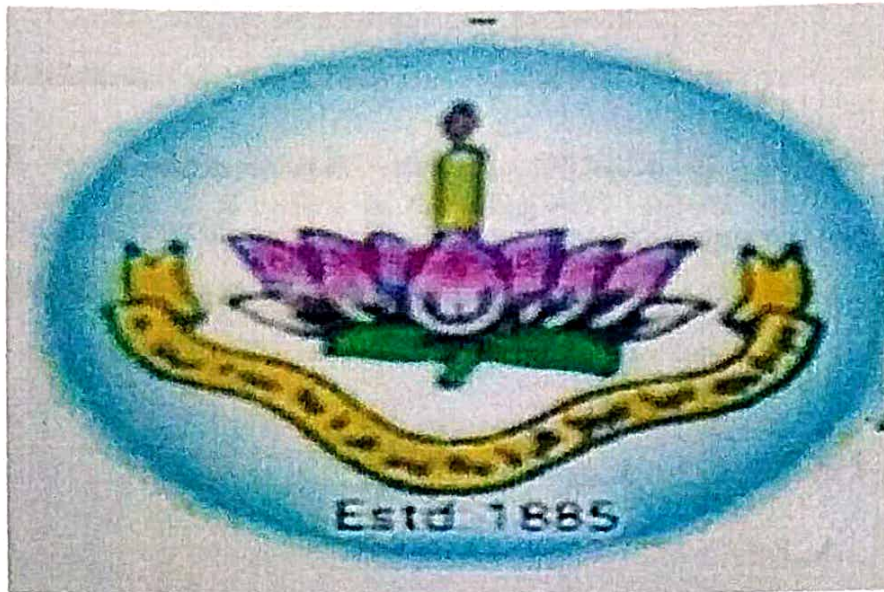
Signature of the student

J. SAMBASIVARAO

HT.NO: Y211022017

Place: Guntur

Date:



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A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

DOMESTIC VOILENCE

Prepared and Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of B.A
Degree

Submitted By

K.BABY

Regd No: Y211022021

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF
B.NIRMALA M.A,M.P.L,B.E.D,
LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

DECLARATION

I am K.BABY hereby declare the project entitled DOMESSTIC VOILENCE has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of B.NIRMALA M.A.M.P.L,B.E.d, LECTURER IN ECONOMICS Andhra Christian college, Guntur.

B Nirmala

Signature of the Mentor

K. BABY

Signature of the student

K.BABY

HT.NO: Y211022021

Place: Guntur

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank **B.NIRMALA M.A.M.P.L.B.Ed, LECTURER IN ECONOMICS**

Andhra Christian college, offering the course B.A Degree and to be my guide for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic "**Domestic violence**" which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society

I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude to her excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work.

I would like to specially thank **Dr. K. MOSES sir, M.Sc, M.Ed, Ph.D, PRINCIPAL OF ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE** for his support. I would like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

K.BABY

HT.NO. Y211022021

INTRODUCTION

PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005

The Act ensures women's right to reside in her matrimonial home. This Act has a special feature with specific provisions under law which provide protection to a woman to live in violence free home. Though this Act has civil and criminal provisions, a woman victim can get immediate civil remedies within 60 days. Aggrieved women can file cases under this Act against any male adult perpetrator who is in Domestic Relationship with her. They can also include other relatives of the husband and male partner as respondents to seek Remedies in their case.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT:

- Ensures Right to Residence under sec 17.
- Ensures economic relief by recognizing Economic Violence.
- Recognizes verbal and emotional violence.
- Provides temporary custody of child.
- Judgments within 60 days of filing of the case.
- Multiple Judgments in a single case.
- Cases can be filed under PWDV Act even if other Cases are pending between parties.
- Both petitioner and respondent can prefer Appeal.

Mahesh was beaten and tortured by his wife daily in front of his son. His son's behavior was also getting affected of daily nuisance and violence in the home. The violence and fights were so intense and loud that even neighbours got to know about their condition and they also weren't unaware of what was happening in their home. But, there was nothing he could do.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "DOMESTIC VOILENCE" "By K.BABY H.T.NO. Y211022021 is a record of Bonafide work carried out by He and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment for the award of B.A degree



K. BABY

Signature of the Student



Signature of the H.O.D



Signature of the Principal

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**A
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
ON
"VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS"
At**

"UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"

**Submitted To
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

Under The Supervision Of

Dr.Mrs.B.NIRMALA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED.,

Under The Guidance Of

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED.,P.H.D

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

K.VENKATA HARSHINI

Y211022019

K.VIJAY SAGAR

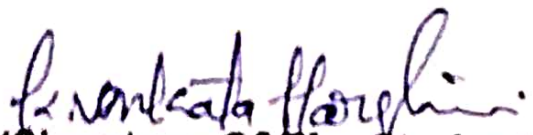
Y211022024

DECLARATION

I, K.VENKATA HARSHINI hereby declare that the project entitled "VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AT UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" has Been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the supervision of Dr.Mrs.B.NIRMALA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED., and under the guidance of Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,P.H.D H.O.D Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:

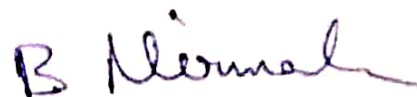

(Signature Of The Student)

Name: K.VENKATA HARSHINI

Reg No: Y211022019

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This Is To Certify that Mr/Ms **K.VENKATA HARSHINI**
Reg.No **Y211022019** Is A Student Of B.A Degree In Andhra
Christian College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna
University, Has Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For
His /Her/Their Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On
"VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS" Which He / She / They Is Are
Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To The Best Of My
Knowledge.



Signature of the Supervisor

Dr.Mrs.B.NIRMALA

M.A., M.Phil., B.ED.,

**Department Of Economics
Andhra Christian College, Guntur**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank **Dr. Mrs. B. NIRMALA M.A., M. PHIL., B. ED.,** dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic **"VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AT UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"** which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude for her excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work.

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Student Name : K. VENKATA HARSHINI

Reg No. : Y211022019

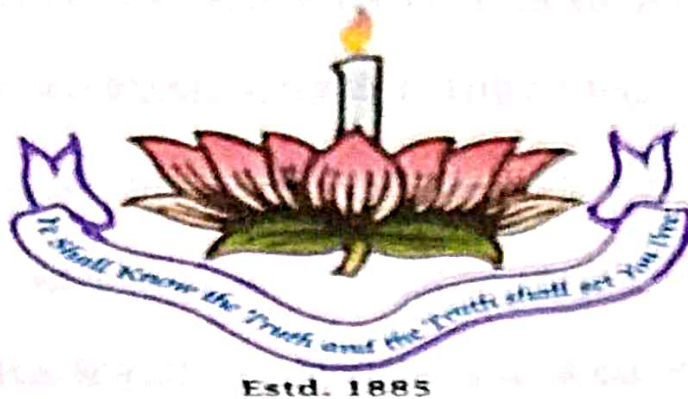
INDEX

SL.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO:
1.	CHAPTER 1 :- CSP Introduction	0.1
	➤ Village development Plans introduction	
	➤ Aim & objectives	
	➤ Methodology	
2.	CHAPTER 2 :- Uppalapadu Village Development Plans	0.8
3.	CHAPTER 3 :- Data Analysis	13
4.	CHAPTER 4 :- Recommendations & Conclusions	34
5.	CHAPTER 5 :- Annexure	36
	➤ Questionnaire	
	➤ Photos	
	➤ Logbook	

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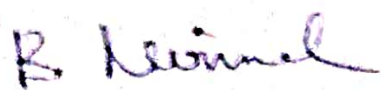
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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "**VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AT UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" by **K.VENKATA HARSHINI** Reg No: **Y211022019** is a record of bonafide work carried out by She and her team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A Degree.


(Signature Of The Mentor)

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(Signature Of The H.O.D.)


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(DAY, EVENING & PG)

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A
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
ON
"VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS"

At
"UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"

Submitted To
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Under The Supervision Of

Dr.Mrs.B.NIRMALA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED.,

Under The Guidance Of

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED.,P.H.D

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

K.VENKATA HARHINI

Y211022019

K.VIJAY SAGAR

Y211022024

DECLARATION

I, K.VIJAY SAGAR hereby declare that the project entitled "VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AT UPPALAPADU, PEDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" has Been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the supervision of Dr.Mrs.B.NIRMALA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED., and under the guidance of Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,P.H.D H.O.D Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:

K. vijay sagar

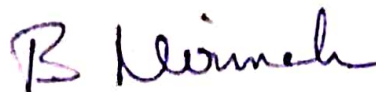
(Signature Of The Student)

Name: K.VIJAY SAGAR

Reg No: Y211022024

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This Is To Certify that Mr/Ms **K.VIJAY SAGAR** Reg.No **Y211022024** Is A Student Of B.A Degree In Andhra Christian College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For His /Her/Their Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On **VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS**" Which He / She / They Is Are Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To The Best Of My Knowledge.



Signature of the Supervisor

Dr.Mrs.B.NIRMALA

M.A., M.Phil., B.ED.,

**Department Of Economics
Andhra Christian College, Guntur**

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Student Name : K. VIJAY SAGAR

Reg No. : Y211022024

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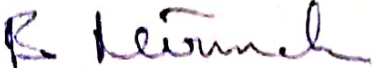
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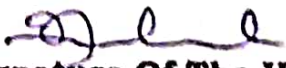


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Estd: 1885

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A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

DOMESTIC VOILENCE

Prepared and Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of B.A
Degree

Submitted By

K.PRISKILLA

Regd No: Y211022020

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

B.NIRMALA M.A, M.P.L, B.E.D ,

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "DOMESTIC VOILENCE" By K.PRISKILLA H.T.NO. Y211022020 is a record of Bonafide work carried out by He and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment for the award of B.A degree


Signature of the Student


Signature of the H.O.D


Signature of the Principal
PRINCIPAL
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
(Day / Even.&P.G)
GUNTUR

DECLARATION

I am **K.Priskilla** hereby declare the project entitled **DOMESSTIC VOILENCE** has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of **B.NIRMALA M.A,M.P.L,B.E.d LECTURER IN ECONOMICS** Andhra Christian college, Guntur.

I wish to express my sincere thanks of gratitude to my mentor and guiding guidance. Her/his advice and support in the completion of my work.

I would like to specially thank **Dr. K. MOSES B. M.Sc. M.A. P.D. PRINCIPAL OF ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE** for his kind and helpful suggestions to me in the study, friends and classmates for making a nice and pleasant moment and giving me the best advice from time to time.



Signature of the Mentor



Signature of the student

K.PRISKILLA

HT.NO: Y211022020

Place: Guntur

Date:

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE: GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
ON

Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of
B.A. Degree

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY:

M. DILEEP KUMAR

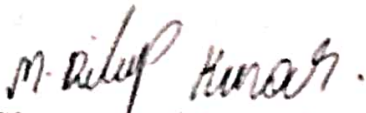
UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR

M.A, HEAD OF HISTORY DEPARTMENT

DECLARATION

I am m.dileep kumar hereby declare that the Project entitled "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE" has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of M.A. K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR HEAD OF THE Dept.of HISTORY Andhra Christian College, Guntur.



Signature of the student

M.DILEEP KUMAR

HT.NO: Y211022025

Place: Guntur

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**I would like to thank K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR M.A ,HEAD OF THE
Dept.OF HISTORY**

**Andhra Christian College, for offering the course B.A Degree and to be my
guide for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the
topic "Domestic violence" which is not only interesting but also very important in
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classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice
from time to time**

M.DILEEP KUMAR

HT.NO:Y211022025

Domestic violence :

violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation.

Domestic violence is often used as a synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person and can take place in relationships or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, domestic violence also involves violence against children, parents, or the elderly. It can assume multiple forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, or sexual abuse. It can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and other violent physical abuse, such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that may result in disfigurement or death, and includes the use of technology to harass, control, monitor, stalk or hack.

Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing, and dowry death, which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members.

Domestic violence often occurs when the abuser believes that they are entitled to it, or that it is acceptable, justified, or unlikely to be reported. It may produce an intergenerational cycle of violence in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or condoned. Many people do not recognize themselves as abusers or victims, because they may consider their experiences as family conflicts that had gotten out of control. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differs widely from country to

country. Additionally, domestic violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriages.

In abusive relationships, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tensions rise and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm. The victims may be trapped in domestically violent situations through isolation, power and control, traumatic bonding to the abuser, cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear, and shame, or to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, dysregulated aggression, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finances, and a poor ability to create healthy relationships.

Victims may experience severe psychological disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Children who live in a household with violence often show psychological problems from an early age, such as avoidance, hypervigilance to threats and dysregulated aggression, which may contribute to vicarious traumatization.

➤ Women's Health:

Women's health was explored using two indicators - a self-assessment of overall health status, and the SRQ, a Self-Reporting Questionnaire widely used as a screening instrument for assessing mental health status. Women who reported poor health or had a positive

country. Additionally, domestic violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriages.

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screening test on the SRQ were more likely to report both physical and psychological violence (being hit, kicked, beaten, demeaned, threatened, abandoned, and unfaithfulness of husband) compared to women reporting their health status as average or excellent.

The converse was also true - women who reported no physical or psychological violence were more than twice as likely to score "normal" on the SRQ mental health screening instrument.

➤ Woman's Childhood Experience of Family VIOLENCE:

- More than one quarter of women reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers during their childhood. Women living in rural and urban slum areas reported witnessing this parental behavior more frequently than women living in urban non-slum areas. Harsh physical discipline during childhood was reported by 44 percent of the women. Similar to the pattern seen with witnessing fathers beating mothers, women living in rural and urban slum areas reported experiencing harsh childhood punishment more commonly than women living in urban nonslum areas.
- The results substantiate most of the initial study hypotheses related to the woman respondent. The exception is the hypothesis that violence is associated with husbands' abuse of illicit substances; this could not be confidently elucidated due to inadequate numbers. The study provides evidence for the remaining hypotheses-both in terms of high statistical association as

well as meaningful differences. The consistency of results implies that they deserve a high degree of confidence.

- Physical family violence against women is more prevalent among the lower socioeconomic classes and among women with lower levels of social support. Psychological family violence against women is not more prevalent among the middle and higher socio-economic classes.
- Family violence against women is more prevalent among families in which the husband uses alcohol. The study did not prove or disprove the related substance abuse hypothesis due to infrequent reporting of husbands who abuse illicit substances. More than one quarter of women reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers during their childhood. Women living in rural and urban slum areas reported witnessing this parental behavior more frequently than women living in urban non-slum areas. Harsh physical discipline during childhood was reported by 44 percent of the women. Similar to the pattern seen with witnessing fathers beating mothers, women living in rural and urban slum areas reported experiencing harsh childhood punishment more commonly than women living in urban non-slum areas. Women who reported receiving harsh physical discipline as a child were more likely to report physical percentage points.

Of women who were physically dis

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Introduction

Mahesh was beaten and tortured by his wife daily in front of his son. His son's behaviour was also getting affected because of daily nuisance and violence in the home. The violence and fights were so intense and loud that even neighbours got to know about their condition and they also weren't unaware of what was happening in their home. But, there was nothing he could do. One day when Mahesh's wife and son were not present at home, Mahesh hanged himself from the ceiling fan because he was done with the never-ending violence.

Spousal abuse is not something that is faced by only one gender. The general presumption or preconceived notions that have been into our society since bygone is that men are supposed to be strong, mighty and they are generally supposed to bottle up their emotions. If they show or expose their vulnerabilities then they are labelled as being sissy, effeminate, and many other derogatory terms.

Reasons why domestic violence cases against men go unreported.

There are many reasons for which men often do not reveal the violence they face by their spouses or by their intimate partners.

1. **General Stereotypes against males-** Men often feel discriminated against or feel uneasy in opening up about the violence that they face because they feel ashamed that they will be judged and will be labelled as wimpy and effeminate. They think their struggle against violence will go in vain because of gender-specific laws and provisions that are given in the Indian Constitution. They feel that they have failed the role of protector in nurturing their families.

2. **Fear of fake cases-** Men often feel that revealing the violence can cause unnecessary nuisance and they do not want to face the legal consequences because of the gender-biased or gender-specific laws in

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2. Fear of fake cases- Men often feel that revealing the violence can cause unnecessary nuisance and they do not want to face the legal consequences because of the gender-biased or gender-specific laws in

for consultation. They feel that they have to leave their families and they don't want to lose custody of their children which is often a cumbersome process.

Gender is a social construction and it is often influenced by race, caste, country, class, culture, sexual orientation, ability, etc. In many South Asian countries such as India, gender roles are very rigid. The rigidly gives rise to gender biases and stereotypical notions. Men who face domestic violence at the hands of their wives or their intimate partners, these attackers who are usually women are immune to the provisions related to gender violence that is given in the penal provisions i.e. Indian Penal Code of 1860.

According to Section 489 of the Indian Penal Code 1860, only a man can be held liable for cruelty to his wife. There is not any subsection or any provisions given in the statute that will make a woman liable for domestic violence. When men try to open up and to report about the torture and physical violence that they are facing no one listens to them, not even the police. Complaining about domestic violence by a man can often label a man as 'effeminate' or 'feeble' by the Indian society.

Some suggest that the victims of domestic violence can be both men and women. This has provoked the enthusiastic 'male gender activists' that policymakers should keep in mind regarding the policies related to domestic violence while making policies and laws mainly focusing on women.

'Domestic Violence' says that domestic violence is one of the major problems and men also suffer from domestic violence at the hands of their wives or intimate partners. Efforts to prevent domestic violence and its successful implementation have followed years of research and advocacy on behalf of their victims. New laws, police procedures, medical and forensic research have improved the conditions of men who suffer from domestic violence. In recent years, domestic violence has become a hot topic among activists, individuals, and many organizations. After decades of research, many political activists are now shouting this at the top of their voice that both men and women can be the victim of domestic violence in roughly the equal number. Despite several studies that have suggested that only women can face domestic violence at the hands of men, the other 100 empirical studies suggest that the victims of domestic violence can be both men and women. This has provoked the enthusiastic 'male gender activists' that policymakers should keep in mind regarding the policies related to domestic violence while making policies and laws mainly focusing on women.

People often misunderstand the term gender and sex. They are quite different. In the book sex refers to what we inherit, such as male or female and gender is what we learn. Gender is nothing but a device that is used by society to control its members. Gender sometimes as social class and race can be used to make stereotypes and prejudices against people. Prejudices are a set of attitudes that are offensive to one section of the society, while discrimination is the overt negativity towards a person depending on his superficial identity. Also, these books seek to explain various stereotypes and gender-based discrimination towards both genders. It is also given in the book that gender identity is influenced by social variables and it has almost nothing or very little to do with the biological variables.

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IMAGE TAKEN WHILE SURVEYING PEOPLE IN BRODIPET



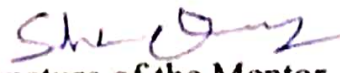


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Signature of the Mentor

K. SYAM JAYA kumar

M.A.,

HEAD OF THE HISTORY
DEPARTMENT

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN College
HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
GUNTUR.

Place: Guntur

Date :


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GUNTUR

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE: GUNTUR
(DAY, EVENING&PG)



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
ON
Accredited with A grade by NAAC
DOMESTIC VOILENCE

Prepared and Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the
award of B.A Degree

M.VAGYA NAIK

UND THE GUIDENCE OF
K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR M.A,
HEAD OF HISTORY DEPARTMENT

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Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing and dowry death, which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members. In 2015 the United Kingdom's Home Office widened the definition of domestic violence to include coercive control.

Domestic violence often occurs when the abuser believes that they are entitled to it, or that it is acceptable, justified, or unlikely to be reported. It may produce an intergenerational cycle of violence in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or condoned. Many people do not recognize themselves as family conflicts that had gotten out of control. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differs widely from country to country. Additionally, domestic violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriages.

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Reason why domestic violence cases against men go unreported

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1. General stereotypes against males-Men often feel discriminated against or feel uneasy in opening up about the violence that they face because they feel ashamed that they will be judged and will be labelled as wimpy and effeminate. They think their struggle against violence will go in vain because of gender-specific laws and provisions that are given in the Indian constitution. They feel that they have failed the role of protector in nurturing their families.

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3. societal and family pressure -Most of the Indians continue to live with their families even after their marriage. Because of this factor, men feel ashamed of opening up about the violence. The society also plays a crucial role in nurturing gender biased laws and stereotypes against a particular gender.

4. Denial-Mostly people think that domestic violence can only happen to a woman. And they live in denial when they get to know that men can also be a victim of domestic violence. So, basically, people never really want to talk about it.

Role of gender biased laws in making the situations worse

Gender is a social construction and it is often influenced by race, caste, country, class, culture, sexual preference, ability, rituals, etc. In many South Asian countries such as India, gender roles are very rigid. The rigidity gives rise to gender biased and stereotypical notions. Men who face domestic violence at the hands of their wives or their intimate partners, these attackers who are usually women are immune to the provisions related to gender violence that is given in penal provisions i.e. Indian penal code of the country.

According to section 498A of the Indian penal code 1860, only a man can be held liable for cruelty to his wife. There is not any subsection or any provision given in the statute that will make a woman liable for domestic violence when men try to open up and to report about the torture and physical violence that they are facing, no one listens to them, not even the police, complaining about the domestic violence by a man as "effeminate" or "feeble" by the Indian society.

Many men think that situation will get the better shortly because of this reason too they do not report about the domestic violence that they face. Any type of violence whether physical or mental is the gross violation of human rights. Unreported and unsaid cases of domestic violence can ultimately lead to separation, bitter fights, divorces, depression, and even suicides.

Because of the biased laws in the Indian penal statute which favour women, there are a plethora of false cases where women falsely alleged a man for rape or for domestic violence and the sad thing is that these biased laws automatically assume that a man can never be the victim. Women do not need to give any sort of evidence to prove their authenticity. They are presumed to be true creatures by the biased laws.

According to the 2002 report by the World Health Organization, women think of committing suicides more often than men while men die of suicides more frequently. Continuous exposure to violence can cause many physical and mental diseases such as depression, suicidal tendencies, and chronic physical disorders such as cancer, heart attacks, HIV/AIDS, etc.

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partners. Efforts to prevent domestic violence and its successful implementation have followed years of research and advocacy on behalf of their victims. New laws, police procedures, medical and forensic research have improved the conditions of men who suffer from domestic violence. In recent years, domestic violence has become a hot topic among the activity, individuals, and many organizations. After decades of research, many political activities are now shouting this at the top of their voice that both men and women can be the victim of domestic violence in roughly the equal number. Despite several studies that have suggested that only women can face domestic violence, in fact, both men and women can be victims. The other 100 empirical studies suggest that the victims of domestic violence can be for both men and women. This has provoked the enthusiastic 'male gender activists' that policymakers should keep in mind regarding the policies related to domestic violence where the policies and laws mainly focus on women. Domestic violence is one of the major problems and men also suffer from domestic violence at the hands of their wives and intimate partners. Efforts to prevent domestic violence at the hands of their intimate partners have followed years of research and advocacy on behalf of their victims. New laws, police procedures, medical and forensic research have improved the conditions of men who suffer from domestic violence. In recent years, domestic violence has become a hot topic among activities, individuals, and many organizations. After decades of research, many political activities are now shouting this at the top of their voice that both men and women can be victims of violence in roughly the equal number.

People often misunderstand the term gender and sex. They are quite different. In the book, sex refers to what we inherit, such as male or female, and gender is what we learn. Gender is nothing but a device that is used by the society to control its members. Gender sometimes taken as social cases and race can be used to make stereotypes and prejudices against people. Prejudices are a set of attitudes that are often directed towards one section of the society, while discrimination is the overt negativity towards a person depending on his superficial identity. Also, these books seek to explain various stereotypes and gender-based discrimination towards both genders. It is also given in the book that gender identity is influenced by social variables and it has almost nothing or very little to do with the biological variables.

Conclusion

In recent times, due to modernization and westernization, societal values, culture, norms have changed a lot. Earlier men were seen as protectors of their family but nowadays both men and women are almost equally working, raising and managing their homes and making equal contribution to their incomes. Men have now opened up about the domestic violence that they face and now they have started sharing their pain and agony and their struggles openly. Men are no longer stronger than women.

It's high time that states and laws too should recognize their problems as a social problem or issue. Domestic violence against men can be reorganised with effective change in laws, by creating awareness and by breaking stereotypes and preconceived notions.

Physical violence

Physical violence include beating, burning, kicking ,or use of maiming or killing, or the use of objects.

DECLARATION

I am vagya naik hereby declare the project entitled DOMESSTIC VOILENCE has been written and compiled by me for the award of B A under the guidance of M.A.K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR HEAD OF THE Dept. Of HISTORY Andhra Christian college, Guntur.

M. Vagya Naik
Signature of the student

M.VAGYA NAIK

HT.NO: Y211022028

Place: Guntur

Date: 27-01-2024

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Violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting such as in marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence is often used as a synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by one of the parties in an intimate relationship against the other person and can take place in relationship or between former spouses or partners. In broadest sense domestic violence also involves violence against children, parents or the elderly. It can assume multiple forms including physical, verbal, emotional, religious, reproductive or sexual abuse such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation and acid throwing that may result in disfigurement or death, and includes the use of technology to harass, control, monitor, stalk or track.

Domestic murder includes stoning, fire burning, honor killing and dowry death which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members.

Domestic violence often occurs when the abuser believes that they are entitled to it, or that it is acceptable, justified or unlikely to be reported. It may produce an intergenerational cycle of violence in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or justified. Many people do not reorganize themselves as abusers or victims, because they may consider their experiences as family conflicts that had gotten out of control. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differs widely from country to country. Additionally, domestic violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriages.

In abuse relationship, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tension rises and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm. The victims may be trapped in domestically violent situations through isolation, power and control, traumatic bonding to the abuser, cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear, and shame to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, dysregulated aggression, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finance, and a poor ability to create healthy relationship.

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Women's health was explored using two indicators: a self-assessment of overall health status and the SRQ, a self-reporting Questionnaire widely used as screening instrument for assessing mental health status. Screening test on SRQ is more likely to report both physical and physiological violence (being hit, kicked, beaten, demeaned, threatened, annoyed, and unfaithfulness of husband) compared to women reporting their health status as average or excellent. The converse was also true - women who reported no physical or physiological violence were more than twice as likely to score "normal" on the SRQ mental health screening instrument.

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

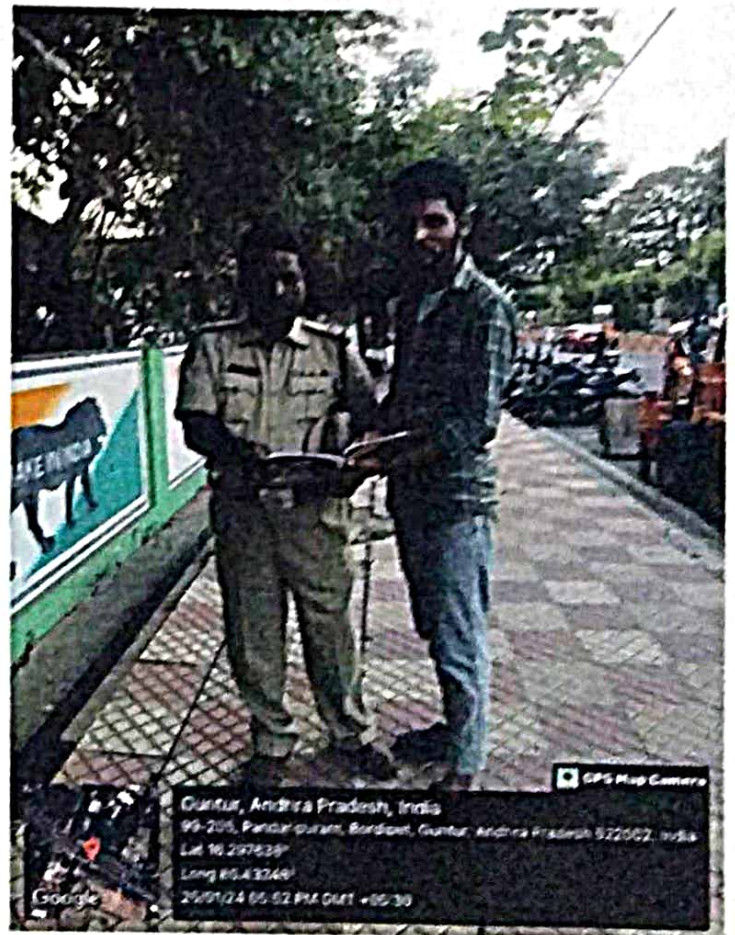
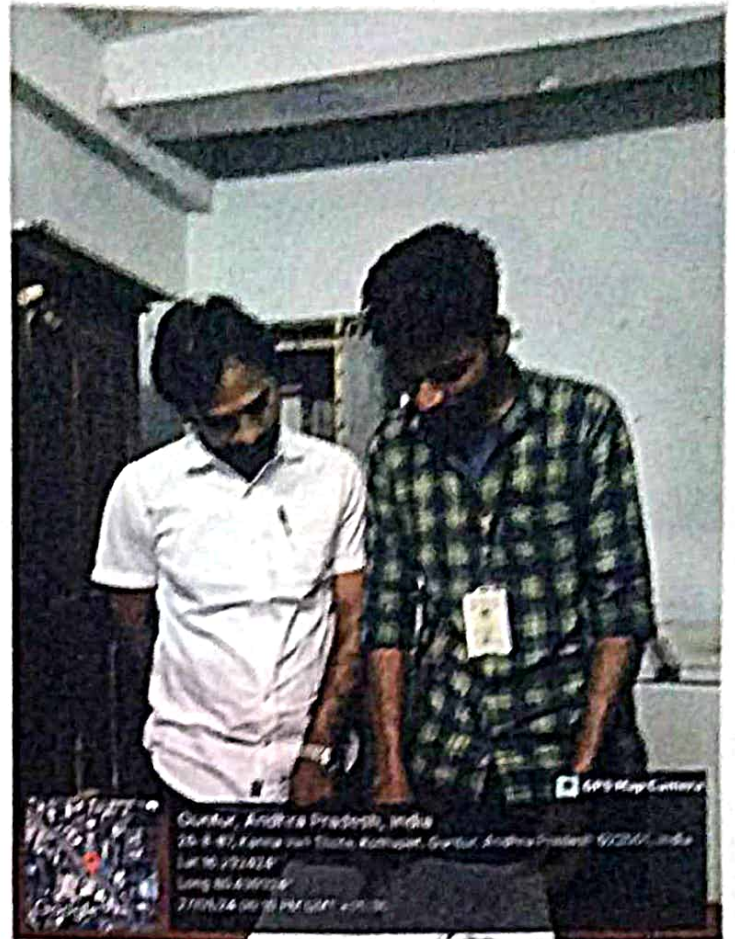
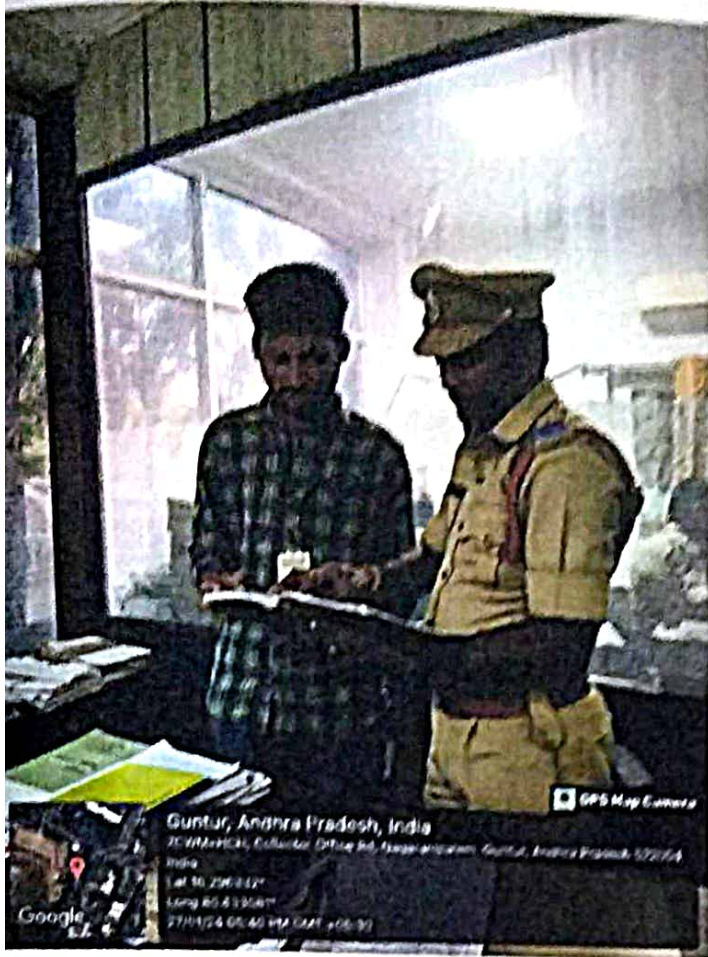
LOGBOOK FOR FIRST WEEK

NAME OF THE STUDENT: **M. VIJAYA NAIK**

NAME OF THE MENTOR: **K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR**

M.A., HEAD OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

NAME	AGE	EDUCATIO N	MARRIA GE	CHILDR ENS	ADDRESS
T. VIJAY KUMAR	42	INTERMED IATE	MARRIE D	1	GUNTUR, AND HRA PRADESH 26-8-87 KANNA VARI THOTA
P. GOVIN DHU	38	12 th CLASS	MARRIE D	3	GUNTUR, AND HRA PRADESH. COLL ECTOR OFFICE NAGARAMPALE M



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled DOMESTIC VOILENCE "By M.VAGYA NAIK H.T.NO. Y211022028 is a record of Bonafide work carried out by He and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment for the award of B.A' degree



Signature of the mentor

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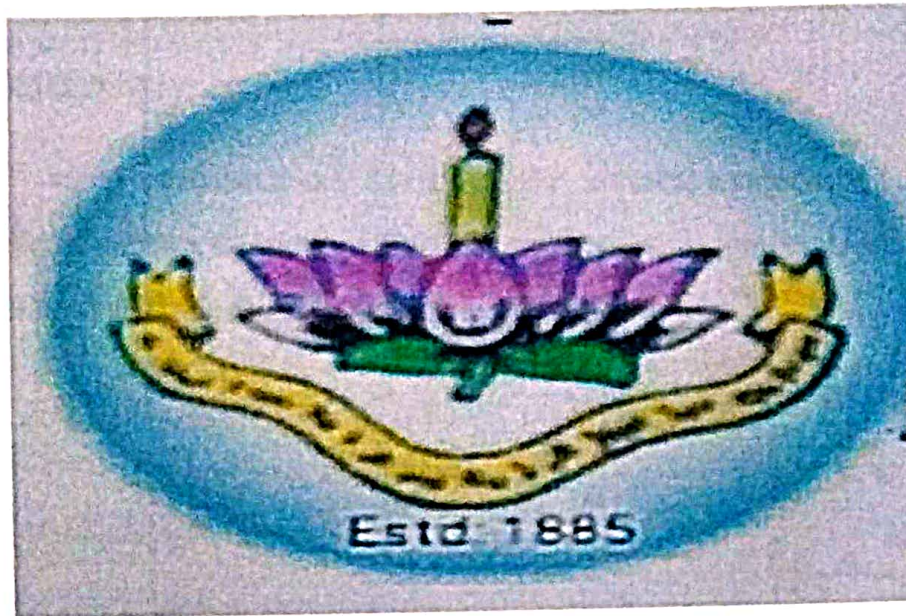
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PRINCIPAL
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
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ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE: GUNTUR
(DAY, EVENING&PG)



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
ON

Accredited with A grade by NAAC
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Prepared and Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the
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M.VENKATESH

UND THE GUIDENCE OF

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4. Denial-Mostly people that domestic violence can only happen to a women. And they live in denial when they get to know that man can also be a victim of domestic violence. So, basically, people never really want to talk about it

Role of gender biased laws in making the situations worse

Gender is a social construction and it is often influenced by race, caste, country, class, culture, sexual preference, ability, rituals, etc. In many south Asian countries such as Indian, gender roles are very rigid. The rigidity gives rise to gender biased and stereotypical notions. Men who face domestic violence at the hands of their wives or their intimate partners, these attackers who are usually women are immune to the provisions related to gender violence that is given in penal provisions i.e. Indian penal code of the country.

According to section 498A of the Indian penal code 1860, only a man can be held liable for cruelty to his wife. There is not any subsection or any provision given in the statute that will make a women liable for domestic violence. When men try to open up and to report about the torture and physical violence that they are facing, no one listens to them, not even the police. Complaining about the domestic violence by a man as "effeminate" or "feeble" by the Indian society.

Many men think that situation will get the better shortly because of this reason too they do not report about the domestic violence that they face. Any type of violence whether physical or mental is the gross violation of human rights. Unreported and unsaid cases of domestic violence can ultimately lead to separation, bitter fights, divorces, depression, and even suicides.

Because of the biased laws in the Indian penal statute which favour women, there are a plethora of false cases where women falsely alleged a man for rape or for domestic violence and the sad thing is that these biased laws automatically assume that a man can never be the victim. Women do not need to give any sort of evidence to prove their authenticity. They are presumed to be true creatures by the biased laws.

According to the 2002 report by the world health organization, women think of committing suicides more often than men while men die of suicides more frequently. Continuous exposure to violence can cause many physical and mental diseases such as depression, suicidal tendencies, and chronic physical disorders such as cancer, heart attacks, HIV/AIDS, etc.

Domestic violence said that domestic violence is one of the major problems and men also suffer from domestic violence at the hands of their wives or intimate

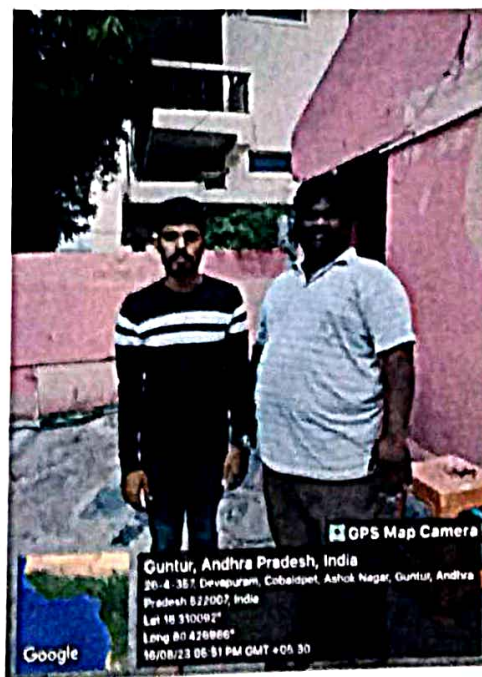
partners. Efforts to prevent domestic violence and its successful implementation have followed years of research and advocacy on behalf of their victims. New laws, police procedures, medical and forensic research have improved the conditions of men who suffer from domestic violence. In recent years, domestic violence has become a hot topic among the activity, individuals, and many organizations. After decades of research, many political activities are now shouting this at the top of their voice that both men and women can be the victim of domestic violence in roughly the equal number. Despite several studies that have suggested that only women can face domestic violence, in fact, both men and women, the other 100 empirical studies suggest that the victims of domestic violence can be for both, men and women. This has provoked the enthusiastic 'male gender activists' that policymakers should keep in mind regarding the policies related to domestic violence where the policies and laws mainly focus on women. Domestic violence is one of the major problems and men also suffer from domestic violence at the hands of their wives and intimate partners. Efforts to prevent domestic violence at the hands of their victims have followed years of research and advocacy on behalf of their victims. New laws, police procedures, medical and forensic research have improved the conditions of men who suffer from domestic violence. In recent years, domestic violence has become a hot topic among activities, individuals, and many organizations. After decades of research, many political activities are now shouting this at the top of their voice that both men and women can be victims of violence in roughly the equal number.

People often misunderstand the term gender and sex. They are quite different. In the book, sex refers to what we inherit, such as male or female, and gender is what we learn. Gender is nothing but a device that is used by the society to control its members. Gender sometimes takes social class and race and can be used to make stereotypes and prejudices against people. Prejudices are a set of attitudes that are often directed against one section of the society, while discrimination is the overt negativity towards a person depending on his superficial identity. Also, these books seek to explain various stereotypes and gender-based discrimination towards both genders. It is also given in the book that gender identity is influenced by social variables and it has almost nothing or very little to do with the biological variables.

Conclusion

In recent times, due to modernization and westernization, societal values, culture, norms have changed a lot. Earlier men were seen as protectors of their family, but nowadays both men and women are equally working, raising and managing their homes and making equal contribution to their incomes. Men have now opened up about the domestic violence that they face and now they have started sharing their pain and agony and their struggles openly. Men are no longer stronger than women.

It's high time that states and laws too should recognize their problems as a social problem or issue. Domestic violence against men can be reorganised with effective change in laws, by creating awareness and by breaking stereotypes and preconceived notions.



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled DOMESTIC VOILENCE "By M. VENKATESH H.T.NO. Y211022027 is a record of Bonafide work carried out by He and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment for the award of B.A degree


Signature of the mentor

K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR (M.A)

HEAD OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN College

Place: Guntur

Date:


PRINCIPAL
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
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A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of
B.A. Degree

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY:

NAMBULA ANIL

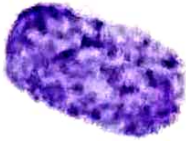
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DECLARATION

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Signature of the student

Nambula anil

HT.NO: Y211022030

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Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing, and dowry death, which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members.

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In abusive relationships, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tensions rise and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm. The victims may be trapped in domestically violent situations through isolation, power and control, traumatic bonding to the abuser, cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear, and shame, or to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, dysregulated aggression, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finances, and a poor ability to create healthy relationships.

Victims may experience severe psychological disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Children who live in a household with violence often show psychological problems from an early age, such as avoidance, hypervigilance to threats and dysregulated aggression, which may contribute to vicarious traumatization

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DISHA POLICE STATION



Conclusion

Many peoples in the area was education 10th, intermediate, Degree education was completed but some peoples were stopped our Education.

➤ Why the Stops in Educations?

Reasons

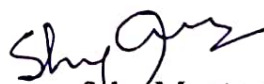
1. child marriage
2. Money problem
3. After the marriage they are asked to study, but then the husband and children do not study because of family problems.

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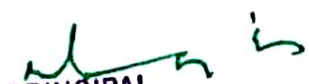
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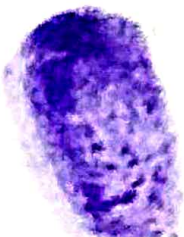
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Signature of the student

Nelapala siva

HT.NO: Y211022031

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- More than one quarter of women reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers during their childhood. Women living in rural and urban slum areas reported witnessing this parental behavior more frequently than women living in urban non-slum areas. Harsh physical discipline during childhood was reported by 44 percent of the women. Similar to the pattern seen with witnessing fathers beating mothers, women living in rural and urban slum areas reported experiencing harsh childhood punishment more commonly than women living in urban nonslum areas.

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well as meaningful differences. The consistency of results implies that they deserve a high degree of confidence.

- Physical family violence against women is more prevalent among the lower socioeconomic classes and among women with lower levels of social support. Psychological family violence against women is not more prevalent among the middle and higher socio-economic classes.
- Family violence against women is more prevalent among families in which the husband uses alcohol. The study did not prove or disprove the related substance abuse hypothesis due to infrequent reporting of husbands who abuse illicit substances. More than one quarter of women reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers during their childhood. Women living in rural and urban slum areas reported witnessing this parental behavior more frequently than women living in urban non-slum areas. Harsh physical discipline during childhood was reported by 44 percent of the women. Similar to the pattern seen with witnessing fathers beating mothers, women living in rural and urban slum areas reported experiencing harsh childhood punishment more commonly than women living in urban non-slum areas. Women who reported receiving harsh physical discipline as a child were more likely to report physical percentage points.

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Introduction

Mahesh was beaten and tortured by his wife daily in front of his son. His son's behaviour was also getting affected because of daily nuisance and violence in the home. The violence and fights were so intense and loud that even neighbours got to know about their condition and they also weren't unaware of what was happening in their home. But, there was nothing he could do. One day when Mahesh's wife and son were not present at home, Mahesh hanged himself from the ceiling fan because he was done with the never-ending violence.

Spousal abuse is not something that is faced by only one gender. The general presumption or preconceived notions that have been into our society since bygone is that men are supposed to be strong, mighty and they are generally supposed to bottle up their emotions. If they show or expose their vulnerabilities then they are labelled as being sissy, effeminate, and many other derogatory terms.

Reasons why domestic violence cases against men go unreported.

There are many reasons for which men often do not reveal the violence they face by their spouses or by their intimate partners.

1. General Stereotypes against males- Men often feel discriminated against or feel uneasy in opening up about the violence that they face because they feel ashamed that they will be judged and will be labelled as wimpy and effeminate. They think their struggle against violence will go in vain because of gender-specific laws and provisions that are given in the Indian Constitution. They feel that they have failed the role of protector in nurturing their families.

2. Fear of fake cases- Men often feel that revealing the violence can cause unnecessary nuisance and they do not want to face the legal consequences because of the gender-biased or gender-specific laws in

our Constitution. They feel that they have to leave their families and they don't want to lose custody of their children which is often a cumbersome process.

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It suggests that the victims of domestic violence can be both men and women. This has provoked the enthusiastic 'male gender activists' that policymakers should keep in mind regarding the policies related to domestic violence who made policies and laws mainly focusing on women.

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IMAGE TAKEN WHILE SURVEYING PEOPLE



The Disha app uses GPS to track the user's location and seek help from local police and authorities in case of an emergency. The app claims that police and relevant authorities can reach the scene of an emergency in just six minutes.

Councils can help domestic violence victims

While the all-party parliamentary group inquiry focused on problems in the criminal justice system there is a lack of collaborative action on domestic violence at the local level which is having an impact on the number of successful prosecutions.

- Ignoring poor responses to domestic violence is no longer an option for local leaders, as the costs associated with failing to protect women mount, and pressure grows for better responses.
- The localism agenda is important, but it is vital that responses to domestic violence are not weakened by gaps in accountability.
- For police responses to domestic violence to improve, forces need to be supported by local leaders prepared to advocate for good quality services and training for all frontline workers who deal with domestic violence
- The release of this data shows we have a long way to go to address failings in how we respond to domestic violence; local government is in a position now to take the lead in making sure their areas are among the best at supporting women and targeting perpetrators.

DISHA POLICE STATION



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Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing and dowry death, which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members. In 2015 the United Kingdom's Home Office widened the definition of domestic violence to include coercive control.

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Women who reported receiving harsh physical discipline as a child were more likely to report physical violence than those who did not by about 7-10percentage points .Of women who were physically dis-

Result of hypothesis testing

The result substantiates most of the initial study hypothesis related to the women respondent.The exception is the hypothesis that violence is associated with husband's abuse of illicit substance ;this could not be elucidated due to inadequate numbers .the study provides evidence for the remaining hypotheses -both in terms of high statistical association (almost at $p < 0.001$)as well as meaningful differences .The consistency of result implies that they deserve a high degree of confidence

Hypothesis 1

Physical family violence against women is more prevalent among the lower socioeconomic classes and among women with lower levels of social support .Psychological family violence against women and higher socioeconomic classes.

Hypothesis 2

Family violence against women is more prevalent among families in which the husband uses alcohol. The study did not prove or disprove the related substance abuse hypothesis due to infrequent reporting of husbands who abuse illicit substances.

Hypothesis 3

Family violence against women is more prevalent among women who witnessed their father beat their mothers during their childhood than among women who did not witness this parental behaviour.

Introduction

Mahesh was beaten and tortured by his wife daily in front of his son. His son's behaviour was also getting affected by daily nuisance and violence in the home. The violence and fights were so intense and loud that even neighbours got to know about their condition and they also weren't unaware of what was happening in their home but there was nothing he could do. One day when Mahesh hanged himself from the ceiling fan because he was done with the never-ending violence.

Spousal abuse is not something that is faced by only one gender. The general presumption or preconceived notions that have been into our society since bygone is that men are supposed to be strong, mighty and they are generally supposed to bottle up their emotions. If they show or expose their vulnerabilities then they are labelled as being sissy, effeminate, and many other derogatory terms.

Reason why domestic violence cases against men go unreported

There are many reasons for which many often do not reveal the violence they face by their spouses or by their intimate partners.

1 General stereotypes against males-Men often feel discriminated against or feel uneasy in opening up about the violence that they face because they feel ashamed that they will be judged and will be labelled as wimpy and effeminate. They think their struggle against violence will go in vain because of gender-specific laws and provisions that are given in the Indian constitution. They feel that they have failed the role of protector in nurturing their families.

2 Fear of fake cases-Men often feel that revealing the violence can cause unnecessary nuisance and they do not want to face the legal consequences because of the gender-biased or gender-specific laws in our constitution. They feel that they have to leave their families and they don't want to lose custody of their children which is often a cumbersome process.

3. societal and family pressure -Most of the Indians continue to live with their families even after their marriage. Because of this factor, men feel ashamed of opening up about the violence. The society also plays a crucial role in nurturing gender biased laws and stereotypes against a particular gender.

4. Denial -Mostly people think that domestic violence can only happen to a woman. And they live in denial when they get to know that a man can also be a victim of domestic violence. So, basically, people never really want to talk about it.

Role of gender biased laws in making the situations worse

Gender is a social construction and it is often influenced by race, caste, country, class, culture, sexual preference, ability, rituals, etc. In many South Asian countries such as India, gender roles are very rigid. The rigidity gives rise to gender biased and stereotypical notions. Men who face domestic violence at the hands of their wives or their intimate partners, these attackers who are usually women are immune to the provisions related to gender violence that is given in penal provisions i.e. Indian penal code of the country.

According to section 498A of the Indian penal code 1860, only a man can be held liable for cruelty to his wife. There is not any subsection or any provision given in the statute that will make a woman liable for domestic violence. When men try to open up and to report about the torture and physical violence that they are facing, no one listens to them, not even the police. Complaining about the domestic violence by a man as "effeminate" or "feeble" by the Indian society.

Many men think that the situation will get better shortly because of this reason too they do not report about the domestic violence that they face. Any type of violence whether physical or mental is the gross violation of human rights. Unreported and unsaid cases of domestic violence can ultimately lead to separation, bitter fights, divorces, depression, and even suicides.

Because of the biased laws in the Indian penal statute which favour women, there are a plethora of false cases where women falsely alleged a man for rape or for domestic violence and the sad thing is that these biased laws automatically assume that a man can never be the victim. Women do not need to give any sort of evidence to prove their authenticity. They are presumed to be true creatures by the biased laws.

According to the 2002 report by the World Health Organization, women think of committing suicides more often than men while men die of suicides more frequently. Continuous exposure to violence can cause many physical and mental diseases such as depression, suicidal tendencies, and chronic physical disorders such as cancer, heart attacks, HIV/AIDS, etc.

Domestic violence said that domestic violence is one of the major problems and men also suffer from domestic violence at the hands of their wives or intimate

partners. Efforts to prevent domestic violence and its successful implementation have followed years of research and advocacy on behalf of their victims. New laws, police procedures, medical and forensic research have improved the conditions of men who suffer from domestic violence. In recent years, domestic violence has become a hot topic among the activity, individuals, and many organizations. After decades of research, many political activities are now shouting this at the top of their voice that both men and women can be the victim of domestic violence in roughly the equal number. Despite several studies that have suggested that only women can face domestic violence, the other 100 empirical studies suggest that the victims of domestic violence can be for both men and women. This has provoked the enthusiastic 'male gender activists' that policymakers should keep in mind regarding the policies related to domestic violence where the policies and laws mainly focusing on women. Domestic violence said the domestic violence is one of the major problem and men also suffer from the domestic violence at the hands of their wives. Efforts to prevent domestic violence at the hands of their victims have followed years of research and advocacy on behalf of their victims. New laws, police procedures, medical and forensic research have improved the conditions of men who suffer from domestic violence. In recent years, domestic violence has become a hot topic among activities, individuals, and many organizations. After decades of research, many political activities are now shouting this at the top of their voice that both men and women can be victims of violence in roughly the equal number.

People often misunderstand the term gender and sex. They are quite different. In the book, sex refers to what we inherit, such as male or female, and gender is what we learn. Gender is nothing but a device that is used by the society to control its members. Gender sometimes takes as social cases and race can be used to make stereotypes and prejudices against people. Prejudices are a set of attitudes that are often to one section of the society, while discrimination is the overt negativity towards a person depending on his superficial identity. Also, these books seek to explain various stereotypes and gender-based discrimination towards both genders. It is also given in the book that gender identity is influenced by social variables and it has almost nothing or very little to do with the biological variables.

Conclusion

In recent times due to modernization and westernization, societal values, culture, norms have changed a lot. Earlier men were seen as protectors of their family but nowadays both men and women are a lot more equally working, raising and managing their homes and equal contribution to their incomes. Men have now opened up about the domestic violence that they face and now they have started sharing their pain and agony and their struggles openly. Men are no longer stronger than women.

It's high time that states and laws too should recognize their problems as a social problem or issue. Domestic violence against men can be reorganised with effective change in laws, by creating awareness and by breaking stereotypes and preconceived notions.

Physical violence

Physical violence include beating, burning, kicking ,or use of maiming or killing, or the use of objects.

DECLARATION

I am Gopi Naik hereby declare the project entitled DOMESTIC VIOLENCE has been written and compiled by me for the award of B A under the guidance of M.A.K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR HEAD OF THE Dept. Of HISTORY Andhra Christian college, Guntur.

N. Gopi Naik
Signature of the student

N.GOPI NAIK

HT.NO: Y211022032

Place: Guntur

Date: 24-01-2024

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank, YAM JAYA KUMAR M. A HEAD OF THE Dept. OF HISTORY Andhra Christian college, offering the course B.A Degree and to be my guide for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic "Domestic violence" which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude to her excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work. I would like to specially thank Dr. K. Moses sir, M.Sc, M.Ed, Ph.D, PRINCIPAL OF ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE for his support. I would like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

N.GOPI NAIK

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

Violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence is often used as synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person and can take place in relationship or between former spouses or partners. In the broadest sense, domestic violence also involves violence against children, parents, or the elderly. It can assume multiple forms including physical, verbal, emotional, religious, reproductive, or sexual abuse such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that may result in disfigurement or death, and includes the use of technology to harass, control, monitor, stalk or hack.

Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing, and dowry death which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members.

Domestic violence often occurs when the abuser believes that they are entitled to it, or that it is acceptable, justified, or unlikely to be reported. It may produce an intergenerational cycle of violence in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or condoned. Many people do not reorganise themselves as abusers or victims, because they may consider their experiences as family conflicts that had gotten out of control. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differs widely from country to country. Additionally, domestic violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriages.

In an abuse relationship, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tension rises and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm. The victims may be trapped in domestically violent situations through isolation, power and control, traumatic bonding to the abuser, cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear, and shame to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, dysregulated aggression, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finances, and a poor ability to create a healthy relationship.

Women's Health:

Women's health was explored using two indicators—a self-assessment of overall health status and the SRQ, a self-reporting Questionnaire widely used as a screening instrument for assessing mental health status. Screening tests on SRQ are more likely to report both physical and physiological violence (being hit, kicked, beaten, demeaned, threatened, abandoned, and unfaithfulness of husband) compared to women reporting their health status as average or excellent. The converse was also true—women who reported no physical or physiological violence were more than twice as likely to score “normal” on the SRQ mental health screening instrument.

Women's childhood experience of Family violence:

More than one quarter of women reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers during their childhood. Women living in rural and urban slum areas reported

witnessing this parental behaviour more frequently than women living in urban non-slum areas. Harsh physical discipline during childhood punishment more commonly than women living in urban non-slum areas.

The results substantiate most of the initial study hypotheses related to the women respondent. The exception is the hypotheses that violence is associated with husband abuse. This substance could not be confidently elucidated. The study provides for the remaining evidence hypotheses—both in terms of high statistical association as well as meaningful differences. The consistency of results implies that they deserve a high degree of confidence.

Physical family violence against women is more prevalent among the lower levels of social support. Psychological family violence against women is not more prevalent among the middle and higher socio-economic classes.

Family violence against women is more prevalent among families in which the husband uses alcohol. The study did not prove or disprove the related substance abuse hypothesis due to infrequent reporting of husband who abuse illicit substance. More than one quarter of women reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers during their childhood. Women living in rural and urban slum areas reported witnessing this parental behaviour more frequently than women living in urban slum areas. Harsh physical discipline during childhood was reported by 44 percent of the women, similar to the pattern seen with witnessing father beating mothers, women living in urban non-slum areas. Women who reported receiving harsh physical discipline as a child were more likely to report physical centage points. Of women who were physically dis.

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

LOGBOOK FOR FIRST WEEK

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NAME OF THE MENTOR: K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR

M.A., HEAD OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled DOMESTIC VOILENCE "By N.GOPI NAIK
H.T.NO. Y211022032 is a record of Bonafide work carried out by He and his team
under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment
for the award of B.A degree


Signature of the mentor

K. SYAM JAYA KUMAR (M.A)

HEAD OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN College

HEAD

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
GUNTUR.

Place: Guntur

Date: 24-01-24


PRINCIPAL
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(Day / Even. & P.G)
GUNTUR

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE: GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

On

**A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN'S
OPINION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS**

**Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfillment for the
award of B.A. Degree**

Submitted by

PERLI ABRAHAM LINCON

Y211022033

UNDER THE SUPERVISION

MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR

M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, this Community Service Project on "A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN & WOMEN'S OPINION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN REAS" submitted by me to the controller of examinations, Andhra Christian College, Guntur. This is record of actual project work carried out by me under the supervision of Mr. MOPARTHY, SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project

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INDEX

S.NO	CONTENTS	PAGE .NO
1.	PART- A	6-39
	Abstract	
	Introduction	
	Review of Literature	
	Significance of Community Services Project	
	Skill Development	
	Impact on the Students Learning	
	Constitutional Provisions	
	National Policies and Women	
	Globalization and Women	
	Economic Growth, Poverty and Gender Inequality	
	Regulations of the Financial Functions	
	Benefits of the Students	
2.	PART-B	40-74
	Methodology	
	Interview	
	Log Book	
	Photo Graphs from Data Collection Areas	
	Data Graphitic! Interpretation	
	PART - C	75-83
	Findings	
	Recommendations	
	Conclusions	
	Bibliography	

Abstract:-

Recently, All universities have promoted community service learning program by making it part of the admission process; therefore, students participate in community service learning program to get admission in an institution of their choice. Moreover, after completing the community service program, they see themselves as more socially responsible citizens. This qualitative study aimed to explore the impact of community service learning on the social skills of students. The study employed a qualitative method by randomly selecting twenty five male and female students for focused group interviews from five different O-level Schools situated in a middle socioeconomic locality. The results revealed that community service learning program has a positive impact on the social skills of O-level students. Besides, students had also a positive learning experience. The finding of the study indicated that the awareness to encourage community service in schools is grounded on the acceptance that it does not only give students extra credit points, but serving others or one's own community also makes them better citizens. Based on the advantages and positive experiences of students, the study recommends including a more inclusive model of service learning in college curriculum.

Introduction:-

Community service learning programs in colleges are experienced around the world in extensively diverse contexts (Bhattacharya, 2004). Previous research suggests that learning through community service develops higher accountability to fulfill social responsibilities and offers students a chance to grow in to a civically engaged environment. Such learning allows students to participate giving back to humanity at large, while it also supports classroom learning through experimental activities-community service being one of them. By integrating community and society as a whole. Besides, it provides students life skills that benefit the community and society as a whole.

Besides, it also supports teachers to integrate education, learning and humanity. Students become more active because of their participation in community service programs and educational organizations become involved with the community and start working towards solving societal issues.

The domains of community service learning, community work, civic engagement and voluntary or honorary work with society are becoming more current and famous topics of research studies recently and researchers and educationists have started to realize the importance and psychosocial requirements to give back to the community. The significance of community services or voluntary work related to how people communicate and recognize with others has been well-known. When specific situations or settings are established, letting individuals serve the society and work collectively with each other, pro-social behaviors progress more voluntarily, which expand the overall setting of other relationships in the community (Bond & Smith 1996). The present qualitative research proposes that better contact with diverse groups can decrease prejudice and conflicts, and it provides a platform to understand diversity and pluralism. In our context very little research has been conducted on this topic. Probably, in our context community service learning is a new pedagogy at college level.

The purpose of carrying out this research was to explore the impact of community service learning on the social skills of students. Thus, the research question to guide the study was:

What is the impact of community service program on the social skills of students?

Literature Review

Kohlberg (1971) has defined community service learning as a vital element of social and civic development that forces students to confront social issues. He believes that when people engage in services for others with a new

Way of thinking, people may be persuaded into reasoning at higher levels by reorganizing the way they think about a given situation. Community service engagement at the school level has an informal, but a strong educational objective as it improves students' skills while they serve and enhance their social and civic consciousness. Community service learning can be co-curricular activity or program as it is not mandatory. It is something students do apart from or in addition to their academic studies that plays a vital role in other developmental areas. Rest and Narvaez (1991) have acknowledged community service as a means of promoting social and moral development in the doers. Since the last two decades, community service learning programs have been used as an interesting pedagogy. One of the pedagogies of community service learning projects is youth mentorship programs and it is observed that youth mentoring has a positive impact on students where they have to teach the same age or below age students from the community. Jacoby (1996) opines it is the methodology and teaching technique that relates academic learning and community service so that each supports the other in order to achieve educational goals. Community service learning plays an important role in developing social skills through building qualities of ethical and responsible citizens. In today's world, commercial agendas have influenced a lot of our educational institutions in goal setting; whereas in the past, the establishment of civic responsibility and its sense in students was one of the main objectives of public education institutions (Sears, 2003).

A broad and comparatively new discipline in educational psychology these days is evolutionary thinking (Buss, 2004). Evolutionary thinking defines the growth of pro-social behaviors essential in a group of people to participate in positive acts in order to confirm the existence of members within the group (Trivets, 1971). In this context, pro-social behavior can be seen in the form of community service through a service learning project where people not only help others, but also appreciate others through the notion of pluralism.

An argument can be raised based on the above mentioned definition of community service that the purpose why community service residues a vital element among people is the we have progressed the dimensions and necessity to not only benefit from the amenities of others, but to provide those privileges to others in society. One concept that defines the popularity and success of community service is basically that of sympathy with others who need support, a notion that is generally referred to as 'empathy', where individuals who witness others in need of support feel intrinsically obliged to participate and communicate with them, contributing to them, providing support and assistance whenever possible (Penne ret al. 2005). Hence, this notion is convincing for many evolutionary' thinkers, who claim that early behaviors such as humanity and commitment towards community developed from need and at this moment offer the glue for the fabric of contemporary behavior. When students learn to help the community and have a pro-social behavior at the school level, it is most likely that they will continue this habit of serving others voluntarily in their later life as well. These initial behaviors have facilitated to shape group standards that are now visible in the social interface and pro-social actions of society nowadays (Buss, 2004).

Significance of Community Service Learning in Education

Previous researches have explored the significance of community service learning within the community and how people need to feel need to feel associated with society by providing specific skills to others (Alder, 1964; Lisman, 1998). Research has also shown the significance of community service in connection to moral values and the development of social skills (Boss, 1994). Adler (1964) describes the importance of volunteering with others for the common good of the community. As a collective society, citizens need to remind themselves to participate in pro-social behaviors for the shared good.

Educational institutions have usually prepared students for the demands of the world by stressing critical thinking and social responsibility of all

A society is to provide equal opportunity for educational advancement to everyone.

He believes that all individuals within a society have a responsibility to act in socially responsible ways and to participate in critical thinking that will improve the overall quality of human interaction. It is believed that the overall quality of human interaction can be improved through inculcating social skills that can be developed through childhood and nourished by helping others. To help others voluntarily, leads people towards engagement in community service (Dewey, 1916).

Skill Development

With the coming of Globalization and liberalization, new technologies and fast changing markets tend to make existing skills obsolete and require up gradation, new skills and multi-skilling. Globalization often puts a premium on skills requiring high levels of education, often out of the reach of the unorganized sector workers. On the other hand it opens up new markets which workers can reach by adapting existing or traditional skills.

Women workers are usually at the lowest-paid end of any sector, they are usually termed as unskilled, even though very often their work, though low- paid, requires a certain level of technique. Furthermore, many of the skills that women learn are those that are in some way connected to care and reproduction, which are often not regarded as skills at all. For example, some skills which are not recognized now, but which exist with local populations women in forest areas, have a skill of recognizing and using herbal plants. Often a woman's skills may not be regarded as skills at all, either by the person who is documenting the skills, or even by the women themselves. Secondly, the potential marketability of a particular skill is never recognized. This refers to a woman's skills which currently may not being marketed but which may have a good market potential like embroidery or knowledge of herbs. Finally, the 'care' skills of the women can no longer be sidelined. These would include

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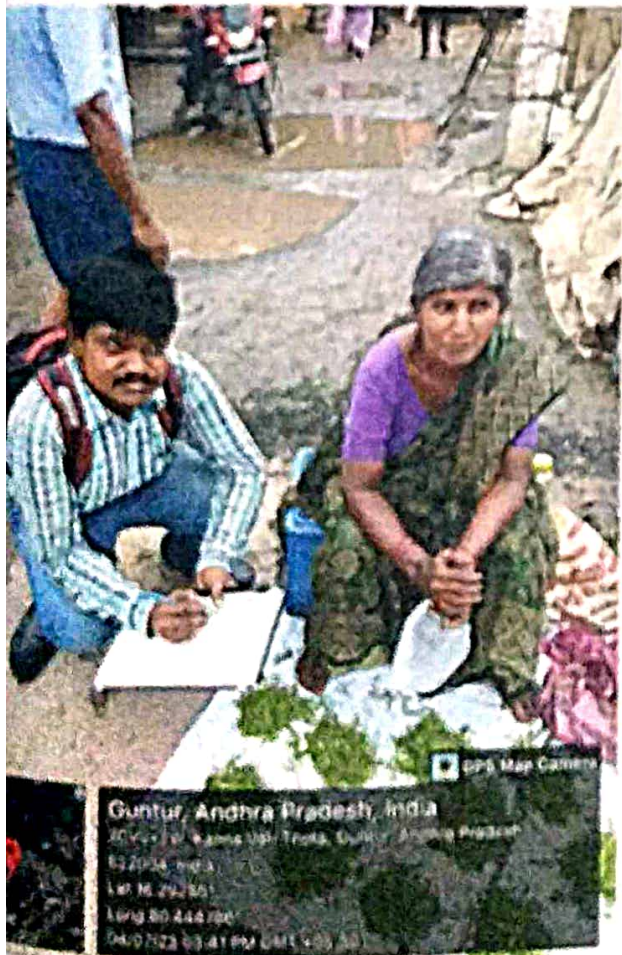
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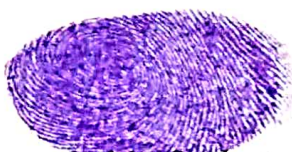
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, the project entitled "A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN & WOMEN'S OPENION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS" is confided project work of PERLI ABRAHAM LINCON B.A. (H.E.P.), Hall Ticket Number-Y211022033, done under the supervision of Mr. MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project



Signature of the Student

PERLI ABRAHAM LINCON

Signature of mentor

PRINCIPAL

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

(Day / Even. & P.G)

GUNTUR

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE: GUNTUR
(DAY, EVENING & PG)

Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC



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Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfillment for the
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Submitted by

PERUPOGU BENJIMEN
Y211022034

UNDER THE SUPERVISION
MOPARTHY, SIRIL KUMAR
M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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NO	CONTENTS	PAGE .NO
	PART- A	6-40
	Abstract	
	Introduction	
	Review of Literature	
	Significance of Community Services Project	
	Skill Development	
	Impact on the Students Learning	
	Constitutional Provisions	
	National Policies and Women	
	Globalization and Women	
	Economic Growth, Poverty and Gender Inequality	
	Regulations of the Financial Functions	
	Benefits of the Students	
	PART-B	41-75-
	Methodology	
	Interview	
	Log Book	
	Photo Graphs from Data Collection Areas	
	Data Graphitic! Interpretation	
	PART - C	76-84
	Findings	
	Recommendations	
	Conclusions	
	Bibliography	

Abstract:-

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Community service learning programs in colleges are experienced around the world in extensively diverse contexts (Bhattacharya, 2004). Previous research suggests that learning through community service develops higher accountability to fulfill social responsibilities and offers students a chance to grow in to a civically engaged environment. Such learning allows students to participate giving back to humanity at large, while it also supports classroom learning through experimental activities-community service being one of them. By integrating community and society as a whole. Besides, it provides students life skills that benefit the community and society as a whole.

Besides, it also supports teachers to integrate education, learning and humanity. Students become more active because of their participation in community service programs and educational organizations become involved with the community and start working towards solving societal issues.

The domains of community service learning, community work, civic engagement and voluntary or honorary work with society are becoming more current and famous topics of research studies recently and researchers and educationists have started to realize the importance and psychosocial requirements to give back to the community. The significance of community services or voluntary work related to how people communicate and recognize with others has been well-known. When specific situations or settings are established, letting individuals serve the society and work collectively with each other, pro-social behaviors progress more voluntarily, which expand the overall setting of other relationships in the community (Bond & Smith 1996). The present qualitative research proposes that better contact with diverse groups can decrease prejudice and conflicts, and it provides a platform to understand diversity and pluralism. In our context very little research has been conducted on this topic. Probably, in our context community service learning is a new pedagogy at college level.

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Way of thinking, people may be persuaded into reasoning at higher levels by reorganizing the way they think about a given situation. Community service engagement at the school level has an informal, but a strong educational objective as it improves students' skills while they serve and enhance their social and civic consciousness. Community service learning can be co- curricular activity or program as it is not mandatory. It is something students do apart from or in addition to their academic studies that plays a vital role in other developmental areas. Rest and Narvaez (1991) have acknowledged community service as a means of promoting social and moral development in the doers. Since the last two decades, community service learning programs have been used as an interesting pedagogy. One of the pedagogies of community service learning projects is youth mentorship programs and it is observed that youth mentoring has a positive impact on students where they have to teach the same age or below age students from the community. Jacoby (1996) opines it is the methodology and teaching technique that relates academic learning and community service so that each supports the other in order to achieve educational goals. Community service learning plays an important role in developing social skills through building qualities of ethical and responsible citizens. In today's world, commercial agendas have influenced a lot of our educational institutions in goal sitting; whereas in the past, the establishment of civic responsibility and its sense in students was one of the main objectives of public education institutions (Sears, 2003).

A broad and comparatively new discipline in educational psychology these days is evolutionary' thinking (Buss, 2004). Evolutionary thinking defines the growth of pro-social behaviors essential in a group of people to participate in positive acts in order to confirm the existence of members within the group (Trivets, 1971). In this context, pro-social behavior can be seen in the form of community service through a service learning project where people not only help others, but also appreciate others through the notion of pluralism.

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Significance of Community Service Learning in Education

Previous researches have explored the significance of community service learning within the community and how people need to feel need to feel associated with society by providing specific skills to others (Alder, 1964; Lisman, 1998). Research has also shown the significance of community service in connection to moral values and the development of social skills (Boss, 1994). Adler (1964) describes the importance of volunteering with others for the common good of the community. As a collective society, citizens need to remind themselves to participate in pro-social behaviors for the shared good.

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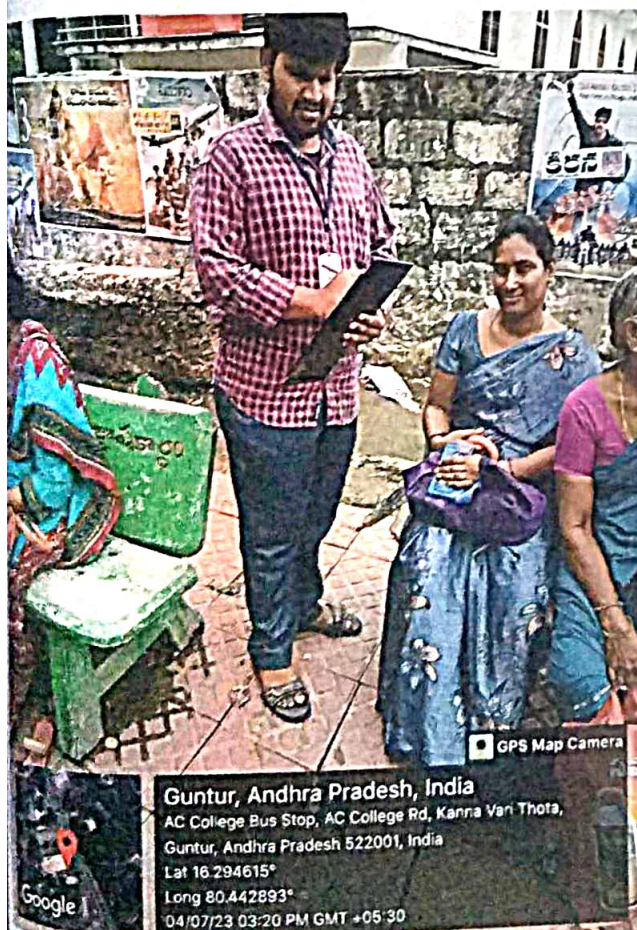
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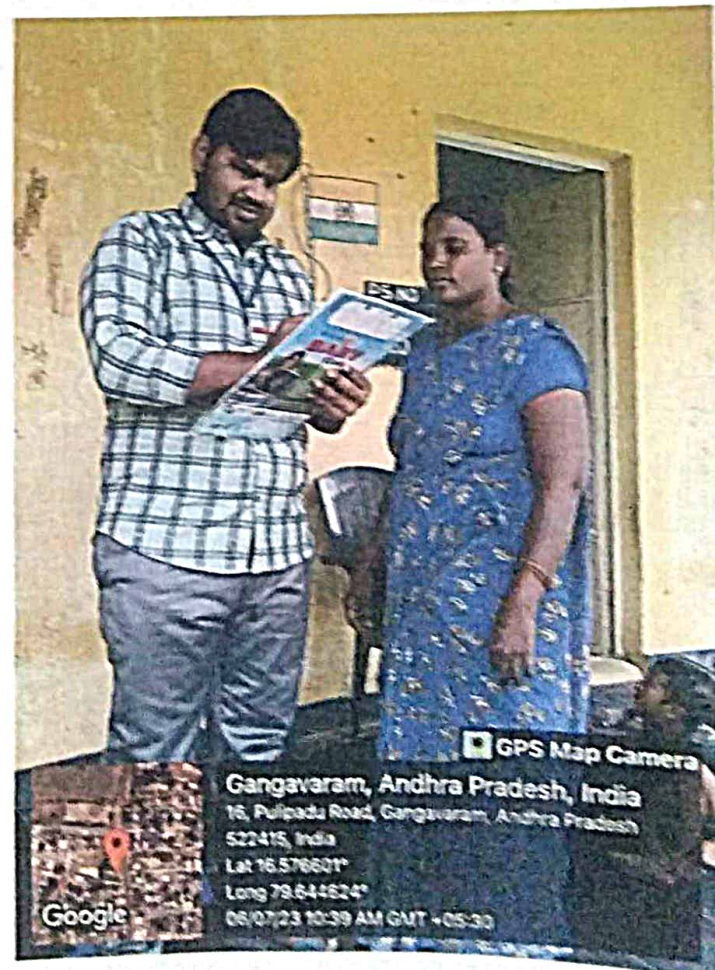
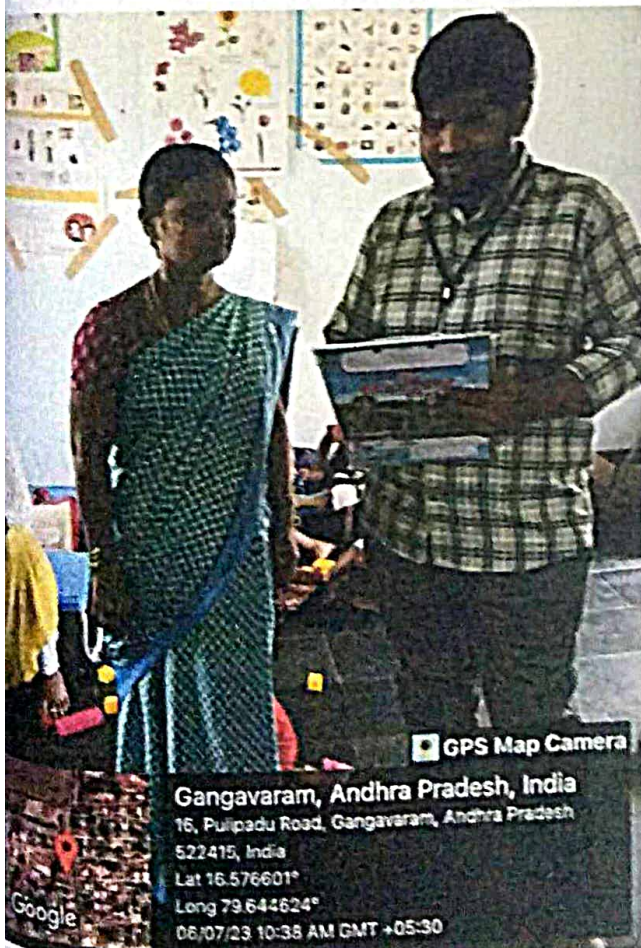
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With the coming of Globalization and liberalization, new technologies and fast changing markets tend to make existing skills obsolete and require up gradation, new skills and multi-skilling. Globalization often puts a premium on skills requiring high levels of education, often out of the reach of the unorganized sector workers. On the other hand it opens up new markets which workers can reach by adapting existing or traditional skills.

Women workers are usually at the lowest-paid end of any sector, they are usually termed as unskilled, even though very often their work, though low- paid, requires a certain level of technique. Furthermore, many of the skills that women learn are those that are in some way connected to care and reproduction, which are often not regarded as skills at all. For example, some skills which are not recognized now, but which exist with local populations women in forest areas, have a skill of recognizing and using herbal plants. Often a woman's skills may not be regarded as skills at all, either by the person who is documenting the skills, or even by the women themselves. Secondly, the potential marketability of a particular skill is never recognized. This refers to a woman's skills which currently may not being marketed but which may have a good market potential like embroidery or knowledge of herbs. Finally, the 'care' skills of the women can no longer be sidelined. These would include





ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE: GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

On

**A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN'S
OPINION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS**

**Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfillment for the
award of B.A. Degree**

Submitted by

**PRATHIPATI MAHESH BABU
Y211022035**

UNDER THE SUPERVISION

MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR

M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, this Community Service Project on "A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN & WOMEN'S OPINION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS" submitted by me to the controller of examinations, Andhra Christian College, Guntur. This is a record of actual project work carried out by me under the supervision of Mr. MOPARTHY, SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project

Name:

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am extremely grateful to my beloved principal Dr. K. Moses, Andhra Christian College, Guntur for my Community Service Project orientation. The entire community service project work has been carried out by mentor, Mr. MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project and I express deep sense of gratitude and sincere thanks to my mentor for spending her precious time with me in discussing various typical problems relating to this Community Service Project and her kind Co- Operation.

INDEX

S.NO	CONTENTS	PAGE .NO
	PART- A	6-40
	Abstract	
	Introduction	
	Review of Literature	
	Significance of Community Services Project	
	Skill Development	
	Impact on the Students Learning	
	Constitutional Provisions	
	National Policies and Women	
	Globalization and Women	
	Economic Growth, Poverty and Gender Inequality	
	Regulations of the Financial Functions	
	Benefits of the Students	
	PART-B	41-75
	Methodology	
	Interview	
	Log Book	
	Photo Graphs from Data Collection Areas	
	Data Graphitic! Interpretation	
	PART - C	76-84
	Findings	
	Recommendations	
	Conclusions	
	Bibliography	

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Knowledge of child-care, care of the sick and particular skills such as mud-waters. Only then will a measurement of a women's skill will capture the extent of her 'specialization'. One unfortunate tendency that has been noticed in the desperate search for employment that goes on in the unorganized sector is the tendency towards deskilling. Workers lose their traditional or acquired skills when they cannot find employment with these skills.

There is the demand side of the skilling needs which captures the skilling needs at a point in time. Even within the formal sector, there have been rapid changes which have led to changes in demand. The long term strategy should in any case be to inculcate skills in women participants in labour markets as effective employers or entrepreneurs.

The trends and patterns in female employment need to be analyzed in the broader framework of social, cultural and historical specificity. Women's participation in the labor market thus is not only an economic issue but also a larger social question, which demands a multi-disciplinary approach. Women's economic activity is rooted mainly in socio-cultural, historical, physiological and economic considerations. Hence, looking at women's employment from the labour market point of view alone is not enough.

Much of the country's governance has been left to the hands of elected representatives and the official machinery. It has been increasingly recognized that such a centralized approach has not produced desired results, especially in terms of the inclusion of marginalized sectors within governance processes. Notable Constitutional, legislative and policy reforms within the last decade, including the 73rd and 74th amendments and the continued administrative decentralization through programs like NRHM, have demonstrated the Government of India's commitment to increasing the political participation of marginalized groups, especially poor women.

Women's increased political participation has yielded positive results. First, issues central to development, including health, nutrition, family income

And education, take center stage as women participate in the PRI, village development boards and other governance structures. Secondly, women have shown that they have critical information about community resources, are adept at managing funds, result in more inclusive governance and learn quickly about how to lead effective community- centered development.

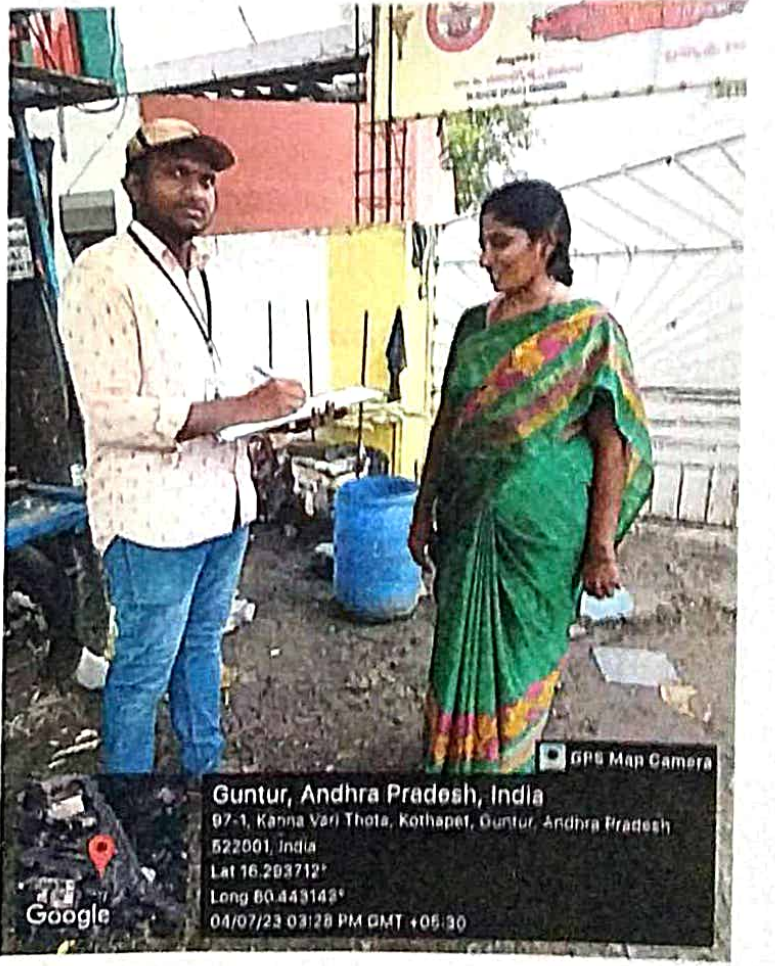
Despite such positive results, women remain largely excluded from the PRI and other local governance structures. Proxy politics, power brokering and gender discrimination continue, and many women Sarpanches have had to face extreme violence for challenging existing societal power centers. In other cases, women are only within the PRI in name, but in reality, it is male family members who hold the power. In spite of the affirmative action in Panchayati raj in favor of marginalized communities, exclusion of caste, poverty, tribal status, gender and caste sharply demarcate those who have political power from those who do not.

Governments at both Centre and State should not delay any further, to complete the devolution and decentralization of powers from higher bodies (Government of India or State Governments) to the panchayati raj structures. This devolution right now is lagging in almost all the States. The three 'F's' - funds, functions and functionaries - in most States are still in the same position prior to 1993, especially the latter. In the absence of this basic requirement, the Constitutional provisions are not only being violated, but there is lack of clarity at the field level which leads to dysfunctional situations. Other program bodies are being referred to as 'parallel' structures and since they are often better trained and energetic, their presence is seen as being "genuine" people's organizations. The legal and political status of PRI's as laid down in the Constitution gives them a unique status; mark them quite separately from all other grass roots' bodies created for other development purposes. All these bodies should work together. The delay in genuine devolution and

Decentralization is causing a serious setback to the political empowerment of the locally elected bodies.

Overall Impact of Community Service Learning on Students' Social Skills

Social skills of society and civic accountability are defined as the energetic





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, the project entitled "A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN & WOMEN'S OPENION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS" is confided project work of PRATHIPATI MAHESH BABU B.A. (H.E.P.), Hall Ticket Number-Y211022035, done under the supervision of Mr. MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project

P. Mahesh Babu .
Signature of the Student


Signature of mentor


Signature of Principle
PRINCIPAL
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
(Day / Even.&P.G)
GUNTUR

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Estd. 1885

A

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT ON

"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES"

At

"UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"

Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Under The Supervision Of

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED., Ph.d

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

R.PRASANTH

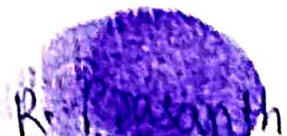
Y211022001

DECLARATION

I, **R.PRASANTH** hereby declare that the project entitled
"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN
UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" has
Been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the
supervision of **Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d**
H.O.D Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:


(Signature Of The Student)

Name: R.PRASANTH

Reg No: Y211022001

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This Is To Certify that Mr/Ms **R.PRASANTH** Reg.No **Y211022001** Is A Student Of B.A Degree In Andhra Christian College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For His /Her/Their Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On **ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES** Which He / She / They Is Are Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To The Best Of My Knowledge.


Signature of the Supervisor

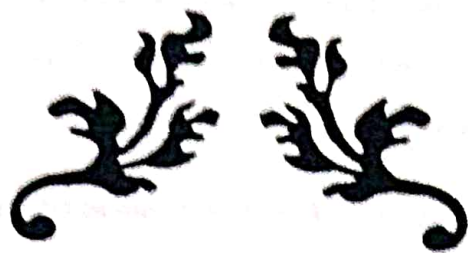
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**Head of the Department Of Economics
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INDEX

SL.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO:
1.	CHAPTER 1 :- CSP Introduction	0.1
	❖ Introduction on economics problems of the population in few villages	
	❖ About socio-economic survey	
2.	CHAPTER 2 :- A PROFILE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES.	0.6
3.	CHAPTER 3 :- Data Analysis	11
4.	CHAPTER 4 :- Recommendations & Conclusions	36
5.	CHAPTER 5 : - Annexure	38
	➤ Questionnaire	
	➤ Logbook	
	➤ Survey Photos	



CHAPATER 1

**A SURVEY ON
ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES
AT
UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT
ANDHRA PRADESH**



**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR**

Introduction CBP:

Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development. Community Service Project involves students in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.

Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit. The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development. The c

ollege finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and also emerge as a socially responsible institution.

OBJECTIVES:

Community Service Project shall be an integral part of the curriculum, as an alternative to the two months of Summer Internships / Apprenticeships / On the Job Training, whenever there is an exigency when students cannot pursue their summer internships. The specific objectives are:

1. To sensitize the students to the living conditions of the people who are around them,
2. To help students to realize the stark realities of the society.
3. To bring about an attitudinal change in the students and help them to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility and accountability
4. To make students aware of their inner strength and help them to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.
5. To make students socially responsible citizens who are sensitive to the needs of the disadvantaged sections.
6. To help students to initiate developmental activities in the community in coordination with public and government authorities.
7. To develop a holistic life perspective among the students by making them study culture, traditions, habits, lifestyles, resource utilization, wastages and its management, social problems, public administration system and the roles and responsibilities of different persons across different social systems.

Introduction on Economics Problems Of The Population In Few Villages:

At present, the condition of the life of the people living in villages is gloomy. The problems of our villagers are many and varied. The villagers are poor, ignorant and superstitious. Most of the villages have no basic amenities like good roads, schools and hospitals. The condition of village schools is not satisfactory. Moreover, the villagers don't understand the importance of education. A large number of children are engaged in economic activities, mainly agriculture. They do not know the laws of health.

Their numbers have been rising rapidly because of the natural increase in population and depeasantization. These workers depend on seasonal demand for labour in agriculture and in rural informal, small-scale industries and services. The landless rural workers are vulnerable to fluctuations in the demand for labour, wage rates, and food prices. They find it even more difficult than small landowners and tenants to gain access to public infrastructure and services. In addition, unlike their counterparts in urban areas, they are often excluded from public sector safety nets (food rations, for example).

Rural areas that lose population face a number of problems. One is a shrinking workforce, making it more difficult for businesses to find workers who match their needs. Another problem is that of an aging population with an increasing need for health services, the provision of which is already a struggle as rural hospitals and other care facilities close.

Then there is the problem of a shrinking tax base, which puts pressure on government budgets to fund essential services, such as infrastructure and public schools, that may help attract businesses and workers. In short, as people leave, the people and businesses that remain are generally worse off.

More recently, rural population loss has become more acute. Between 2010 and 2016, rural areas lost population in absolute terms for the first time. In the past, natural increase more than compensated for the number of people moving from rural areas to urban areas. But declines in the number of births and increases in mortality rates for some rural populations have contributed to a bleaker population outlook for rural communities.

ABOUT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Introduction About The Socio-Economic Survey:

A Community Service Project Survey Done On "ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH"

In the survey I observed mainly issue in Uppalapadu is a revenue division with a population of 6,175, has been waiting for provision of safe drinking water to their village for the past two years. The only source of drinking and irrigation water to the village was the local pond, which became a haven for migratory birds.

By doing survey on Uppalapadu village they still face constraints such as access to education, health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, credit, information and market. Against this background, adoption of villages especially in backward regions and a long way in ensuring holistic and integrated development of the villages concerned. They are facing some economic factors like mainly in health, finance, social, education, etc.

There is a Bird Sanctuary is located in Uppalapadu. Painted storks, spot-billed pelicans and other birds that migrate from various countries such as Serbia and Australia flock to the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary between the months of September and February. There are around 40 species of migratory birds at the sanctuary, such as the painted stork, spot-billed pelican and white ibis. By the development of bird sanctuary it leads to job opportunities to local people those are educated and it leads to solve the some unemployed problems.

There are a few other issues in the village that have a negative impact on rural development. The Government of also want to focused on developing rural areas and creating more opportunities.

In this survey I have observed that the villagers have said that they are facing so many problems in the village. They did not have proper road facilities and hospital in the night time. The government was not putting much interest on the development on birds Sanctuary it help them to get tourist and it leads to development of the village.



Problems Identified And Analysis Of The Problems

The survey shows that how the villagers are facing problems. The ever increasing demand of land both for building and cultivation by the villagers. Change of location of the Zilla Parishad High school which is in the vicinity of Palleimari.

The unexpected sighting of an otter in the lake waters of the Uppalapudi Bird Sanctuary, on the outskirts of Guntur in Andhra Pradesh recently, has generated excitement among birders, conservationists and the public. The smooth-coated otter, locally called Neeli Kukka or water dog, made its appearance at the end of January this year, at the sanctuary important for the near-threatened spot-billed pelicans. "We have seen that there are about 15 of the otters in the wetland of the sanctuary that spreads across eight to nine acres now."

Other than this, things that currently economics problems of the population in uppalapadu village are:

- Lack of fair price support for the farm produce
- Low output itself (due to lack of technological intervention, and heavy reliance on monsoon)
- Poor implementation of govt schemes (more than 50% of money is eaten by corrupt middlemen)
- Disconnect with larger market (things are changing now, but only for villages near metro. Remote rural areas still left behind)
- Disguised unemployment (in farming, more people than needed. Lack of infrastructure for other industries)
- Lack of necessary facilities like higher education and quality healthcare
- Less infrastructural facilities such as electricity, roads, water, etc.
- Little to no real estate value appreciation.

The people with the most earning potential are also the quickest to leave for the city. So that to overcome from these problems we need to educate them not only for only reading and writing purpose but also to know and understand them about market, agriculture which is helpful to increase their standard of living

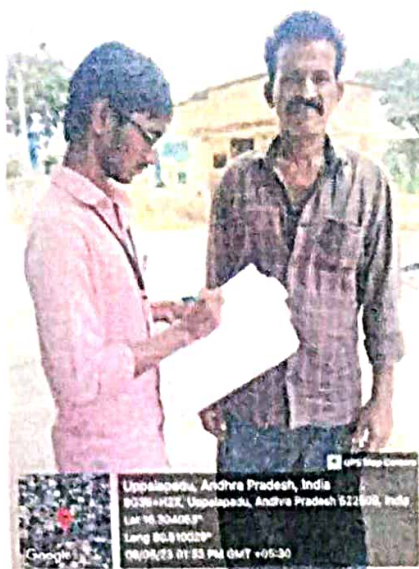
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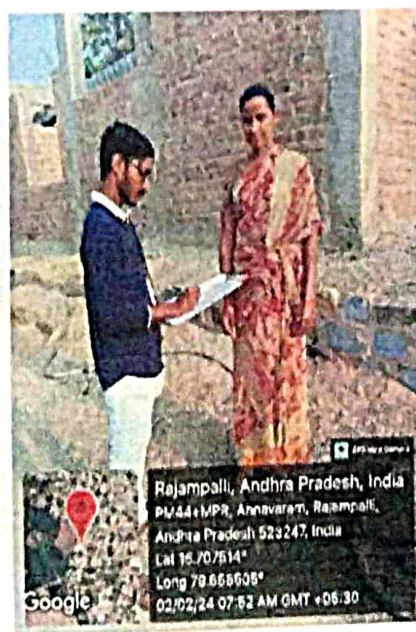
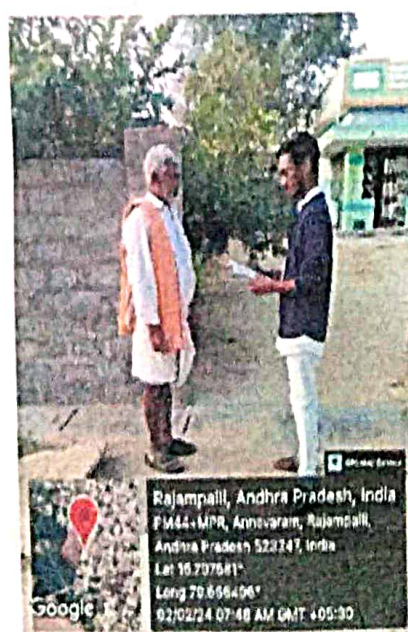
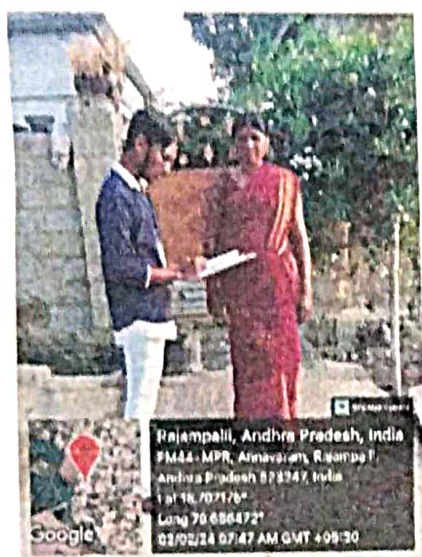
Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation. Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation.

Today Than In The Olden Days In The Process Of The Evolution Of The Nation. It Is A Strategy That Tries To Obtain An Improved And Productivity, Higher Socio-Economic Equality And Ambition, And Stability In Social And Economic Development.

Is To Ensure The Availability Of Clothing And Footwear, A Clean Environment And House, Medical Attention, Recreational Provision, Education, Transport, And Communication. It aims at improving the quality of life of people living in rural areas.

- ❖ To develop & provide facilities birdy sanctuary leads attract tourists.
- ❖ To improve productivity and wages of rural people
- ❖ To guarantee increased and quick possibilities
- ❖ To demolish unemployment and bring a notable decline in underemployment
- ❖ To guarantee an increase in the standard of living of the underprivileged population
- ❖ To provide the basic needs: elementary education, healthcare, clean drinking water, rural roads.
- ❖ Public health and Sanitation
- ❖ Women empowerment
- ❖ Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- ❖ Facilities for agriculture extension and research
- ❖ Availability of credit
- ❖ Employment opportunities

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY PHOTOS



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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "**ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" by **R.PRASANTH** Reg No: **Y211022001** is a record of bonafide work carried out by She and her team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A Degree.


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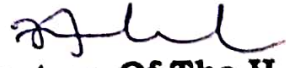


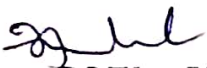
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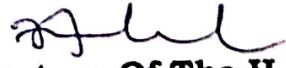
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A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

On

**A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN'S
OPINION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS**

Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfillment for the
award of B.A. Degree

Submitted by

RAMAVATH RAVINDRA NAIK
Y211022037

UNDER THE SUPERVISION
MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR
M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, this Community Service Project on "A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN & WOMEN'S OPENION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS" submitted by me to the controller of examinations, Andhra Christian College, Guntur. This is a record of actual project work carried out by me under the supervision of Mr. MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project

Name:

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am extremely grateful o my beloved principal Dr. K. Moses, Andhra Christian College, Guntur for my Community Service Project orientation. The entire community service project work has been carried out by mentor, Mr. MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project and I express deep sense of gratitude and sincere thanks to my mentor for spending her precious time with me in discussing various typical problems relating to this Community Service Project and her kind Co- Operation.

INDEX

S.NO	CONTENTS	PAGE .NO
1.	PART- A	6-40
	Abstract	
	Introduction	
	Review of Literature	
	Significance of Community Services Project	
	Skill Development	
	Impact on the Students Learning	
	Constitutional Provisions	
	National Policies and Women	
	Globalization and Women	
	Economic Growth, Poverty and Gender Inequality	
	Regulations of the Financial Functions	
	Benefits of the Students	
2.	PART-B	41-75
	Methodology	
	Interview	
	Log Book	
	Photo Graphs from Data Collection Areas	
	Data Graphitic! Interpretation	
3.	PART - C	76-84
	Findings	
	Recommendations	
	Conclusions	
	Bibliography	

Abstract:-

Recently, All universities have promoted community service learning program by making it part of the admission process; therefore, students participate in community service learning program to get admission in an institution of their choice. Moreover, after completing the community service program, they see themselves as more socially responsible citizens. This qualitative study aimed to explore the impact of community service learning on the social skills of students. The study employed a qualitative method by randomly selecting twenty five male and female students for focused group interviews from five different O-level Schools situated in a middle socioeconomic locality. The results revealed that community service learning program has a positive impact on the social skills of O-level students. Besides, students had also a positive learning experience. The finding of the study indicated that the awareness to encourage community service in schools is grounded on the acceptance that it does not only give students extra credit points, but serving others or one's own community also makes them better citizens. Based on the advantages and positive experiences of students, the study recommends including a more inclusive model of service learning in college curriculum.

Introduction:-

Community service learning programs in colleges are experienced around the world in extensively diverse contexts (Bhattacharya, 2004). Previous research suggests that learning through community service develops higher accountability to fulfill social responsibilities and offers students a chance to grow in to a civically engaged environment. Such learning allows students to participate giving back to humanity at large, while it also supports classroom learning through experimental activities-community service being one of them. By integrating community and society as a whole. Besides, it provides students life skills that benefit the community and society as a whole.

Besides, it also supports teachers to integrate education, learning and humanity. Students become more active because of their participation in community service programs and educational organizations become involved with the community and start working towards solving societal issues.

The domains of community service learning, community work, civic engagement and voluntary or honorary work with society are becoming more current and famous topics of research studies recently and researchers and educationists have started to realize the importance and psychosocial requirements to give back to the community. The significance of community services or voluntary work related to how people communicate and recognize with others has been well-known. When specific situations or settings are established, letting individuals serve the society and work collectively with each other, pro-social behaviors progress more voluntarily, which expand the overall setting of other relationships in the community (Bond & Smith 1996). The present qualitative research proposes that better contact with diverse groups can decrease prejudice and conflicts, and it provides a platform to understand diversity and pluralism. In our context very little research has been conducted on this topic. Probably, in our context community service learning is a new pedagogy at college level.

The purpose of carrying out this research was to explore the impact of community service learning on the social skills of students. Thus, the research question to guide the study was:

What is the impact of community service program on the social skills of students?

Literature Review

Kohlberg (1971) has defined community service learning as a vital element of social and civic development that forces students to confront social issues. He believes that when people engage in services for others with a new

Way of thinking, people may be persuaded into reasoning at higher levels by reorganizing the way they think about a given situation. Community service engagement at the school level has an informal, but a strong educational objective as it improves students' skills while they serve and enhance their social and civic consciousness. Community service learning can be co- curricular activity or program as it is not mandatory. It is something students do apart from or in addition to their academic studies that plays a vital role in other developmental areas. Rest and Narvaez (1991) have acknowledged community service as a means of promoting social and moral development in the doers. Since the last two decades, community service learning programs have been used as an interesting pedagogy. One of the pedagogies of community service learning projects is youth mentorship programs and it is observed that youth mentoring has a positive impact on students where they have to teach the same age or below age students from the community. Jacoby (1996) opines it is the methodology and teaching technique that relates academic learning and community service so that each supports the other in order to achieve educational goals. Community service learning plays an important role in developing social skills through building qualities of ethical and responsible citizens. In today's world, commercial agendas have influenced a lot of our educational institutions in goal sitting; whereas in the past, the establishment of civic responsibility and its sense in students was one of the main objectives of public education institutions (Sears, 2003).

A broad and comparatively new discipline in educational psychology these days is evolutionary' thinking (Buss, 2004). Evolutionary thinking defines the growth of pro-social behaviors essential in a group of people to participate in positive acts in order to confirm the existence of members within the group (Trivets, 1971). In this context, pro-social behavior can be seen in the form of community service through a service learning project where people not only help others, but also appreciate others through the notion of pluralism.

Way of thinking, people may be persuaded into reasoning at higher levels by reorganizing the way they think about a given situation. Community service engagement at the school level has an informal, but a strong educational objective as it improves students' skills while they serve and enhance their social and civic consciousness. Community service learning can be co-curricular activity or program as it is not mandatory. It is something students do apart from or in addition to their academic studies that plays a vital role in other developmental areas. Rest and Narvaez (1991) have acknowledged community service as a means of promoting social and moral development in the doers. Since the last two decades, community service learning programs have been used as an interesting pedagogy. One of the pedagogies of community service learning projects is youth mentorship programs and it is observed that youth mentoring has a positive impact on students where they have to teach the same age or below age students from the community. Jacoby (1996) opines it is the methodology and teaching technique that relates academic learning and community service so that each supports the other in order to achieve educational goals. Community service learning plays an important role in developing social skills through building qualities of ethical and responsible citizens. In today's world, commercial agendas have influenced a lot of our educational institutions in goal setting; whereas in the past, the establishment of civic responsibility and its sense in students was one of the main objectives of public education institutions (Sears, 2003).

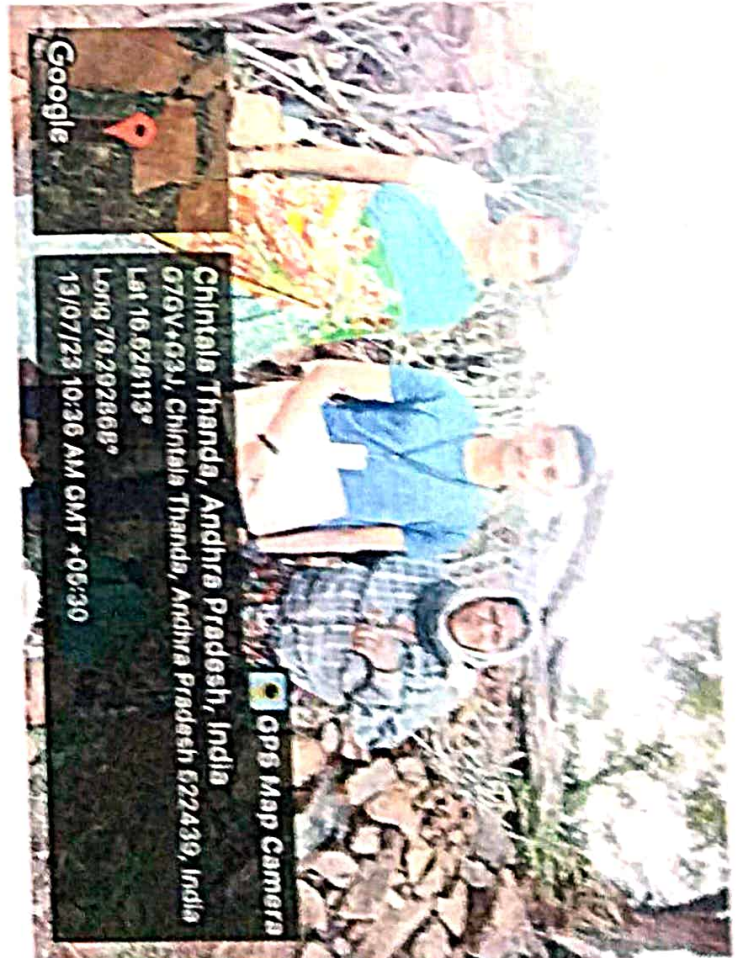
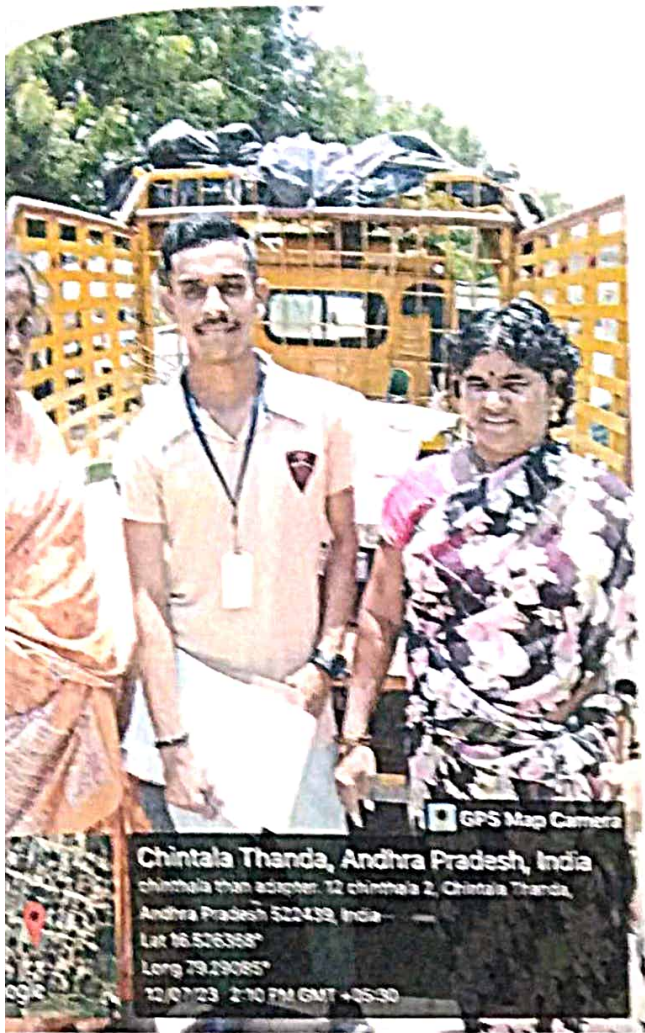
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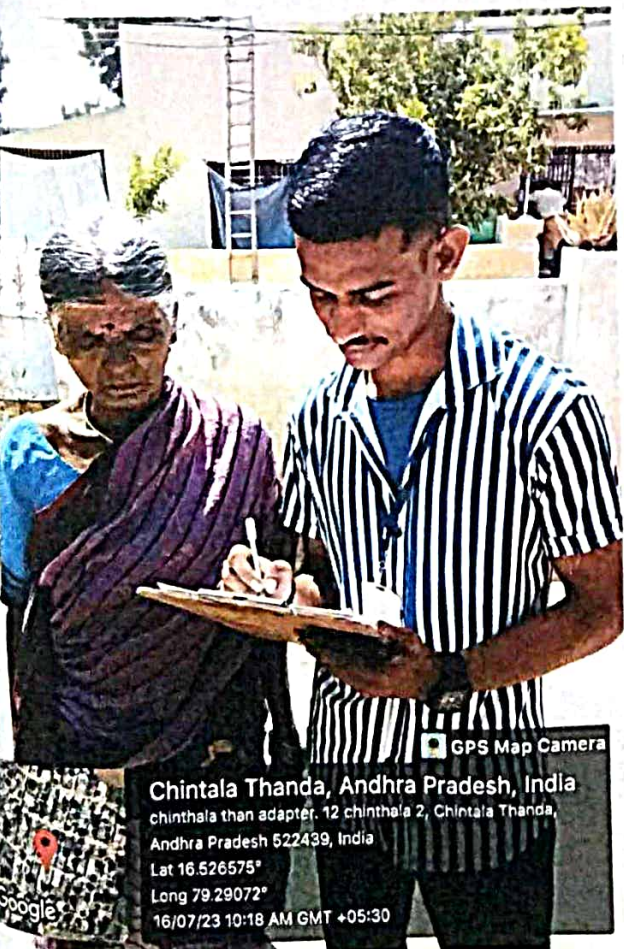
An argument can be raised based on the above mentioned definition of community service that the purpose why community service residues a vital element among people is the we have progressed the dimensions and necessity to not only benefit from the amenities of others, but to provide those privileges to others in society. One concept that defines the popularity and success of community service is basically that of sympathy with others who need support, a notion that is generally referred to as 'empathy', where individuals who witness others in need of support feel intrinsically obliged to participate and communicate with them, contributing to them, providing support and assistance whenever possible (Penne ret al. 2005). Hence, this notion is convincing for many evolutionary' thinkers, who claim that early behaviors such as humanity and commitment towards community developed from need and at this moment offer the glue for the fabric of contemporary behavior. When students learn to help the community and have a pro-social behavior at the school level, it is most likely that they will continue this habit of serving others voluntarily in their later life as well. These initial behaviors have facilitated to shape group standards that are now visible in the social interface and pro-social actions of society nowadays (Buss, 2004).

Significance of Community Service Learning in Education

Previous researches have explored the significance of community service learning within the community and how people need to feel need to feel associated with society by providing specific skills to others (Alder, 1964; Lisman, 1998). Research has also shown the significance of community service in connection to moral values and the development of social skills (Boss, 1994). Adler (1964) describes the importance of volunteering with others for the common good of the community. As a collective society, citizens need to remind themselves to participate in pro-social behaviors for the shared good.

Educational institutions have usually prepared students for the demands of the world by stressing critical thinking and social responsibility of all





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, the project entitled "A STUDY ON THE WORKING MEN & WOMEN'S OPINION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GUNTUR SEMI URBAN AREAS" is confided project work of RAMAVATHI RAVINDRA NAIK B.A. (H.E.P.), Hall Ticket Number-Y211022037, done under the supervision of Mr. MOPARTHY. SIRIL KUMAR, M.A. Lecturer in Department of History and Mentor of Community Service Project

R. Ravindra Naik,
Signature of the Student

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Signature of mentor

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Signature of Principle
PRINCIPAL
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**COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT ON
"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES"**

At

"UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST"

Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Under The Supervision Of

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED., Ph.d

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR

Submitted By

SHAIK.ARSHIYA

Y211022003

DECLARATION

I, **SHAIK.ARSHITA** hereby declare that the project entitled
"ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN
UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST" has
been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the
supervision of **Dr.N.MARTHA MEUDULA M.A., M.PHIL., B.ED., P.T.**
H.O.D Dept. Of Economics, Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Place: Guntur

Date:

Sh. Arshita
(Signature Of The Student)

Name: **SHAIK.ARSHITA**

Reg No: **Y211022003**

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This Is To Certify that Mr/Ms **SHAIK.ARSHIYA** Reg.No **Y211022003** Is A Student Of B.A Degree In Andhra Christian College, Guntur Affiliated To Acharya Nagarjuna University, Has Worked Under My Supervision And Guidance For His /Her/Their Project Work And Prepared A Project Report On **ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES** Which He / She / They Is Are Submitting /Their Genuine And Original Work To The Best Of My Knowledge.



Signature of the Supervisor

Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA

M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d

**Head of the Department Of Economics
Andhra Christian College, Guntur**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank **Dr.N.MARTHA MRUDULA M.A., M.PHIL.,B.ED.,Ph.d** head of the department Andhra Christian College, for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic "**ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDA KAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude for her excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work.

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I would also like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

Sh. Arshiya

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Reg No. : Y211022003

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INDEX

SL.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO:
1.	CHAPTER 1 :- CSP Introduction	0.1
	❖ Introduction on economics problems of the population in few villages	
	❖ About socio-economic survey	
2.	CHAPTER 2 :- A PROFILE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW VILLAGES.	0.6
3.	CHAPTER 3 :- Data Analysis	11
4.	CHAPTER 4 :- Recommendations & Conclusions	36
5.	CHAPTER 5 : - Annexure	38
	➤ Questionnaire	
	➤ Logbook	
	➤ Survey Photos	



CHAPATER 1

**A SURVEY ON
ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES
AT
UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT
ANDHRA PRADESH**



**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR**

Introduction CSP:

Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development. Community Service Project involves students in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.

Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit. The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development. The c

ollege finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and also emerge as a socially responsible institution.

OBJECTIVES:

Community Service Project shall be an integral part of the curriculum, as an alternative to the two months of Summer Internships / Apprenticeships / On the Job Training, whenever there is an exigency when students cannot pursue their summer internships. The specific objectives are:

1. To sensitize the students to the living conditions of the people who are around them,
2. To help students to realize the stark realities of the society.
3. To bring about an attitudinal change in the students and help them to develop societal consciousness, sensibility, responsibility and accountability
4. To make students aware of their inner strength and help them to find new /out of box solutions to the social problems.
5. To make students socially responsible citizens who are sensitive to the needs of the disadvantaged sections.
6. To help students to initiate developmental activities in the community in coordination with public and government authorities.
7. To develop a holistic life perspective among the students by making them study culture, traditions, habits, lifestyles, resource utilization, wastages and its management, social problems, public administration system and the roles and responsibilities of different persons across different social systems.

Introduction on Economics Problems Of The Population In Few Villages:

At present, the condition of the life of the people living in villages is gloomy. The problems of our villagers are many and varied. The villagers are poor, ignorant and superstitious. Most of the villages have no basic amenities like good roads, schools and hospitals. The condition of village schools is not satisfactory. Moreover, the villagers don't understand the importance of education. A large number of children are engaged in economic activities, mainly agriculture. They do not know the laws of health.

Their numbers have been rising rapidly because of the natural increase in population and depeasantization. These workers depend on seasonal demand for labour in agriculture and in rural informal, small-scale industries and services. The landless rural workers are vulnerable to fluctuations in the demand for labour, wage rates, and food prices. They find it even more difficult than small landowners and tenants to gain access to public infrastructure and services. In addition, unlike their counterparts in urban areas, they are often excluded from public sector safety nets (food rations, for example).

Rural areas that lose population face a number of problems. One is a shrinking workforce, making it more difficult for businesses to find workers who match their needs. Another problem is that of an aging population with an increasing need for health services, the provision of which is already a struggle as rural hospitals and other care facilities close.

Then there is the problem of a shrinking tax base, which puts pressure on government budgets to fund essential services, such as infrastructure and public schools, that may help attract businesses and workers. In short, as people leave, the people and businesses that remain are generally worse off.

More recently, rural population loss has become more acute. Between 2010 and 2016, rural areas lost population in absolute terms for the first time. In the past, natural increase more than compensated for the number of people moving from rural areas to urban areas. But declines in the number of births and increases in mortality rates for some rural populations have contributed to a bleaker population outlook for rural communities.

ABOUT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Introduction About The Socio-Economic Survey:

A Community Service Project Survey Done On “ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU IS A SMALL VILLAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH”

In the survey I observed mainly issue in Uppalapadu is a revenue division with a population of 6,175, has been waiting for provision of safe drinking water to their village for the past two years. The only source of drinking and irrigation water to the village was the local pond, which became a haven for migratory birds.

By doing survey on Uppalapadu village they still face constraints such as access to education, health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, credit, information and market. Against this background, adoption of villages especially in backward regions and a long way in ensuring holistic and integrated development of the villages concerned. They are facing some economic factors like mainly in health, finance, social, education, etc.

There is a Bird Sanctuary is located in Uppalapadu. Painted storks, spot-billed pelicans and other birds that migrate from various countries such as Serbia and Australia flock to the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary between the months of September and February. There are around 40 species of migratory birds at the sanctuary, such as the painted stork, spot-billed pelican and white ibis. By the development of bird sanctuary it leads to job opportunities to local people those are educated and it leads to solve the some unemployed problems.

There are a few other issues in the village that have a negative impact on rural development. The Government of also want to focused on developing rural areas and creating more opportunities.

In this survey I have observed that the villagers have said that they are facing so many problems in the village. They did not have proper road facilities and hospital in the night time. The government was not putting much interest on the development on birds Sanctuary it help them to get tourist and it leads to development of the village.

Problems Identified And Analysis Of The Problems:

The survey shows that how the villagers are facing problems. The ever increasing demand of land both for building and cultivation by the villagers. Change of location of the Zilla Parishad High school which is in the vicinity of Pelicinary.

The unexpected sighting of an otter in the lake waters of the Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary, on the outskirts of Guntur in Andhra Pradesh recently, has generated excitement among birders, conservationists and the public. The smooth-coated otter, locally called Neeti Kukka or water dog, made its appearance at the end of January this year, at the sanctuary important for the near-threatened spot-billed pelicans. "We have seen that there are about 15 of the otters in the wetland of the sanctuary that spreads across eight to nine acres now,"

Other than this, things that currently economics problems of the population in uppalapadu village are:

- Lack of fair price support for the farm produce
- Low output itself (due to lack of technological intervention, and heavy reliance on monsoon)
- Poor implementation of govt schemes (more than 50% of money is eaten by corrupt middlemen)
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Short term & long term action plan for possible solutions:

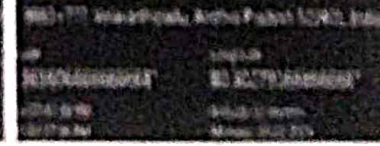
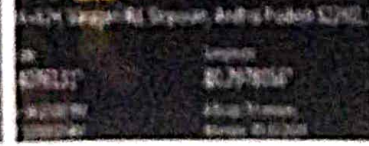
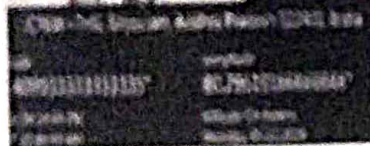
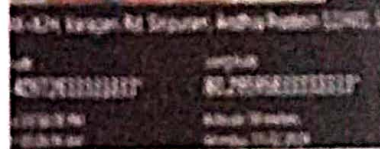
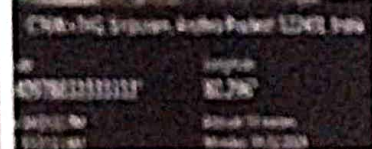
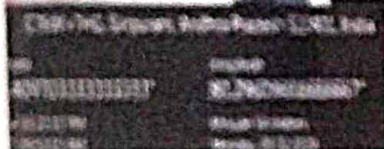
Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation. Development Is Important Not Only For The Majority Of The Population Residing In Rural Areas, But Also For The Overall Economic Expansion Of The Nation.

Today Than In The Olden Days In The Process Of The Evolution Of The Nation. It Is A Strategy That Tries To Obtain An Improved And Productivity, Higher Socio-Economic Equality And Ambition, And Stability In Social And Economic Development.

Is To Ensure The Availability Of Clothing And Footwear, A Clean Environment And House, Medical Attention, Recreational Provision, Education, Transport, And Communication. It aims at improving the quality of life of people living in rural areas.

- ❖ To develop & provide facilities birdy sanctuary leads attract tourists.
- ❖ To improve productivity and wages of rural people
- ❖ To guarantee increased and quick possibilities
- ❖ To demolish unemployment and bring a notable decline in underemployment
- ❖ To guarantee an increase in the standard of living of the underprivileged population
- ❖ To provide the basic needs: elementary education, healthcare, clean drinking water, rural roads.
- ❖ Public health and Sanitation
- ❖ Women empowerment
- ❖ Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- ❖ Facilities for agriculture extension and research
- ❖ Availability of credit
- ❖ Employment opportunities





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(DAY, EVENING & PG)

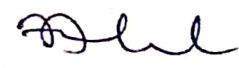
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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "**ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION IN UPPALAPADU, PEDAKAKANI MANDAL, GUNTUR DIST**" by **SHAIK.ARSHIYA** Reg No: **Y211022003** is a record of bonafide work carried out by She and her team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A Degree.


PRINCIPAL
ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
(Day, Evening & P.G)
GUNTUR


(Signature Of The Mentor)


(Signature Of The H.O.D)



ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Estd: 1885

Accredited with A grade by NAAC

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

DOMESTIC VOILENCE

Prepared and Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of B.A
Degree

Submitted By

SK.MOHAMMAD JANI
Regd No: Y211022039

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

M.JOHN NEWTON M.A,L.L.B,
LECTURER IN HISTORY

DECLARATION

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Signature of the Mentor


Sk. Mohammad Jani

Signature of the student

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HT.NO: Y211022039

Place: Guntur

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005

The Act ensures women's right to reside in her matrimonial home. This Act has a special feature with specific provisions under law which provide protection to a woman to live in violence free home. Though this Act has civil and criminal provisions, a woman victim can get immediate civil remedies within 60 days. Aggrieved women can file cases under this Act against any male adult perpetrator who is in Domestic Relationship with her. They can also include other relatives of the husband and male partner as respondents to seek Remedies in their case.

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One day when, Mahesh hanged himself from the ceiling fan because he was done with the never-ending violence.

Spousal abuse is not something that is faced by only one gender. The general presumption or preconceived notions that have been into our society since bygone is that men are supposed to be strong, mighty and they are generally supposed to bottle up their emotions. If they show or expose their vulnerabilities then they are labelled as being sissy, effeminate, and many other derogatory terms.

REASON WHY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES AGAINST MEN GO UNREPORTED

There are many reasons for which many often do not reveal the violence they face by their spouses or by their intimate partners.

1. General stereotypes against males - Men often feel discriminated against or feel uneasy in opening up about the violence that they face because they feel ashamed that they will be judged and will be labelled as wimpy and effeminate. They think their struggle against violence will go in vain because of gender-specific laws and provisions that are given in the Indian constitution. They feel that they have failed the role of protector in nurturing their families.

2. Fear of fake cases - Men often feel that revealing the violence can cause unnecessary nuisance and they do not want to face the legal consequences because of the gender-biased or gender-specific laws in our constitution. They feel that they have to leave their families and they don't want to lose custody of their children which is often a cumbersome process.

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3. Societal and family pressure - Most of the Indians continue to live with their families even after their marriage. Because of this factor, men feel ashamed of opening up about the violence. The society also plays a crucial role in nurturing gender biased laws and stereotypes against a particular gender.

4. **DENIAL** - Mostly people think that domestic violence can only happen to women. And they live in denial when they get to know that men can also be a victim of domestic violence. So, basically people never really want to talk about it.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation. Domestic Violence is often used as synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person, and can take place in relationship or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, Domestic Violence against children, parents, or the elderly. It can assume multiple forms including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, reproductive, or sexual abuse. It can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and other violent physical abuse, such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that may result in disfigurement or death, and includes the use of technology to harass, control, monitor, stalk or hack.

Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing and dowry death, which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members. In 2015 the United Kingdom's Home office widened the definition of Domestic Violence to include coercive control.

Domestic Violence often occurs when the abuser believes that they are entitled to it, or that is acceptable justified ,or unlikely to be reported. It may produce an intergenerational cycle of violence in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or condoned. Many people do not recognize themselves as family conflicts that had gotten out of control. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differs widely from country to country .Additionally, Domestic Violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriages.

In abusive relationship, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tensions rise and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm . The victims may be trapped in domestically violent situations through isolation, power and control, traumatic bonding to the abuser, cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear and shame or to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, dysregulate address ion, chronic health problems ,mental illness, limited finances, and a poor ability to create healthy relationship. victims may experience severe psychological disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Children who live in a household with violence often show psychological problems from an early age such as avoid ance, hyper vigilance, which may contribute to vicarious dramatization.

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WOMEN'S HEALTH

Women's health was explored using two indicators: a self-assessment of overall health status and the SRQ, a self-reporting Questionnaire widely used as a screening test. On SRQ, women were more likely to report both physical and psychological violence (being hit, kicked, beaten, demeaned, threatened, abandoned, and unfaithfulness of husband) compared to women who reported to women reporting their health status as average or excellent. The converse was also true - women who reported on physical or psychological violence were more than twice as likely to score "normal" on the SRQ mental health screening instrument.

WOMAN'S CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

More than one quarter of women reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers during their childhood. Women living in rural and urban slum areas reported witnessing this parental behaviour more frequently than women living in urban non-slum areas. Harsh physical discipline during childhood was reported by 44 percent of women. Similar to the pattern seen

with witnessing fathers beating mothers, women living in rural and urban slum areas reported experiencing harsh childhood punishment more commonly than women living in urban non-slum areas .

Women who reported receiving harsh physical discipline as a child were more likely to report physical violence than those who did not by about 7-10 % point's. of women who were physically disabled.

RESULT OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING

The result substantiates most of the initial study hypothesis related to the women respondent. The exception is the hypothesis that violence is associated with husband's abuse of illicit substance ; this could not be elucidated due to inadequate numbers . The study provides evidence for the remaining hypotheses -both in terms of high statistical association (almost at $p < 0.001$) as well as meaningful differences . The consistency of result implies that they deserve a high degree of confidence

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Physical family violence against women is more prevalent among the lower socio-economic classes and among women with lower levels of social support . Psychological family violence against women and higher socio-economic classes.

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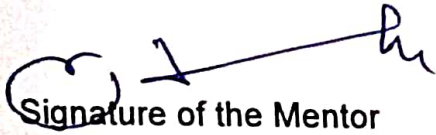
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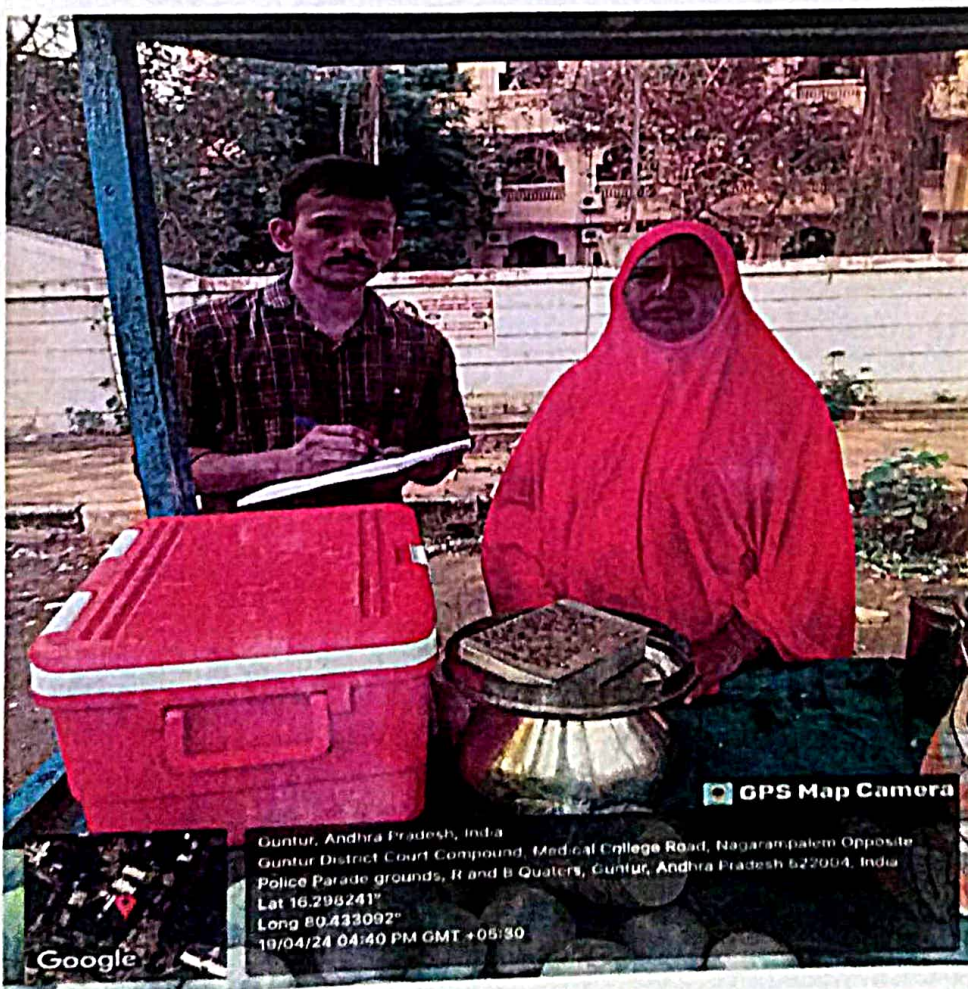
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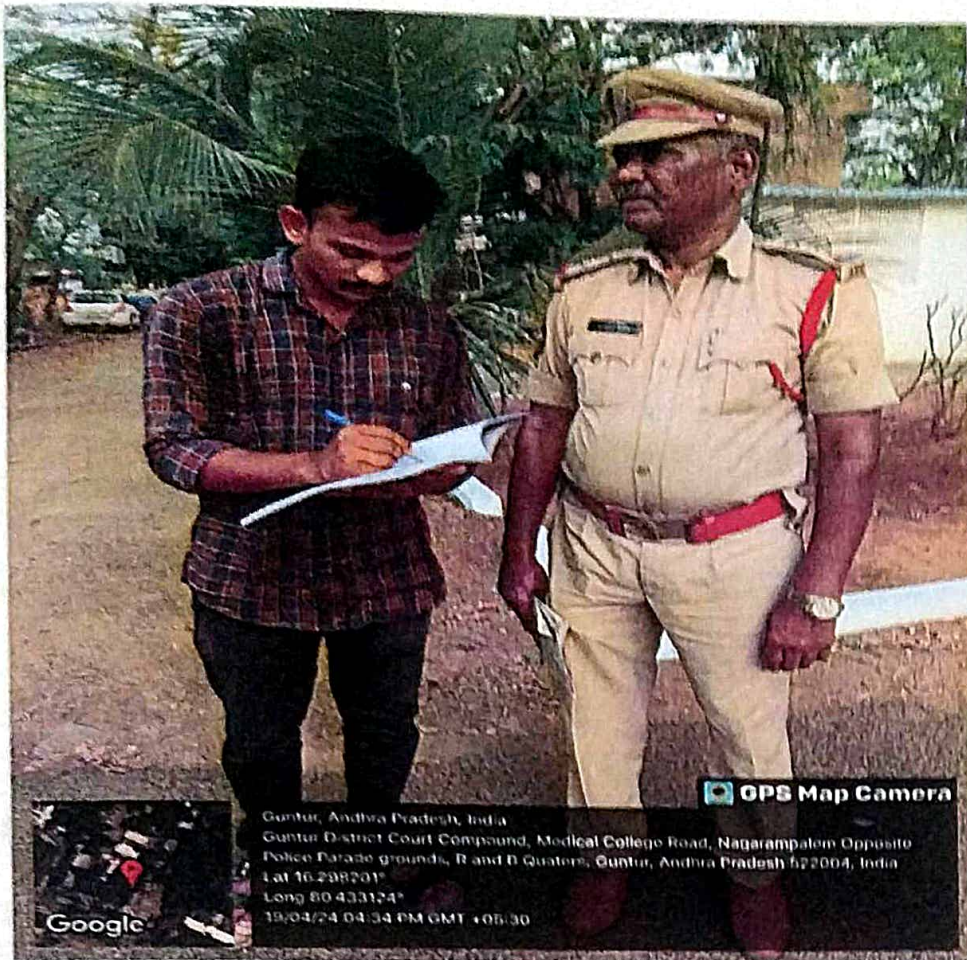
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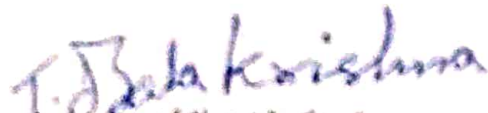
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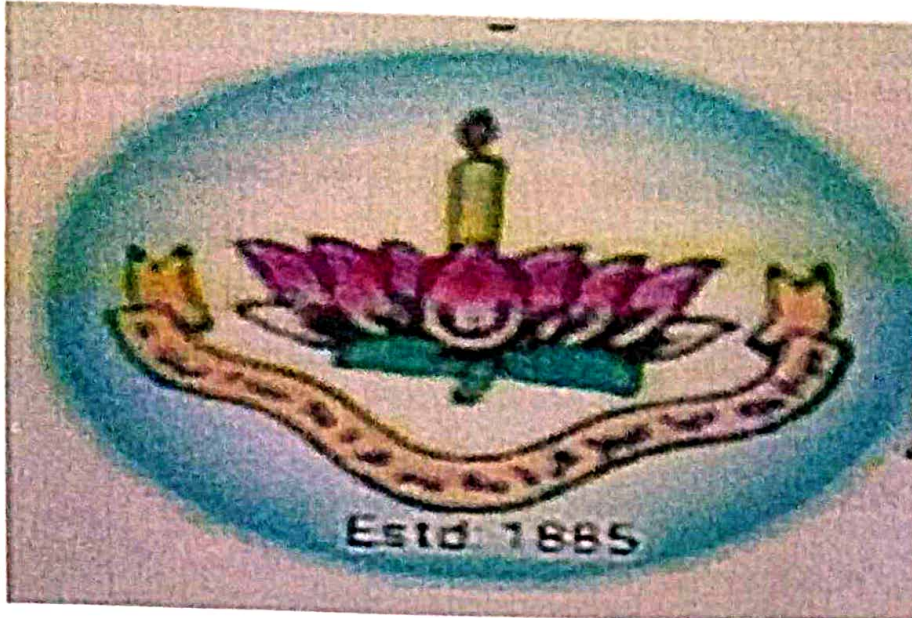
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Regd No: Y211022044

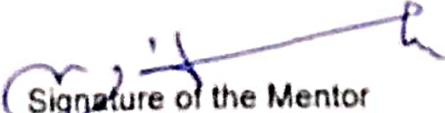
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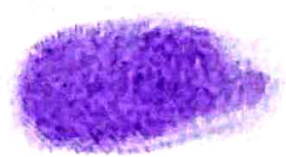
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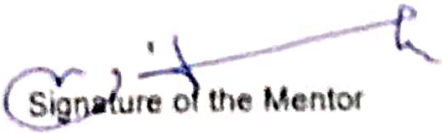
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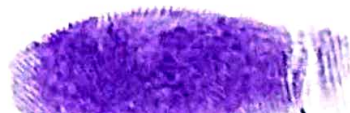
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The Act ensures women's right to reside in her matrimonial home. This Act has a special feature with specific provisions under law which provide protection to a woman to live in violence free home. Though this Act has civil and criminal provisions, a woman victim can get immediate civil remedies within 60 days. Aggrieved women can file cases under this Act against any male adult perpetrator who is in Domestic Relationship with her. They can also include other relatives of the husband and male partner as respondents to seek Remedies in their case.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT:

- Ensures Right to Residence under sec 17.
- Ensures economic relief by recognizing Economic Violence.
- Recognizes verbal and emotional violence.
- Provides temporary custody of child.
- Judgments within 60 days of filing of the case.
- Multiple Judgments in a single case.
- Cases can be filed under PWDV Act even if other Cases are pending between parties.
- Both petitioner and respondent can prefer Appeal.

Mahesh was beaten and tortured by his wife daily in front of his son. His son's behavior was also getting affected of daily nuisance and violence in the home. The violence and fights were so intense and loud that even neighbours got to know about their condition and they also weren't unaware of what was happening in their home. But, there was nothing he could do.

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One day when, Mahesh hanged himself from the ceiling fan because he was done with the never-ending violence.

Spousal abuse is not something that is faced by only one gender. The general presumption or preconceived notions that have been into our society since bygone is that men are supposed to be strong, mighty and they are generally supposed to bottle up their emotions. If they show or expose their vulnerabilities then they are labelled as being sissy, effeminate, and many other derogatory terms.

REASON WHY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES AGAINST MEN GO UNREPORTED

There are many reasons for which many often do not reveal the violence they face by their spouses or by their intimate partners.

1. General stereotypes against males - Men often feel discriminated against or feel uneasy in opening up about the violence that they face because they feel ashamed that they will be judged and will be labelled as wimpy and effeminate. They think their struggle against violence will go in vain because of gender-specific laws and provisions that are given in the Indian constitution. They feel that they have failed the role of protector in nurturing their families.

2. Fear of fake cases - Men often feel that revealing the violence can cause unnecessary nuisance and they do not want to face the legal consequences because of the gender-biased or gender-specific laws in our constitution. They feel that they have to leave their families and they don't want to lose custody of their children which is often a cumbersome process.

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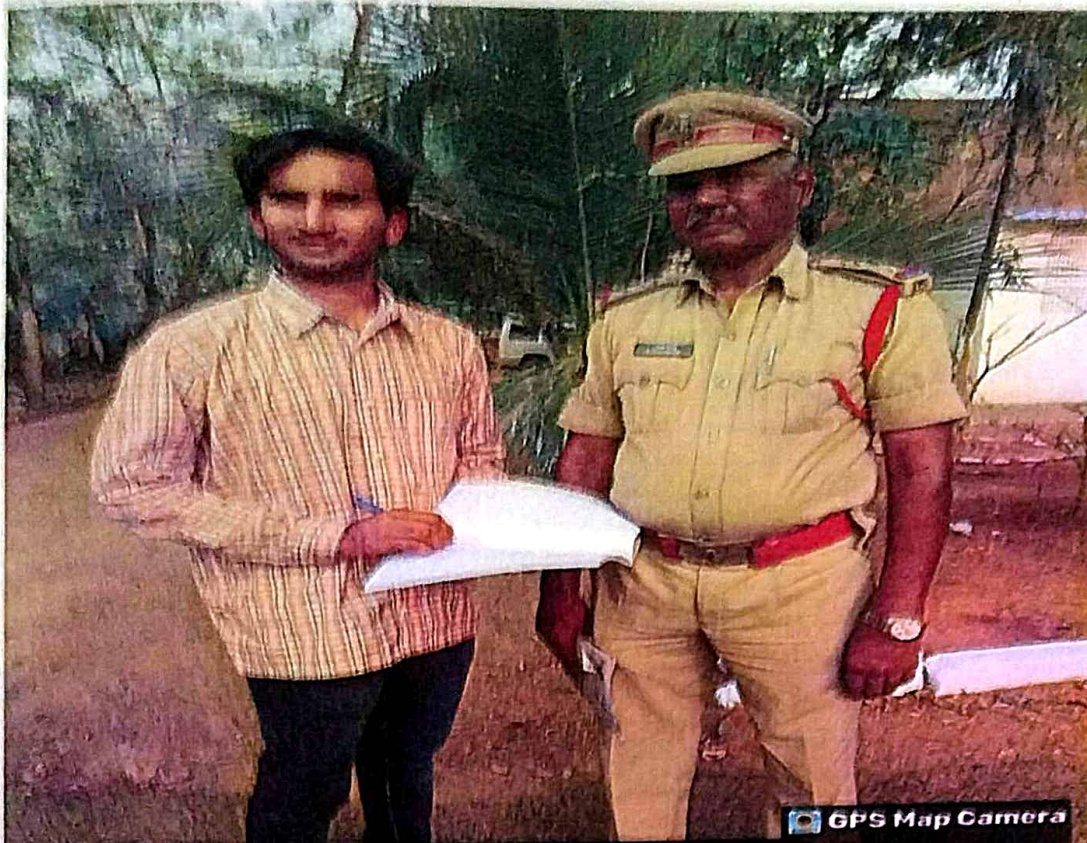
3. Societal and family pressure - Most of the Indians continue to live with their families even after their marriage. Because of this factor, men feel ashamed of opening up about the violence. The society also plays a crucial role in nurturing gender biased laws and stereotypes against a particular gender.

4. DENIAL - Mostly people that domestic violence can only happen to a women. And they live in denial when they get to know that man can also be a victim of domestic violence. So, basically people never really want to talk about it.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation. Domestic Violence is often used as synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person, and can take place in relationship or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, Domestic Violence against children, parents, or the elderly. it can assume multiple forms including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, reproductive, or sexual abuse. It can range from subtle ,coercive forms to marital rape and other Violent physical abuse, such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that may result in disfigurement or death, and includes the use of technology to harass, control, monitor, stalk or hack.

Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing and dowry death, which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members. In 2015 the United Kingdom's Home office widened the definition of Domestic Violence to include coercive control.



GPS Map Camera

Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India
Guntur District Court Compound, Medical College Road, Nagarampalem Opposite
Police Parade grounds, R and R Quarters, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh 522004, India
Lat 16.29828°
Long 80.433153°
19/04/24 04:35 PM GMT +05:30

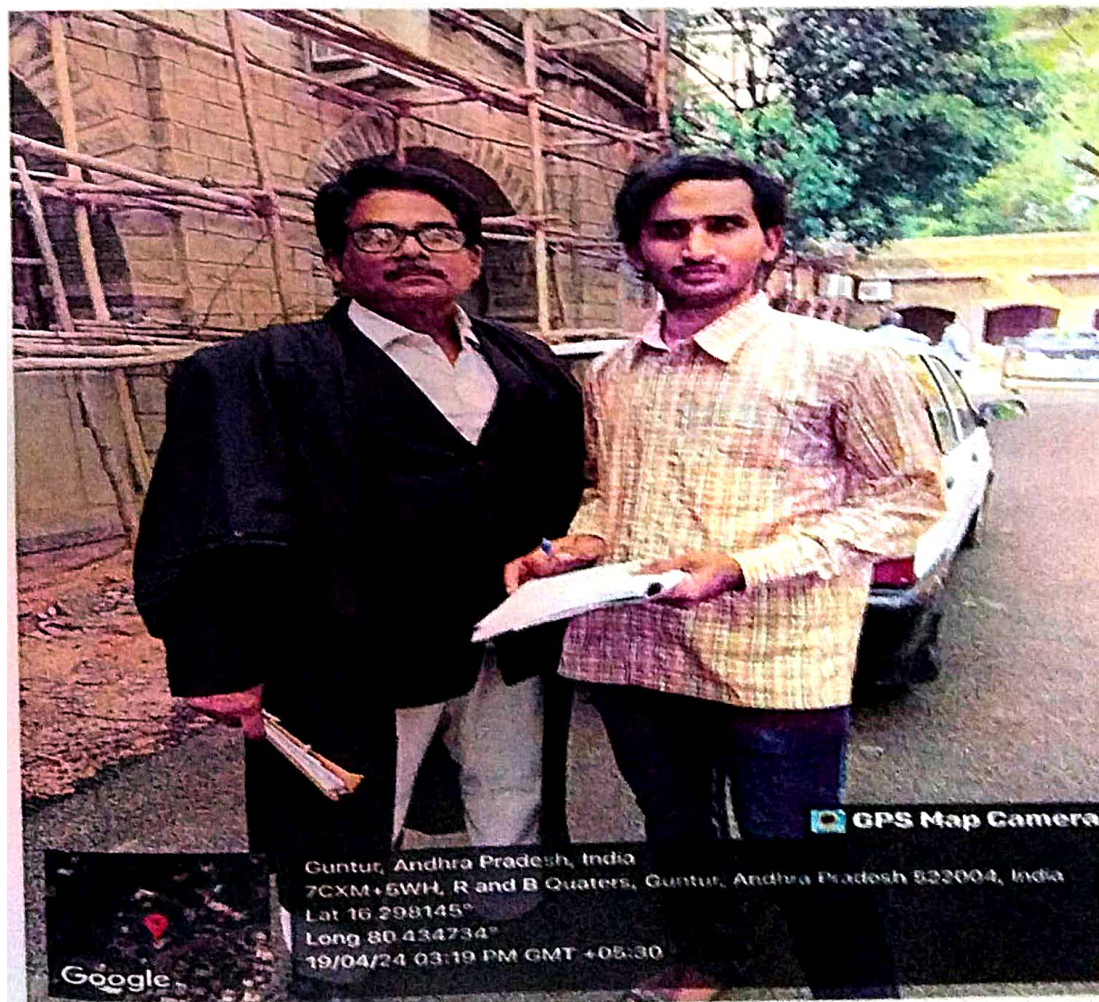
Google



GPS Map Camera

Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India
7CWM+JVC, Collector Office Rd, Kanna Vari Thota, Guntur, Andhra
Pradesh 522004, India
Lat 16.296453°
Long 80.43454°
19/04/24 04:46 PM GMT +05:30

Google



ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE :: GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU

Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfillment

for the award of

B.A. Degree

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY :

V. RAMESH NAIK – Y211022045

UNDER THE GUIDENCE

OF

Dr. KANAPALA JOSPEH

B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.,

DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU:: ACC

DECLARATION

I, M. TEJA, hereby declare that the Project entitled "**ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU**" has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of Dr.KANAPALA JOSPEH B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., Department of Telugu, Andhra Christian College, Guntur

Place: Guntur

Date:

Signature of the Candidate

V. RAMESH NAIK

H.T. No.-Y211022045

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I would like to thank Dr.KANAPALA JOSEPH..... B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., Sir, Dept. of Telugu, Andhra Christian College, for offering the course B.A Degree and to be my guide for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic "**ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU**" which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude for his excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work. I would like to specially thank Dr.K. Moses sir, M.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D, PRINCIPAL OF ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE for his support. I would also like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

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ఆంధ్ర కవులు - చరిత్రము

తెలుగు కవులు, రచయితలు తమ రచనల ద్వారా వివిధ బిరుదులను పొందారు. రచనలు చేసిన విధానం ద్వారా ఇతరులను అనుసరించిన విధానం ద్వారా, రచనలలోని గొప్పదనం ద్వారా పలువురు పలురకాల బిరుదులను పొందారు. వీటిలో కొన్ని రాజులు, సాహితీ పోషకులు సాహిత్య సంస్థలు ఇచ్చినవి కొన్ని, కొందరు కవులు, రచయితలు తమకు తామే చలామణి చేసుకున్నవి కొన్ని ఉన్నవి. కొందరు కవులు, రచయితలు తమ సొంత పేర్లుకన్నా బిరుదులతోనే విశేష ప్రాచుర్యం పొందినవారూ ఉన్నారు. కొందరు కవులు వారి బిరుదువు.

కవిత్వము రాసేవాడు కవి. 'రవిగాంచని చోట కవి గాంచును' అని తెలుగులో ఒక నానుడి ఉంది. అంటే ప్రపంచంలో జరిగే అనేక మార్పులు, నేరాలు, ఘోరాలు, అన్యాయాలు సూర్యుడైనా చూడకపోవచ్చేమో కానీ, కవి కంటి నుండి ఏ సంఘన, ఏ వస్తువూ తప్పించుకోలేవని భావం. కవి అన్నింటినీ కవిత్వీకరించి వెలుగులోకి తీసుకువచ్చి సమాజ హితానికి దోహదకారి అవుతాడు. కవులలో చాలా గొప్ప వారిని మహాకవిగా గౌరవిస్తారు. తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో ఎంతో మందికి మహాకవిగా గౌరవం లభించింది.

ప్రాచీన యుగం కవులు - కవిత్వ తత్వము :-

తెలుగు సాహిత్యానుశీలనకు విమర్శ సిద్ధాంతాలుగా ఇంతవరకు సంస్కృతాలంకారికుల సిద్ధాంతాలే ఆధారమయ్యాయి. కావ్యాన్ని, కవిత్వ తత్వాన్ని కావ్య హేతువులను కావ్య ప్రయోజనాలను సంస్కృతాలంకారికుల దృష్టితోనే పరిశీలించే దశ ఇప్పుడు కూడా ఉంది. దీనికి కారణం తెలుగులో సమగ్రమైన కావ్య తత్వ శాస్త్రాలు లేకపోవడమే. ప్రసిద్ధులైన తెలుగు సాహిత్య విమర్శకులు కూడా సంస్కృత లక్షణ గ్రంథాలమీదే ఆధారపడి విమర్శ సిద్ధాంతాలను వెలయించారు. దీనికి కారణం దాదాపుగా ఆధునిక యుగం వచ్చే వరకు తెలుగు సాహిత్యం సంస్కృత సాహిత్యం మీదనే ఆధారపడి ఉండడమే. ప్రతి కావ్యము మార్గ రీతిలో రచింపబడడమే. సంస్కృత భాషా సాహిత్యాలు తెలుగు భాషా సాహిత్యాలపైన గాఢమైన ప్రభావాన్ని చూపడమే.

తెలుగు కవులు తమ కావ్య అవతారికలలో తమ కవిత్వాన్ని గురించి వివరించే దశలో కొన్ని సిద్ధాంతాలను చేశారు. వీటిని సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి తెలుగు కవుల కవిత్వ తత్వాన్ని గురించి సిద్ధాంతాలను వివరించడమే ఈ వ్యాస ఉద్దేశం.

ఆధుని యుగం - కవలు :-

ఆధునిక కవిత్వం అనేది ఆధునిక సాహిత్య సంప్రదాయంలో 1890 మరియు 1950 మధ్య వ్రాసిన కవిత్వాన్ని సూచిస్తుంది. అయితే ఈ పదం యొక్క తేదీలు మూలం దేశం, ప్రశ్నలోని నిర్దిష్ట పాఠశాల మరియు విమర్శకుల వ్యక్తపాతంతో సహా అనేక అంశాలపై ఆధారపడి ఉంటాయి. విమర్శకుడు/ కవి సి. హెచ్. నీసన్ తన పోయెట్రీ అండ్ సిన్సియారిటీ అనే వ్యాసంలో "ఆధునికత చాలా కాలంగా కొనసాగుతోంది. యువ రచయితలు రాని రోజు కూడా సజీవ స్మృతిలో లేదు. ఐకానోక్లాజమ్ యొక్క ముప్పు.

ఇది సాధారణంగా ఫ్రెంచ్ సింబాలిస్ట్ ఉద్యమంతో ప్రారంభమైందని మరియు ఇది రెండవ ప్రపంచ యుద్ధంతో కృత్రిమంగా ముగుస్తుందని చెప్పబడింది, ఆధునికవాద కాలం ప్రారంభం మరియు ముగింపు కోర్సు యొక్క ఏకపక్షంగా ఉంటాయి. W.B యిట్స్ (1865-1939) మరియు టైనర్ మరియు రిల్కే (1875-1926) వంటి కవులు రొమాంటిక్, సింబాలిస్ట్ సిరలో ప్రారంభమయ్యారు మరియు రాజకీయ మరియు సాహిత్య పరిణామాలచే ప్రభావితమైన తర్వాత వారి కవితా యాసను ఆధునికీకరించారు.

శ్రీనాథుడు



శ్రీనాథుడు (1365-1441) 15వ శతాబ్దికి చెందిన తెలుగు కవి. దివ్య ప్రబంధన శైలికి ఆదరణ కల్పించాడు. చిన్నారి పొన్నారి చిటుత కూకడినాడు రచయించితి మరుత్తరాట్మరిత్ర - బాల్యములోనే - బృహత్కావ్యాన్ని రచించిన ప్రౌఢ కవి శ్రీనాథుడు వీరి రచనలలో వీరి వ్యక్తిత్వం ప్రతిబింబిస్తుంది పాండిత్య గరిమతో అంచల అత్యుచితానం మూర్తీభవించిన నిండైన విగ్రహం వారి రచనలు చదువుతూ ఉంటే గోచరిస్తుంది.

అష్టాశ్రిత కవి స్థలం : 1365, నెల్లూరు, గుంటూరు సరిహద్దు ప్రాంతం ఇప్పటి ప్రకాశం జిల్లా ప్రాంతం, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్.

మరణం : 1441 (కపిలేశ్వర గణపతి కోస్తాంధ్రని గెలిచాక) 75 ఏళ్ళు పై వయస్సులో బొడ్డేపల్లి కృష్ణా నది ఒడ్డున.

రాజ్యశ్రయం :-

శ్రీనాథుడు 10వ శతాబ్దమున జీవించాడు. వీరు కొండవీటి ప్రభువు పెదకోమటి వేమారెడ్డి ఆస్థానకవి. విద్యాధికారి. ఈకాలమందు ఎందరో కవి పండితులకు రాజాశ్రయం కల్పించారు. శ్రీనాథుడు రెడ్డి రాజుల కడనున్న విద్యాధికారి అన్నమాట లోక విదింతం. అద్దంకి రెడ్డి రాజుల క్రమముగా కొండవీడు, రాజమహేంద్రవరములో రాజ్యమేలినాడు. శ్రీనాథభట్ట సుకవి కొన్నాళ్ళు వీర్రుపేముగా ఆంధ్ర దేశముననే కాక కర్ణాటకా ప్రాంతమునందు కూడా సారస్వత యాత్రలు నెరపి ఈ భాషకు ఎంతోని సేవ చేసినాడు శ్రీనాథామాత్యుని తాతగారు కమలనాథామాత్యుడు తన మనుమని ముప్పు పలుకులతో ఇట్లు వర్ణించాడు "కనకక్ష్మాధార ధీరు, వారధి తటికాల్ పట్టణాధీశ్వరున్ అనుసందాత కమలనాథామాత్య చదామణిన్" సొగర తటమునందున్న కాలే పెట్టణమునకు అధిపతి కమలనాథామాత్యులు నేటి ప్రకాశం జిల్లా గుండ్లకమ్మ నదికి దక్షిణ తటమున్న - బంగాలాఖాతమునకు పడమరగా నుమారు ఇరువది కిలోమీటర్ల దూరములోనున్న నేటి ఊరు కొలనుకోట. ఈ కోలచన కోటయే కొలసనకోట. అదే శ్రీనాథుని జన్మ స్థలమని పలువురి చరిత్రకారుల అభిప్రాయము. ఈ కాల్యుట్టణం ఆ సమీపంలోని పాదర్తి అని మరికొందరు అందరు. ఏది ఏమైనా శ్రీనాథుడు ప్రకాశం నీమలోనివాడని, జన్మస్థలము ఈ ప్రాంతములోనే జరిగినదని తెలియుచున్నది.

ఘనత - విరుదులు :-

డిండిమభట్టు అనే పండితుని వాగ్యుద్ధంలో ఓడించి అతని కంచుధక్కను పగుల గొట్టించాడు. ఈతనిని కవిసార్వభౌముడను విరుదు ఉంది.

రచనలు :-

ఇతను ఎన్నో కావ్యాలు రచించాడు. వాటిలో కొన్ని : భీమఖండము, కాశీఖండము, మర్త్యక్షలాత్పుంత శృంగార నైషదము మొదలగునవి. ఈయన వ్రాసిన చాటువులు ఆంధ్ర దేశమంతా ఐహు ప్రశస్తి పొందాయి.

- మనస్సు
- మనస్సు
- మనస్సు
- మనస్సు
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- మనస్సు
- మనస్సు
- మనస్సు

ప్రాచీన గ్రంథాలు :-

ప్రాచీన గ్రంథాలలో మనస్సు గురించి వివరించిన గ్రంథాలు అనేకము. ఇవి క్రింది విధంగా ఉన్నాయి.

మనస్సు, మనస్సు, మనస్సు

మనస్సు, మనస్సు మనస్సు

మనస్సు మనస్సు మనస్సు

మనస్సు మనస్సు మనస్సు

మనస్సు మనస్సు మనస్సు

- మరుత్తరాట్టరిత్ర
- కాలిదాహన సప్తశతి
- శృంగార నైషధము
- ధనుంజయ విజయము
- కాశీ ఖండము
- హర విలాసము
- శివరాత్రి మహాత్మ్యము
- పండితారాధ్య చరిత్రము
- సందననందన చరిత్రము
- మానసాల్లాసము
- పర్వాదీ వీర చరిత్రము
- శ్రీదాళిరాయము
- రామాయణము పాటలు

శ్రీనాథుని రాటువులు :-

శ్రీనాథ మహాకవి రాటు పద్యాలకు ప్రసిద్ధి. ఆయన వ్రాసిన ఒకటి రెండు రాటువులైనా చెప్పుకోకపోతే విషయానికి సమగ్రత చేకూరదు. మచ్చుకి దిగువ రెండు పద్యాలు అవధరించండి.

కుల్లాముందితి, కోకసుర్భితి, మహాకూర్పాసమున్

దిర్భితిన్, వెల్లుల్లిన్ తిరిపిన్మున్ మెనవితిన్

విశ్వు వర్ధింపగా చల్లాయుంబరి వ్రావితిన్

రురులు దోసంబు పోనాడితిన్, తల్లి! కన్నద

రాజ్యంబ్బి! దయలేరా! నేను శ్రీనాథుడన్.

కవిత్వం సెప్పిన పాదనేర్చిన వృధా కష్టంచే, యీ
భోగపురం జవరాండ్రేగద భాగ్యశాలినులు,
పుంస్తవేదీకే పొగాల్పనా ? నవరంగా సొసించ్చి,
మేల్ యువతి వేషంబిచ్చి పుట్టించుచో
యొవరేనిన్ మదిమెచ్చి ధనంబులిత్తురుగదా నీరేజపత్రేక్షణ!

సిరిగలవానికి తెల్లుసు
తరుణులు పదిమారువేలుతగ పెండ్లాడన్
తిరిపెమునకిద్దరాండ్రా పరమేశాగంగవిడువు
పార్వతి చాలున్

నీలాలకా జాల ఫాల కస్తూరికా
తిలకంబు నేమిట దిద్దువాడ
నంగనాలింగనా నంగ సంగర ఘర్మ
శీకరం బేమిట నిల్పువాడ
భామామణి కచాభరణ శోభితమైన
పాపట నేమిట బావువాడ
ఇందు సఖులను వేప్రొద్దు గ్రిందు పరిచి
కలికి చెంగల్వ రేకుల కాంతి దసరి
.... అహహ
పోయె నా గోరు తన చేతి పోరు మాని

ఒకసారి శ్రీనాథ కవిసార్వభౌములు పల్నాటి సీమకు వెళ్లారు. అక్కడి నీటి ఎద్దడి చూసి ఈ కంద పద్యాన్ని చాటువుగా చెప్పారట.

సమకాలీకులు :-

ఈయన పోతనకు సమకాలీనుడు. పోతనకు బందువని, పోతన రచించిన శ్రమదాండ్ర భాగవతాన్ని సర్వజ్ఞ సింగభూపాలునికి అంకితమిప్పించడానికి ఒప్పింప చూశాడనే కథలు ప్రాచుర్యంలో ఉన్నాయి. కానీ చారిత్రక ఆధారాలు లేని కారణంగా వాటి విశ్వసనీయత పై పలు సందేహాలు, వివాదాలు ఉన్నాయి. శ్రీనాథుని బావమరుదులలో ఒకరి పేరు పోతన (దగ్గుపల్లి పోతన) ఇతడు కూడ కవి, తెలియని వారు ఈ పోతనను బమ్మెర పోతనగా పొరపడి ఉంటారు.

చరమాంకం :-

శ్రీనాథుని అంతిమ దినాలు బహుదుర్భంగా గడిచాయి. కొండవీటి ప్రాభవంతోపాటు శ్రీనాథుని ప్రభ మసకబారింది. ఆర్థిక ఇబ్బందులు చుట్టముట్టాయి. కృష్ణాతీరాన ఉన్న బొడ్డుపల్లి గ్రామాన్ని గుత్తకు తీసుకొని శిస్తు కట్టని కారణంగా ఆయన భుజం పై ఊరి బయటనున్న శిలను ఉంచి ఊరంతా తిప్పారని ఆయన చాటు పద్యం ద్వారా తెలుస్తుంది.

కృష్ణవేణమ్మ గొనిపోయె నింత ఫలము

బిలబిలాక్షులు తినపోయే తిలలు పెసలు

బొడ్డు పల్లెను గొడ్డేరి మోసపోతి

నెట్లు చెల్లింతును సుంకంబు నేడు నూర్లు.

దీనారంటంకాల దీర్ఘమాడించితి

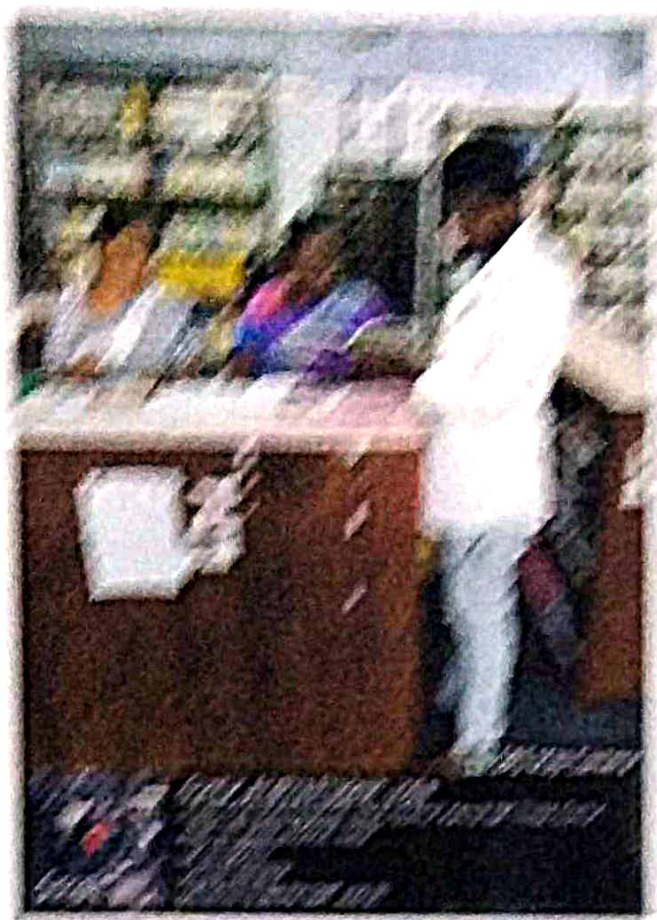
దక్షిణాధీశు ముత్యాలశాల

పలుకుతోడై తాండ్రబాషా మహాకావ్య

నైషధ గ్రంథ సందర్భమునకు,

పగుల గొట్టించి తుదృట వివాద ప్రౌఢి

గొడడిండిమభట్టు కంచుధక్క





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU" by V. RAMESH NAIK, H.T.NO. Y211022045 is a record of bonafide work carried out by him and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A degree.

Signature of the Mentor



Dr. KANAPALA JOSPEH

B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed.,

M.Phil., Ph.D.,

Department of Telugu,

Andhra Christian College

Place : Guntur

Date :

Dr. KANAPALA JOSEPH

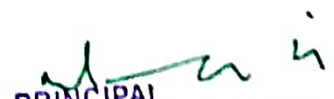
M.A., M.A., M.Ed., DL., M.Phil., Ph.D.

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Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU

Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfilment

for the award of

B.A. Degree

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY :

Y. JEEVAN RAJU – Y211022048

UNDER THE GUIDENCE

OF

Dr. KANAPALA JOSPEH

B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.,

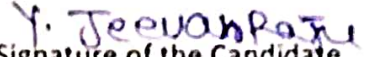
DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU:: ACC

DECLARATION

I, M. TEJA, hereby declare that the Project entitled "**ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU**" has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of Dr.KANAPALA JOSPEH B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., Department of Telugu, Andhra Christian College, Guntur

Place: Guntur

Date:


Signature of the Candidate

Y. JEEVAN RAJU

H.T. No.-Y211022048

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank Dr.KANAPALA JOSEPH..... B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., Sir, Dept. of Telugu, Andhra Christian College, for offering the course B.A Degree and to be my guide for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic **"ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU"** which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude for his excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work. I would like to specially thank Dr.K. Moses sir, M.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D, PRINCIPAL OF ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE for his support. I would also like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

Y. JEEVAN RAJU

H.T. No.-Y211022048

అంధ కవులు - చరిత్రము

తెలుగు కవులు, రచయితలు తమ రచనల ద్వారా వివిధ విరుదులను పొందారు. రచనలు చేసిన విధానం ద్వారా ఇతరులను అనుసరించిన విధానం ద్వారా, రచనలలోని గొప్పదనం ద్వారా పలువురు పలురకాల విరుదులను పొందారు. వీటిలో కొన్ని రాజులు, సాహితీ విశేషకులు సాహిత్య గుర్తులు ఇచ్చినవి కొన్ని కొందరు కవులు, రచయితలు తమకు తామే చలామణి చేసుకున్నవి కొన్ని ఇచ్చి, కొందరు కవులు, రచయితలు తమ సొంత పేర్లుకన్నా విరుదులతోనే విశేష ప్రాచుర్యం పొందినవారూ ఉన్నారు. కొందరు కవులు వారి విరుదువు.

జువల్పము రాసేదాడు కవి. 'రచిగాంచని చోట కవి గాంచును' అని తెలుగులో ఒక నానుడి ఉంది. అంటే ప్రపంచంలో ఇరిగే అనేక మాచ్చులు, నేరాలు, ఘోరాలు, అన్యాయాలు సూర్యుడైనా చూడకపోయిపోతాడో కానీ, కవి కంటే మంచి ఏ సంఘటన, ఏ వస్తువు తప్పించుకోలేదని భావం. కవి అన్నింటినీ కనిపిస్తోందివి వెలుగులోకి తీసుకువచ్చి సమాజ హితానికి దోహదకారి అవుతాడు. కవులలో చాలా గొప్ప వారిని మహాకవిగా గౌరవిస్తారు. తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో ఎంతో మందికి మహాకవిగా గౌరవం లభించింది.

ప్రాచీన యుగం కవులు - కవిత్వ తత్వము :-

తెలుగు సాహిత్యానుశీలనకు విమర్శ సిద్ధాంతాలుగా ఇంతవరకు సంస్కృతాలంకారికుల సిద్ధాంతాలే ఆధారమయ్యాయి. కావ్యాన్ని కవిత్వ తత్వాన్ని కావ్య పోతులను కావ్య ప్రయోజనాలను సంస్కృతాలంకారికుల దృష్టితోనే పరిశీలించే దశ ఇప్పుడు కూడా ఉంది. దీనికి కారణం తెలుగులో సమగ్రమైన కావ్య తత్వ శాస్త్రాలు లేకపోవడమే. ప్రసిద్ధులైన తెలుగు సాహిత్య విమర్శకులు కూడా సంస్కృత లక్షణ గ్రంథాలమీదే ఆధారపడి విమర్శ సిద్ధాంతాలను వెలయించారు. దీనికి కారణం చాలాగా అధునిక యుగం వచ్చే వరకు తెలుగు సాహిత్యం సంస్కృత సాహిత్యం మీదనే ఆధారపడి ఉండడమే. ప్రతి కావ్యము మూర్త రీతిలో రచింపబడడమే. సంస్కృత భాషా సాహిత్యాలు తెలుగు భాషా సాహిత్యాలపైన గాఢమైన ప్రభావాన్ని చూపడమే.

తెలుగు కవులు తమ కావ్య అవతారికలలో తమ కవిత్వాన్ని గురించి వివరించే దశలో కొన్ని సిద్ధాంతాలను చేశారు. వీటిని సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి తెలుగు కవుల కవిత్వ తత్వాన్ని గురించి సిద్ధాంతాలను వివరించడమే ఈ వ్యాస ఉద్దేశం.

ఆధుని యుగం - కవలు :-

ఆధునిక కవిత్వం అనేది ఆధునిక సాహిత్య సంప్రదాయంలో 1890 మరియు 1950 మధ్య వ్రాసిన కవిత్వాన్ని సూచిస్తుంది. అయితే ఈ పదం యొక్క తేదీలు మూలం దేశం, ప్రశ్నలోని నిర్దిష్ట పాఠశాల మరియు విమర్శకుల పక్షపాతంతో సహా అనేక అంశాలపై ఆధారపడి ఉంటాయి. విమర్శకుడు/ కవి సి. హెచ్. సిసన్ తన పోయెట్రీ అండ్ సిస్నియారిటీ అనే వ్యాసంలో “ఆధునికత చాలా కాలంగా కొనసాగుతోంది. యువ రచయితలు రాని రోజు కూడా సజీవ స్మృతిలో లేదు. ఐకానోక్లాజమ్ యొక్క ముప్పు.

ఇది సాధారణంగా ఫ్రెంచ్ సింబాలిస్ట్ ఉద్యమంతో ప్రారంభమైందని మరియు ఇది రెండవ ప్రపంచ యుద్ధంతో కృత్రిమంగా ముగుస్తుందని చెప్పబడింది, ఆధునికవాద కాలం ప్రారంభం మరియు ముగింపు కోర్సు యొక్క ఏకపక్షంగా ఉంటాయి. W.B యాట్స్ (1865-1939) మరియు రైనర్ మరియు రిల్కే (1875-1926) వంటి కవులు రొమాంటిక్, సింబాలిస్ట్ సిరలో ప్రారంభమయ్యారు మరియు రాజకీయ మరియు సాహిత్య పరిణామాలచే ప్రభావితమైన తర్వాత వారి కవితా యాసను ఆధునికీకరించారు.

శ్రీనాథుడు



శ్రీనాథుడు (1365-1441) 15వ శతాబ్దికి చెందిన తెలుగు కవి. దివ్య ప్రబంధన శైలికి ఆదరణ కల్పించాడు. చిన్నారి పొన్నారి చిటుత కూకడినాడు రచయించితి మరుత్తరాట్పురిత్ర - బాల్యములోనే - బృహత్సాహిత్యాన్ని రచించిన ప్రౌఢ కవి శ్రీనాథుడు వీరి రచనలలో వీరి వ్యక్తిత్వం ప్రతిబింబిస్తుంది పాండిత్య గరిమతో అంచల ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం మూర్తిభవించిన నిండైన విగ్రహం వారి రచనలు చదువుతూ ఉంటే గోచరిస్తుంది.

పుట్టిన తేదీ, స్థలం : 1365, నెల్లూరు, గుంటూరు సరిహద్దు ప్రాంతం ఇప్పటి ప్రకాశం జిల్లా ప్రాంతం, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్.

మరణం : 1441 (కపిలేశ్వర గణపతి కోస్తాంధ్రని గణిదాక) 76 ఏళ్ళు పై వయస్సులో బొడ్డేపల్లి కృష్ణా నది ఒడ్డున.

రాజశ్రయం :-

శ్రీనాథుడు 15వ శతాబ్దమున జీవించాడు. వీరు కొండవీటి ప్రభువు పెదకోమటి వేమారెడ్డి అస్థానకవి. విద్యాధికారి. ఈకాలమందు ఎందరో కవి పండితులకు రాజాశ్రయం కల్పించారు. శ్రీనాథుడు రెడ్డి రాజుల కడనున్న విద్యాధికారి అన్నమాట లోక విదించం. అద్దంకి రెడ్డి రాజుల క్రమముగా కొండవీడు, రాజమహేంద్రవరములో రాజ్యమేలినాడు. శ్రీనాథభట్ట సుకవి కొన్నాళ్ళు విస్తృతముగా ఆంధ్ర దేశముననే కాక కర్ణాటకా ప్రాంతమునందు కూడా సారస్వత యాత్రలు నెరపి తన భాషకు ఎనలేని సేవ చేసినాడు శ్రీనాథామాత్యుని తాతగారు కమలనాథామాత్యుడు తన మునుముని ముద్దు పలుకులతో ఇట్లు వర్ణించాడు "కనకబ్జాధార ధీరు, వారధి తదితాలే హృదయాధీశ్వరున్ అనుసందాత కమనాభామాత్య చదామణిన్" సాగర తటమునందున్న కాలే పెట్టణమునకు అధిపతి కమలరాభామాత్యుజు నేటి ప్రకాశం జిల్లా గుండ్లకమ్మ నదికి దక్షిణ తటమున్న - లంగారాజాతమునకు పడమరగా సుమారు ఇరువది కిలోమీటర్ల దూరములోనున్న నేటి ఊరు కొంసుకోట. ఈ కోంచన కోటయే కొలసనకోట. అదే శ్రీనాథుని జన్మ స్థలమని పలువురి చరిత్రకారుల అభిప్రాయము. ఈ కాల్యుట్టణం ఆ సమీపంలోని పొదర్తి అని మరికొందరు అందరు. ఏది ఏమైనా శ్రీనాథుడు ప్రకాశం సీమలోనివాడని, జన్మస్థలము ఈ ప్రాంతములోనే జరిగినదని తెలియుచున్నది.

ఘనత - బిరుదులు :-

డిండిమభట్టు అనే పండితుని వాగ్యుద్ధంలో ఓడించి అతని కంచుధక్కను పగుల గొట్టించాడు. ఈతనిని కవిసార్వభౌముడను బిరుదు ఉంది.

రచనలు :-

ఇతను ఎన్నో కావ్యాలు రచించాడు. వాటిలో కొన్ని : భీమఖండము, కాశీఖండము, మర్దుత్తలాట్యంత శృంగార నైషధము మొదలగునవి. ఈయన వ్రాసిన చాటువులు ఆంధ్ర దేశమంతా బహు ప్రశస్తి పొందాయి.

- మచిలీరాష్ట్రం
- శాలివాహన నవ్వుతి
- శృంగార నైషధము
- దనుంజయ విజయము
- కాశీ ఖండము
- హర విలాసము
- శివరాత్రి మహాత్మ్యము
- పండితారాధ్య చరిత్రము
- నందననందన చరిత్రము
- మానసోల్లాసము
- పల్నాటి వీర చరిత్రము
- క్రీడాభిరాయము
- రామాయణము పాటలు

శ్రీనాథుని చాటువులు :-

శ్రీనాథ మహాకవి చాటు పద్యాలకు ప్రసిద్ధి. ఆయన వ్రాసిన ఒకటి రెండు చాటువులైనా చెప్పుకోకపోతే విషయానికి సమగ్రత చేకూరదు. మచ్చుకి దిగువ రెండు పద్యాలు అనభరించండి.

కుల్లాముందితి, కోకనుట్టితి, మహాకూర్పాసమున్

బెట్టితిన్, వెల్లుల్లిన్ తిలిపిష్టమున్ మెసవితిన్

విశ్వస్త పద్ధింపగా చల్లాయంబలి వ్రావితిన్

రుచులు దోసంబు పోనాడితిన్, తల్లి! కన్నడ

రాజ్య లక్ష్మీ! దయలేదా! నేను శ్రీనాథుడన్.

కవితల్ సెప్పిన పాడనేర్చిన వృధా కష్టంచె, యీ
భోగపురం జవరాండ్రేగద భాగ్యశాలినులు,
పుంస్తుబేటికే పొగాల్పనా ? సవరంగా సొసింబ్బి,
మేల్ యువతి వేషంబిచ్చి పుట్టించుచో
యొవరేనిన్ మదిమెచ్చి ధనంబులిత్తురుగదా నీరేజపత్రేక్షణా!

సిరిగలవానికి జెల్లును
తరుణులు పదిమారువేలుతగ పెండ్లాడన్
తిరిపెమునకిద్దరాండ్రా పరమేశాగంగవిడుపు
పార్వతి చాలున్

నీలాలకా జాల ఫాల కస్తూరికా
తిలకంబు నేమిట దిద్దువాడ
నంగనాలింగనా నంగ సంగర షుర్మ
శీకరం బేమిట నిల్పువాడ
భామామణి కచాభరణ శోభితమైన
పాపట నేమిట బాపువాడ
ఇందు సఖులను వేప్రొద్దు గ్రిందు పరిచి
కలికి చెంగల్వ రేకుల కాంతి దసరి
.... అహహ

పోయె నా గోరు తన చేతి పోరు మాని

ఒకసారి శ్రీనాథ కవిసార్వభౌములు పల్నాటి సీమకు వెళ్లారు. అక్కడి నీటి ఎద్దడి చూసి ఈ కంద పద్యాన్ని చాటువుగా చెప్పారట.

సమకాలీకులు :-

ఈయన పోతనకు సమకాలీనుడు. పోతనకు బందువని, పోతన రచించిన శ్రమదాండ్ర భాగవతాన్ని సర్వజ్ఞ సింగభూపాలునికి అంకితమిప్పించడానికి ఒప్పింప చూశాడనే కథలు ప్రాచుర్యంలో ఉన్నాయి. కానీ చారిత్రక ఆధారాలు లేని కారణంగా వాటి విశ్వసనీయత పై పలు సందేహాలు, వివాదాలు ఉన్నాయి. శ్రీనాథుని బావమరుదులలో ఒకరి పేరు పోతన (దగ్గుపల్లి పోతన) ఇతడు కూడ కవి, తెలియని వారు ఈ పోతనను బమ్మెర పోతనగా పొరపడి ఉంటారు.

చరమాంకం :-

శ్రీనాథుని అంతిమ దినాలు బహుదుర్భంగా గడిచాయి. కొండవీటి ప్రాభవంతోపాటు శ్రీనాథుని ప్రభ మసకబారింది. ఆర్థిక ఇబ్బందులు చుట్టుముట్టాయి. కృష్ణాతీరాన ఉన్న బొడ్డుపల్లి గ్రామాన్ని గుత్తకు తీసుకొని శిస్తు కట్టని కారణంగా ఆయన భుజం పై ఊరి బయటనున్న శిలను ఉంచి ఊరంతా తిప్పారని ఆయన చాటు పద్యం ద్వారా తెలుస్తుంది.

కృష్ణవేణమ్మ గొనిపోయే నింత ఫలము

బిలబిలాక్షులు తినపోయే తిలలు పెసలు

బొడ్డు పల్లెను గొడ్డేరి మోసపోతి

నెట్లు చెల్లింతును సుంకంబు నేడు నూర్లు.

దీనారంటంకాల దీర్ఘమాడించితి

దక్షిణాధీశు ముత్యాలశాల

పలుకుతోడై తాండ్రబాషా మహాకావ్య

నైషధ గ్రంథ సందర్భమునకు,

పగుల గొట్టించి తుదృఢ వివాద ప్రౌఢి

గౌడడిండిమభట్టు కంచుధక్కు

నంద్రభూష శ్రీయశస్తి రాయలయొద్ద
పాదు కొల్పితి సార్వభౌమ విరుద,
మెటుల మెప్పించెదో నన్ను నింకమీద
రావు సింగ మహిపాలు ధీవిశాలు
నిందు కొలువున నెలకొనియుండి నీవు
నకల నద్భుత నికరంబు! శారదాంబ!

కవి రాజు కంఠంబు కౌగిలించెనుగదా
పురవీధి నెదురెండ బొగడవండ,
సార్వభౌముని భుజాస్కంధ మెక్కినుగదా
నగరివాకీటనుండు నల్లగుండు,
అంధ్ర నైషధకర్త యంఘ్రి యుగ్మంబున
దగలియుండెనుగదా నిగళముగము,
వీరభద్రారెడ్డి విద్వాంసుముంతేత
వియ్యమందెనుగదా వెదురుగొడియ,
కృష్ణవేణమ్మ గొనిపోయె నింతఫలము
బిల బిలాక్షులు తినిపోయె తిలలు పెసలు
బొడ్డు పల్లెను గొడ్డెరి మోసపోతి
నెట్లు చెల్లింతు టంకంబు లేదునూర్లు?

അതിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം
 അതിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം ?
 അതിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം ?
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 അതിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം ?



൦൧



ప్రవేశిక :-

ఈనాడు 'భీక్షు' అనే మాట కేవలం 'అడుక్కుతినడం' అనే అర్థాధ్యానికి పరిమితమైంది కాని, ఒకప్పుడు 'భీక్ష' అనేది పరమపవిత్రమైన వ్రతం. శివుడు భీక్షేష్టుడుగా ప్రసిద్ధి. గురువులు శిష్యులకు 'జ్ఞానభీక్ష' పెట్టేవాళ్ళు. బాధ్యుడు భీక్షావృత్తితోనే జీవనం సాగించేవాడు. బౌద్ధులందరికీ అదే జీవన మాత్రంగా ఉండేది. గురుకులంలో చదువుకునే రాజకుమారులైన భీక్షాటనంతో విద్యార్థి జీవనం గడిపేవారు. భీక్ష పెట్టేవాళ్ళు కూడా అది మహాపుణ్య కార్యంగా భావించి తమ ఇంటికి వచ్చిన వారిని 'అతిథి దేవోభవ' అని నమస్కరించి, పూజించి, భీక్ష నమర్పించేవాళ్ళు. అటువంటి భీక్షావ్రతంతో జీవించిన వేదవ్యాసుడుహర్షి కాశీ నగరంలో పొందిన ఒక అనుభవమేంటే ఈ పాఠం చదివి తెలుసుకోండి.

తే.గీ.॥ వెట్టుకొని కాయ బీతెండ పట్టచుగలు

తాను శిష్యులు నిల్చిల్లు దవ్వకుండఁ

గాఁకికా విప్రగృహ వాదీకల నొనర్చు

నఖిల విద్యాగురుండు భిక్షాటనంబు.

తే.గీ.॥ వందుచున్నారమనె నొక్క వనజనెత్ర

తిరెగి రమ్మను నొక్క లేఁదీగె ఁబోఁడి

దెవ కార్యంబు నేఁడనుఁదెఱవ మోర్తు

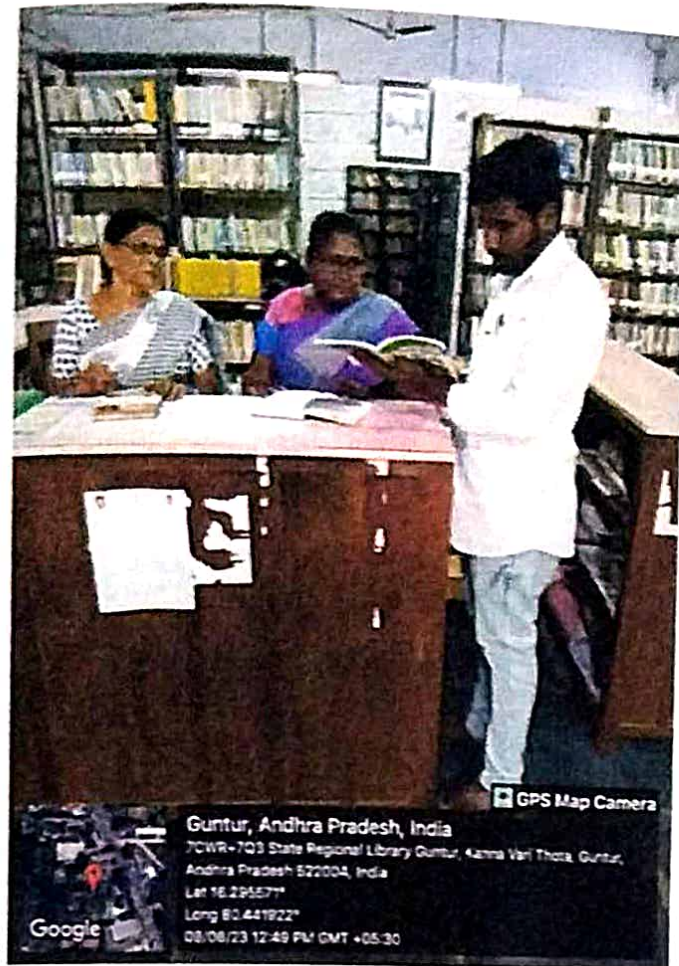
ద్వ్యా కవాటంబు ఁదెఱవదు వనితయొకతె

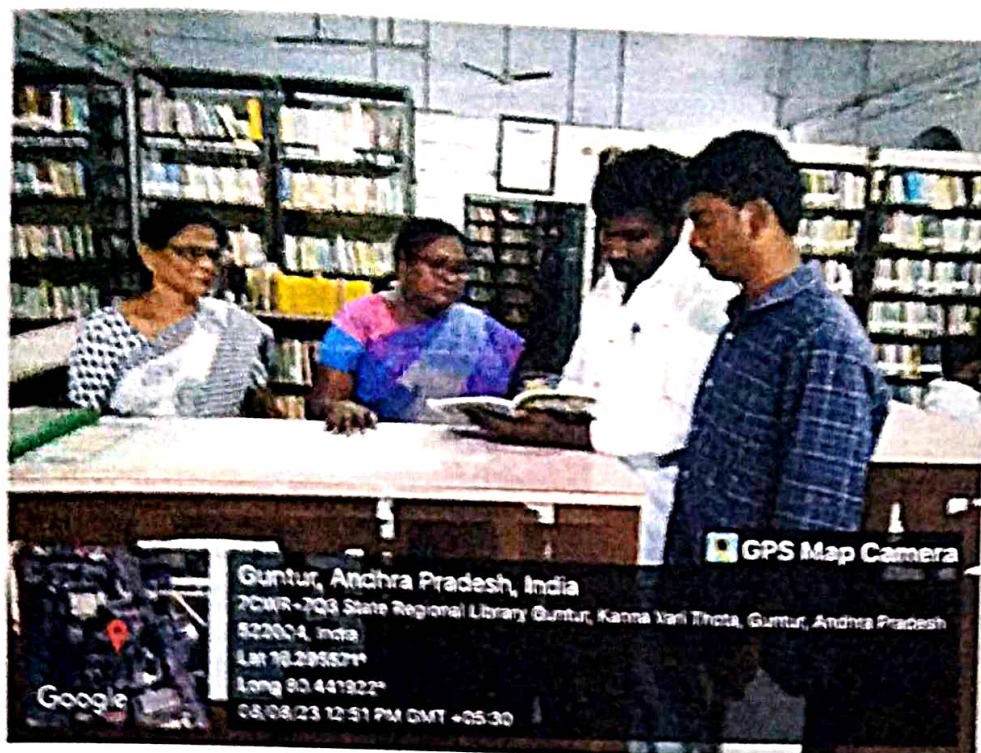
సీ.॥ ముంగిట గోమయంబున గోముఖము

కడలు నాల్గుగ ఁముగ్గుకఱ వెట్టి

యతిధి నచ్చోనిల్చి యర్థపాద్యము లిచ్చి

పుష్ప గంధంభులఁబూజసేసి,





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU" by Y. JEEVAN RAJU, H.T.NO. Y211022048 is a record of bonafide work carried out by him and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A degree.

Signature of the Mentor



Dr. KANAPALA JOSPEH

B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed.,

M.Phil., Ph.D.,

Department of Telugu,

Andhra Christian College

Dr. KANAPALA JOSEPH

M.A., M.A., M.Ed., B.L., M.Phil., Ph.D.

VICE-PRINCIPAL

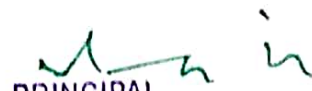
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

GUNTUR-522 001.

Place : Guntur

Date :



PRINCIPAL

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

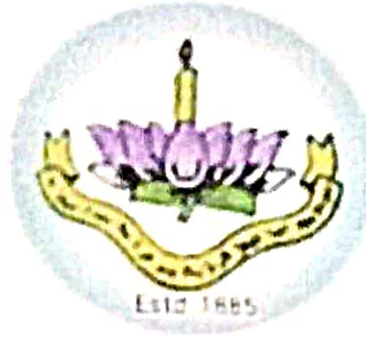
(Day / Even. & P.G)

GUNTUR

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE :: GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC



A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU

Prepared and submitted in the partial fulfilment

for the award of

B.A. Degree

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY :

Y. SRINU – Y211022047

UNDER THE GUIDENCE

OF

Dr. KANAPALA JOSPEH

B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.,

DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU:: ACC

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE :: GUNTUR

(DAY, EVENING & PG)

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Dr. KANAPALA JOSPEH

B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.,

DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU:: ACC

DECLARATION

I, M. TEJA, hereby declare that the Project entitled "**ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU**" has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of Dr.KANAPALA JOSPEH B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., Department of Telugu, Andhra Christian College, Guntur

Place: Guntur

Date:

Y. Srinu
Signature of the Candidate

Y. SRINU

H.T. No-Y211022047

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank Dr.KANAPALA JOSEPH..... B.L., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., Sir, Dept. of Telugu, Andhra Christian College, for offering the course B.A Degree and to be my guide for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic "**ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU**" which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society. I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude for his excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work. I would like to specially thank Dr.K. Moses sir, M.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D, PRINCIPAL OF ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE for his support. I would also like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

Y. SRINU

Y. Srinu

H.T. No.-Y211022047

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "ANDHRA KAVALU CHARITHRA - VARI RACHANALU" by Y. SRRINU, H.T.NO. Y211022047 is a record of bonafide work carried out by him and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfillment for the award of B.A degree.

Signature of the Mentor



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Place : Guntur

Date :



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GUNTUR



ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Estd: 1885

Accredited with A grade by NAAC

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT ON DOMESTIC VOILENCE

Prepared and Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of B.A
Degree

Submitted By

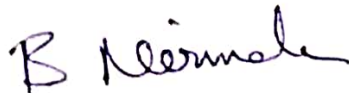
K.SAGAR BABU
Regd No: Y211022022

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

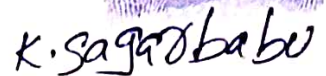
**B.NIRMALA M.A,M.L.P,B.E.D,
LECTURER IN ECONOMICS**

DECLARATION

I am Venkatesh hereby declare the project entitled **DOMESSTIC VOILENCE** has been written and compiled by me for the award of B.A under the guidance of **B.NIRMALA M.A,M.P.L,B.E.d LECTURER IN ECONOMICS** Andhra Christian college, Guntur.



Signature of the Mentor



Signature of the student

K.SAGAR BABU

HT.NO: Y211022022

Place: Guntur

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank. **B.NIRMALA M.A,M.P.L,B.E.d** Lecturer in **ECONOMICS** Andhra Christian college, offering the course B.A Degree and to be my guide for the practical training and, for giving me an opportunity to research on the topic "Domestic violence" which is not only interesting but also very important in the present times to understand the society.

I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude to her excellent and untiring guidance, attention, patience and support in the compilation of my work.

I would like to specially thank **Dr. K.MOSES sir, M.Sc, M.Ed, Ph.D, PRINCIPAL OF ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE** for his support. I would like to thank my family, friends and classmates for being a constant source of support and giving me the best advice from time to time.

K.SAGAR BABU

HT.NO: Y211022022

INTRODUCTION

PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005

The Act ensures women's right to reside in her matrimonial home. This Act has a special feature with specific provisions under law which provide protection to a woman to live in violence free home. Though this Act has civil and criminal provisions, a woman victim can get immediate civil remedies within 60 days. Aggrieved women can file cases under this Act against any male adult perpetrator who is in Domestic Relationship with her. They can also include other relatives of the husband and male partner as respondents to seek Remedies in their case.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT:

- Ensures Right to Residence under sec 17.
- Ensures economic relief by recognizing Economic Violence.
- Recognizes verbal and emotional violence.
- Provides temporary custody of child.
- Judgments within 60 days of filing of the case.
- Multiple Judgments in a single case.
- Cases can be filed under PWDV Act even if other Cases are pending between parties.
- Both petitioner and respondent can prefer Appeal.

Mahesh was beaten and tortured by his wife daily in front of his son. His son's behavior was also getting affected of daily nuisance and violence in the home. The violence and fights were so intense and loud that even neighbours got to know about their condition and they also weren't unaware of what was happening in their home. But, there was nothing he could do.

One day when, Mahesh hanged himself from the ceiling fan because he was done with the never-ending violence.

Spousal abuse is not something that is faced by only one gender. The general presumption or preconceived notions that have been into our society since bygone is that men are supposed to be strong, mighty and they are generally supposed to bottle up their emotions. If they show or expose their vulnerabilities then they are labelled as being sissy, effeminate, and many other derogatory terms.

REASON WHY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES AGAINST MEN GO UNREPORTED

There are many reasons for which many often do not reveal the violence they face by their spouses or by their intimate partners.

1. General stereotypes against males - Men often feel discriminated against or feel uneasy in opening up about the violence that they face because they feel ashamed that they will be judged and will be labelled as wimpy and effeminate. They think their struggle against violence will go in vain because of gender-specific laws and provisions that are given in the Indian constitution. They feel that they have failed the role of protector in nurturing their families.

2. Fear of fake cases - Men often feel that revealing the violence can cause unnecessary nuisance and they do not want to face the legal consequences because of the gender-biased or gender-specific laws in our constitution. They feel that they have to leave their families and they don't want to lose custody of their children which is often a cumbersome process.

3. Societal and family pressure - Most of the Indians continue to live with their families even after their marriage. Because of this factor, men feel ashamed of opening up about the violence. The society also plays a crucial role in nurturing gender biased laws and stereotypes against a particular gender.

4. **DENIAL** - Mostly people that domestic violence can only happen to a women. And they live in denial when they get to know that man can also be a victim of domestic violence. So, basically people never really want to talk about it.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation. Domestic Violence is often used as synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person, and can take place in relationship or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, Domestic Violence against children, parents, or the elderly. it can assume multiple forms including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, reproductive, or sexual abuse. It can range from subtle ,coercive forms to marital rape and other Violent physical abuse, such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that may result in disfigurement or death, and includes the use of technology to harass, control, monitor, stalk or hack.

Domestic murder includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing and dowry death, which sometimes involves non-cohabitating family members. In 2015 the United Kingdom's Home office widened the definition of Domestic Violence to include coercive control.

Domestic Violence often occurs when the abuser believes that they are entitled to it, or that is acceptable justified ,or unlikely to be reported. It may produce an intergenerational cycle of violence in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or condoned. Many people do not recognize themselves as family conflicts that had gotten out of control. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differs widely from country to country .Additionally, Domestic Violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriages.

In abusive relationship, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tensions rise and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm . The victims may be trapped in domestically violent situations through isolation, power and control, traumatic bonding to the abuser, cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear and shame or to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, dysregulate address ion, chronic health problems ,mental illness, limited finances, and a poor ability to create healthy relationship. victims may experience severe psychological disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Children who live in a household with violence often show psychological problems from an early age such as avoid ance, hyper vigilance, which may contribute to vicarious dramatization.

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As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, dysregulated aggression, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finance, and a poor ability to create healthy relationships. Victims may experience severe psychological disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). children who live in a household with violence often show psychological problems from an early age such as avoidance, hyper vigilance to threats and dysregulated aggression, which may contribute to vicarious traumatization husbands got drunk once a week reported their husbands hit, kicked, or beat them. In addition, more than half also reported being threatened by the husband (56 percent).

WOMEN'S HEALTH

Women's health was explored using two indicators a self-assessment of overall health status and the SRQ a self-reporting Questionnaire widely used as a screening test on SRQ were more likely to report both physical and psychological violence (being hit, kicked, beaten, demeaned, threatened, abandoned, and unfaithfulness of husband) compared to women who reported to women reporting their health status as average or excellent. the converse was also true -women who reported on physical or psychological violence were more than twice as likely to score "normal" on the SRQ mental health screening instrument

WOMAN'S CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

More than one quarter of women reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers during their childhood. women living in rural and urban slum areas reported witnessing this parental behaviour more frequently than women living in urban non- slum areas. Harsh physical discipline during childhood was reported by 44 percent of women. Similar to the pattern seen

with witnessing fathers beating mothers, women living in rural and urban slum areas reported experiencing harsh childhood punishment more commonly than women living in urban non-slum areas .

Women who reported receiving harsh physical discipline as a child were more likely to report physical violence than those who did not by about 7-10 % point's. of women who were physically disabled.

RESULT OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING

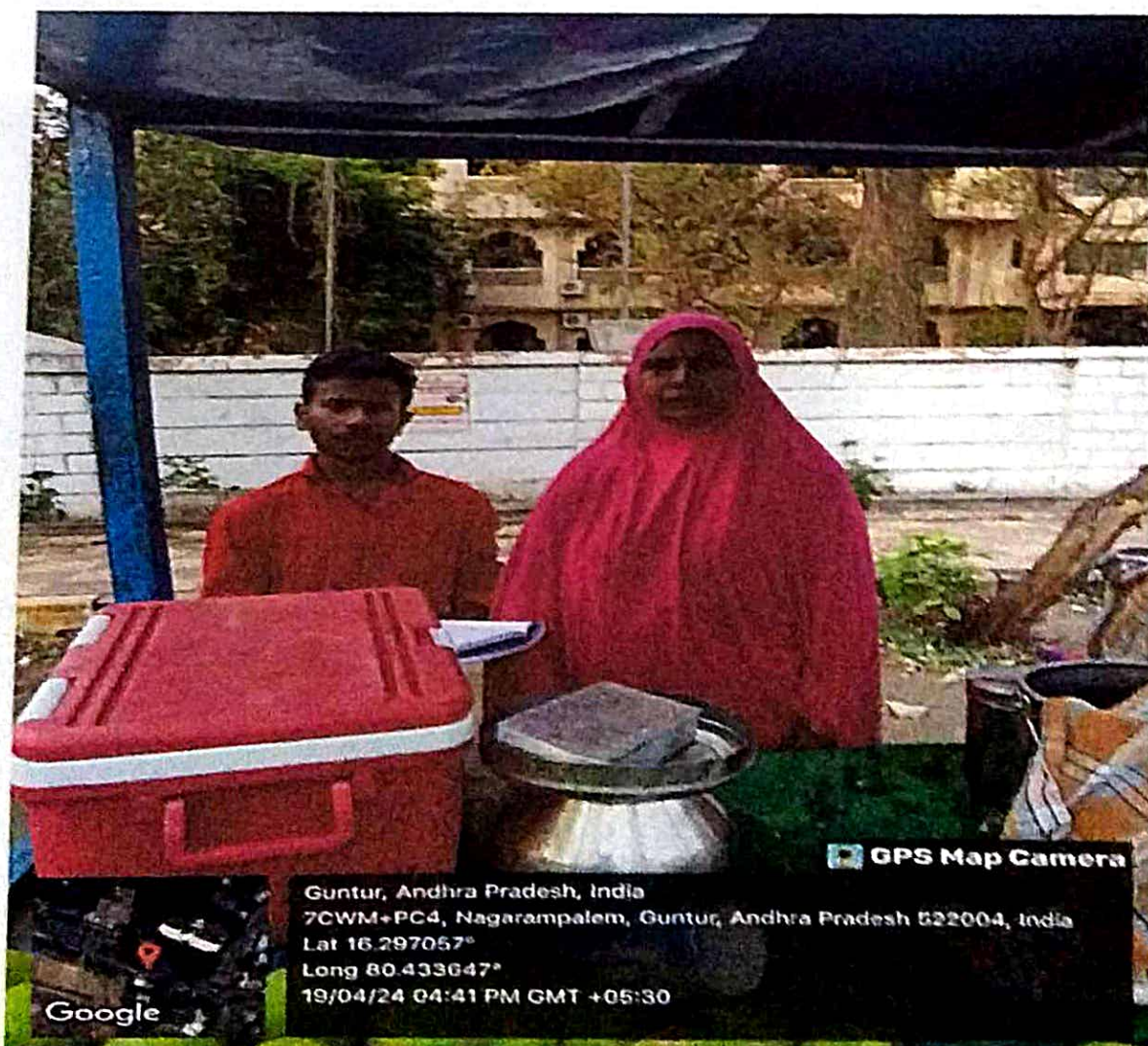
The result substances most of the initial study hypothesis related to the women respondent. The exception is the hypothesis that violence is associated with husband's abuse of illicit substance ; this could not be elucidated due to inadequate numbers . The study provides evidence for the remaining hypotheses -both in terms of high statistical association (almost at $p < 0.001$) as well as meaningful differences . The consistency of result implies that they deserve a high degree of confidence

HYPOTHESIS 1

Physical family violence against women is more prevalent among the lower socio-economic classes and among women with lower levels of social support . Psychological family violence against women and higher socio-economic classes.

HYPOTHESIS 2

Family violence against women is more prevalent among families in which the husband uses alcohol. The study did not prove or disprove the related substance abuse hypothesis due to infrequent reporting of husbands who abuse illicit substances.





LOG BOOK

ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE GUNTUR

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT: T BALA KRISHNA

NAME OF THE MENTOR: B. NIRMALA

M.A,M.P.L, B.E.d, LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

NAME	AGE	EDUCATIO N	MARRIA GE	CHILDR ENS	ADDRESS
B.BALA JI VISVAN ADHA REDDY	52	LAW	MARRIE D	2	GUNTUR,AND HRA PRADESH 5- 46-11 PANDIPURAM
SK.MAS USI	40	10 th CLASS	MARRIE D	2	GUNTUR,AND HRA PRADESH D.N O.5-37-44 4 th LINE
D.NAR ESH	29	10 th CLASS	MARRIE D	1	GUNTUR,ANN DHRA PRADESH 26- 4-357 ,DEVAPURAM, COBALPETA,A SHOK NAGAR

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "DOMESTIC VOILENCE" "By K.SAGAR BABU H.T.NO. Y211022022 is a record of Bonafide work carried out by He and his team under my guidance and supervision, the project is a genuine work in partial fulfilment for the award of B.A degree



K.Sagar Babu
Signature of the Student



Signature of the H.O.D



Signature of the Principal

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CERTIFICATE

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K.Sagar Babu

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Signature of the H.O.D



Signature of the Principal

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