PRR&VS GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

VIDAVALUR- SPSR NELLORE DT.-A.P

(Re-Accredited by NAAC –B)

Department of Botany

Estd. 1965

Student Study Project

"INDORE GARDENING"

2021-22

Register No: 193125003.

Name : K. Sangeetha.

Class : III B.Sc (BZC)

PRR&VS GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

VIDAVALUR- SPSR NELLORE DT.-A.P

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Department of Botany

Certificate

Register No: Class: III B.Sc(BZC)

This is to certify that Mr/Ms ...K. Sangeetha.....

has successfully completed a Study Project on ...Indoor.....

.....Gardening.....organized by Department of Botany of PRR&VS Govt. College, Vidavalur, SPSR Nellore (dt.), A.P

Examiner

Head of the Department

LECTURER IN BOTANY
DEPT. OF BOTONY
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SPSR NELLORE DT

ఇండోర్ గార్డెనింగ్

ఇంటి లోపల మొక్కలను పెంచే ఒక కళ ఇండోర్ గార్డెనింగ్. పట్టణ కుటుంబాలలో ఈ ప్రక్రియ అవసరమైనదిగా మారినది. ఇంకనూ భారతదేశంలోని పట్టణ గృహాలలో ఇండోర్ మొక్కలకు సరి అయిన స్థలము కూడా ఉన్నది. గృహాలలోని గదులలో సజీవ మొక్కలను పెంచు కోసం అనేక ప్రయత్నాలలో పోల్చిన చాలా చౌక మరియు హాలు లోటా మార్గమనే ఉంటుంది. గృహాలలో పెంచే మొక్కను జాగ్రత్తగా చూసుకున్నట్లయితే ఎక్కువ కాలము ఆకర్షణీయంగా ఉంటుంది. ప్రాథమికంగా ఇంటి ఏర్పాటుకు కొద్దిగా ఖర్చు అయినప్పటికీ, ఇంటి వలన దీర్ఘ కాలము ఆర్థికపరంగా ఉపయోగం ఉంటుంది.

గృహ మొక్కల ఎంపిక :-

గృహాలలో పెంచే మొక్కలు రెండు రకాలు ఉంటాయి. మొదటి రకంలో 'పుష్పించు మొక్కలు' ఆకర్షణ వైవిధ్యత కలిగినవి, వాటి వర్ణముల ఆకర్షణీయంగా ఉంటాయి. పుష్పించుట ఆగిపోయిన తర్వాత గదులలోపల వీటి ఉపయోగం ఉండదు. మరొక రకంలో వీటి ఆకర్షణీయమైన పత్రాలు కలిగి, కాని - ఏడాది పొడుగునా కనిపిస్తూ ఆకర్షణీయంగా ఉంటాయి.

గృహ మొక్కను ఎంపిక చేసే ముందు కొన్ని విషయాలు దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకోవాలి. ఎటువంటి వాతా-వరణ పరిస్థితులలో ఆ మొక్క పెరుగుతుంది అనే విషయం తెలుసుకోవాలి. ఆ మొక్కకు తగిన కాంతి లేదా చీకటి అవసరమా లేదా ఉష్ణోగ్రత అవసరమా మొదలైనవి తెలుసుకోవాలి. దేని కొరకు మనకు ఆ మొక్క అవసరము అని తెలిస్తే పెంపకందారునకు అనుభవం ఉండాలి. మరియు చివరగా గృహ మొక్కలను బాగా పేరు ఉన్న నర్సరీ నుండి కొనుగోలు చేయాలి.

సాగు విధానం :-

గృహ మొక్కను కొనుగోలు చేసిన తర్వాత ఒకటి లేదా రెండు వారాలు చాలా జాగ్రత్తగా చూడాలి. మొక్కను హరితగృహం నుండి నేరుగా గదులలోకి తీసుకు-వచ్చినచో, కాంతి, తేమ తక్కువగా ఉండుట వలన మొక్క ఆకులు పసుపు రంగులోకి మారుట, రాలిపోవడం జరుగును

మొక్క ప్రవర్ధనాలు దశను దాటిన తరువాత కొత్త వాతావరణానికి అలవాటు పడుతుంది. గృహ మొక్కల పెంపకంలో మళ్ళీ నూతన పిలకలుగా వేళ్ళను బట్టి గృహ మొక్కలను బాహ్య ప్రదేశాలలోకి తీసుకువెళ్ళాలి. దీనివలన మొక్కలు బలంగా మారతాయి. ఈ విధంగా చేసిన తరువాత మొక్కలు నెమ్మదిగా గట్టిపడి వాతావరణానికి అలవాటు పడతాయి. గృహ మొక్కల పెంపకము ఫలితము సాధించడానికి అనేక కారకాలు మీద ఆధారపడి ఉంటుంది. అవి:

1. కాంతి :-

గృహ మొక్కల పెంపకానికి అవసరమైన మొదటి కారకము. దీని అవసరము మొక్కకు, మొక్కకూ మారుతూ ఉంటుంది. హెడెరా హెలిక్స్ మొక్క చీకటిలో కూడా బాగా పెరుగుతుంది. సాన్సివీరియా మొక్కకు సరిపడినంత కాంతి అవసరము. సాధారణంగా గృహ మొక్కలు ప్రత్యక్ష కాంతికి గురికావు. నూతన గృహాలలో గ్లాసులతో తయారుచేసిన కిటికీలు ఉండుట వలన కొంత లోపల పడే అవకాశము ఉన్నది. కాని గది లోపల కొన్ని మూలల్లో ఈ గృహ మొక్కలను అలంకరించే వీలు ఉంటుంది కావున వీటికి లోపల ట్యూబులైటు కాంతి అందేటట్లు చూడాలి. అధికంగా కాంతి సోకిన, అవి పసుపు రంగులోకి మారిపోతాయి. కావున కొంత సమయం కాంతి అందేటట్లు చూడాలి. తగిన కాంతి లేని ఎడల మొక్కలు కురచగా పెరుగుతాయి. సాధారణంగా 15 నుండి 20 వాట్ల ఉన్న బల్బు కాంతి సరిపోతుంది.

2. ఉష్ణోగ్రత :-

దీని అవసరము మొక్కలను బట్టి మారు
ఉంటుంది. వివిధ గృహ మొక్కల పెంపక ప్రదేశంలోని
ఉష్ణోగ్రతలు భిన్నంగా ఉంటాయి. గృహ మొక్కల పెంపక
కావలసిన యుక్తమైన ఉష్ణోగ్రత 15-21°C పగలు, మరియు
రాత్రి 10°C కన్న తక్కువ కాకుండా ఉండాలి. కాని చా
గృహ మొక్కలు తేమ లభిస్తున్నప్పుడు అధిక ఉష్ణోగ్ర
-ను కూడా తట్టుకుంటాయి.

3. తేమ :-

అనేక గృహ మొక్కలు (ఎడారి కాక్టైలు, లిథోప్
-స్లు, కొన్ని రసభరిత మొక్కలు కాకుండా) వాటి
సాధారణ నివాసంలో ఎక్కువ తేమను తీసుకుంటాయి. గృహా
-లో ఇది సాధ్యం కాదు. కాబట్టి అధిక తేమ అవసరమౌ
మొక్కలను గృహాలలో పెంచకూడదు. కాని కొన్ని మొ
-క్కలకు వేళలను బట్టి తేమ శాతం ఎక్కువ అందించి పెం
-చవచ్చు.

4. నీరు :-

బిగోనియా అను మొక్కకు కాక్టైల కన్నా
ఎక్కువ నీరు అవసరము. మట్టితో తయారుచేసిన కుండీ
పెరిగే మొక్కకు ప్లాస్టిక్ కుండీలలో పెరిగే మొక్కలలో కన్నా
ఎక్కువ నీరు అవసరము. అదే విధంగా చిన్న
కుండీలలో పెరిగే మొక్కలకు, నీరు ఎక్కువసార్లు
అందించవలసి ఉంటుంది. గృహ మొక్కలు పెరిగే ప్రదేశ
నీరు ఎక్కువ అందించుట మంచిది.

5. మంచి వాయు ప్రసరణ :-

గదులలోని గాలి పొగ లేదా అధిక CO_2 గాఢత వలన కలుషితమయ్యేటివి అవకాశం ఉన్నది. ఇది గృహ మొక్కకు హానికరము. గది కిటికీలను తెరిచి మంచి గాలిని లోనికి వచ్చేటట్లు చూడాలి. లేదా మొక్కలను వెలుగు పెట్టి బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్ళాలి.

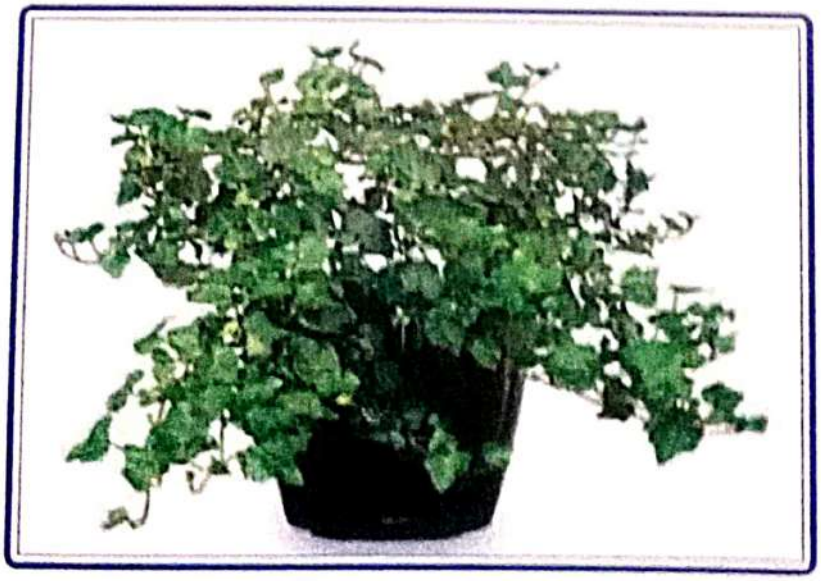
6. ఇతర చర్యలు :-

గృహ మొక్క శుభ్రంగా ఉంచటం ముఖ్యమైనది. పెద్ద ఆకులు గల మొక్కలకు క్రమం తప్పకుండా ఆకులను స్పాంజితో మంచినీటితో తుడవాలి. చిన్న ఆకులపై నీటిని స్ప్రే చేసి దుమ్ము తొలగించాలి.

Mum (Chrysanthemum morifolium)

Snake plant

English Ivy



Rubber plant

Dracaena

PRR & VS GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

VIDAVALUR::SPSR NELLORE DIST. A.P

(Re-accredited by NAAC with "B" grade in Cycle – II)

STUDENT PROJECT

ON

FOOD INFLATION: A CASE STUDY OF VIDAVALUR GRAM PANCHAYATH

Details of he Stdents involved in the Project

S.No.	Name of the Student	Class/Group
01	V. Bhavana	II BA (HEP)
02	Ch. Anusha	II BA (HEP)
03	Ch. Sridevi	II BA (HEP)
04	G. Sumalatha	II BA (HEP)

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2022

Food Inflation: A case study of Vidavalur Gram Panchayath

Food inflation in India has remained stubborn in recent years. A number of proximate factors such as increasing demand particularly arising from higher rural wages, rising agricultural cost of production, changing consumption pattern favoring protein items, increases in minimum support prices (MSPs) and droughts in certain years are believed to have led to higher food inflation.

Inflation rate in India was 5.5% as of May 2019, as per the Indian Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. This represents a modest reduction from the previous annual figure of 9.6% for June 2011. Inflation rates in India are usually quoted as changes in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), for all commodities.

Many developing countries use changes in the consumer price index (CPI) as their central measure of inflation. In India, CPI (combined) is declared as the new standard for measuring inflation (April 2014). CPI numbers are typically measured monthly, and with a significant lag, making them unsuitable for policy use. India uses changes in the CPI to measure its rate of inflation.

Students gathering the information from the Shopkeeper

Causes of Food Inflation:

- Short-term supply shocks, such as poor weather conditions, have occurred. However, evidence of growing long-term supply problems, such as the loss of agricultural areas due to global warming, is emerging.
- Bio-fuels will be used more frequently. Rather than producing food, crops are grown for energy.
- Demand is increasing. China's and India's fast economic growth is driving up demand for further resource-intensive products. People tend to spend a bigger percentage of their income on meat and dairy products as their income rises. These necessitate a more intense land cultivation strategy. Crops, for example, are used to feed animals. As a result, the supply of food crops has diminished.
- Supply-chain disruption due to the pandemic and subsequent lockdowns also pushed the prices of foodstuffs across the world including in India.
- The Russia-Ukraine war seems to be the biggest cause of food inflation in recent times.
- The emergence of regional trading groups of countries also has some effect on the prices of food commodities for countries outside of that group.

Cost-push Inflation:

Inflation induced by a rise in the price of inputs such as labour, raw materials, and so on is known as cost-push inflation. As the prices of the factors of production rise, the supply of these commodities decreases. While demand remains constant, commodity prices rise, resulting in an increase in the overall price level. In principle, this is cost-push inflation. In this instance, the overall price level rises due to greater manufacturing costs, which are reflected in the higher pricing of goods and commodities that rely heavily on these inputs. Inflation is caused by the supply side, i.e. because there is less supply. Demand-pull inflation, on the other hand, occurs when increasing demand causes inflation. Food inflation causes both demand-pull inflation as well as cost-push inflation.

Implications:

Food Inflation has unimaginable implications, some of the major ones are mentioned below:

- Food inflation threatens the food security of a country. Rising prices lead to widening inequality of foodstuff distribution among the masses. Although, India has National Food

Security Act. 2013, through which government provides relief to all families that are below the poverty line.

- Food inflation causes cost-push inflation, meaning it tends to increase the prices of other goods and services as well.
- Short term food inflation is mostly caused by cost-push inflation, because of limited yield, or poor supply chain management, this is difficult to predict and control.
- Long term food inflation is mostly caused by demand-pull inflation, which also puts more strain on the environment as more and more land is brought under intensive agriculture which results in higher usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Solutions:

- Because a significant portion of the world's grain is used to feed cattle, encouraging people to consume less meat and dairy might dramatically increase the grain supply. It will also free up the existing land for food crops instead of fodder crops for cattle.
- Enhancing grain storage, especially in countries that rely heavily on imports, and assisting such countries in growing more basic foods at home – rather than cash crops for export, which have frequently replaced staples – might also help.
- Planting a broader range of crops to lessen reliance on only a few commodities, with marketplaces dominated by a few number of exporters, could help to improve food security.

- Engaging in climate-smart agriculture to conserve harvests even as the planet warms might help stabilize worldwide supplies of food, while debt relief would offer the poorer nations more budgetary room to tolerate food price volatility.
- Stabilising the population numbers would in long term help control the food inflation too.
- Introducing and promoting alternatives to a select few food commodities such as wheat and rice would help contain the demand-side factors which control their price whilst also ensuring diversity of food crops which will benefit the environment as well as food security.

- Current Food Inflation Rate
- In India, the food inflation rate is a component part of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which is released by the RBI on the monthly basis. The latest statistics with regards to food inflation in India is provided below:

Table - 01

Type of Inflation	Rate	Month	Year	Previous Month Rate	Percentage Increase over Previous Month
Food Inflation	8.38%	April	2022	7.68%	9.12%

Food Inflation in Rural India

Since January 2022, rural retail inflation was never lower than urban numbers in the country. While the combined retail inflation in August was 7 per cent, the rural inflation was 7.1 per cent. Urban inflation, on the other hand, was 6.72 per cent. In 2021, rural inflation was higher than urban inflation just once in 2021, (May 2021); the former remained higher than the latter for eight months in 2020.

Food for thought:

The breakdown of the latest figures shows that, the current inflation is driven by high prices of food. Inflation in this component shot up from 6.75 per cent in July to 7.57 per cent in August. But July was an exception. In all the months from March 2022, the CPI inflation for food was above 7.5 per cent. A further breakdown shows that in August, the inflation for three food components, vegetables, spices and cereals was 13.23 per cent, 14.9 per cent and 9.57 per cent respectively.

And this could be the major reason for high CPI inflation in rural areas, according to experts. "Housing has a weight of nearly 22 per cent in the urban index but is nil for rural. This weight is distributed across other categories for rural. Hence, food products have a weight of approximately 54 per cent in rural versus almost 36 per cent in urban," explains Madan Sabnavis, Chief Economist, Bank of Baroda. "Inflation for food is almost the same for both – rural 7.5 and urban 7.6 per cent, given the weights, there is an upward thrust to rural inflation," he adds.

The Root cause:

Higher purchasing power in rural India due to increase in food prices could also be the reason behind higher rural inflation. The price of rice and wheat, the staples in the country, have risen over the last few months. Also, the MSP for the Kharif crops for the ongoing crop year, July 2022-June 2023 was hiked by 4-9 per cent, compared to the previous year. The Commodity Research Bureau data shows that since the beginning of 2022, food prices have risen globally too. The index is up 6 per cent since the beginning of this year.

Dipti Deshpande, Principal Economist, CRISIL Ltd, also says that food prices were what impacted rural inflation. "Earlier in the year, the sharp acceleration in food inflation owing to the impact of

heatwave earlier in the year on vegetable prices led to much higher food inflation in March-April in rural areas compared to urban areas," she says, adding that fuel inflation also plays a major role.

Inflation in Vidavaluru Gram Panchayat:

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Nellore district is Rs. 30,482 crore (304.82 billion rupees) and makes up 5.8% of Andhra Pradesh's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). For the fiscal year 2013–14, Nellore's per capita income at current prices was Rs. 80,782 (US$1,000). The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the district contribute Rs.9,729 crore, Rs.6,320 crore and Rs.14,433 crore (97.29 billion, 63.2 billion and 144.33 billion rupees), respectively. The major agricultural contributors to the district's gross value added (GVA) include: paddy, sugarcane, lemon, tomato, milk, meat and fisheries.

Vidavalur Grama Panchayat is a border mandal of Andhra Pradesh state. It is located in Nellore district. This Grama Panchayat is a completely agricultural based village. Rice is mainly cultivated in this village. Due to availability of good fertile lands and good irrigation facilities, three crops are grown here annually. Students of Government Degree College of Economics prepared and presented a project work on the rise in price of food items in Vidavalur Grama Panchayat. Looking at this research, it was observed that there is no food shortage in the village. In their research, their research has shown that the prices of their food items have increased tremendously by the day.

It is known that there has been a tremendous increase in the prices of vegetables, milk, fruits, cooking oils, gas, pulses etc. If the prices of the food items examined by them :The details are given in the following table:

Table - 02

Prices of different Food Items in Vidavalur Gram Panchayat
From August, 2021 to August, 2022

S.No.	Name of the Item	Prices per Kg./Litre August, 2021	Prices per Kg./Litre August, 2022	% Rise in Prices
01	Rice	42-00	47-00	12.0%
02	Edible Oil	127-00	220-00	73.0
03	Pulses	102-00	125-00	23.0
04	Milk	50-00	62-00	24.0
05	Gas (Per Cylinder)	800-00	1000-00	25.0
06	**Vegetables**			
	A. Carrot	50-00	95-00	90.0
	B. Beans	40-00	80-00	100.0
	C. Onions	25-00	47-00	88.0
	D. Tomato	30-00	70-00	133.3
	E. Potato	20-00	40-00	100.0
	F. Garlic	50-00	90-00	80.0
	G. Red Chili	280-00	450-00	61.0
	H. Green Chili	40-00	90-00	125.0

Source: Primary Data

If we observe the above table, what we know is that if we look at the prices of essential items and vegetables, the price of cooking oil has increased tremendously and recorded a growth of 73 percent. Next is the increase in the price of gas. Next comes milk (24 per cent) and pulses (23mper cent). The last increase in price of rice was recorded at 12 percent. What we know from this is that the price of rice, even though it is the most important food grain, remains affordable.

If we look at the second item in the above table, vegetables, it can be said that the increase in prices is high. Especially Tomato (133%), Beans (100%), Green Chilies (125%) and Potatoes (100%) have increased in price by 100 per cent or more than 100 percent. Next is Carrot (90%) Onions (88%) and Garlic (80%). Lastly, dry chilies recorded a low price increase.

Conclulsion:

It can be said that food inflation is high across the country in the above financial year taken for consideration. In the same case, it can be said that there is a high prices of food items in Vidavalur village as well. This distinction makes sense if we look at the price table shown above.

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VIDAVALUR

TOPIC

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ జాతరలు

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Signature : A.Lakshmi

Signature : M. Renuka

ఉత్తరాంధ్రలో జాతరలు

జాతర :-

హిందూ సంప్రదాయంలో దేవతలను, దేవుళ్ళను, పుణ్యక్షేత్రాలను, మహిమగల స్త్రీ, పురుషులను పూజించడం ప్రాచీనంగా వస్తూ ఉంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఒక దేవతనుగానీ, దేవుని గానీ కొన్ని నిర్దిష్టమైన రోజులలో పూజించి పండుగ చేయడాన్ని 'జాతర' అంటారు. జాతరని 'యాత్ర' అని కూడా అంటారు.

పైడితల్లి జాతర :-

పుక్కిట్లు లేదా కొన్ని కథల ప్రకారం విజయనగరంలో గ్రామదేవతని పైడితల్లి అమ్మవారుగా కొలుస్తారు. కాని పైడితల్లి అమ్మవారు విజయనగరం రాజవంశానికి చెందినవారని అనేక కథనాలు ఉన్నాయి.

సిరిమాను ఉత్సవం :- ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విజయదశమి తరువాత వచ్చే మొదటి మంగళవారంను సిరిమాను ఉత్సవంగా జరుపుకుంటారు. సిరిమాను అంటే పెద్ద చెట్టు. 15 రోజుల ముందు సిరిమాను ఉత్సవ్ దేవత పైడిమాంబ ఆలయపూజారి కలలో వచ్చి ఈ సంవత్సరం సిరిమాను ఎక్కడుందో చెబుతారు. పూజారి సిరిమాను అన్వేషణలో వెళ్తారు. పూజలు చేసి సిరిమానుని నరుకుట జరుగుతుంది. సిరిమాను ఎక్కడ అయినా జిల్లాలో దొరకొచ్చు. యజమాని ఉత్సవ్ కోసం చెట్టు నరకడానికి అంగీకరించాలి. ఈ చెట్టు సిరిమాను చక్కగా ఆకారంలో ఉంటుంది. మరియు రథం మీద ఉంచబడుతుంది. ఈ సిరిమాను మధ్యాహ్నం 2 గంటలకు 3 లాంతర్ల కూడలికి తీసుకురాబడుతుంది. ఆలయం చుట్టూ పూజారి దేవత దర్శనం చేస్తాడు. సిరిమాను రథముపై కూర్చుంటాడు. ఈ సిరిమాను మూడుసార్లు విజయనగర కోట మరియు 3 గంటలు నుండి 4 గంటల మధ్య ఆలయంలో ఉంటుంది.

విజయనగరం రాజులు కోటపైన కూర్చుని ఉత్సవాన్ని చూస్తారు. పూజారికి రాజులు కొత్త బట్టలు ఇవ్వబడతాయి. సిరిమాను ముందు తెల్ల ఏనుగు ఆకారంలో రథం ఉంటుంది.

పెళ్లి చేసుకుని ముందు శ్రీ పైడిమాంబ చనిపోయాడు. అందువల్ల ఐదు వివాహిత మహిళలు సిరిమాను ఎదుట అంజలి రథంపై కూర్చుంటారు. దీనిని అంజలి రథం అంటారు. రెండవది ఈ సిరిమాను పాలధారతో పాటు పువ్వులు మరియు వస్త్రాలతో అలంకరించబడిన చేపల వలలో చేసిన గొడుగు ముఖ్యమైనది.

ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ఈ పండుగను ఒకటేలా మండలంలో విజయనగరం జిల్లాలో సంబర గ్రామంలో జరుపుకుంటారు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మకర సంక్రాంతి పండుగ తరువాత మంగళవారం పోలమాంబని గ్రామంలోకి తెస్తారు. పోలమాంబ జన్మించినది. సంబర గ్రామం గ్రామస్థులందరూ పోలమాంబ గ్రామస్థులకు కూతురిలా కొలుస్తారు. సంక్రాంతి పండుగ కోసం ప్రతి ఆడపడుచు తమ తల్లిదండ్రుల ఇంటికి వస్తారనే సంప్రదాయం ఉంది. ఆ సమయంలో పోలమాంబను గ్రామంలోకి తెస్తారు. తీసుకు వచ్చినప్పు-టి నుండి తరువాతి మంగళవారం వరకు గుడిలో ప్రదర్శించబడుతుంది. మరియు భక్తులు దేవత యొక్క దర్శనాన్ని తీసుకుంటారు. తరువాతి మంగళవారం వరకు నాడు మూడవ వారం జాతర సిరిమాను ఉత్సవం నిర్వహించబడుతుంది. ఒడిశా, ఛత్తీస్‌గఢ్ నుండి చాలామంది హాజరవుతారు. జిల్లా అడ్మినిస్ట్రేషన్

పండుగ కోసం ముందుగానే అవసరమైన ఏర్పాట్లు చేస్తుంది.

సిరిమాను ఉత్సవం సరిగ్గా సంక్రాంతి సమయం ముందు జరుగుతుంది. రైతులు కొంచెం కొంచెం సిరిమాను ముక్కలు తీసుకుంటారని రాబోయే సంవత్సరంలో మంచి పంటలను కలిగి ఉండటానికి లేదా ఇంట్లో ఉంచుతారు.

మావుళ్ళమ్మ జాతర :-

పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా ముఖ్య పట్టణం అయిన ఏలూరుకు సుమారు 90 కిలోమీటర్ల దూరంలో ఉన్న భీమవరంలో ఉన్నది ఈ క్షేత్రం.

భీమవరం మావుళ్ళమ్మ విజయవాడ కనకదుర్గ తరువాత అంతటి మహిమాన్వితమైన అమ్మగా కొలిచే దేవత 9 దశాబ్దాల క్రిందట భీమవరం అనే కుగ్రామంలో వెలసిన అమ్మవారు విపరీతమైన ప్రచారం పొందుతూ శక్తిస్వరూపిణిగా విల్లసిల్లుతూ ఉంది. ఈమె విశ్వరూపం దేవతలలో మరెవరికీ కానరాదని అంటారు.

చారిత్రక నేపథ్యాన్ని అనుసరించి మావుళ్ళమ్మ వారి చరిత్ర విశేషాలు ఈ విధంగా ఉన్నాయి. 1880 వైశాఖ మాసం రోజుల్లో భీమవరం గ్రామానికి చెందిన మారెళ్ళ మంచిరాజు, గ్రంధి అప్పన్నలకు అమ్మవారు కలలో కనిపించి తాను వెలసిన ప్రాంతాన్ని గురించి చెప్తూ ఇక్కడే తనకు ఆలయం నిర్మించాలని కోరినది. మరుసటి రోజున వారిద్దరు ఆ ప్రాంతాన్ని వెతకగా అమ్మవారి విగ్రహం లభ్యమైనది. అటు నుండి వారు అక్కడ ఒక పాకవేసి అమ్మవారిని అక్కడ నెలకొల్పారు. అమ్మవారి ఆదేశానుసారం వారు ఐదు దీపాలు ఉన్న ప్రాంతంలో ఆలయం నిర్మించారు. మామిడి తోటలో వెలసిన అమ్మవారిని తొలినాళ్ళలో "మామిళ్ళమ్మ"గా తదనంతరం మావుళ్ళమ్మగా పిలవటం అలవాటు అయ్యింది. ప్రస్తుతం ఈ ఊరిలోని మోటుపల్లి వారి వీధిలో అమ్మవారి నగలు భద్రపరిచేందుకు నిర్మించిన

భవన ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్న వేప, రావి చెట్లు కలిసిన
చోట అమ్మవారు వెలిసినట్లు స్థానికుల కథనం.
అప్పటికి , మంచిరాజులు ఉన్న మొగల్తూరు వంటి వీధిలో
ఉన్న అమ్మవారిని భీమవరం గడి యాత్రకు
తీసుకువచ్చారు. అమ్మవారికి జాతర, ఉత్సవాలు
వేరువేరుగా జరుపుతారు. మొదట్లో అమ్మవారికి
అర్చకుడిగా ఒక రజకుడు ఉండేవాడు. అందువలన
రజక సంఘం వారి ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఒకసారి పండుగ,
కాపు వర్తక సంఘం వారి ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఒకసారి
ఉత్సవాలు జరుగుతాయి. 1910 సం॥లో భీమవరాన్ని
ముంచెత్తిన వరదల్లో అమ్మవారి విగ్రహం
చాలా వరకు పాడైంది. 1920లో కొల్లి గ్రామానికి
చెందిన శిల్పి అంతర్వేది నాగభూషణాచార్యుడు
అమ్మవారి భీకరరూపంలో ఉన్నందున గ్రంథ అప్పాలు
అనే శిల్పి ఈ విగ్రహాన్ని శాంత స్వరూపిణిగా తీర్చిదిద్దాడు.

ఈ క్షేత్రంలో గర్భాలయానికి ఇరుప్రక్కలా
గౌతమ బుద్ధుని , రామకృష్ణ పరమహంస విగ్రహాలు
ఉండటం ఇందలి ప్రత్యేకత. అమ్మవారి ఆలయానికి
భక్తులు సమర్పించిన కానుకలు , చీరలు వంటి
ద్వారా ప్రతి ఏటా 2 కోట్ల రూపాయల ఆదాయం
వస్తుంది. ఈ క్షేత్రంలో ప్రతి నిత్యం పులిహోరను
ప్రసాదంగా భక్తులకు ఉచితంగా అందిస్తారు.
జ్యేష్ఠ మాసంలో నెల రోజులు గ్రామజాతర
నిర్వహిస్తారు. దేవి నవరాత్రులలో అమ్మవారిని
రోజుకొక అవతారంలో అలంకరిస్తారు. ప్రతి రోజు

లక్ష కుంకుమార్చన, చండీహోమం ఇతర పూజలు నిర్వహిస్తారు. ప్రతి ఏడు జనవరి 13 నుండి దేవస్థానం ఉత్సవ కమిటీ ఆధ్వర్యంలో 40 రోజుల పాటు ఉత్సవాలు నిర్వహిస్తారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా సాంస్కృతిక కార్యక్రమాలు జరుపుతారు. ఉత్సవాల చివరి 8 రోజులలో అమ్మవారిని అష్టలక్ష్మీలుగా అలంకరించి పూజిస్తారు. చివరిరోజున వేలాదిమంది భక్తులకు అన్నదాన కార్యక్రమం జరుగుతుంది.

మంటెన వెంకటస్వామి పూర్వీకులు, అల్లూరి రామరాజు, భీమరాజు కుటుంబీకులు అమ్మవారి పుట్టింటివారు గానూ, గ్రంధి అప్పన్న ఆదితరులు అమ్మవారి అత్తింటివారు గానూ వ్యవహరిస్తారు.

ఇకరేడు విశేషాలలో ముఖ్యమైనది అంతరించి పోతున్న కళలను ఆదరించి వారి ప్రదర్శనలకు పిలుస్తూ తగిన పారితోషికాలతో ప్రోత్సహించడం. ఇకరేడు లాలరాజు హరికథతో ప్రారంభిస్తారు. కె. అమ్మాజీ గత 33 సంవత్సరాలుగా ఇకరేడు హరికథ చెప్పుతున్నారు.


శ్రీ శ్రీ శ్రీ
పోలేరమ్మ జాతర
వెంకటగిరి
2021

పోలేరమ్మ జాతర

వెంకటగిరి పోలేరమ్మ జాతర నెల్లూరు జిల్లా చుట్టు ప్రక్కల జిల్లాలతో పాటు ఇరుగు పొరుగు రాష్ట్రాలవారు కూడా వస్తారు. విదేశాలలోని తెలుగువారు కూడా వస్తారు. ఏటా వినాయకచవితి తర్వాత వచ్చే మొదటి బుధవారం నాడు జాతర ప్రారంభమవుతుంది. మొదటి బుధవారం ప్రథమ చాటు రెండో బుధవారం రెండో చాటు తరువాత వచ్చే బుధవారం, గురువారం పోలేరమ్మ అమ్మవారి జాతర నిర్వహిస్తారు. జాతర చాటు ప్రకటించాక వెంకటగిరి ప్రజలు ఎలాంటి శుభకార్యాలు చేయరు. జాతర మహోత్సవం రెండు రోజుల పాటు సాంప్రదాయకంగా జరుగుతుంది. కుమ్మరి వీధిని అమ్మవారి వీధిగా పిలుస్తారు. పుట్టమట్టితో అమ్మవారి విగ్రహాన్ని కళ్ళు లేకుండా భక్తుల దర్శనార్థం ఉంచుతారు. ఆ తర్వాత విగ్రహానికి ముసుగు కప్పి పల్లకిలో అత్తింటి ఇల్లుగా భావించే జోగివారి వీధికి తీసుకువస్తారు. అర్ధరాత్రి తరువాత కళ్ళు, చిప్పచుక్కలు పెడతారు. అమ్మవారికి కళ్ళు పెడుతున్న సమయంలో నేరుగా కాకుండా అద్దంలో నుంచి చూస్తూ వెనుక నుండి పెడతారు. అమ్మవారిని ఎదుట ఆ తల్లిని నేరుగా ఆమె ముందు ఉగ్రరూపాన్ని సామాన్యులు చూడలేరని నమ్మకం. ఈ కార్యక్రమాల అనంతరం భక్తులకు దర్శనభాగ్యం

కల్పిస్తారు. జంతుబలులు నిషేధం. స్త్రీల కాత్యక్రమం ముగిసాక సమజ్ఞానోత్సవం. 1714 నాటికి ఖాతర ఘనంగా జరిగేది అనేటంతకి సిద్ధాంతాలు ఏర్పాటయి. 1919 లో గ్రామానికి పోలేరమ్మ జాతరను అంగరంగ వైభవంగా నిర్వహించారు. అప్పటి నుండి వేడుకను భక్తిగా చేయడం శాశ్వతంగా మారింది.

PRR & VS GOVT.COLLEGE

VIDAVALUR, SPSR NELLORE DT.

Estd. 1965

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

A Study Project on Effectiveness of Different Detergents in terms of Quality- A Comparative Study

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Guided By : Dr N.Madhu & Sri Sk.Nyamatula

(2021-22)

A STUDY PROJECT ON

EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT DETERGENTS INTERMS OF QUALITY

A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Abstract

The surface tension of water is reduced when a detergent is added to it. Hence, detergent added water easily penetrates in to the pores of a cloth and remove the dirt inside. Thus, dirt-cleaning effect will be better with a detergent. More is the lowering of surface tension of water by a detergent better is its cleaning effect.

In a capillary tube of given bore the liquid with less surface tension will rise to a lesser height. If different solutions of same concentration were made to rise in same capillary tube one which rises to the lowest height has the lowest surface tension. The detergent forming that solution has the best cleaning effect.

In the present study, six detergent solutions of same concentration were selected. Their surface tensions were determined by capillary rise method. From the comparative study of the surface tension, the best among the selected detergents was determined.

Introduction:

Surface tension is the property of the liquid, which makes its surface area minimum. A free liquid surface acts as a stretched elastic membrane. Due to this, a liquid having high surface tension will have less penetrating capacity. Capillary tube is a glass tube having a uniform narrow bore of about 1mm diameter. Due to the property of surface tension, liquid can rise or lower in a capillary tube. The liquid with less surface tension will rise a lesser height in a capillary tube. Lower the surface tension, higher is the penetrating capacity and thus, cleaning is more effective.

The surface tension of a liquid $\mathbf{T = 1/2hrdg}$

Where h = capillary rise

r = radius of capillary tube

d = density of liquid

g = acceleration due to gravity

Apparats:

Traveling microscope, clean water in a beaker, six different detergents, six beakers, capillary tube fitted with a twice-bent pin, retort stand, physical balance, and weight box.

Experiment:

Clean water is taken in a beaker. The capillary tube fitted to retort stand is dipped vertically in the water such that, the tip of the pin just touches the water surface. With the help of traveling microscope, the capillary rise in the tube is determined.

2% solutions of different detergents were prepared by dissolving 2grams of different detergents in 100ml of distilled water in different beakers.

With the help of traveling microscope, the capillary rise of different liquids in the capillary tube is determined separately. The readings are tabulated in the table –I.

Now the capillary tube is cleaned and arranged horizontally to the retort stand. With the help of traveling microscope, diameter of the bore is determined. The readings are tabulated in table-II.

The surface tension of different detergent solutions are calculated using the formula $T = \frac{1}{2} h r d g$ dynes/cm.

Results and Discussions:

TABLE (I)

Determination of surface tension:

S.No	Name of the Detergent	Quantity Of Water ml	Quantity Of Detergent gm	Traveling Microscope Readings		Capillary Rise h=R1~R2 Cm	Surface Tension (T) Dyne/cm
				At the Meniscus R1 (cm)	At the Pin tip R2 (cm)		
1	--	100	--	9.85	7.32	2.53	65.704
2	Wheel	100	2	7.853	6.610	1.243	32.281
3	Rin	100	2	5.257	4.053	1.204	31.268
4	Surf excel	100	2	7.834	6.636	1.198	31.112
5	Tide	100	2	6.959	5.771	1.188	30.852
6	Mr. white	100	2	7.855	6.709	1.146	29.761
7	Ariel	100	2	7.725	6.603	1.122	29.138

TABLE (II)

Determination of internal radius(r) of capillary tube:

S.No.	Traveling microscope readings		Internal diameter	Internal radius
	Left end of inner circle of capillary tube R1 (cm)	Right end of inner circle of capillary tube R2 (cm)	D=R1~R2 (Cm)	R=D/2 (Cm)
1	5.245	5.351	0.106	0.053

The surface tension (T) values of different detergents liquids are shown in the table (1). From the values obtained, it is clear that, the surface tension of a liquid is directly proportional to the capillary rise. From the table it is clear that, the capillary rise and corresponding T is less for the detergent Ariel when compared to the other detergent under investigation. Hence Ariel is the better detergent among the detergents under consideration.

UNNATH BHARATH ABHIYAN-THANNAMALA VILLAGE SURVEY IN NELLORE DISTRICT

PROJECT SUBMIITED TO

VIKRAMA SIMHA PURI UNIVERSITY

SPSR NELLORE Dt.

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the UG degree

ESCA

PROJECT IN STATISTICS

R.SRAVAN

REG NO:193125033

PROJECT GUIDE

DR.G.VARALAKSHMI

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

PRR &VS College, Vidavaluru 2020-21

ERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "UNNATH BHARATH ABHIYAN- BURANPUR VILLAGE SURVEY IN NELLORE DISTRICT "submitted by R.SRAVAN as a part of curriculum . This is record of survey and enumerate data under my guidance and supervision and I also certify that the project represents an independent work

Place:

Date:

Dr. G.VARALAKSHMI

CONTENTS

CHAPTER -I

1.1 INTRODUCTION about BURANPUR

Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District Urban Part, with population of about 8.6 lakh is Andhra Pradesh's the 5th least urban populous district, located in the state Andhra Pradesh in India. Total geographical area of Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore district urban part is 232 km^2 and it is the 4th smallest urban district by area in the state. Population density of the district is 3696 persons per km^2. There are 46 mandals in Nellore district. s the part of **UNNATH BAHARAT ABHIYAN- BURANPUR VILLAGE SURVEY IN NELLORE DISTRICT the brief history about the village** Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, India Buranpur is an locality in Nellore, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, India. Vanam Thopu (46.97 Km) are the nearby areas to Buranpur. Kantepalle, Kanuparthipadu, Kanupuru Bit - I, Nellore are the nearby cities to Buranpur.

1.2:- **Objective of the study:** The **Unnat Bharat Abhiyan** Scheme of the Central Government that aims to develop villages, with the technological expertise of Higher Education Institutions.

The student worked as teams with a clear plan of work and timeline before going to the village. They faced few difficulties getting complete response from the household respondents. At the outset, it was difficult to make them understand about the importance of this survey and some of the respondents did not cooperate giving information like adhaar number, household members details. Amidst these difficulties, the student completed the village and household survey.

Buranpur Village **Total** population is 1120 and **number of houses** are 310. Female Population is 40%None of the villages have an elected village head. Any matters concerning the villagers are taken to the ex-panchayat heads or Block Development Officers. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, though not in majority, reside in semi-pucca or kutcha houses with no toilets and practice open defecation. The drainage system is not closed, leaving it a breeding ground for mosquitoes and at times, pollutes the underground water table. Typhoid, sickness among children and old-age related ailments were the commonly reported health problems. Most houses do not have piped water connectivity inside house and

majority rely on community water which is not located more than a kilometer away. There is collection system for household waste in few villages. Those households don't avail this service, they burn the waste at doorstep or discard at a common point. Less than 5% of houses use chullah while the rest are using LPG for cooking. Some households rear cattle but not all have proper shelter for livestock. None of the houses had bio-gas plant and compost pits. Electricity is available in all houses with intermittent power shutdown.

Chapter-2

2.1:-Methodology and calculations

Everybody collects, interprets and uses information, much of it in a numerical or statistical forms in day-to-day life. It is a common practice that people receive large quantities of information everyday through conversations, televisions, computers, the radios, newspapers, posters, notices and instructions. It is just because there is so much information available that people need to be able to absorb, select and reject it. In everyday life, in business and industry, certain statistical information is necessary and it is independent to know where to find it how to collect it. As consequences, everybody has to compare prices and quality before making any decision about what goods to buy. As employees of any firm, people want to compare their salaries and working conditions, promotion opportunities and so on. In time the firms on their part want to control costs and expand their profits.

One of the main functions of statistics is to provide information which will help on making decisions. Statistics provides the type of information by providing a description of the present, a profile of the past and an estimate of the future. The following are some of the objectives of collecting statistical information.

1. To describe the methods of collecting primary statistical

information.

2. To consider the status involved in carrying out a survey.

3. To analyse the process involved in observation and interpreting.
4. To define and describe sampling.

5. To analyse the basis of sampling.

6. To describe a variety of sampling methods.

Statistical investigation is a comprehensive and requires systematic collection of data about some group of people or objects, describing and organizing the data, analyzing the data with the help of different statistical method, summarizing the analysis and using these results for making judgements, decisions and predictions. The validity and accuracy of final judgement is most crucial and depends heavily on how well the data was collected in the first place. The quality of data will greatly affect the conditions and hence at most importance must be given to this process and every possible precautions should be taken to ensure accuracy while collecting the data.

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2.2:Categories of data:

Any statistical data can be classified under two categories depending upon the sources utilized.

These categories are,

1. Primary data
2. Secondary data

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2.2.1:Primary data:

Primary data is the one, which is collected by the investigator himself for the purpose of a specific inquiry or study. Such data is original in character and is generated by survey conducted by individuals or research institution or any organisation.

If a researcher is interested to know the impact of noon-meal scheme for the school children, he has to undertake a survey and collect data on the opinion of parents and children by asking relevant questions. Such a data collected for the purpose is called primary data.

The primary data can be collected by the following five methods.

1. Direct personal interviews.

2. Indirect Oral interviews.

3. Information from correspondents.

4. Mailed questionnaire method.

5. Schedules sent through enumerators.

1. Direct personal interviews:

The persons from whom informations are collected are known as informants. The investigator personally meets them and asks questions to gather the necessary informations. It is the suitable method for intensive rather than extensive field surveys. It suits best for intensive study of the limited field.

and the number of persons interviewed. For the success of this method one person or one group alone should not be relied upon.

2.3:Classification:

The collected data, also known as raw data or ungrouped

data are always in an un organised form and need to be organised and presented in meaningful and readily comprehensible form in order to facilitate further statistical analysis. It is, therefore, essential for an investigator to condense a mass of data into more and more comprehensible and assimilable form. The process of grouping into different classes or sub classes according to some characteristics is known as classification, tabulation is concerned

with the systematic arrangement and presentation of classified data. Thus classification is the first step in tabulation.

For Example, letters in the post office are classified according to their destinations viz., Delhi, Madurai, Bangalore, Mumbai etc.,

Objects of Classification:

The following are main objectives of classifying the data:

1. It condenses the mass of data in an easily assimilable form.

2. It eliminates unnecessary details.

3. It facilitates comparison and highlights the significant aspect of data.
4. It enables one to get a mental picture of the information and helps in drawing inferences.
5. It helps in the statistical treatment of the information collected.

Types of classification:

Statistical data are classified in respect of their characteristics. Broadly there are four basic types of classification namely

a) Chronological classification

b) Geographical classification

c) Qualitative classification

d) Quantitative classification

e) **a) Chronological classification:**

f)

g) In chronological classification the collected data are arranged according to the order of time expressed in years, months, weeks, etc., The data is generally classified in ascending order of

time. For example, the data related with population, sales of a firm, imports and exports of a country are always subjected to chronological classification.

b) Geographical classification:

In this type of classification the data are classified according to geographical region or place. For instance, the production of paddy in different states in India, production of wheat in different countries etc.,

c) Qualitative classification:

In this type of classification data are classified on the basis of same attributes or quality like sex, literacy, religion, employment etc., Such attributes cannot be measured along with a scale.

For example, if the population to be classified in respect to one attribute, say sex, then we can classify them into two namely that of males and females. Similarly, they can also be classified into ‘ employed’ or ‘ unemployed’ on the basis of another attribute ‘ employment’ .

Thus when the classification is done with respect to one attribute, which is dichotomous in nature, two classes are formed, one possessing the attribute and the other not possessing the attribute. This type of classification is called simple or dichotomous classification.

A simple classification may be shown as under

considered and several classes are formed, is called a manifold classification. For example, if we classify population simultaneously with respect to two attributes, e.g sex and employment, then population are first classified with respect to ‘ sex’ into ‘ males’ and ‘ females’ . Each of these classes may then be further classified into ‘ employment’ and ‘ unemployment’ on the

basis of attribute ‘ employment’ and as such Population are classified into four classes namely.

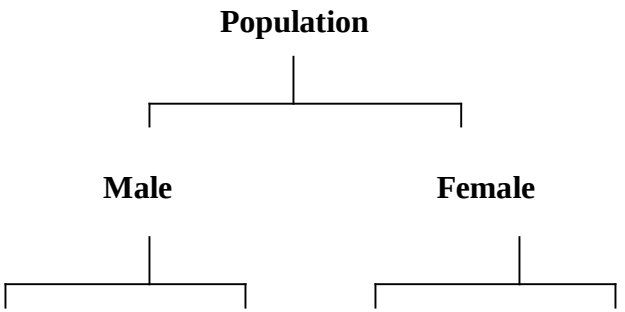
(i) Male employed

(ii) Male unemployed

(iii) Female employed

(iv) Female unemployed

Still the classification may be further extended by considering other attributes like marital status etc. This can be explained by the following chart



d) Quantitative classification:

Quantitative classification refers to the classification of data according to some characteristics that can be measured such as height, weight, etc., For example the students of a college may be classified according to weight as given below.

2.3.1:Tabulation:

Tabulation is the process of summarizing classified or grouped data in the form of a table so that it is easily understood and an investigator is quickly able to locate the desired information. A table is a systematic arrangement of classified data in columns and rows. Thus, a statistical table makes it possible for the investigator to present a huge mass of data in a detailed and orderly form. It facilitates comparison and often reveals certain patterns in data which are otherwise not obvious.Classification and ' Tabulation' , as a matter of fact, are not two distinct processes. Actually they go together. Before tabulation data are classified and then displayed under different columns and rows of a table.

Statistical data arranged in a tabular form serve following objectives:

1. It simplifies complex data and the data presented are easily understood.
2. It facilitates comparison of related facts.

3. It facilitates computation of various statistical measures like averages, dispersion, correlation etc.

4. It presents facts in minimum possible space and unnecessary repetitions and explanations are avoided. Moreover, the needed information can be easily located.

5. Tabulated data are good for references and they make it easier to present the information in the form of graphs and diagrams.

Preparing a Table:

The making of a compact table itself an art. This should contain all the information needed within the smallest possible space. What the purpose of tabulation is and how the tabulated information is to be used are the main points to be kept in mind while preparing for a statistical table. An ideal table should consist of the following main parts:

1. Table number

2. Title of the table

3. Captions or column headings

4. Stubs or row designation

5. Body of the table

6. Footnotes

7. Sources of data

.2.4: DIAGRAMATIC AND GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

In the previous chapter, we have discussed the techniques of classification and tabulation that help in summarising the collected data and presenting them in a systematic manner. However, these forms of presentation do not always prove to be interesting to the common man. One of the most convincing and appealing ways in which statistical results may be presented is through diagrams and graphs. Just one diagram is enough to represent a given data more effectively than thousand words.

Moreover even a layman who has nothing to do with numbers can also understands diagrams. Evidence of this can be found in newspapers, magazines, journals, advertisement, etc. An attempt is made in this chapter to illustrate some of the major types of diagrams and graphs frequently used in presenting statistical data.

2.4.1:Diagrams:

A diagram is a visual form for presentation of statistical

data, highlighting their basic facts and relationship. If we draw diagrams on the basis of the data collected they will easily be understood and appreciated by all. It is readily intelligible and save a considerable amount of time and energy.

2.4.2:Significance of Diagrams and Graphs:

Diagrams and graphs are extremely useful because of the following reasons.

1. They are attractive and impressive.
2. They make data simple and intelligible.
3. They make comparison possible
4. They save time and labour.
5. They have universal utility.
6. They give more information.
7. They have a great memorizing effect.

2.4.3:General rules for constructing diagrams:

The construction of diagrams is an art, which can be acquired

through practice. However, observance of some general guidelines can help in making them more attractive and effective. The diagrammatic presentation of statistical facts will be advantageous provided the following rules are observed in drawing diagrams.

1. A diagram should be neatly drawn and attractive.

2. The measurements of geometrical figures used in diagram should be accurate and proportional.
3. The size of the diagrams should match the size of the paper.

4. Every diagram must have a suitable but short heading.

5. The scale should be mentioned in the diagram.

6. Diagrams should be neatly as well as accurately drawn with the help of drawing instruments.
7. Index must be given for identification so that the reader can easily make out the meaning of the diagram.
8. Footnote must be given at the bottom of the diagram.

9. Economy in cost and energy should be exercised in drawing diagram.

2.5:Types of diagrams:

In practice, a very large variety of diagrams are in use and new ones are constantly being added. For the sake of convenience and simplicity, they may be divided under the following heads:

1. One-dimensional diagrams
2. Two-dimensional diagrams
3. Three-dimensional diagrams
4. Pictograms and Cartograms

2.5.1:One-dimensional diagrams:

In such diagrams, only one-dimensional measurement, i.e height is used and the width is not considered. These diagrams are in the form of bar or line charts and can be classified as

1. Line Diagram
2. Simple Diagram
3. Multiple Bar Diagram
4. Sub-divided Bar Diagram

Percentage Bar Diagram

Simple Bar Diagram:

Simple bar diagram can be drawn either on horizontal or vertical base, but bars on horizontal base more common. Bars must be uniform width and intervening space between bars must be equal.While constructing a simple bar diagram, the scale is determined on the basis of the highest value in the series.

To make the diagram attractive, the bars can be coloured. Bar diagram are used in business and economics. However, an important limitation of such diagrams is that they can present only one classification or one category of data. For example, while presenting the population for the last five decades, one can only depict the total population in the simple bar diagrams, and not its sex-wise distribution.

Two-dimensional Diagrams:

In one-dimensional diagrams, only length 9 is taken into account. But in two-dimensional diagrams the area represent the data and so the length and breadth have both to be taken into account. Such diagrams are also called area diagrams or surface diagrams. The important types of area diagrams are:

1. Rectangles 2. Squares 3. Pie-diagrams

Pie Diagram or Circular Diagram:

Another way of preparing a two-dimensional diagram is in the form of circles. In such diagrams, both the total and the component parts or sectors can be shown. The area of a circle is proportional to the square of its radius.

While making comparisons, pie diagrams should be used on a percentage basis and not on an absolute basis. In constructing a pie diagram the first step is to prepare the data so that various components values can be transposed into corresponding degrees on the circle.

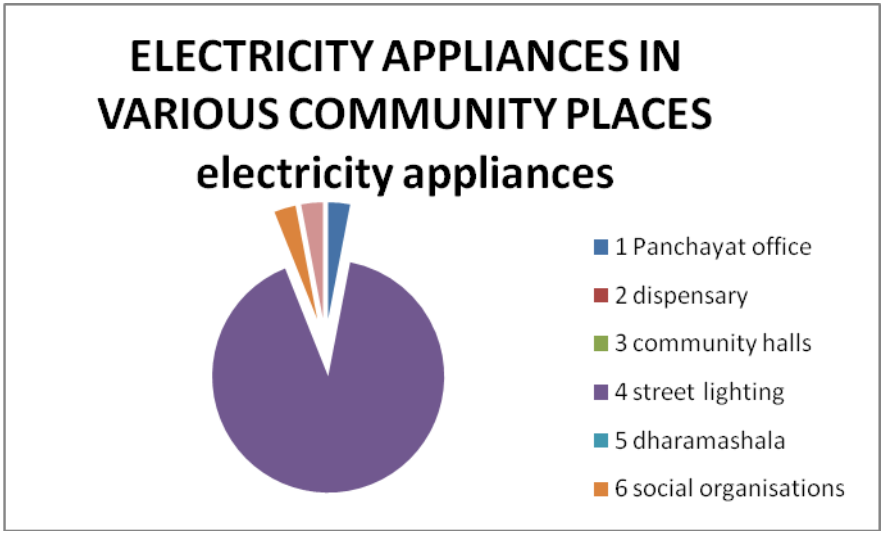
The second step is to draw a circle of appropriate size with a compass. The size of the radius depends upon the available space and other factors of presentation. The third step is to measure points on the circle and representing the size of each sector with the help of a protractor.

Chapter-3

ELECTRICITY APPLIANCES IN VARIOUS COMMUNITY PLACES

ELECTRICITY APPLIANCES IN VARIOUS COMMUNITY PLACES

S.NO	Community place	electricity appliances	no.of working hours
1	Panchayat office	1	8
2	dispensary	0	0
3	community halls	0	8
4	street lighting	30	12
5	dharamashala	0	0
6	social organisations	1	8
7	training cum	0	0
8	others	1	24



3.2:EDUCATION FACILITIES

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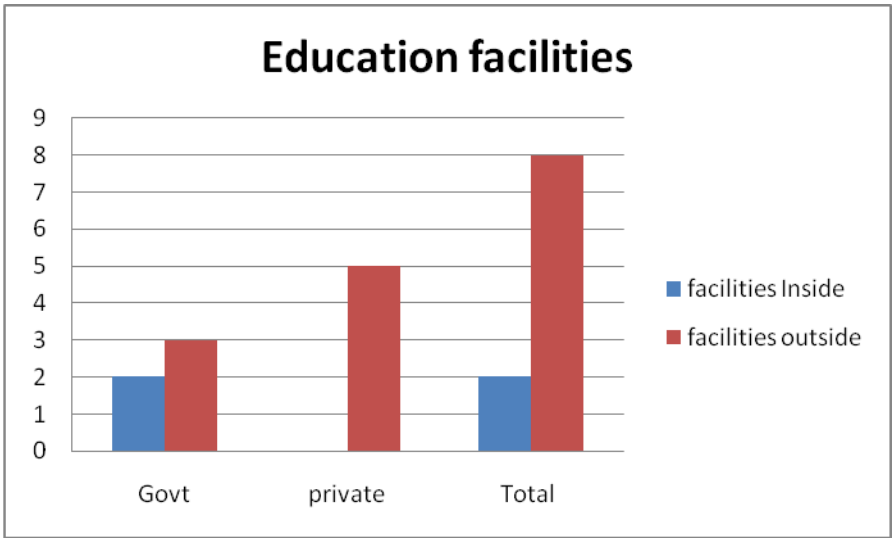
Education	facilities	
	Inside	outside
Govt	2	3
private	0	5
Total	2	8

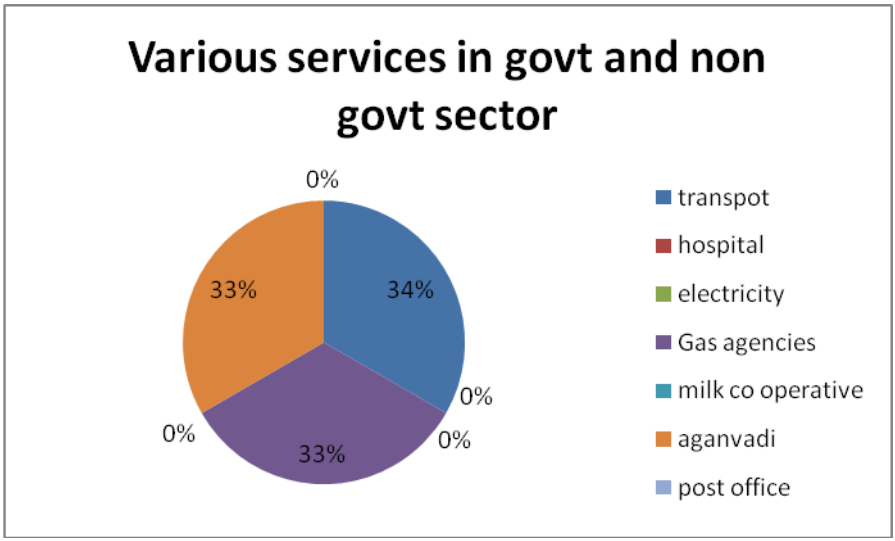


3.3:Various Services in govt and non govt sector

Various Services in govt and non govt sector

	Inside	outside
transpot	1	0
hospital	0	2
electricity	0	1

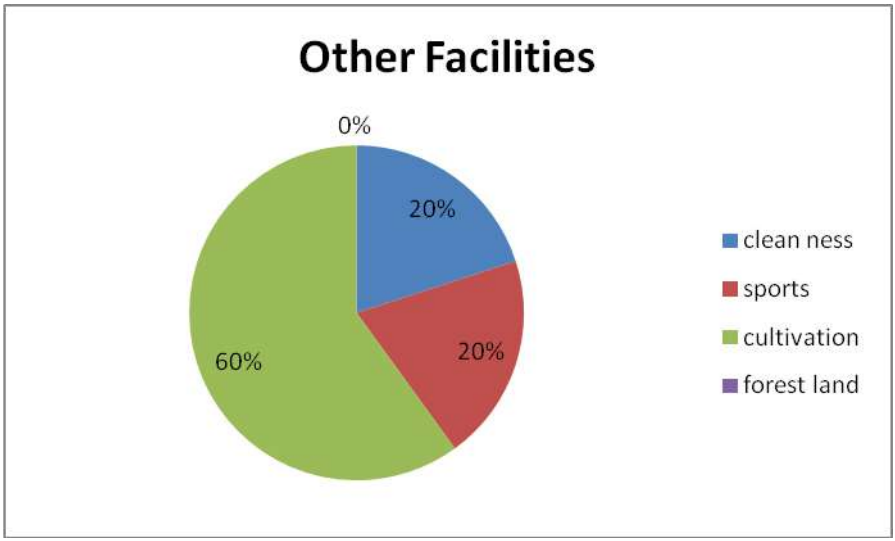
Gas agencies	1	0
milk co operative	0	1
aganvadi	1	0
post office	0	1



3.4:other facilitieS

other facilities

clean ness	1
sports	1
cultivation	3
forest land	0


Other Facilities
0%
20%
20%
60%
clean ness
sports
cultivation
forest land

CHAPTER-4

REFERENCES

1.Fundamentals of mathematical statistics by S.C.Gupta and V.K.Kapoor.

2.Statistical methods and inference by

Dr. R.Sudhakar Reddy, etc. al.

UNNATH BHARATH ABHIYAN PODALAKUR VILLAGE SURVEY IN NELLORE DISTRICT

PROJECT SUBMIITED TO

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the UG degree

MSCS

PROJECT IN STATISTICS

P.SRAVANIREG NO:193125030

PROJECT GUIDE

DR.G.VARALAKSHMI

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

PRR &VS College, Vidavaluru

CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled "UNNATH BHARATH ABHIYAN-PODALAKUR VILLAGE SURVEY IN NELLORE DISTRICT "submitted by Kum. P.SRAVANI as a part of curriculum .This is record of survey and enumerate data under my guidance and supervision and I also certify that the project represents an independent work

Place:

Date:

Dr. G.VARALAKSHMI

CONTENTS

CHAPTER -I

1.1 INTRODUCTION ABOUT PODALAKUR

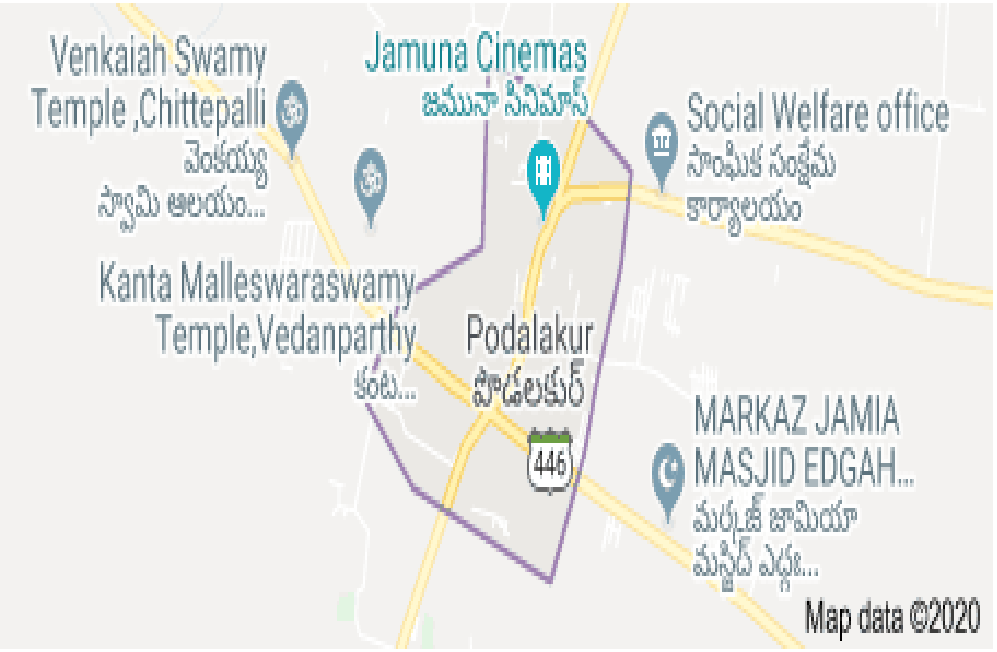
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District Urban Part, with population of about 8.6 lakh is Andhra Pradesh's the 5th least urban populous district, located in the state Andhra Pradesh in India. Total geographical area of Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore district urban part is 232 km^2 and it is the 4th smallest urban district by area in the state. Population density of the district is 3696 persons per km^2. There are 46 mandals in Nellore district. s the part of **UNNATH BAHARAT ABHIYAN PODALAKUR VILLAGE SURVEY IN NELLORE DISTRICT the brief history about the village** Podalakur is a Town in Podalakur Mandal in Spsr Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh State, India. It belongs to Andhra region . It is located 35 KM towards west from District head quarters Nellore. It is a Mandal head quarter. Podalakur Pin code is 524345 and postal head office is Podalakur . Mogalluru (5 KM) , Inukurthi (6 KM) , Althurthi (7 KM) , Thoderu (8 KM) , Degapudi (8 KM) are the nearby Villages to Podalakur. Podalakur is surrounded by Chejerla Mandal towards North , Sydapuram Mandal towards South , Sangam Mandal towards North , Rapur Mandal towards west . Gudur , Nellore , Venkatagiri , Kavali are the nearby Cities to Podalakur.

1.2:- **Objective of the study:** The **Unnat Bharat Abhiyan** Scheme of the Central Government that aims to develop villages, with the technological expertise of Higher Education Institutions.

The student worked as teams with a clear plan of work and timeline before going to the village. They faced few difficulties getting complete response from the household respondents. At the outset, it was difficult to make them understand about the importance of this survey and some of the respondents did not cooperate giving information like adhaar number, household members details. Amidst these difficulties, the student completed the village and household survey.

Podalakur town Total population is 16662 and number of houses are 4230. Female Population is 50.6%. town literacy rate is 68.7% and the Female Literacy rate is 32.1%.. None of the villages have an elected village head. Any matters concerning the villagers are taken to the ex-panchayat heads or Block Development Officers. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, though not in majority, reside in semi-pucca or kutcha houses with no toilets and practice open defecation. The drainage system is not closed, leaving it a breeding ground for mosquitoes and at times, pollutes the underground water table. Typhoid, sickness among children and old-age related ailments were the commonly reported health problems. Most houses do not have piped water connectivity inside house and majority rely on community water which is not located

more than a kilometer away. There is collection system for household waste in few villages. Those households don't avail this service, they burn the waste at doorstep or discard at a common point. Less than 5% of houses use chullah while the rest are using LPG for cooking. Some households rear cattle but not all have proper shelter for livestock. None of the houses had bio-gas plant and compost pits. Electricity is available in all houses with intermittent power shutdown.



Chapter-2

2.1:-Methodology and calculations

Everybody collects, interprets and uses information, much of it in a numerical or statistical forms in day-to-day life. It is a common practice that people receive large quantities of information everyday through conversations, televisions, computers, the radios, newspapers, posters, notices and instructions. It is just because there is so much information available that people need to be able to absorb, select and reject it. In everyday life, in business and industry, certain statistical information is necessary and it is independent to know where to find it how to collect it. As consequences, everybody has to compare prices and quality before making any decision about what goods to buy. As employees of any firm, people want to compare their salaries and working conditions, promotion opportunities and so on. In time the firms on their part want to control costs and expand their profits.

One of the main functions of statistics is to provide information which will help on making decisions. Statistics provides the type of information by providing a description of the present, a profile of the past and an estimate of the future. The following are some of the objectives of collecting statistical information.

1. To describe the methods of collecting primary statistical

information.

2. To consider the status involved in carrying out a survey.

3. To analyse the process involved in observation and interpreting.
4. To define and describe sampling.

5. To analyse the basis of sampling.

6. To describe a variety of sampling methods.

Statistical investigation is a comprehensive and requires systematic collection of data about some group of people or objects, describing and organizing the data, analyzing the data with the help of different statistical method, summarizing the analysis and using these results for making judgements, decisions and predictions. The validity and accuracy of final judgement is most crucial and depends heavily on how well the data was collected in the first place. The quality of data will greatly affect the conditions and hence at most importance must be given to.this process and every possible precautions should be taken to ensure accuracy while collecting the data.

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2.2:Categories of data:

Any statistical data can be classified under two categories depending upon the sources utilized.

These categories are,

1. Primary data
2. Secondary data

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2.2.1:Primary data:

Primary data is the one, which is collected by the investigator himself for the purpose of a specific inquiry or study. Such data is original in character and is generated by survey conducted by individuals or research institution or any organisation.

If a researcher is interested to know the impact of noon-meal scheme for the school children, he has to undertake a survey and collect data on the opinion of parents and children by asking relevant questions. Such a data collected for the purpose is called primary data.

The primary data can be collected by the following five methods.

1. Direct personal interviews.

2. Indirect Oral interviews.

3. Information from correspondents.

4. Mailed questionnaire method.

5. Schedules sent through enumerators

1. Direct personal interviews:

The persons from whom informations are collected are known as informants. The investigator personally meets them and asks questions to gather the necessary informations. It is the suitable method for intensive rather than extensive field surveys. It suits best for intensive study of the limited field.

and the number of persons interviewed. For the success of this method one person or one group alone should not be relied upon.

2.3:Classification:

The collected data, also known as raw data or ungrouped

data are always in an un organised form and need to be organised and presented in meaningful and readily comprehensible form in order to facilitate further statistical analysis. It is, therefore, essential for an investigator to condense a mass of data into more and more comprehensible and assimilable form. The process of grouping into different classes or sub classes according to some characteristics is known as classification, tabulation is concerned with the systematic arrangement and presentation of classified data. Thus classification is the first step in tabulation.

For Example, letters in the post office are classified according to their destinations viz., Delhi, Madurai, Bangalore, Mumbai etc.,

Objects of Classification:

The following are main objectives of classifying the data:

1. It condenses the mass of data in an easily assimilable form.

2. It eliminates unnecessary details.

3. It facilitates comparison and highlights the significant aspect of data.
4. It enables one to get a mental picture of the information and helps in drawing inferences.
5. It helps in the statistical treatment of the information collected.

Types of classification:

Statistical data are classified in respect of their characteristics. Broadly there are four basic types of classification namely

a) Chronological classification

b) Geographical classification

c) Qualitative classification

d) Quantitative classification

e) **a) Chronological classification:**

f)

g) In chronological classification the collected data are arranged according to the order of time expressed in years, months, weeks, etc., The data is generally classified in ascending order of

time. For example, the data related with population, sales of a firm, imports and exports of a country are always subjected to chronological classification.

b) Geographical classification:

In this type of classification the data are classified according to geographical region or place. For instance, the production of paddy in different states in India, production of wheat in different countries etc.,

c) Qualitative classification:

In this type of classification data are classified on the basis of same attributes or quality like sex, literacy, religion, employment etc., Such attributes cannot be measured along with a scale.

For example, if the population to be classified in respect to one attribute, say sex, then we can classify them into two namely that of males and females. Similarly, they can also be classified into ‘ employed’ or ‘ unemployed’ on the basis of another attribute ‘ employment’ .

Thus when the classification is done with respect to one attribute, which is dichotomous in nature, two classes are formed, one possessing the attribute and the other not possessing the attribute. This type of classification is called simple or dichotomous classification.

A simple classification may be shown as under

considered and several classes are formed, is called a manifold classification. For example, if we classify population simultaneously with respect to two attributes, e.g sex and employment, then population are first classified with respect to ‘ sex’ into ‘ males’ and ‘ females’ . Each of these classes may then be further classified into ‘ employment’ and ‘ unemployment’ on the basis of attribute ‘ employment’ and as such Population are classified into four classes namely.

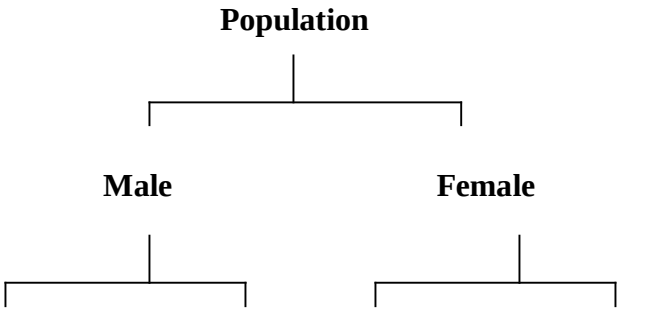
(i) Male employed

(ii) Male unemployed

(iii) Female employed

(iv) Female unemployed

Still the classification may be further extended by considering other attributes like marital status etc. This can be explained by the following chart



d) Quantitative classification:

Quantitative classification refers to the classification of data

according to some characteristics that can be measured such as height, weight, etc., For example the students of a college may be classified according to weight as given below.

2.3.1:Tabulation:

Tabulation is the process of summarizing classified or grouped data in the form of a table so that it is easily understood and an investigator is quickly able to locate the desired information. A table is a systematic arrangement of classified data in columns and rows. Thus, a statistical table makes it possible for the investigator to present a huge mass of data in a detailed and orderly form. It facilitates comparison and often reveals certain patterns in data which are otherwise not obvious.Classification and ' Tabulation' , as a matter of fact, are not two distinct processes. Actually they go together. Before tabulation data are classified and then displayed under different columns and rows of a table.

Statistical data arranged in a tabular form serve following objectives:

1. It simplifies complex data and the data presented are easily understood.
2. It facilitates comparison of related facts.

3. It facilitates computation of various statistical measures like

averages, dispersion, correlation etc.

4. It presents facts in minimum possible space and unnecessary repetitions and explanations are avoided. Moreover, the needed information can be easily located.

5. Tabulated data are good for references and they make it easier to present the information in the form of graphs and diagrams.

Preparing a Table:

The making of a compact table itself an art. This should contain all the information needed within the smallest possible space. What the purpose of tabulation is and how the tabulated information is to be used are the main points to be kept in mind while preparing for a statistical table. An ideal table should consist of the following main parts:

1. Table number

2. Title of the table

3. Captions or column headings

4. Stubs or row designation

5. Body of the table

6. Footnotes

7. Sources of data

.2.4: DIAGRAMATIC AND GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

In the previous chapter, we have discussed the techniques of classification and tabulation that help in summarising the collected data and presenting them in a systematic manner. However, these forms of presentation do not always prove to be interesting to the common man. One of the most convincing and appealing ways in which statistical results may be presented is through diagrams and graphs. Just one diagram is enough to represent a given data more effectively than thousand words.

Moreover even a layman who has nothing to do with numbers can also understands diagrams. Evidence of this can be found in newspapers, magazines, journals, advertisement, etc. An attempt is made in this chapter to illustrate some of the major types of diagrams and graphs frequently used in presenting statistical data.

2.4.1:Diagrams:

A diagram is a visual form for presentation of statistical

data, highlighting their basic facts and relationship. If we draw diagrams on the basis of the data collected they will easily be understood and appreciated by all. It is readily intelligible and save a considerable amount of time and energy.

2.4.2:Significance of Diagrams and Graphs:

Diagrams and graphs are extremely useful because of the following reasons.

1. They are attractive and impressive.
2. They make data simple and intelligible.
3. They make comparison possible
4. They save time and labour.
5. They have universal utility.
6. They give more information.
7. They have a great memorizing effect.

2.4.3:General rules for constructing diagrams:

The construction of diagrams is an art, which can be acquired

through practice. However, observance of some general guidelines can help in making them more attractive and effective. The diagrammatic presentation of statistical facts will be advantageous provided the following rules are observed in drawing diagrams.

1. A diagram should be neatly drawn and attractive.

2. The measurements of geometrical figures used in diagram should be accurate and proportional.
3. The size of the diagrams should match the size of the paper.

4. Every diagram must have a suitable but short heading.

5. The scale should be mentioned in the diagram.

6. Diagrams should be neatly as well as accurately drawn with the help of drawing instruments.
7. Index must be given for identification so that the reader can easily make out the meaning of the diagram.
8. Footnote must be given at the bottom of the diagram.

9. Economy in cost and energy should be exercised in drawing diagram.

2.5:Types of diagrams:

In practice, a very large variety of diagrams are in use and new ones are constantly being added. For the sake of convenience and simplicity, they may be divided under the following heads:

1. One-dimensional diagrams
2. Two-dimensional diagrams
3. Three-dimensional diagrams
4. Pictograms and Cartograms

2.5.1:One-dimensional diagrams:

In such diagrams, only one-dimensional measurement, i.e height is used and the width is not considered. These diagrams are in the form of bar or line charts and can be classified as

1. Line Diagram
2. Simple Diagram
3. Multiple Bar Diagram
4. Sub-divided Bar Diagram

Percentage Bar Diagram

Simple Bar Diagram:

Simple bar diagram can be drawn either on horizontal or vertical base, but bars on horizontal base more common. Bars must be uniform width and intervening space between bars must be equal.While constructing a simple bar diagram, the scale is determined on the basis of the highest value in the series.

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In one-dimensional diagrams, only length 9 is taken into account. But in two-dimensional diagrams the area represent the data and so the length and breadth have both to be taken into account. Such diagrams are also called area diagrams or surface diagrams. The important types of area diagrams are:

1. Rectangles 2. Squares 3. Pie-diagrams

Pie Diagram or Circular Diagram:

Another way of preparing a two-dimensional diagram is in the form of circles. In such diagrams, both the total and the component parts or sectors can be shown. The area of a circle is proportional to the square of its radius.

While making comparisons, pie diagrams should be used on a percentage basis and not on an absolute basis. In constructing a pie diagram the first step is to prepare the data so that various components values can be transposed into corresponding degrees on the circle.

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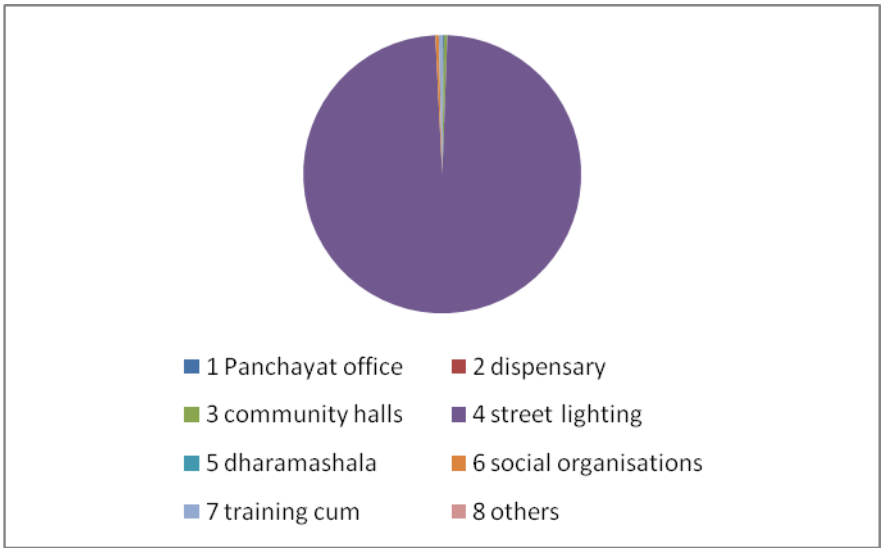
Chapter-3

3.1:ELECTRICITY APPLIANCES IN VARIOUS COMMUNITY PLACES

S.NO	Community place	electricity appliances	no.of working hours
1	Panchayat office	1	8
2	dispensary	0	0
3	community halls	2	8
4	street lighting	500	12
5	dharamashala	0	0
6	social organisations	2	8
7	training cum	2	8
8	others	0	0



3.2:EDUCATION FACILITIES

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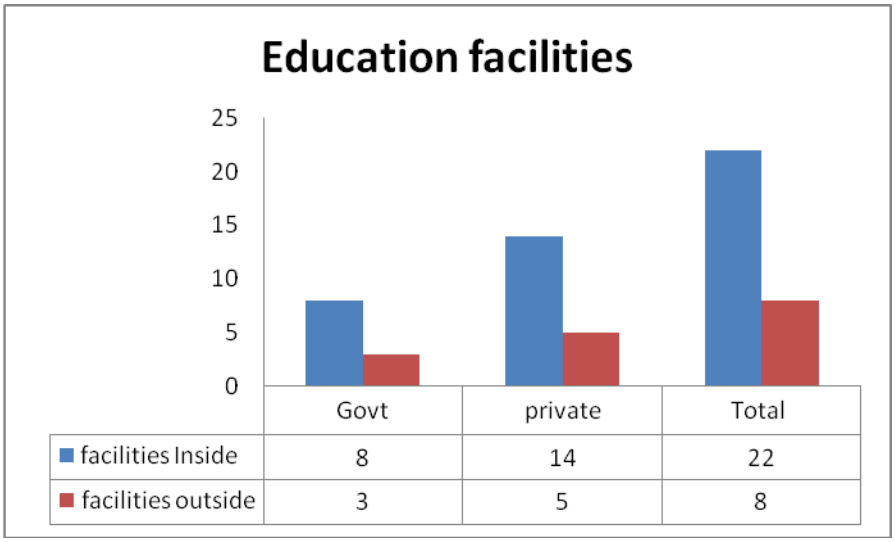
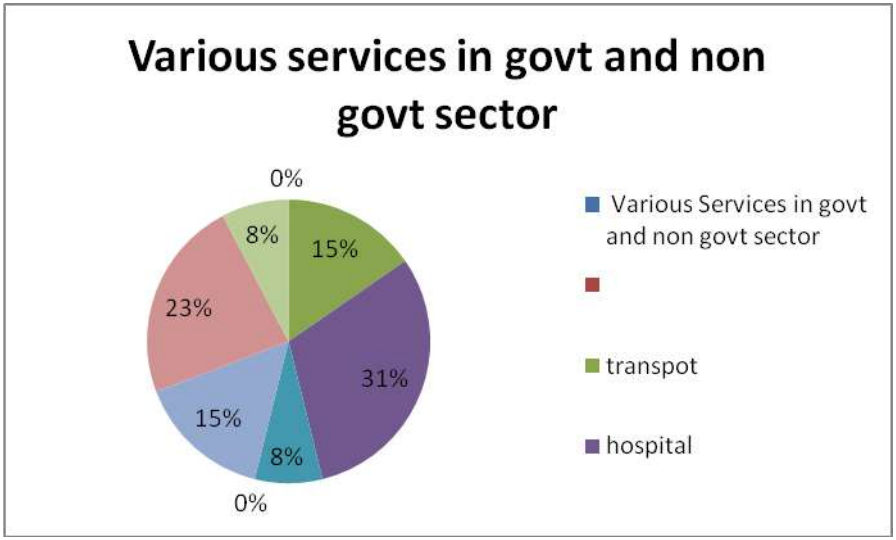
	Inside	outside
Govt	8	3
private	14	5
Total	22	8



3.3:Various Services in govt and non govt sector

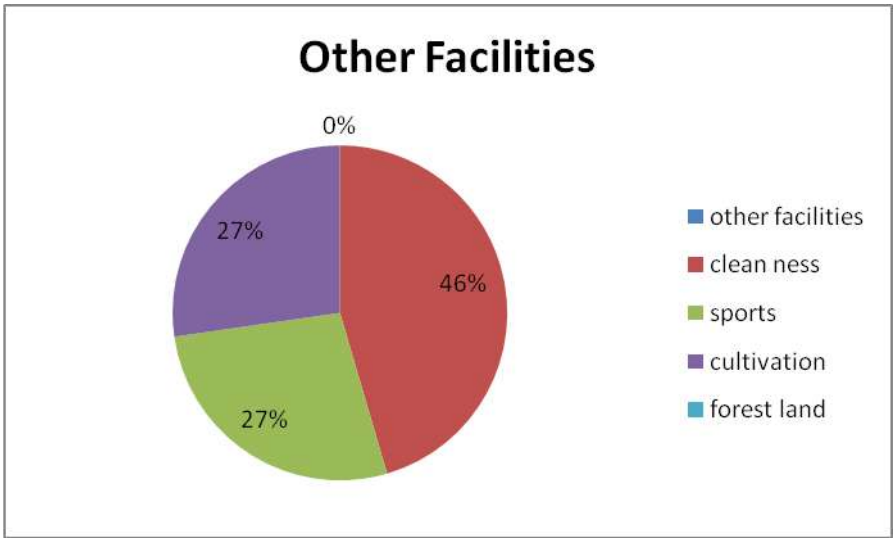
	Inside	outside
transpot	2	4
hospital	4	3
electricity	1	0
Gas agencies	0	1
milk co operative	2	0

aganvadi	3	0
post office	1	0



3.4:other facilitieS

clean ness	5
sports	3
cultivation	3
forest land	0


Other Facilities
0%
27%
46%
27%
other facilities
clean ness
sports
cultivation
forest land

CHAPTER-4

REFERENCES

1.Fundamentals of mathematical statistics by S.C.Gupta and V.K.Kapoor.

2.Statistical methods and inference by

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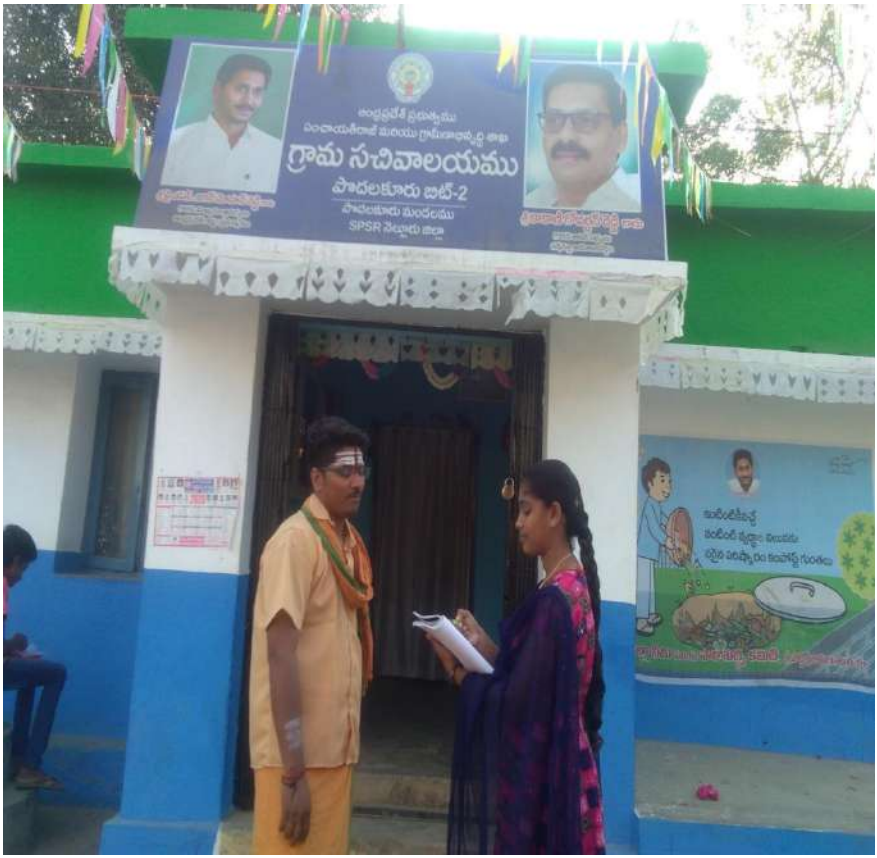
ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము
పంచాయతీరాజ్ మరియు గ్రామీణాభివృద్ధి శాఖ
గ్రామ సచివాలయము
పొదలకూరు బిట్-2
పొదలకూరు మండలము
SPSR నెల్లూరు జిల్లా

PRR & VS GOVT, COLLEGE., VIDAVALURU

(Accredited by NAAC with 'B' grade)

STUDY PROJECT ON

BOOK REVIEW

2021 – 2022

DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU

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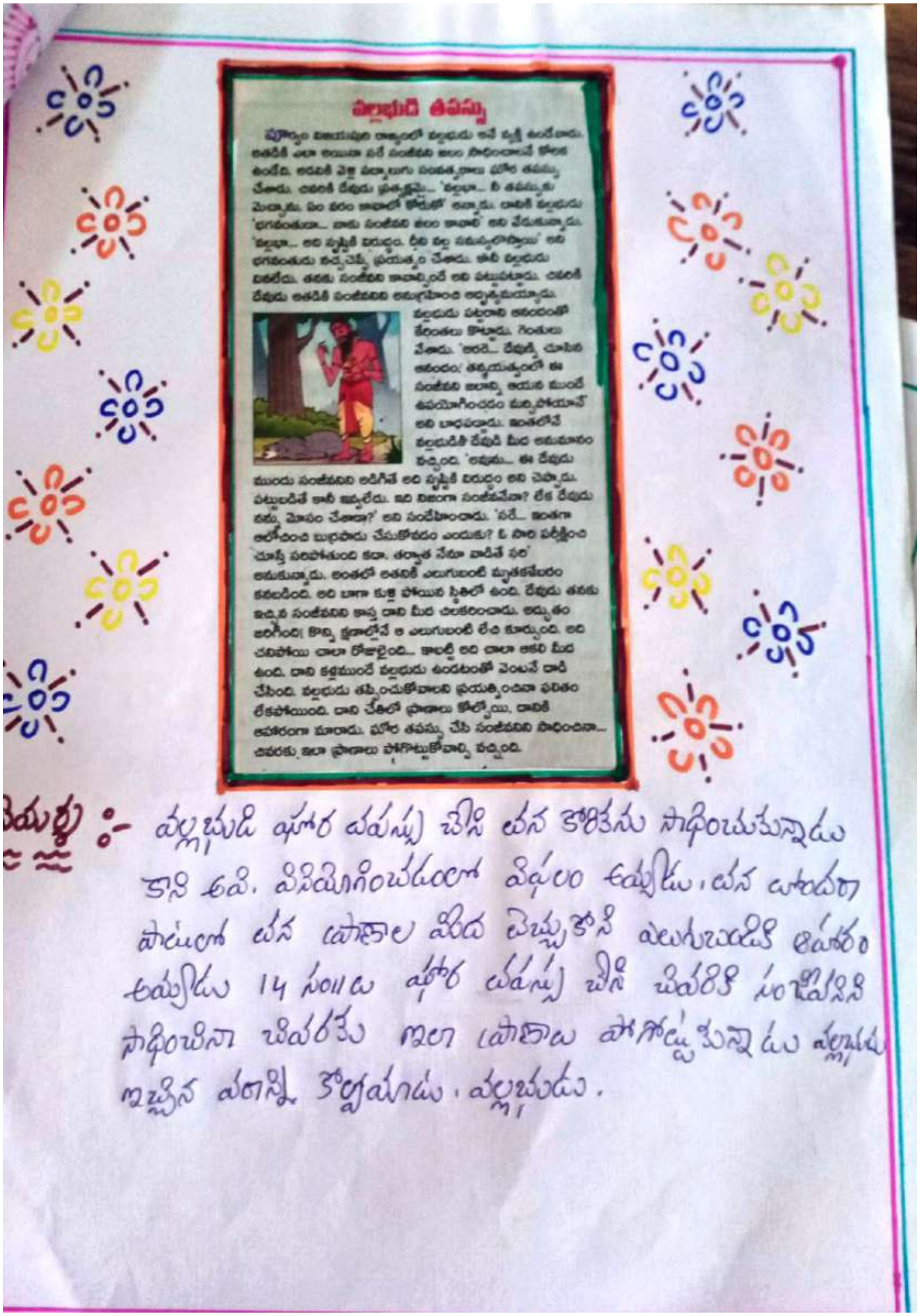


వల్లభుడి తపస్సు
వల్లభుడు ఘోర తపస్సు చేసి తన కోరికను సాధించుకున్నాడు కాని అది. వినియోగించడంలో విఫలం అయ్యాడు. తన తొందర పాటులో తన ప్రాణాల మీద తెచ్చుకొని ఎలుగుబంటికి ఆహారం అయ్యాడు 14 సం॥లు ఘోర తపస్సు చేసి చివరికి సంజీవనిని సాధించినా చివరకు ఇలా ప్రాణాలు పోగొట్టుకున్నాడు వల్లభుడు ఇచ్చిన వరాన్ని కోల్పయాడు. వల్లభుడు.

నీతి కథ:- చెడు స్నేహం

- చెడ్డ వారితో స్నేహం చేయడం వలన మనకు ప్రమాదం వస్తుంది అని ఈ నీతి కథ ద్వారా తెలుస్తుంది.
- చెడు స్నేహం వలన మన జీవితం నాశనం కావచ్చు.
- చెడ్డ వారితో స్నేహం చేసినప్పటికీ వారిని గుడ్డిగా నమ్మకూడదు.
- చెడ్డ వారు మనకు ఆశ చూపించినప్పుడు దాని వెనుక ఉన్న ప్రమాదాన్ని కూడా మనం ముందుగా అంచనా వేసి జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండటం చాలా మంచిది.
- చెడువారితో స్నేహం చేయడం వలన చెడు అలవాట్లు కూడా వస్తాయి.
- కనుక చెడ్డ వారితో స్నేహం చేయకూడదు.


గురువు సలహా

బాలజ్యోతి

నీతి:

ఈ కథలో ఎవరైతే ఆ యువకుడు ఆ పెద్దవాళ్ళ మాట విని దాని చేసినందుకు మార్చు-కున్నారో మనం చూశాం.

మనకు దానికి బట్టి మనతోటి ప్రేమ ఉన్న చిన్న, పెద్ద మానవత్వాలని [illegible] ఉండిపోయారు. దానికి [illegible] దాని ఫలితం తెలుసుకోవాలి. ఎవరైతే ఆ సన్యాసిని వారు చెప్పినంత ఆలోచించి, గాన్నెలన పోషించాలి

నీతికథ :- "సమయస్ఫూర్తి"

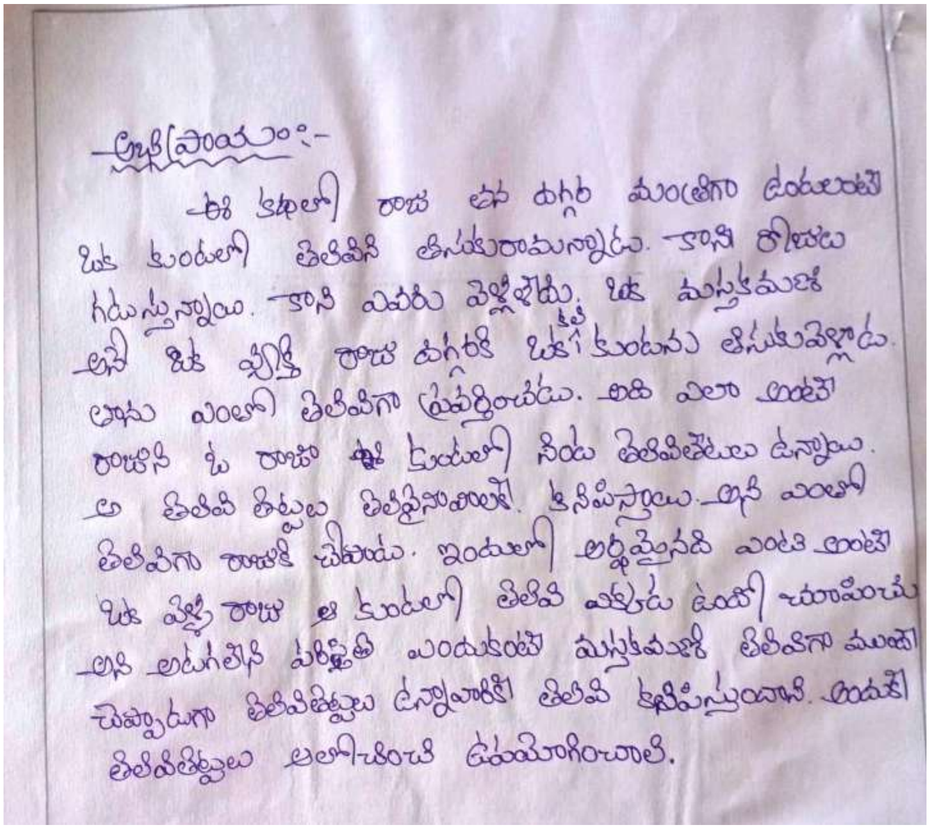
సమయస్ఫూర్తి

⇒ సమయస్ఫూర్తి వుంటే ఎంతటి ప్రమాదం నుండి అయినా చాలా తెలివిగా బయటపడవచ్చు.

⇒ సమయ స్ఫూర్తి అనగా సమయానికి అనుకూలంగా మలచుకోవడమే సమయస్ఫూర్తి అనవచ్చును.

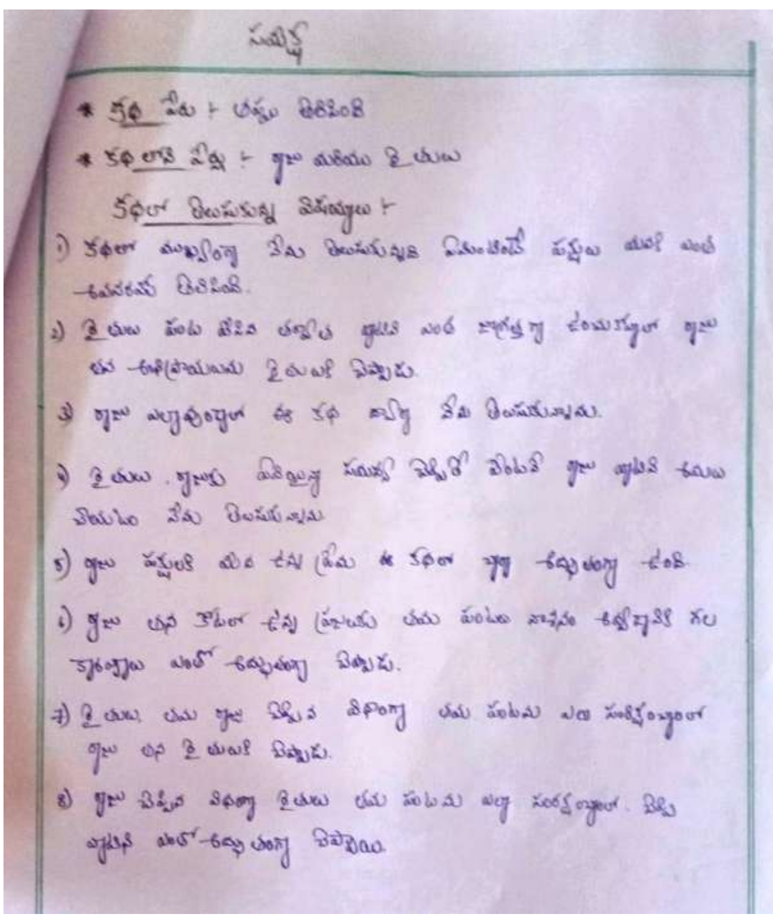
⇒ తెలివి అన్నది ఏ ఒకరి సొత్తు కాదు. అని ఈ నీతికథలు మనకు అర్థం అవ్వతుంది.

⇒ తెలివి గలవారే సమయానుకూలంగా వ్యవహరించి సమయస్ఫూర్తిని చాటుకొని ఆదర్శంగా నిలుస్తారు.



అభిప్రాయం:-

ఈ కథలో రాజు తన దగ్గర మంత్రిగా ఉండాలంటే ఒక కుండలో తెలివిని తీసుకురమ్మన్నాడు. కాని రోజులు గడుస్తున్నాయి. కాని ఎవరు వెళ్లలేదు. ఒక పుస్తకముతో అని ఒక వ్యక్తి రాజు దగ్గరకి ఒక కుండను తీసుకువెళ్లాడు. బాగా ఎంతో తెలివిగా ప్రవర్తించాడు. అది ఎలా అంటే రాజుని ఓ రాజా ఈ కుండలో నిండు తెలివితేటలు ఉన్నాయి. ఆ తెలివి తేట్లు తెలిసినవారికే కనిపిస్తాయి. అని ఎంతో తెలివిగా రాజుకి చెప్పాడు. ఇందులో అర్థమైనది ఏంటి అంటే ఒక వ్యక్తి రాజు ఆ కుండలో తెలివి ఎక్కడ ఉందో చూపించు అని అడిగేలేని పరిస్థితి ఎందుకంటే పుస్తకములో తెలివిగా ముందే చెప్పాడుగా తెలివితేట్లు ఉన్నవారికి తెలివి కనిపిస్తుందని. అందుకే తెలివితేట్లు ఆలోచించి ఉపయోగించాలి.



సమీక్ష

* కథ పేరు : [illegible]
* కథలోని పాత్రలు : రాజు మరియు రైతులు

కథలో తెలుసుకున్న విషయాలు :

1) కథలో ముఖ్యంగా నేను తెలుసుకున్నది [illegible]
2) రైతులు [illegible] రాజు [illegible] తన అభిప్రాయమును రైతులకి చెప్పాడు.
3) రాజు [illegible] ఈ కథ [illegible] నేను తెలుసుకున్నాను.
4) రైతులు, రాజుకు [illegible] నేను తెలుసుకున్నాను
5) రాజు [illegible] ఈ కథలో [illegible]
6) రాజు తన [illegible] కారణాలు [illegible] చెప్పాడు.
7) రైతులు తమ రాజు చెప్పిన [illegible] రాజు తన రైతులకి చెప్పాడు.
8) రాజు చెప్పిన [illegible] రైతులు తమ [illegible] చెప్పారు.

ఈ కథ మీద విమర్శ

అదీ ఉపకారమేగా...

బాలజ్యోతి

కథ విమర్శ :-

ఈగ సహాయం చెయ్యాలని పిల్లవాడి మిఠాయి పై వాలింది వాళ్ళ అమ్మ అది తెలుసుకొని పారేసి ఆ మిఠాయిని తినకూడదు అని చెప్తుంది. అప్పుడు ఈగ తాను సహాయం చేయాలనుకున్న కూడా తనని అపార్థం చేసుకున్నారని బాధపడుతుంది. అప్పుడు తూనీగ వచ్చి విషయాన్ని తెలుసుకొని, ఇలా చెబుతుంది ఓ ఈగ నువ్వు ఆ పిల్లవాడి మిఠాయి పై వాలకపోవడమే పెద్ద సహాయం అని చెబుతుంది. అప్పుడు ఈగ సరే అయితే ఇకనేను ఎప్పుడు తినే వస్తువులపై వాలను అని మాట ఇస్తుంది.

PRINCIPAL
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SPSR Nellore Dt.

Signature of the Lecturer

Signature of the Principal

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SPSR NELLORE DIST.
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Incidence of Anaemia in Vidavalur of Nellore district, Andhra pradesh, India

Submitted by

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IV Sem 2021-22

Guided by

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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

PRR & VS GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

VIDAVALURU

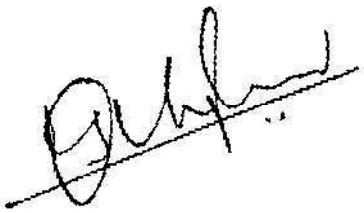
OCTOBER 2022

INDEX

PRR&VS GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, VIDAVALUR

Certificate

This is to certify that this the Project report entitled **"Incidence of Anaemia in vidavalur of Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh"** is a record of the project work done by VI Semeseter students of PRR VS GDC Vidavalur during the period of their study under our supervision and it has not previously formed the basis for the award to any candidate.



Vidavalur,

Date: 10- 10- 2022

Dr. I.S. CHAKRAPANI

Dr. K.R. SHANMUGAM

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this project entitled "Incidence of Anaemia in vidavalur of Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh" is the original and bonafied work done and submitted by us during the year 2021-2022 under the guidance of Dr. I.S. Chakrapani, In-charge, and Dr.K.R.Shanmugam, Lecturer Department of Zoology, PRR & VS Government College, Vidavalur, Nellore District, A.P.

Place:

Date:

Name of the Students

S. Vindhya
B. Sowmya
A. Lahari
P.kavya
M. Vinutha Sree
Sk. Esha Pervez

Report of the Project Work

"Incidence of Anaemia in Vidavalur of Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh"

Introduction :

Blood is a specialized body fluid in animals that delivers necessary substances such as nutrients and oxygen to the cells and transports metabolic waste products such as carbon dioxide away from those same cells. Haemoglobin is the iron containing oxygen transport metalloprotein in the red blood cells. Haemoglobin has an oxygen binding capacity of between 1.36 and 1.37 mL oxygen per gram of haemoglobin, which increases the total blood oxygen capacity seventy fold compare to dissolved oxygen in blood. The mammalian haemoglobin molecule can bind up to four oxygen molecules. When the diet does not contain sufficient amounts of iron, anaemia develop. It is a gradual process and takes several months to show up a normal person has about 14 – 15g of haemoglobin. Any person whose haemoglobin level is below 12mg/100mL, blood is considered anaemic with expectation of pregnant women. About 80% of the total anaemic cases are due to iron deficiency, and the rest are due to deficiency of nutrient like folate and vitamin B12. Folic acid and vitamin B12 are important for the production of blood cells. Man rarely suffers from iron deficiency due to poor diet. However, when new blood has to be made, the iron requirement is greatly increased. An adult woman requires 35 – 45mg of iron per kg body weight or a total of 250 mg of iron. It plays a major role in the formation of haemoglobin and myoglobin. Most of the iron in the body is located in the haemoglobin of circulating red blood cells. Whereas in many normal menstruating women, almost all of the iron is in red blood cells because of their limited iron stores.

The values of heamatological parameters are affected by a number of factors even in apparently healthy populations. These factors include age, sex, ethnic background, body build and social, nutritional and environmental factors.

Subjects and Methodology :

The total of 200 (90 male and 110 female) subjects are taken for this study. The subjects were selected among male and female human beings from rural area (Velagalammagunta Village, Vidavalur Mandal) and also from urban area (Vidavalur town). Subjects were volunteers. Potential Subjects were first questioned with the use of a pre-coded questionnaire. Information was collected about

physiologic condition (age, sex, menstruation, pregancy or lactation), health status and life style (Presence of disease, use of drugs and supplements, smoking habit, use of contraceptives). After establishing that the potential subjects did not suffer from any obvious illnesses as indicated by the questionnaire, blood samples were collected by finger pricking method. The data collection took place for -3 weeks. For collecting blood samples and conducting the test some of trained students also involved. Informed consent was obtained.

For determining the haemoglobin level in the blood the **Sahli-Hellige Test** was used**.** In this method, blood is mixed with dilute hydrochloric acid. This process hemolyzes the red cells, disrupting the integrity of the red cells membrane and causing the release of haemoglobin, which in turn, is converted to a brownish-coloured solution of acid haematin. The acid haematin solution is then compared with a colour standard. This method is sufficiently accurate for routine examination. Results are reported both in grams per 100ml of whole blood and in percent of normal values. There are a number of modifications of the Sahli-Hellige method, and 100 percent may be equal to from 13.8 g to 17.3 g.

100 percent is equal to 14.5 g of haemoglobin per 100ml of whole blood. After reading the percentage n the scale, the tube is turned and read from the other side to get the equivalent reading in grams. Since 100%÷ 14.5g = 6.9, so one gram of haemoglobin is equal to 6.9 percent, if only one scale can be read, the other reading can be computed.

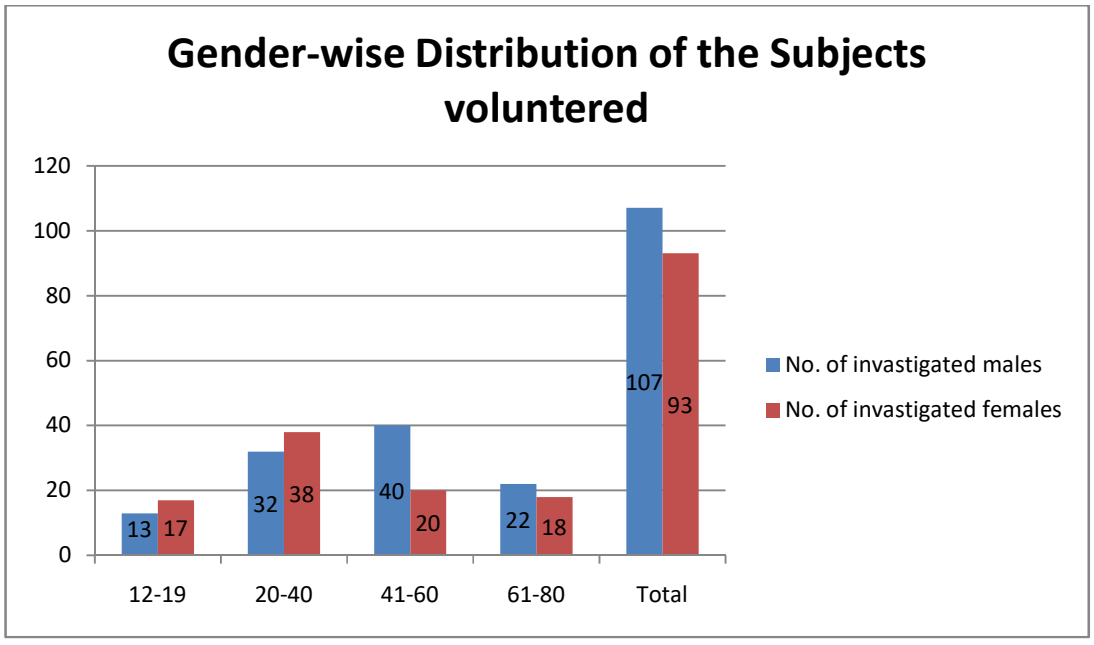
Results :

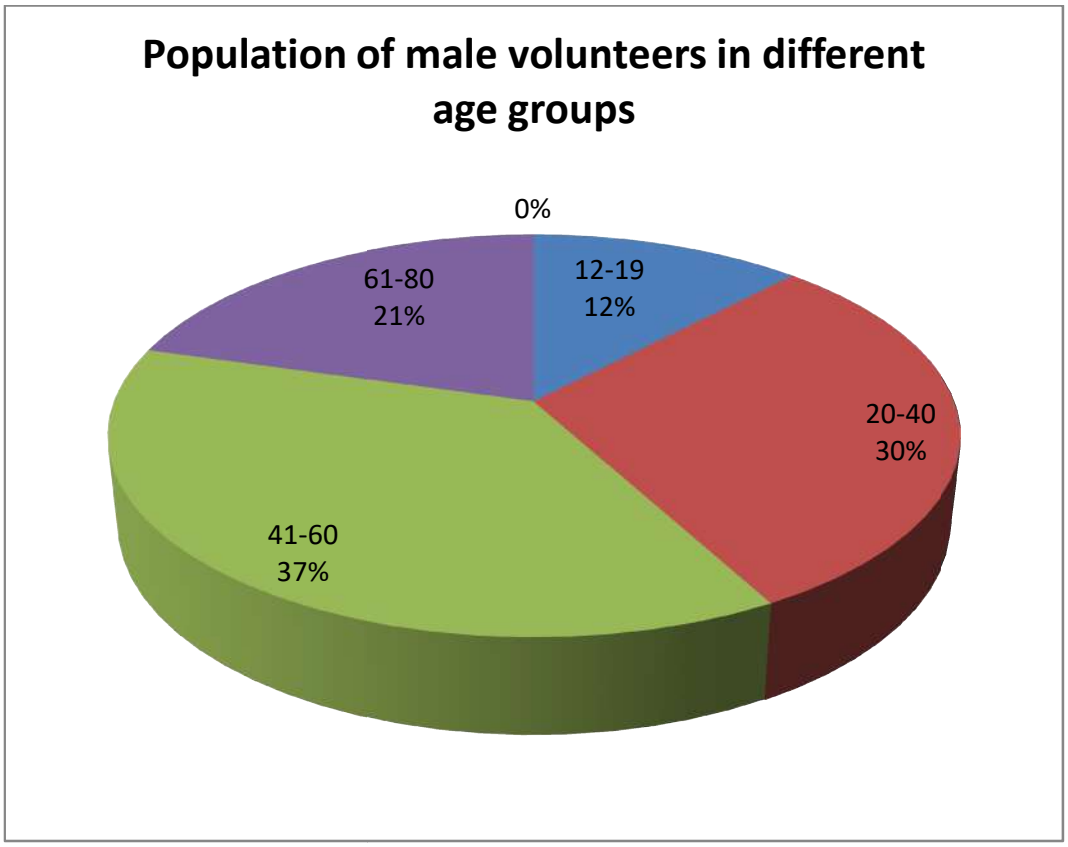
In our survey we determine the quantity of Hb (g/dl). We divided the subjects into different groups based on age and sex. We made a comparison about percentage of haemoglobin among the different age groups and between male and female. We divided the subjects into four age groups (years), i.e 12 -19 (30

subjects), 20 -40 (70 subjects), 41 -60 (60 subjects), 61 -80 (40 subjects) including male and female.

Table 1: Details of Number of Subjects investigated

Age groups (years)	No. Investigated	
	Male	Female
12 - 19	13	17
20 - 40	32	38
41 - 60	40	20
61 - 80	22	18
Total	107	93




Population of male volunteers in different age groups
0%
12-19
12%
20-40
30%
41-60
37%
61-80
21%

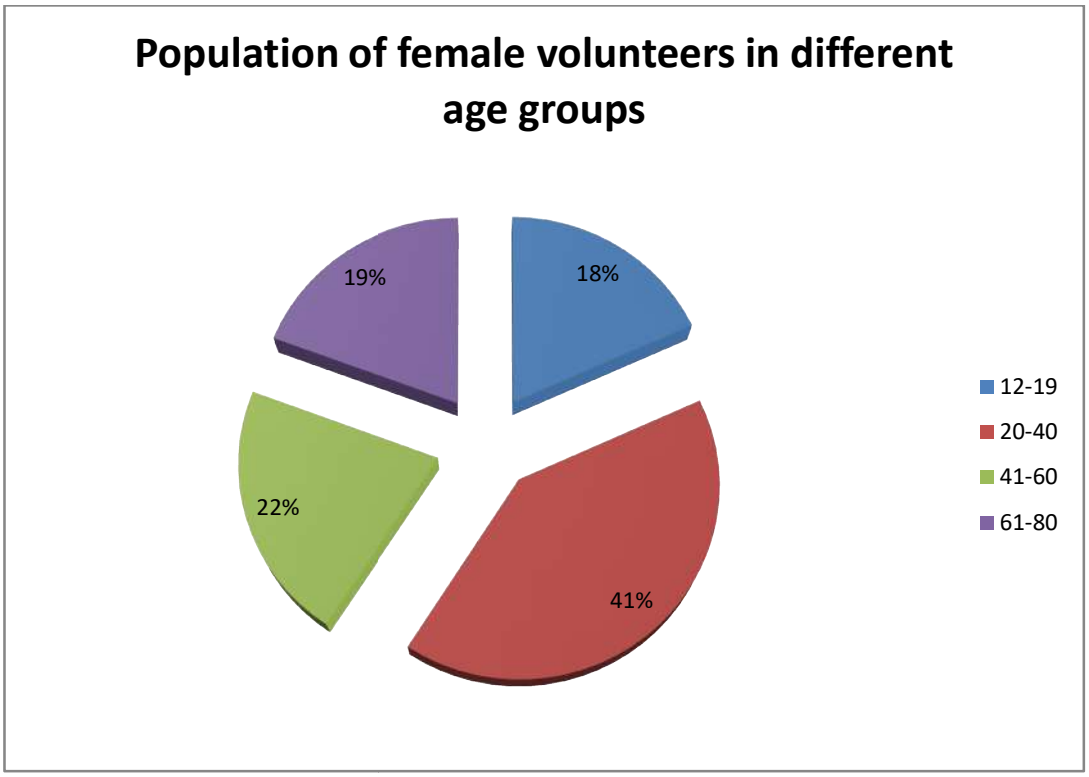
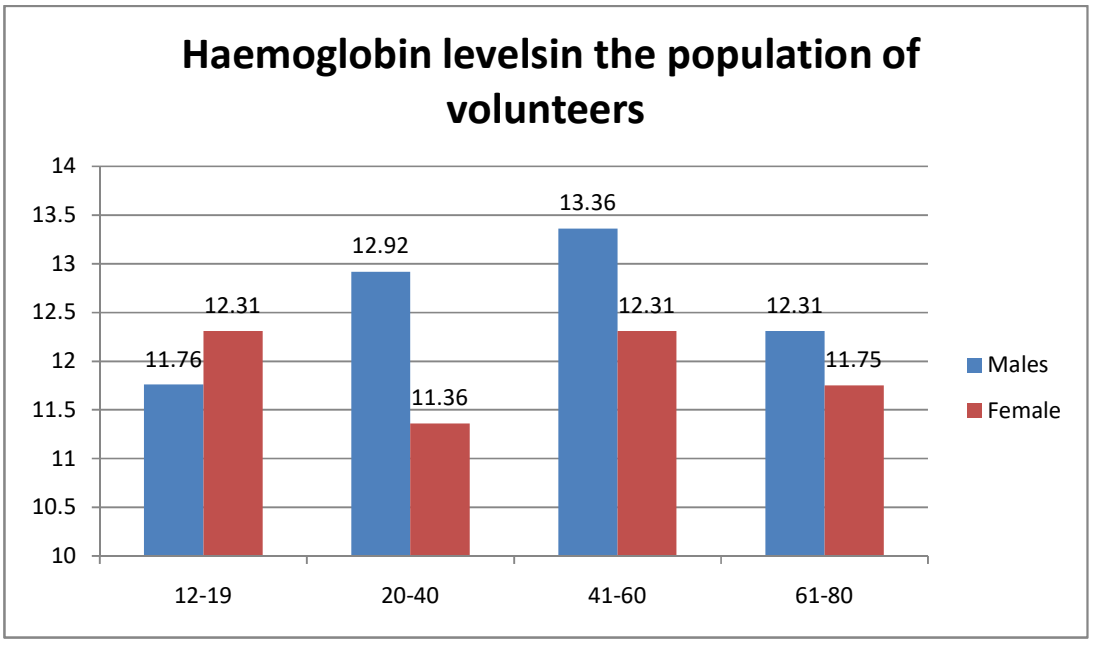

Population of female volunteers in different age groups
18%
41%
22%
19%
12-19
20-40
41-60
61-80

Table 2 : Mean Hb (g/dl) based on the age and sex

Age Groups (Years)	Sex	Mean Hb (g/dl)
12 - 19	Male	11.76
	Female	12.31
20 - 40	Male	12.92
	Female	11.36
41 - 60	Male	13.36
	Female	12.31
61 - 80	Male	12.31
	Female	11.75



Normal Haemoglobin levels According to the World Health Organization (WHO):

A healthy haemoglobin level depends on maintaining good nutrition and regular physical exercise. In return, haemoglobin helps you stay active by transporting oxygen through your bloodstream around your body and by removing poisonous carbon dioxide. Normal haemoglobin levels depend on your sex, age and health status.

Groups (Years) / Gender	Normal Hb level (g/dl)
0.6 – 4	11 g/dl
5 – 12	11.5 g/dl
12 – 15	Equal or Above 12 g/dl
Adult Male	13.8 - 17.2 g/dl
Adult Female	12.1 - 15.1 g/dl
Pregnant woman	Equal or Above 11 g/dl

Discussion :

The quantity of the haemoglobin is very important in the diagnosis of the anemia. Anemia is a condition where there is a less than the normal quantity of haemoglobin present in the blood.

Table 4 : WHO's Haemoglobin thresholds used to define anemia.

Age or Gender group	Hb threshold (g/dl)
Children (o.5 - 5.0 yrs)	11.0
Children (5 -12 yrs)	11.5
Teens (12 -15 yrs)	12.0
Women, non-pregnant (>15 yrs)	12.0
Women,pregnant	11.0
Men (>15 yrs)	13.0

To compare the percentage of Hb, we take the mean Hb (g/dl) of male and female as well as of the four age groups. The mean Hb of the male was 12.83 g/dl and for the female it is 11.93

g/dl. Male subjects have more amount of Hb (12.83 g/dl) than the female subjects (11.93 g/dl). By this we said that based on the sex percentage of Hb varies, the male subjects having more amount of Hb than the female subjects.

The mean Hb (g/dl) of the age group 12 to 19 yrs were 12.035 g/dl, for 2nd group (20 to 40 years) was 12.14 g/dl, and the mean Hb of 12.835 g/dl and 12.53 g/dl for age group 3 (41 to 60 yrs) and 4th age group (61 to 80 yrs) respectively. By compare the mean Hb (g/dl) level between these age groups we find that the age group 41 to 60 years having the more amount of Hb (12.835 g/dl) than the other groups. The age group, 12 to 19 years having less amount of Hb (12.035 g/dl) than the other groups. The remaining two groups having the Hb in between the range of these two groups. The age group 61 to 80 years having Hb (12.53 g/dl) and the age group, 20 to 40 years having Hb (12.14 g/dl) and the age group, 20 to 40 years having Hb (12.14 g/dl). By these observations we said the level of Hb (g/dl) varies depending on the age.

Most of the subjects are having the healthy level of Hb (g/dl), which is given by the WHO. But some of the peoples are having very less amount of Hb than the normal healthy Hb levels, so they were anemic patients. The anemic condition of that person are due to the improper diet.

The main reason for having less amount of Hb due to by taking improper diet and some habits, like smoking. Because iron is an important component of haemoglobin, consuming iron - rich foods will raise the haemoglobin levels. The iron rich foods, like Fortified Foods (These products include breakfast cereals, pasta, bread, malted drinks and grits). The Food and Nutrition Board recommends 18 mg of iron for women and 8 mg for men either from animal sources (seafood,poultry,eggs and beef) or plant sources (red bean kidney beans,lentils,soya beans,black beans,white beans and cowpeas).

Conclusion:

Hb is a very important metalloprotein in the blood. By find out amount of **Hb** present in the blood, we diagnosis that whether the patient is suffering with anemia or not by our survey we conclude that the maximum people are having healthy amount of **Hb (g/dl),** the limits which is given by the **WHO.** Some of the people are having very less amount of **Hb** they consider as a anemic patients. There is a significant difference between the amount of **Hb** present in the male and female subjects and the difference age groups.

By this we conclude that the amount of **Hb** in the blood varies depend upon the age and sex.

Acknowledgements:

We thank our lecturers Dr.I.S.chakrapani and Dr.K.R.Sghanmugam for guiding us throughout in formulating the survey, executing the project and report making.

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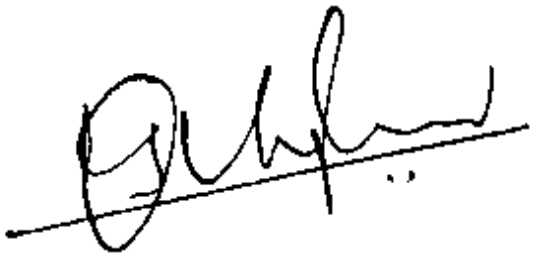

Annexure – I

"Incidence of Anaemia in Vidavalur of Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh"

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of the Student :

Name of the Faculty Mentor :

Name of the Villager/interviewee :

Village/Area/Colony/Locality :

1. **Are you aware of Anaemia?**
2. **Have you ever heard about Haemoglobin ?**
3. **Have you ever been tested your Haemoglobin levels ?**
4. **What is your Haemoglobin levels Now?**
5. **What is your age ? (Young/adult/old)**
6. **Specify the gender : Male/Female**
7. **At What time you are tested for your Haemoglobin levels ?**
8. **What is your food habits?**
9. **Did you take fruits regularly with your food?**
10. **Which type of fruits you take regular?**
11. **Did you take any iron supplimentary's before or after meals?**
12. **At what time you wake up in the morning?**
13. **At what time you go to sleep at night?**
14. **How frequently you check your weight?**
15. **How much time do you spend in a day for watching TV/Mobile?**
16. **What is the nature of your work/job? Does it involve any Physical labour?**

17. Do you take junk food frequently?

18. Is there any family history of Anaemia?

19. Are you a smoker/tobacco chewer? If yes how many times you use them in a day?

20. Are you alcoholic?

21. Are you confident that you can improve your haemoglobin levels?

22. Do you know the number of anaemic patients in your village?

23. Do you know the reasons for Anaemia?

24. Do you know the problems of low haemoglobin levels?

25. What may be the possible reasons for the prevalence of anaemia in your area?

26. Is there any pregnant women in the family?

27. How many children are there in the family?

28. How many old people are there in the family?

29. How many tenage girls are there in the family?

30.Have you given any iron supplementary tablets by your local health workers?

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Students working with the the Survey