

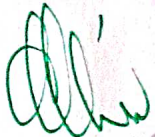


## Government Degree College Eturnagaram

### 1.3.3. Project based learning , Academic Year 2022-23.

All the departments organize student centered education programs and provide ample opportunities to the students in the UG level to develop research aptitude which is an inclusion of versatile development. In the part of that, students were given research projects during the academic year 2022-23. Students learn with the experience and develop innovative skills in multidisciplinary research work.

*Co-ordinator - IQAC*  
Govt. Degree College, Eturnagaram  
Dist: Mulugu - Telangana State.

  
PRINCIPAL  
Government Degree College  
ETURNAGARAM  
Mulugu Dist-506165



# **Dalit Entrepreneurs under Dalit Bandhu Scheme - A Study in selected Mandals of Agency Area**

## **Introduction:**

It is clear that individuals from the Scheduled Castes are the most mistreated and hopeless segments of Indian society. Telangana govt. thought that these problems can be addressed by empowering them by providing various income and employment generation opportunities. The introduction of Dalit Bandhu Scheme is a step forward in this direction. **Telangana Dalitha Bandhu Scheme** is a flagship and unique scheme in India to empower the Dalit family for business by providing one-time finance aid. Through a DBT of Rs 10 lakh per family, it is envisioned as a welfare system for empowering Dalit families and encouraging entrepreneurship among them.

## **Objectives of the Study:**

The objectives of the study are:

1. To understand the concept of Dalit entrepreneur
2. To examine economic status of beneficiaries.
3. To ascertain project taken up under this scheme
4. To know the impact of Dalit Bandhu Scheme on empowerment of Dalit entrepreneurs.

## **Methodology of the study:**

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data collected through a structured schedule by holding interviews with various respondents in local dialectic. Secondary data will be collected by personal visits to the select mandal offices, district office and libraries. The primary data also collected through schedules from beneficiaries of selected mandals in agency areas namely Eturnagaram, Wagedu, Mangapet, Venkatapuram and Kannaigudem.

  
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Mulugu Dist - 506165.



### **Sample Design:**

For the present study information is collected from 78 beneficiaries who are selected in the beginning of the scheme from 5 mandals in the Eturnagaram Agency area.

### **Findings of the Study:**

- 80 percent beneficiaries have their source of employment and livelihood in the rural sector. 42 percent beneficiaries are farmers.
- 70 percent beneficiary's fall in the age group of 30-40 years with potential to influence banking activity.
- 60 percent of respondents are Graduates. This shows that the scheme is helpful in eradicating unemployment among educated people of Dalit community.
- 72 percent beneficiaries are marginal farmers.
- 95 percent beneficiaries revealed that they could manage the scheme on their own for employment and income generation.
- Out of the total projects sanctioned, 56 percent are Tractors and 19 percent are Taxi cars.
- This scheme helped 83 percent respondents to get financial assistances, only 17 percent got technical and operational and marketing assistance.

### **Conclusions:**

- On the basis of the findings of the study it is concluded that the Dalit Bandhu scheme is very much helpful in uplifting the Dalit Community people economically and empowering them to become entrepreneurs and employment creators.
- This scheme also helped to take up new initiatives for providing employment in other than agriculture sector.
- It also helped to use modern technology in cultivation activities.

### **Suggestions:**

- The technical and operational and marketing assistance also should be extended be beneficiaries along with financial assistance for effective implementation of the scheme and sustainable development of the community.



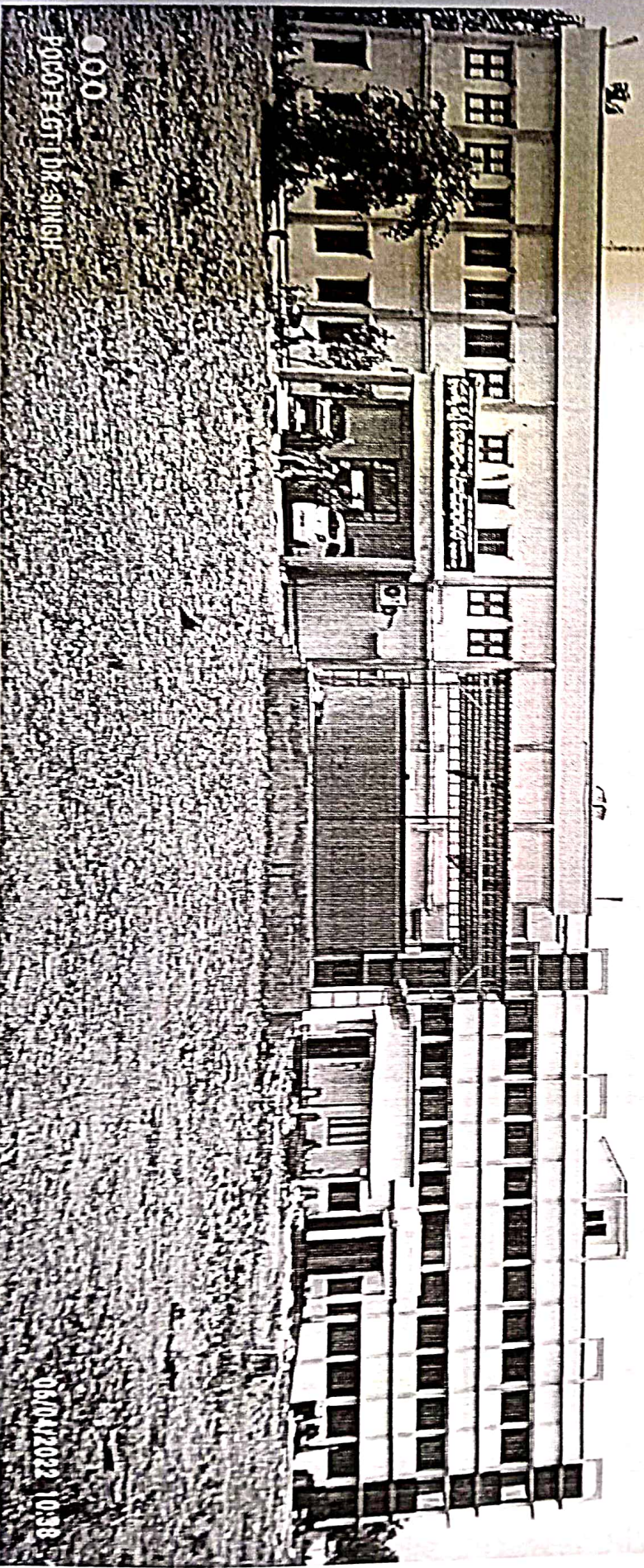


**GOGVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, ETURNAGARAM**



# Government Degree College, Eturnagaram

Accredited with B++ Grade by NAAC



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# Jignasas student study project

2022-23



# **Title of the project**

**“Dalit Entrepreneurs under Dalit Bandhu  
Scheme – A Study in selected Mandals of  
Agency Area”**



# Names of the Students

1. **B.Benny** ., B.Com – III year
2. **K.Srivani**, B.Com., II year
3. **S.Manikanta**, B.Com, I year
4. **G.Karthik**, B.Com, I year
5. **B.Rajesh**, B.com, I year



**Supervisor**

**DR.J.CHINNA**

**Assistant Professor of Commerce**

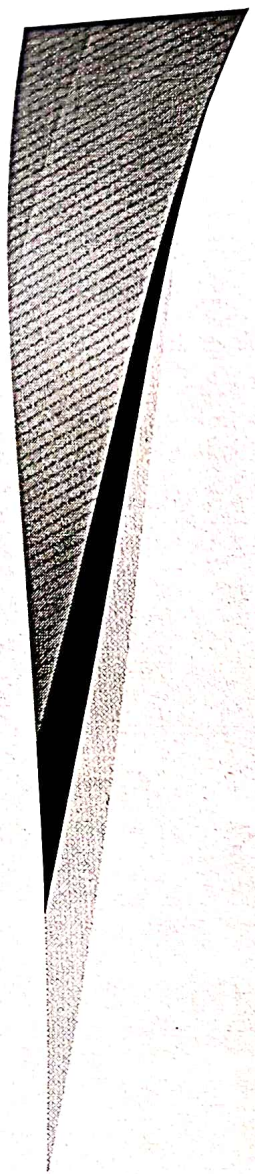
# INTRODUCTION

- ▶ It is clear that individuals from the Scheduled Castes are the most mistreated and hopeless segments of Indian society. Untouchability, the most inhumane of practices, was historically the underlying cause of this horrible position in which this group of people finds themselves.
- ▶ Telangana govt. thought that these problems can be addressed by empowering them by providing various income and employment generation opportunities.
- ▶ The introduction of Dalit Bandhu Scheme is a step forward in this direction. Telangana Dalitha Bandhu Scheme is a flagship and unique scheme in India to empower the Dalit family for business by providing one-time finance aid.
- ▶ Through a DBT of Rs 10 lakh per family, it is envisioned as a welfare system for empowering Dalit families and encouraging entrepreneurship among them.



# Objectives of the study project

- ▶ Objectives of the Study:
  - ▶ To understand the concept of Dalit entrepreneur
  - ▶ To examine economic status of beneficiaries.
- ▶ To ascertain project taken up under this scheme
- ▶ To identify the factors that influences Dalit Scheme to take up entrepreneurship.
- ▶ To know the impact of Dalit Bandhu Scheme on empowerment of Dalit entrepreneurs



# Methodology of the study:

- ▶ The research methodology adopted for the study is explained below:
- ▶ The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Sources of secondary data are the office records and files of the selected mandal offices, district office, research journals, books, news papers, magazines, internet and other published literature on Dalith Bandhu Scheme.
- ▶ Primary data collected through a structured schedule by holding interviews with various respondents in local dialectic.
- ▶ Secondary data will be collected by personal visits to the select mandal offices, district office and libraries.
- ▶ The primary data also collected through schedules from beneficiaries of selected mandals in agency areas namely Eturnagaram, Wagedu, Mangapet, Venkatapuram and Kannaigudem.



# Sample Design:

- ▶ For the present study information is collected from 78 beneficiaries who are selected in the beginning of the scheme from 5 mandals in the Eturnagaram Agency area.

## Analysis of the Data:

- ▶ The study focused on mandal wise, Occupation wise, Age wise distribution, male and female, Education, size of family, Size of cultivable land (acres), annual income of the family, utilization of scheme, Mandal wise list of Beneficiaries and Scheme sanctioned, benefits accrued from the scheme etc., the details are presented in the tables appended.



# Findings of the study

- ▶ Out of the respondents 80 percent beneficiaries have their source of employment and livelihood in the rural sector. 42 percent beneficiaries are farmers.
- ▶ 70 percent beneficiary's fall in the age group of 30-40 years with potential to influence banking activity.
- ▶ the percentage of male and female beneficiaries of the bank is 86 and 14 respectively.
- ▶ 60 percent of respondents are Graduates. This shows that the scheme is helpful in eradicating unemployment among educated people of Dalit community.



# Findings of the study

- ▶ 72 percent beneficiaries are marginal farmers.
- ▶ Income status of the beneficiaries reveals that the scheme helped 73 percent households move up to above poverty line.
- ▶ 95 percent beneficiaries revealed that they could manage the scheme on their own for employment and income generation.
- ▶ Out of the total projects sanctioned, 56 percent are Tractors and 19 percent are Taxi cars.
- ▶ This scheme helped 83 percent respondents to get financial assistances, only 17 percent got technical and operational and marketing assistance.



# Conclusion and suggestions

Conclusions:

On the basis of the findings of the study it is concluded that the Dalit Bandhu scheme is very much helpful in uplifting the Dalit Community people economically and empowering them to become entrepreneurs and employment creators.

This scheme also helped to take up new initiatives for providing employment in other than agriculture sector.

It also helped to use modern technology in cultivation activities.

Suggestions:

The technical and operational and marketing assistance also should be extended be beneficiaries along with financial assistance for effective implementation of the scheme and sustainable development of the community.

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**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE-ETURNGARM, MULUGU  
(Dist.)**

**Dept. of PHYSICS**

**JIGNASA – 2022-2023**

**Project Report**

**On**

**Solar Mobile Charger**

**Submitted by:**

- 1. A . Kavya - B.Sc III year**
- 2. SK. Karishma - B.Sc III year**
- 3. B. Laxmi Prashanth - B.Sc III year**
- 4. K.Navya - B.Sc II year**
- 5. Md. Vasiha thabassum - B.Sc II year**

**Contents:**

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Methods and Procedures
- Working
- Results and Discussion
- Specifications
- Conclusion
- References

## **Introduction:**

- The sun is made up of hydrogen and helium and it emits enormous amount of heat.
- A solar cell which forms a primary part of the solar mobile charger works on the principle of photovoltaic effect.
- It is made up of packets of energy called "Photons".
- When a photon is absorbed the energy of the photon is transferred to the electron.

Given the current energy crisis the need of a more sustainable energy is required which is provided by solar energy.

Objectives:

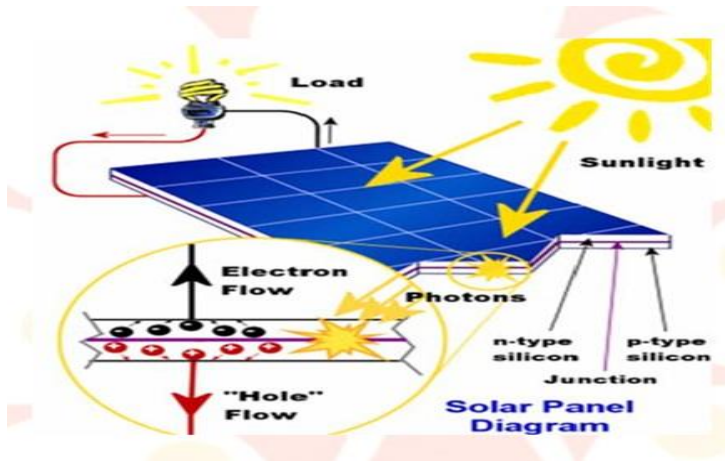
- To study the basic operations of a solar mobile charger.
- To know the advantages and limitations of its use.
- To know the future scope of the solar mobile charger.
- Maximizing the use of it in day to day life.

## **Methods and Procedures:**

- The hardware components needed for making a solar mobile charger are:
  - Solar Panel
  - Voltage Regulator
  - Switch
  - Resistors
  - Output Jack.

Working:



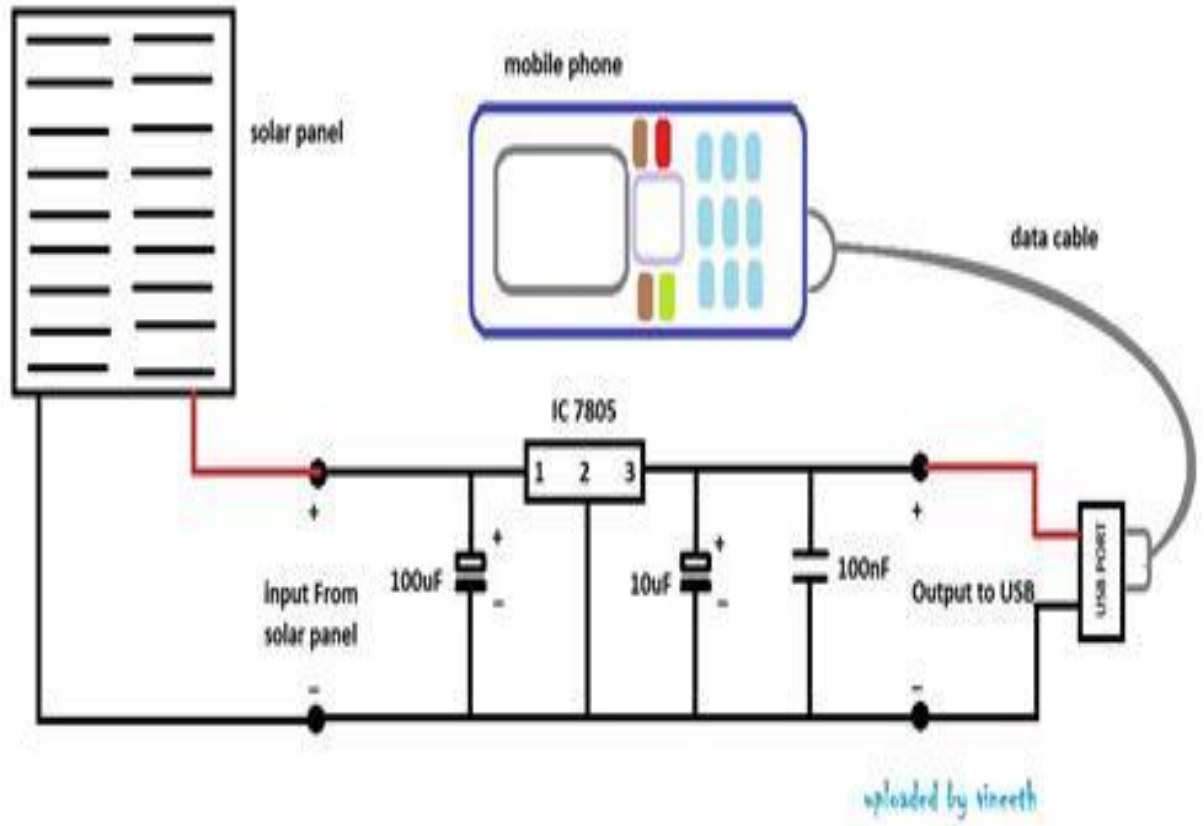


- This is the diagrammatic working of a Solar panel.
- This forms the basic principle of a Solar mobile charger.

### **Working (contd.)**

- Photons attacking the solar cells are absorbed by any semiconducting material such as silicon.
- The energy of the absorbed photon is transferred to the electron.
- This energy knocks off the electrons from the atoms.
- It flows unidirectional through the material which provides electrical energy.
- An array of solar cells convert solar energy into usable Electrical energy.

## Circuit:

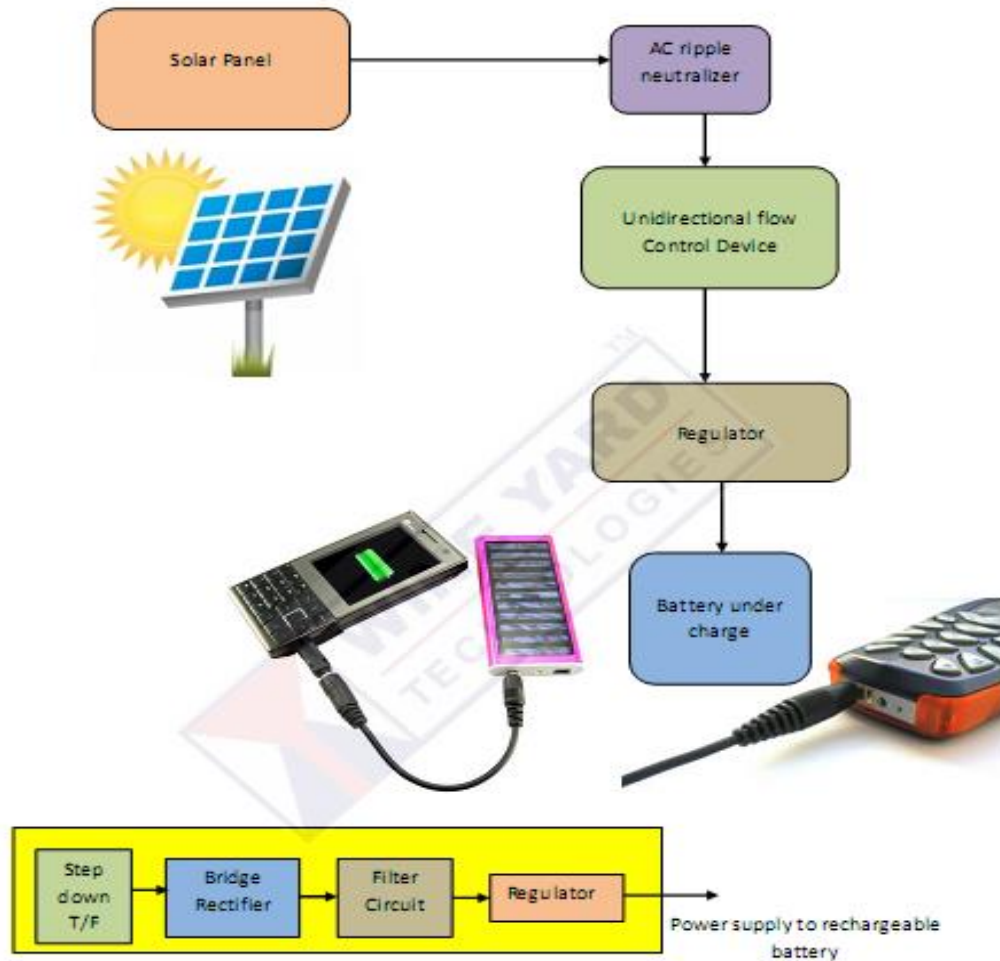


## Circuit(contd.)

- The electrons thus convert solar energy to electrical energy.
- The output from the solar panel is now sent to a voltage regulator IC7805.
- The voltage regulator ensures that the final output voltage does not exceed 5V.
- Thus a constant voltage is supplied and the mobile gets charged.

Block Diagram:





### Results and Discussion:

- It can be used in various applications and has a lot of features.
- Relatively small size and can be used anywhere(portability).
- Requires no electrical start-up power.
- Higher efficiency than photovoltaic systems of the same size.
- Low maintenance, emission free and environment friendly.
- But one of the major factors that needs to be discussed is about the cost.
- Solar charger is again like all other solar energy gadgets.
- It is not cost effective and way more expensive.

- The charging rate of a solar charger can be much slower than that of a normal charger.
- These are the few points that are to be discussed so that solar charger can be used without any disadvantages.

Specifications:

- Uses high-efficiency monocrystalline silicon
- Solar panel: 5.5V/1000mA
- Output voltage: 5.5V
- Output current: 300-550mA

Conclusion:

- The energy must thus be conserved and used efficiently.
- In solar mobile charger ripples are not produced as a direct DC power is supplied.
- Battery life is high and also its adaptability.
- So, Solar mobile charger is highly applicable in today's world.
- This is due to the continual depletion of resources.
- Solar energy is renewable and can be used for the simplest of purpose i.e. solar mobile charger.

References:

- [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)
- [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
- [www.studymafia.org](http://www.studymafia.org)

**Thanks**





# **GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, ETURNAGARAM**

**MULUGU DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE  
JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT  
2022-23**

**Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants by Tribal people, and  
Conservation of Valuable Plant Species.**



**PRESENTED BY**

**R. USHA KIRAN  
K. MAHESHWARI  
V.UDAYASRI  
V.SATHVIKA  
MD.HAANI  
S. BHARGAV**

**ALL ARE BSC, LIFE SCIENCES FIRST YEAR STUDENTS**

**GUIDED BY**

**DR. GHAN SINGH. M**

## **DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY**



# Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants by Tribal people and Conservation of Valuable Plant Species.

## ABSTRACT

### **Introduction:**

Medicinal plants and ethno medicinal studies continue playing a significant role in development of preventive medicine and also to conserve the traditional knowledge. In the rainy season an increased demand for effective homemade preventive medicine apart from the allopathic medicines. Therefore, ethno medicinal studies have increased recently to unleash the potential in medicinal plants and document verbal traditional knowledge. When we are comparative statistical data with other urban areas population tribal peoples are very sensitive for contaminated diseases in the area of Eturnagaram reserve forest. This study recorded the medicinal plants administered by traditional practitioners and tribal area people of Eturnagaram in Mulugu District Telangana State.

**Methodology:** This study was conducted for one week in January 2023 along with our project teammates and Botany assistant professor Dr.Ghan singh sir. Semi-structured questionnaires were administered to traditional medicine practitioners by the students of GDC Eturnagaram. Data collected included of different medicinal plant species and plant local names, medicinal uses, parts used, preparation methods and administration methods from the tribal people and traditional practitioners. Some species were photographed and identified in the field by the faculty and use of Plant identifier App.

**Results:** Two traditional practitioners and 16 inhabitants were randomly interviewed. And collected data with questionnaires. Ten medicinal plant species belonging to 6 different families were used as prophylaxis for medicines and other respiratory diseases and cold cough also fever. Preparation methods ranged from infusion to cream. Of these, 85% were administered orally. Roots and Leaves were the most used part while the least used was flowers.

**Conclusion:** The Eturnagaram reserve forest area has a rich biodiversity of different medicinal plant species belongs to different family members. It has wonderful source for young scientists and researchers for knowledge in medicinal plants and their medicinal values, scientists can use as a baseline for identification of plant species, bioactive compounds and preparations with useful medicinal properties.

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, ETURNAGARAM. Dist. MULUGU  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

**JIGNASA –2022–2023**

**A Student Study Project**

**కోయ గిరిజనుల సంస్కృతి, సంప్రదాయాలు, జీవనవిధానం –  
ఏటూరునాగారం ప్రాంతం ఒక పరిశీలన**

**Conducted Under the Jurisdiction of Commissioner of  
Collegiate Education  
Telangana State**





## CONDUCTED BY STUDENTS

- 1) B. Naveen (B.A II Year)
- 2) M. Venkatesh (B.A, II Year)
- 3) T. DharmaTeja (B.A, II Year)
- 4) K. Krishnaveni (B.A II Year)
- 5) K. Vaishnavi (B.A II Year)
- 6) P. Samthosh (B.A II Year)

### **SUPERVISED BY**

CH. Venkataiah, Dpt. of History



## పరిచయం: (INTRODUCTION)

భారత రాజ్యాంగం 5 వ షెడ్యూల్ లో పేర్కొన ఆదివాసి గిరిజన తెగల్లో కోయలు ప్రదానమైన తెగ.

కోయ గిరిజనులు తెలంగాణ, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్, ఒడిషా, చత్తీష్ గడ్, మధ్యప్రదేశ్, మహారాష్ట్ర లలో జీవిస్తున్నారు.

తెలంగానా లోని ములుగు జిల్లాలో వి ఏటూరునాగారం దండకారణ్యంలో, భద్రాచలం (ఖమ్మం), చోడవరం, ఎల్లవరం, నీ గూర్చి (తూర్పు/పశ్చిమ గోదావరి) , మంధసి, మహాదేవపూర్ (కరీంనగర్) లలో నివసిస్తున్నారు.

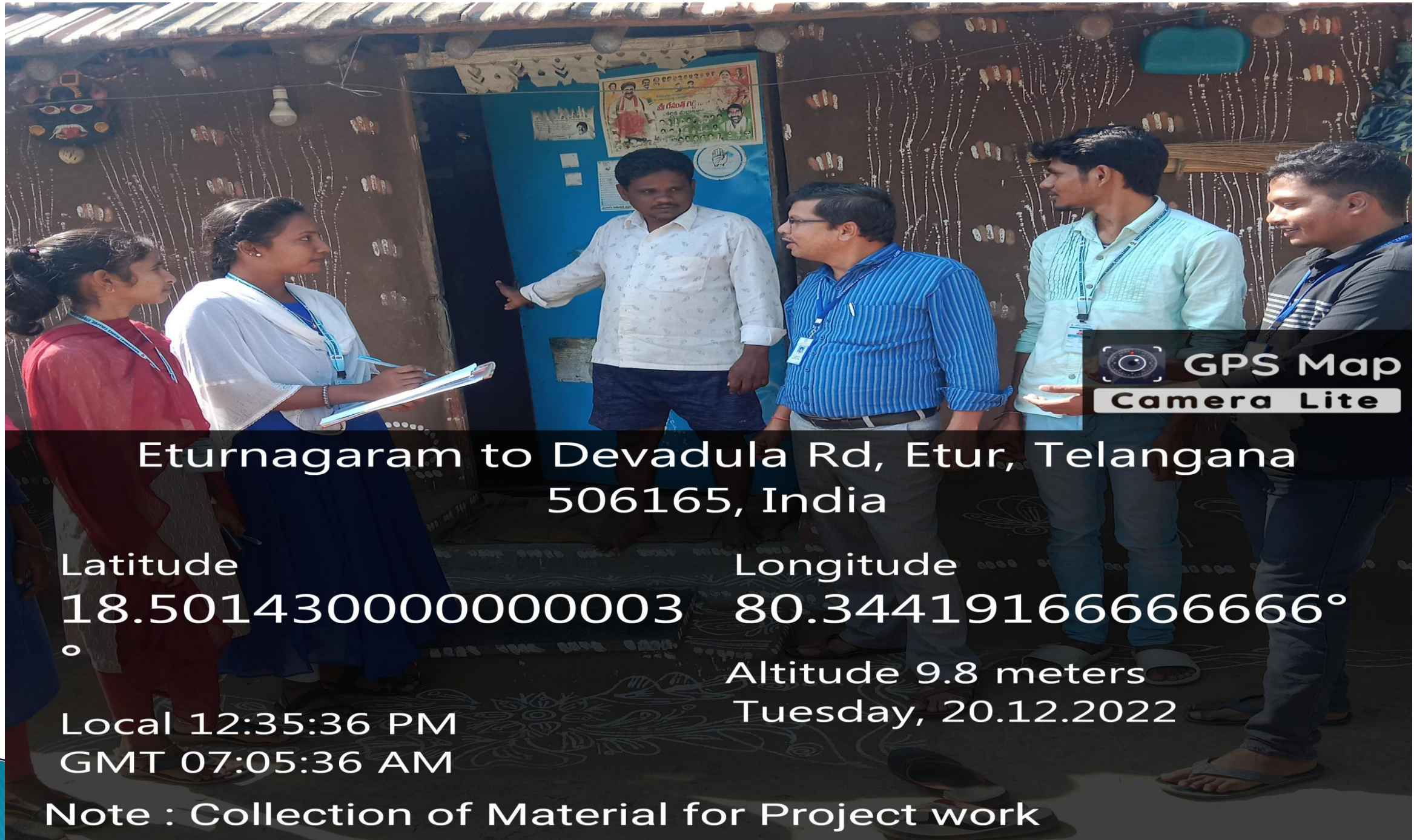
కోయలు ప్రదానంగా నదీ పరీవాహక ప్రదేశాలలో జీవిస్తున్నారని ప్రకటించినది 1956లో జరిగిన తెలంగాణ ప్రజాసభలో.

కోయల సంప్రదాయాలు, కట్టుబాట్లు, జీవన విధానం వంటివి ప్రకృతి సంబంధమైనదిగా కనిపిస్తుంది.

▶ ప్రాజెక్టు లక్ష్యాలు:

- ▶ 1) కోయ ఆదివాసీల తెగలు/వర్గాల నేపథ్య మును తెలుసుకొనుట.
- ▶ 2) కోయల ప్రత్యేకమైన జాతరలు, ఉత్సవాలను గురించి తెలుసుకొనుట.
- ▶ 3) కోయల పండుగలు, సాంప్రదాయాలు, సాంస్కృతిక విధానాలు తెలుసుకొనుట.
- ▶ 4) కోయల కట్టుబాట్లు, నిబంధనలు వంటి వాటిని తెలుసుకొనుట.
- ▶ 5) కోయల జీవన విధానం పై ఆధునిక కాల ప్రభావము ను తెలుసుకొనుట.





 **GPS Map  
Camera Lite**

**Eturnagaram to Devadula Rd, Etur, Telangana  
506165, India**

**Latitude**

**18.5014300000000003  
°**

**Longitude**

**80.34419166666666°**

**Altitude 9.8 meters**

**Tuesday, 20.12.2022**

**Local 12:35:36 PM**

**GMT 07:05:36 AM**

**Note : Collection of Material for Project work**



## విషయ సేకరణ పద్ధతి

- 1) ప్రాజెక్టుకు కావలసిన సమాచార సేకరణ కోసం ఏటూరునాగారం, ఎక్కెల, తాడ్వాయి మొదలగు ప్రాంతాలకు వెళ్ళి అక్కడి కోయలతో మాట్లాడి ప్రాజెక్టు కు కావలసిన సమాచారమును సేకరించి నమోదు చేసుకోవటం.
- 2) కాళాశాల గ్రంథాలయం కు వెళ్లి వివిధ రచయితలు రాసిన గ్రంథాలను అధ్యయనం చేసి ప్రాజెక్టు కు కావలసిన సమాచారము ను సేకరించి నమోదు చేయడం.
- 3) దృశ్య, శ్రవణ ఉపకరణముల ద్వారా మరియు ఇంటర్నెట్ లో అవసరమైన సమాచారాన్ని, చిత్రాలను సేకరించటం ద్వారా ప్రాజెక్టు పనిని పూర్తి చేయటం.

## ▶ కోయల వర్గాలు -వృత్తులు

- ▶ కోయలు వారి వృత్తుల ననుసరించి 11 వర్గాలు గా విభజించు కొని జవనాన్ని కొనసాగించే వారు. అవి
- ▶ 1) గట్టు కోయ/రాచకోయ (కొండల మీద నివసించేవారు)
- ▶ 2) గుమ్మకోయ/దొర వట్టం (నదీ, వాగుల వెంట జీవించేవారు)
- ▶ 3) కమ్మరి కోయ (ఇనుము పని చేసేవారు)
- ▶ 4) ములో కోయ (ఇత్తడి పని చేసేవారు)
- ▶ 5) గొప్ప కోయ (బుట్టలు అల్లే వారు)
- ▶ 6) ఒడ్డె కోయ (పూజారి వ్యవస్థ)
- ▶ 7) పట్టెడ కోయ (కుల పురాణం చెప్పేవారు)
- ▶ 8) డోలి కోయ (కర్మలు, కొలుపులు చెప్పేవారు)
- ▶ 9) కాక కోయ (వ్యవసాయం చేస్తారు)
- ▶ 10) మట్ట కోయ ( పశువుల కాపర్లు)
- ▶ 11) లేక కోయ (పూజారి వ్యవస్థ, వీరికి ఒడ్డె కోయలు సహకరిస్తారు)

▶ **కోయ ఆదివాసీల జాతరలు - ఉత్సవాలు**

▶ కోయలు వారి వారి వరాలను అనుసరించి వెలుపు, ఇలవేల్పుల ఆరాధన లో భాగంగా ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మాఘ పౌర్ణమి రోజున జాతరలు, ఉత్సవాలు నిర్వహిస్తారు.

▶ 1) సూరగొండయ జాతరను ములుగు జిల్లాలోని తాడ్వాయి మండలం, రంగాపురం గ్రామంలో ఇరుప వంశీయులు నిర్వహించుతారు.


▶ 2) ముత్యాలమ్మ జాతరను గోవిందరావు పేట మండలం లోని పసుల గ్రామంలో గొంది వంశీయులు నిర్వహించుతారు

▶ 3) గోవిందరాజులు, నాగులు జాతరను ఏటూరునాగారం మండలం లోని కొండాయి లో దబ్బగట్ల వంశీయులు నిర్వహించుతారు.

▶ 4) కారుకొండ సడాలమ జాతరను తాడ్వాయి మండలం లోని భూపతిపురం లో ఎట్టి వంశీయులు నిర్వహించుతారు





 **GPS Map  
Camera Lite**

**Etumnagaram to Devadula Rd, Etur, Telangana  
506165, India**

**Latitude  
18.50144°**

**Longitude  
80.344165°**

**Local 12:38:20 PM  
GMT 07:08:20 AM**

**Altitude 9.8 meters  
Tuesday, 20.12.2022**

**Note : Collection of Material for Project work**



## కోయ ఆదివాసీల పండుగలు:

- ▶ నాగరిక సమాజము నిర్వహించే పండుగలకు, కోయల పండుగలకు కొంత భిన్నంగా ఉంటాయి. వీరి పండుగలు ప్రకృతి సంబంధియైనవి గా కనిపిస్తాయి. వీరు పండుగలు అన్నీ బుధ, గురు వారాల లో నిర్వహించుతారు.
- ▶ 1) భూమి/విత్తు పండుగ - కోయలు ఈ పండుగను తొలకరి సమయాల్లో వర్షాలు బాగా కురవాలని, పంటలు బాగా పండాలని విత్తనములు విత్తుటకు ముందు నిర్వహించుతారు.
- ▶ 2) కొత్తల/పెద్దల పండుగ - పంట చేతికిచ్చిన తర్వాత నూతన ధాన్యముతో ఆహారమును వండి దేవతకు అర్పించిన తరువాత వారి పితరులకు (పితృ దేవతలకు) సమర్పించే పండుగ..
- ▶ 3) చిక్కుడుకాయల కోత పండుగ - చిక్కుడు కాయలను, చీపురు పుల్లలను వంటి అడవి ఉత్పత్తులను ఈ పండుగ నిర్వహించిన అనంతరం కోయలు ఉపయోగించుతారు.
- ▶ 4) సమ్మక్క-సారలమ పండుగ - ప్రతి రెండు సంవత్సరములకు ఒక సారి నిర్వహించే అతిపెద్ద జాతర.


► పెళ్ళి - కర్మకాండలు

1. కోయ గిరిజనుల్లో బహు భార్యా సంప్రదాయం ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఏక పత్నివ్రతం ఎక్కువగా కనిపిస్తుంది.
2. వివాహాలలో పరస్పర చర్చల ద్వారా, ప్రేమ వివాహాల ద్వారా, ఎత్తుకుని పోవుట
3. ద్వారా గాని మరియు సేవల ద్వారా వివాహాల వంటి వివిధ రకాలైన వివాహ వ్యవస్థ
4. ఉన్నప్పటికీ పరస్పర చర్చల ద్వారా వివాహాల నే ఎక్కువగా అనుసరిస్తున్నారు.
5. పెళ్ళి, పేరంటాలకు 5/9/11 మంది పేరంటాళ్లు స్త్రీ, పురుషులు వెళతారు.
6. కోయల కర్మకాండలలో భాగంగా పిల్లలను, గర్భవతులు మరణిస్తే పూడ్చి పెడతారు, మిగితా వారు మరణిస్తే కాల్చివేస్తారు.
7. పెళ్ళి అయిన వారికి కట్టె దాని, కాని వారిని పూడ్చి పెడతారు.
8. మరణానంతరం 3,5,7,9 లేదా 21 రోజులలో దిన కార్యము చేయిస్తారు.





You will when you Believe

 **GPS Map**  
**Camera Lite**



## పంచాయతీలు - కుల తప్పు

1. క్షోయ ఆదివాసుల పంచాయతీలను కుల పెద్దలే (పొయిలో/పేరుమయ) లు తీర్చుతారు.
2. క్షోయ గూడెంలో కుల పెద్దల తీర్పులే అంతిమ. ఈ తీర్పులను ఎవరైనా సరే తూ. చా తప్పకుండా పాటించాలి
3. కులాంతర వివాహాల విషయంలో ఆ కుటుంబంను వెలి వేసి ఆ తర్వాత ఒక తీతు లాంటి కార్యక్రమం నిర్వహించిన అనంతరం మళ్లీ వాళ్ళను కులంలో చేర్చుకుంటారు.

## ▶ విద్యార్థుల ముగింపు - తెలుసుకున్న అంశాలు (LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT)

1. కోయ గిరిజనులు ప్రధానంగా తెలంగాణ, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్, ఒడిషా, చత్తీస్ ఘడ్, మధ్యప్రదేశ్, మహారాష్ట్ర లలో జీవిస్తున్నారు అని తెలుసుకున్నాము.
2. తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతంలో ములుగు, ఏటూరునాగారం, ఖమ్మం, భద్రాచలం, కరీంనగర్, మంధని, మహాదేవపూర్ ప్రాంతాలలో కోయలు నివసిస్తున్నారు అని తెలుసుకున్నాము.
3. కోయలు వారి వృత్తులను బట్టి 11 వర్గాలు గా విభజించుకొని జీవిస్తున్నారు అని తెలుసుకున్నాము.
4. ఏటూరునాగారం, ప్రాంతంలో ని వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో వివిధ ప్రత్యేకమైన జాతరలు, ఉత్సవాలు జరుపుకుంటారని మా పరిశోధన ద్వారా తెలుసుకున్నాము.
5. కోయలది ప్రధానంగా ప్రకృతి ఆరాధనా విధానం గా కనిపిస్తుంది అని తెలుసుకున్నాము.
6. నేటి ఆధునిక కాలం, పద్ధతులు కోయల యొక్క భాష, వేషధారణ మరియు కొంతవరకు వారి కట్టుబాట్లు, సాంప్రదాయాలలో ప్రభావం చూపి కొన్ని మార్పులు సంభవించాయని తెలిసింది.



## మూలాలు (References)

1. ఏటూరునాగారం, ఎక్కెల, తాడ్వాయి, బుట్టాయగూడెం, తుపాకులగూడెం మొదలగు ప్రాంతాలలో నికోయ గిరిజనులతో మాట్లాడి తెలుసుకున్న విషయాలు.
2. అల్లం రాజయ్య రాసిన 'కొమ్ము భీతి నవల'
3. బి. డి. దమయంతి రాసిన 'మండుతున్న గాయాలు'
4. ధింసా మాసపత్రిక (ఎడిటర్ రబ్బా ప్రగడ)
5. మైపతి అరుణ్ కుమార్ రాసిన రెక్కల రామకృష్ణ జాతర.
6. దృష్ట, శ్రవణోపకరణాల ద్వారా విని, చూసి తెలుసుకొన్న అంశాలు.

**THANK YOU**





**Government Degree College, Eturnagaram, Telangana**

**JIGNASA 2022-2023**

## **A Student Study Project**

**Conducted Under the Jurisdiction of Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Telangana State**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS**

### **Topic**

**Social Networking Sites for Social Responsibilites in JAVA.**

#### **Conducted by**

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>1) D.LAYA</b>              | <b>MPCS-III YEAR</b> |
| <b>2) K.SHAYAM KUMAR</b>      | <b>MPCS-III YEAR</b> |
| <b>3) MD.VASIHA THABASSUM</b> | <b>MPCS-II YEAR</b>  |
| <b>4) SADIYA SULTHANA</b>     | <b>MPCS-I YEAR</b>   |
| <b>5) R.RUNEETH</b>           | <b>MPCS-I YEAR</b>   |

**SUPERVISED BY: SHAIK.MUNNI**

**PRINCIPAL**

**DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & APPLICATIONS**



## **SYNOPSIS**

### **Abstract:**

Social networking site is a Java based project which allows people to communicate, share ideas, Activities, events with in the network. This system focuses on online communication. This system allows the users to promote social responsibilities like traffic rules, public hygiene, aversion ect.

Name of the Project: **Social Networking Sites for Social Responsibilites**

### **SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Operating System</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Windows XP or Linux</b>
<b>User Interface</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>HTML, CSS</b>
<b>Client-Side Scripting</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>JavaScript</b>
<b>Programming Language</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Java</b>
<b>Database</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Oracle 10g</b>

### **HARDWARE REQUIREMENT**

<b>Processor</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Pentium IV</b>
<b>Hard Disk</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>40GB</b>
<b>RAM</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>1GB or more.</b>

## **About the Project:**

Social networking site is a well established web based project. This is developed to provide a website for people to communicate. People who want to share their ideas and give their views for creating social awareness can use this application.

Social networking site allows users to create profiles, share the information with friends. They can create the growing network information. Users once registered can establish their views

About social responsibilities and made publicly as well. This site provides a common platform for people of Indian where they can perform many Activities related social responsibilities. Like voice out violations, injustice, inhumanity, Corruption happening in their vicinity and provides online debate or discussion on certain Topics of broad applicability. The site can provide various measures for fellow citizens to rate Control and monitor the social responsibility of individual.

## **Objective:**

The objective of this Social Networking Site for Social Responsibility project is

1. To explain and elaborate the concept of social networking by providing reliable and efficient communication among people on network.
2. To provide attractive and secure access to the users.
3. To make the Application user-friendly.

## **Modules:**

### **1. Admin:**

Admin can view users, delete users, delete comments. Admin can handle this website.

### **2. Citizen:**

Citizen can register with this site. Citizen can talk about social responsibilities to make aware among

The other users. They can get scoring based on the messages they send. They can invite the friends,

View the friends, edit their profile.

### **3. NGO:**

NGO also register with this site. They take Action for the situation they see in the scraps.

## **Feature Scope of social networking**

- It helps in **increasing brand awareness**
- **Which means more inbound traffic**
- **Improved search engine rankings**
- **Higher conversion rates**
- **Better customer satisfaction.**

And these are really all the things a business is expecting from their marketing efforts.











## Activity Diagram For Social Networking Site

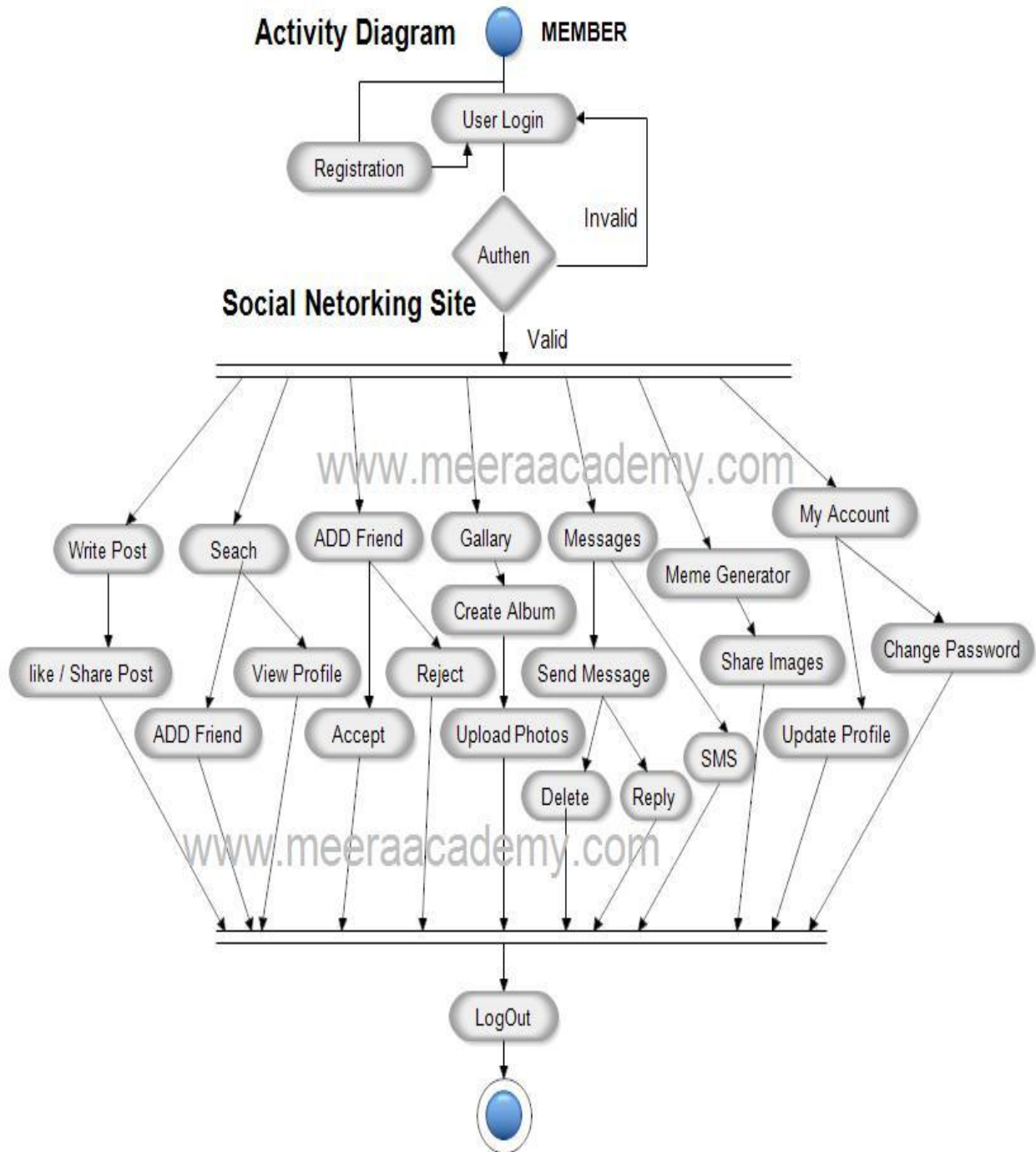
The activity diagram used to describe flow of activity through a series of actions. Activity diagram is an important diagram to describe the system.

An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.

### Activity Diagram Symbols

Symbol	Description
	<b>Solid Circle</b> : Start the process of activity diagram
	<b>Rounded Rectangle</b> : Event and Activity.
	<b>Solid Line</b> : Sequence from one activity to next.
	<b>Dotted Store</b> : Flow of information between events.
	<b>Document</b> : Represent report or document.
	<b>Diamond</b> : Branch.
	<b>Table</b> : A place where data to be stored.
	<b>End of Process</b> .

# Social Networking Site Activity Diagram



## Leave a Reply

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked \*

Comment

Name \*

Email \*

Website

Save my name, email, and website in this browser for the next time I comment.

## Conclusion

Corporate Social Responsibility and ethical decision-making go hand in hand for many businesses, even if it's not very clear that they do. Those businesses that make ethical decisions are also those that have good corporate responsibility and profitability. As companies like ITC continue to focus on all of their stakeholders, rather than just their shareholders, they will find themselves making decisions that benefit all of their stakeholders. CSR efforts, if managed well, can boost a company's reputation, like we've seen with ITC, Ltd. additionally, as their reputation grows, typically their profits will grow in response. Businesses that want to ensure their futures should follow ITC's lead of vision and mission by focusing on their many stakeholders. ITC has a few weaknesses, the whistleblower policy among the most prominent, but they are generally an ethical and socially responsible company that has continually spearheaded CSR efforts throughout India and the world.



## **Source code for the above project:**

- 1) [https://www.google.com/search?q=social+networking+sites+for+social+responsibility+source+code&rlz=1C1CHBD\\_enIN945IN946&biw=1366&bih=657&sxsrf=ALiCzsYR1\\_HdE](https://www.google.com/search?q=social+networking+sites+for+social+responsibility+source+code&rlz=1C1CHBD_enIN945IN946&biw=1366&bih=657&sxsrf=ALiCzsYR1_HdE)
- 2) [http://www.webdevelopersnotes.com/basics/client\\_server\\_architecture.php3](http://www.webdevelopersnotes.com/basics/client_server_architecture.php3)
- 3) <http://www.microsoft.com/learning/en/us/certification/mcsa.aspx>
- 4) <http://www.opera.com/support/mastering/sysadmin/>

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- JAVA Complete reference (Subramanaim Allamaraju)
- JAVA Script Programming (Yehuda Shiram)
- J2EE (Shadab Siddiqui)
- JAVA Server Pages (Larne Pekowsely)

.....THANKING YOU.....



**GOGVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, ETURNAGARAM.**

**JIGNASAS STUDENT STUDY PROJECT -2022-23**

**Title of the project: “Changing consumption pattern- A study in agency area of Mulugu District”**

### **Names of the Students**

- 1. K.Shivakumar, B. A., III year**
- 2.Thorem Manoj, B.A.,III year**
- 3.Choualam Priyanka,B A, III year**
- 4.Chanda Sudheer, B A III year**
- 5.Peerila Sunil Kumar B A, III year**

**Supervisor: Dr. M Ravindar**

**Assistant Professor of Economics**

# “Changing consumption pattern among Koya tribe- A study in agency area of Mulugu District”

## INTRODUCTION

Consumption pattern of people is a main indicator of the every economy that reflects the state and condition of the economy. Consumption level and pattern is a very strong indicator of the health of the economy. Consumption is considered to be the fundamental determinant of welfare for any economy. It reflects several important characteristics of an economy including affordability, inequality and the similar ones. Consumption behavior is one of the true measures of a society's economic, political and social condition at a given point of time or over time.

### Significance of the study / Statement of the problem

Consumption pattern of tribal people whose economy is mainly dependent on forest produces undergone changes due to changes in the economy and socio cultural transition. Tribal people especially living in forest region and away from mainstream people are gradually following consumption pattern of plain area people. After settlement of the refugees, destruction of the forest and restriction on hunting, the Koya people have changed their food habit in last three or four decades. It is pertinent to study the changing consumption pattern of tribal people to understand their socio economic transition.

### Objectives of the study project

1. To study economic status of the tribal people
2. To study consumption pattern.
3. To study changed food habits.
4. To make recommendation for the policy.

### Sources of data and area of study

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data have been collected from the respondents by using structured schedules, observations; interviews etc and the secondary data were collected from journals, official reports, research articles etc. for the purpose of the study ,data were collected exclusively from 50 randomly selected Koya households in 5 mandals in Eturnagarm Agency area of Mulugu district.



## **Traditional Food habits koya tribal people**

The Koyas cultivate some minor millets, oil seeds and vegetables around their villages. They also supplement their diet with edible roots, fruits and flowers available in the forest and meat available from hunting. These people in their traditional culture eat variety of meat either hunted or reared. After settlement of the refugees, destruction of the forest and restriction on hunting, the Koya have changed their food habit in last three or four decades. due to the entry of the non tribal refugees in the area. These forest-dependent people lost much of their food sources and suffered. It is worthwhile to note that human groups cannot be forced to adapt to alien food materials and dietary practices.

## **Data analysis**

This study focused on sources of income & income levels of households, monthly consumption expenditure, main food items, non-food items and services they consume. These details are presented in Tables appended.

## **Findings**

- Agriculture and MGNREGS are the main source of income and livelihood for 90 percent of the Households
- 80 percent households are consuming rice as main staple food.
- 95 percent households are using mobile phones and internet services.
- 10 percent of respondents participate in collection of tender leaves in summer season.
- On average every household use 3 mobile phones and spend Rs. 500 to 1000 per month for recharging.
- 20 percent households are collecting MOHUA in summer season and using for various purposes.

## **Conclusion and suggestions**

Based on the findings of the study it is concluded that there is significant change in the consumption pattern. Traditional foods were replaced by rice. The change regarding safe drinking water is not found, 80 percent households still consume water from nearby streams. This change in the consumption pattern appears to be not balanced one. There is a need to create awareness about the consumerism among these Koya tribes

**GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE-ETURNAGARAM**

**DEPT OF MATHEMATICS**

**JIGNASA STUDENT SYUDY PROJECT**

**COORDINATE GEOMETRY**

### **Synopsis**

.Coordinate geometry (or analytic geometry) is defined as the study of geometry using the coordinate points.

.Using coordinate geometry, it is possible to find the distance between two points, dividing lines in  $m:n$  ratio, finding the mid-point of a line, calculating the area of a triangle in the Cartesian plane, etc.

A cartesian plane is defined as a plane that is formed by the intersection of two perpendicular coordinate axes.

The X-axis and Y-axis split the plane into four parts, and they are called quadrants.

For the Cartesian Coordinate system in 1-D, draw a straight line and choose a point O as the origin in the middle of the line.

Two-dimensional surface that extends indefinitely. A plane is the two-dimensional analogue of a point (zero dimensions), a line (one dimension) and three-dimensional space.

1. The 3D cartesian plane has one more axes perpendicular to the normal cartesian plane.

### USES OF COORDINATE GEOMETRY:

1. DIGITAL WORLD:

2. LOCATION OF AIR TRANSPORT

3. MAP PROJECTIONS

4. GPS:

### APPLICATIONS

1. It is used to figure out how far two points are apart.

2. It is used to calculate the dividing line ratio in the m:n ratio.

3. It is used to find the lines mid point.



4.It is used to figure out how big a triangle in the Cartesian plane is.

5.Even a computer monitor employes some basic coordinatr geometry concepts.

### COMMON JOBS THAT REGULARLY USE GEOMETRY TO COMPLETE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE:

1.Construction worker

2.Mathematics Teacher

3.Interior Designer

4.CAD Engineer

5.Plumber

6.Animator

7.Fashion Designer.

### CONCLUSION

THE COORDINATE GRID OR COORDINATE PLANE IS A USEFULL INVENTION WHICH HAS MANY

APPLICATIONS ESPECIALLY AS U DO MORE ALGEBRA  
AND GEOMETRY.

COORDINATE GEOMETRY IS USED TO DAY TO DAY  
LIFE.SO IT IS VERY HELPFUL.



**Government Degree College, Eturnagaram, Telangana**

**JIGNASA 2022-2023**

**A Student Study Project**

**Conducted Under the Jurisdiction of Commissioner of  
Collegiate Education, Telangana State**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Topic**

**TELANGANA STATE WELFARE SCEAM: MISSION KAKATIYA**

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## INTRODUCTION

**Mission Kakatiya** tagline మన ఊరు మన చెరువు or Mana Ooru Mana Cheruvu is a program of restoring all the tanks and lakes in Telangana State, India. The Program was inaugurated on 12 March 2015 by chief minister Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao. The name 'Mission Kakatiya' is given in the remembrance and tribute to the Kakatiya rulers who developed a large number of the irrigation tanks.

This program initiated by Chief Minister of Telangana Mr. Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao (KCR). As part of this, government identified 45,000+ tanks and lakes in a special intensive survey on minor irrigation tanks. The government is planning to restore all these tanks and lake which is expected to cost Rs.2,00,000 crore over the next five years. By restoring almost all the tanks, as much as 250~270 TMC of water available for agriculture, irrigation, livestock, and drinking-water needs. This program was started in third week of December 2015.

Though de-silting and restoration of village tanks is its main activity, the flagship programme of the Telangana government encompasses livelihoods, food security, cultural, and environmental components. The mission has attracted global attraction and finds place in case studies of premier colleges of India.



# MISSION KAKATIYA

Tanks have been the life line of Telangana owing to the state's geographical positioning. The people of the state are highly dependent on the tanks which are spread across all the 10 districts. The topography and rainfall pattern in Telangana have made tank irrigation an ideal type of irrigation by storing and regulating water flow for agricultural use.

Construction of tanks in Telangana has been an age old activity since pre Satavahana era. During the Kakatiya era, the construction of tanks was carried out with utmost technical expertise. Tanks such as Ramappa, Pakhala, Laknavaram, Ghanapuram, Bayyaram which were built by Kakatiyas resemble seas and they greatly helped agriculture and overall development and prosperity of the Kakatiya kingdom.

This vision and legacy of Kakatiyas were carried forward by Qutubshahis and Asafjahis who ruled this region for centuries. Hundreds of big and small tanks were built in Telangana region during their rule. Government desires to uphold the vision of Kakatiyas which envisages revival and restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Telangana State.

Tank irrigation has huge bearing on generation of rural employment, poverty reduction and agricultural growth. The sheer size of command area under tank irrigation makes it a large center of agricultural production and provides a critical opportunity for commercial agriculture through market linkages.

## HYPOTHESIS OF MISSION KAKATHIYA

1. Estimated project cost is Rs 22,000 crore
  2. Total number of tanks proposed to be restored in five years: 46,631
  3. Target for 2014-15: 9,300 tanks
  4. Total water to be stored on restoration of tanks: 265 tmc Silt removal and silt application
  5. Restoration of feeder channel to the tank (part of chain of tanks)
  6. Re-sectioning of irrigation channels and repairs.
  7. Repairs to bund, weir and sluices.
  8. Raising of Full Tank Level wherever possible.
- Protection from encroachments.



## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF MISSION KAKATHIYA**

The objective of Mission Kakatiya is to enhance the development of agriculture based income for small and marginal farmers, by accelerating the development of minor irrigation infrastructure, strengthening community based irrigation management and adopting a comprehensive programme for restoration of tanks.

The Government has prioritized to take the restoration of minor irrigation tanks to restore them to store their original capacity and to effectively utilize 255 TMC of water allocated for Minor irrigation sector under Godavari & Krishna River basins.

- The minimum ayacut that can be irrigated with the above allocated water is about 20 lakh acres.
- But as per the statistics the ayacut now being irrigated is only about 9 to 10 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation tanks. Thus, there is a gap ayacut of about 10 lakh acres.
- The reasons for this gap ayacut under Minor Irrigation tanks are due to.
  - 1) Loss of water storage capacity of tanks due to accumulation of silt in tank beds over a long period.
  - 2) Due to dilapidated sluices, weirs and weak bunds
  - 3) Due to defunct of feeder channels.
  - 4) Due to dilapidated condition of Irrigation canals.

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## IRRIGATION POLICY OF THE COMBINED STATE OF A.P

In fact, the A.P. irrigation policy, at the instance of Andhra leadership coming from Coastal Andhra, has given rise to uneven development. It emphasized on the major irrigation, whereas the alluvial plains irrigated by the tanks have remained largely insignificant. This irrigation policy resulted in the destruction of age-old water conservation systems with chains of tank networks. The successive Governments successfully ignored the maintenance and development of tanks and allowed them to face extinction by way of siltation, breaches, encroachments etc. With the extinction of tank system, the self-sufficient villages of Telangana have become drought prone areas.

Today the drought is manifested in every facet of human life and it is particularly so with the rural poor. The exodus of people from rural areas of Telangana to Hyderabad and other far off places has made their lives vulnerable. This has also proliferated the squatter settlements and slums in the urban areas. The Krishna, Godavari, Musi and Manjira rivers traverse through the semi-arid lands of Telangana districts especially Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar. But large quantities of water from these rivers are diverted to subsist the industrial, drinking and other needs of Hyderabad and irrigation needs of Andhra. Otherwise, these rivers would have sufficed and satiated the water needs of these districts. Irrigation policies of A.P. exposed the true colours of regional bias and machinations to promote their interests.

This continuous and policy based discrimination in Irrigation Sector turned Telangana Region into a graveyard of farmers and land of migration. Self-sustained villages of Telangana have become drought prone villages. 80 % farmer suicides that occurred in AP state were from Telangana region and millions of people from 10 Telangana districts migrated to far off places like Mumbai, Bhivandi, Surat, Ahmedabad and Gulf countries as laborers in search of livelihood. 16 lakh population from Mahaboobnagar district alone migrated to far off places. Hence, exploitation of water resources has been one of the major concerns of Telangana movement and people strongly felt that creation of a new state of Telangana, that is, state power alone would fetch them water.

Realizing the importance of reclamation of tanks for growth in the state, the Government of Telangana State has taken up the programme of restoring the minor irrigation sources under the title Mission Kakatiya (Mana Ooru Mana Cheruvu). The mission aims at retrieving the lost glory of minor irrigation in the state with community participation for ensuring sustainable water security.

In July 2014 Irrigation Department, Govt of Telangana has carried out for the first time, the census of Minor Irrigation sources in Telangana, which include M.I tanks

constructed and maintained by Irrigation Dept., M.I Tanks constructed by Panchayat Raj Dept. and later transferred to Irrigation Dept., Percolation Tanks, Forest Tanks, Private Kuntas, Anicuts and Check dams. As per the enumeration, the total number of tanks is found to be around 46,531. The irrigation department has planned to restore all the 46,531 minor irrigation sources in the state in next five years, taking up 20% of the tanks each year.



A reconciliation survey was conducted to identify the exact number of all types of Minor irrigation sources in Telangana State. As per survey 46,531 No of M.I, Small tanks, Percolation tanks, Private Kuntas and Small tanks (constructed by Forest Department) were identified for restoration.

The massive programme for Restoration of tanks is named as "ChinnaNeetiVanarulaPunaruddarana" and it is renamed as "Mission Kakatiya".

The Govt is planned to restore 9,306 Tanks every year (20% of total tanks) with an eventual target of restoring all 46,531 tanks in 5 years, in a phased manner

The present programme of "MISSION KAKATIYA" is to bring this gap ayacut of 10 lakh acres in to command which requires no further allocation of water and also land acquisition.

This gap ayacut of 10 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation tanks can be brought to Irrigation.

- 1) By de-silting the tank beds to restore original water storage capacity of tanks.
- 2) By repairing dilapidated sluices, weirs etc.,
- 3) By strengthening the tank bunds to its original standards.
- 4) By repairing the feeder channels to standards for getting water freely into tanks.( Part of chain of tanks)
- 5) By re-sectioning of irrigation channels to standards & Repairs to CM & CD works for smooth distribution of water to fields according to their requirement.



# REASERCH METHODOLOGY

1. The District Minister/ local MLA/MLC/Public representatives will be approached to identify priority order for restoration of local tanks.
2. 2) Mandal Assistant Executive Engineer will submit the list of tanks under his Jurisdiction (along with their ayacut) to concerned officials / public representatives.
3. 3) Identify tanks for which repair works have already been taken up under programme like CBTMP, RRR & Normal State Plan, along with type of the repairs taken up.
4. 4) Preference will be given to tanks which have greater ayacut and good source of water.
5. 5) Tanks which have not been covered under any programme will be given priority.
6. 6) The chain of tanks in Mandal will be identified in the 1st phase. Repairs/ Re-sectioning of Feeder channel and Silt removal in the tanks will be taken up as priority basis.
7. 7) One urban tank at constituency Head Quarters will be taken up and developed as Mini Tank Bund.



## Advantages of Silt removal& Silt Application

1. a) The water retention capacity of the soil will increase thereby decreasing the number of wettings.
2. b) De-silting will improve ground water recharging capacity and increase the capacity of the tank there by increasing the availability of water even during the summer for irrigation & drinking water purposes.
3. c) As per studies conducted, it is observed that due to de-silting the fluoride content in the ground water will be reduced considerably.
4. d) Silt can be used as nutrient / fertilizer to the plant which generally reduces the usage of fertilizer.
5. e) The yield of the crops like cotton and chillies is increased by 20 to 30%.

## DATA ANALYSIS OF MISSION KAKATHIYA

It is programmed to publicize the importance of Chinna Neeti Vanarula Punaruddharana in the public through wide publicity to make them aware and participate in the massive programme designed by the Government. There is a necessity to motivate and encourage the end users for their participation explaining the Benefits of the tank to the public by various type of media. The respective departments are addressed accordingly to publicize the benefits of the programme and importance of people's participation.

### ORGANIZATION SETUP

To handle the massive programme Mission Kakatiya the M.I. Sector is reorganized and Strengthened with following Administrative structure.

- 1) Two Chief Engineers, one for Minor Irrigation (Godavari Basin) and Minor Irrigation( Krishna Basin)
- 2) Nodal Officers of Chief Engineer Rank to supervise the progress works are appointed for each district.
- 3) One Superintending Engineer is allotted at District Level.
- 4) One Executive Engineer is allotted for each revenue division.
- 5) One Deputy Executive Engineer for Each Constituency.
- 6) One Assistant Executive Engineer for Each Mandal.

At present there are 556 No of AEEs/AEs, 127 No of Dy.EEs 44 No of EEs & 10 No of SEs are working under Minor Irrigation Sector looking after Mission Kakatiya.

In addition to present organization setup 115 Nos. of Retired Dy.EEs / AEEs / AEs / TOs are engaged on contract basis in the field for effective functioning of Mission Kakatiya works for attaining better results as scheduled.

The works shall be sanctioned only after inspection of concerned officer as per the norms given below issued vide G.O.Ms.No.44 Dt.13.03.2015.

<b>Task</b>	<b>Powers delegated to</b>	<b>Value in Rs. Lakhs</b>
Inspection before technical sanction	Executive Engineer	up to 100
	Superintending Engineer	100-500
	Chief Engineer	Above 500
Technical Sanction and Tender Approval	Executive Engineer	50
	Superintending Engineer	50 to 100
Technical Sanction	Chief Engineer	Above 100 & up to AA accorded

Tenders Approval	Chief Engineer	100 to 400
	Commissioner of Tenders	Above 400

### **The schedule of tender process**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Earlier</b>	<b>Present</b>
1	Calling of Tenders	14 Days	7 Days
2	Acceptance of Tenders	90 Days	7 Days
3	Concluding Agreements	14Days	5 Days
4	Additional security Deposit	< 25 %	< 10 %

## FINDINGS OF MISSION KAKATHIYA

As a part of Mission Kakatiya 1621 No of works costing Rs. 379.21 Crores are funded by NABARD - RIDF Tranche-XX with a loan assistance of Rs. 360.00 Crores under Mission Kakatiya - I. Later the NABARD has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 317.036 Crores for 1562 works costing Rs. 375.57 Crores under NABARD - RIDF Tranche-XXI for the works covered under Mission Kakatiya Phase - I.

The works of Mission Kakatiya Phase - I are completed by 31.05.2017.

Government of India has agreed to sanction Restoration of tanks under RRR Phase - II scheme in XII Plan. As part of this 596 DPRs costing 475.86 Crores were submitted in 3 Batches to CWC after STAC meetings. Out of them, 182 water bodies costing 125.45 Crores and spreading in 5 districts were approved by Government of India and these works are in progress

### **Year wise Budget Allocation and its Expenditure in Minor Irrigation including IDC**

<b>Rs. in Crores</b>					
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>BUDGET PROVISION</b>			<b>EXPENDITURE</b>
		<b>MI</b>	<b>IDC</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	
1	2014-15	1671.00	345.00	2016.00	519.44
2	2015-16	1783.13	300.00	2083.13	1311.48
3	2016-17	2000.00	255.59	2255.59	1919.72
4	2017-18	1973.74	220.00	2193.74	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5756.87</b>	<b>775.59</b>	<b>6532.46</b>	<b>3231.20</b>



## INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATION

In order to ensure inter departmental coordination at the District level, the Government have constituted the District Level Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for Mission Kakatiya. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

District Collector	:	Chairman
Joint Collector	:	Member
Conservator of Forest/Divisional Forest Officer (Social Forestry)	:	Member
Superintending Engineer (MI)	:	Member-convener
Chief Executive Officer, ZillaParishad	:	Member
Joint Director of Agriculture	:	Member
Sub-Collectors/Revenue Divisional Officers in the district	:	Member
Project Director, DWAMA	:	Member
Executive Officer, BC Co-operative Society	:	Member
Assistant Director, Fisheries	:	Member
District Panchayat Officer	:	Member
District Public Relations Officer	:	Member
Deputy Director, Ground water	:	Member
Chief Planning Officer	:	Member

District level committee shall meet once in a week during the working season and once in a month during the rest of the year. The tank wise progress of implementation of the works should be reviewed, any problems encountered with, if any, in implementation of the programme be discussed and resolved. Minutes of the meeting will be communicated to the officers concerned.

### **Irrigation & CAD department**

The Irrigation & CAD department is the chief implementing department. The works will be executed through the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer of the concerned areas, supported by the field engineers i.e., Dy. Executive Engineers and the Assistant Executive Engineers, under overall supervision of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation. The engineers at all the levels will have to be in constant touch with the officials of the line departments to have better coordination.

## **Agriculture Department**

The tasks that are to be carried out by the Agriculture department are : In all tanks, samples of the silt should be collected to test its suitability for application in agriculture fields and wide publicity should be given to utilize tank bed silt by farmers. b) The farmers should be motivated by the department on the following;

- 1) Efficient use of available water through change in irrigation system and improved water management techniques.
- 2) Increase in productivity of farms through suitable cropping pattern and increased cropping intensity.
- 3) Balanced use of chemical fertilizers and judicious use of plant protection chemicals.
- 4) Reduction of cultivation cost through introduction of improved implements and equipment.
- 5) Introduction of high-tech agriculture to increase the farm returns.

## **Rural Development Department**

The department should converge various other programmes being implemented, with the Mission Kakatiya and coordinate with other line departments whenever and wherever necessary.

## **Forest Department**

The tasks that are to be carried out by the Forest department are

- • Effective utilization of tank foreshore areas in selected locations through afforestation.
- • Nursery raising and plantation wherever necessary.
- • Training for maintenance and cultural operations. IV) Planting Silver Oak and Toddy ( Eetha ) trees around the tank boundaries. These activities, apart from reducing silt inflow into the tank, are also expected to create an additional, sustainable income source for the tank community.

## **Fisheries Department**

The department should take up the following activities which will result in increase in aquaculture.

- (i) Upgrading production practices through improved stocking.
- (ii) use of Improved feeding, management and harvesting techniques.
- (iii) Intensive fish and prawn cultivation.

## **Revenue Department**

The Revenue Department officials will have to coordinate with the field Engineers in

- • Identifying the Shikam lands.
- • Determining/demarking the FTL of tank.
- • Identifying the government waste lands for dumping the unproductive soil.

- Cooperating between Revenue and Irrigation depts for removing illegal constructions in tank bed .

## **Ground Water Department**

The ground water department should regularly

- Monitor the groundwater levels and quality of groundwater.
- Supply list of over exploited villages to the district Superintending Engineers/Executive Engineers.

## **Information and Public Relations Department**

i) Create awareness on the benefits of restoration of the tanks by using different types of media and organizing IEC activities like street plays, kalajathas, wall writings, pamphlets and involving rural folklore like Chindu, Voggukathalu etc.,

ii) Motivate the farmers to utilize the useful silt excavated out of the tanks in their agriculture fields at their cost, by explaining the benefits that come out of it.

iii) Organize essay and elocution competitions for the students on the topic "tanks and their restoration", in coordination with the education department, at school, mandal and district levels and award prizes to the winners to encourage them in motivating their parents.

iv) Involve NCC, NSS, Guides and Scouts and Nehru YuvakKendras etc., in propagating the benefits of the programme.

v.) Involve Public Representatives and SHGs in the programme.

## MONITORING TOOL

A website is under development to tackle the massive programme Mission kakatiya to track the progress of works online and proposed to effect the payments duly linking the Bill Monitoring System with this website. The web site is under finalization and developed by the e governance wing of the Irrigation Department.

In the recent past the restoration and maintenance works of Minor Irrigation tanks were being taken up only for Bund, Weir, Sluice, Irrigation Channels etc.

De-siltation of tanks are taken up to bring them to the original capacity of tanks. Now it is proposed for Silt Removal/ Silt Application as one of the component in the restoration of the Tanks. The silt so removed is proposed to use as manure for the fields with the participation of farmers by transporting and spreading in the fields with their cost.

On account of de-siltation of the tanks the following are the advantages which may benefit the farmers.

- 1. The water retention capacity of the soil will increase there by decreasing the number of wettings.
- 2. De-silting can improve ground water recharge and drinking water facility to cattle in the summer.
- 3. Due to de-silting, it is observed that the fluoride content in the ground water is reduced considerably as per studies conducted.
- 4. Silt can be used as nutrient / fertilizer to the plant which generally reduces the usage of fertilizer.
- 5. The yield of the crop is increased by 20 to 30 % for cotton and chillies.
- 6. There is a scope for getting carbon credits in the international market.



## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Expected gains from irrigated area expansion by covering gap ayacut (i.e. part of the planned area of tanks command that is currently not being covered by irrigation).
2. Technology impacts through the adoption of resource conservation-cum-production technologies when the project is fully implemented.
3. Diversification to cover irrigated area under high-value and low water intensified crops such as chilies, maize, and vegetables.
4. Development of fisheries.
5. Improvement of livestock.
6. Reduction in the waterlogged area.  
Increase in groundwater levels and water quality thereby getting the lands beyond command area under bore well irrigation.
7. Power savings due to the reduced need for well irrigation that is currently used to supplement the insufficient tank water.

**Topic: Estimation of Hemoglobin in the girl students of Degree College, Eturnagaram, Telangana.**

Academic Year 2022-23

**Study the causes of low Hemoglobin levels in women students (18-21 age groups) of Higher Education; The main obstacle of women empowerment in the agency areas of Telangana, India.**

**Author's Information:**

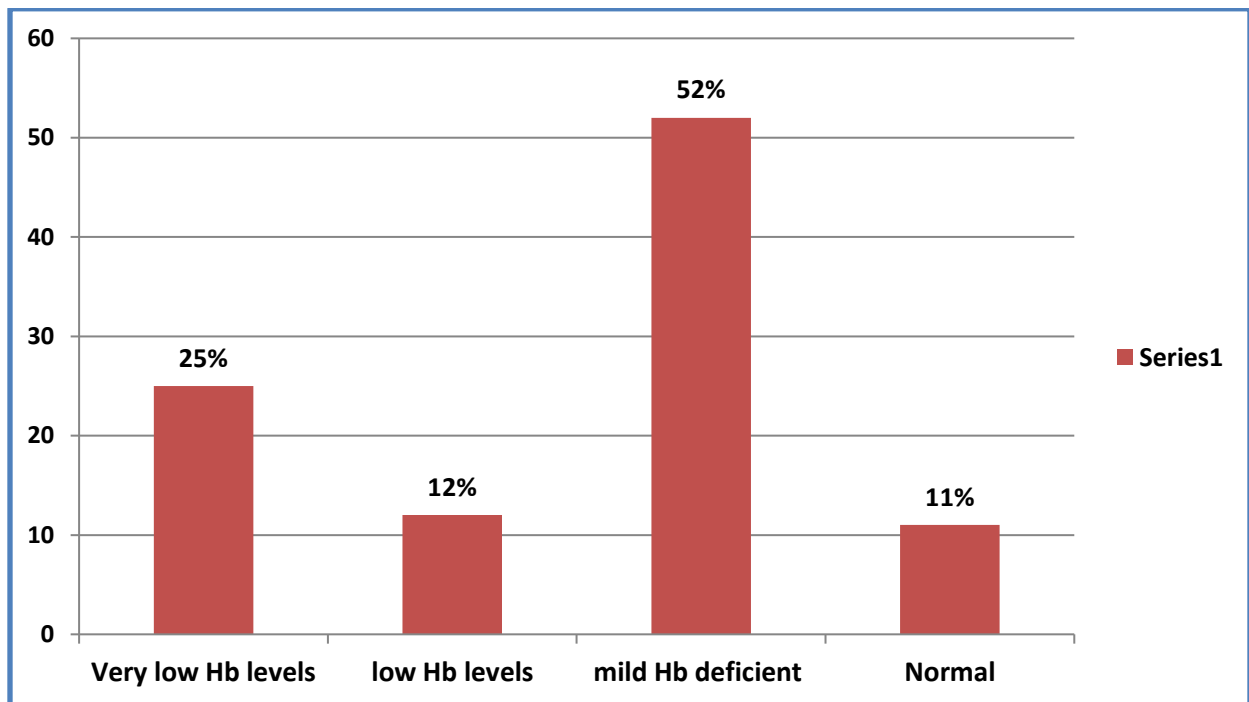
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*Dr. U. Swamy, Asst. Professor of Zoology, Government Degree College Eturnagaram.*

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**Abstract**





**GOGVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, ETURNAGARAM.**

**JIGNASAS STUDENT STUDY PROJECT -2022-23**

**Title of the project: “Changing consumption pattern- A study in agency area of Mulugu District”**

### **Names of the Students**

- 1. K.Shivakumar, B. A., III year**
- 2.Thorem Manoj, B.A.,III year**
- 3.Choualam Priyanka,B A, III year**
- 4.Chanda Sudheer, B A III year**
- 5.Peerila Sunil Kumar B A, III year**

**Supervisor: Dr. M Ravindar**

**Assistant Professor of Economics**



# “Changing consumption pattern among Koya tribe- A study in agency area of Mulugu District”

## INTRODUCTION

Consumption pattern of people is a main indicator of the every economy that reflects the state and condition of the economy. Consumption level and pattern is a very strong indicator of the health of the economy. Consumption is considered to be the fundamental determinant of welfare for any economy. It reflects several important characteristics of an economy including affordability, inequality and the similar ones. Consumption behavior is one of the true measures of a society's economic, political and social condition at a given point of time or over time.

### **Significance of the study / Statement of the problem**

Consumption pattern of tribal people whose economy is mainly dependent on forest produces undergone changes due to changes in the economy and socio cultural transition. Tribal people especially living in forest region and away from mainstream people are gradually following consumption pattern of plain area people. After settlement of the refugees, destruction of the forest and restriction on hunting, the Koya people have changed their food habit in last three or four decades. It is pertinent to study the changing consumption pattern of tribal people to understand their socio economic transition.

### **Objectives of the study project**

1. To study economic status of the tribal people
2. To study consumption pattern.
3. To study changed food habits.
4. To make recommendation for the policy.

### **Sources of data and area of study**

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data have been collected from the respondents by using structured schedules, observations; interviews etc and the secondary data were collected from journals, official reports, research articles etc. for the purpose of the study ,data were collected exclusively from 50 randomly selected Koya households in 5 mandals in Eturnagarm Agency area of Mulugu district.

## **Traditional Food habits koya tribal people**

The Koyas cultivate some minor millets, oil seeds and vegetables around their villages. They also supplement their diet with edible roots, fruits and flowers available in the forest and meat available from hunting. These people in their traditional culture eat variety of meat either hunted or reared. After settlement of the refugees, destruction of the forest and restriction on hunting, the Koya have changed their food habit in last three or four decades. due to the entry of the non tribal refugees in the area. These forest-dependent people lost much of their food sources and suffered. It is worthwhile to note that human groups cannot be forced to adapt to alien food materials and dietary practices.

## **Data analysis**

This study focused on sources of income & income levels of households, monthly consumption expenditure, main food items, non-food items and services they consume. These details are presented in Tables appended.

## **Findings**

- Agriculture and MGNREGS are the main source of income and livelihood for 90 percent of the Households
- 80 percent households are consuming rice as main staple food.
- 95 percent households are using mobile phones and internet services.
- 10 percent of respondents participate in collection of tender leaves in summer season.
- On average every household use 3 mobile phones and spend Rs. 500 to 1000 per month for recharging.
- 20 percent households are collecting MOHUA in summer season and using for various purposes.

## **Conclusion and suggestions**

Based on the findings of the study it is concluded that there is significant change in the consumption pattern. Traditional foods were replaced by rice. The change regarding safe drinking water is not found, 80 percent households still consume water from nearby streams. This change in the consumption pattern appears to be not balanced one. There is a need to create awareness about the consumerism among these Koya tribes