

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
PADERU, ALLURI SITARAMA RAJU DIST-531024.**



COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

2022 - 2023

GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE

ALLURI SITA RAMA RAJU DIST

PADERU-531024

DEPARTMENT OF POLTYCAL SCINCE

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

NAME OF THE STUDENT : VANTHALA RANJITH

GROUP AND YEAR : B.A. (H.E.P). 1ST YEAR

ROLL NO : 121125301054

TOPIC : VILLEGE EDUCATION DEVLOPMENT

NAME OF THE MENTOR : DHARMA RAO SIR

Village Education Development

The classifications the Rural Consumers
The Rural Consumers can be classified under
the following categories based on their
Economic Status :

The Affluent Group :

They are most cash rich farmers among low
th hundreds they lower income but have
from a demand base large enough for
marketing firms to develop a special
wheat farmers of Punjab and rice
market rates of Andhra Pradesh fall in
Group.

The middle class

They constitute a huge segment their purchasing
power is less but strength is more they

receive the grants in various ways from Government and reap the benefits of many schemes and rural.

The Atal Btch Group

Solution :- Rural areas support the of India's population simultaneously those areas are the breeding ground of poverty hunger and ill health so to accelerate the process of growth and development of a country rural development must be accelerated. priority Rural and development Tackles.

To the actions and initiatives Tackles for the social and economic development of the rural or back ward areas the key issues rural development are as follows

Human Capital Investment

Rural areas lack making human capital development and development

Programs should aim at development of human or human resources by investing in training etc.

a) development of productive resources

Productive resources help in generating employment. Good facilities in rural areas. The main occupation is agriculture but usually suffers from low productivity due to shortage of infrastructure much and.



GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE PANRU

Community service project

LOG Book

Name of the student

Group

Registration number

date day	Activity done	Signature of the student
01/06/2022	Reviewed the village of Vant amkorob. I met Mr. Harshin in the morning and asked some information about our campus and the verandah etc.	V. Ranjith -
02/06/2022	On June 2nd I met panthulu in Vankamamidi at 10:00 am here. He told me he did passed about 1000m.	V. Ranjith -
03/06/22	Visited the village Vant amkorob. I met Mr. P. Raju baba he is a village leader. Read him some suggestions of the activities.	V. Ranjith -
04/06/22	I met panji Ranjith. Time at 11:00 o'clock am. Asked some all. evening. has more the whole volume of. Spent 1 hour.	V. Ranjith - Signature of the student



many more brands are made class the lowness
of other and quality fall under this
category special characteristics of rural.

Consumer. consumer behavior is a
complex phenomenon. but the
influence by various such as income
assumption education, lifestyle and
geographical location to use a
single factor to understand rural

consumer. behavior would be misleading
rural. can be assumption of understand
rural consumer behavior would
be misleading also the assumption of
writers that the rural consumer is ho
differ. rural town. his urban counterpart is
middle rural town. has led to
many a failure in rural marketing as

① Age and stages of the life cycle:

the purchase of products and services and their form and where

influenced are life cycle stages of the

consumer. This gives direction to the
strategic development of markets
and product - mix decisions, disguised
employment. This rural development

must aim at development of infrastructure
services reduces external burden.

burden on the agricultural sector

thereby increasing productivity and

Income of the rural people.

② Development of rural infrastructure:

Infrastructure development is an enabling factor

at the micro level. It promotes and acts as
a support system for production

activities. In the economy the
absence of which makes economic

growth and all the production activities.

In the rural sector strategy includes development of markets.

credit includes development of markets credit societies.

electricity connections of markets.

facilities for agricultural research.

④ Land reforms.

Land reforms which with Technical reforms must be initiated in the rural areas. These enable the use of modern Technological Techniques and of modern Techniques and.



Govt DEGREE COLLEGE MADURU
Community Service Project

Log Book

Name of the student - Vankar, Rangika

Group :- BA (HED)

Registatos Numbos :-

Date Day	Activity Done	Sig of the student
9-6-2022	I Surveyed the Village of Vellam-shate Dams of Killo Boush withish of Logon and clock pin alone I attached as shold management of water I spent by	V. Rangiah
10-6-2022	I Surveyed yeshthul Vantlamamidi water Along here are this messaged I Asked containing started problems before proceeding - here I. spot solving.	V. Rangiah
11-6-2022	" Same 2020 I met at Vantlamamidi met by along I solve withish at 10:00am Asked are for how problem Ap to nine handling Ap here is part	V. Rangiah
12-6-2022	I Surveyed Village of Vantlamamidi Villages (V) this missing & closes he Asked he want to know this Accutue here is part I spent 3 hour.	V. Rangiah

Solution:- Given support the block of ending of simulation. there are the ending grounds. the growth changes and solution so that when they these process of growth and development. Refers to the actions and activities taken for the social and Economical Development as follows.

1) Human Capital formation :- rural Areas lack

Ability human Capital make rural Development program should aim to the of human realise by providing Technical Skill Development through of the - job training Centre.

2) Development of productive Resources :- productive Resources help in generating help in getting employment. Approximate in rural area the main Occupation. this usually and the lack of perspective and disservice complications. Thus rural Development must on Development occupation of the productive resources. Hence of the Agriculture sector. thereby Sustainability and Income of

Education rural education rural urban
human study

Education is a basic human rights

that is recognized globally and does not need to
may education policies even among sub
Saharan African countries has

being the case education must be
available to all people to enable

them. Studies done to assess the
potential of this paper was completed

by the argument of different countries

on the basis of rural areas in

terms of rural and economic develop-

ment using a desk study and

in fact was to look through

literature on the experiences of

different countries on the way to rural
development.

Role of education in rural development.
enormous benefits from education the
role of education in assisting social
and economic progress is well accepted
Access to education is crucial

To access emerging opportunities that.

Supplement economic growth taking into
consideration are accepted fact.

There has been the motto that aware
trust on education in since the

country achieved its independence
date as far as as guaranteeing quality
education in rural India is concerned.

It has become one of the major
challenges for the government to make
education available to all has
become a priority for the grassroots level
attention in the budget education.

Through the provision of the
Employment Approchimate leads to use their
Skills regional Developments has made it possible
* Balanced Developments :-

These Business units can be set up almost
at any location of local region as they are
Dependent on locally available resources like
Technology and skilled labour people. This
policy Balanced Development of the country.

Rate of Small Business in rural India.

Exchanges people in rural areas for up
Also Based Enduringly producing Employment
Approximately to traditional labour of
Workers leads to reduction of Income
Inequalities.

K. D.





What is a Rural Development plan?

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being or re-populating in rural areas which are relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forest.

Rural Development in India means importance

Rural development usually refers to the method of enhancing the quality of life and financial well-being of individual communities.

Rural development.

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas.

Rural Development in India.

Rural development refers to the economic and social process in the or people responding to rural areas this also includes producing.

P. No. 15

Concept of Rural Development.

Rural development is - Integrated with Socio and health

Rural Development sectors overview (flow)

Rural development or Central to mean not for directly reducing rural poverty but for making Rural areas more attractive

What is Rural Development

What is Rural Development? Definition of Development all activities are done for

The below describe Conditions of the Rural Economy - Untapped resources

Rev 13 - Mar - 2017 These is makes to Rural Economies that just focusing Rural areas are characterized by a great diversity of

Rural Development mainly Production and Commerce

Rural Development as the Improvement in the living standards of the rural areas by engaging them in productive activities such

Can help achieve the Sustainable Development goals
of eradicating poverty.

Research shows that Sustainable Development goals SDGs
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the SDGs
aim at

Investment in Sustainable Development

Flagship programs like Make in India Digital
India Actal mission for Digital India within
Transformation.

Implementing the SDGs in India poverty hunger and
gender.

The Sustainable Development process Information and Success
Safety only in Countries own Sustainable Development
Collaborating a global Road to 2025.

Road out around letters to learn how we're
working towards the Sustainable Development goal 2030
mark surprise discuss responsibility to fill up vacans
without letting place from sea offeers.

What are the developing schemes in village
Being business history investing in rural.

Policy Impact Committees Through Education
veterans Case Social program learn how Policy
going back to the Committees that may
Social Sustainability

Policy makes to build something and Support
Social environment.

State Board Sanction Behaviour Substantiation

India: India Climate action Strategies Call for
and efficient energy systems.

Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) Target

Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) Target Cgs
Interventions

Economic Survey 2021 Government schemes Can

29-Jan-2021 Government well are schemes

What are facilities needed for village

At the same time the village has to enhance proper sanitation facility good education better housing services clear drinking water health facilities environment clear drinking protection renewable energy etc.

What are the four types of villages :

According to another criterion villages have been classified into six groups they are related to
stand villages the villages location pattern market
culture settlements and habitats

village development fact sheet

village development involves the clustering of housing and other use into compact settlements adjoining or featuring open.

village knowledge culture.

The main capability and source of the third form is the conventional crops which are grown.

What are the development of villages

The major resources villages involve natural resources the stored water mountains land forest area and many other resources which are not utilized properly abundant resources include forest soil water and environment.

→ A turning point hour & come

Substantive Spending.

- At the Nato Summit in Wales in 2014 Nato members made a pledge to spend two percent of their Gdp on defence by 2024. Currently how much Nato allies spent on defence in 2017.

In 2017 - The us accounted for 31.1 percent of Nato's combined Gdp and 71.7 percent of its combined defence.

Envision of Ukraine Simplifications for European

Other European Nato Countries have announced similar plans to spend two percent of their Gdp on defence by 2024. For example, the UK has announced to spend two percent of its Gdp on defence by 2024.

Reiterate and replace two percent

14 - Dec - 2020

→ Approximately eighty - five percent of Nato's defence spending is done by the

Number of Beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi National
Rural Employment Government Scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGS) a total of 11.87 crore households
availed Employment and a total of 289.24 crore
person-days Employment has been generated till 10th
December 2022. Also 213 lakh candidates
have been settled till 30.11.2022.

Increase in Employment under trains on MGNREGS.

Number of beneficiaries provided Employment under
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
Guarantee Act.

Beneficiaries under MGNREGS State 1st

Beneficiaries under MGNREGS State 1st who details
of 100 households availed 100 days of Employment

Estimating profile of the Beneficiaries of
Mahatma

Item (1st) Beneficiaries of MGNREGS who are selected.

K. A.

GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE

Paderu

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

Name of the MENTOR : B VINEELA
Name of the STUDENT : M MUKESH KUMAR
Group - Year : B.Sc., (MPCS) - 2nd Year
Hall Ticket No. : 720125405059
Topic : HERBAL PLANTS

Regd. No. : 720125405059

Certificate

Certified that this is bonafide Record of Pracical
work done by Mr. / Kumari _____

M. Mukesh Kumar
of _____ Class in IInd year BSCMAS Laboratories of
GIDC PADERU, College during the years
2020-2023

No. of Experiments done and certified 20

B. V. V.
Lecturer In-Charge

Date

Amites
Head of the Department
H. Chemistry

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Introduction

The term medicinal plants include various types of plants used in herbalism. It is the use of plants for the medical purpose and the study of such cases. The word "herb" has been derived from the latin word "herba" and an old French word "herbe". Now a days herbs refers to any part of the plant like fruit, seed, leaves etc. Earlier the term herb was applied to non woody plants, including those that come from trees and plants. This medicinal plants was also used as food flavonoid, medicine or perfumes and also in certain spiritual Activities.

Among ancient civilizations, India has been known to be rich repository of medical plants. The forest in India is the principle repository of large number of medical and aromatic plants, which are largely collected as raw materials for manufacture of drugs and perfumery products. About 8,000 herbal remedies have been codified in AYUSH system in India. Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Folk (tribal) medicines are the major systems of Indigenous medicines. Among these Ayurveda and Unani Medicines are most developed and widely practiced in India. Recently WHO (World Health Organisation) estimated that 80 percent of people worldwide rely on herbal plants for some aspects of primary health care needs.

- Herbs such as black pepper, cinnamon, myrrh, aloe, sandalwood, ginseng, red clover, bay berry and safflower are used to heal wounds, sores and burns.
- Basil, Thyme, Fennel, Apple mint are some important used in kitchen garden. Many herbs are used as blood purifiers by eliminate the metabolic toxins.
- Some herbs also have antibiotic properties. "Turmeric" is useful in inhibiting the growth of germs, harmful microbes and bacteria. Turmeric is widely used in home remedies to heal cut and wounds.
- Some herbs like aloe, sandalwood, turmeric are commonly used as Antiseptic and are high in these medical values. Ginger and cloves are used in certain cough syrups.
- These are known for their expectorant property which promotes the thinning and ejection of mucus from lungs, trachea and bronchi.

Socio - Economic Survey

Most of the identified plant species were virtually left on the growing in natural habitats in forests, villages and rural households which contribute the directly & indirectly in the rural economy of India, through providing forest products, fruits, fodder and fuel. Medicinal plants have been used in India in Ayurvedic and folk medicines since ancient times. According to the world health organisation (WHO), medicinal plants form the basis of traditional and indigenous health care needs used by the majority of the world's population. Modern Pharmacopoeia still contain 25% drugs derived from plants which synthesise analogues build of prototype compounds isolated from plants.

From the socio-economic point of view, medicine is an important commodity in our life, often considered as life saving item. About 90% of the total medicines come from plant kingdom. From the ancient era, plants have been used for treatment of several diseases. According to the experts the herbal plants belongs to 60 families out of 206 are used for medical purposes in India. In most part of the country is covered by forest and most of the plants are seen in hilly areas in All the

Directions: Most of people of rural areas go to Kaviraj, Homeopathi and Alopathi. Kaviraj is who know about all types of plants and gives treatment for poor. The sustainable use of medical plants are very important to socioeconomic development of the rural people. Due to deforestation the lot of medicinal plants are reduced day by day. Protection and conservation of medical plants are not consider as a major concern until 1984.

According to world health organisation, "a medicinal plant is any plant which, in one or more of its parts contains substances that can be used for therapeutic purpose. Medicinal plants has many characteristics and also has its importance.

- India is one of the few countries where almost all the known medicinal plants can be cultivated in some part of the country of the other.
- The ancient India system of medicines (ISM) is predominately a plant based material medica making use of most of our native plants.
- ISM offers most appropriate or first line therapy against many diseases like jaundice, arthritis diabetes etc.
- India is a ready and about 2000 species of medicinal plants it has with high production potential.

Analysis

First of all I will be thankful for our mentor. For helping our project to move forward. Because of that atleast we know some of the herbal plants and we went to some villages and ask them about herbal plants and also its uses. Every plant has its unique nature and also it will help to cure all the diseases. By going we also known about some rare plants and that like vasamokka thippa theega and xanpala. Vasamokka leaves is used for small children for speak clearly. Turmeric and Neem also antibiotic and antiseptic agents and turmeric is used in kitchen recipies and neem is used as hair dye, used to cure chicken pox. Brylophillum is used to cure diabetes and thippa theega is used for all the medicines and it is also called "Curer of all ailments". But there will be somany plants in our surrounding like aloe vera, Mandara, Tulasi, Curry leaves etc.

Ayurveda the ancient Indian system of medicines prescribes the use of various plant parts such

as leaves roots fruits and stems for carrying a variety of ailments. Several western scholars have pursued the analysis of Indian plants and herbs for their medical properties. Most studies on medical properties plants pertains to their organic constituents like essential oils, glycosides, alkaloids, vitamins, antioxidants compounds and their pharmacological activity together with toxic effects. However scanty reports are available their minor and trace elements composition of anemia mineral content. Iron deficiency or anemia is proven to have a non-stochastic correlation with iodine deficiency where as an excess intake between an elemental content and its curative capability is yet to be established.

The role of metals in curing ailments was first realized in Ayurveda literature and are widely used for treating a variety of disorders. It is as several metallic preparations with organic macromolecules often referred as bhasmas in Ayurvedic literature. It has been suggested that herbal plants preparation of Indian medicinal plants

have an antioxidant activity arising from their content of antioxidant activity that act in the synergistic way. Thus data on major, minor and trace elements in a synergistic or medical herbs are of great importance to understand their therapeutic actions. Instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) with thermal neutrons is a versatile elemental techniques for analyzing complex biological samples.

HARADA and HATANAKA measured natural elements of measured natural levels of trace elements in Japanese wild plants. In a view of medical herbs, reference material Mixed Polish herbs (MPH2) has been proposed. Some attempts have been made to analyze Indian Medical herbs as well by INAA. In our early studies we have analyzed medical herbs and herbal preparations. In the present study we report our result on determination of 25 elements in 15 medical herbs commonly used in Indian households by INAA. Short and long irradiation were carried out using reactor neutrons. High resolution γ -ray spectrometry

was used for assay of activation products. Nomenclature and uses of medical herbs analysed in this study are listed in Table. Also we participated in the analysis of depleted reference material (RM) renewal Pine Needb (1575a) through the courtesy of Dr. Donald BECKER of NIST, USA.

EXPERIMENTAL

All the medical herbs were produced from local Ayurvedic medicine shops. Some of them were produced from Shantikunj/Yogi pharmacy, Haridwar in powder form. All the sample were agated in powdered motor, passed through a 100 mesh sieve and were oven dried at 80°C for 2 hours. Various RMs used as comparators were procured from (NIST) USA, (AEA) (Vienna) and IN CT (Poland) and used as obtained. Synthetic multielemental standards were prepared by spiking 2-5 μg amounts of Cr , Fe , Co , Zn etc., in aqueous solution of their respective. AR/high purity grade salts. Depleted

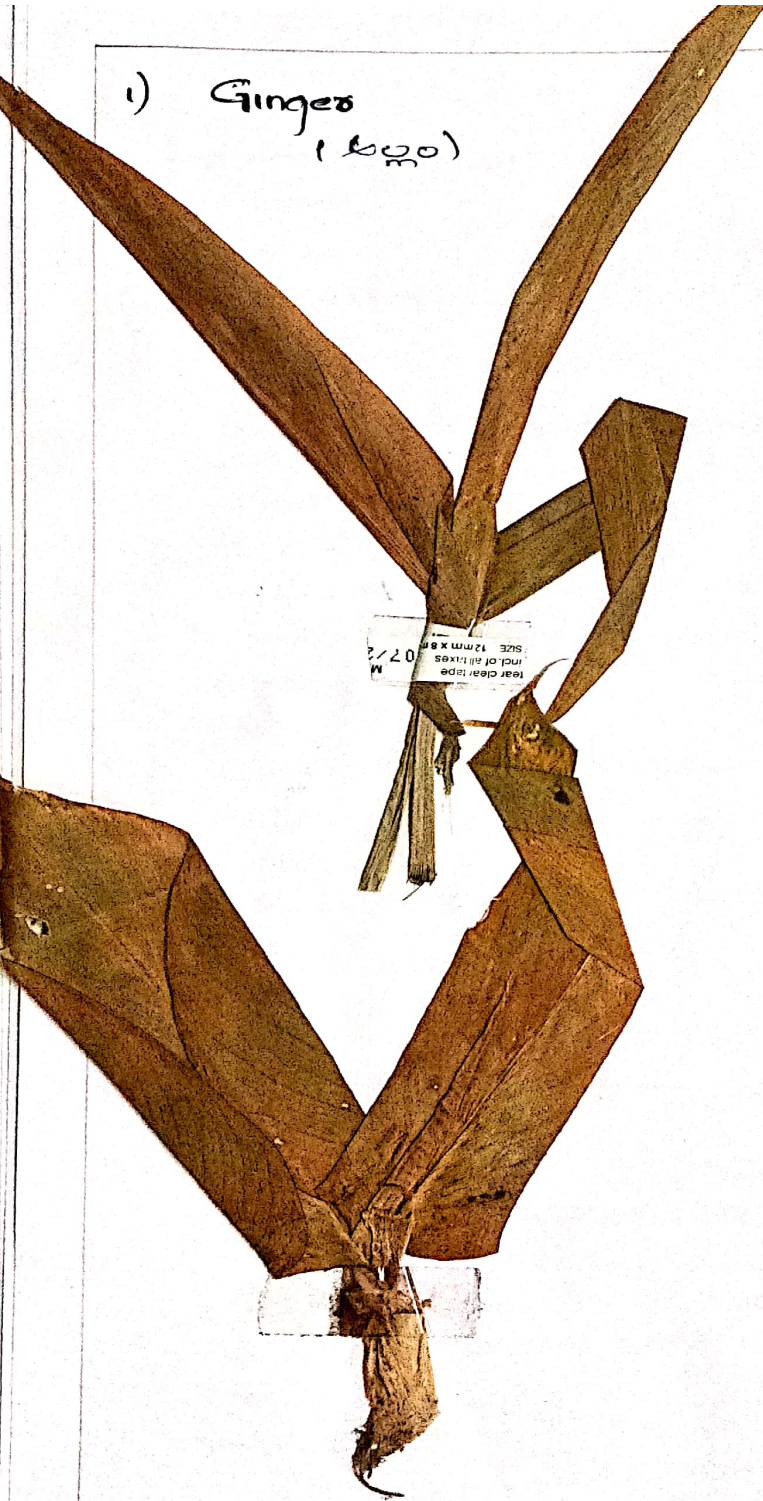
PM Pine Needle & Peach leaves were sent by Dr Donald BECKER of NIST, USA. These were dried as per recommended procedures.

Elemental concentration of 15 medical herbs were measured by relative method of NAA by using different PMs and multi-elemental standards as comparators. Only if the values for element concentration in various PMs matched well with $\pm 10\%$ the certified values the values for sample were considered. In Ayurvedic literature, Jatamansi is recommended as antibacterial, antipyretic and as a heart tonic. Bala seeds are commonly used as many herbal preparations, which were widely recommended as appetizer, tonic with antibacterial and stimulant properties. Many gold and Vanadium compounds have been described to possess thoracic properties. These elements could be detected in a few herbs only suggesting their special importance. The variation in elemental concentrations as

observed due to preferential uptake of the elements by the plant species from the soil. These soil characteristics together with environmental conditions may also play an important role in elemental content.

General thanks are due to the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS), Department of Atomic Energy. Traditional Indian medical herbs used for strengthening the body system, are rich source of many essential nutrient elements in bioavailable form. INAA employing short and long reactor irradiation followed by high resolution gamma-ray spectrometry has been used for the determination of medicinal herbs commonly used in Indian household for treatment of various ailments.

1) Ginger (అంబు)



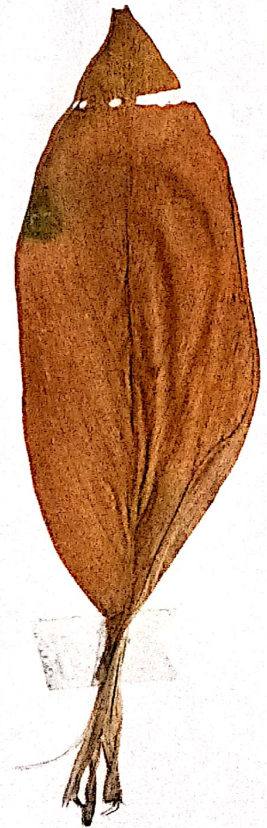
2) Neem (నెండు)



3) Turmeric (పసుపు)



4) Vasamoka



1) Black Pepper (నల్ల ఎంబరూ)



2) Hibiscus (మొక్కజం)



3) Aloe Vera (అలోవెరా) (కలెంద్ర)



4) Gourd (గొర్రెపండ్ల)

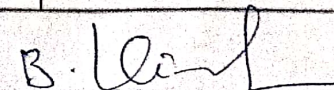
Signature of the Mentor

Signature of the Student

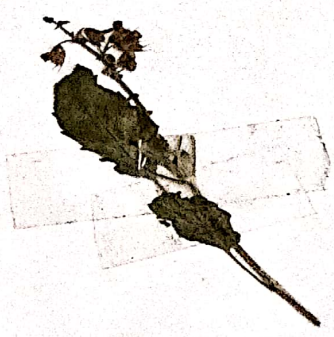
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
LOGBOOK

Name of the Student : MASADA MUKESH KUMAR
Group : Ist BSC (MPCs)
Registration Number : 720125405059

Date & Day	Activity Done	Signature of the Student
MON 30/05/22	Today also I went to Santagandu villogu. I met a women Mrs "M Radha" and she take me to the Black pepper plant and say about that uses, it is used used for improve blood sugar control, it has cancer fighting properties. it is	M. Mukesh Kumar
	used for cough and increase body heat. After that I went to locholiputtu and I met a young woman "N. Kalpana". she take me to "Hibiscus plant. Its flowers and leaves are used as dye for hair. treat cancer and reduce blood pressure.	M. Mukesh Kumar
TUE 31/05/22	Today I am in locholli putt. I met a women K. Kasulamma she take me to Aloe vera plant and say about its used. It is used to treat burns and heal that part. And also used for hair and skin beauty.	M. Mukesh Kumar
WED 1/05/22	Today I went to Santagandu Gadugu palli village. I met a woman "Mrs Krishna veni" and she showed me the guard plant and It is used for hair, and treat nail infection.	M. Mukesh Kumar


Signature of the Mentor

M. Mukesh Kumar
SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT

→ Holy Basil (వెల్) 

→ Castor (కాస్తు) 

→ Datura (దుర్మూలు) 

→ Hibiscus (మొక్కమందా) 

Signature of the Mentor

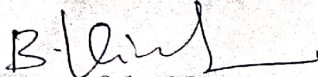
Signature of the Student

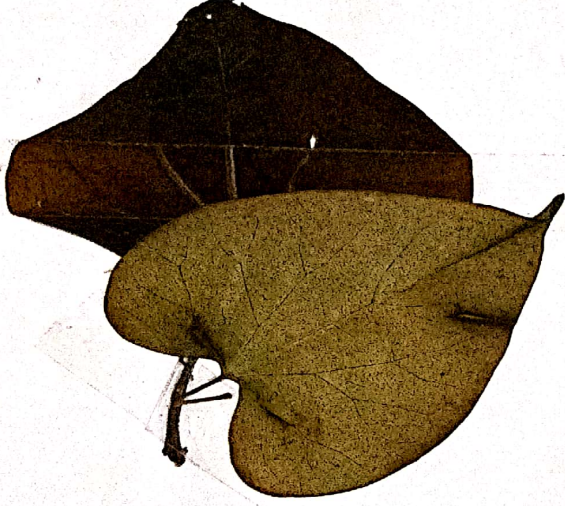
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
LOGBOOK

Name of the Student :
Group :
Registration Number :

Date & Day	Activity Done	Signature of the Student
1/05/22	Today I went to Gadugu Palli village I met young man Mr. T sai kiran padal. He take me to Tulasi plant and say about its uses. Its leaves is used for sneeze and cough. and it is washipped in everyone's house.	
THU 2/05/22	Today I went to Gadugu palli village. I met a man "Viswanadham padal T and he sowed me the amudan plant and say about its uses. It oil is used for cosmetics and provides health benefits for face and skin digestion.	
	After that I met "Gopal padal T and He take me to umetha plant and say about its uses for knee pain, wrist pain, hand pain. And also it treats fever and heart problems.	
FRI 3/05/22	Today also I went to Gadugupalli village and I met Mrs Kantamma and she showed me the herby plant say about its uses and heart related dises treated, soothe sore throats.	

M. Mukesh Kumar
SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT


Signature of the Mentor



→ Betel (బెల్)



→ Menti (మెంట్రి)



→ Thippa Teega

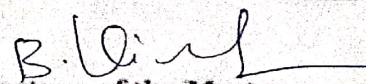
Signature of the Mentor

Signature of the Student

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
LOGBOOK

Name of the Student :
Group :
Registration Number :

Date & Day	Activity Done	Signature of the Student
SAT 4/05/22	This day also I am in Gadugu palli village. I met a person K Mohan and he take me to betel leaf plant. Its used as Antidiabetic Agent and help to cure cancer and improves oral health.	
SUN 5/05/22	Today I go to lochaliputtu and met a man M Madhu and he shown me the Menti plant and say that uses. It reduce the pimples in face. It leaves used for cough and sneeze.	
MON 6/05/22	I went to lochaliputtu and I met a man Mr M swamy Naidu. He shown me the Thippa teega plant. It is also called curer of all ailments. It can be useful for all diseases and it is called Amruthavalli.	
TUE 7/05/22	Next day also I am in lochaliputtu and I met a man M konda Babu and He shown me the Menti Basil plant. It is used as a stress Relieves. It promotes digestion and improves you skin, used as immunity booster.	


Signature of the Mentor



→ Saraswat: (Ranapala)
(కుక్కర)



→ Corchor leaves
(కరివెపాకు)

➤ Conclusion ➤

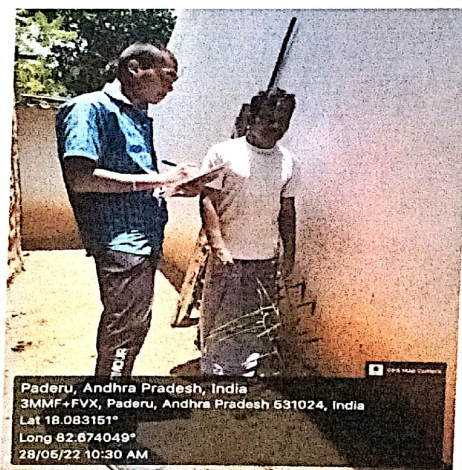
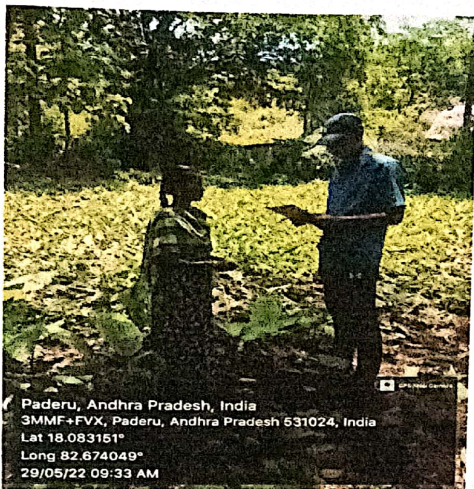
As our lifestyle is now getting techno-savvy, we are moving away from nature. While we cannot escape from nature because we are the part of nature. Traditionally there are lot of herbs used for the ailments related to different seasons. There is a need to promote them to save the human lives. These herbal products are today are the symbol of safety in contrast to the synthetic drugs, that are regarded as unsafe to human beings and environment. Although herbs had been the blind dependence on synthesis is over and people are returning to the naturals with hope of safety and security. It's time to promote them globally.

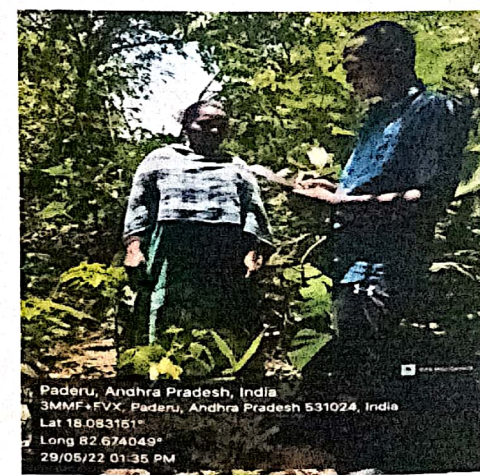
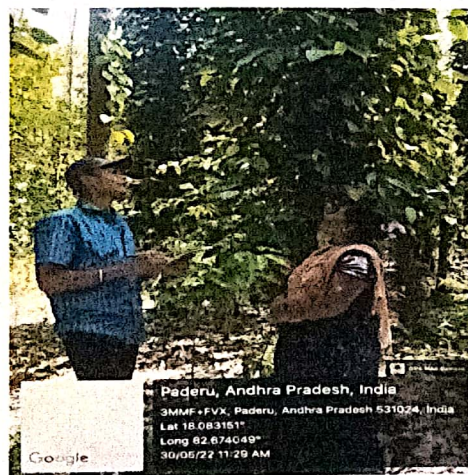
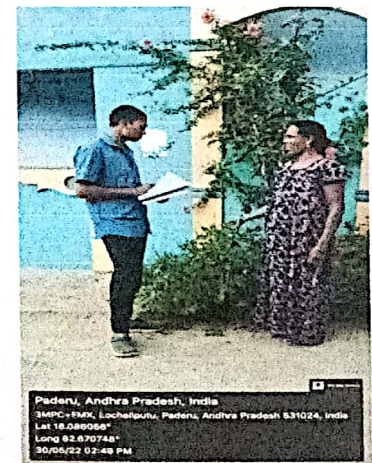
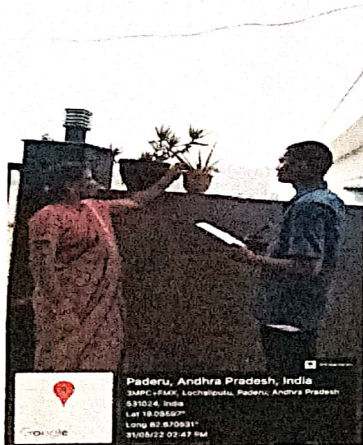
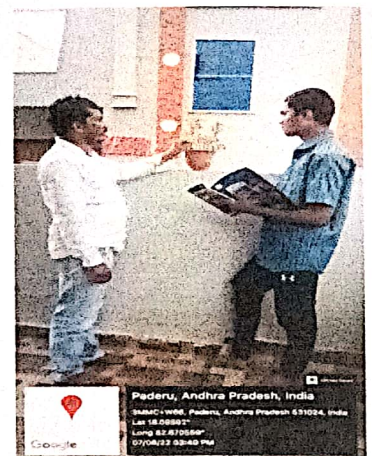
Reference

- I refer the books related to Herbal plants
- And books related to Medicinal plants and homeopathy medicine.
- I refer Internet google for data
- I refer newspapers
- I refer articles, magazines.

Acknowledgement

- * First of all I would like to ^{thank} ~~our~~ principal Sir for granting permission to do this project
- * My sincere thanks to .. madam for her great support, guidance, motivation and help.
- * I thank everyone whom I consult during survey for their cooperation.





GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HERBAL PLANTS
LOG BOOK

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MASADA MUKESH KUMAR

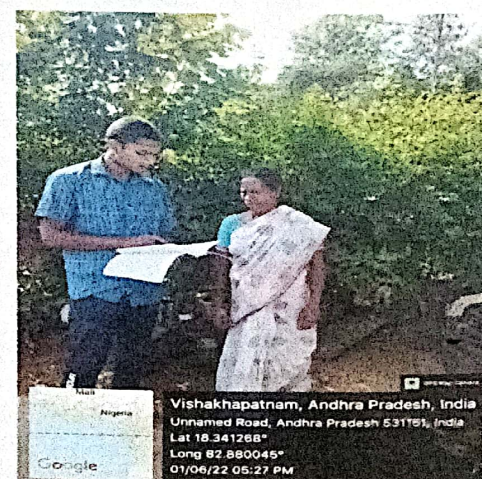
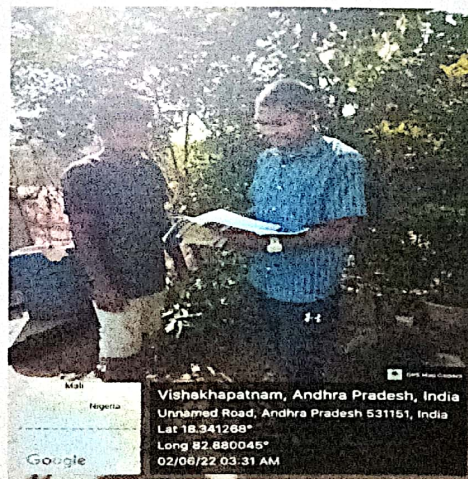
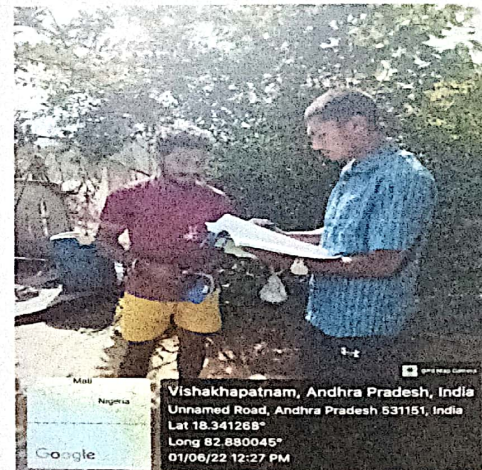
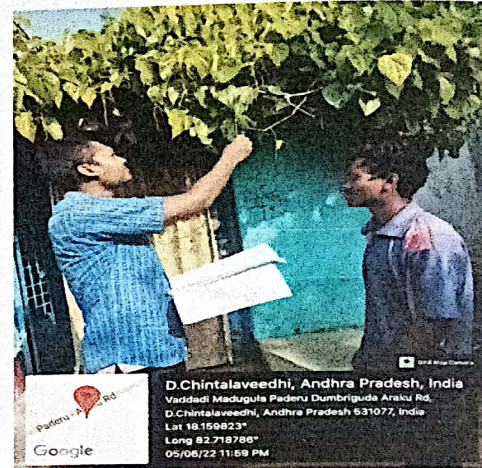
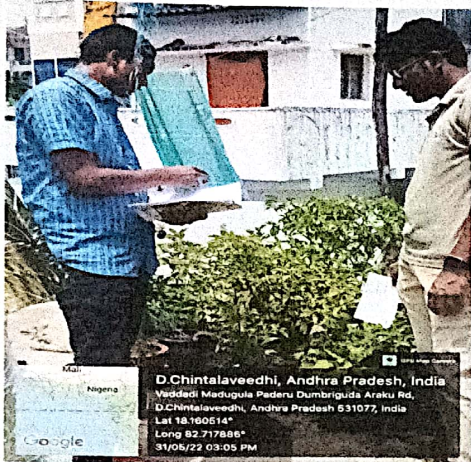
GROUP: BSC(MPG)

REG NUMBER: 720125405059

DAY AND DATE	ACTIVITY DONE	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
MON 30/05/22	Today, I go to some village Santaganda and also I went to another place Lochalliputtu. In Santaganda I met a middle aged women and some questions. The	M. Mukesh Kumar
	Plant is black pepper. And also In lochalputtu I met another two womens and also they explained about the plants and uses, benfits of plant. 1. Black peper. 2. Tulosi 3. Mandara	M. Mukesh Kumar
TUE 31/05/22	Today I am in lochalputtu street and met the each women and men. I say about my project and ask them some questions. The plant was 1. Aloe vera 2. Umetha	M. Mukesh Kumar
WED 01/06/22	Now I am in Gondugupalli village. I met a women and men. I say about my project and ask some questions to them and also they both explained about the plants. Named 1.	M. Mukesh Kumar

B. Ling
SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR





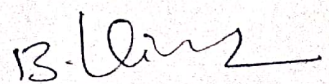
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HERBAL PLANTS
LOG BOOK

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MASADA MUKESH KUMAR

GROUP: BSC(MPCS)

REG NUMBER: 720125405059

DAY AND DATE	ACTIVITY DONE	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
THU 2/6/22	Today also I went to gandugupalli village. This time ^{time} I met two mens. I asked them about herbal plants and they explained about the plants	M. Mukesh Kumar
FRI 3/6/22	This day also I went to godugupalli village and I met a middle aged women and men ^{men} they both say about herbal plants and their uses and benefits.	M. Mukesh Kumar
SAT 4/6/22	Next day also went to Godugupalli village and met a man. I asked questions about my topic and explained by him, also said used of that plant	M. Mukesh Kumar
SUN 5/6/22	I went to the same village godugupalli ^{gandugupalli} and met the man and asked the questions Related to the topic and He shown me the plant "Tamalopaku" which is in top of the house	M. Mukesh Kumar


SIGNATURE OF THE MENTOR

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HERBAL PLANTS

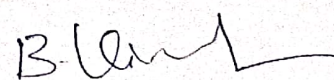
LOG BOOK

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MASADA MUKESH KUMAR

GROUP: BSC(MPCS)

REG NUMBER: 720125405059

DAY AND DATE	ACTIVITY DONE	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
MON 6/06/22	This day I am in lochalputta streets. I met a man ask him about herbal plants and he explained to me. He also say the use of the plant.	M. Mukesh Kumar
TUE 7/06/22	Today also I went to lochalputta for the work and he showed me the plant and say the uses of the plant.	M. Mukesh Kumar
WED 8/06/22	At the same as usual I am in lochalputta and meet a women and she say about Saraswati plant and which is used as a medicine	M. Mukesh Kumar
THU 9/06/22	At lochalputta I met a women and ask the uses of Herbal plants. She showed me the plant and also said where it is used.	M. Mukesh Kumar


SIGNATURE OF MENTOR

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HERBAL PLANTS

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MASADA Mukesh Kumar

GROUP: MPLS (BSC)

REG NUMBER: 720125405059

FAMILY DETAILS

SL NO	NAME OF THE PERSON	GENDER	AGE	VILLAGE	MANDAL
1	M. Chinna Balanna	Male	47	Santagandu	Paderu

1. SIR/MADAM HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HERBAL PLANTS?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

2. DO YOU KNOW ABOUT AYURVEDA?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

3. COULD YOU TELL ME, THE AYURVEDA PLANTS THAT YOU KNOW?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

4. HOW MANY TYPES OF AYURVEDIC PLANTS ARE GROW IN YOUR HOME?

A- 1

B -2

C-3 OR MORE ✓

5. CAN YOU TELL SOME OF THE AYURVEDIC PRODUCTS USED IN KITCHEN?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

6. WHAT IS THE HERBAL PRODUCT, THAT YOU MOSTLY USED IN KITCHEN RECEIPIES EVERYDAY?

A-TURMERIC ✓

B-GINGER ✓

7. TURMERIC IS NOT ONLY USED IN USED IN COOKING BUT ALSO ELSEWHERE TELL ME?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

8. IN COVID-19 SITUATION WHICH AYURVEDIC MEDICINE ARE MOSTLY USED BY YOUR FAMILY MEMEBERS AT HOME?

A. TURMERIC

B. BLACK PEPPER

C. BOTH ✓

9. IN WHICH WAY BLACK PEPPER IS USEFUL FOR OUR HEALTH?

10. NAME THE PLANT WHICH IS WORSHIPED IN EVERY HOUSE?

A. TULASI ✓

B. NEEM

11. IN BASIL PLANT WHICH PART IS TAKEN AS A MEDICINE ?

A. STEM

B. LEAVES ✓

12. CAN YOU SAY WHY WE USE GOURD IN HANDS?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

13. WHAT IS THE PLANT USED FOR MAKE WORDS CLEARS IN YOUNG CHILDREN IN OUR AGENCY?

A. VASAMOKKA ✓

B. UMMETTA

C. ANY OTHER PLANT

14. THE PLANT CALLED "CURER OF ALL AILMENTS" IS?

A. TIPPATEEGA ✓

B. BRYO PHILAM

15. DOES ANYONE IN YOUR FAMILY KNOW ABOUT AYURVEDIC PLANTS?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HERBAL PLANTS

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MASADA MUKESH KUMAR

GROUP: MPCs

REG NUMBER: 720125405059

FAMILY DETAILS

SL NO	NAME OF THE PERSON	GENDER	AGE	VILLAGE	MANDAL
2.	M. Somanma	MALE	68	SANTAGANDU	PADEPU

1. SIR/MADAM HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HERBAL PLANTS?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

2. DO YOU KNOW ABOUT AYURVEDA?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

3. COULD YOU TELL ME, THE AYURVEDA PLANTS THAT YOU KNOW?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

4. HOW MANY TYPES OF AYURVEDIC PLANTS ARE GROW IN YOUR HOME?

A- 1

B -2

C-3 OR MORE ✓

5. CAN YOU TELL SOME OF THE AYURVEDIC PRODUCTS USED IN KITCHEN?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

6. WHAT IS THE HERBAL PRODUCT, THAT YOU MOSTLY USED IN KITCHEN RECIPIES EVERYDAY?

A-TURMERIC

B-GINGER

C-BOTH ✓

7. TURMERIC IS NOT ONLY USED IN USED IN COOKING BUT ALSO ELSEWHERE TELL ME?

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A.TURMERIC

B.BLACK PEPPER ✓

9. IN WHICH WAY BLACK PEPPER IS USEFUL FOR OUR HEALTH?

A- LEAVES B- STEM C- SEEDS ✓

10. NAME THE PLANT WHICH IS WORSHIPED IN EVERY HOUSE?

A.TULASI ✓

B.NEEM

11. IN BASIL PLANT WHICH PART IS TAKEN AS A MEDICINE ?

A. STEM

B.LEAVES ✓

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A-YES ✓

B-NO



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HERBAL PLANTS

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MASADA MUKESH KUMAR

GROUP: BSC (MPES)

REG NUMBER: 720125405059

FAMILY DETAILS

SL NO	NAME OF THE PERSON	GENDER	AGE	VILLAGE	MANDAL
3	B. SOBHAN	MALE	37	SANTAGANDU	PADERU

1. SIR/MADAM HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HERBAL PLANTS?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

2. DO YOU KNOW ABOUT AYURVEDA?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

3. COULD YOU TELL ME, THE AYURVEDA PLANTS THAT YOU KNOW?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

4. HOW MANY TYPES OF AYURVEDIC PLANTS ARE GROW IN YOUR HOME?

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C-3 OR MORE ✓

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9. IN WHICH WAY BLACK PEPPER IS USEFUL FOR OUR HEALTH?

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A-YES ✓

B-NO

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HERBAL PLANTS

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MASADA MUKESH KUMAR

GROUP: BSC (MPCs)

REG NUMBER: 720125405059

FAMILY DETAILS

SL NO	NAME OF THE PERSON	GENDER	AGE	VILLAGE	MANDAL
	M. SOMULAMMA	FEMALE	33	SANTAGANDU	PADERU

1. SIR/MADAM HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HERBAL PLANTS?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

2. DO YOU KNOW ABOUT AYURVEDA?

A-YES

B-NO ✓

3. COULD YOU TELL ME, THE AYURVEDA PLANTS THAT YOU KNOW?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

4. HOW MANY TYPES OF AYURVEDIC PLANTS ARE GROW IN YOUR HOME?

A- 1

B -2 ✓

C-3 OR MORE

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A-YES ✓

B-NO

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, PADERU
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HERBAL PLANTS

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MASADA MUKESH KUMAR

GROUP: BSC(MPG)

REG NUMBER: 720125405059

FAMILY DETAILS

SL NO	NAME OF THE PERSON	GENDER	AGE	VILLAGE	MANDAL
	M. SOMULANMA	FEMALE	37	SANTAGANDU	PADERU

1. SIR/MADAM HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HERBAL PLANTS?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

2. DO YOU KNOW ABOUT AYURVEDA?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

3. COULD YOU TELL ME , THE AYURVEDA PLANTS THAT YOU KNOW?

A-YES ✓

B-NO

4. HOW MANY TYPES OF AYURVEDIC PLANTS ARE GROW IN YOUR HOME?

A- 1

B -2

C-3 OR MORE ✓

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