



KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, HANAMKONDA

Dist: WARANGAL (U), TELANGANA STATE – 506001

(Affiliated to Kakatiya University, Warangal)

(e-mail: warangal.jkc@gmail.com, website: <https://gdcts.cgg.gov.in/hanamkonda.edu>)



Student Study Projects

Department of Hindi

Project/Programme Title	No. of students enrolled for Field Projects / Internships
2021-22	
Online Vidya – Hindi Pathr – Pathrikaye Evam Sahithyk Shroth (JIGNASA) Student Study Project	05
Bharath Ke Pramuk Hindi Samachar Patra – Varalaxmi	08
Hindi Bhasha Ke Vivid Roop (Rastra, Raj & Sampark Bhaah Rohan)	07
Jan Sanchar Ka Arth, Pari Bhashaye Evam Swaroop	08
Jan Sanchar Ka Mahatva Thatha Visheshtheyen	08
Jan Sanchar Ke Prakar –	10
Drushya, Shravya, Mudran	10
Patrakaritha Ke Prakar	10
Patrakaritha Mahatva Thata Ithihas	08
Prathrakar Ke Gun	07
Hindi Mein Sthrevedi Sahitya	09
Hindi Mein Dalit Sahitya	08
Ashtachap Ke Kavi	09
Chayavad Ke Kavi & Evam Kavayithri	08
Bharathendhu Yug	08
Chayavd Ki Visheshthayen Evam Char Sthambh	09
Pragathivad	08
Aadhunik Kaaleen Paristhiyan Thatha Pravuruthiyan	09
Reethikal Ka Naamkaran Thatha Pramuk Kavi	09
Aadhikaleen Visheshhtayen Evam Pramuk Kaavya	08
Hindi Ke Lekkhak – 1	08
Hindi Ke Lekkhak – 2	08

Hindi Ke Lekkhak – 3	08
Hindi Vyakaran – Ling	08
Hindi Vyakaran - Vahcan	08
Hindi Vyakaran - Kaal	08
Hindi vyakaran - Karak	08
Hindi vyakaran - Vachya	08
2020-21	
Gnanashrayi shakha Ke Pramuk Kavi	09
Premashrayi shakha Ke Pramuk Kavi	09
Ram Bhakthi shakha Ke Pramuk Kavi	10
Krishna Bhakthi shakha Ke Pramuk Kavi	10
Aadikal	10
Bhaktikal	10
Reethikal	10
Aadhunik Kal	10
2019-20	
Vidyarthi Aur Rajneethi	07
Vignan : Vardhan Ya Abhishap	06
Jeevan Mein Swatchatha Ka Mahatva	06
Aaj Ki Shiksha Neethi	06
Bharath Mein Berojgaari Ki Samasya	08
Paryavaran Aur Pradhushan	10
Bharatheey Sanskrithi	10
Bharath Mein Badthi Hui Jansankya Ki Samasya	08
Aadhash Vidyarthi	07
Manav Aur Vignan	08
"Hindi Ke Bal Sahity: Ek Adyayan" (JIGNASA) Student Study Project	06
2018-19	
Vidyarthi Aur Anushashan	10
Sahitya Aur Samaj	10
Bharath Samaj Mein Nari Ka Sthan	10
Samaj Hein Nari Ka Sthan	09
Shiksha Par Bhumandalikaran Ka Prathav	06
"Online Hindi Patra - Patrikayein Evam Sahithya - Ek navin Dwar" (JIGNASA) Student Study Project	05
2017-18	
Charts	13
"Vemulawada Kshethra Meain Devadasi Sampradhay" (JIGNASA) Student Study Project	05
2016-17	
Making of Charts	13

STATE LEVEL PROJECT PRESENTATION.

student study project presented

JIGNASA - 2017.



Title : "Vemulawada Kshethra Mein Devadasi Sampradhaya"

Date : 26-01-2018.

Supervised by : G. Leelavathi, Asst. Prof. of Hindi

Presented by : T. Nainesh Bt-B.C.J.
V. Mounika BA JMCI
D. Sumukhi BZCI
G. Shivani MPES I
Md. Aneez Parvez -BZCI

Venue : JNU Polytechnic College, Hyderabad.

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Student Study Project.

2017-18.

Topic - "Vemulawada Kshethra mein Devadasi Sampradhaya"

T. Nainesh, Bt-B.C.Jyev; V. Mounika Tyev; B.A. Jt.C., J; S. Tulani, JMCI; Aneez Parvez BZCI E/M; G. Shivani MPES I Et D. Sumukhi BZCI E/M. Visited Vemulawada to investigate Devadasi (Parvathi)



Interaction with Parvathi of Vemulawada.



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JIGNASA-2018.

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT. 2018-19



"Online: Hindi Patra-Patrikaayen Evam Sahitya - Ek Navin Dwax" entitled student study Project was presented by T. Nainesh, Navreen Naik, G. Shivani, Md. Salman Et Md. Aneez Parvez at state level competition held at A.V. College of Arts & Science, Hyderabad on: 5/2/2019.



Ms. Maya Devi, B.O.S AU, Hyd awarding certificates to the Faculty Et to the Students.

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JIGNASA-2018.

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT. 2018-19



"Online: Hindi Patra-Patrikaayen Evam Sahitya - Ek Navin Dwax" entitled student study Project was presented by T. Nainesh, Navreen Naik, G. Shivani, Md. Salman Et Md. Aneez Parvez at state level competition held at A.V. College of Arts & Science, Hyderabad on: 5/2/2019.



Ms. Maya Devi, B.O.S AU, Hyd awarding certificates to the Faculty Et to the Students.

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20 Receiving Participation certificates by G. Leelavathi, supervisor & the students.



Received the Participation Certificate on 26/1/2018. by Sarrajn, Associate Professor, H.C.U., Hyderabad & Rajashree More, Asst. Professor, Kothi Women's College, Hyderabad.

Supervisor G. Leelavathi, Asst. Prof of Hindi & Naidesh, Anees Parvez, G. Shivani, D. Sumukhi & V. Mounika.

(G. Leelavathi)
Asst. Professor
Dept. of Hindi,
K.G.C., Hanamkonda
Warangal (V).

2019-2020
JIGNASA-2019
STUDENT STUDY PROJECT-5



"Hindi Ka Baal Sahitya : EK Adhyayan"
Entitled student study project presented by Md. sohel B.com Tyr., Sunil, Santhosh, Abhishek Misra, Rahul & Samad B.com Tyr. at City College, Hyderabad on 03/02/2020. at state level competition.









Government of Telangana
Commissionerate of Collegiate Education



Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

Gopireddy Leelarathi - KDC, Hanambonda
for Supervising Students' Study Project on

Online hindi patra patitayein exam sabitya -ek narin duvar
at

JIGNASA

3-Day Presentation and Selection Programme
conducted from 2nd to 5th February, 2019.

Sponsored by
State Project Directorate
Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

Narasimha
Programme Coordinator

B. I.
Academic Guidance Officer (Vc)

Navin Kulkarni
Commissioner

Student Study Project selected to present at State Level Competition **JIGNASA-2017** at **J.N. Polytechnic College, Hyderabad** on **26-01-2018**.



- Presented by**
- 1) T. Nainesh, BTBC-I
 - 2) V. Mounika, B.A (J.M.C)-I
 - 3) D. Sumukhi, BZC-I
 - 4) G. Shivani, MPCs-I
 - 5) Md. Anees Parvez, BZC-I



Department of Zoology

5.Student study Projects

S.No	Academic Year	Project name	Name of Students	Supervizers
1	2016-17	1.A Review On Fluorosis Study In Telangana State.	1. A. VASANTH 2. B. PRASAD 3. M. SOUNDARYA 4. J. PAVAN KALYAN 5. Y. MEGHANA 6. P. SRIJA 7. G. SRUJANA 8. G. PRIANJALI 9. B. ARUN KUMAR 10. G. SWAPNA	
		2. A study of malaria vector surveillance as part of the Malaria Elimination Demonstration Project in Warangal Distract	1.A.SRUJANA 2.B.VIDYA 3.CH.HARIKA 4.G.SWAPNA 5.G.NARESH 6.K.MANASA 7.K.SRIKANTH 8.M.RAJESH 9.S.PRAVALIKA 10.A.AKHIL	
2	2017-18	1.Impact Of Plastic Pollution On Environment And In Human Beings: A Case Study In Warangal(U) City”	1. ARSHIA AMREEN 2. THAHMEEN 3. CH. SUNANDA 4. P. SWATHI 5. D. SUMUKHI 6. K. NIHIN 7. V. SPANDANA 8. A.CHANDRASEKHAR 9. G. UDAY KIRAN 10. B. SAHITHI	
		2. Treatment and Prevention of sexually transmitted disease A case study in Warangal district	1.B.AKHIL 2.B.VAMSHI 3.CH.HARIKA 4.D.MADHU 5.G.SWAPNA 6.J.PRAKASH 7.K.NITHIN 8.M.MAHESH 9.M.RAJESH 10.P.SUSHMA	

3	2018-19	<p>1.Prevention Of Hiv-Aids: A Review</p> <p>2. Aquatic Insects And Their Importance In Assessing Ecosystem Health</p>	<p>1. G. SHASHI PREETHAM 2. K. MADHUPRIYA 3. A. SRINIVAS 4. B. MANASA 5. B. SUMA 6. P. PURNACHANDER 7. T. BHANU PRASAD 8. S. ARAVIND 9. V. ARCHANA 10. A. SUMANTH</p> <p>1.B.PRATHAP 2.D.SUNEETHA 3.G.KAVERI 4.L.DEEPTHI 5.M.AJAYKUMAR 6.M.NIKHITHA 7.P.NAVEEN 8.S.PRIYANKA 9.T.RAJUKUMAR 10.T.RAMYA</p>	
4	2019-20	<p>1. Stydy Of Endangered Animals In India</p> <p>2. Identify The Blood Groups By Antibodies And Antigens In The Blood”</p>	<p>1 P. MADHUKAR 2 T. VENKATESH 3 A. VINOD KUMAR 4 T. RAMYA 5 K. THIRUPATHI 6 A. NAVEEN 7 A.ANJANNA 8 P. VANITHA 9 L. RAVINDER 10 D. RAJU</p> <p>1. K. SAITEJA 2. M. LOHITHA 3. M. TEJASWINI 4. P. PREETHI 5. K. SRISHAILAM 6. B. VEERANNA 7. E. PREMALATHA 8. B.VIGHNESH 9. S. MANOJ REDDY 10. V. VANDANA</p>	
5	2020-21	<p>1.Study Of Zooplankton In Waddepally Lake In Hanumakonda.</p>	<p>1.G.Vijay kumar 2..B.Sahithi 3.A.Srinivas 4.K.Surya 5.T.Venkatesh 6.G.Shashipretham 7.M.Vamshi 8.S.Ashwik 9.V.Mahender 10.R.Pranay kumar</p> <p>1. Satwik reddy</p>	

	2.Availability Of Edible Fresh Water Fishes In Warangal Urban Fish Market”	2. S.ratnakhar 3. T.Naresh 4. Pawan sai 5. B.Sai Krishna 6. B.Supriya 7. A.Srinitha 8. .Sannuy 9. J.Vishwapriya 10. Sai teja	
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2016-17
A Review On Fluorosis Study In Telangana State



2017-18

Impact Of Plastic Pollution On Environment And In Human Beings: A Case Study In Warangal(U) City”



2020-21

Study Of Zooplankton In Waddepally Lake In Hanumakonda.





Department of English

SNO	YEAR	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
1		Development of Language Skills Through Short Stories
2		A Note on Symbolism in W B Yeats
3		Toru Dutt's Contribution to Indian Poetry
4		A Study on Technique used in Novel 'The Guide'
5	2020-2021	Major Themes of the play HAMLET
6		A Study on Characters in the Novels of Raja Rao
7		Analytical Study of Novel- R K Narayan's Guide
8		Strategies for Improving English Pronunciation among U G
9		A Study on Morality Play of Shakespearean Age
10		A Study on Elements of Shakespearean Tragedy

SNO	YEAR	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
1		Efficacy of language acquisition in virtual classes using multiple social media platforms
2		Book club for English improvement
3		The Progression of Second-Year English Students' Pronunciation Skills
4	2019-2020	An Empirical Investigation of English Prepositions
5		Technology's Role in English Language Learning
6		English Language Usage Among the Students of Higher Education in the Vicinity of Hanumakonda Town
7		English Through Print Media

SNO	YEAR	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
1		A Study on Problems in Usage of Prepositions
2		Themes of Alexander Pope's Rape of Lock
3		Thematic Study of Shakespearean Sonnets
4		Works of Geoffrey Chaucer – A Study
5		Metaphysical Poetry of John Donne
6	2018-2019	Advantages and Disadvantages of Teaching English Through Online Classes
7		A Study on Selected Dramatic Monologues of Robert Browning
8		A Study on John Keats Selected Poems (Odes)
9		A Study on Poets of Victorian age
10		Indian Sensibility in Toru Dutt's Poetry
11		Thematic Concerns of A.K.Ramanujan in connection with his Poetry
12		Way to English ...? A Millennial Enterprise!
13		Strategies for Improving Writing Skills

SNO	YEAR	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
1		Role of Technology in Learning English Language
2		A Study on Contemporary Indian English Women Writers
3		"Use of Audio Visual Aids in English Classroom" A Study
4		Difficulties in Using Prepositions Among Second Language Learners
5	2017-2018	Importance of English Literature – A Study
6		A Study on Biography of William Shakespeare
7		Effects of Social Media on English Language Proficiency
8		Sources of Learning English Language-A Study
9		STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE WRITING SKILLS
10		REFLECTIONS ON SAROJINI NAIDU'S POETRY

SNO	YEAR	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
1		TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING SPEAKING SKILLS BASED ON PROJECTS
2		Techniques for improving pupils' vocabulary at the college level
3		The Impact of Mobile Phones on English Language Learning: Perceptions of Undergraduates
4		UNDER GRADUATES' COMPETENCE IN SPEAKING SKILLS USING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TOWARDS A PRACTICAL SPOKEN ENGLISH PROGRAM
5	2016-2017	THEMATIC CONCERNS IN NOVEL OF MULKRAJ ANAND'S UNTOUCHABLE
6		FEMINISTIC IDEOLOGY IN KAMALA DAS POETRY
7		P.B.SHELLY AS A REVOLUTIONARY POET-A STUDY
8		SPIRITUALITY IN AUROBINDO'S POETRY- A STUDY

Department of Economics

Jignasa – A State level Research Programme

(17-11-2017 to 18-11-2017)

The research programme Jignasa was initiated by the commissioner of collegiate education to improve the scientific temper among the students. By this programme students were insisted to explore to the societal issues and also encouraged to find out the possible solution to research problem. The department of economics guided the students on the topic of “Liquor consumption and its Impact socio-economic status of the people- A study in Warangal district.

The students B.Ramesh, S. Tulasi, V.Jyothi, A. Ranadeep and K. Mounika participated in the research work.They presented their research project work at JNTU, Auditorium, Masab tank in Hyderabad on 17-11-2017. The students of BA I year participated in collection of Primary data. The research guidance was provided by Y. Narendra and other faculty members.



Student's involved in collection of primary data

Attendance Sheet
Department of Economics

Kakatiya Government College Hanamkonda

Name of the Programme: Jignasa. - Primary data collection Date: 11-11-2017 to 18-11-2017.

Sl.No	Name of the Student	Group	Signature
1	S. Theerun	B.A 1st year	Theerun
2	B. Anvesh	B.A 1st	Anvesh
3	P. Ramulamma	B.A I	Ramul
4	N. Rahul	B.A I	Rahul
5	M. Shivan	B.A I	Shi
6	P. Shivakumar	B.A I	Shivku
7	P. Praviha	B.A I	Pravi
8	L. Sujatha	B.A F	Sujatha
9	R. Anjali	B.A II	Anjali
10	A. Rani	B.A F	Rani
11	B. Rakesh	B.A I	Rakesh
12	M. Raviteja	B.A II	Raviteja
13	H. Vamsi	B.A I	Vamsi
14	R. Varishitha	B.A I	Varishitha
15	N. Rajasruba	B.A I	Rajasruba
16	S. Ramadevi	B.A I	Ramadevi
17	V. Hemamadhuri	B.A 1 st	Hemamadhuri
18	A. Eshwar	B.A 1 st	Eshwar
19	B. Banu Sri	B.A I	Banushri
20	CH Venkatesh	B.A I	Venkatesh
21	R. Vishvesh	B.A 1 st	Vishvesh
22	M. Indhu	B.A 1 st	Indhu
23	T. Ramesh	B.A I	Ramesh
24	Y. Lalitha	B.A I	Lalitha
25	M. Raju	B.A I	Raju M.

(Signature)
Incharge
Department of Economics
Kakatiya Govt. College, HNK.

Department of Chemistry

JIGNASA STUDENTS' STUDY PROJECT

**Estimation of Fluoride Concentration in Groundwater in
some Villages of North Telangana**

by

1. L. Anjali, B.Sc.(BtBC –III), 006-17-3012
2. Y. Priyanka, B.Sc.(BtBC –III), 006-17-3025
3. E. Manogna, B.Sc.(BtBC –III), 006-17-3004
4. B. Vanaja, B.Sc.(MPC –III), 006-17-4116
5. N. Akhila, B.Sc.(MPC –III), 006-17-4135
6. V. Shiva Priya, B.Sc.(MPC –III), 006-17-4146
7. V. Anusha, B.Sc.(MPC –III), 006-17-4149
8. B. Pavan, B.Sc.(MPC –III), 006-17-4117
9. S. Sandeep, B.Sc.(MPC –III), 006-17-4143
- 10.L. Deepthi, B.Sc.BtZC –I, 006-19-3022
- 11.M. Laya, B.Sc.BtZC –I, 006-19-3027



Supervised by

Dr. B. RAMESH, Asst. Professor

A.ASHOK, Asst. Professor

Department of Chemistry

KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, HANAMKONDA

January, 2020

Acknowledgements

It would be my utmost pleasure to express my sincere thanks to My Chemistry Teacher **Dr.B.Ramesh** in providing a helping hand in carrying out this project. His valuable guidance, support

and supervision all through this project titled “**Estimation of Fluoride Concentration in Groundwater in some Villages of North Telangana**”, are responsible for attaining its present form. I also express my gratitude to the Incharge, Department of Chemistry and Principal of this college for providing necessary facilities to carry out this project.

L. Anjali, B.Sc.(BtBC –III), 006-17-3012
Y. Priyanka, B.Sc.(BtBC –III), 006-17-3025
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10.L. Deepthi, B.Sc.BtZC –I, 006-19-3022
11.M. Laya, B.Sc.BtZC –I, 006-19-3027

L. DeeK. Anjali, Y. Priyanka, E. Manogna, B. Vanaja, N. Akhila, V. Shiva Priya,
V. Anusha, B. Pavan, S. Sandeep, L. Deepthi, M. Laya,

Introduction

Fluoride is essential for the normal mineralization of bones and formation of dental enamel¹. The principal sources of fluoride is drinking water and food such as sea fish, tea and chees². Fluoride ion in drinking water is known for both beneficial and detrimental effects on health³. In potable water, a fluoride concentration of 1ppm (1mg/L) is necessary to prevent tooth decay. Inadequate intake of fluoride causes dental caries. About 96 per cent of fluoride in the human body is found in bones and teeth. The World Health Organization and Indian Council of Medical Research described the drinking water quality guidelines value for fluoride is 1.5 mg/L^{4,5}. However, at higher concentrations (>2 ppm), it has adverse effects such as causing dental and skeletal fluorosis. Fluorosis is a slow, progressive, crippling malady, which affects every organ, tissue and cell in the body and results in health complaints having overlapping manifestations with several other diseases⁶.

Fluorosis is an important health problem in many countries, including India, which lies in the geographical fluoride belt that extends from Turkey to China and Japan through Iraq, Iran and

Afghanistan⁷. Of the 85 million tones of fluorine found in different forms on the earth's crust, about 12 million tones are present in India alone. Therefore, it is natural to expect the wide spread prevalence of excess fluoride in India. The available data suggests that about 15 states, including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, in India are endemic for both dental and skeletal fluorosis. Available data suggests that around 20 million people were severely affected by fluorosis and around 40 millions are exposed to its risk in India⁸. Though Nalgonda District in Telangana is well known for fluorosis, there are many other places in which ground water contains fluoride more than permissible levels, which is evident from the symptoms of dental and skeletal fluorosis. Soluble fluoride present in water is easily absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract. So fluoride present in water is main factor of both dental and skeletal fluorosis. The number of people, the number of regions affected by fluorosis is steadily increasing. This is may be due to over exploitation of ground water in the form of tube wells and hand pumps. With persistent drought year after year, ground water is getting depleted and depth of digging bore wells is increasing. As a result fluoride in ground water is increasing. In many areas water from tube wells and hand pumps is the only source of potable water. In majority of cases the water is not tested for fluoride.

The severity of fluorosis

People suffering from dental fluorosis can be identified by the symptoms⁹. Tooth enamel is primarily hydroxyapatite and when exposed to fluoride, fluorapatite is formed by the displacement of hydroxide ion by fluoride. On prolonged and over exposure of fluoride causes dental fluorosis. As a result, teeth become hard and brittle and finally mottling of teeth. When affected by dental fluorosis, initially colour of teeth change from yellow to brown and finally to black. The coloration may be in the form of spots or as streaks. Depending upon the severity of exposure, pits on the teeth may also be observed¹⁰.

Mild: The white opaque areas in the enamel of the teeth are more extensive but do not involve as much as 50% of the tooth.



Moderate: All enamel surfaces of the teeth are affected, and the surfaces subject to attrition show wear. Brown stain is frequently a disfiguring feature.



Severe: All enamel surfaces are affected and hypoplasia is so marked that the general form of the tooth may be affected. The major diagnostic sign of this classification is discrete or confluent pitting. Brown stains are widespread and teeth often present a corroded-like appearance.



Objective of the Study

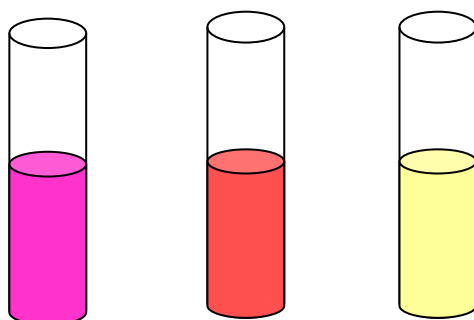
A general observation of students coming from some villages indicates that they are suffering from dental fluorosis. Therefore, an attempt is made to analyze the water for fluoride content in the drinking water. The results are communicated to the students who in turn educate the villagers. The results are also submitted to Government authorities for necessary action.

Materials and Methods

A total of 18 ground water samples were procured from different villages in and around Jammikunta Mandal of Karimnagar district. The water samples brought in pre cleaned plastic bottles and labeled with information like the date of collection, source and place of collection. Most of the samples are from bore wells and some from the wells and used for drinking purposes in addition to agriculture. Fluoride concentration was analyzed with the help of a visual colorimetric reagent developed by Baba Atomic Research Centre (BARC). The reagent is purchased from Orlab Instruments Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad, the authorized licensee of the reagent.

A visual colorimetric method developed by NCCCM/BARC for the estimation of fluoride in ground water uses a single reagent solution and standard for both qualitative and quantitative estimation

without any instrument. The main features of this method are fast color development (<30 secs.), good color contrast at three levels (deficient, normal and toxic limits).



Results and Discussion

Ground water was collected from 18 different sources. Eight samples are from wells and remaining are from bore wells. All the samples are being used for drinking and agriculture purposes. Water from different mandals is tested for the presence of fluoride. These villages are from Veenavanka, Jammikunta and Kamalapur mandals. The results were shown in Table.1. Out of 18 water samples analyzed, 9 samples were found to contain fluoride. Of the twenty water samples tested, nine samples were found to contain more than permissible level (>2mg/L) of fluoride in drinking water. The villages are Kishtampet and Betigal from Veenavanka Mandal; Sriramulapally from Jammikunta mandal; Uppal and Bhimpet from Kamalapur Mandal. It appears that three out four mandals covered were found to contain excess fluoride in ground water. It is interesting to note that the Reverse Osmosis (RO) processed water is also found to contain excess fluoride.

Conclusion

This study identified 45 percent of the villages in the study area are fluoride affected. High concentration of fluoride in the water may be due to geological formation. In many villages people are using water from RO plants for drinking purposes, which is also not devoid of excess fluoride. Therefore, the water from bore wells or wells in the affected villages is not safe either natural or RO processed. Purified surface water may be the best option for drinking.

Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the efforts of students and faculty in procuring the water from different villages. We also acknowledge the principal Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda for providing lab facilities.

Table.1: Fluoride levels in ground water of some villages of North Telangana

S.No.	Mandal	Village	Source of Water	<1 ppm Deficient	1 ppm (Safe level)	>2 ppm (Toxic)
1	Veenavanka	Narsingapur	Well		√	
2		Challur	Bore		√	
3		Kishtampet	Manair River		√	
4		Kishtampet	Well			√
5		Kishtampet	Bore		√	
6		Kishtampet	Bore			√
7		Kishtampet	Well			√
8		Kishtampet	Well			√
9		Bethigal	Bore			√
10		Bethigal	Well			√
11	Jammikunta	Illanthakunta	Bore		√	
12		Gandhinagar (Malyala)	Well		√	
13		Sriramulapally	Bore			√
14		Jammikunta	Bore	√		
15		Abadi Jammikunta	Bore		√	
16	Kamalapur	Uppal	Well		√	
17		Bhimpet	Well			√
18		Uppal	Bore			√

References

1. Park K, Park's text book of preventive and social medicine. Ed 21, Banarasidas Bhanot Publishers, India, 2011, p.577
2. Passmore R, Nicol BM, Rao MN, Beaton GH, Demayer EM, Handbook on Human Nutritional Requirements, Monogr Ser World Health Organ, 1974 (61), p.1-66
3. Sudhanshu K, Bharat S, Sanjay KS, Chem Sci Trans, 2013, 2(4), 1411-1417
4. World Health Organization (WHO), International Standards for Drinking Water, 2nd Ed., Geneva, 1963

5. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Manual of Standards of Quality for Drinking Water, 2nd Ed., India, 1975
6. Gopalan V, Jaswanth A, Gopalakrishnan S, Iva Ilango S, Science Total Environ, 2009, 407, 1579-1587
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8. Chinoy N J, Indian J Environ Toxicol., 1991, 1(1), 17-32
9. Dean, Health Effects of Ingested Fluoride, National Academy of Sciences, 1993, p.169
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Students performing the experiment in the laboratory

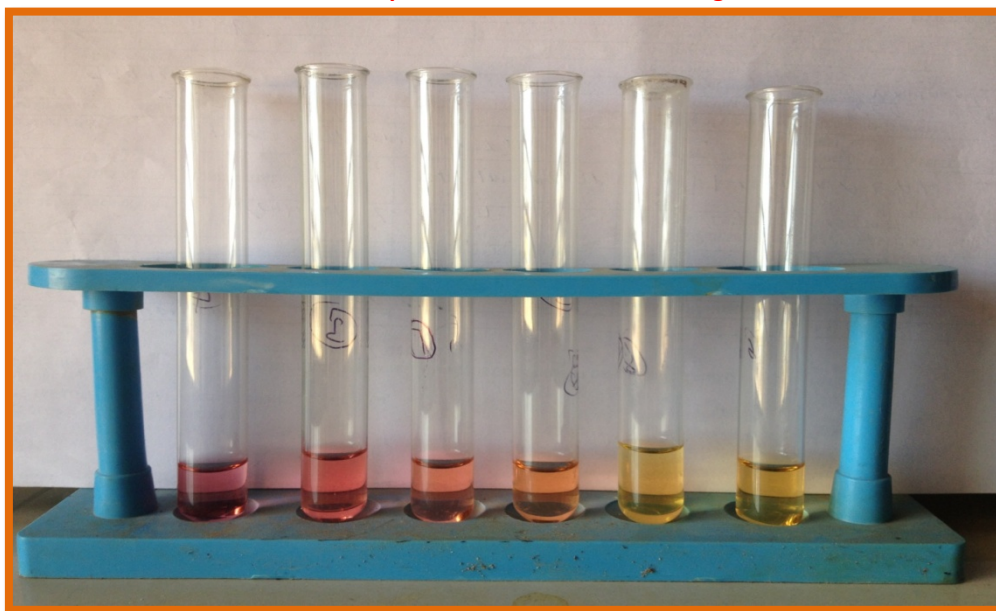




Students testing water samples for fluoride



Water samples after addition of the Reagent



Department of Botany
STUDENT STUDY PROJECTS

S.NO	YEAR	PROJECT NAME	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	SUPERVISOR NAME
1	2020-21	Medicinal Value of Selected Plants of College Botanical Garden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E. Sindhura 2. Aneez Parvez 3. B. Jamuna 4. Rama Brahma Chary 5. G.Suhasini 6. M. Thirupathi 7. P. Sandhya 8. D. Mounika 9. Ch. Prashanthi 	<p>Dr. M. Rambabu</p> <p>Dr. B.Vijayapal Reddy</p>
2	2020-21	Verious Types Of Diseases On Vegitable Plants And Control Measures”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G.Sandeep 2. K. Saiteja. 3. M. Manoj Reddy 4. K. Arjun5. 5.G.Sumathi 6. G. Preethi 	<p>Dr. M. RAMBABU</p> <p>Dr.K.OMKAR</p>
3	2020-21	Medicinal Value of selected plants of College Botanical Garden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. K. Saiteja 2. G.Sanddep 3. G.Niharika 4. B.Harish 5. G. Ramya 6. Ch. Rajesh 7. E.Ramadevi 8. L. Soniya 9. P. Kalyan 10.A. Sandya 	<p>Dr. B.Vijayapal Reddy</p> <p>Dr. M.Rambabu</p> <p>A.RamanaRao</p>
4	2020-21	“Study Of Algae In The College	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.K.Yeshaswini . 2.K. Anjali. 3. M. Sandhya. 4. K. Manish. 5.G.Srikanth 6. G. Venkatesh 	<p>Dr. M. RAMBABU</p> <p>A.RAMANA RAO</p>
5	2020-21	Study Of Aquatic Flora In Bhadrakali Lake	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D. Praveen 2. M. Ganesh 3. A. Sukumar 4. B. Roja 5,Ch. Archana 6. L.Sonia 7.B.Ravali 8.B.Rajesh 9. M. Archana 10. M. Nagesh 	<p>Dr. B.Vijayapal Reddy</p> <p>A.RamanaRao</p>

6	2019-20	Mineral Nutrition and Its Deficiency symptoms	1.B.Sunitha 2.G.Pravalika 3.G.Praveena 4.P.Shilpa 5.V.Kalyani	Dr. M. Rambabu A.Ramana Rao
7	2019-20	Crude Drug Collection And Identification	1. G.Sandeep 2. K. Saiteja 3. G. Preethi 4. M. Manoj Reddy 5.K. Arjun	Dr. K. Omkar Dr. M. Rambabu
8	2019-20	Mineral Nutrition and Its Deficiency symptoms	1.B.Sunitha 2.G.Pravalika 3.G.Praveena 4.P.Shilpa 5.Sumathi	Dr. M. Rambabu A.Ramana Rao
9	2018-19	Plants in Primary Health Care	1. P. Swathi 2. Arshia Amreen 3. Ch. Swathi 4. G. Suman 5. M. Deepak 6. K. Chander 7. T. Nainesh 8. M. Prasad	Dr. T. Annie Sheron
10	2018-19	Role of Different Agenceis Promoting AYUSH	1. K. Saiteja 2. G. Sandeep 3. G. Niharika 4. B. Harish 5. G. Ramya	Dr. B. Vijaypal Reddy Dr. M. Rambabu
11	2018-19	Traditional Medicinal System	1. Sumukhi 2. M. Sravani 3. P. Sindhu Priya 4. Ch. Poojitha 5. M. Deepak 6. K. Chander	Dr. T. Annie Sheron Dr. B.Vijayapal Reddy
12	2018-19	Leaf Types	1.Swathi 2.P. Sahana 3.D. Shilpa 4.G.Niharika 5.M.Prasad 6.T.Nainesh	Dr. T. Annie Sheron- A.Ramana Rao
13	2018-19	Hydroponics	1.G.Sandeep- BZC-I 2. K.Sai teja 3. M.Manoj Reddy 4.M.Lohitha 5.G.Preeethi 6.K.Arjun	Dr.B.Vijayapal Reddy, Dr.M.Rambabu

14	2017-18	Biofertilizers	1.A.Vasanth 2.D.Rakesh 3.B.Suresh 4.D.Ashok 5.P.Naveen	A.Ramana Rao
15	2017-18	Mushroom Cultivation	1.V.Gayatri 2.V.Anjali 3.M.Sravani 4.D.srikanth 5.K.Saiteja 6.D.Mounika	Dr.S.Syam Prasad
16	2017-18	Effect of barnch position and Auxin treatment on Clonal Propagation of Tectona grandis.L	1.N.Shivaram 2.T.Sheerisha 3. D.Mohan Das 4.T.Srikanth 5.A.Vasanth 6.B.Suresh	Dr.S.Syam Prasad
17	2016-17	Rate of transpiration in different plants	1.M.Ravali 2.P.Ugender 3.V.Prashanth 4.M.Chandana 5.P.Nagaraju 6.CH.Divya	Dr. S.Syam Prasad
18	2016-17	Study of Gardening Techniques	1.G.Supriya 2.K.Revathi 3.K.Rakesh 4.M.Anil 5.D.Mounika 6.N.Mahesh	A.Ramana Rao
19	2016-17	Flora of College Campus	1.E.Tulasi 2.H.Bharghav 3.K.Mahender 4.K.Harika 5.N.Praveen 6.M.Chandana	Dr.S.Syam Prasad Dr.N.Venkateshwarlu
20	2016-17	Root nodules of Different Legume Plants	1.Ch.Divya 2.N.Bheemudu 3.B.Ashok 4.N.Pallavi 5.P.Nagaraju 6.H.Bhargav	Dr. S.Syam Prasad



Root Nodules (20)



Biofertilizers (14)



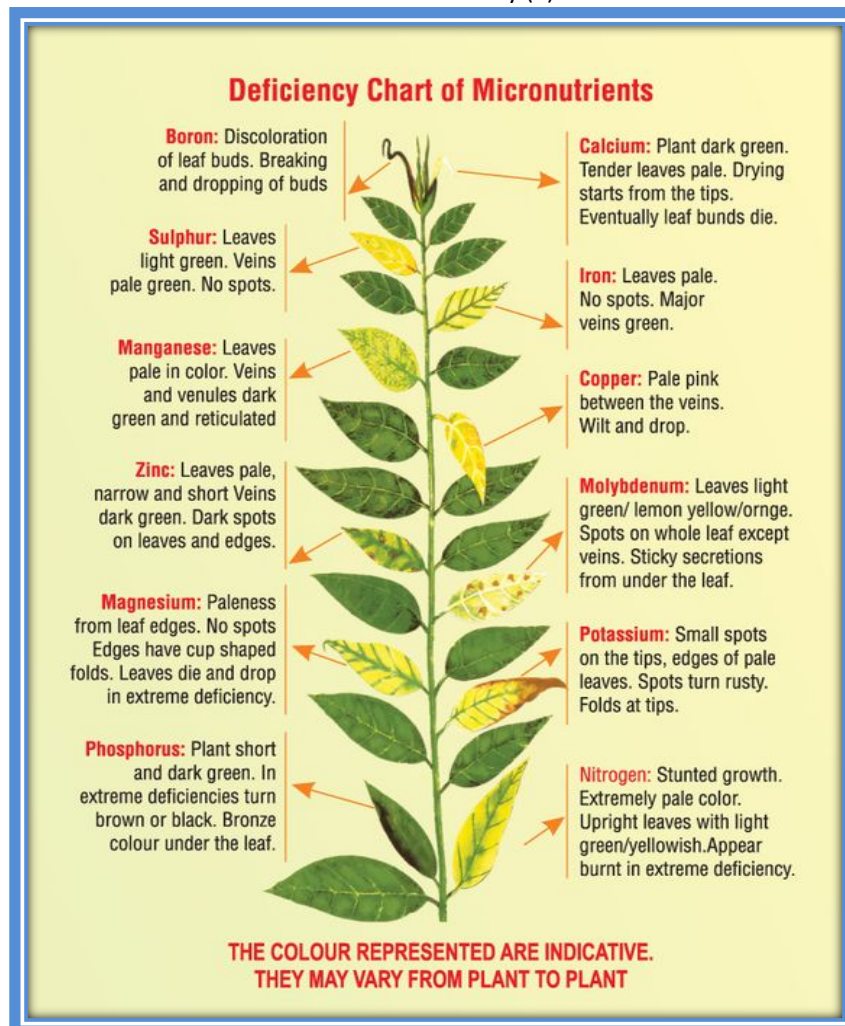
Traditional Medicinal System (11)



Crude Drug (7)



Mineral Deficiency (8)



POTASSIUM DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS

Various Types Of Diseases On Vegetable Plants And Control Measures (2)



Control Measures of Downy Mildew Treatment



Control Measures of Canker in Plants:

Piper longum [LONG PEPPER]



Long pepper [*Piper longum*], sometimes called Indian long Pepper [Pipli], is a flowering vine in the family Piperaceae, cultivated for its fruit, which is usually dried and used as a spice and seasoning. Long pepper has a taste similar to, but hotter than, that of its close relative *Piper nigrum*, from which black, green and white pepper are obtained.

SYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION

Kingdom : Plantae
 Clade : Angiosperms
 Order : Piperales
 Family : Piperaceae
 Genus : Piper
 Species : Piper longum

- Today, long pepper is a very rare ingredient in European cuisines, but it can still be found in Indian and Nepalese vegetable pickles, some North African spice mixtures, and in Indonesian and Malaysian cooking. Long Pepper is known to contain the chemical compound piperlongumine [PL], which has shown activity against many cancers including prostate, breast, lung, colon, lymphoma, leukemia, primary brain tumors and gastric cancer.
- Pippali is an aromatic, slender and creeping herb found in tropical rain forest. It has a pungent and a sweet smell and taste. In many countries it is used as important spice.



Pippali Powder



MEDICINAL USE OF PIPALI

The fruit of pippali contains an alkaloid, volatile oil, and resin. The root also contains piperatin, piperine, and alkaloid. Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems are making the best use of it. The parts used of it are an entire spike, seed and root. It is used as a rejuvenator in Ayurveda.

- Pippali is used to cure Asthma. It has a long history of getting used in the treatment of Asthma.
- It is a useful herb for hair growth and used as a hair tonic.
- It is also used to cure Beriberi caused due to the deficiency of B₁.
- Against indigestion, diarrhoea, gastric problem and stomach pain, pippali is used as an important herb.
- It is used in treating the enlarged spleen. It rejuvenates lungs.
- It protects the respiratory and digestive system.
- It releases heat produced due to the metabolism from the body.
- Pippali is used in the treatment of nasal running & sinusitis.
- Pippali is useful for insomnia and exhaustiveness. It is used as a very powerful stimulant for menstrual flow and cramp.
- Locally, it is used to cause an abortion as well as infertility in various ways.
- Useful for people suffering in leprosy, coma and epilepsy.



Pippali Plant



- It fights against cetic, anemia and tuberculosis.
- Helpful for arthritis and also fights against parasites and bacteria. It enhances milk in mothers.
- It increases memory power and used as brain tonic.
- Pippali gives relief from a chronic headache and heals bronchitis.
- Pippali works for snake bite and intestinal worm treatment.
- Drinking with boiled milk fights against malaria.
- It is also useful for paralysis and also for the gonorrhoea.

ARSHIA AMREEN,
 P. SWATHI,
 B.Sc - B.Z.C. 2ND YEAR
 SEM-III - 2021

Leaf Types(12)



Effect of barch position and Auxin treatment on Clonal Propagation of *Tectona grandis*.L





Study of Gardening Techniques(18)

Approach Grafting

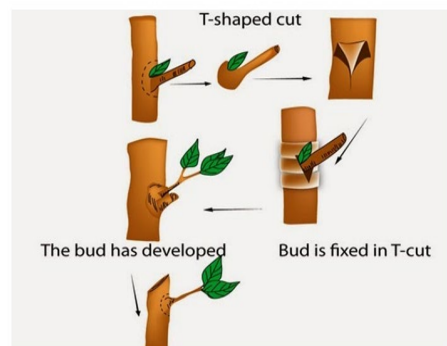


Cleft grafting



Bud Grafting

T-Budding



Department of Biotechnology

Student Study projects details year wise in tabular form (titles only). Provide participation certificates of JIGNASA state level presentations along with photos.

Program name	Title of the Project	Year of offering
Jignasa- Student Study Project	Green synthesis of silvernanoparticles using <i>Achyranthes</i> and its antimicrobial activity.	2021-22
Student Study Project	Comparative study of antimicrobial activity of <u><i>allium sativum</i></u> and <u><i>allium cepa</i></u> .	2020-21
Student Study Project	Antimicrobial activity of Neem	2019-20
Jignasa- Student Study Project	Invitro Plant regeneration of <u><i>Momordica cymbalaria</i></u> Fenzl.	2018-19
Student Study Project	Isolation of antibiotic producing microorganisms from soil (Streptomycin).	2017-18
Student Study Project	Qualitative analysis of Milk	2016-17

JIGNASA - STUDENT STUDY PROJECT (2018-2019)
Name of the Topic:
Invitro Plant regeneration of Momordica cymbalaria Fenzl.
Under the Guidance of
R. Shyamala Chandra
Asst.Prof of Biochemistry
V.Spoorthi



B.Sc Biotechnology III Year Students participated in State level Jignasa Student Study Projects.

Title of the Project: **In vitro plant regeneration of Momordica cymbalaria Fenzl.**

Under the Guidance of: **R. SHYAMALA CHANDRA & V. SPOORTHI**



STUDENT STUDY PROJECT (2021-2022)

Name of the Topic:

Green synthesis of silvernanoparticles using Achyranthes and its antimicrobial activity.

Under the Guidance of

**R. Shyamala Chandra
Asst.Prof of Biochemistry**

Photos:





Department of Mathematics

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT-STATE LEVEL PRESENTATIONS



2017-18



2018-19



Commendable prize (2019-20)



2021-22

Department of Computer Science and Applications

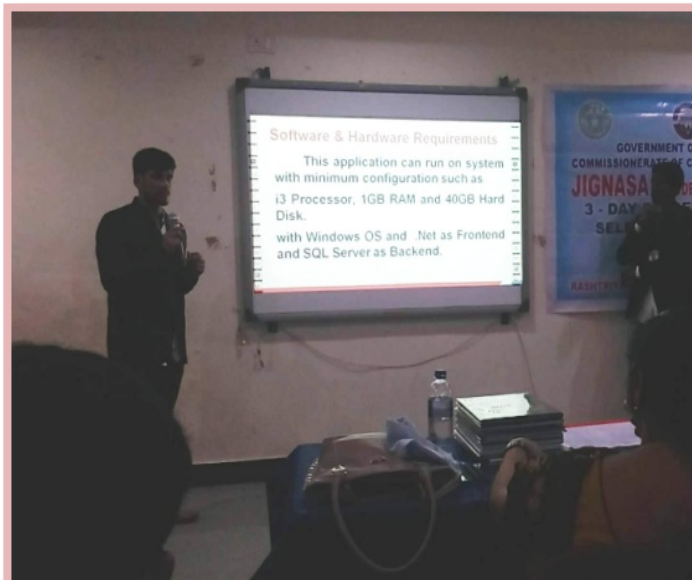
1.3.2. Field Projects / Internships under taken during the year

Program Code	Project / Programme Title	Programme Specialization	No.of students enrolled
2020-2021			
FP1	Bus Ticket Reservation System	Coding Skills	10
FP2	Hospital Management System	Coding Skills	10
FP3	Hotel Management System	Coding Skills	10
FP4	Library Management System	Coding Skills	10
FP5	Online Exam Management System	Coding Skills	10
FP6	School Management System	Coding Skills	10
FP7	Knowledge Evaluator	Coding Skills	10
FP8	Online Survey System	Coding Skills	10
FP9	Canteen Management System	Coding Skills	10
FP10	Student Result processing System	Coding Skills	10
2019-2020			
FP11	Leave Application Management System	Coding Skills	8
FP12	Bus Management System	Coding Skills	7
FP13	Electricity Bill Management System	Coding Skills	8
FP14	Courier Management System	Coding Skills	7
FP15	Medical Store Management System	Coding Skills	8
FP16	Online Food Ordering System	Coding Skills	7
FP17	online Shopping System	Coding Skills	8
FP18	Movie Ticket Booking	Coding Skills	7
FP19	Attendance Management System	Coding Skills	8
FP20	Online Class Management System	Coding Skills	7
FP21	Online Gas Booking Management System	Coding Skills	8
FP22	Payroll Management System	Coding Skills	7
2018-2019			
FP23	Traffic e-Challanas	Coding Skills	6
FP24	Customer Query Tracking System	Coding Skills	6
FP25	One Time Registration Form	Coding Skills	6
FP26	Supply Chain Management System	Coding Skills	6
2017-2018			
FP27	Online Examination System	Coding Skills	6
FP28	Online College Registration System	Coding Skills	6
FP29	Travel Management System	Coding Skills	6
FP30	Design & Implementation of Biometric	Coding Skills	6
2016-2017			
FP31	Online Drug Search Engine	Coding Skills	3

FP32	Online Library Management System	Coding Skills	6
FP33	Smart City Project	Coding Skills	6
FP34	E-Health Care Management System	Coding Skills	6
FP35	Awareness on Online Transactions	Coding Skills	15
FP36	Computer Basics for School Children	Coding Skills	4

- A Project Report on **Traffic e-Challanas** is submitted to department by **M. Sainath, G. Pruthviraj, R. Shiva kumar, K. Nagaraj, L. Anusha** and **R. Rohini** under the guidance of **D. Rajkumar, T. Ragotham Reddy** and It was selected for state level Competition “**JIGNASA-2019**” held by Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Hyderabad. Students have given a presentation on their project work.

S. No	Date	Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC etc.,	Nature of Activity	Title of the Project	Name(s) of the lecturer(s) involved	No. of students participated
1.	02.2.2019	JIGNASA	Study Projects	Traffic e-Challanas	D. Rajkumar, T. Ragotham Reddy	06

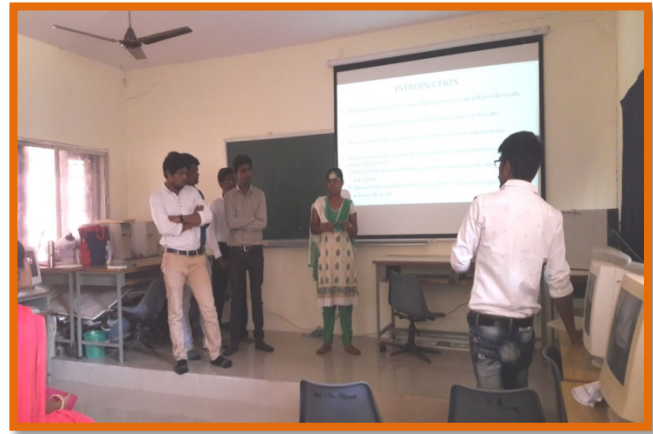




A Project Report on **ONLINE EXAMINATION SYSTEM** is submitted to department by **A. Sharath, B. Ramgopal, B. Sairam,**

- **D. Aruna, M. Shravan Kumar and G. Shravan Kumar** under the guidance of **Dr. D. Suresh Babu** and initially It was selected for District level Competition "**JIGNASA-2018**" held by Commissioner of Collegiate Education at KGC, Warangal.. Students have given a presentation on their project work.

S.No	Date	Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF /NCC etc.,	Nature of Activity	Title of the Project	Name(s) of the lecturer(s) involved	No. of students participated
1.	04.01.2018	JIGNASA	Study Projects	ONLINE EXAMINATION SYSTEM	Dr. D. Suresh Babu	06



Later the same project report on **“ONLINE EXAMINATION SYSTEM”** is submitted by **A. Sharath, B. Ramgopal, B. Sairam, D. Aruna, M. Shravan Kumar** and **G. Shravan Kumar** under the guidance of **Dr. D. Suresh Babu**, was selected for state level Competition **“JIGNASA-2018”** held by Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Hyderabad. Students have given a presentation on their project work.

S.No	Date	Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/ NCC etc.,	Nature of Activity	Title of the Project	Name(s) of the lecturer(s) involved	No. of students participated
1.	18.01.2018 to 26.01.2018	JIGNASA	Study Projects	ONLINE EXAMINATION SYSTEM	Dr. D. Suresh Babu	06



- A Project Report on **ONLINE DRUG SEARCH ENGINE** submitted to department by **M. Vinay Raj, A. Kalyani** and **K. Laxmi** under the guidance of **Dr. D. Suresh Babu** and it was selected for state level Competition "**JIGNASA-2017**" held by Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Hyderabad. Students have given a presentation on their project work.

S.No	Date	Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC etc.,)	Nature of Activity	Title of the Project	Name(s) of the lecturer(s) involved	No. of students participated
1.	06-02-2017 to 10-02-2017	JIGNASA	Study Projects	ONLINE DRUG SEARCH ENGINE	Dr. D. Suresh Babu	03



DETAILS OF STUDENT STUDY PROJECTS

YEAR WISE TITLES ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Name of the Project	No. of Students	Name of the Supervisor	Remarks
1	2016-17	Central Vigilance Commission	20	B. Muralidhar	
2	2016-17	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	30	B. Muralidhar	
3	2016-17	Bharatha Deshamlo Grameena Parapathi Soukaryalu	20	G. Madhavi	
4	2016-17	Right To Information Act- 2005	30	G. Madhavi	
	2017- 18	History of Panchayat Raj in India	25	B. Muralidhar	
5	2017-18	Empowerment of Women through Education	20	G. Madhavi	
6	2017-18	ANNA PURNA SCHEME (5 Rupees Meals) – Warangal	20	G. Madhavi	
7	2017-18	The Study Of Model Village Gangadevpelly	20	B. Muralidhar	
8	2018-19	Pradhan Manthri Suraksha Bima Yojana – A Study in Warangal	25	A. Somanarsaiah	
9	2018-19	Fintech Revolution in India	20	A. Somanarsaiah	
10	2018- 19	District Administration In Telangana State A Study On Problems And Issues Of Smaller Districts	25	B. Muralidhar	
11	2018 - 19	District Legal Services Authority Hanamkonda, Warangal.....Free Legal Aid Services For The PoorA Study Project	20	B. Muralidhar	
12	2019-20	Activities Of Red Cross Society, Hanamkonda, Telangana In Health For All	20	B. Muralidhar	
13	2019-20	Raithu Bheema Scheme In Telangana State A Study Of Warangal And Fort Warangal Mandals	20	A.Somanarsaiah	
14	2019-20	Solid Waste Management in Greater Warangal Muncipal Corporation- A Case Study	20	A.Somanarsaiah	
15	2019-20	Ending Violence against Women	15	B.Murlidhar	

Department of Public Administration

Student Study Projects

Report on JIGNASA Training Programme
(Student Study Projects)



JIGNASA

Student Study Projects



DOCUMENTATION CELL
State Project Directorate
Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

COMMISSIONERATE OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION
Telangana, Hyderabad
February 2017



**Commissionerate of College Education
Hyderabad, Government of Telangana**

JIGNASA 2020

Student Study Project on

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IN GREATER WARANGAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:
A CASE STUDY**

Submitted By

1. **S. Tulasi**
2. **V. Mounika**
3. **B. Kaveri**
4. **Gulam Sarwar Ali Ansari**
5. **B. Rakesh**
6. **L.Sai kumar**

Under the Supervision of

- A. SOMANARSAIAH, Asst. Prof. of Public Admn.
B. MURALIDHAR, Asst. Prof. of Public Admn.**



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & HRM
KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE HANAMKOND**



Government of Telangana
Commissionerate of Collegiate Education



Certificate of Participation

This certificate is awarded to V. Mounika
of GDC Hanamkonda in recognition of
his/her participation in Jignasa-Student Study Projects-State Level Presentation &
Selection for the academic year 2019-20


Academic Guidance Officer


Commissioner of Collegiate Education

Sponsored by State Project Directorate, RIISA



Government of Telangana
Commissionerate of Collegiate Education



Certificate of Participation

This certificate is awarded to L. Sai Kumar
of GDC Hanamkonda in recognition of
his/her participation in Jignasa-Student Study Projects-State Level Presentation &
Selection for the academic year 2019-20


Academic Guidance Officer


Commissioner of Collegiate Education

Sponsored by State Project Directorate, RIISA



Government of Telangana
Commissionerate of Collegiate Education



Certificate of Participation

This certificate is awarded to S. Tulasi
of GDC Hanamkonda in recognition of
his/her participation in Jignasa-Student Study Projects-State Level Presentation &
Selection for the academic year 2019-20


Academic Guidance Officer


Commissioner of Collegiate Education

Sponsored by State Project Directorate, RLISA

Hanamkonda in recognition of his/her participation as
Teacher Mentor in Jignasa-Student Study Projects-State Level Presentation &
Selection in the subject Public Administration for the academic year 2019-20.


Academic Guidance Officer


Commissioner of Collegiate Education

Sponsored by State Project Directorate, RLISA

KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, HANAMKONDA

WARANGAL URBAN



(2016-17)

Students Field Study Project

**Under the Supervision of
Dr.D.Tiruvengala chary
Asst.Prof.of Commerce,
Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda**

Details of the Students Participated in this Study Project

Sl.No	H T No	Name of the Student	Class
1	006-16-2201	DUSSA HARISH	B.Com II Year
2	006-16-2202	LONKA ASHOK	B.Com II Year
3	006-16-2203	NAGELLI NAVYA	B.Com II Year
4	006-16-2204	PUSA SANOJ KUMAR	B.Com II Year
5	006-16-2205	BODDU SAMPATH	B.Com II Year
6	006-16-2206	CHILAGANI RAKESH	B.Com II Year
7	006-16-2207	GUDALA SATYANARAYANA	B.Com II Year
8	006-16-2208	GURRAM NAGAMANI	B.Com II Year
9	006-16-2209	KARENGALA AJAY	B.Com II Year
10	006-16-2210	KARNAKANTI DIVYA	B.Com II Year
11	006-16-2211	MARKA GOUTHAMI	B.Com II Year
12	006-16-2212	MOHAMMAD MAQDUM	B.Com II Year
13	006-16-2213	R RENUKA	B.Com II Year
14	006-16-2214	VALAPADAS CHIRANJEEVI	B.Com II Year
15	006-16-2215	VALUPADASU RAVALIKA	B.Com II Year
16	006-16-2216	VEMUNOARI RAVALI	B.Com II Year
17	006-16-2217	KAMPE SHEKAR	B.Com II Year
18	006-16-2218	ALLA NAVEEN	B.Com II Year
19	006-16-2219	BASHABOINA BHASKAR	B.Com II Year
20	006-16-2220	KUKKALA CHANDRASHEKHAR	B.Com II Year
21	006-16-2221	SYED ASAD AHMED	B.Com II Year
22	006-16-2222	PALVAI SUNIL	B.Com II Year
23	006-16-2223	YERRAMREDDY VENKATESHWAR REDDY	B.Com II Year
24	006-16-2224	BALLE KIRAN	B.Com II Year
25	006-16-2225	BOCHU MANASA	B.Com II Year

26	006-16-2226	CHILUMULA BHARGAV	B.Com II Year
27	006-16-2227	GUGGILLA DILEEPKUMAR	B.Com II Year
28	006-16-2228	GUMPELLI JEEVANA	B.Com II Year
29	006-16-2229	GURRAM VASU	B.Com II Year
30	006-16-2230	KASHAMALLA PRIYANKA	B.Com II Year
31	006-16-2231	KOTA MERILA	B.Com II Year
32	006-16-2232	KOYYADA SUSHMALATHA	B.Com II Year
33	006-16-2233	KUNTA SINDHURA	B.Com II Year
34	006-16-2234	PATTHI SANDHYA	B.Com II Year
35	006-16-2235	PONNAMALA TEJAPRAKASH	B.Com II Year
36	006-16-2236	RAMANCHA RAKESH	B.Com II Year
37	006-16-2237	RENEKUNTLA RANJITH	B.Com II Year
38	006-16-2238	THATIKONDA VAMSHIKRISHNA	B.Com II Year
39	006-16-2239	UPPULA MADHAVI	B.Com II Year
40	006-16-2240	BADAVATH VENKATESH	B.Com II Year
41	006-16-2241	BANOTH REDYA	B.Com II Year
42	006-16-2242	BANOTH SURESH	B.Com II Year
43	006-16-2243	BHUKYA SUMAN	B.Com II Year
44	006-16-2244	ERPA LAVANYA	B.Com II Year
45	006-16-2245	LAVUDIYA BHASHA	B.Com II Year
46	006-16-2246	MUNDAVAR ANITHA	B.Com II Year
47	006-16-2247	MUNDAVAR VANAJA	B.Com II Year
48	006-16-2248	PUJARI VENKATESH	B.Com II Year
49	006-16-2249	THATI JHANSI RANI	B.Com II Year
50	006-16-2250	MADDI RANI	B.Com II Year



బాండు, నైపు వీమా తదితర సేవలపై అభ్యయనం చేయగా మరి కొంతమంది విద్యార్థులు అనుచి చట్టాలు, పర్యావరణ చరిత్రల తదితర

దీ 10 హార్డులు, శైలింగ్స్, డిజి హార్డులు, విద్యార్థుల ప్రజాసేవల హార్డులు శోచించారు వీటి



గవీందర్ రాష్ట్ర స్పోర్ట్స్ ప్రధాన బలమతి సాధించి వీటి విద్యార్థులు



అర్జును మనంలలోని నిశ్చలమనో టాగ్ ఫ్రెండ్స్ కలలు విద్యార్థులు

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వ



Government of Telangana
Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Certificate of Merit

Certified that **L. Anusha**, Student of **Kakatiya Govt. College, Hanamkonda** is awarded First Prize for Jignasa-State Level Student Study Projects presentation on the topic **Perception of Traders and Consumers on GST Implementation- An Analysis in Commerce for the academic year 2017-18.**

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STUDENT FIELD PROJECT-2019

JIGNASA

**Awareness on Insurance Schemes among Select Farmers of Warangal, District,
Telangana State**



Supervisor & Co-supervisor

Dr. S. VINODAR RAO
Lecturer in Commerce &
Sri.K.LINGA REDDY
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Department of Commerce
Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda
Dist. Warangal (U) Telangana State – 506 001
DECLARATION

This is to certify that the study project entitled "Awareness on Insurance Schemes Among Select Farmers of Warangal, District, Telangana State" is prepared by us under the supervision of

Dr.S.VinodarRao, Lecturer and Sri.K. Linga Reddy, Asst. Professor, Department of Commerce, KakatiyaGovt. College, Hanamkonda, Warangal (U) District. We declare that the Study Project prepared by us is original and is not submitted for any other purposes.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study Project entitled “Awareness on Insurance Schemes among Select Farmers of Warangal District, Telangana State” is prepared by LasettiAnusha,BhonsleShailendhar, ThammanaveniPravalika, GunduShreya, JodumunthalaArchana and KusumaSrivalliunder our supervision. The Study Project is of the standard expected for the presentation in Jignasa Study Projets – 2019. This Study Project has not been submitted for any presentation anywhere. Hence, I recommend that it may be sent for presentation.

(DR.S.VINODAR RAO)&

(Sri. K. LINGA REDDY)

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Abstract

Central and State Governments are launching several insurance schemes particularly for the farmers to get rid from unforeseen risks or losses. Since Indian agriculture largely depends on monsoons, if the monsoons are failed in a particular year, there will be huge loss to the farmers because they are largely depend on rains. No rains and no crops is the situation in the country. Sometimes heavy rains wash away the crops. No farmer is in a position to predict the future yield though he has lot of experience in the field of agriculture. . If rains fail, its impact will be seen in several ways. First thing is that the farmers do not get credit. As they could not pay the previous debts, they are not in a position to secure further credit from any source. This situation still aggravates his financial position of the farmers. Hence the Central Government and the Telangana Government are launching several insurance schemes to provide timely assistance to the farmers. This research is confined to elicit information that the farmers are reluctant to make use of the schemes meant for them or not in a position to make use of them.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since India is an agricultural country where around 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture and its allied services. The profession of farming has great inheritance i.e. the profession is passing from one generation to another generation. Till recently tertiary or service sector is growing rapidly. But it is not catering the needs of growing population, people still continue agriculture. No rain and no crop, more rains and more crops is the situation in India. Indian farmers land holdings are very small when compared with Western Countries. They still follow old and out-dated farming methods. Illiteracy is one of the reasons for not updating their knowledge of farming. No proper developed agricultural markets. No guarantee for minimum price for their yields. Brokers do plough back their profits. An Indian farmer is being cheated at every stage beginning from purchase of seeds to sale of his produce. As a result migration is taking place and villages are vanishing and towns and cities are becoming more crowded resulting in the formation of slums. We are very much familiar with a great slogan i.e. Jai Jawan and jai Kisan. The former could protect the nation from foreign invasions and the latter would feed the entire nation.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Central and the State Governments have realised the importance of farmers as they are the feeders of this great nation. Both the Governments have launched and designed various schemes to protect them at various levels. The Indian farmers are facing problems such as small and fragmented land-holdings, poor quality seeds, inadequate manures, high-rated fertilizers and biocides, meagre irrigation facilities, lack of mechanisation, soil erosion, under developed agricultural marketing, inadequate storage and credit facilities, so on and so forth. This Study is aimed at finding out how far the farmers are using the various insurance schemes designed and provided by the Central and the State Governments to minimise the risk factor at every stage of farming and then make recommendations and suggestions to the concerned authorities based on the outcome of the study.

III. HYPOTHESIS TO BE TESTED

Based on the study problem, this study is aimed to test the following hypotheses:

H₀: Insurance Schemes meant for the farmers which are launched and implemented by both

the Central and the State Governments have not significantly improved the satisfaction of the farmers over the years.

H1: Insurance Schemes meant for the farmers which are launched and implemented by both the Central and the State Governments have significantly improved customers satisfaction over the years.

IV. SIGNIFANCE OF THE STUDY

Farmer is the backbone of Indian economy even though he could not be in a position to lead a secured life. The outcome of his ardent efforts is not in his hands. If the monsoons are good in a particular year, his economic position is fairly better. In case of poor monsoon season, he could be in a position to get back his investment. Many a times we come across listening heart touching news of farmers' suicides. This type of situation should not be continued. Every Indian farmer should be given some support and encouragement to continue his profession of farming. They need safety and security at every level. Several advertising agencies are giving wider publicity over several insurance schemes provided for the welfare of the farmers by the Central and the State Governments. The present study focuses its attention to give a clear picture that how far the farmers are using various insurance schemes and to what extent they are reaping the benefits. This study not only provides the relevant information on the usage of various insurance schemes by the farming community but also provide suggestions and recommendations to the various authorities concerned how best they could be implemented.

Various Insurance Schemes

1. Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme (PMICIS)
2. Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS)
3. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)
4. National Crop Insurance Programme
5. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)
6. Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS)
7. Rainfall Insurance Scheme (RIS)
8. Potato Crop Insurance Scheme (PCIS)
9. Gramin Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS)
10. Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (JPAIS)

11. Insurance of Bio-gas Plant (IBP)
12. Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS)
13. Bhagyasree Child Welfare Policy (BCWP)
14. Agricultural Tractor Insurance Scheme (ATIS)
15. Insurance of Fish in Ponds (IFP)

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. To examine the satisfaction of the farmers over various insurance schemes.
2. To determine the factors causing poor implementation of the insurance schemes.
3. To identify the benefits to farmers in using insurance schemes.
4. To identify the challenges facing effective implementation of insurance schemes meant for the farmers.
5. To examine that insurance schemes provide a wholesome security to farming community.

VI. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. *"Fasal Bima Yojana will solve farmers' problems: PM Modi", The Times of India, 18 February 2016*

2. *"Crop insurance scheme will benefit farmers: Modi", Business Standard, 18 February 2016*

3. *"Farm Income Insurance Scheme withdrawn". The Hindu Business Line. 11 June 2004. Retrieved 14 October 2011.*

4. <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/protecting-the-small-farmer/article7065655.ece>

5. [National Agricultural Insurance Scheme \(NAIS\) / Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana \(RKBY\) Archived 4 January 2011 at the Wayback Machine](#)

VII. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Both the primary and secondary data are used in this study. The primary data is collected in the sample area by conducting field surveys. A questionnaire is prepared to elicit information from farmers. The questionnaire on the farmers is used to collect the data pertaining to the usefulness of insurance schemes and also to ascertain their satisfaction level. The Secondary data is collected from magazines, periodicals, journals, Insurance Company records and IRDA reports to present past information and data for analytical purpose. Statistical tools such as percentages, averages, ratios, etc. are used to analyse the data.

a) SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE UNITS

For the purpose of an in-depth analysis on the awareness on insurance schemes fifty sample units have been selected by using random sampling method. All these fifty sample units have been selected from ten villages in Warangal District @ 5 samples from each village. In order to get response from farmers, a questionnaire is given to them and in some cases information is sought through mobile.

b) PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The study covers a period of two weeks i.e. first and second weeks of November, 2019. It also covers the awareness of insurance schemes and the level of satisfaction of farmers to avail such insurance schemes and the benefits reaped by them. Every information is recorded in a systematic way to explore the desired result.

VII. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

This section of the study provides the field survey results obtained from the respondents in the form of tables mentioned below. The interpretations are made for each and every question applied in the structured schedule meant for the respondents.

Table 1
Distribution of Sample Respondents

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	No. of respondents selected
1	Hasanparthy	Hasanparthy	05
2	Ambala	Hasanparthy	05
3	Yellapur	Hasanparthy	05
4	Bheemaram	Hasanparthy	05
5	Gopalapuram	Hanamkonda	05
6	Reddypuram	Hanamkonda	05
7	Seethampet	Hasanparthy	05
8	Gunturpally	Kamalapur	05
9	Arepally	Hanamkonda	05

From the above table it is found that equal number of respondents have been chosen in this study. Ten respondents from each village are five and total number of respondents chosen for this study are fifty.

Table 2
Usefulness of Insurance Schemes as stated by Respondents

Sl.No.	Statement of the Respondents	Total	%
1	Useful	45	90
2	Not Useful	04	08
3	Can't say anything	01	02
	Total	50	100

It is understood from the above table that out of 50 respondents, 45 respondents have stated that Insurance Schemes are useful i.e. 90 per cent. Only one respondent remain neutral. He has not given any statement in respect of the usefulness of Insurance Schemes. It is evident from the above table that Insurance Schemes are highly useful.

Table 3
Gender-wise Classification of Respondents

Sl.No.	Gender	Total	%
1	Male	30	60
2	Female	20	40
	Total	50	100

It is analysed from the above table that out of 50 respondents, male comprising 30 i.e. 60 per cent and female respondents comprising 20 i.e. 40 per cent.

Table 4
Age-wise Classification of Respondents

Sl.No.	Age range	Total	%
1	Below 25	10	20
2	Above 25 and Below50	25	50
3	50 and Above 50	15	30
	Total	50	100

It is found from the above table that out of 50 respondents, majority of the respondents belong to the age group 25 to 50years whose number comprising 25 i.e. 50 per cent. The second group of respondents whose age is 50 and above 50 are 15 in number i.e. 30% and the rest are 10 i.e. 20 per cent.

Table 5
Awareness of Respondents on Using Insurance Schemes

Sl.No.	Perception of Respondents	Total	%
1	Benefits reaped	30	60
2	Benefits not reaped	10	20
3	Can't say anything	10	20
	Total	50	100

It is explored from the above table that majority of the respondents feel that they are highly benefitted by Insurance Schemes. A fair number of respondents i.e. 10 out of 50 felt that they have not reaped benefits by Insurance Schemes. Ten respondents stated that they can't say anything.

Table 6
Satisfaction Level of Respondents

Sl.No.	Satisfaction level	Total	%
1	Excellent	20	40
2	Good	18	36
3	Average	08	16
4	Poor	04	08
5	Can't say anything	Nil	00
	Total	50	100

It is explored from the above table that majority of the respondents feel that they are highly satisfied by the Insurance Schemes. Very negligible no. of respondents i.e. 4 out of 50 feel that they are

not satisfied by Insurance Schemes. The no. of respondents who are neutral to express their opinion on their satisfaction level is zero.

Table 7

Comparative Cost of Insurance Schemes as Stated by Respondents

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Comparative Cost	Schemes used by Respondents	Percentage
1	Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme (PM-CIS)	Low	8	16
2	Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS)	Little more	6	12
3	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	Fairly low	5	10
4	National Crop Insurance Programme	Affordable	5	10
5	Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)	Relatively higher	6	12
6	Other schemes	Some have little cost and some are free of cost	20	40
		Total	50	100

The above table provides information that out of 50 around 20 respondents opted other schemes. Reasons may be different like lack of knowledge over the schemes or financial burden. All the respondents clearly stated that they are availing RythuBandhu scheme which provides financial support 2 times a year and also said that such amount is useful in buying seeds and fertilizers.

Table 8

Inconvenience while receiving claims by Respondents

Sl.No.	Name of the Inconvenience	Faced by No. of respondents	%
1	Delay in payment	10	33.3
2	Neutrality of the Officials	04	13.3
3	Under-estimation of the risk	15	50
4	Escapism	01	3.4
	Total	30	100

The above table depicts that out of 30 respondents 15 have faced underestimation of the claim while receiving the claim. It is an alert to the respondents to take extra care while filling the details of the loss of crop or property. A fair number of respondents i.e. 4 have stated that the insurance officials are

not responding immediately and feel that they are no way concerned with the loss of property of the farmers.

IX. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Financial constraint: Insufficient funds tend to peril the efficiency of the researchers in securing the relevant material, literature and information in the process of data collection.
2. Time constraint: The researchers are engaged with other activities related to academic work. Since the researchers are busy with their semester end examinations, they are unable to spend much time on this study.
3. Since the beneficiaries are scattered over a wide area, it has become a problem to send questionnaire to them to elicit information. As this sample is not quite representative of the entire farmer community of Warangal district, it may suffer from sampling errors and certain drawbacks.

X. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

From the study on “Awareness on Insurance Schemes among Select Farmers of Warangal District, Telangana State” the following observations are made.

1. Around forty per cent of the farmers are not aware of various schemes being implemented by the Central Government and the State Government.
2. Illiteracy is one of the reasons for not knowing the Insurance Schemes meant for them.
3. Carelessness and indifferent attitude of the farmers is also a cause for not utilising various insurance schemes.
4. Paying premium is also a financial constraint for not using Insurance Schemes.

XI. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

Though the Central and State Governments are investing lot of amount to create awareness on various Insurance Schemes, people are not making use of such schemes. Still farmers use traditional way of farming and they are not reluctant to make use of Insurance Schemes to reap benefits. The premium has become a financial burden to the farmers. In the interests of majority of the farmers, premium should not be collected from farmers to make use of Insurance Schemes at maximum. Whatever the benefits the farmers are getting from Insurance Schemes, the amount directly go to their bank accounts and the bank officials are diverting such amount towards recovery of crop loans. Wider publicity is to be provided for the successful implementation of the Insurance Schemes. In this regard the Null Hypothesis(H₀) is

rejected and Alternative Hypothesis (H1) is accepted because of farmers making use of various Insurance Schemes.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO RESPONDENTS (FARNERS)

(The questionnaire is intended to elicit certain information from the farmers regarding the awareness on insurance schemes which are meant for them to provide risk coverage. The information will be kept confidentially and used for Academic purpose)

I.INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS:

1, Name:

2. Gender:

3. Father/Husband's Name:

4. Address:

5. Community: SC/ST/BC/Others:

6. Education Level: a) Illiterate c) Secondary Education:
b) Primary Education: d) Intermediate Education:
e) Graduation and above:
f) Technical Education like ITI/Polytechnic/B.Tech

7. Age

- a. Below 20 years b. Above 20 and below 40 years
c. Above 40 and below 60 years d. Above 60 years

8. Source of Income: a) Agriculture c) Salary
b) Business d) Rent from house
e) Profession e) Other sources

9. Marital Status

- a. Married b. Unmarried e. Widowed
c. Separated d. Divorced

10. Present Occupation: a) Businessman b) Student c) Professional d) Others

12. Family Members: Adults a) Male b) Female
Children a) Male b) Female

Total Members:

II. Bank particulars of the Individual:

1. Type of account:
2. How long are you using account:
3. Account Number:
4. Date of Opening the Account

III. Response on the awareness of insurance schemes:

1. Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme (PMICIS)
2. Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS)
3. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

4. National Crop Insurance Programme
5. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)
6. Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS)
7. Rainfall Insurance Scheme (RIS)
8. Potato Crop Insurance Scheme (PCIS)
9. Gramin Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS)
10. Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (JPAIS)
11. Insurance of Bio-gas Plant (IBP)
12. Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS)
13. Bhagyasree Child Welfare Policy (BCWP)
14. Agricultural Tractor Insurance Scheme (ATIS)
15. Insurance of Fish in Ponds (IFP)
16. RythuBandhu Life Insurance Scheme (RBLIS)

IV. Which Scheme do you like the most:

V. What do you suggest over these insurance Schemes:

-o0o-







Received **Commendable Prize** for this Project from Sri Naveen Mittal IAS ,
Commissioner of Collegiate Education, TS, Hyderabad,
jury: Prof. K. Shankaraiah, DEAN faculty of Commerce, Osmania University,
Hyderabad.

STUDENT FIELD STUDY PROJECT-2018 (JIGNASA)

**Perception of Customers of State Bank of India
on the Usefulness of Internet Banking -
A Case Study of Customers of State Bank of India,
Kakatiya University Branch, Warangal, Telangana State**



Supervisor

Dr.S.VINODAR RAO
Lecturer in Commerce



Department of Commerce
Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda
Dist. Warangal (U) Telangana State – 506 001

DECLARATION

This is to certify that the study project entitled “Perception of Customers of State Bank of India on the Usefulness of Internet Banking -A Case Study of Customers of State Bank of India, Kakatiya University Branch, Warangal, Telangana State” is prepared by us under the supervision of Dr.S.Vinodar Rao, Lecturer, Department of Commerce, Kakatiya Govt. College, Hanamkonda, Warangal (U) District. We declare that the Study Project prepared by us is original and is not submitted for any other purposes.

List of students participated in the field project

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4	006182053	SHAVANABOINA KRANTHI KUMAR
5	006182054	SOMPELLE SRIKANTH
6	006182055	THATIKAYALA VIKAS
7	006182056	THOTAPALLI SRAVANKUMAR
8	006182057	UMMALLA SRINIVAS
9	006182058	UPPARI BINDU PRIYA
10	006182059	VALABOJU SANDHYA RANI
11	006182060	VASKULA SUPRIYA
12	006182061	VELISHALA RAJU

13	006182062	YELLABOINA LAXMAN
14	006182063	ETUKALA MOUNIKA
15	006182064	GADDALA VAMSHI
16	006182201	ALLEPU ANUSHA
17	006182202	ANKESARAPU SHYAMALA
18	006182203	ARURI VASANTHA
19	006182204	BHONSLE HARSHA PRIYA
20	006182205	BIRRU YASHWANATH
21	006182206	BOGAM MAHESH BABU
22	006182207	BOMMAGANI KALYANI
23	006182208	CHEPURI MAHESH BABU
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26	006182211	DUNNAPOTHULA RAJINIKANTH
27	006182212	DURGAM JANARDHAN
28	006182213	ELAGONDA SAI KRISHNA
29	006182214	ERPA KASTURI
30	006182215	GABBETA RAMAKRISHNA
31	006182216	GADAMALLA MOUNIKA
32	006182217	GADE AKHIL
33	006182218	GADIGA SOUJANYA
34	006182219	GOMASE SUPRIYA
35	006182220	GONGALLA GEETHA
36	006182221	GOPAGANI RAJINIKANTH
37	006182222	GORRE RAKESH
38	006182223	GUNDE LAKSHMAN
39	006182224	JAKKULA SHIVA PRASAD
40	006182225	KADIVENDI VAMSHI
41	006182226	KOYADA RAVEENA
42	006182227	KOYYADA BALU
43	006182228	KUKKALA RAVIKIRAN
44	006182229	MADASU VIVEK
45	006182230	MANTHU SANDEEP
46	006182231	MARKA SURENDER
47	006182232	MOHAMMAD ASSUPASHA
48	006182233	MOHAMMAD JAHANGEER
49	006182234	MUKKA PRAVEEN KUMAR
50	006182235	MUPPIDI GANESH

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study Project entitled “Perception of Customers of State Bank of India on the Usefulness of Internet Banking - A Case Study of Customers of State Bank of India, Kakatiya University Branch, Warangal, Telangana State” is prepared by B.Mounika,K.Mahendar, S.Sandhya Rani, S.SaiTeja and B.Shailendhar under my supervision. The Study Project is of the standard expected for the presentation in Jignasa Study Projects – 2018. This Study Project has not been submitted for any presentation anywhere. Hence, I recommend that it may be sent for presentation.

(DR.S.VINODAR RAO)

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I. INTRODUCTION

With the remarkable growth of internet and wireless communication in recent years, the structure and nature of banking and financial services have gone for a unforeseen change. Internet banking or e-banking is the latest in this series of technological wonders in the recent past which involves the use of internet for delivery of banking products and services. Internet Banking allows the user to conduct financial transactions via the internet. It is also known as online banking or web banking. An Internet bank will offer customers just about every service that is traditionally available through a local branch. Through Internet Banking, basic banking transactions such as paying bills and transferring funds between accounts can easily be performed at times convenient to consumers. It is available round the clock. Whereas Customer Satisfaction refers to the extent to which customers are happy with the products and/or services provided by a business. However, it varies from person to person depending on psychological and physical issues. The evolution of internet banking started from the use of Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) and Finland is the first country in the world to have taken a lead in internet banking (Mishra.R and Kiranmai:\2009). Today almost all banks are adopting internet banking as a means of enhancing service quality of banking services and to increase customers' satisfaction. But in this study I have chosen SBI Kakatiya University branch because I am a customer of this branch and most of the bank staff members are known to me so that they can provide any information on my request.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The introduction of internet banking in banking sector is aimed at bringing satisfaction to its customers and thereby to enhance the profitability of the bank. When compared to ordinary banking system, internet banking is providing the competitive and relentless advantage by lowering the cost, and best satisfaction to customer needs. It provides convenience to access account throughout the day i.e. access is not limited to banking operation hours and available round the clock. Despite the efforts of SBI to ensure that customers reap the benefits of internet banking, the bank is receiving with constant complaints from customers as regards network downtime, online theft and fraud, non availability of financial services, payment of hidden cost of SMS, etc. This Study is aimed at finding out the reasons why these problems occur and then make recommendations based on the outcome of the study.

III. HYPOTHESIS TO BE TESTED

Based on the study problem, this study is aimed to test the following hypotheses:

H0: Internet banking products and services have not significantly improved customers satisfaction over the years.

H1: Internet banking products and services have significantly improved customers satisfaction over the years.

IV. SIGNIFANCE OF THE STUDY

The introduction of internet banking into the banking industry has affected service delivery in the service sector. Many banks are shifting gradually from the traditional way of banking and are gradually introducing internet and wireless technologies into their service delivery. The outcome of the study will be of immense benefit to the management of State Bank of India to indentify challenges faced by the branches as well as the complaints lodged by the customers. Solutions will then be provided on these identified challenges. This will go a long way to help the bank to achieve its predetermined objectives, and in the long run increase shareholder's wealth. Furthermore, the study would enable bank's executives and indeed the policy makers of the bank and financial institutions to be aware of internet banking system as a product of electronic commerce with a view to making strategic decisions.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the objectives of the study:

6. To examine the satisfaction of the customers of SBI on the usefulness of internet banking.
7. To determine the factors limiting the use of internet banking by customers of SBI, Kakatiya University Branch, Hanamkonda, Warangal Urban, Telangana State
8. To identify the benefits to customers for using internet banking.
9. To identify the challenges facing effective implementation of internet banking.
10. To examine that internet banking is a cost effective delivery channel.

VI. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Westbrook, Robert A. (1980), "A Rating Scale for Measuring Product/Service Satisfaction," Journal of Marketing. Pp. 68-72.
2. Mols, N.P. (1998). The behavioural consequence of PC banking, International Journal of bank marketing 16(5), PP. 195-201.
3. Daniel,E. (1999), Provision of Internet banking in the UK and Republic of Ireland, International Journal of Bank marketing. 17(2), 72-82.
4. Moutinho, L. And Smith, A, (2000) ,Modeling bank customer satisfaction through mediation of attitudes towards human and automated banking, International Journal of bank marketing .Vol.18 No.3, pp.124-134.
5. Mishra R, and J. Kiranmai, (2009), Internet banking: A case of India, Icfai University, Journal of bank marketing 16(5), pp.195-201.

VII. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Both the primary and secondary data are used in this study. The primary data is collected in the sample area by conducting field surveys. A questionnaire is prepared to elicit information from customers. The questionnaire on the customers is used to collect the data pertaining to the usefulness of internet banking and also to ascertain their satisfaction level. The Secondary data is collected from magazines, periodicals, journals, bank records and RBI reports to present past information and data for analytical purpose. Statistical tools such as percentages, averages, ratios, etc. are used to analyse the data.

a) SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE UNITS

For the purpose of an in-depth analysis of usefulness of internet banking, twenty five sample units have been selected by using random sampling method. All these twenty five sample units have been selected from the customers of SBI, Kakatiya University Branch. In order to get response from customers, a questionnaire is given to them and in some cases information is sought through mobile.

b) PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The study covers a period of one week in the first week of November, 2018. It also covers the perception of customers of State Bank of India on the usefulness of internet banking and records their satisfaction level.

VII. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

This section of the study provides the field survey results obtained from the respondents in the form of tables mentioned below. The interpretations are made for each and every question applied in the structured schedule meant for the respondents.

Table 1
Distribution of Sample Respondents

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	Name of the branch	Location of the branch	Category of respondents	Total
1	State Bank of India	Kakatiya University	Vidyaranyapuri, KU X roads	Employees	5
				Businessmen	5
				Students	5
				Professionals	5
				Others	5
				Total	25

From the above table it is found that out of 25 respondents, equal no. of respondents have been selected in this study viz., employees, businessmen, students, professionals and others each comprising five.

Table 2
Usefulness of Internet Banking of SBI as stated by Respondents

Sl.No.	Statement of the Respondents	Total	%
1	Useful	24	96
2	Not Useful	Nil	00
3	Can't say anything	01	04
	Total	25	100

It is understood from the above table that out of 25 respondents, 24 respondents have stated that internet banking is useful i.e. 96 per cent. Only one respondent remain neutral. He has not given any statement in respect of the usefulness of internet banking. It is evident from the above table that internet banking is useful.

Table 3
Gender-wise Classification of Respondents

Sl.No.	Gender	Total	%
1	Male	15	60
2	Female	10	40
	Total	25	100

It is analysed from above the table that out of 25 respondents, male comprising 15 i.e. 60 per cent and female respondents comprising 10 i.e. 40 per cent.

Table 4
Age-wise Classification of Respondents

Sl.No.	Age range	Total	%
1	Below 25	10	40
2	Above 25 and Below50	09	36
3	50 and Above 50	06	24
	Total	25	100

It is found from the above table that out of 25 respondents, majority of the respondents belong to the age group of below 25 years whose number comprising 10 i.e. 40 per cent. The second group of respondents whose age is above 25 and below 50 are 9 in number i.e. 36% and the rest are 6 i.e. 24 per cent.

Table 5
Perception of Respondents while using Internet Banking

Sl.No.	Perception of Respondents	Total	%
1	Benefits reaped	23	92

2	Benefits not reaped	01	04
3	Can't say anything	01	04
	Total	25	100

It is explored from the above table that majority of the respondents feel that they are highly benefitted by using internet banking. Very negligible no. of respondents i.e. 1 out of 25 felt that they have not reaped benefits by internet banking. One and only one respondent said that they can't say anything.

Table 6
Satisfaction Level of Respondents

Sl.No.	Satisfaction level	Total	%
1	Excellent	10	40
2	Good	09	36
3	Average	04	16
4	Poor	02	08
5	Can't say anything	Nil	00
	Total	25	100

It is explored from the above table that majority of the respondents feel that they are highly satisfied by using internet banking. Very negligible no. of respondents i.e. 2 out of 25 feel that they are not satisfied by using internet banking. The no. of respondents who are neutral to express their opinion on their satisfaction level is zero.

Table 7
Comparative Cost of Services as Stated by Respondents

Sl.No.	Name of the Service	Cost of service by traditional banking	Cost of service by internet banking
1	Transfer from account to account	high	low
2	Online payments	No scope	Possibility and cost is low
3	Balance verification	Specified amount	Free
4	SMS alert	Chargeable	Not required
5	Bank charges for any other service	high	low

It is learnt from the above table that all the respondents who have given their responses in this study expressed their opinion that the service charges for internet banking are low when compared with traditional banking. They also stated that internet banking is time saving activity and can do all the transactions well at home and there is no need to visit the bank or the bank officials for any timely help.

Table 8
Fraudulent Activities or Threats Faced by Respondents

Sl.No.	Name of the Fraud	Faced by No. of respondents	%
1	Online cheating	01	04
2	Trojan	01	04
3	Phishing E-mails	02	08
4	Additional income E-mail Scam	01	04
	Total	05	20

The above table depicts that out of 25 respondents 5 have faced different fraudulent activities or threats while doing transactions through internet banking. It is an alert to the respondents to take extra care while doing online business. The respondents have stated that because of such frauds, internet banking may not be discarded.

IX. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

4. Financial constraint: Insufficient fund tends to peril the efficiency of the researcher in securing the relevant material, literature and information in the process of data collection.
5. Time constraint: The researchers are engaged with other activities related to academic work. Since the researchers are busy with their examinations, they are unable to spend much time in this study.
6. Since the customers of SBI Kakatiya University branch scattered over a wide area, it has become a problem to send questionnaire to them to elicit information. As this sample is not quite representative of the customers, it may suffer from sampling errors and certain drawbacks.

X. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

From the study on Perception of Customers of State Bank of India on the Usefulness of Internet Banking - A Case Study of Customers of SBI, Kakatiya University Branch, Hanamkonda, Dist. Warangal (U) the following observations are made.

5. Access to accounts at any time, even outside banking hours. Carrying out the banking activities during evenings, including on weekends. One can use this service round the clock.
6. Internet banking makes it easier to maintain our transactions. We can also arrange alerts on when payments are due
7. Transactional activities like fund transfer, paying off bills, creating new bank accounts viewing account statement, etc. are some of the actions that we can easily conduct with internet banking.
8. The satisfaction levels of internet banking users are high when compared with traditional bank customers.

XI. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

The study proved that most of the employees of Govt. sector and private sector are using internet banking. They have internet facility at their work place as well as at their home. They use internet banking for most of the payments like electricity bill, shopping goods, journey tickets, food items, movie tickets, etc. The usage is increasing rapidly. Particularly the youth are the more users of internet banking. They hesitate to go to bank to do their transactions, whereas old people feel insecure to use internet banking. They go to bank and withdraw their money through counters. They pay receive cash and pay cash for all transactions. People from rural areas are not able to use such service. Illiteracy and lack of knowledge may be the prominent reasons. Anyhow the bank officials need to take extra care for the safety of internet banking users. In the light of the above observations, the Null Hypothesis is rejected and Alternative Hypothesis (H1) is accepted.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO RESPONDENTS

(The questionnaire is intended to elicit certain information regarding the usefulness of internet banking by the customers of State Bank of India, Kakatiya University Branch. The information will be kept confidentially and used for Academic purpose)

I.INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS:

1, Name:

2. Gender:

3. Father/Husband's Name:

4. Address:

5. Community: SC/ST/BC/Others:

6. Education Level:

a) Illiterate	c) Secondary Education:
b) Primary Education:	d) Intermediate Education:
e) Graduation and above:	
f) Technical Education like ITI/Polytechnic/B.Tech	

7. Age

a. Below 25 years	b. Above 25 and below 50 years
c. above 50 years	

8. Source of Income:

a) Agriculture	c) Salary
b) Business	d) Rent from house
e) Other Sources	

9. Marital Status

a. Married	b. Unmarried	e. Widowed
c. Separated	d. Divorced	

10. Present Occupation: a) Businessmen b) Students c) Professionals d) Others

12. Family Members:

Adults	a) Male	b) Female
Children	a) Male	b) Female

Total Members:

II. Bank particulars of the Individual:

1. Type of account:
2. How long are you using internet banking:
3. Account Number:
4. Date of Opening the Account

III. Responses of the internet banking users:

1. Whether internet banking is useful or not: Yes/No
2. Relative cost of internet banking when compared with traditional banking: Low/High
3. Perception regarding the usefulness of internet banking: Useful/Not useful/Can't say anything
4. Fraudulent activities or Threats faced by Respondents. Please tick your choice:
 - a) Online cheating
 - b) Trojan
 - c) Phishing E-mails
 - d) Additional income E-mail Scam
5. What is your satisfaction level in using internet banking:
 - a) Excellent
 - b) Good
 - c) Average
 - d) Poor
 - e) Can' say anything

-o0o-





Government of Telangana
Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

D. Sai Srin *SRB*, *Shamankonda*
for presenting study project on

Perception of Customers of SRB on The Usefulness of Internet Banking - A Case Study
at
JJGNASSA

3-Day Presentation and Selection Programme
conducted from 2nd to 5th February, 2019.

Sponsored by
State Project Directorate
Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

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Pravin Kumar
Commissioner



Certification after state level presentation from the jury: Prof . Prshantha Athma, Deaprtment of commerce, Osmaniya Univarsity-Hyderabad.

JIGNASA STUDENTS STUDY PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2021-22

Name of the topic:

“AWARENESS ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP & STARTUPS AMONG RURAL YOUTH - A CASE STUDY OF WARANGAL DISTRICT”



Name of the Supervisor:

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Department of Commerce

Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda

Dist. Warangal (U) Telangana State – 506 001

DECLARATION

This is to certify that the study project entitled, “AWARENESS ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP & STARTUPS AMONG RURAL YOUTH” – A Case Study of Warangal District is prepared by us under the supervision of Dr. S.Vinodar Rao, Lecturer, Department of Commerce, Kakatiya Govt. College, Hanamkonda, Warangal (U) District. We declare that the Study Project prepared by us is original and is not submitted earlier for any other purposes.

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K. Srivalli, BBA III year H.T. No. 006201824

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study Project entitled, “**AWARENESS ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP & STARTUPS AMONG RURAL YOUTH**” – A Case Study of Warangal District is prepared by **E. Sravya, J. Archana, V. Shivakrishna, Ch. Sujeeth and K. Srivalli** under my supervision. The Study Project is of the standard expected for the presentation in Jignasa Study Projects – 2021. This Study Project has not been submitted for any presentation anywhere. Hence, I recommend that it may be sent for presentation.

(DR.S.VINODAR RAO)

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ABSTRACT:

Entrepreneurship and startups utilise untapped resources, labour, and capital in most effective way. Entrepreneurs take all risks in the hopes of making profit and increasing wealth, or in the case of social entrepreneurship, they provide various services to the community. So the significance of entrepreneurs and the role of entrepreneurship go beyond the business world. The importance of entrepreneurship is so broad that it's quite tough to explain all the aspects of it in a short paragraph. They accelerate economic growth, they create new products and services, they provide jobs and opportunities to majority of the population, they promote innovation and social change, and they are the backbone for industrial development, they bring improvement in work culture and speed. Enterprises and startups together provide around 70% of income to the government in the form of taxes, goods and services. So there is dire need to provide awareness on entrepreneurship and startups to the rural youth.

Keywords: entrepreneurship development; entrepreneurial role ; entrepreneurial avenues; startups; successful entrepreneurs

INTRODUCTION:

The main aim of Entrepreneurship development is to enhance the knowledge and skill of entrepreneurs through several classroom activities, programmes and training. The main aim of the development process is to strengthen and increase the number of potential entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneur development process helps the new firms or ventures achieving their goals, improve business and thereby nation's economy. Another essential factor of this process is to improve the capacity to manage, develop and build a business enterprise keeping in mind the risks related to it.

In simple words, the entrepreneurship development process is about supporting entrepreneurs to advance their skills with the help of classroom activities, training and coaching classes. It encourages them to make better judgments and take a sensible decision for all business activities.

What is an Entrepreneur?

An entrepreneur is an individual who creates a new business, bearing most of the risks and enjoying most of the rewards. The process of setting up a business is known as entrepreneurship. The entrepreneur is commonly seen as an innovator, a creator, a source of new ideas, goods, services and business or procedures.

Entrepreneurs play a key role in any economy, using the skills and initiatives necessary to anticipate needs and bringing good new ideas to market. Entrepreneurship that proves to be successful in taking on the risks of creating a startup is rewarded with profits, name, fame and continued growth opportunities. Entrepreneurship that fails results in losses and less prevalence in the markets for those involved.

Some Frank Statements related to Entrepreneurs:

- The motive behind taking entrepreneurship is to earn profit by providing useful services to the society.
- A person who undertakes the risk of starting a new business venture is called an entrepreneur.
- He brings in all untapped resources into useful resources.
- An entrepreneur creates a firm to realize their idea, known as entrepreneurship, which aggregates capital and labor in order to produce goods or services for profit.
- Entrepreneurship is highly risky but also can be highly rewarding, as it serves to generate economic wealth, growth, and innovation.
- Ensuring funding is key for entrepreneurs.
- The way entrepreneurs file and pay taxes will depend on how the business is set up in terms of structure.

Definition of Startup:

A startup isn't a normal company its primary goal is to find a business model through trial and error. A startup is a group of trials, through which a company is born.

A startup isn't like a regular company. Actually, we should probably start by asking if a startup is even a company in the first place.

A startup can be defined in many different ways – Eric Ries defines it as “a human institution designed to deliver a new product or service under conditions of extreme uncertainty”. A startup can be defined as “A young company that is still searching for their business model and is aiming for high growth. Startups are usually creating a new type of service or product or aimed at solving a problem.”

Need for the Startup:

Startups are perhaps the most interesting form of company because they offer a unique opportunity for global influence and growth – an opportunity that many people could only dream about a few decades ago.

Startup entrepreneurs create stories about how the future could look and try to make these visions come true. They have a strong belief that they can have an influence on the world and that their actions have consequences that can make the world a better place. In the startup world, a business that's still in the idea phase can potentially have a remarkable impact in the next five years – may be even with a turnover of a billion dollars. This hope is often perceived as hype, and it's a fair point. There is a lot of unnecessary hype around startups. For those who have worked a long time in the startup scene, they're often just annoyed about the hype because they are doing what they do because they want to affect what the future looks like.

Eligibility for Registration under Startup India

The above-mentioned companies are required to meet the following eligibility criteria, to be able to avail the benefits under the scheme:

- The company must be a private limited company or a limited liability partnership.
- The firm must have obtained approval from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).
- It must have a recommendation letter by an incubation.
- The firm must provide innovative schemes or products.
- It should be a new firm and not older than five years.
- The total turnover of the company should not exceed 25 crores.
- It should not be a result of any business already in existence, i.e., a company incorporated as a result of the scheme of re-arrangement.

On meeting the above eligibility criteria, a start-up can avail numerous benefits.

Here are the benefits of Startup India scheme that a business owner can avail:

1) Self-Certification

A company is required to comply with various labour law compliance. Non-compliance with such laws leads to strict liability. Startups being fairly new to the eco-systems end up neglecting them.

However, to reduce regulatory liabilities, startups are allowed to self-certify compliance with nine labour and environmental laws. In such a case, no inspection will be conducted for a period of three years.

2) Tax Exemption

In a wonderful movie, the startups registered under the Startup India scheme are exempted from tax. This exemption is provided for a period of the initial three years. Any [investment](#) which is made by [incubators](#) of higher value than the market price is exempted.

Further, investments made by angel investors are also exempted under the scheme. A tax holiday for the first three years or reaching a certain threshold limit means, that the startup can completely utilize the revenues for business development purposes only.

3) Single Window Clearance from Mobile App

One of the benefits of Startup India includes giving eligible companies an option to register themselves through a single form. This can be done via Startup India mobile application. The application has a single form to allow startups to register themselves.

This app further provides startups with single-window clearances for approvals, registrations, filing compliances, etc. This is the easiest way possible for any individual to start a startup.

4) Patent Protection

If you are someone who has ever registered a patent, you will know the cumbersome process it is. However, several steps are taken under the scheme to protect valuable intellectual property. This includes a fast-track examination of patent applications.

The efforts are not just restricted to fast-track patent application. A rebate of 80% of the total value of the patent fee is also granted once the patent is filed.

5) Relaxed Norms for Public Procurement

Earlier, to go for public procurement, a company was required to have 'prior experience' or a 'requisite turnover'. However, such is not the case. Startup India has paved the way for equal opportunities for both

startups and experienced entrepreneurs. Now, public procurement norms have been relaxed for startups. Thereby making it easy for them to go for public procurement.

6) An Incubator Setup

The Startup India scheme includes an incubator module. This module endorses the public-private partnership. The module gives the startup the requisite knowledge and support that are required by the start-ups.

At the moment, there are 118 incubators are powering the startup ecosystem across India, helping the startup ecosystem.

7) Networking Options

Under the scheme, startups get opportunities to meet other startup stakeholders at a particular place and time. These meetings are conducted as fests. These fests are conducted twice, annually.

The fests are conducted on both national and international levels. This provides startups with a great opportunity to not only seek funding but also grow and develop by looking at other startups. It also provides them with a broader perspective with their day to day activities.

8) Government Tenders

Government projects are usually large and have higher monetary incentives. However, it is fairly difficult to obtain one. The primary reason being the competitiveness involved in them.

However, under this scheme, startups are given incentives to receive government tenders. They are also not required to have any prior experience to be eligible to receive such tenders.

9) Research and Innovation Benefits

Startup India also encourages research and innovation among those, who have an aspiration to be an entrepreneur. Proposals are in place to set up seven new research parks. These parks will ensure that facilities are provided to students and startups to research and develop their products/services.

This is a great time in India to start your own business. The benefits of Startup India are numerous and can help you to start your business. With little compliance and a lot of opportunities, avail them at the earliest. This is the time to see your business idea to grow, develop and implement.

Some Examples of Startup Companies:

- CRED: It is the youngest Indian startup to be valued at around \$2.2 billion. This 2-year-old startup has more than 6 million customers and about 22% of all the credit card holders. As per the founder and CEO, Kunal Shah, the company is targeting affluent customers and has become one of the most talked-about startups.
- VERNACULAR.AI: This startup is an AI-First SaaS business aiming to become the leading voice automation and AI platform globally. The company provides Speech recognition and Voice Assistant as a service to the banking, Food and Beverage and Hospitality industries. Their services have the least human interference and can handle complex servicing issues as well. Founded in 2016, the company has raised \$5.1 million in funding in the year 2020.
- PHARMEASY: During the COVID-19 pandemic, the company has become an essential service that has contributed to its growth. The competitors of PharmEasy in India are 1mg and Netmeds. This health tech startup has raised a massive [\\$350 million](#), becoming the first E-pharmacy unicorn in India. The funding has been raised after the merger of PharmEasy with its rival Medlife. PharmEasy has acquired 100 percent stake in Medlife, and the latter got 19.95% stake in the merged entity. Both the companies have joined hands and merged in order to beat off the competition from the rival players like Netmeds (Reliance Jio), Flipkart and Amazon Pharmacy who have just entered in the e-pharmacy segment in India.
- DIGIT INSURANCE: It is an insurance company that claims to simplify insurance products for everyone so that the view for insurance products can change among people. The company was founded in 2016 and has recently, in 2021, it has made an entry into the Unicorn club after raising a funding of \$18 million. The company raised its first funding in the year 2020, in which Indian celebrity couple Virat Kohli and Anushka Sharma have also infused their \$340K.
- MEESHO: Founded in 2015 by IIT-Delhi Graduates, Meesho is the reseller platform that is all set to become the big e-commerce distribution channel where the homepreneurs sell products through WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram. The company is valued at \$2.1 billion after raising funds of \$300 million.
- GROWW: It is an investing platform that allows its customers to invest in stocks, ETFs, Mutual funds, IPOs and more using its platform. The platform works on both mobile applications and the web. The company was founded in 2016 by 4 ex-Flipkart employees who noticed how difficult it is to invest in India. This realisation made them start Groww which has more than 15 million users registered till now. According to Groww, more than 60% of the company belongs to smaller cities of India that have never invested before. As per one of the founders, Lalit Keshre, Groww is used across India and not just in metro cities. The users are spread across all the major cities of the

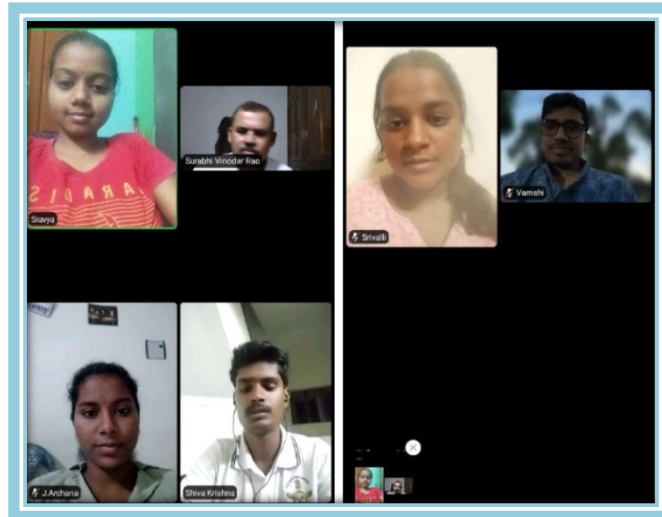
nation who are working class, young and want to invest their hard-earned money. The company raised \$83 million in 2021 and entered into the Unicorn club. Groww is looking forward to investing this amount in new products, recruiting new talent, and building education platforms for the investors.

- NYKAA: It is an online beauty store and a fashion e-commerce platform that was founded in 2012. The company offers wellness and beauty products to customers at reasonable prices. It is interesting to know that it raised \$25 million in March 2020 and is now valued at \$1.2 billion. The company's investors include Bollywood celebrities like Alia Bhatt and Katrina Kaif.
- UDAAN: A tech-based startup that provides B2B e-commerce solutions was founded in 2016. Started by the former executives of Flipkart, Sujeet Kumar, Vaibhav Gupta and Amod Malviya, the company has gained a network of more than 3 million users in 900 cities. It helps in connecting more than 25000 sellers in India. The company has signed up thousands of brands which also includes Boat Lifestyle, PepsiCo, LG, ITC, and many other big names. In 2018 and in the shortest period of time, the company has gained a unicorn status. Recently, Udaan has raised \$280 million from its existing and new investors. The company has raised overall \$1.15 billion as of now and has a value of over \$3.1 billion.
- DREAM 11: Founded in 2008, DREAM 11 is an online fantasy sports platform that now has more than 10 crore users in India. Based in Mumbai, Maharashtra, the company was founded by two young cofounders, Harsh Jain and Bhavit Sheth. DREAM 11 has raised \$400 million just before the commencement of IPL 2021. One of the investors is TCV which has also backed the giants like Airbnb and Netflix. DREAM 11 is also India's first Unicorn start up as the company's valuation is now escalated to \$5 billion. The company has grown at a CAGR of 230 per cent in the last 3 years.
- SWIGGY: The largest food delivery platform in India, Swiggy is serving in 27 cities and has partnered with more than 40,000 restaurants. Headquartered in Bangalore, the company has recently raised funding of \$800 million and is now valued at nearly \$5 billion.

A Success Story of a Young Entrepreneur who pioneered a Startup to reach the level of UNICORN:

A young entrepreneur who belongs to Warangal District, named Surabhi Vamsheedar Rao, after completion of his dual degree in Computer Science at IIT Chennai got a job offering US \$ 1,10,000 per annum in 2014 from a US based Multinational Company. But he did not accept the job offered from the Healthcare corporate. He joined in a Startup Company namely 34 Cross in Chennai in the year 2014 which was established by Tanmai (Gujarath) and Rajoshi (West Bengal)

in the year 2012. As they faced difficulty in getting professionals for their company, they shifted it from Chennai to Bangalore in 2017 and named it as HASURA. Initially in year 2012, it was started with two persons, later 2 more joined (one of them was Surabhi Vamsheedar Rao). As on today it is providing employment to 56 professionals who are getting high remuneration and most of them have IIT Engineering background. In March, 2022, it has reached to the status of UNICORN having valuation of capital over \$ 1 billion.



The young entrepreneur Surabhi Vamsheedar Rao has been interviewed by the student researchers by using Zoom platform to elicit data from him about their Startup Company Hasura, located at Bangalore, India.

PROFILE OF WARANGAL DISTRICT:

Erstwhile Warangal district consisted of many prehistoric habitation sites, which were explored by the Indian archaeological authorities. Paleolithic Rock art paintings are found at *Pandavula gutta*.

Padmakshi Gutta, a Jain temple dedicated to Padmavati located on a hilltop in the heart of the town of Hanamkonda, was originally constructed during the Kakatiya era. The temple has sculptures of Jain tirthankaras and other Jain gods and goddesses. The *Kadalalaya basadi* or Padmakshi Temple is built on a large rocky outcrop.

The Kakatiyas left many monuments, including impressive fortress, four massive stone gateways, the Swayambhu temple dedicated to Shiva, and the Ramappa temple situated near Ramappa Lake. Prominent rulers included Ganapathi Deva, Prathapa Rudra, and Rudrama Devi. After the defeat of Pratapa Rudra, the Musunuri Nayaks united 72 Nayak chieftains and captured Warangal from Delhi sultanate and ruled

for fifty years. Jealousy and mutual rivalry between Nayaks ultimately led to the downfall of Hindus in 1370 and the rise of the Bahmani Sultanate.

The Bahmani Sultanate later broke up into several smaller sultanates, of which the Golconda sultanate ruled Warangal. The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb conquered Golconda in 1687, and it remained part of the Mughal empire until the southern provinces of the empire split away to become the state of Hyderabad in 1724 which included the Telangana region and some parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Hyderabad became an Indian state in 1948. In 1956 Hyderabad was partitioned as part of the States Reorganisation Act, and Telangana, the Telugu-speaking region of Hyderabad state which includes Warangal, became part of Andhra Pradesh. After the bifurcation of the state of Andhra Pradesh, the district became a part of the new state of Telangana.

SOME OF THE TOP MOST INDUSTRIES IN WARANGAL DISTRICT:

Kakatiya Cotton Industries:

H.No: 2-166, Stambampally of Geesugonda Mandal, Warangal District, PIN 506330. It is a Garment and Textile Industry. It has provided employment to 50 men and women.

Mahalaxmi Agro Industries:

Thimmapur Village, Rangasaipet, Warangal District, PIN 506 005. It is a Food and Agriculture Industry. It has provided employment to 35 men and women.

Annapurna Seeds and Forms:

Madikonda Village, Hanamkonda Mandal, Warangal District, PIN 506 001. It is a Agriculture and Horticulture Industry. Currently providing employment to 50 men and women.

Balaji Institute of Technology and Science:

Laknepally, Narsampet Village, Warangal District, PIN 506 331. It is an Educational and Training Institute. It is providing employment to 100 men and women.

Surya Industries:

Rampur Village, Hanamkonda Mandal, Warangal District, PIN 506 001. It is a Food grains and Food Processing Industry. It is providing employment to 60 men and women.

Delhi Public School:

Peddapendyal Village, Dharmasagar Mandal, Warangal District, PIN 506 151. It is an educational Institute. It is providing employment to 50 men and women.

SOME OF THE ENTERPRISES VISITED BY THE STUDENT RESEARCHERS INCLUDE:

MR Poultry Farm:

Name of the proprietor: Ramana Reddy, Located at Yellaput, Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: 25. Paying daily wages @ Rs. 500 per worker. It has witnessed larger effect during Covid-19 Pandemic situation. Primary Investment: Rs. 10 crores. Baby chicks supplied by Tirumala Hatcheries. The birds are fed by the food made from maize, soya powder, sun flower seeds and so many minerals.



Ganesh Dairy Farm:

Name of the proprietor: Ganesh Suryanarayana, Located at Gunturpally of Kamalapur Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: 06, Monthly wages to each worker: Rs. 10,000. No. of buffaloes kept in the shed: 20. Main food for the buffaloes: grass, oil cakes, cotton seeds and bran. Milk production is not uniform throughout the year. Average milk produced per day: 80 Litres.



Kamal Welding and Carpentry works:

Name of the proprietor: Kamal Kumar, Located at Thimmapur of Kamalapur Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: 05, Monthly wages to each worker: Rs. 10,000. Nature of works: Turning, welding, wood carving, wood cutting, furniture making, grills and staircase making. Monthly income is not stable depending upon seasons.



Purified Water Plant:

Name of the proprietor: Rajender, Established under Self-employment scheme at Thimmapur Village, Kamalapur Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: 05, Daily sales of purified water: 5,000 litres at the price of Rs. 5 per every 20 litres. They are maintaining card system and the amount is collected at the end of every month.



Shani Nursery:

Name of the proprietor: Venkateshwarlu, Located at Arepally of Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: 10. The wage for each workers is Rs. 600. The main aim of growing this nursery is to 'stepping towards green planet'. No. of plants kept for sale: 10,000. The average price of each plant: Rs. 50. Sales have up and downs. High sales are witnessed during monsoon season and low sales during summer months.



Madina Brick Making:

Name of the proprietor: Liyaqat Ali, Located at Ayyapa Swamy Temple, Hanamkonda Mandal, District Warangal. No. of workers engaged: 08, The wages for each worker per month Rs. 12,000. They supply bricks on order from builders. Income is subject to season. Low business during rainy season and high business during winter and summer months.



Manikanta Truck and Bus Wheel Alignment:

Name of the proprietor: Rajesh, MBA. Located at Arepally of Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: Technicians: 04 and Helpers: 06. It was started in 2017 with an initial outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs. Monthly wages for technician: Rs. 16,000 and for helper Rs. 12,000. Income is not stable during the year.



Sri Gopala Manikanta Shilpi Works:

Name of the proprietor: Krishna Sathpathi & Sons, Located at Agricultural University Farm House, Hanamkonda Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: 20, Regular orders from customers across the district. Wage for each sculptor: Rs. 20,000 per month. Cutting work is mostly done by machines.



Rama Cement Pipes Company:

Name of the proprietor: Nagaraju, Located at Paidipally crossroads, near to National Highway towards Bhoopalpally. No. of workers engaged: 14. Daily wages for each worker: Rs. 800. They are the makers and suppliers of cement pipes on order. Sales are not uniform throughout the year. Sometimes work is stopped due to non-availability of cement and rods.



Annapurna Para-boiled Rice Mill:

Name of the proprietor: Satyanarayana, Located at Paidipally Village of Hanamkonda Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: 10. Wages for each worker per month: 11,000 to 15,000 based upon experience. The mill runs continuously during harvesting time. Rice mill functioning is not uniform throughout the year.



Sai Virat Wood Furniture Works:

Name of the proprietor: Sammaiah, Located at Arepally Village of Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal District. No. of workers engaged: 08, Wages for each worker per day: Rs. 800. It's a seasonal work. There is larger demand during summer months but sales become slow in rainy months.



STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Unstable governments adversely affect the business and investment climate and the development of entrepreneurship. The wide gap between policy and implementation slowed down the promotion and development of entrepreneurship in the country. Trainers and motivators in many cases are not well trained and lack the motivation to offer need-based training to the rural youth. There is a high shortage for well-experienced personnel or promotional agencies in the promotion and development of entrepreneurship. Getting sufficient funds for a startup is one of the main issues that all startups face and have to tackle to survive. Lack of proper planning is a major problem for a startup; if a small deviation takes place that shows a negative impact on its earning capacity. This Study is aimed at finding out the reasons why these problems occur and then make recommendations based on the outcome of the study.

HYPOTHESIS TO BE TESTED:

This study is aimed to test the following hypotheses:

H0: Awareness on Entrepreneurship Development and Startups among rural youth has not significantly provided employment opportunities.

H1: Awareness on Entrepreneurship Development and Startups among rural youth has significantly provided employment opportunities.

SIGNIFANCE OF THE STUDY:

Entrepreneurship plays a vital role in the economic and social development of a nation. Many enterprising people who dream of starting their own business lack the resources to do so. As a result, their ideas, talent and capabilities remain untapped and the country loses out on wealth creation, economic growth and employment. If government provides incentives such as cash subsidy, tax holiday, duty concessions, etc., entrepreneurs are induced to set up industries in rural areas. If it takes place, the rural areas get developed not only economically but also socially and results in increase of their standards of living.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study the awareness on Entrepreneurship Development and Startups among the rural youth in Warangal district.

- To estimate the role of Governmental and Non-governmental agencies who promote Entrepreneurship Development and establishing Startups within the district.
- To examine the growing trend for the establishment of Entrepreneur Avenues and Startups among the rural youth in the district.
- To focus on the need for establishing new firms and Startups to create employment opportunities among the rural youth in the district.

VII. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Both the primary and secondary data are used in this study. The primary data is collected in the sample area by conducting field surveys. A questionnaire is prepared to elicit information from entrepreneurs. The questionnaire on the entrepreneurs is used to collect the data pertaining to the usefulness of entrepreneurship development and startups and also to ascertain their satisfaction level. The Secondary data is collected from magazines, periodicals, journals, bank records and from local Collectorate to present past information and data for analytical purpose. Statistical tools such as percentages, averages, ratios, bar diagrams, pie diagrams etc. are used to analyse the data.

a) SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE UNITS

For the purpose of an in-depth analysis on the satisfaction level of entrepreneurs, fifty sample units have been selected by using random sampling method. All these fifty sample units have been selected from the entrepreneurs belonging to various villages of Warangal district. In order to get response from entrepreneurs, a questionnaire is given to them and in some cases information is sought through direct interviews.

b) PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The study covers a period of one week in the first week of October, 2021. It also covers the perception of entrepreneurs on the usefulness of establishing new enterprises and startups and records their satisfaction level.

VII. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

This section of the study provides the field survey results obtained from the respondents in the form of tables mentioned below. The interpretations are made for each and every question applied in the structured schedule meant for the respondents.

Table 1
Distribution of Sample Respondents

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	No. of respondents
1	Warangal	Hasanparthy	Arepally	10
		Hasanparthy	Yellapur	10
		Kamalapur	Gunturpally	10
		Warangal	Paidipally	10
		Elakathurthy	Thimmapur	10
			Total	50

From the above table it is clear that 50 respondents have been selected from 5 villages in the sample area @ 10 entrepreneurs from each village which come under Warangal district.

Table 2
Usefulness of Entrepreneurship Development and Startups in providing employment opportunities to Rural Youth

Sl.No.	Statement of the Respondents	Total Respondents	%
1	Useful	46	92
2	Not Useful	02	04
3	Can't say anything	02	04
	Total	50	100

It is understood from the above table that out of 50 respondents, 46 respondents have stated that Entrepreneurship Development and Startups is useful i.e. 92 per cent. Only 2 respondents said that Entrepreneurship Development and Startups provide job opportunities to outside people and they also said that such firms create pollution and disturbance in the surrounding areas. Whereas 2 respondents have not given any statement in respect of the usefulness of Entrepreneurship Development and Startups. It is evident from the above table that Entrepreneurship Development and Startups are useful to the society and the nation at large.

Table 3
Gender-wise Classification of Respondents

Sl.No.	Gender	Total Respondents	%
1	Male	40	80
2	Female	10	20
	Total	50	100

It is analysed from the above table that out of 50 respondents, male comprising 40 i.e. 80 per cent and female respondents comprising 10 i.e. 20 per cent. It is evident that male entrepreneurs show more compassion for Entrepreneurship Development and Startups.

Table 4
Age-wise Classification of Respondents

Sl.No.	Age range	Total	%
1	Below 25	11	22
2	Above 25 and Below 50	30	60
3	50 and Above 50	09	18
	Total	50	100

It is found from the above table that out of 50 respondents, majority of the respondents belong to the age group of above 25 years and below 50 years whose number comprising 30 i.e. 60 per cent. The second group of respondents whose age is below 25year comprising 11 i.e.22 percent and 50 and above 50 age group are 9 in number i.e. 18%. It is evident that youth show more interest for Entrepreneurship Development and Startups.

Table 5
Perception of Respondents on Entrepreneurship Development & Startups

Sl.No.	Perception of Respondents	Total	%
1	Benefits reaped	46	92
2	Benefits not reaped	02	04
3	Can't say anything	02	04
	Total	50	100

It is explored from the above table that majority of the respondents feel that they are highly benefitted by Entrepreneurship Development and Startups. Very negligible no. of respondents i.e. 2 out of 50 felt that they have not reaped benefits from Entrepreneurship Development and Startups. Very less number of respondents i.e. only two respondents said that they can't say anything.

Table 6

Satisfaction Level of Respondents over Entrepreneurship Development and Startups in rural areas

Sl.No.	Satisfaction level	Total	%
1	Excellent	20	40
2	Good	18	36
3	Average	08	16
4	Poor	04	08
5	Can't say anything	Nil	00
	Total	50	100

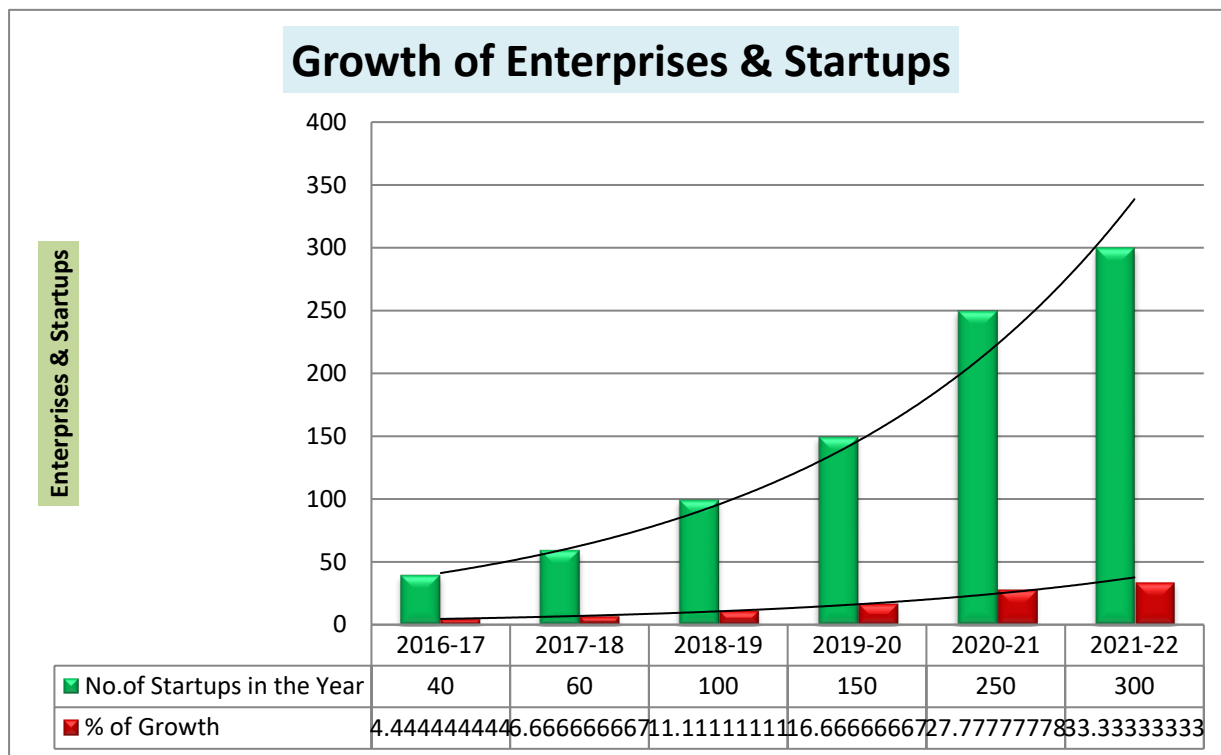
It is explored from the above table that majority of the respondents feel that they are highly satisfied over Entrepreneurship Development and Startups in rural areas. Very negligible no. of respondents i.e. 4 out of 50 felt that they are not satisfied on Entrepreneurship Development and Startups in rural areas. The no. of respondents who are neutral to express their opinion on their satisfaction level is zero.

Table 7

Comparative studies related to the growth of Enterprises & Startups in the last six years in Warangal District

Sl.No.	Financial Year	No. of startups in the year	% of growth
1	2016-17	40	4%
2	2017-18	60	7%
3	2018-19	100	11%
4	2019-20	150	17%
5	2020-21	250	28%
6	2021-22	300	33%
	Total	900	100%

(Source: District Industries Centre, Warangal)

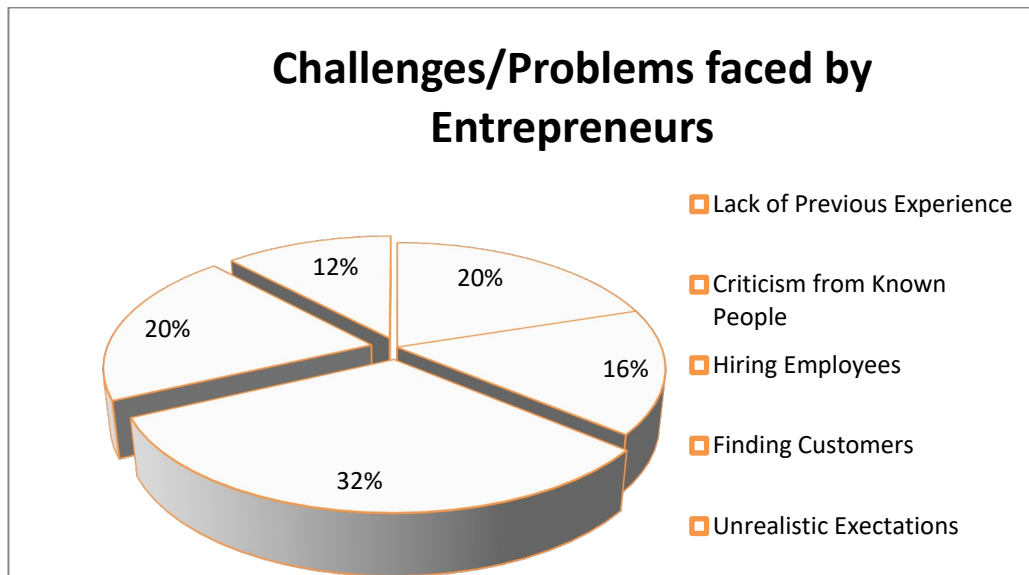


It is learnt from the above table that the growth of Enterprises and Startups is commendable from year to year. In financial year 2016-17 the growth rate was just 4%. But in the financial year 2021-22 the growth rate was 33%. We witness a rapid growth in last 6 years. This growth is due to the awareness on Entrepreneurship Development and Startups.

Table 8

Challenges/Problems Faced by Young Entrepreneurs

Sl.No.	Name of the Challenge/Problem	No. of Entrepreneurs	%
1	Lack of previous experience	05	20%
2	Criticism from known people	04	16%
3	Hiring Employees	08	32%
4	Finding Customers	05	20%
5	Unrealistic Expectations	03	12%
	Total	25	100%



The above table depicts that out of 25 respondents 5 respondents said that they have no previous experience. Three respondents have stated that they come across unrealistic expectations. Eight out of 25 respondents said that they faced problem in hiring employees according to job requirement.

IX. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

7. Financial constraint: Insufficient funds tend to peril the efficiency of the researchers in securing the relevant material, literature and information in the process of data collection.
8. Time constraint: The researchers are engaged with other activities related to academic work. Since the researchers are busy with their semester-end examinations, they are unable to spend much time on this study.
9. Since the beneficiaries are scattered over a wide area, it has become a problem to send questionnaire to them to elicit information. As this sample is not quite representative of the entire entrepreneurs community of Warangal district, it may suffer from sampling errors and certain drawbacks.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

This study reveals that entrepreneurship development programmes and startups are highly useful to the rural youth. This study indicates that the Alternative Hypothesis is proved correct as 92% of the respondents stated that Entrepreneurship Development & Startups are providing employment opportunities to rural youth. It is found that most of the rural entrepreneurs are settled at their workplaces. This study observes that there is a shortage for skilled personnel even though high amounts are offered to them. It also came to our observation that some rural youth are aware of schemes like SETWAR, TRYSEM, and DWAKRA etc. This study brings out that many of the rural entrepreneurs are using the

local resources effectively and efficiently and turning them into useful products but at the same time they have some external pressures.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:

This study suggests that unemployed youth should come forward with a proper plan of action to establish a startup to utilise their skill which results in not only becoming the earning people but also turn to be an example for others. Entrepreneurs should have awareness on various governmental schemes meant for them. At the same time the government should spread the awareness on schemes like Make in India, Start-up India etc. Entrepreneurs should encourage research and innovative activities to produce products at low cost. Cooperation and coordination should be developed between the public and private sectors. Tax structure should be made favourable to the entrepreneurs

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QUESTIONNAIRE TO RESPONDENTS

(The questionnaire is intended to elicit certain information regarding “**Awareness on Entrepreneurship & Startups among Rural Youth**”- A Case Study of Warangal District” The information will be kept confidentially and used for Academic purpose)

I.INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS:

1, Name:

2. Gender:

3. Father/Husband’s Name:

4. Address:

5. Community: SC/ST/BC/Others:

6. Education Level:

- a) Illiterate
- b) Primary Education:
- c) Secondary Education:
- d) Intermediate Education:
- e) Graduation and above:
- f) Technical Education like ITI/Polytechnic/B.Tech

7. Age

- a) Below 25 years
- b) Above 25 and below 50 years
- c) Above 50 years

8. Source of Income:

- a) Agriculture
- b) Business
- c) Salary
- d) rent from house
- e) Other Sources

9. Marital Status

- a) Married b) Unmarried e) Widowed
c) Separated d) Divorced

10. Present Occupation: a) Businessmen b) Students c) Professionals d) Others

12. Family Members: Adults a) Male b) Female
 Children a) Male b) Female

Total Members:

II. Bank particulars of the Individual:

1. Type of account:
2. How long are you using banking:
3. Account Number:
4. Date of Opening the Account

III. Awareness of the respondents on Entrepreneurship Development and Startups:

1. Whether awareness on Entrepreneurship Development and Startups is useful or not: Yes/No
2. Relative usefulness of Entrepreneurship Development and Startups when compared with the functioning of traditional firms: Low/High
3. Perception regarding the usefulness of Entrepreneurship Development and Startups:
Useful/Not useful/Can't say anything
4. Fraudulent activities or Threats faced by Respondents while establishing New Enterprises and Startups:
a) Online cheating c) Phishing E-mails
b) Blackmailing by opponents d) Political/Local pressure
5. What is your satisfaction level on Entrepreneurship Development and Startups:
a) Excellent c) Average
b) Good d) Poor

e) Can't say anything

-o00-



Certification after state level presentation from the jury: Prof V .Usha Kiran, DR A. Patrick ,
Department of Commerce Osmaniya University-Hyderabad