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WOMEN AND CHILD HEALTH: ROLE OF ANGANWADI

AT PENUMATCHA VILLAGE

(SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY)

PAMIDIMUKKALA MANDALAM,

KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

SUBMITTED TO KRISHNA UNIVERSITY, MACHILIPATNAM

In partial fulfillment of B.Sc.(BIO-TECH) Degree (II Semester)

By

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

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AGRICULTURAL FARMING SURVEY IN AYYANKI VILLAGE MOVVA MANDALAM, KRISHNA DISTRICT

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

SUBMITTED TO KRISHNA UNIVERSITY, MACHILIPATNAM

In partial fulfillment of B.Sc.(BOTANY) Degree (II Semester)

By

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Place:
Date:

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CO NT ENT S

OBJECTIVES OF SURVEY

1. The primary objectives of agriculture censuses is to provide a detailed classification of the country

2 . Understanding consumers behaviour
3 .It said that the consumers is god
4 . open channel for farmers it's easy to improve there knowledge
5 . To understand that mindset of the audience towards a particular topic brand and product

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Farming, or agriculture, is the science, art and practice of cultivating plants and livestock

Agriculture or farming is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock.[1] Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled people to live in cities. The history of agriculture began thousands of years ago. After gathering wild grains beginning at least 105,000 years ago, nascent farmers began to plant them around 11,500 years ago. Pigs, sheep, and cattle were domesticated over 10,000 years ago. Plants were independently cultivated in at least 11 regions of the world. Industrial agriculture based on large-scale monoculture in the twentieth century came to dominate agricultural output, though about 2 billion people still depended on subsistence agriculture.

The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials (such as rubber). Food classes include cereals (grains), vegetables, fruits, oils, meat, milk, eggs, and fungi. Over one-third of the world's workers are employed in agriculture, second only to the service sector, although in recent decades, the global trend of a decreasing number of agricultural workers continues, especially in developing countries, where smallholding is being overtaken by industrial agriculture and mechanization that brings an enormous crop yield increase.

Modern agronomy, plant breeding, agrochemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers, and technological developments have sharply increased crop yields, but cause ecological and environmental damage. Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry have similarly increased the output of meat but have raised concerns about animal welfare and environmental damage. Environmental issues include contributions to

global warming, depletion of aquifers, deforestation, antibiotic resistance, and other agricultural pollution. Agriculture is both a cause of and sensitive to environmental degradation, such as biodiversity loss, desertification, soil degradation, and global warming, all of which can cause decreases in crop yield. Genetically modified organisms are widely used, although some are banned in certain countries.

Farming systems in India are strategically utilized, according to the locations where they are most suitable. The farming systems that significantly contribute to the agriculture of India are subsistence farming, organic farming, industrial farming.[1] Regions throughout India differ in types of farming they use; some are based on horticulture, ley farming, agroforestry, and many more.[1] Due to India's geographical location, certain parts experience different climates, thus affecting each region's agricultural productivity differently. India is very dependent on its monsoon cycle for large crop yields. India's agriculture has an extensive background which goes back to at least 9 thousand years. In India, in the alluvial plains of the Indus River in Pakistan, the old cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa experienced an apparent establishment of an organized farming urban culture. That society, known as the Harappan or Indus civilization, flourished until shortly after 4000 BP; it was much more comprehensive than those of Egypt or Babylonia and appeared earlier than analogous societies in northern China. Currently, the country holds the second position in agricultural production in the world. In 2007, agriculture and other industries made up more than 16% of India's GDP. Despite the steady decline in agriculture's contribution to the country's GDP, agriculture is the biggest industry in the country and plays a key role in the socio-economic growth of the country. India is the second-largest producer of wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, silk, groundnuts, and dozens more. It is also the second biggest harvester of vegetables and fruit, representing 8.6% and 10.9% of overall production, respectively. The major fruits produced by India are mangoes, papayas, sapota, and bananas. India also has the biggest number of livestock in the world, holding 281 million. In 2008, the country housed the second largest number of cattle in the world with 175 million.[2]

CHAPTER 2

The word agriculture is a late Middle English adaptation of Latin agricultūra, from ager 'field' and cultūra 'cultivation' or 'growing'.[2] While agriculture usually refers to human activities, certain species of ant,[3][4] termite and beetle have been cultivating crops for up to 60 million years.[5] Agriculture is defined with varying scopes, in its broadest sense using natural resources to "produce commodities which maintain life, including food, fiber, forest products, horticultural crops, and their related services".[6] Thus defined, it includes arable farming, horticulture, animal husbandry and forestry, but horticulture and forestry are in practice often excluded.[6] It may also be broadly decomposed into plant agriculture, which concerns the cultivation of useful plants,[7] and animal agriculture, the production of agricultural animals.

Civilizations

In Eurasia, the Sumerians started to live in villages from about 8,000 BC, relying on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and a canal system for irrigation. Ploughs appear in pictographs around 3,000 BC; seed-ploughs around 2,300 BC. Farmers grew wheat, barley, vegetables such as lentils and onions, and fruits including dates, grapes, and figs.[26] Ancient Egyptian agriculture relied on the Nile River and its seasonal flooding. Farming started in the predynastic period at the end of the Paleolithic, after 10,000 BC. Staple food crops were grains such as wheat and barley, alongside industrial crops such as flax and papyrus.[27][28] In India, wheat, barley and jujube were domesticated by 9,000 BC, soon followed by sheep and goats.[29] Cattle, sheep and goats were domesticated in Mehrgarh culture by 8,000–6,000 BC.[30][31][32] Cotton was cultivated by the 5th–4th millennium BC.[33] Archeological evidence indicates an animal-drawn plough from 2,500 BC in the Indus Valley civilisation.[34]

In China, from the 5th century BC there was a nationwide granary system and widespread silk farming.[35] Water-powered grain mills were in use by the 1st century BC,[36] followed by irrigation.[37] By the late 2nd century, heavy ploughs had been developed with iron ploughshares and

mouldboards.[38][39] These spread westwards across Eurasia.[40] Asian rice was domesticated 8,200–13,500 years ago – depending on the molecular clock estimate that is used[41]– on the Pearl River in southern China with a single genetic origin from the wild rice Oryza rufipogon.[42] In Greece and Rome, the major cereals were wheat, emmer, and barley, alongside vegetables including peas, beans, and olives. Sheep and goats were kept mainly for dairy products.[43][44]

Agricultural scenes of threshing, a grain store, harvesting with sickles, digging, tree-cutting and ploughing from ancient Egypt. Tomb of Nakht, 15th century BC

In the Americas, crops domesticated in Mesoamerica (apart from teosinte) include squash, beans, and cacao. [45] Cocoa was being domesticated by the Mayo Chinchipe of the upper Amazon around 3,000 BC.[46] The turkey was probably domesticated in Mexico or the American Southwest.[47] The Aztecs developed irrigation systems, formed terraced hillsides, fertilized their soil, and developed chinampas or artificial islands. The Mayas used extensive canal and raised field systems to farm swampland from 400 BC.[48][49][50][51][52] Coca was domesticated in the Andes, as were the peanut, tomato, tobacco, and pineapple.[45] Cotton was domesticated in Peru by 3,600 BC.[53] Animals including llamas, alpacas, and guinea pigs were domesticated there.[54] In North America, the indigenous people of the East domesticated crops such as sunflower, tobacco,[55] squash and Chenopodium.[56][57] Wild foods including wild rice and maple sugar were harvested.[58] The domesticated strawberry is a hybrid of a Chilean and a North American species, developed by breeding in Europe and North America.[59] The indigenous people of the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest practiced forest gardening and fire-stick farming. The natives controlled fire on a regional scale to create a low-intensity fire ecology that sustained a low-density agriculture in loose rotation; a sort of "wild" permaculture.[60][61][62][63] A system of companion planting called the Three Sisters was developed in North America. The three crops were winter squash, maize, and climbing beans. [64] [65]

Indigenous Australians, long supposed to have been nomadic hunter-gatherers, practised systematic burning, possibly to enhance natural productivity in fire-stick farming. [66] Scholars have pointed out that hunter-gatherers need a productive environment to support gathering without cultivation. Because the forests of New Guinea have few food plants, early humans may have used "selective burning" to increase the productivity of the wild karuka fruit trees to support the hunter-gatherer way of life.

The Gunditjmara and other groups developed eel farming and fish trapping systems from some 5,000 years ago. There is evidence of 'intensification' across the whole continent over that period. [69] In two regions of Australia, the central west coast and eastern central, early farmers cultivated yams, native millet, and bush onions, possibly in permanent settlements

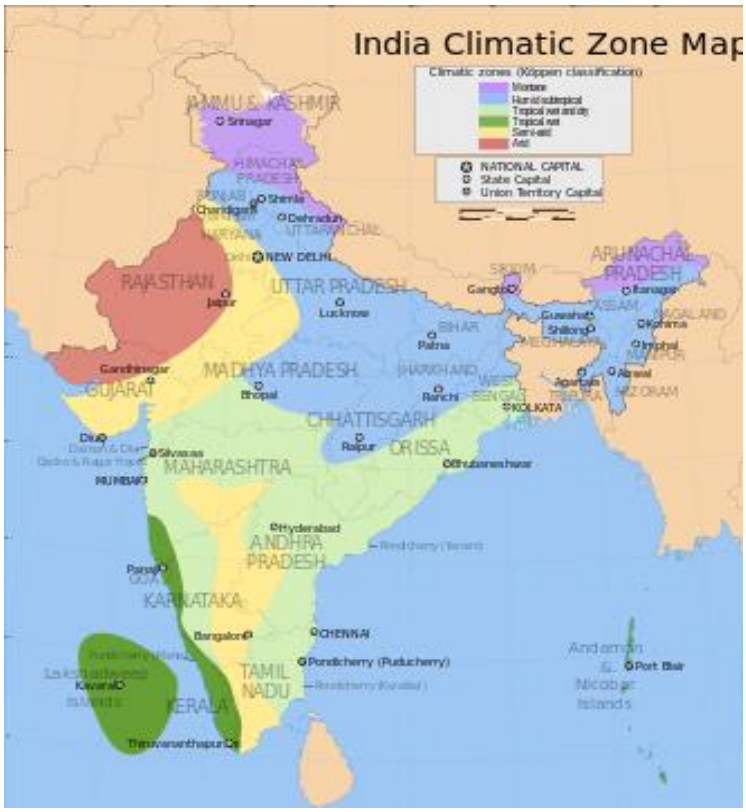
Climate effect on farming systems

Each region in India has a specific soil and climate that is only suitable for certain types of farming. Many regions on the western side of India experience less than 50 cm of rain annually, so the farming systems are restricted to cultivate crops that can withstand drought conditions and farmers are usually restricted to single cropping. [3] Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and northern Maharashtra all experience this climate and each region grows such suitable crops like jowar, bajra, and peas. In contrast, the eastern side of India has an average of 100–200 cm of rainfall annually without irrigation, so these regions have the ability to double crop. West Coast, West Bengal, parts of Bihar, U.P. and Assam are all associated with this climate and they grow crops such as rice, sugarcane, jute[3] and many more.

Climate regions of India

There are three different types of crops that are cultivated throughout India. Each type is grown in a different season depending on their compatibility with certain weather. Kharif crops are grown at the start of

the monsoon until the beginning of the winter, relatively from June to November. Examples of such crops are rice, corn, millet, groundnut, moong, and urad. Rabi crops are winter crops that are sown in October - November months and harvested in February – March. Its typical examples are wheat, boro paddy, jowar, nuts, etc. The third type is Zaid crops which are summer crops. It is sown in February – March and harvested in May – June. Examples are aush paddy, vegetables, and jute.



Ley farming

With increases in both human and animal populations in the Indian arid zone, the demand for grain, fodder, and fuelwood is increasing. Agricultural production in this region is low due to the low and uneven distribution of rainfall (100–400 mm yr"1) and the low availability of essential mineral nutrients. These demands can be met only by increasing production levels of these Aridisols through the adoption of farming technologies that improve physical properties as well as the biological processes of these soils. Alternate farming systems are being sought for higher sustainable crop production at low input levels and to protect the soils from further degradation.

In India's drylands, ley farming is used as a way to restore soil fertility. It involves rotations of grasses and food grains in a specific area. It is now being promoted even more to encourage organic farming, especially in the drylands.[7] Ley farming acts as insurance against crop failures by frequent droughts. Structurally related physical properties and biological processes of soil often change when different cropping systems, tillage, or management practices are used. Soil fertility can be increased and maintained by enhancing natural soil biological processes. Farming provides balanced nutrition for sustainable production through continuous turnover of organic matter in the soil.

Plantation farming

This extensive commercial system is characterized by the cultivation of a single cash crop in plantations of estates on a large scale. Because it is a capital centered system, it is important to be technically advanced and have efficient methods of cultivation and tools including fertilizers and irrigation and transport facilities. Examples of this type of farming are the tea plantations in Assam and West Bengal, the coffee plantations in Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, and the rubber plantations in Kerala and Maharashtra.

Forestry

in contrast to a naturally regenerated forest, tree plantations are typically grown as even-aged monocultures, primarily for timber production. These plantations are also likely to contain tree species that would not naturally grow in the area. They may include unconventional types of trees such as hybrids, and genetically modified trees are likely to be used in the future. Plantation owners will grow trees that are best suited to industrial applications such as pine, spruce, and eucalyptus due to their fast growth rate, tolerance of rich or degraded agricultural land, and potential to produce large quantities of raw material for industrial use. Plantations are always young forests in ecological terms; this means that these forests don't contain the type of growth, soil or wildlife that is typical of old-growth natural ecosystems in a forest.

The replacement of natural forests with tree plantations has also caused social problems. In some countries, there is little concern or regard for the rights of the local people when replacing natural forests with plantations. Because these plantations are made solely for the production of one material, there is a much smaller range of services for the local people. India has taken measures to avoid this by limiting the amount of land that can be owned by someone. As a result,

smaller plantations are owned by local farmers who then sell the wood to larger companies.

Teak and bamboo

Teak and bamboo plantations in India are a good alternative crop solution to farmers of central India, where conventional farming is popular. Due to rising input costs of farming, many farmers have grown teak and bamboo plantations because they only require water during the first two years. Bamboo, once planted, provides the farmer with output for 50 years until it flowers. Production of these two trees positively impacts and contributes to the climate change problem in India

Crop rotation

Crop rotation can be classified as a type of subsistence farming if there is an individual or communal farmer doing the labor and if the yield is solely for their own consumption. It is characterized by different crops being alternately grown on the same land in a specific order to have more effective control of weeds, pests, diseases, and more economical utilization of soil fertility. In India, leguminous crops are grown alternately with wheat, barley, and mustard. An ideal cropping system should use natural resources efficiently, provide stable and high returns, and avoid environmental damage.

Different sequences of crop rotation

Rotation of two crops within a year i.e.:

Year 1: Wheat

Year 2: Barley

Year 3: Wheat again

Three crop rotation i.e.:

Year 1: Wheat

Year 2: Barley

Year 3: Mustard

Year 4: Wheat again[9]

Pearl millet

Pearl millet crop is mostly grown as a rain-fed monsoon crop during kharif (June–July to September–November) and also as an irrigated hot weather (February–June) crop in north, central and south India. Pearl millet is often grown in rotation with sorghum, groundnut, cotton, foxtail millet, finger millet (ragi), castor, and sometimes, in south India, with rice.on the red and iron-rich soils of Karnataka, pearl millet and ragi rotation are practiced although pearl millet is not always grown annually.

Cluster bean – Pearl millet crop sequence with crop residue incorporation has significantly increased the productivity in the arid zone of Western Rajasthan where fallow – pearl millet/pearl millet after pearl millet crop sequence is practiced.

In Punjab, the dry-land rotation may be a small grain-millet-fallow. In irrigated lands, pearl millet is rotated with chickpea, fodder sorghum, and wheat.

In the dry and light soils of Rajasthan, southern Punjab and Haryana, and northern Gujarat, pearl millet is most often rotated with a pulse-like moth or mungbean, or is followed by fallow, sesame, potato, mustard, moth bean, and guar. Sesame crop may be low-yielding and may be replaced by castor or groundnut.

Dairy farming

In 2001 India became the world leader in milk production with a production volume of 84 million tons. India has about three times as many dairy animals as the US, which produces around 75 million tons. Dairy farming is generally a type of subsistence farming system in India, especially in Haryana, the major producer of milk in the country. More than 40% of Indian farming households are engaged in milk production because it is a livestock enterprise in which they can engage with relative ease to improve their livelihoods. Regular milk sales allow them to move from subsistence to earning a market-based income. The structure of the livestock industry is globally changing and putting poorer livestock producers in

danger because they will be crowded out and left behind. More than 40 million households in India are at least partially dependent on milk production, and developments in the dairy sector will have important repercussions on their livelihoods and on rural poverty levels. Haryana was chosen to assess possible developments in the Indian dairy sector and to broadly identify areas of interventions that favor small-scale dairy producers. A methodology developed by the International Farm Comparison Network (IFCN) examined impacts of change on milk prices, farm management and other market factors that affect the small-scale milk production systems, the whole farm and related household income.

Co-operative farming

Co-operative farming refers to the pooling of farming resources such as fertilizers, pesticides, farming equipment such as tractors. However, it generally excludes pooling of land unlike in collective farming where pooling of land is also done. Co-operative farming is a relatively new system in India. Its goal is to bring together all of the land resources of farmers in such an organized and united way so that they will be collected in a position to grow crops on all of the land to the best of the fertility of the land. This system has become an essential feature of India's Five Year Plans. There is immense scope for co-operative farming in India although the movement is as yet in it infancy. The progress of co-operative financing in India has been very slow. The reasons are fear of unemployment, attachment to the land, lack of proper propaganda renunciation of membership by farmers and the existence of fake societies

As of 2011, India had a large and diverse agricultural sector, accounting, on average, for about 16% of GDP and 10% of export earnings. India's arable land area of 159.7 million hectares (394.6 million acres) is the second largest in the world, after the United States. Its gross irrigated crop area of 82.6 million hectares (215.6 million acres) is the largest in the world. India is among the top three global producers of many crops, including wheat, rice, pulses, cotton, peanuts, fruits and vegetables. Worldwide, as of 2011, India had the largest herds of buffalo and cattle, is the largest producer of milk and has one of the largest and fastest growing poultry industries.[67]

Major products and yields

The following table presents the 20 most important agricultural products in India, by economic value, in 2009. Included in the table is the average productivity of

India's farms for each produce. For context and comparison, included is the average of the most productive farms in the world and name of country where the most productive farms existed in 2010. The table suggests India has large potential for further accomplishments from productivity increases, in increased agricultural output and agricultural incomes.

Largest agricultural products in India by value[70][71]

Rank	Commodity	Value (US$, 2016)	Unit price (US$ / kilogram, 2009)	Average yield (tonnes per hectare, 2017)	Most productive country (tonnes per hectare, 2017)	
1	Rice	$70.18 billion	0.27	3.85	9.82	Australia
2	Buffalo milk	$43.09 billion	0.4	2.00[72]	2.00[72]	India
3	Cow milk	$32.55 billion	0.31	1.2[72]	10.3[72]	Israel
4	Wheat	$26.06 billion	0.15	2.8	8.9	Netherlands
5	Cotton (Lint + Seeds)	$22.30 billion	1.43	1.6	4.6	Israel
6	Mangoes, guavas	$14.52 billion	0.6	6.3	40.6	Cape Verde
7	Fresh Vegetables	$11.87 billion	0.19	13.4	76.8	United States
8	Chicken meat	$9.32 billion	0.64	10.6	20.2	Cyprus
9	Potatoes	$8.23 billion	0.15	19.9	44.3	United States
10	Banana	$8.13 billion	0.28	37.8	59.3	Indonesia
11	Sugar cane	$7.44 billion	0.03	66	125	Peru
12	Maize	$5.81 billion	0.42	1.1	5.5	Nicaragua
13	Oranges	$5.62 billion				
14	Tomatoes	$5.50 billion	0.37	19.3	55.9	China
15	Chick peas	$5.40 billion	0.4	0.9	2.8	China
16	Okra	$5.25 billion	0.35	7.6	22.9	Israel
17	Soybeans	$5.13 billion	0.26	1.1	3.7	Turkey
18	Hen eggs	$4.64 billion	2.7	0.1[72]	0.42[72]	Japan
19	Cauliflower and Broccoli	$4.33 billion	2.69	0.178[72]	0.424[72]	Thailand
20	Onions	$4.05 billion	0.21	16.6	67.3	Ireland

Agriculture productivity in India, growth in average yields from 1970 to 2010 (in kilogram per hectare)

Crop[25]	Average yield, 1970–1971	Average yield, 1990–1991	Average yield, 2010–2011[74]	Average yield, 2019[75]
Rice	1123	1740	2240	4057.7
Wheat	1307	2281	2938	3533.4
Pulses	524	578	689	441.3
Oilseeds	579	771	1325	1592.8
Sugarcane	48322	65395	68596	80104.5
Tea	1182	1652	1669	2212.8
Cotton	106	225	510	1156.6

Production of crop for various years (in thousands of hectare)[76]

Crop	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rice	34694	34694	40708.4	42648.7	44900	4401C
Wheat	12927	18240.5	22278.8	24167.1	25730.6	2906E
Pulses	3592	2582.8	2388	2123.1	1650	1700
Oil seeds	486	453.3	557.5	557.5	716.7	1471
Sugar cane	2413	2615	2666.6	3686	4315.7	4944.
Tea	331.229	358.675	384.242	421	504	600
Cotton	7719	7800	8057.4	7661.4	9100	12178

In addition to growth in total output, agriculture in India has shown an increase in average agricultural output per hectare in last 60 years. The table below

presents average farm productivity in India over three farming years for some crops. Improving road and power generation infrastructure, knowledge gains and reforms has allowed India to increase farm productivity between 40% to 500% over 40 years.[25] India's recent accomplishments in crop yields while being impressive, are still just 30% to 60% of the best crop yields achievable in the farms of developed as well as other developing countries. Additionally, despite these gains in farm productivity, losses after harvest due to poor infrastructure and unorganised retail cause India to experience some of the highest food losses in the world.

Organic forming

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) was launched in 2015 by the Narendra Modi regime to promote organic farming, under which farmers form organic farming clusters of 50 or more farmers with a minimum total area of 50 acres to share organic methods using traditional sustainable methods, costs, and marketing, etc. It initially aimed to have 10,000 clusters by 2018 with at least 500,000 acres under organic farming and government "cover the certification costs and promote organic farming through the use of traditional resources." Government provides INR 20,000 per acre benefit over three years.[138]

Schemes launched by the Modi regime

Agriculture initiatives schemes launched by the Modi regime are:

2020 Indian agriculture acts

Atal Bhujal Yojana

E-NAM for online agrimarketing

Gramin Bhandaran Yojana for local storage

Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

National Scheme on Fisheries Training and Extension

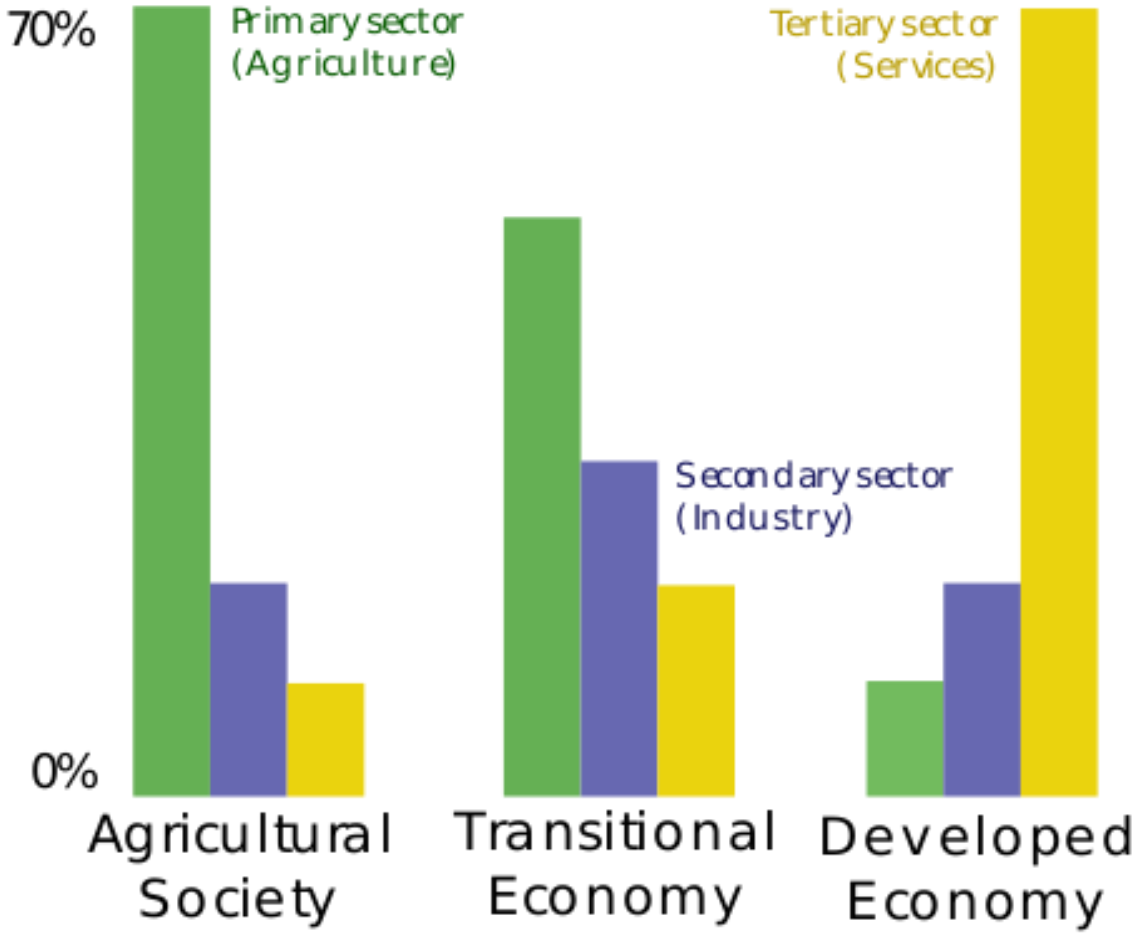
National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKSN) for minimum support scheme

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) for irrigation

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for organic farmingPradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for crop

Workforce



Following the three-sector theory, the number of people employed in agriculture and other primary activities (such as fishing) can be more than 80% in the least developed countries, and less than 2% in the most highly developed countries.Since the Industrial Revolution, many countries have made the transition to developed economies, and the proportion of people working in agriculture has steadily fallen. During the 16th century in Europe, for example, between 55 and 75% of the population was engaged in agriculture; by the 19th century, this had dropped to between 35 and 65%.In the same countries today, the figure is less than 10%.[104] At the start of the 21st century, some one billion people, or over 1/3 of the available work force,

were employed in agriculture. It constitutes approximately 70% of the global employment of children, and in many countries employs the largest percentage of women of any industry.[The service sector overtook the agricultural sector as the largest global employer in 2007.

Safety

Agriculture, specifically farming, remains a hazardous industry, and farmers worldwide remain at high risk of work-related injuries, lung disease, noise-induced hearing loss, skin diseases, as well as certain cancers related to chemical use and prolonged sun exposure. On industrialized farms, injuries frequently involve the use of agricultural machinery, and a common cause of fatal agricultural injuries in developed countries is tractor rollovers.[108] Pesticides and other chemicals used in farming can be hazardous to worker health, and workers exposed to pesticides may experience illness or have children with birth defects. As an industry in which families commonly share in work and live on the farm itself, entire families can be at risk for injuries, illness, and death. Ages 0–6 May be an especially vulnerable population in agriculture; common causes of fatal injuries among young farm workers include drowning, machinery and motor accidents, including with all-terrain vehicles.

The International Labour Organization considers agriculture "one of the most hazardous of all economic sectors".[106] It estimates that the annual work-related death toll among agricultural employees is at least 170,000, twice the average rate of other jobs. In addition, incidences of death, injury and illness related to agricultural activities often go unreported.[113] The organization has developed the Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001, which covers the range of risks in the agriculture occupation, the prevention of these risks and the role that individuals and organizations engaged in agriculture should play.

In the United States, agriculture has been identified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health as a priority industry sector in the National Occupational Research Agenda to identify and provide intervention strategies for occupational health and safety issues.[114][115] In the European Union, the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work has issued guidelines on implementing health and safety directives in agriculture, livestock farming, horticulture, and forestry.[116] The Agricultural Safety and Health Council of America (ASHCA) also holds a yearly summit to discuss safety.

Pesticides

Pesticide use has increased since 1950 to 2.5 million short tons annually worldwide, yet crop loss from pests has remained relatively constant.[178] The World Health Organization estimated in 1992 that three million pesticide poisonings occur annually, causing 220,000 deaths.[179] Pesticides select for pesticide resistance in the pest population, leading to a condition termed the "pesticide treadmill" in which pest resistance warrants the development of a new pesticide.[180]

An alternative argument is that the way to "save the environment" and prevent famine is by using pesticides and intensive high yield farming, a view exemplified by a quote heading the Center for Global Food Issues website: 'Growing more per acre leaves more land for nature'.[181][182] However, critics argue that a trade-off between the environment and a need for food is not inevitable,[183] and that pesticides simply replace good agronomic practices such as crop rotation.[180] The Push–pull agricultural pest management technique involves intercropping, using plant aromas to repel pests from crops (push) and to lure them to a place from which they can then be removed (pull)

Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets.Agriculture provides most of the world’s food and fabrics. Cotton, wool, and leather are all agricultural products. Agriculture also provides wood for construction and paper products.These products, as well as the agricultural methods used, may vary from one part of the world to another.

It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets. Agriculture provides most of the world's food and fabrics. Cotton, wool, and leather are all agricultural products. Agriculture also provides wood for construction and paper products.

CHAPTER 3

Materials and Methods

This Community Service Project was a multi-centric, cross-sectional survey done in the months of JUNE and JULY 2024 in urban and rural areas of Krishna District with a questionnaire. During the farmers interviews, information on agricultural Farming (e.g., type of cultivated crop, seed variety, yield per acre type etc.) and the usage of pesticides,weedsides and fertilizers (they are help in high yielding of crop), Hybrid variety of seeds are help in early stage of yielding in crops.some seeds and crop plants are hybridised to survive different atmospheric conditions and lack of water and soli fertility,

PHOTOS


GPS Map Camera
Ayyanki, Andhra Pradesh, India
7W9W+65F, Ayyanki, Andhra Pradesh 521138, India
Lat 16.268648°
Long 80.945622°
14/08/24 06:01 PM GMT +05:30
Google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CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

OBSERVATIONS FROM OUR SURVEY

Survey programme promotes the collection and dissemination of sound, harmonized, timely and regular data on agriculture to effectively support evidence based decision-making. The programme provides support to Village to improve and strengthen their agricultural surveys systems and to promote accessible agricultural statistics. Data collected through Farmers Survey help to know the about agricultural Farming monitor progress towards the M.Anil Kumar and other lectures .

CHAPTER 5

Conclusions

The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy, with substantial changes in the social, legal, structural, productive and supply set-ups, as is the case with all other sectors of the economy.The agricultural census provides data on the presence of each temporary and permanent crop (core module), and the area and production of each crop, use of fertilizer, and source and type of seed inputs (supplementary module). A variety of crop surveys are usually needed to complement these data.Sustainable agriculture is beneficial because it uses the land; reduces

pollution; crates a stable food supply and promotesAgriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets. Agriculture provides most of the world's food and fabrics.

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LOCK BOOK

QUESTIONER


thank
you

SOCEO-ECONOMIC SURVEY & WOMEN AND CHAILD ROLE OF ANGANVADI IN PENUMATCHA VILLAGE- PAMIDIMUKKALA MANDALAM, KRISHNA DISTRICT

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

SUBMITTED TO KRISHNA UNIVERSITY, MACHILIPATNAM

In partial fulfillment of B.Sc.(BIO-TECH) Degree (II Semester)

By

JUJJUVARAPU POOJASRI

Y233223002

Under the guidance of

Dr. K.Vasudha

M.Sc.,Ph.D.

Lecturer in BIO-TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF BIO-TECHNOLOGY

V.S.R GOVERNMENT DEGREE & P.G COLLEGE

MOVVA, KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.

JULY – 2024

V.S.R GOVERNMENT DEGREE P.G COLLEGE

MOVVA, KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Certificate

This is to certify that the dissertation work entitled **"WOMEN AND CHAILD ROLE OF ANGANVADI IN PENUMATCHA VILLAGE PAMIDIMUKKALA MANDALAM, KRISHNA DISTRICT"** submitted by **J.POOJASRI** in partial fulfillment for the award of **B.Sc. Degree** Krishna University, Machilipatnam, Krishna, A.P. It is a record of *bona fide* work carried out by her under my guidance and supervision. Her work is found to be satisfactory.

(***Dr. K.Vasudha***)

Project Mento

Principal
Dr.S .Madhavai

J. POOJASRI

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

V.S.R GOVERNMENT DEGREE & P.G COLLEGE

MOVVA, KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

DECLARATION

I **J. POOJASRI (Y233223002)** declare that the Community Service project work entitled **"WOMEN AND CHAILD ROLE OF ANGANVADI IN PENUMATCHA VILLAGE PAMIDIMUKKALA MANDALAM, KRISHNA DISTRICT"** is an original work done by me under the supervision of Dr.K VASUDHA in the Department of Botany, V.S.R Government Degree& P.G College during the year of 2023-2024. The work is original and has not been submitted in parts or in full, for the award of any other degree.

Faculty Guide
Dr.K Vasudha. M.sc,Ph.D

J.POOJASRI

Head of the Department
Dr.K Vasudha M.sc,Ph.D

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am thankful to God for giving an opportunity and strength to fulfill our job. We wish to express our heartfelt, deep sense of gratitude, and sincere regards to our Project supervisor Dr.K Vasudha, Lecturer in BIO-TECH, Department of BIO-TCH, for suggesting the problem, valuable guidance and constructive criticism throughout the course of this investigation. I convey my heartful thanks to Dr. S. Madhavi garu Principal of V.S.R Government Degree P.G. College, Movva for giving permission and encouragement towards for the completion of novel work. We take this opportunity to express our deepest sense of gratitude to all the Faculty members of V.S. R Government Degree & P.G. College, Movva.

We thank all my classmates for their constant support valuable help during our work and also very grateful to our friends who helped us. Finally, we take this opportunity to thank one and all that directly or indirectly helped us in completing thistask.

Place:

Date:

J.POOJASRI

CO NT ENT S

About the Village

Penumatcha is a village in India. It has a government primary school and a government primary higher secondary school. There is also a nursery school in Pimiḍimukkala and a middle school in Vuyyuru. Nearby, in Vuyyuru, there is a junior college, a government arts and science degree college, and an engineering college. In Vijayawada, there are nearby medical colleges, management colleges, polytechnics, vocational education trainingschools, open education centers, and special schools for the disabled.

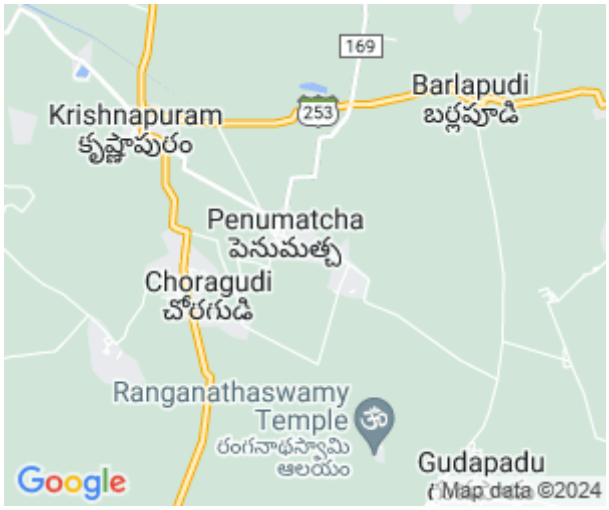
Penumatcha is a Village in Pamidimukkala Mandal in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh State, India. It belongs to Andhra region . It is located 31 KM towards west from District head quarters Machilipatnam. 6 KM from Pamidimukkala. 333 KM from State capital Hyderabad

Penumatcha Pin code is 521250 and postal head office is Virankilock .

Krishnapuram (2 KM) , Alinakipalem (2 KM) , Barlapudi (2 KM) , Aginaparru (3 KM) , Gudapadu (3 KM) are the nearby Villages to Penumatcha. Penumatcha is surrounded by Movva Mandal towards East , Ghantasala Mandal towards South , Pamarru Mandal towards East , Kollur Mandal towards west .

Gudivada , Tenali , Machilipatnam , Repalle are the near by Cities to Penumatcha.

This Place is in the border of the Krishna District and Guntur District. Guntur District Kollur is west towards this place .
Demographics of Penumatcha
Telugu is the Local Language here. Total population of Penumatcha is 1534 .Males are 764 and Females are 770 living in 436 Houses. Total area of Penumatcha is 520 hectares.



- 30Families are survey in BHATLAPENUMARRU village
- No of families surveyed :30

1)Social status of families details

- Community SC
- Muslims :0
- Percentage of literate :70%
- Percentage of illiterate:30%

2) Economic status of the sample households:

- Category of houses:
- Hut pucca:0 others : 00%
- Own houses:100% rented:00
- Drinking water facility -YES
- Well:0 borewell : 90% govt tap connection
- Type of cooking fuel used:LPG:30
- Two wheeler :28 three wheelers :2
- No of house hold have own toilets -.30
- No of ration cards: 30
- Road connectivity to the village : yes
- Bus facility available : Yes

3)Health details of sample house hold:

- Common health problems in the village : Seasonal fevers
- Govt hospital: 0
- Private hospital: 0

4) other details

- No of houses have tv:30
- No of houses have mobile:30

5) Name of the govt schemes received: Jagananna vidya deevana

- ❖ Arogyasri scheme
- ❖ Jaganna vasathi deevana

- ❖ Others

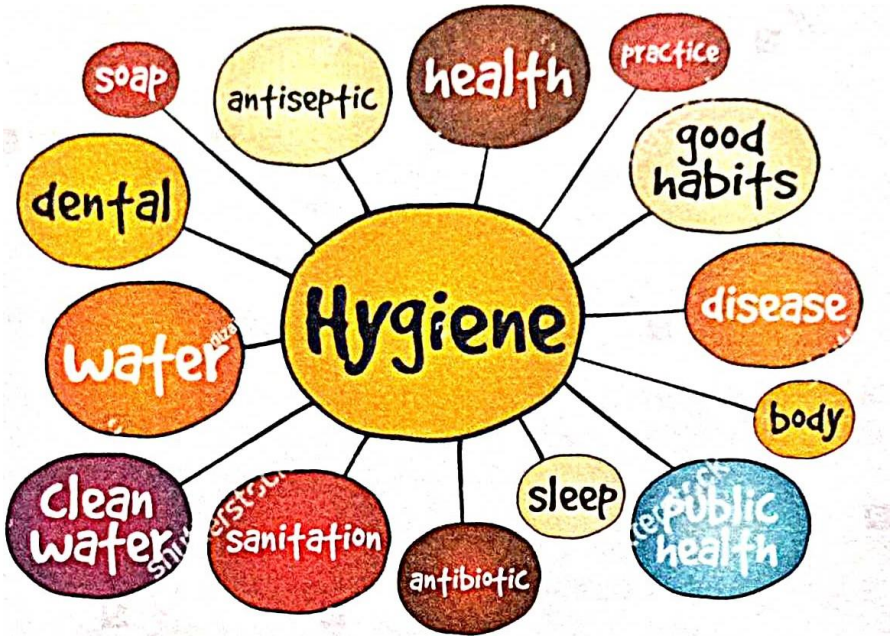
6) Major problems are faced in the village

- Damage roads, main damaged road between Penumatch to Movva
- Frequently of failure of power.

CHAPTER 2

PROJECT WORK

HEALTH AND HYGIENE



Why Is Personal Or Everyday Hygiene Important?

Do you know that the human body offers places for various disease-causing microorganisms to multiply themselves? In order to avoid the growth of these microbes, it is of utmost importance to maintain personal hygiene.

Why Are People Highly Conscious Of Health And Hygiene?

Ever wondered why some people are always so conscious of their health and hygiene. You should be too. The following reasons will let you know why people are highly conscious of their health and hygiene:

- We learn about the importance of hygiene from an early age of our lives
- Hygiene is considered a way of making ourselves more attractive and good looking • You would be embarrassed in front of your friends and colleagues, if you look untidy and smell unpleasant because of poor hygiene
- Poor hygiene can give rise to various health problems.

Personal Hygiene: Healthy Habits

Considering the above reasons, if you want to reduce the chances of infections you should boost your overall health. And to improve your overall health, you must practice the following personal hygiene habits:

(a) Bathe regularly: The foremost step to keep yourself clean and healthy is bathing every-day. Regular bathing helps remove all the germs, dirt and sweat from your body. It also refreshes your body and mind.

(b) Wash your hands: Needless to say, your hands carry' a maximum number of germs. Therefore, it is essential for you to keep your hands clean. You should make it a habit of always cleaning your hands with soap or hand wash. You can also wash your hands by using alcohol-based sanitizing gel. It is recommended to wash your hands after visiting toilets, after coughing, sneezing, before preparing food and after consuming it.

(c) Trimming your nails: Appropriate hand hygiene includes meticulous cleaning and trimming of fingernails and toenails. Your nails may harbor dirt and germs contributing to the spread of infections.

Finger-nails should be kept short and should be cleaned frequently with soap and water.

(d) Practicing good oral hygiene: Brushing your teeth regularly is an important personal hygiene tip. It minimizes the bacterial formation in your mouth which is responsible for tooth decay and gum diseases. Ideally, you should brush your teeth twice a day. You should also floss daily before going to bed. You should also use mouthwash for good oral hygiene.

Healthy gums bring a bright smile. It is also a sign of overall good health, besides everyday care, you should also schedule an appointment with your dentist at regular intervals for dental checkups.

(e) Practicing sleep hygiene: Getting a full night's sleep (approximately 8 hours a night) is extremely important to achieve overall health and happiness. This is can be done by following a good sleeping pattern. Sleep hygiene is a set of rituals that you implement each

day to get great sleep at night and to feel refreshed during the day. While you sleep, your mind and body are busy restoring cells, energy and rebuilding tissue. Lack of sleep can leave you feeling lethargic. It can further compromise your body's natural defenses- your immune system. You can practice good sleep hygiene by:

- Establishing a regular bedtime routine
- Exercising regularly
- Eating healthy
- Avoiding eating immediately before bedtime
- Avoiding the intake of caffeine and nicotine close to bedtime
- Avoiding drinking alcohol before sleeping

(f) Using deodorants for freshness: An important way of keeping personal hygiene is the usage of natural deodorants. Deodorants help in preventing unpleasant body odor. Additionally, you can even use antiperspirants to control excessive sweat. Smelling good is as important as looking good.

(g) Cleaning earwax: Do you feel as if your ears are blocked? If yes, then this may be due to an accumulation of excess wax inside your ears. An enormous amount of ear wax can cause difficulty in hearing. Most of the times, people tend to neglect their ears and its hygiene. To practice complete personal hygiene, you should clean your ears regularly. You can use a wet wash rag or Q-tip to clean the wax in your ears.

(h) Washing your face daily: The skin on your face is more sensitive than any other part of your body. Therefore, cleaning your face at least

three times a day with a cleanser is essential in keeping your face fresh and hygienic. You can choose from a wide variety of face washes available in the market. Pick a facewash which suits your skin type. Health and hygiene are related terms in context to a healthy life. It rightly said that health is wealth. So the best thing you can do to take care of your health is to follow good hygiene habits.

It is well known that health and hygiene are closely related. Personal hygiene is essential for several reasons like personal well-being, social health, psychological health and simply as a way of life, Keeping good hygiene, not only safeguards those around you from suffering illnesses, but also helps to prevent the spread of infections, illnesses, and bad odors.

Did you know you can protect yourself from all the microbes which cause diseases by simply practicing a good personal hygiene.

To begin with, all you need to do is to incorporate certain personal hygiene habits in your everyday routine. In this post, we will discuss some important health tips that are important in maintaining good personal hygiene.

PHOTOS

About the Scheme

Launched in 1975, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is a unique early childhood development programme, aimed at addressing malnutrition, health and also development needs of young children, pregnant and nursing mothers.

ICDS consists of 4 different components, namely:

1. Early Childhood Care Education & Development (ECCED)
2. Care & Nutrition Counselling
3. Health Services
4. Community Mobilisation Awareness, Advocacy &Information, Education and Communication

The ICDS, Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is anchored by Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD), Government of India (GoI). The Anganwadi Services (under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Government of India releases grants-in-aid to the States / UTs presently on the following cost sharing ratio between Centre and States/UTs:

Sl. No.	Contributors for the Scheme	Percentage of Cost Sharing (Centre & State)
i	States & UTs (With Legislature): • ICDS (General) [Salary/honorarium/programme components) • ICDS (Supplementary Nutrition Programme)	 60 : 40 50 : 50
Ii	NE States and Himalayan States (all components)	90 : 10
Iii	Union Territories (without Legislature) (all components)	100 : 0

1.1 Objectives of the Scheme

Objectives of the Scheme[1]are broadly classified as follows:

- Institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures at all levels:
  - Implementing ICDS in Mission mode to prevent under nutrition ○ Strengthen ICDS-AWC as the first village post for health, nutrition and early learning
  - Focusing on children under 3 years ○ Focusing on early child care and learning environment ○ Moving from outlays to child-related outcomes
  - Fostering decentralisation and community based locally responsive childcare approaches
- Enhance capacities at all levels:
  - Vertical integration of training of all functionaries to strengthen field based joint action and teamwork to achieve desired results and objectives
  - Establish national training resources centres at Central & State levels

- Ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels:

- Ensure convergence at the grassroots level by strengthening partnerships with PRIs, Communities, Civil Societies to improve Child development services
- Coordinate and network with all Government & Non- Government Organisations providing services for children -

Raise public awareness and participation :

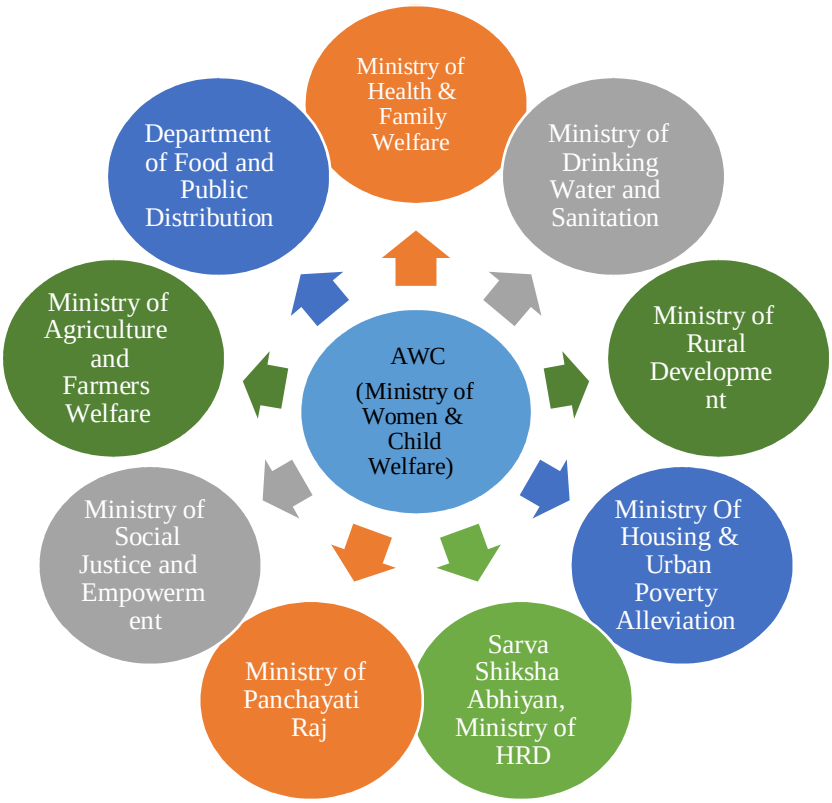
- Strengthen maternal and child care, nutrition and health education ○ Raise public awareness at all levels about vulnerabilities of children ○ Inform beneficiary group and public about availability of core services ○ Promote social mobilisation and voluntary action

- Create database and knowledge base for Child development services:
  - Strengthen ICDS Management Information System (MIS)
  - Use Information, Communication Technology (ICT) to strengthen the information base and share & disseminate information
  - Undertake Research and Documentation

1.2 Convergence of Different Ministries & Schemes

In implementation of the ICDS scheme, convergence is brought in between many Central Ministries[2] and their services are framed into the 4 different components of ICDS. The Ministries involved for convergence with ICDS is given in the figure below.

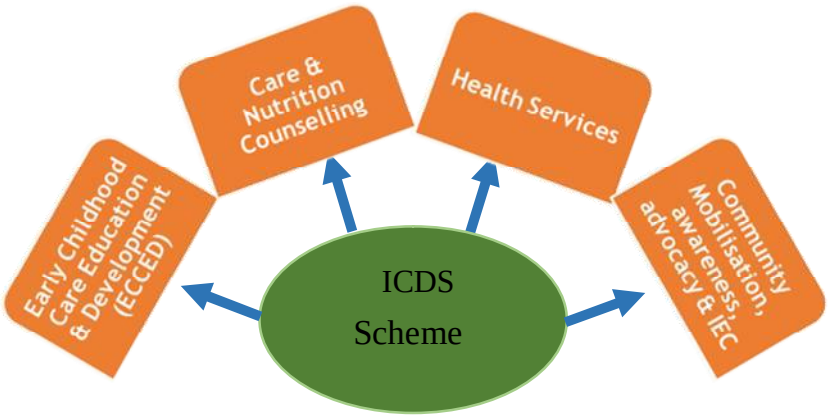
Figure 1: Convergence of Different Departments through Anganwadi Centres



1.3 Scheme Component and Interventions

The scheme envisages interventions in four different components to achieve its objectives. The Scheme components are grouped into different services detailing the interventions that are suggested along with the activities to be carried out to enable achievement of the ultimate objectives of the Scheme.
The components and related interventions and the beneficiaries are detailed in this segment. Scheme Framework may be referred to for comprehensive information on these interventions[3]. The four components of the scheme are shown below.

Figure 2: ICDS Scheme Components



1.3.1 Early Childhood Care Education & Development (ECCED)

The services and interventions that are grouped into the Early Childhood Care Education & Development (ECCED) component are given in the table below along with activities to be carried out and the functionaries responsible for them.

Table 1: Interventions & Activities in Early Childhood Care Education & Development (ECCED)

Service & Target Beneficiaries	Interventions and Activities	Functionaries Responsible
Providing Early Childhood care and Education / Pre-school Nonformal Education The beneficiaries of this service are: - 0-6 year Children - Parents / Care givers	Interventions: - Guidance to Parents through Home visits - Early screening and referral - Monthly monitoring & promotion of child growth & Developmental milestones - Fixed Monthly village ECCE Days - Non-formal pre-school education: o Activity based o Semi-structured play & learning method - Quarterly monitoring & promotion of child growth & Developmental milestones Activities: - Provide Non Formal Pre-School Education to channelize child's energy and also offer substitute	Anganwadi Worker (AWW) / Second AWW cum Child Care & Nutrition Counsellor Supervisor is required to attend at least 2 EECE meetings per month
Service & Target Beneficiaries	Interventions and Activities	Functionaries Responsible

	care to younger, to free older Siblings, especially girls to attend school - Make children school ready with holistic development activities - Engage with Parents group / Mothers group to enable them train their children through play mode - Conduct ECCE day capacity building to parents and Grand Parents for increased parent led child leaning. Involve NGOs and School teachers in ECCE Days	
Supplementary Nutrition The beneficiaries of this service are: - 6 months to 6 Yrs. - Pregnant and Lactating Mothers	Interventions: - Morning Snack, Hot Cooked Meal and THR as per norms Activities: - Supplementary nutrition to be ensured for a minimum of 300 days in a year - Bridge between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI) of beneficiaries - The Supplementary Nutrition Rules are issued by MWCD in 2017[4]	AWW/ Second AWW/ Anganwadi Helper (AWH)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Others

1.3.2 Care and Nutrition Counselling

The services and interventions that are grouped into the Component of Care and Nutrition Counselling are detailed in the table below along with activities to be carried out and the functionaries responsible to carry out these activities.

Table 2: Interventions & Activities in Care and Nutrition Counselling

Service & Target Beneficiaries	Interventions and Activities	Functionaries Responsible
Infant & Young Child feeding (IYCF) Promotion & Counselling The beneficiaries of this service are: - Pregnant and lactating Mothers - Mothers of Children	Interventions: - IYCF practices comprise of breast feeding for first six months of life and appropriate complementary feeding - Skilled one to one counselling through home visits Activities: - Advice women on Food intake - Advice on breast feeding activity designed to give nutritional food to children - For optimal breast feeding practices linked to growth monitoring - Complementary Feeding - Home visits and follow-ups	AWW/Second AWW cum nutrition Counsellor/ Supervisors/ Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) / Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)

Service & Target Beneficiaries	Interventions and Activities	Functionaries Responsible

under 3 years		
Maternal Care Counselling The beneficiaries of this service are: - Pregnant and Lactating Mothers	Interventions: - Early registration of pregnancy - Counselling on diet, rest and IFA compliance during Home visits - Monitoring Weight gain - Examination for pallor and oedema and any danger signs - Home based counselling which is essential for newborn care, lactation support &counselling on spacing Activities: - Nutrition counselling to all the women in age group of 15 – 45 years - Counselling and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to women regarding: o Basic Health Care, Nutrition, Maternal Care and healthy food habits o Childcare, infant feeding practices, utilisation of health services, o Family planning and Environmental Sanitation - Lactation support includes support for initiation of breastfeeding through skilled counselling	ASHA/ ANM/ Medical Officer (MO) / Second AWW cum nutrition counsellor
Care, Nutrition, Health & Hygiene Education The beneficiaries of this service are: - P&L Mothers and other caregivers, - Community and families	Interventions: - Monthly health and nutrition education sessions - Education on improved caring practices – feeding, health and hygiene and psychosocial - Knowledge sharing for care during pregnancy, lactation and adolescence - Promotion of local foods and family feeding - Appropriatefood demonstration - Celebration of Nutrition week, Breastfeeding week, ICDS day etc. Activities: - Weighing of children 0-3 years on monthly basis and 0-6 years children on quarterly basis. - Maintain weight-for-age growth charts for all children 0–6 yrs. as per WHO Child Growth Standards. - Identifying growth faltering and appropriate counselling of care givers on optimal infant and young child feeding and health - Providing joint Mother and Child Protection card to each mother to track the nutritional status, immunization schedule and developmental milestones for both child and pregnant and lactating mothers	AWW/ Second AWW cum nutrition counsellor / Supervisor
Community	Interventions:	AWWs/ AWH/

Service & Target Beneficiaries	Interventions and Activities	Functionaries Responsible
based care and management of Underweight Children The beneficiaries of this service are: Moderately and severely underweight children & their mothers / care givers	- 100% Weighing of all eligible children and identification of underweight children - Referral to NRCs/MTCs for children requiring medical attention - 12-day Nutritional counselling and care sessions for required children (Sneha Shivirs)&18-day home care and follow up during home visit Activities: - Providing hands on training on caring practices is given at "Sneha Shivirs" to mothers and caregivers of underweight children at AWCs for 12 days, followed by 18 days home practice. - Tracking of the weight growth of the children during the 18 days home practice through home visits.	Supervisors/ Mother's Group/ PRIs/ SHGs/ MO Additional Anganwadi Worker / Nutrition Counsellor ASHA and ANM as facilitators

1.3.3 Health Services

The services and interventions that are grouped into the Component of Health Services are detailed in the table below along with activities to be carried out and the functionaries responsible to carry out these activities.

Table 3: Interventions & Activities in Health Services

Service & Target Beneficiaries	Intervention and Activities Suggested	Functionaries Responsible
Immunization and Micronutrient Supplementation The beneficiaries of this service are: - 0-3 years - 3-6 years - P & PL Mothers	Interventions: - Regular fixed monthly VHNDs - Primary Immunization - Boosters - TT for Pregnant women - Vitamin A supplementation (9 months – 5 Years) - IFA supplementation (infants after 6 months of age) - Deworming as per guidelines & Counselling Activities: - Ensure immunization of pregnant women and infants. - Children to be given Vitamin A and Booster Doses as per the national immunization schedule - AWW to assist health functionaries for complete coverage. - Organising and conducting fixed day immunization sessions, known as "Village Health Nutrition Days (VHND)" at the AWC	ANM/MO/ ASHA/ AWWs as facilitators
Health Check-up	Interventions: - Antenatal Care (ANC)/ Post Natal Care (PNC)/Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) - Support for Integrated Management of Neonatal &	ANM/MO/ASHA/ AWWs

Service & Target Beneficiaries	Intervention and Activities Suggested	Functionaries Responsible
The beneficiaries of this service are: - 0-3 years - 3-6 years - P & PL Mothers	Childhood Illness (IMNCI)/ Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) - Identification of severely underweight children requiring medical attention& support community Activities: - Carry out regular health check-ups, recording weight, immunisation, support to community based management of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, deworming and distribution of iron and folic acid and medicines for minor illness - AWC to control common ailments like fever, cold, cough, worm infestation etc. including medicines and basic equipment for first aid	
Referral Services The beneficiaries of this service are: - 0-3 years - 3-6 years - P & PL Mothers	Interventions: - Referral of severely underweight to health facility / NRCs - Referral for complications during pregnancy - Referral of sick new-borns and sick children Activities: - During health check-ups and growth monitoring sessions refer sick and malnourished children as well as pregnant lactating mothers in need of prompt medical attention, to the Health facilities	ANM/ MO/ ASHA/ AWWs

1.3.4 Community Mobilisation, Awareness, Advocacy & IEC

Table 4: Interventions & Activities in Community Mobilisation, Awareness, Advocacy & IEC

Service & Target Beneficiaries	Intervention and Activities Suggested Thereof	Functionaries Responsible

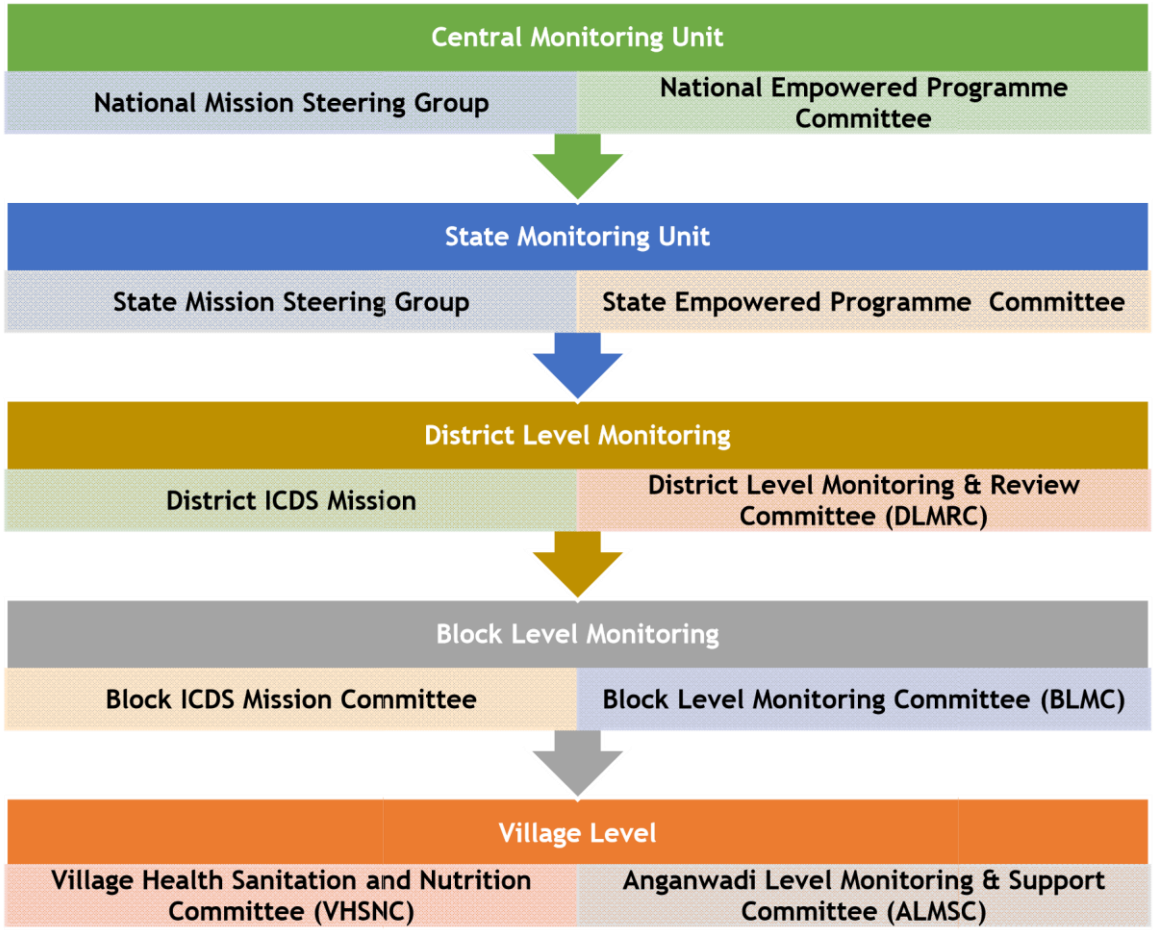
IEC, Campaigns and Drives etc. The beneficiaries of this service are: - Families & Community	Interventions: - Information dissemination & awareness generation on entitlements, behaviours & practices - Sharing of nutritional status of children at Gram Sabhas meetings - Linkage with VHSNC, Action Groups, Community Activities: - Sensitization and engagement of PRIs/SHGs/Mothers Committees on Nutrition & Child Development - Social mobilisation campaign in partnership with Song and Drama Division in tribal areas, rural areas - Use of mainstream media channels like TV, Radio, print media, newsletter etc. for propagating good practices of child & women health - Identifying local troupes to generate awareness	AWW/ Second AWW/ Supervisors/ Food and Nutrition Board (FNB)/ Dist. & Block Resource Centres/ ICDS Management

Service & Target Beneficiaries	Intervention and Activities Suggested Thereof	Functionaries Responsible
	about components of ICDS Scheme - Interpersonal Communication through home visits, the mothers-in-law, mother and other care givers are also sensitised to ensure appropriate care and feeding practices at home. - Voluntary Action for promoting ICDS schemes are invited for undertaking home visits and counselling.	

Organizational Setup

1.4 Project Monitoring Structure

The administrative structure[5] to implement this programme is a multi-layered set up starting from the Central level monitoring to community level monitoring at the village level, detailed monitoring guidelines are issued by the CMU [6]. Different monitoring committees are prescribed at each level as presented below:



2.1.1 Monitoring Functions at Different Levels

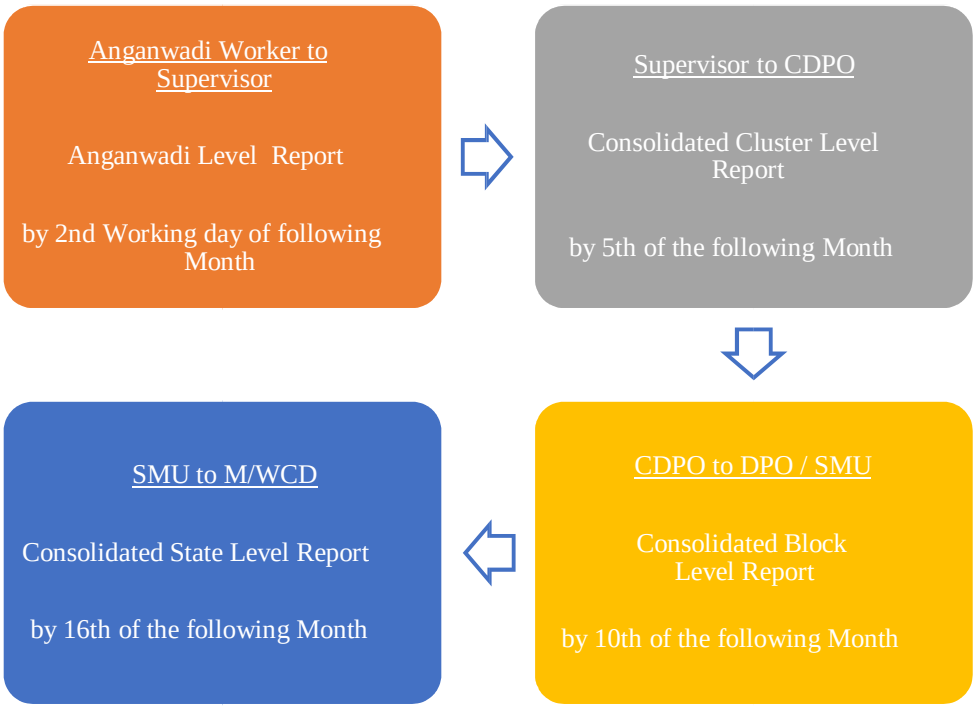
7

State Level Monitoring Functions
• The work progression, supervision and monitoring of the scheme is carried out with the help of different academic Institutions such as Community Medicine Department of Medical Colleges, Home Science College and Schools of Social Work etc. • With the help of the above institutions, data from each district is collected and, analysed. The data analysis and project implementation progress is monitored in Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and Annual Progress Report (APR) which are submitted to the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
District Level Monitoring Functions
• At the district level, monitoring is carried out at 3 different levels in District: ○ District Magistrate / Collector and/or District Welfare Officer led monitoring ○ Block level monitoring by CDPO ○ Cluster level by the Supervisor • Apart from Administrative monitoring, Community based monitoring mechanism are encouraged to bring in transparency and accountability in delivery of services. Time lines for submission of reports maintained on the integrated portal

2.1.2 Monthly & Quarterly Progress Reporting Flow:

Timelines for submission of Monthly Progress Reports[8] and Quarterly Progress Reports at different levels are detailed below.

Figure 4: Progress Reporting Flow



2.1.3 Rapid Reporting System

In the restructured and strengthened ICDS, revised Management Information System (MIS) for ICDS Scheme has been rolled out wherein new formats of registers and reporting (Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) and Annual Status Report (ASR) have been prescribed at AWW and CDPO level. This has been revamped and revised AW-MPR has introduced which replaces AW-MPR and AW-ASR.

National Informatics Centre (NIC), Delhi has developed web-enabled Rapid Reporting System earlier known as ICDS-MIS for use across all States/UTs for entry of revamped reporting formats at State / UT level.

It may be noted that each AWC will be assigned 11 digit unique code [2 digit for State Code + 3 digit for district code + 2 digit for ICDS project code + 2 digit for sector code + 2 digit for AWC code]. Seven digits of the 11 digit unique code for an AWC have already been communicated by the Ministry for implementation in the Sates/UTs. So only remaining 4 digits (2 digit code for Sector and 2 digit code for AWC) of the 11 digit unique code for each AWC, in a Sector, of the Project are to be assigned by the concerned State/UT.

The objective of the ICDS-RRS is to provide Design, Development, Implementation and Training for ICDS-RRS Application for real time entries and monitoring the physical and financial progress of the implementation of the ICDS Scheme.

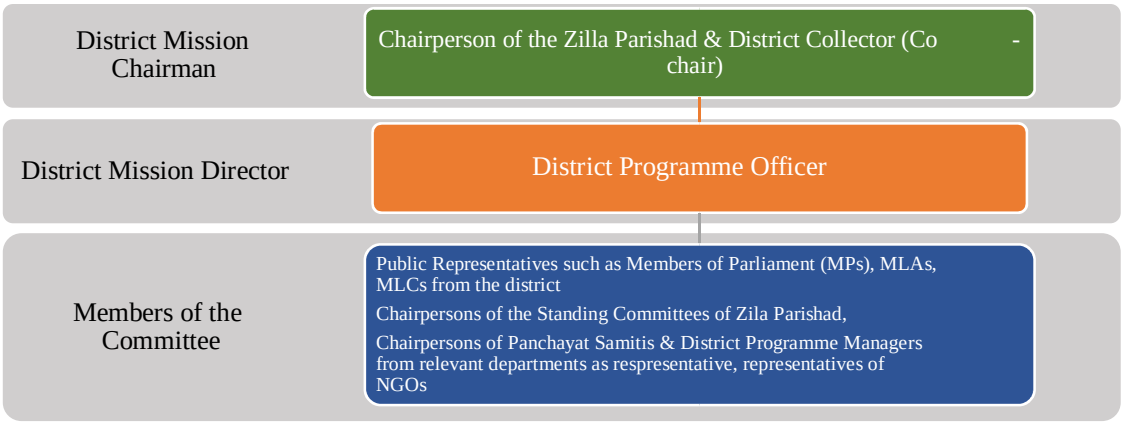
1.5 Institutional Arrangement

At the District level to involve Community at different levels, implementation framework prescribes Community based Monitoring Committees and also prescribes Administrative Committees to oversee implementation of the programme.

1.5.1 District Level

District ICDS Mission
At District Level, the District ICDS Mission is headed by the District Collector or Chairperson of Zilla Parishad as Chairperson or Co-chairperson of District ICDS Mission.T he composition of the committee of District ICDS Mission is detailed below. District Programme Officer acts as District Mission Director. The composition of the District Mission[9] that monitors progress is depicted below.

Figure 5: Institutional Structure at District Level

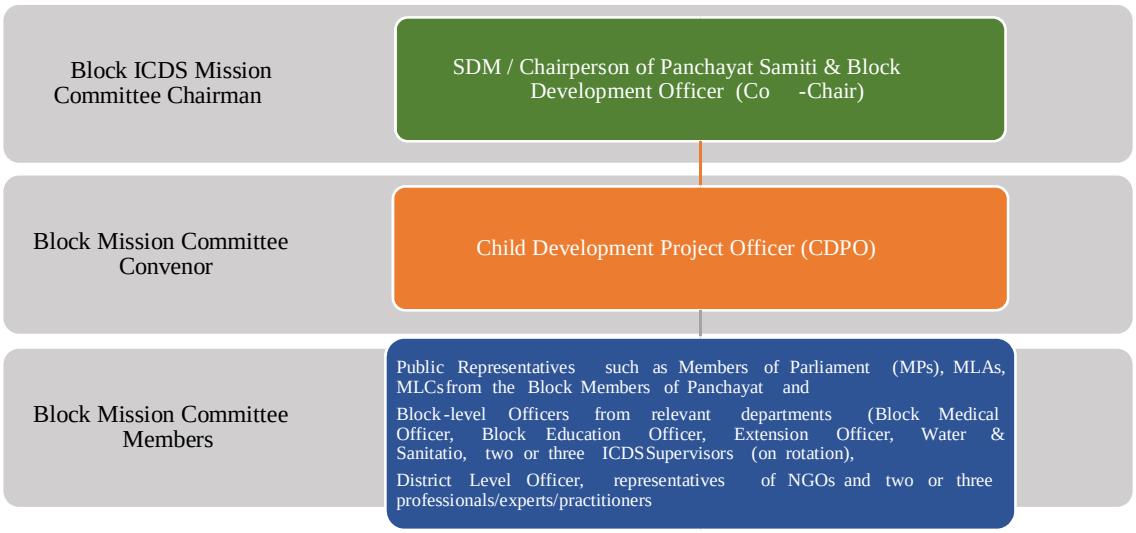


District Level Monitoring & Review Committee
At Administrative level at the District, the administrative committee is known as District Level Monitoring & Review Committee (DLMRC) on ICDS monitors the progress of the Scheme implementation. The committee shall meet once in a quarter or as convened by the Chairman and it submits the report to Chief Secretary / Secretary (WCD) outlining actions taken and support required from State Government.
The DLMRC[10] is headed by the District Collector / Magistrate as Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) as Vice-Chairperson and the District Programme Officer (ICDS) is the Member – Secretary and the District level officers of different departments, Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly and other committee members as suggested by ICDS implementation framework.

1.5.2 Block Level

Block ICDS Mission Committee
At Block Level, Block ICDS Mission Committee is headed by the SDM or Chairperson of the concerned Panchayat Samiti as Chairperson or Co-chairperson of Block ICDS Mission Committee The composition of the committee is detailed below. The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) is the Block Mission Committee Convenor. Administratively, Block Development Officer and Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) are responsible for conduct of the meetings and providing the committee with required information, coordination etc.

Figure 6: Institutional Structure at Block Level

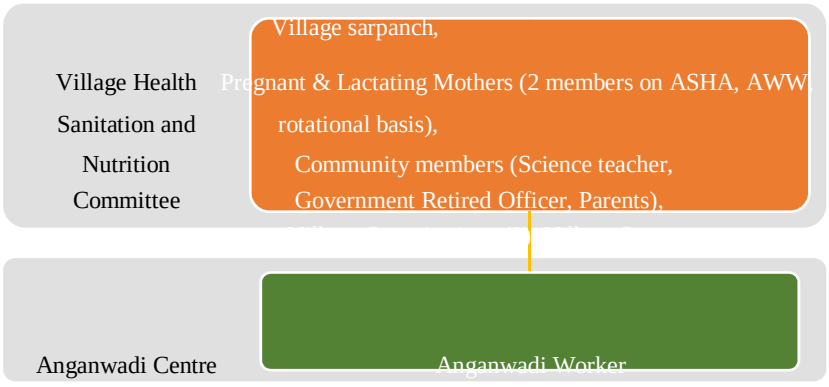


Block Level Monitoring Committee (BLMC) on ICDS[11]

At Administrative level at the Block, the administrative committee is known as Block Level Monitoring Committee (BLMC) on ICDS monitors the progress of the Scheme implementation. The committee shall meet once in a quarter and it submits the report to District Committee with a copy to the State Directorate of ICDS. The Committee is suggested by Implementation Framework, the State Government can list the officials at Block level to represent suggested department in the Committee. BLMC is headed by Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) as Chairperson and Block Development Officer as Vice-Chairperson. ICDS is represented by CDPO who supports the Committee.

1.5.3 Village Level

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC)
At Village Level, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) is the Community monitoring centre and they are assisted by the Supervisor and Anganwadi Worker. VHSNC functions as sub-committee of Panchayati Raj Institution. Figure 7: Institutional Structure at Village Level



Anganwadi Level Monitoring & Support Committee (ALMSC)
Anganwadi Level Monitoring & Support Committee (ALMSC) on ICDS with Gram Panchayat/Ward

member as Chairperson and Anganwadi Worker as Convenor and other community based village members. The Committee will organise regular monthly meetings to discuss various issues in Anganwadi in the village or ward and copy of the minutes sent to Block Level Committee and CDPO.

2 Financial Resources and Flow of Funds

For approval of the Plans and funding of the project[12], the Districts prepare District Child Development Action Plan which is consolidated to prepare Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) at the state level. The plans are prepared as per the prescribed norms in the Scheme.
Construction of AWC[13]:

For construction of an AWC building, as per the prescribed norms, an amount of Rs. 4.5 lakh is allocated for construction of new building and Rs. 1 lakh for renovation of the old building to make it child friendly. The cost is borne in 75:25 by Centre & State.
Rent of AWC:
The monthly rent budgeted for AWC / Mini-AWCs buildings at different locations are as follows:

Project Type	Monthly Rent
Rural and Tribal projects	Rs. 1,000/p.m.
Urban projects	Rs. 4,000/- p.m.
Metropolitan cities	Rs. 6,000/ p.m.

Supplementary Nutrition:
The cost norms for supplementary nutrition with annual indexation under the Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls of the Umbrella ICDS Scheme is as below:

i. Supplementary nutrition cost norms under the Anganwadi Services:

Category	Amount per day per beneficairy
Children (6 – 72 months)	Rs. 8.00
Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	Rs. 9.50
Severely Malnourished children (6 – 72 months)	Rs. 12.00

ii. The supplementary nutrition cost norms for Adolescent Girls (out of school 11 – 14 years) covered under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls stands at Rs. 9.50/- per day per beneficiary, which is on par with the cost norms for Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers under the Anganwadi Services.

Operational Costs:
Detailed Budgets available for Operational cost, for each component are detailed in the Scheme guidelines[14] Flow of Funds:

Based on State Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP), depending on the magnitude of the problem the fund allocation is made. The APIP of ICDS mission is jointly appraised by experts constituted jointly by National and State level societies. First instalment is released to the state after receipt of documents or commitments from State Government as per the technical and financial guidelines[15].

The fund is released to the State Child Development Societies, in two instalments:

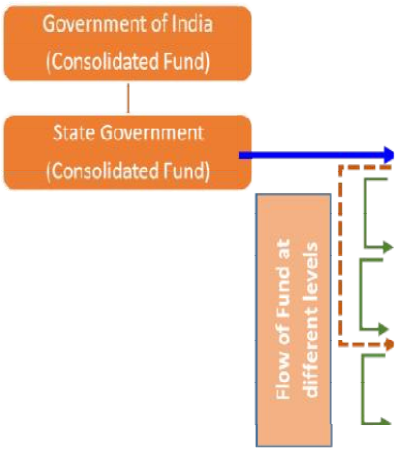
- First instalment is released before15th April every year.

- Second instalment is released upon receipt of UC supported by required documents

Role	Responsibilities
	○ Regularity of functioning of AWCs ○ Supply of essential items to AWCs – Medicine and PSE Kits, weighing scales, joint MCP card, WHO Growth Chart etc. ▯ Provide leadership in implementation of the programme ▯ Ensuring proper Grievance redressal mechanism by addressing the complaints received from Individuals, Community, PRIs etc. ▯ Preparation of IEC action plan on issues like location of AWC and services available under ICDS, entitlement of beneficiaries and grievance redressal mechanism etc.
Monitoring& Evaluation	▯ Overall Project implementation Monitoring, with focus on: ○ Status of Operationalisation of Sanctioned projects and coverage ○ Coverage of beneficiaries: Block-wise analysis of beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition and pre-school education ○ Regularity in supply and quality of Supplementary nutrition at AWC and Comparison of feeding efficiency ○ Nutritional status of children 0-3 years and 3-6 years ○ Performance of non-formal pre-school provided at AWCs ○ Methods of delivery of Supplementary food at AWCs – engagement of SHGs ○ Methodology used for non-formal pre-school education at AWCs, use of locally developed learning aids, toy banks etc. ▯ Convening Review meetings of District Level Monitoring & Review Committee once in a quarter and review progress based on Block level Monitoring Committees, Block Monthly Progress Reports and Block Annual Status Reports ▯ Convene District ICDS Mission Committee meetings and discuss progress ▯ Evaluation of the Outcome based indicators ▯ Identifying low performing blocks and addressing the factors responsible ▯ Review budget and budget analysis and ensure Fund flow and status of component-wise allocation and expenditures during the reported period and adherence to revised financial norms prescribed ▯ Monitoring and supervision visits by CDPOs/Supervisors to AWCs as per and submission of reports ▯ Prepare and submit periodical reports to the State Mission as per timelines ▯ Convene monthly meetings of the District Committee

and Institutional Administrative Activities	□ Approval of District Child Development and Nutrition Annual and Prospective plans □ Approve fund transfer to Projects, VHSNCs and AWCs ○ Ensure availability of funds for Implementation, contingency etc. at district, block and AWC levels □ Hiring of employees and technical experts as consultants on

The fund flow from the state to the VHNCs/PRIs/AWCs is presented below which is typically top to bottom. However, bottom-up approach is adopted in preparing APIP plan.



3 Roles and Responsibilities

The Monitoring of the scheme is 4-Tier, comprising of District / Block / Cluster/ Village level through Community based Committees which are assisted by the administrative officers at District, Block, Cluster and Village Levels. The Roles and Responsibilities at different district functionaries are detailed in this segment. Monitoring and supervision guidelines[16] are issued by CMU.

3.1 District Level – District Collector

The Progress of the implementation is monitored by District Level Monitoring & Review Committee and also by District ICDS Mission and is reported to State level Mission.
The District Collector, being the Chairperson / Co-Chairperson of the District Committees has the responsibility to ensure fulfilment of the responsibilities of the Committees.

Table 5: Roles of District Collector

Role	Responsibilities
PLANNING	Planning and preparation of District Child Development Action Plans including required budgets by compiling plans from all blocks of the district Plan for budgets in association with District level committees Submission of the District plans to the State level committee for incorporation into State Plan
Facilitation& Coordination	Coordinate with State and Central Missions for release of budgets Coordination and Convergence with Line departments / Programmes that includes Health, Education, Rural Development etc. Actively promote and facilitate convergence of programmes at village level to provide best of the services to the beneficiaries
IMPLEMENTATION	Ensure proper implementation of the programme
	Responsibilities
	contractual basis as per the rules and procedures Payment of honoraria to AWWs/AWHs and travelling allowance to Supervisor AWC Infrastructure development through convergence with other schemes /programmes Ensure transparency in procurement and accountability

3.2 Role of Functionaries at Village Level / Cluster Level & Block Level

The CDPO is the Block level implementation head of Block ICDS Mission and the responsibilities are described below. Monitoring17 at CDPO and AWW level are detailed by CMU.
At the cluster level, the project implementation head is Supervisor who is responsible for implementation of ICDS scheme through Anganwadi Centres. Usually a supervisor is head of around 20 Anganwadi centres and reports to the CDPO of the Block. Roles and Responsibilities of the Supervisor are detailed in the table below.
Anganwadi level, is the grassroots level of the project implementation. Anganwadi Centre is manned by Anganwadi Worker assisted by Mini Anganwadi Worker and / or Anganwadi Helper. At the Anganwadi level, Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC) oversee and coordinate with AWW in implementation of the Project. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) is the committee monitoring implementation of the scheme at Village Level, supporting the AWW and Supervisor in implementation of the programme

Table 6: Roles of Village, Cluster & Block Level Functionaries

Deliverable	Village Level	Cluster Level	Block Level
Officer Responsible	Anganwadi Worker	Supervisor	Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
PLANNING	• Preparation of Village Child Development plan in coordination with VHSNC based on village requirement for approval of the plan • Prepare Monthly plan based on the children's requirement • Prepare Indent of the requirements	• Guide AWW in identifying village requirements and include them in Annual Plan and Monthly Plans • Prepare plans to meet the needs of children in the AWCs allocated to the Supervisor for implementation and Monitoring • Guide preparation of Village/gram/urban centre ICDS Mission plans • Collate the indents received for requirement of the SNP for AWCs	• Prepare plans to meet the needs of children in the Block • Guide preparation of Village/gram/urban centre ICDS Mission plans • Collate the indents received for requirement of the SNP
FACILITATION & COORDINATION	• Facilitate and coordinate with the MOs, LHVs, ANMs, SSA etc. for delivery of services • Coordinate with ALMSC and VHNC for awareness generation among beneficiaries about ICDS Services • Coordinate for proper distribution of nutrition supplements • Participate in VHSNC Meetings and Grama Sabhas and conduct Awareness Generation regarding services of the AWC	• Distribution of nutrition supplements • Organise fixed monthly Village MotherChild day, • Convergence with ASHAs, ANMs, SSA and other service providers at village level • Collection of Feedback through ICDS accreditation systems and community public hearings • Coordinate with CDPO for Implementation and Monitoring of the scheme at Cluster level • Coordinate with CDPO for identification of required infrastructure, manpower and nutrient requirements • Facilitate maintenance of registers in prescribed formats	• Procure Nutrition Supplements • Attend at least 2 monthly MotherChild Day linked to NRHM Village Health Day • Work with District administration for release of funds • Feedback from Supervisors on ICDS • Facilitate convergence with MOs, LHVs, ANMs, ASHAs and SSA • Coordinate with PRIs in overseeing and coordinating the delivery of services

Deliverable	Village Level	Cluster Level	Block Level
Officer Responsible	Anganwadi Worker	Supervisor	Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
		• Coordinate with village leaders and local institutions such as Mahila Mandals, Panchayats, Primary Schools and Youth Clubs and involve them in ICDS programme • Ascertain the number of immunized children and report it to the CDPO. • Organize monthly meetings of AWW of her circle with the participation of concerned LHVs and ANMs.	
IMPLEMENTATION	• Survey of habitation and households • Preparation of MPRs on monthly basis with the details of the next month plans with details of SNP required, medical equipment required etc. based on the survey carried out on regular basis • Preparation of Annual plans for AWCs in coordination with Supervisor and CDPO • Ensure coverage of all eligible beneficiaries • Organise fixed monthly days as per guidelines • Provide Nutrition supplement to the children and pregnant women • Bridge Calorie gap by regular monitoring of under nourished	• Visit every Anganwadi once in a month • Guide AWW in conducting survey and listing beneficiaries • Help AWW develop interesting material to engage children • Visit homes of malnourished children and counsel parents along with AWW • Help AWW conduct various Days earmarked for specific purpose on monthly basis attend at least two ECCE Days every month • Ensure proper storage of food stocks, medicines, first aid kits etc. • Coordinate with the VHSNC • Overall Progress in Implementation with regard to ○ Coverage of all habitation/hamlets in the block ○ Cover all the eligible beneficiaries ○ Provide quality supplementary nutrition ○ Nutritional status of children –	□ Overall Progress in Implementation with regard to ○ Coverage of all habitation/hamlets in the block ○ Cover all the eligible beneficiaries ○ Provide quality supplementary nutrition ○ Nutritional status of children – weighment, issue of joint mother and child protection cards, addressing moderate and severely undernourished children, measures being taken to address the issues ○ Number of AWCs providing THR, Morning Snack ○ Organising Village and Health Nutrition Days □ Review overall implementation of the scheme at the block level with

Deliverable	Village Level	Cluster Level	Block Level
Officer Responsible	Anganwadi Worker	Supervisor	Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
	and severely malnourished Children • Coordinate immunization of pregnant women and infants • Conduct of Sneha Shivirs as per guidelines of Implementation guidelines • Train children for holistic development to make them school ready • Conduct non-formal Pre-School activities using local learning and play material, maintaining toy banks, making learning joyful and interesting • Coordinate with NGOs/CBOs, SHGs, Mothers Groups / Mahila Mandals • Work with Medical teams at village level for awareness generation, immunisation, counselling etc. • Referral services for severely under-nourished / malnourished, sick children and children with communicable diseases and impairments • Carryout Home visits to fulfil the responsibilities under 4 components of the scheme • Ensure proper storage and	weighment, issue of joint mother and child protection cards, addressing moderate and severely undernourished children, measures being taken to address the issues ○ Number of AWCs providing THR, Morning Snack ○ Organising Village and Health Nutrition Days • Review overall implementation of the scheme at the Cluster level with the help of AWC – MPRs, Annual State Reports, AWC meeting minutes etc. • Ensure proper storage and distribution of Supplementary Nutrients and other medical kits and equipment that is required at AWC • Establishing and adhering to grievance redressal mechanism	the help of AWC – MPRs, Annual State Reports, AWC meeting minutes etc. • Coordinate with Supervisors and identify infrastructure, manpower and nutrient requirements • Payment of Honoraria to AWWs and AWHs and travelling allowance to Supervisors • Make arrangements for procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of Supplementary Nutrients and other medical kits and equipment that is required at AWC • Coordinate with other departments for delivery of the required outcomes • Guide the work of supervisor and AWCs • Ensure fund availability at Block level and flexi-fund at AWC level • Take measures for staff development • Establishing and adhering to grievance redressal mechanism

Deliverable	Village Level	Cluster Level	Block Level
Officer Responsible	Anganwadi Worker	Supervisor	Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
	maintenance of the materials of AWC including Supplementary Nutrition, Medical Kits, Learning aids, equipment like weighing machines, Report cards etc. • Collection of feedback through ICDS accreditation systems and community public hearings • Maintenance of all the Records and Registers as prescribed		
MONITORING & EVALUATION	• Collection and review of the statistics at AWC level • Preparation of the monthly reports as per the schedules	• Review village level child related indicators and outcomes; identify and recommend specific interventions • Track Nutrition status of children with intensive support to lagging villages/habitations • Monitor and supervise activities of the AWC and other projects/personnel involved with Village ICDS Mission • Distribution of supplies and equipment to AWCs • Home visits of AWWs for counselling of Pregnant and lactating mothers, families of children under key health and nutrition issues • Compile monitoring reports of AWWs and share feedback • Observance of VHNDs and participation of AWW, ANM and PRI members	• Track Nutrition status of children with intensive support to lagging villages/habitations • Distribution of supplies and equipment to AWCs • Home visits of AWWs for counselling of Pregnant and lactating mothers, families of children under key health and nutrition issues • Compile monitoring reports of Supervisors and share feedback • Observance of VHNDs and participation of AWW, ANM and PRI members • Methods of delivery of Supplementary nutrition at AWCs – engagement of SHGs

		• Check the entries of deaths and births in the survey register and the	• Methodology of providing nonformal pre-school education using learning aids, play material, toy

Deliverable	Village Level	Cluster Level	Block Level
Officer Responsible	Anganwadi Worker	Supervisor	Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
		immunization register • Check the arrangement for storage, preparation and distribution of food and stocks of supplies and report shortages to the CDPO. • Monitor usage of Flexi-fund given to AWCs • Check regularity of functioning of AWCs	bank and other initiatives • Desist engagement of ICDS staff in other works • Identification of low performing AWCs and address factors responsible • Ensure preparation of the required reports at all levels

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES	Maintenance of various Records and Registers	• Coordinating with the AWCs in the assigned area • Maintenance of the administrative records of the AWWs Prepare timely reports and submission to the District Committee	• Development of operational policy and time schedule for various activities • Hiring of the staff and experts on contractual terms to be done as per the rules and procedures • Review village/ habitation/ urban centre level budgets • Prepare timely reports and submission to the District Committee • Conduct ICDS Accreditation of Anganwadi Centres and Projects • Allocate and releases monthly and yearly budgets to each anganwadi centre. • Prepare a project report containing all the necessary and relevant baseline information. • Maintenance of registers and records at all levels and inspect these records • Prepare periodical Progress

Deliverable	Village Level	Cluster Level	Block Level
Officer Responsible	Anganwadi Worker	Supervisor	Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
			Reports and furnish all information as and when required by State and Central ICDS Units.

4 Records and Registers

Basic Registers and Records to be maintained in the ICDS Scheme at different levels by the District

Registers & Records by Anganwadi worker	Registers and Records by Supervisor at village level	Material and Records to be maintained at CDPO

Functionaries are detailed below. However, the records and registers are to be maintained as per the guidelines[18] and instructions of respective State Government / U.T. Administration.

Figure 9: Registers and Records to be maintained

•Manual on ICDS/ICDS Booklet	• Monthly Progress Report	
•Guidebook for AWWs/ Supervisors	• Annual Plans of the respective cluster	
•Growth Monitoring Manual		
•Growth Chart Register		
•Compilation of Guidelines & GoI)	• All the information collected from Anganwadi workers under supervisor's jurisdiction in the respective registers	Instruction of ICDS (Issued by State &
•PSE Kit Material		
•NHED Kit Material		
•National Guidelines on Optimal		IYCF practices
•Booklet on SHG/Mahila Mandal & Community Participation	• Attendance and other administrative registers pertaining to AWWs	
•MPRs & MIS Manual		
•Records & Registers collected from		Supervisors
•Guide on MCP Card		
•Availability of Beti Bachao Beti		Padhao Guidelines
•Five tier Monitoring System		Guidelines
•Monitoring Guidelines		

5 ICDS Implementation Checklist

Ministry has envisaged implementation of Information and Communication Technology to enable tracking of the Real Time Monitoring (ICT – RTM)[19] across the states implementing the scheme. For monitoring District level ICDS Implementation Index suggested by Central Monitoring Unit can be used as a checklist by the District Administration to monitor and measure the performance of the ICDS scheme implementation. This can be done Block wise for a comparative picture of performance across the blocks

ICDS Index	Indicator
ICDS Infrastructure Index	AWCs having Pucca Building
	AWCs own Building / Provided by State Government
	AWCs having adequate availability of Outdoor Space
	AWCs having adequate availability of Indoor Space
	AWCs having Drinking water facilities
	AWCs having Usable Toilet Facility
	AWCs having Separate Storage Space
	AWCs having Adequate Cooking Space
ICDS Training	AWWs received Job Training
	Supervisors received Job Training
	CDPOs received Job Training
ICDS Personal Profile Index	AWW Educated till Metric and Above
	AWW Belonging to Local Area
	Filled-in Position of AWWs
	Filled-in position of Supervisors
ICDS Service Delivery Index	AWCs having interruption in Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition
	AWCs having acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition
	Pregnant Women with Ante-Natal Check up
	Children getting Health Check-up
	AWWs having Accuracy of in Growth Monitoring
	AWWs giving counselling sessions based on Growth Monitoring
	Children Attending PSE Session
	AWCs providing good quality of Supplementary Nutrition
	AWCs having adequate availability of Educational Material for NHEd
	AWCs maintaining Health Cards
ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index	CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by Paying visits only
	CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using checklists during visits
	CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using MPR Performance Reports
ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index	ICDS Projects having involvement of PRI Institutions
	ICDS Projects Organising Continual Education Sessions

Abbreviations

ALMSC : Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee

ANC : Antenatal Care

ANM : Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery

ASHA : Accredited Social Health Activist

AWC : Anganwadi Centre

AWH : Anganwadi Helper

AWW : Anganwadi Worker

BCC : Behaviour Change Communication

BLMC : Block Level Monitoring Committee

BPL : Below Poverty Line

CDPO : Child Development Project Officer

DLMRC : District Level Monitoring & Review Committee

ECCED : Early Childhood Care Education & Development

FNB : Food and Nutrition Board

ICDS : Integrated Child Development Scheme

IEC : Information, Education and Communication

IFA : Iron Folic Acid

LHVs : Lady Health Visitor

MGNREGS : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

MO : Medical Officer

MTC : Malnutrition Treatment Centre

NGO : Non-Governmental Organisations

NHED : Nutrition and Health Education

NIPCCD : National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

NRC : National Resource Centre

P&LW : Pregnant & Lactating Women

PNC : Post-Natal Care

PRI : Panchayati Raj Institutions

SDM : Special Divisional Magistrate

SHG : Self Help Groups

SNP : Special Nutrition Programme

SSA : Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

THR : Take Home Ration

VHND : Village Health Nutrition Day

VHSNC : Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee

WBNP : Wheat Based Nutrition Programme

IMNCI : Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness

IYCF : Infant & Young Child Feeding

JSSK : Janani ShishuSuraksha Karyakram

JSY : JananiSurakshaYojna

Endnotes and References

1 Objectives of ICDS Mission as detailed in the Framework for Implementation

2 Convergence with different Ministries for ICDS Scheme are detailed in Annexure IX A of ICDS Mission – Framework for Implementation

3 The broad frame work documents and the Scheme related information can be accessed at www.wcd.nic.in, www.icds-wcd.nic.in along with the various guidance documents issued by the Central Monitoring Unit, National Institute Of Public Cooperation And Child Development (NIPCCD) can be accessed at http://nipccd.nic.in/cmu.htm

4 Nutrition Norms issued by MWCD can be accessed at http://icdswcd.nic.in/icds/icdsimg/snrules2017.pdf

5 Chapter 5 - Institutional Arrangement of ICDS Mission - Framework for Implementation http://www.nipccd-earchive.wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/PDF/Broad%20Framework%20of%20Implementation%20-%20ICDS%20Mission-MWCD-2010.pdf

6 Guidelines for Monitoring & Supervision of the Scheme Central Monitoring Unit (ICDS) published by National Institute Of Public Cooperation And Child Development (NIPCCD) can be found at http://nipccd.nic.in/cmu/monisup.pdf

7 Chapter 8 – Monitoring , Review and Evaluation of ICDS Mission - Framework for Implementation

8 Guidelines for ICT-RTM under Restructured ISSNIP issued by MWCDAccessible at http://icds-wcd.nic.in/issnip/ISSNIP-Web-Contents/LEFT%20SIDE%20TABS/1-Guidelines%20&%20Circulars/Guidelines%20for%20ICT-RTM%20under%20Restructured%20ISSNIP.pdf

9. Annexure XX of the ICDS Mission Framework for Implementation has details of the composition of DLMRC

10. Block Level Monitoring Committee (BLMC) on ICDS composition is detailed in Annexure-XX

11. Financial Resources and Flow of Funds of ICDS Mission Framework for Implementation

12. Guidelines for construction of Anganwadi Centres in convergence with MGNREGA funds http://www.wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/icds_scheme.pdf

13. ICDS Mission, The Broad Framework for Implementation published by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

14. The broad frame work documents and the Scheme related information can be accessed at www.wcd.nic.in, www.icds-wcd.nic.in

15. Monitoring and Supervision guidelines issued by CMU of ICDS in 2013-14: http://nipccd.nic.in/cmu/r28.pdf

16 Monitoring of ICDS projects at CDPO, AWW levels published by National Institute Of Public Cooperation And Child Development (NIPCCD) is available at http://nipccd.nic.in/cmu.htm

17 Anganwadi workers user manual for filling up of Registers and Records can be referred to at: http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/RevisedMIS /Users'%20Manual/ Users'%20Manual%20(English).pdf

18 Guidelines for ICT-RTM under Restructured ISSNIP issued by MWCD Accessible at http://icds-wcd.nic.in/issnip/ISSNIP-Web-Contents/LEFT%20SIDE%20TABS/1-Guidelines%20&%20Circulars/Guidelines%20for%20ICT-RTM%20under%20Restructured%20ISSNIP.pdf

Anganvadi Functions:

Anganwadi is an Indian government-sponsored village-level child-care and maternal-care development project that began on October 2, 1975. The country is attempting to achieve its objective of delivering inexpensive and accessible healthcare to local communities through the Anganwadi system. It's an element of the Indian healthcare system. Their centres may be utilized as depots for oral dehydration salts, basic medications and contraception. A thorough bundle of prepared meals and dry supplies was also proposed by Anganwadi. It was started by the Indian government. To tackle child hunger and malnutrition, the Integrated Child Development Services program was established in 1975. Since a child's health and nutrition needs are intertwined with those of his or her mother, the program includes adolescent girls, pregnant women, and nursing moms.

Services Provided by Anganwadi Centers:
In the state, Anganwadi presently provides six services. Three of the six services, including immunization, health check-ups, and referral services, are provided through the state's existing public health infrastructure.

1. ***Supplementary Nutrition:*** It entails supplementary feeding as well as growth tracking and promotion. To identify children under the age of six, pregnant and nursing moms, all households in the neighborhood are questioned. They provide supplementary nutrition assistance for 300 days every year. The Anganwadi seeks to bridge the caloric gap between the national recommended and average intake of children and women in low-income and disadvantaged communities by providing supplementary meals. One of their main goals is to supplement protein and calories to enhance the nutritional and health condition of children under the age of six and mothers (pregnant and in the first six months of nursing).
2. ***Health Examination:*** This covers health care for children under the age of six, as well as prenatal and postnatal care for expecting women and nursing mothers. Regular health check-ups, weight recording, vaccination, management of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhea, and provision of basic medications are among the several health services offered for children by Anganwadi workers and Primary Health Center (PHC) staff.
3. ***Immunization:*** It protects children from six vaccine-preventable diseases: poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, TB, and measles when given to pregnant women and babies. These are the leading causes of child mortality, disability, illness, and malnutrition. Tetanus vaccination for pregnant women minimizes maternal and neonatal mortality.
4. ***Services for Referrals:*** Sick or malnourished children in need of immediate medical assistance are sent to the Primary Health Center or its sub-center during health check-ups and growth monitoring. The Anganwadi worker has also received training in detecting impairments in children under the age of five. They keeps track of all such instances in a separate file and recommends them to the medical officer at the Primary Health Center/Sub-center for further treatment.

5. ***Health and Nutrition Education:*** This is a crucial aspect of the Anganwadi worker's job. This is part of the BCC approach (Behavior Change Communication). The long-term objective is to strengthen the ability of women. They target people between the ages of 15 and 45 so that they may look after their own health, nutrition, and development, as well as the requirements of their children and families.
6. ***Non-Formal Preschool Education:*** Preschool education is the most enjoyable daily activity and it is also important, visible for four hours each day. It brings and retains small children at the Anganwadi Center, which is a motivating activity for parents and communities. Preschool education in **Integrated Child Development Services'** (ICDS) focuses on the whole development of the child from birth to age six, with a concentration on children from low-Income families. It focuses on creating and guaranteeing a natural, pleasant, and stimulating environment for children aged three to six, with a concentration on the required inputs for optimal growth and development. The ICDS's early learning component is a critical component in laying a solid foundation for lifetime learning and development.

Nutrition charts

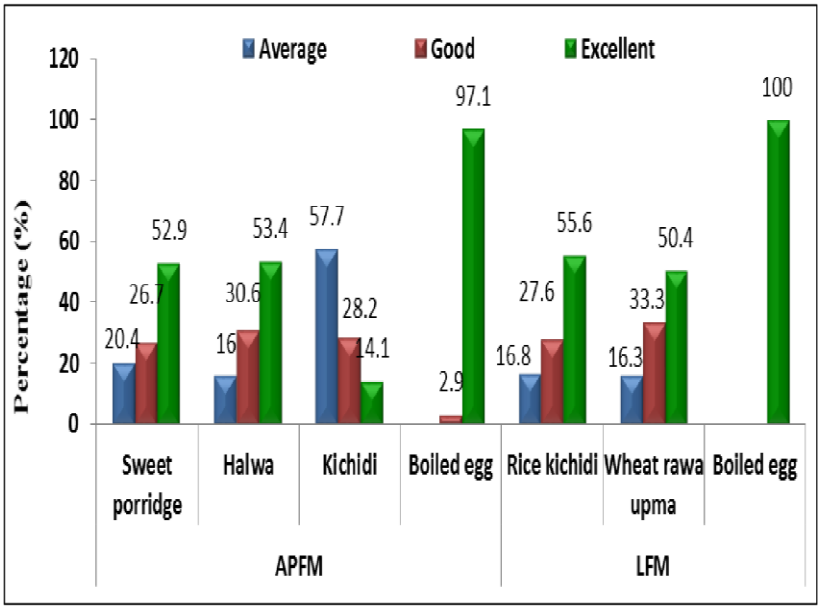
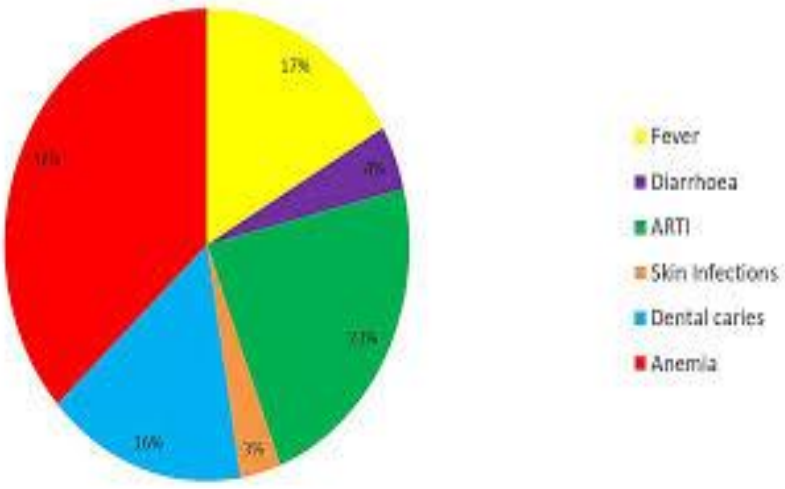
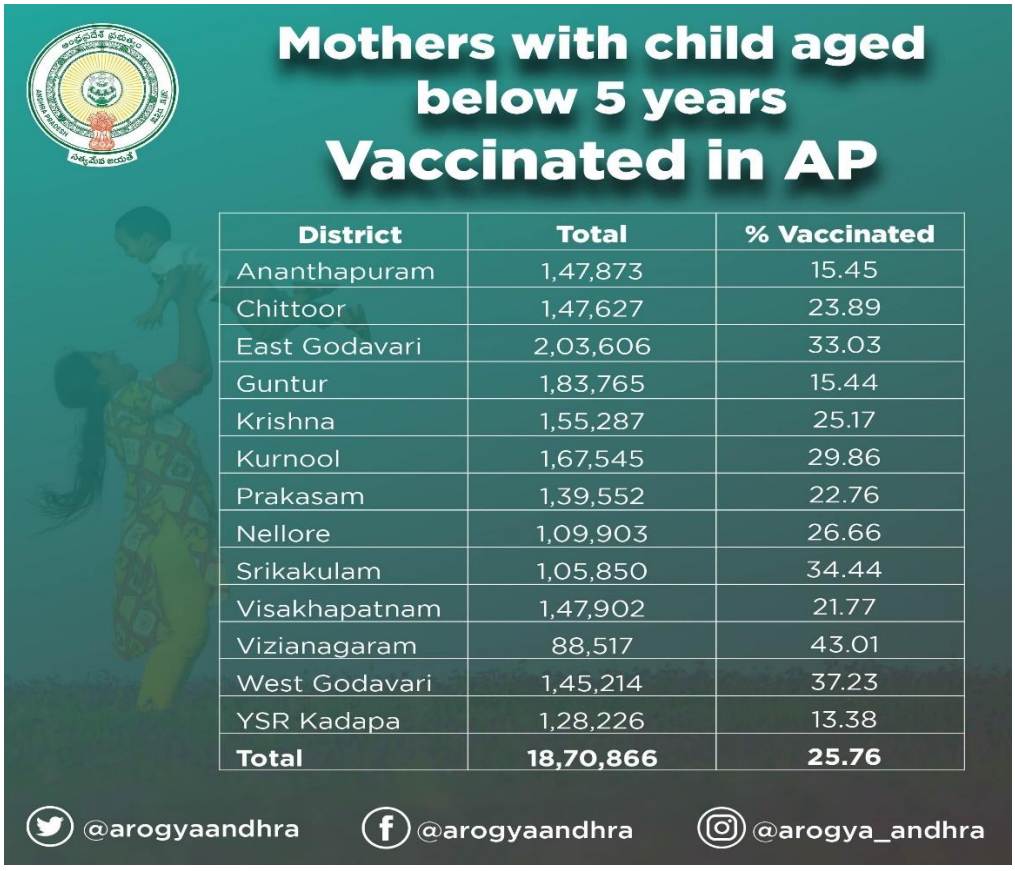


Fig 2: Percentage distribution of preschool children by acceptability of supplementary foods



Vaccination



District	Total	% Vaccinated
Ananthapuram	1,47,873	15.45
Chittoor	1,47,627	23.89
East Godavari	2,03,606	33.03
Guntur	1,83,765	15.44
Krishna	1,55,287	25.17
Kurnool	1,67,545	29.86
Prakasam	1,39,552	22.76
Nellore	1,09,903	26.66
Srikakulam	1,05,850	34.44
Visakhapatnam	1,47,902	21.77
Vizianagaram	88,517	43.01
West Godavari	1,45,214	37.23
YSR Kadapa	1,28,226	13.38
Total	**18,70,866**	**25.76**

Conclusion:

With the perspective that the future of India is the future of the children, the Department is putting more attention and making much-needed tangible measures. These efforts are focused on putting all existing government policies and programs for children's welfare and development into action, which is an investment in their total socioeconomic progress. The Union government has made a number of efforts to improve Anganwadi services across the country. These efforts include the adjustment

of supplemental nutrition cost guidelines, as well as the development of Anganwadi Centers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). It is the provision of drinking water and sanitation facilities at AWCs as part of the Swachhta Action Plan (SAP), among other things, that will aid in socioeconomic development.

LOCK BOOK

QUESTIONER

Conclusion

Cleanliness is one of the most important components of the best fitness. Therefore, having a cleanliness addiction is necessary to keep both your own space and your surroundings organized. Anywhere there is pollution, bacteria may grow. Furthermore, since the dirt is light in the air, it disperses. Therefore, a dirty guy is often the one who is easily afflicted by a variety of diseases. In order to maintain our health, we must consider the best hygienic methods. The effects of excessive labor, exercise, eating, or drinking are harmful to health. A healthy lifestyle benefits greatly from regulation.


thank
you

AGRICULTURAL FARMING SURVEY IN MACHILIPATNAM VILLAGE MACHILIPATNAM MANDALAM, KRISHNA DISTRICT

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

SUBMITTED TO KRISHNA UNIVERSITY, MACHILIPATNAM

In partial fulfillment of B.Sc.(BOTANY) Degree (II Semester)

By

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JULY – 2024

V.S.R GOVERNMENT DEGREE P.G COLLEGE

MOVVA, KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Certificate

This is to certify that the dissertation work entitled **"FARMING SURVEY IN MACHILIPATNAM VILLAGE MACHILIPATNAM MANDALAM, KRISHNA DISTRICT"** submitted by **MATTA. JOHN KRUPA RAJU** in partial fulfillment for the award of **B.Sc. Degree** Krishna University, Machilipatnam, Krishna, A.P. It is a record of *bona fide* work carried out by her under my guidance and supervision. Her work is found to be satisfactory.

(M.Anil Kumar)

ProjectMentor ***Examiner***

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

V.S.R GOVERNMENT DEGREE & P.G COLLEGE

MOVVA, KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

DECLARATION

I **MATTA.JOHN KRUPA RAJU (Y233223005)** declare that the Community Service project work entitled " **FARMING SURVEY IN MACHILIPATNAM VILLAGE MACHILIPATNAM MANDAL** "is an original work done by me under the supervision of M.ANIL KUMARin the Department of Chemistry, V.S.R Government Degree& P.G College during the year of 2023-2024. The work is original and has not been submitted in parts or in full, for the award of any other degree.

M.JOHN KRUPA RAJU

Place:
Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am thankful to God for giving an opportunity and strength to fulfill our job. We wish to express our heartfelt, deep sense of gratitude, and sincere regards to our Project supervisor M.ANIL KUMAR, Lecturer in Botany, Department of Botany, for suggesting the problem, valuable guidance and constructive criticism throughout the course of this investigation. I convey my heartful thanks to Dr. S. Madhavi garu Principal of V.S.R Government Degree P.G. College, Movva for giving permission and encouragement towards for the completion of novel work. We take this opportunity to express our deepest sense of gratitude to all the Faculty members of V.S.R Government Degree & P.G.College, Movva.

We thank all my classmates for their constant support valuable help during our work and also very grateful to our friends who helped us. Finally, we take this opportunity to thank one and all that directly or indirectly helped us in completing thistask.

Place:

Date:

MATTA.JOHN KRUPA RAJU

CO NT ENT S

OBJECTIVES OF SURVEY

1 .The primary objectives of agriculture censuses is to provide a detailed classification of the country
2 .Understanding consumers behaviour
3 .It said that the consumers is god
4 . open channel for farmers it's easy to improve there knowledge
5 . To understand that mindset of the audience towards a particular topic brand and product

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Farming, or agriculture, is the science, art and practice of cultivating plants and livestock

Agriculture or farming is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock.[1] Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled people to live in cities. The history of agriculture began thousands of years ago. After gathering wild grains beginning at least 105,000 years ago, nascent farmers began to plant them around 11,500 years ago. Pigs, sheep, and cattle were domesticated over 10,000 years ago. Plants were independently cultivated in at least 11 regions of the world. Industrial agriculture based on large-scale monoculture in the twentieth century came to dominate agricultural output, though about 2 billion people still depended on subsistence agriculture.

The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials (such as rubber). Food classes include cereals (grains), vegetables, fruits, oils, meat, milk, eggs, and fungi. Over one-third of the world's workers are employed in agriculture, second only to the service sector, although in recent decades, the global trend of a decreasing number of agricultural workers continues, especially in developing countries, where smallholding is being overtaken by industrial agriculture and mechanization that brings an enormous crop yield increase.

Modern agronomy, plant breeding, agrochemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers, and technological developments have sharply increased crop yields, but cause ecological and environmental damage. Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry have similarly increased the output of meat but have raised concerns about animal welfare and environmental damage. Environmental issues include contributions to

global warming, depletion of aquifers, deforestation, antibiotic resistance, and other agricultural pollution. Agriculture is both a cause of and sensitive to environmental degradation, such as biodiversity loss, desertification, soil degradation, and global warming, all of which can cause decreases in crop yield. Genetically modified organisms are widely used, although some are banned in certain countries.

Farming systems in India are strategically utilized, according to the locations where they are most suitable. The farming systems that significantly contribute to the agriculture of India are subsistence farming, organic farming, industrial farming.[1] Regions throughout India differ in types of farming they use; some are based on horticulture, ley farming, agroforestry, and many more.[1] Due to India's geographical location, certain parts experience different climates, thus affecting each region's agricultural productivity differently. India is very dependent on its monsoon cycle for large crop yields. India's agriculture has an extensive background which goes back to at least 9 thousand years. In India, in the alluvial plains of the Indus River in Pakistan, the old cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa experienced an apparent establishment of an organized farming urban culture. That society, known as the Harappan or Indus civilization, flourished until shortly after 4000 BP; it was much more comprehensive than those of Egypt or Babylonia and appeared earlier than analogous societies in northern China. Currently, the country holds the second position in agricultural production in the world. In 2007, agriculture and other industries made up more than 16% of India's GDP. Despite the steady decline in agriculture's contribution to the country's GDP, agriculture is the biggest industry in the country and plays a key role in the socio-economic growth of the country. India is the second-largest producer of wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, silk, groundnuts, and dozens more. It is also the second biggest harvester of vegetables and fruit, representing 8.6% and 10.9% of overall production, respectively. The major fruits produced by India are mangoes, papayas, sapota, and bananas. India also has the biggest number of livestock in the world, holding 281 million. In 2008, the country housed the second largest number of cattle in the world with 175 million.[2]

CHAPTER 2

The word agriculture is a late Middle English adaptation of Latin agricultūra, from ager 'field' and cultūra 'cultivation' or 'growing'.[2] While agriculture usually refers to human activities, certain species of ant,[3][4] termite and beetle have been cultivating crops for up to 60 million years.[5] Agriculture is defined with varying scopes, in its broadest sense using natural resources to "produce commodities which maintain life, including food, fiber, forest products, horticultural crops, and their related services".[6] Thus defined, it includes arable farming, horticulture, animal husbandry and forestry, but horticulture and forestry are in practice often excluded.[6] It may also be broadly decomposed into plant agriculture, which concerns the cultivation of useful plants,[7] and animal agriculture, the production of agricultural animals.

Civilizations

In Eurasia, the Sumerians started to live in villages from about 8,000 BC, relying on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and a canal system for irrigation. Ploughs appear in pictographs around 3,000 BC; seed-ploughs around 2,300 BC. Farmers grew wheat, barley, vegetables such as lentils and onions, and fruits including dates, grapes, and figs.[26] Ancient Egyptian agriculture relied on the Nile River and its seasonal flooding. Farming started in the predynastic period at the end of the Paleolithic, after 10,000 BC. Staple food crops were grains such as wheat and barley, alongside industrial crops such as flax and papyrus.[27][28] In India, wheat, barley and jujube were domesticated by 9,000 BC, soon followed by sheep and goats.[29] Cattle, sheep and goats were domesticated in Mehrgarh culture by 8,000–6,000 BC.[30][31][32] Cotton was cultivated by the 5th–4th millennium BC.[33] Archeological evidence indicates an animal-drawn plough from 2,500 BC in the Indus Valley civilisation.[34]

In China, from the 5th century BC there was a nationwide granary system and widespread silk farming.[35] Water-powered grain mills were in use by the 1st century BC,[36] followed by irrigation.[37] By the late 2nd century, heavy ploughs had been developed with iron ploughshares and

mouldboards.[38][39] These spread westwards across Eurasia.[40] Asian rice was domesticated 8,200–13,500 years ago – depending on the molecular clock estimate that is used[41]– on the Pearl River in southern China with a single genetic origin from the wild rice Oryza rufipogon.[42] In Greece and Rome, the major cereals were wheat, emmer, and barley, alongside vegetables including peas, beans, and olives. Sheep and goats were kept mainly for dairy products.[43][44]

Agricultural scenes of threshing, a grain store, harvesting with sickles, digging, tree-cutting and ploughing from ancient Egypt. Tomb of Nakht, 15th century BC

In the Americas, crops domesticated in Mesoamerica (apart from teosinte) include squash, beans, and cacao.[45] Cocoa was being domesticated by the Mayo Chinchipe of the upper Amazon around 3,000 BC.[46] The turkey was probably domesticated in Mexico or the American Southwest.[47] The Aztecs developed irrigation systems, formed terraced hillsides, fertilized their soil, and developed chinampas or artificial islands. The Mayas used extensive canal and raised field systems to farm swampland from 400 BC.[48][49][50][51][52] Coca was domesticated in the Andes, as were the peanut, tomato, tobacco, and pineapple.[45] Cotton was domesticated in Peru by 3,600 BC.[53] Animals including llamas, alpacas, and guinea pigs were domesticated there.[54] In North America, the indigenous people of the East domesticated crops such as sunflower, tobacco,[55] squash and Chenopodium.[56][57] Wild foods including wild rice and maple sugar were harvested.[58] The domesticated strawberry is a hybrid of a Chilean and a North American species, developed by breeding in Europe and North America.[59] The indigenous people of the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest practiced forest gardening and fire-stick farming. The natives controlled fire on a regional scale to create a low-intensity fire ecology that sustained a low-density agriculture in loose rotation; a sort of "wild" permaculture.[60][61][62][63] A system of companion planting called the Three Sisters was developed in North America. The three crops were winter squash, maize, and climbing beans.[64][65]

Indigenous Australians, long supposed to have been nomadic hunter-gatherers, practised systematic burning, possibly to enhance natural productivity in fire-stick farming.[66] Scholars have pointed out that hunter-gatherers need a productive environment to support gathering without cultivation. Because the forests of New Guinea have few food plants, early humans may have used "selective burning" to increase the productivity of the wild karuka fruit trees to support the hunter-gatherer way of life.

The Gunditjmara and other groups developed eel farming and fish trapping systems from some 5,000 years ago. There is evidence of 'intensification' across the whole continent over that period.[69] In two regions of Australia, the central west coast and eastern central, early farmers cultivated yams, native millet, and bush onions, possibly in permanent settlements

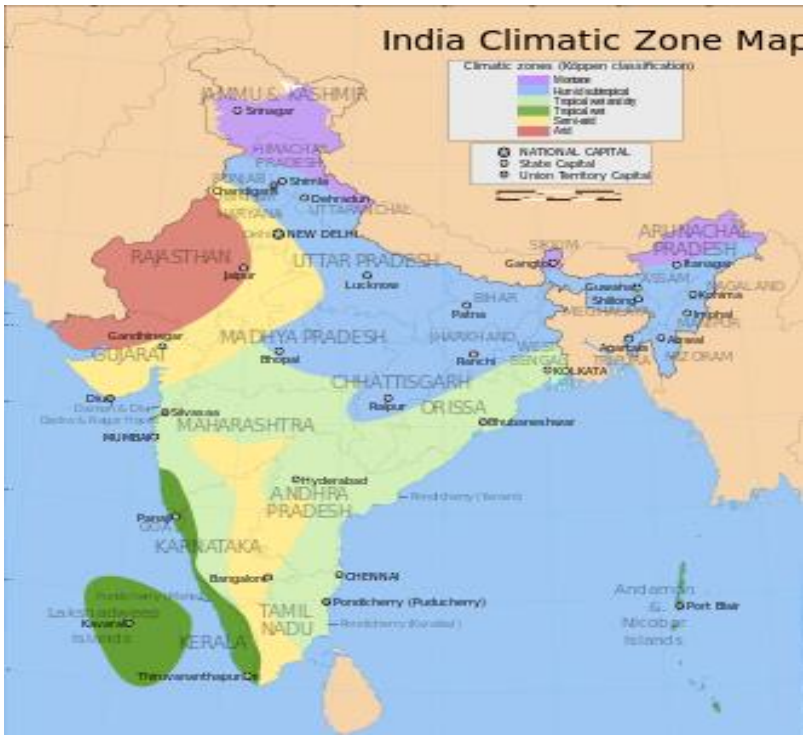
Climate effect on farming systems

Each region in India has a specific soil and climate that is only suitable for certain types of farming. Many regions on the western side of India experience less than 50 cm of rain annually, so the farming systems are restricted to cultivate crops that can withstand drought conditions and farmers are usually restricted to single cropping.[3] Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and northern Maharashtra all experience this climate and each region grows such suitable crops like jowar, bajra, and peas. In contrast, the eastern side of India has an average of 100–200 cm of rainfall annually without irrigation, so these regions have the ability to double crop. West Coast, West Bengal, parts of Bihar, U.P. and Assam are all associated with this climate and they grow crops such as rice, sugarcane, jute,[3] and many more.

Climate regions of India

There are three different types of crops that are cultivated throughout India. Each type is grown in a different season depending on their compatibility with certain weather. Kharif crops are grown at the start of

the monsoon until the beginning of the winter, relatively from June to November. Examples of such crops are rice, corn, millet, groundnut, moong, and urad. Rabi crops are winter crops that are sown in October - November months and harvested in February – March. Its typical examples are wheat, boro paddy, jowar, nuts, etc. The third type is Zaid crops which are summer crops. It is sown in February – March and harvested in May – June. Examples are aush paddy, vegetables, and jute.



Ley farming

With increases in both human and animal populations in the Indian arid zone, the demand for grain, fodder, and fuelwood is increasing. Agricultural production in this region is low due to the low and uneven distribution of rainfall (100–400 mm yr"1) and the low availability of essential mineral nutrients. These demands can be met only by increasing production levels of these Aridisols through the adoption of farming technologies that improve physical properties as well as the biological processes of these soils. Alternate farming systems are being sought for higher sustainable crop production at low input levels and to protect the soils from further degradation.

In India's drylands, ley farming is used as a way to restore soil fertility. It involves rotations of grasses and food grains in a specific area. It is now being promoted even more to encourage organic farming, especially in the drylands.[7] Ley farming acts as insurance against crop failures by frequent droughts. Structurally related physical properties and biological processes of soil often change when different cropping systems, tillage, or management practices are used. Soil fertility can be increased and maintained by enhancing natural soil biological processes. Farming provides balanced nutrition for sustainable production through continuous turnover of organic matter in the soil.

Plantation farming

This extensive commercial system is characterized by the cultivation of a single cash crop in plantations of estates on a large scale. Because it is a capital centered system, it is important to be technically advanced and have efficient methods of cultivation and tools including fertilizers and irrigation and transport facilities. Examples of this type of farming are the tea plantations in Assam and West Bengal, the coffee plantations in Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, and the rubber plantations in Kerala and Maharashtra.

Forestry

in contrast to a naturally regenerated forest, tree plantations are typically grown as even-aged monocultures, primarily for timber production. These plantations are also likely to contain tree species that would not naturally grow in the area. They may include unconventional types of trees such as hybrids, and genetically modified trees are likely to be used in the future. Plantation owners will grow trees that are best suited to industrial applications such as pine, spruce, and eucalyptus due to their fast growth rate, tolerance of rich or degraded agricultural land, and potential to produce large quantities of raw material for industrial use. Plantations are always young forests in ecological terms; this means that these forests don't contain the type of growth, soil or wildlife that is typical of old-growth natural ecosystems in a forest.

The replacement of natural forests with tree plantations has also caused social problems. In some countries, there is little concern or regard for the rights of the local people when replacing natural forests with plantations. Because these plantations are made solely for the production of one material, there is a much smaller range of services for the local people. India has taken measures to avoid this by limiting the amount of land that can be owned by someone. As a result,

smaller plantations are owned by local farmers who then sell the wood to larger companies.

Teak and bamboo

Teak and bamboo plantations in India are a good alternative crop solution to farmers of central India, where conventional farming is popular. Due to rising input costs of farming, many farmers have grown teak and bamboo plantations because they only require water during the first two years. Bamboo, once planted, provides the farmer with output for 50 years until it flowers. Production of these two trees positively impacts and contributes to the climate change problem in India

Crop rotation

Crop rotation can be classified as a type of subsistence farming if there is an individual or communal farmer doing the labor and if the yield is solely for their own consumption. It is characterized by different crops being alternately grown on the same land in a specific order to have more effective control of weeds, pests, diseases, and more economical utilization of soil fertility. In India, leguminous crops are grown alternately with wheat, barley, and mustard. An ideal cropping system should use natural resources efficiently, provide stable and high returns, and avoid environmental damage.

Different sequences of crop rotation

Rotation of two crops within a year i.e.:

Year 1: Wheat

Year 2: Barley

Year 3: Wheat again

Three crop rotation i.e.:

Year 1: Wheat

Year 2: Barley

Year 3: Mustard

Year 4: Wheat again[9]

Pearl millet

Pearl millet crop is mostly grown as a rain-fed monsoon crop during kharif (June–July to September–November) and also as an irrigated hot weather (February–June) crop in north, central and south India. Pearl millet is often grown in rotation with sorghum, groundnut, cotton, foxtail millet, finger millet (ragi), castor, and sometimes, in south India, with rice.on the red and iron-rich soils of Karnataka, pearl millet and ragi rotation are practiced although pearl millet is not always grown annually.

Cluster bean – Pearl millet crop sequence with crop residue incorporation has significantly increased the productivity in the arid zone of Western Rajasthan where fallow – pearl millet/pearl millet after pearl millet crop sequence is practiced.

In Punjab, the dry-land rotation may be a small grain-millet-fallow. In irrigated lands, pearl millet is rotated with chickpea, fodder sorghum, and wheat.

In the dry and light soils of Rajasthan, southern Punjab and Haryana, and northern Gujarat, pearl millet is most often rotated with a pulse-like moth or mungbean, or is followed by fallow, sesame, potato, mustard, moth bean, and guar. Sesame crop may be low-yielding and may be replaced by castor or groundnut.

Dairy farming

In 2001 India became the world leader in milk production with a production volume of 84 million tons. India has about three times as many dairy animals as the US, which produces around 75 million tons. Dairy farming is generally a type of subsistence farming system in India, especially in Haryana, the major producer of milk in the country. More than 40% of Indian farming households are engaged in milk production because it is a livestock enterprise in which they can engage with relative ease to improve their livelihoods. Regular milk sales allow them to move from subsistence to earning a market-based income. The structure of the livestock industry is globally changing and putting poorer livestock producers in

danger because they will be crowded out and left behind. More than 40 million households in India are at least partially dependent on milk production, and developments in the dairy sector will have important repercussions on their livelihoods and on rural poverty levels. Haryana was chosen to assess possible developments in the Indian dairy sector and to broadly identify areas of interventions that favor small-scale dairy producers. A methodology developed by the International Farm Comparison Network (IFCN) examined impacts of change on milk prices, farm management and other market factors that affect the small-scale milk production systems, the whole farm and related household income.

Co-operative farming

Co-operative farming refers to the pooling of farming resources such as fertilizers, pesticides, farming equipment such as tractors. However, it generally excludes pooling of land unlike in collective farming where pooling of land is also done. Co-operative farming is a relatively new system in India. Its goal is to bring together all of the land resources of farmers in such an organized and united way so that they will be collected in a position to grow crops on all of the land to the best of the fertility of the land. This system has become an essential feature of India's Five Year Plans. There is immense scope for co-operative farming in India although the movement is as yet in it infancy. The progress of co-operative financing in India has been very slow. The reasons are fear of unemployment, attachment to the land, lack of proper propaganda renunciation of membership by farmers and the existence of fake societies

As of 2011, India had a large and diverse agricultural sector, accounting, on average, for about 16% of GDP and 10% of export earnings. India's arable land area of 159.7 million hectares (394.6 million acres) is the second largest in the world, after the United States. Its gross irrigated crop area of 82.6 million hectares (215.6 million acres) is the largest in the world. India is among the top three global producers of many crops, including wheat, rice, pulses, cotton, peanuts, fruits and vegetables. Worldwide, as of 2011, India had the largest herds of buffalo and cattle, is the largest producer of milk and has one of the largest and fastest growing poultry industries.[67]

Major products and yields

The following table presents the 20 most important agricultural products in India, by economic value, in 2009. Included in the table is the average productivity of

India's farms for each produce. For context and comparison, included is the average of the most productive farms in the world and name of country where the most productive farms existed in 2010. The table suggests India has large potential for further accomplishments from productivity increases, in increased agricultural output and agricultural incomes.

Largest agricultural products in India by value[70][71]

Rank	Commodity	Value (US$, 2016)	Unit price (US$ / kilogram, 2009)	Average yield (tonnes per hectare, 2017)	Most productive country (tonnes per hectare, 2017)	
1	Rice	$70.18 billion	0.27	3.85	9.82	Australia
2	Buffalo milk	$43.09 billion	0.4	2.00[72]	2.00[72]	India
3	Cow milk	$32.55 billion	0.31	1.2[72]	10.3[72]	Israel
4	Wheat	$26.06 billion	0.15	2.8	8.9	Netherlands
5	Cotton (Lint + Seeds)	$22.30 billion	1.43	1.6	4.6	Israel
6	Mangoes, guavas	$14.52 billion	0.6	6.3	40.6	Cape Verde
7	Fresh Vegetables	$11.87 billion	0.19	13.4	76.8	United States
8	Chicken meat	$9.32 billion	0.64	10.6	20.2	Cyprus
9	Potatoes	$8.23 billion	0.15	19.9	44.3	United States
10	Banana	$8.13 billion	0.28	37.8	59.3	Indonesia
11	Sugar cane	$7.44 billion	0.03	66	125	Peru
12	Maize	$5.81 billion	0.42	1.1	5.5	Nicaragua
13	Oranges	$5.62 billion				
14	Tomatoes	$5.50 billion	0.37	19.3	55.9	China
15	Chick peas	$5.40 billion	0.4	0.9	2.8	China
16	Okra	$5.25 billion	0.35	7.6	22.9	Israel
17	Soybeans	$5.13 billion	0.26	1.1	3.7	Turkey
18	Hen eggs	$4.64 billion	2.7	0.1[72]	0.42[72]	Japan
19	Cauliflower and Broccoli	$4.33 billion	2.69	0.178[72]	0.424[72]	Thailand
20	Onions	$4.05 billion	0.21	16.6	67.3	Ireland

Agriculture productivity in India, growth in average yields from 1970 to 2010 (in kilogram per hectare)

Crop[25]	Average yield, 1970–1971	Average yield, 1990–1991	Average yield, 2010–2011[74]	Average yield, 2019[75]
Rice	1123	1740	2240	4057.7
Wheat	1307	2281	2938	3533.4
Pulses	524	578	689	441.3
Oilseeds	579	771	1325	1592.8
Sugarcane	48322	65395	68596	80104.5
Tea	1182	1652	1669	2212.8
Cotton	106	225	510	1156.6

Production of crop for various years (in thousands of hectare)[76]

Crop	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rice	34694	34694	40708.4	42648.7	44900	4401C
Wheat	12927	18240.5	22278.8	24167.1	25730.6	2906E
Pulses	3592	2582.8	2388	2123.1	1650	1700
Oil seeds	486	453.3	557.5	557.5	716.7	1471
Sugar cane	2413	2615	2666.6	3686	4315.7	4944.
Tea	331.229	358.675	384.242	421	504	600
Cotton	7719	7800	8057.4	7661.4	9100	12178

In addition to growth in total output, agriculture in India has shown an increase in average agricultural output per hectare in last 60 years. The table below

presents average farm productivity in India over three farming years for some crops. Improving road and power generation infrastructure, knowledge gains and reforms has allowed India to increase farm productivity between 40% to 500% over 40 years.[25] India's recent accomplishments in crop yields while being impressive, are still just 30% to 60% of the best crop yields achievable in the farms of developed as well as other developing countries. Additionally, despite these gains in farm productivity, losses after harvest due to poor infrastructure and unorganised retail cause India to experience some of the highest food losses in the world.

Organic forming

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) was launched in 2015 by the Narendra Modi regime to promote organic farming, under which farmers form organic farming clusters of 50 or more farmers with a minimum total area of 50 acres to share organic methods using traditional sustainable methods, costs, and marketing, etc. It initially aimed to have 10,000 clusters by 2018 with at least 500,000 acres under organic farming and government "cover the certification costs and promote organic farming through the use of traditional resources." Government provides INR 20,000 per acre benefit over three years.[138]

Schemes launched by the Modi regime

Agriculture initiatives schemes launched by the Modi regime are:

2020 Indian agriculture acts

Atal Bhujal Yojana

E-NAM for online agrimarketing

Gramin Bhandaran Yojana for local storage

Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

National Scheme on Fisheries Training and Extension

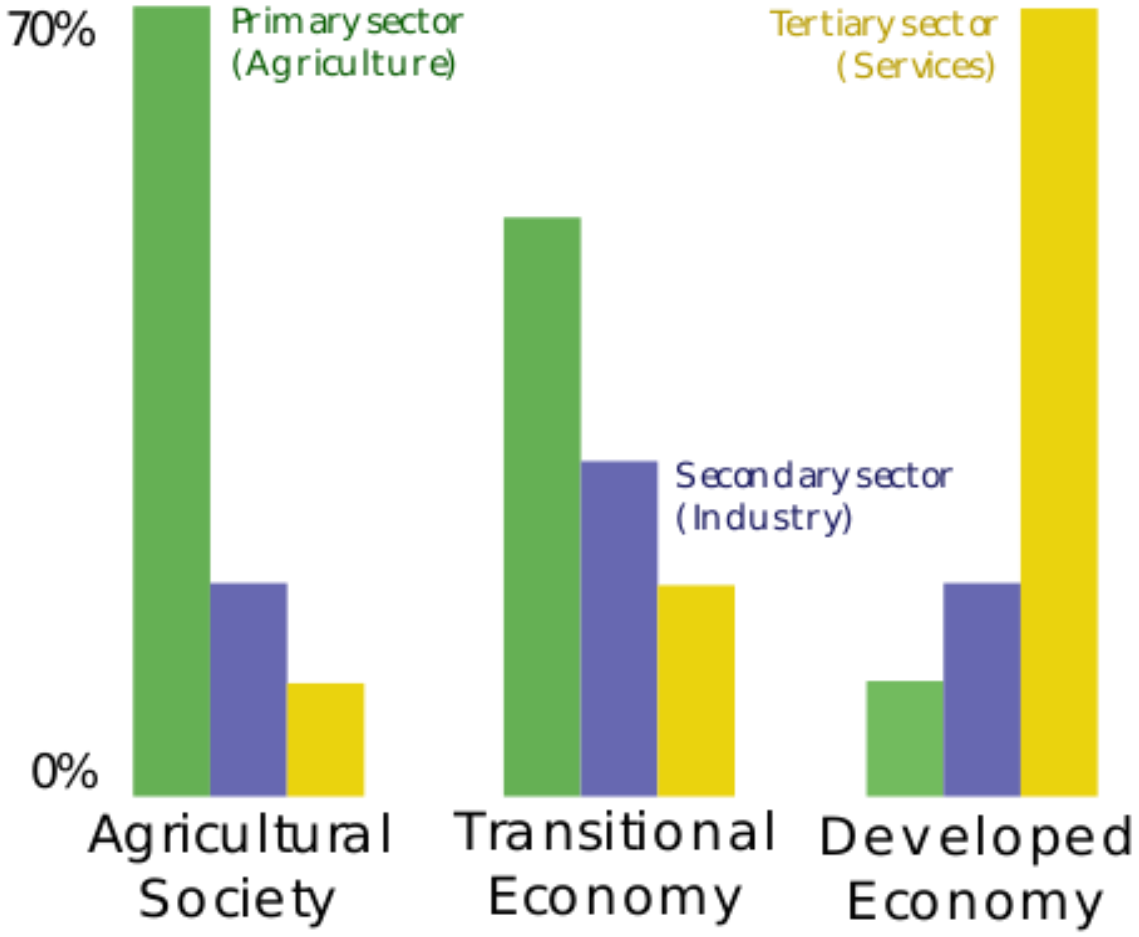
National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKSN) for minimum support scheme

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) for irrigation

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for organic farmingPradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for crop

Workforce



Following the three-sector theory, the number of people employed in agriculture and other primary activities (such as fishing) can be more than 80% in the least developed countries, and less than 2% in the most highly developed countries.Since the Industrial Revolution, many countries have made the transition to developed economies, and the proportion of people working in agriculture has steadily fallen. During the 16th century in Europe, for example, between 55 and 75% of the population was engaged in agriculture; by the 19th century, this had dropped to between 35 and 65%.In the same countries today, the figure is less than 10%.[104] At the start of the 21st century, some one billion people, or over 1/3 of the available work force,

were employed in agriculture. It constitutes approximately 70% of the global employment of children, and in many countries employs the largest percentage of women of any industry.[The service sector overtook the agricultural sector as the largest global employer in 2007.

Safety

Agriculture, specifically farming, remains a hazardous industry, and farmers worldwide remain at high risk of work-related injuries, lung disease, noise-induced hearing loss, skin diseases, as well as certain cancers related to chemical use and prolonged sun exposure. On industrialized farms, injuries frequently involve the use of agricultural machinery, and a common cause of fatal agricultural injuries in developed countries is tractor rollovers.[108] Pesticides and other chemicals used in farming can be hazardous to worker health, and workers exposed to pesticides may experience illness or have children with birth defects. As an industry in which families commonly share in work and live on the farm itself, entire families can be at risk for injuries, illness, and death. Ages 0–6 May be an especially vulnerable population in agriculture; common causes of fatal injuries among young farm workers include drowning, machinery and motor accidents, including with all-terrain vehicles.

The International Labour Organization considers agriculture "one of the most hazardous of all economic sectors".[106] It estimates that the annual work-related death toll among agricultural employees is at least 170,000, twice the average rate of other jobs. In addition, incidences of death, injury and illness related to agricultural activities often go unreported.[113] The organization has developed the Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001, which covers the range of risks in the agriculture occupation, the prevention of these risks and the role that individuals and organizations engaged in agriculture should play.

In the United States, agriculture has been identified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health as a priority industry sector in the National Occupational Research Agenda to identify and provide intervention strategies for occupational health and safety issues.[114][115] In the European Union, the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work has issued guidelines on implementing health and safety directives in agriculture, livestock farming, horticulture, and forestry.[116] The Agricultural Safety and Health Council of America (ASHCA) also holds a yearly summit to discuss safety.

Pesticides

Pesticide use has increased since 1950 to 2.5 million short tons annually worldwide, yet crop loss from pests has remained relatively constant.[178] The World Health Organization estimated in 1992 that three million pesticide poisonings occur annually, causing 220,000 deaths.[179] Pesticides select for pesticide resistance in the pest population, leading to a condition termed the "pesticide treadmill" in which pest resistance warrants the development of a new pesticide.[180]

An alternative argument is that the way to "save the environment" and prevent famine is by using pesticides and intensive high yield farming, a view exemplified by a quote heading the Center for Global Food Issues website: 'Growing more per acre leaves more land for nature'.[181][182] However, critics argue that a trade-off between the environment and a need for food is not inevitable,[183] and that pesticides simply replace good agronomic practices such as crop rotation.[180] The Push–pull agricultural pest management technique involves intercropping, using plant aromas to repel pests from crops (push) and to lure them to a place from which they can then be removed (pull)

Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets.Agriculture provides most of the world’s food and fabrics. Cotton, wool, and leather are all agricultural products. Agriculture also provides wood for construction and paper products.These products, as well as the agricultural methods used, may vary from one part of the world to another.

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CHAPTER 3

Materials and Methods

This Community Service Project was a multi-centric, cross-sectional survey done in the months of JUNE and JULY 2024 in urban and rural areas of Krishna District with a questionnaire. During the farmers interviews, information on agricultural Farming (e.g., type of cultivated crop, seed variety, yield per acre type etc.) and the usage of pesticides,weedsides and fertilizers (they are help in high yielding of crop), Hybrid variety of seeds are help in early stage of yielding in crops.some seeds and crop plants are hybridised to survive different atmospheric conditions and lack of water and soli fertility,

PHOTOS


GPS Map Camera
Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India
1/321-1, Kenedy Rd, Kalekanpet, Jalal Pet, Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh 521001, India
Lat 16.16271°
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CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

OBSERVATIONS FROM OUR SURVEY

Survey programme promotes the collection and dissemination of sound, harmonized, timely and regular data on agriculture to effectively support evidence based decision-making. The programme provides support to Village to improve and strengthen their agricultural surveys systems and to promote accessible agricultural statistics. Data collected through Farmers Survey help to know the about agricultural Farming monitor progress towards the Nagalakshmi madam and other lectures .

CHAPTER 5

Conclusions

The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy, with substantial changes in the social, legal, structural, productive and supply set-ups, as is the case with all other sectors of the economy.The agricultural census provides data on the presence of each temporary and permanent crop (core module), and the area and production of each crop, use of fertilizer, and source and type of seed inputs (supplementary module). A variety of crop surveys are usually needed to complement these data.Sustainable agriculture is beneficial because it uses the land; reduces pollution; crates a stable food supply and

promotesAgriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets. Agriculture provides most of the world's food and fabrics.

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