



Holy Cross College (Autonomous) Nagercoil - 629 004

Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli
Nationally Accredited with A+ Grade (CGPA 3.35) by NAAC IV Cycle
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution

SSR
2019-2020
to
2023-2024

Project Report

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Community Engagement Course Project report submitted to Holy Cross College (Autonomous), Nagercoil affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

IN

MATHEMATICS

Submitted By:

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HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),

NAGERCOIL-4.



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),

NAGERCOIL-629 004.

DECEMBER 2021-2022

CONTENT

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Rural Development
- ❖ Indian Agriculture – Background
- ❖ Agriculture's role in rural development
- ❖ Agricultural Marketing
- ❖ Agriculture related activities
- ❖ Organic farming
- ❖ Economic planning for Agriculture
- ❖ Data Analysis
- ❖ Importance of rural development
- ❖ Conclusion

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**II B.Sc. MATHEMATICS,
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),
NAGERCOIL-4.**



**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),
NAGERCOIL-629 004.
DECEMBER 2021-2022**

CONTENT

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Relationship in Village Family
- ❖ Panchayat System
- ❖ Rural Development
- ❖ Credit and Marketing in Rural Areas
- ❖ Agriculture Market System
- ❖ Diversification into Productive Activities
- ❖ Rural Background
- ❖ Conclusion

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MATHEMATICS

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II B.Sc MATHEMATICS

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTOMOUS),

NAGERCOIL - 629 004.

DECEMBER 2021-2022

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1. Introduction
2. What is rural development ?
3. Ways to improve rural development
4. opporunities
5. Credit and marketing in rural areas
6. Rural bankin
7. Agriculture market system
8. Diversification into productive activities
9. Animal husbandry
10. Fisheries
11. Horticulture
12. Other alternative livelihood options
13. Sustainable development and Organic farming
14. Benefits of organic farming
15. Conclusion

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BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

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MATHEMATICS

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**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),
NAGERCOIL-629 004.**

DECEMBER 2021-2022

CONTENT

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ The development of rural areas for India's overall development
- ❖ The rural development programmes in India
- ❖ The major issues associated with the rural development
- ❖ Credit and marketing in rural areas
- ❖ Rural Banking
- ❖ Agricultural marketing system
- ❖ Loopholes
- ❖ Diversification into productive activities
- ❖ Animal Husbandry
- ❖ Fisheries
- ❖ Horticulture
- ❖ Sustainable development and organic farming
- ❖ Benefits of organic farming
- ❖ Conclusion

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II B Sc MATHEMATICS,

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),

NAGERCOIL-629 004,

December 2021-2022

CONTENTS:

- **Introduction**
- **Agriculture**
- **Modernization in Agriculture**
- **Farmer's Education in Vital**
- **The Requirement for crop Insurance**
- **Agriculture in India**
- **Importance of farming**
- **Contributions to Rural Development**
- **Agriculture in Rural areas**
- **Organic farming**
- **Benefits of organic farming**
- **At present, the condition of agriculture**
- **Conclusion.**

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS S.F

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Community Engagement Course Project Report

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

IN

MATHEMATICS

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II B Sc MATHEMATICS,

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),

NAGERCOIL - 4



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS (SF)

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),

NAGERCOIL – 629 004,

December 2021 – 2022

CONTENTS:

- ✚ Introduction
- ✚ Rural Development
- ✚ Rural Banking
- ✚ Credit and Marketing
- ✚ Emerging alternate marketing channel
- ✚ Government in rural areas
- ✚ Agricultural market system
- ✚ Challenges that need fresh initiative
- ✚ Rural water supply and sanitation
- ✚ Agriculture in rural areas
- ✚ Diversification
- ✚ Animal husbandry
- ✚ Fisheries
- ✚ Aoriculture
- ✚ Sustainable development and organic farming
- ✚ Benefits
- ✚ Conclusion

Introduction:

The majority of the poor live in rural areas where they do not have access to the basic needs of life. Today more than half of the Indian population lives in Rural areas. The social welfare of India depends on the abundance of the villages. After independence in India, the condition of the rural areas have been improved a bit. Agriculture is the major source of livelihood in rural sectors.

“The real progress of India didnot mean simply the growth and expansion of industrial urban centers but mainly the development of village”

-Mahatma Gandhi

The idea of village development being at the centre of the overall development of the nation even today one-fourth of rural India still lives in abject poverty.

Rural Development:

Rural development usually refers to the method of enhancing the quality of life and financially well being of individuals, specifically living in populated and remote areas. Sustainable rural development in vital to the economic, social and environmental viabrility of nations.

Rural Banking:

Rapid expansion of the banking system had a positive effect on rural farm and non farm output, income and employment, especially after the green revolution. It helped farmers to avail services and credit facilities and a variety of loans for meeting their production needs.

Agriculture loan default rates have been chronically high.

Credit and Marketing system:

Growth of rural economy depends primarily on infusion of capital from time to time, to realise higher productivity in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. At the time of independence, money lenders and traders exploited small and marginal farmers and landless labourers by lending to them on high interest rates and by manipulating the amount to keep them in debt trap. After 1969 India adopted social banking and multi-agency approach. The institutional structure of rural banking today consists of a set of multi-agency institutions namely commercial banks, regional rural banks (RRBs), co-operatives and land development banks. Recently self help groups have emerged to fill the gap in formal credit delivery mechanism.

The self help groups promote thrift in small proportion by a minimum contribution from each member. From the pooled money, credit is given to the needy members to be repayable in small installments at reasonable interest rates. Credit provisions are generally referred to as micro credit programme. SHGs have helped in the empowerment of women.

Emerging Alternate Marketing Channel:

It has been realized that if farmers directly sell their produce to consumers it increases their income.

For example: *Uzhavar Santhai*

Several national and multinational fast food chains are increasingly entering into contracts / alliances with farmers to encourage them to cultivate farm products.

Government in Rural Areas:

Since 1992, local government in India takes place in two very distinct forms. Urban localities, covered in the 74th amendment to the constitution, have Nagar Palika but derive their powers from the individual state governments. While the powers of rural localities have been formalized under the panchayati raj system, under the 73rd amendment to the constitution.

There are 3 types of municipalities based on the population, Municipal corporation (Nagar Nigam) with

more than 1 million population. Municipal Councils (Nagar Palika) with more than 25,000 population. And Municipal Committee (Nagar Panchayat) with more than 10,000 and less than 25,000 populations.

Agriculture Market system:

Agricultural marketing is a process that involves the assembling storage, processing transportation, packing, grading and distribution of different agricultural commodities across the count. Government intervention become necessary to regulate the activities of the private traders.

The first step was regulation of markets to create orderly and transparent marketing conditions.

Second component is provision of physical infrastructure facilities.

Third is the co-operative marketing in realising fair prices for farmer's products aspect of government initiative.

The fourth element is the policy instrument.

Challenges that need fresh initiative:

♥ Development of human resources include literacy mainly female literacy and skill

development, health and sanitation and public health.

- ♥ Land reforms
- ♥ Infrastructure development
- ♥ Alleviation of poverty
- ♥ Productive employment opportunities
- ♥ Facilities for agricultural research and extension.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation:

Increasing access to improve and sustainable water supply and sanitation services is critical to developing human capital to unleash the growth potential of rural areas. The World Bank Group builds on a wide range of programs to increase access to piped water supply and reduce open defecation, with a specific focus on strengthening institutions, building capacity, and employing community-based participatory approaches.

Agriculture in Rural Areas:

In rural areas throughout the world, agriculture represents the predominant land use and a major component of the viability of rural areas. In some countries, farming maybe the primary economic activity of a region and support the vast majority of the population in employment.

Diversification:

Diversification includes two aspects. One relates to change in cropping pattern and other relates to a shift of workforce from agriculture to other allied activities.

Diversification towards new area is necessary not only to reduce the risk from agriculture sector but also to provide productive sustainable livelihood options to rural people. Therefore expansion into other sectors is essential to find and provide supplementary gainful employment and in realizing higher levels of income for rural people.

The dynamic subsector include,

- ♥ Animal Husbandry
- ♥ Fisheries
- ♥ Aoriculture
- ♥ Food processing industry
- ♥ Leather industry
- ♥ Dairy market
- ♥ Pottery

Animal Husbandry:

In India the farming community the mixed crop livestock farming cattle, goats, fowl are widely held

species. Livestock production provides increased probability in income, food security, transport and nutrition for the family without insrupting other food producing activities. Performance of the Indian diary sector, the last three decades has been quite expressive.

Fisheries:

The fishing community regards the water body as “mother” or “provider”. Today total fish production accounts for 0.9% of the total GDP. A large share of fish worker families are poor.

Aoriculture:

India has adopted growing of diverse particultural crops such as fruits, vegetables, tuber crops, flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants spices and plantation crops. India has emerged as a world leader a producing variety of fruits. Flower harvesting, nursery and maintenance hybrid seeds production and tissue culture, propagation of fruits and flowers and food processing are highly remunerative employment options for women in rural area.

Sustainable Development and Organic Farming:

In recent years, awareness of the harmful effect of chemical-based fertilized and pestiues in our health is on a rise. Organic agriculture is a whole system of farming

that restores, maintains and enhance the ecological balances. There is an increasing demand for organic food.

Benefits:

- ♥ Organic farming uses fewer pesticides
- ♥ Reduces soil erosion
- ♥ Decreases nitrate leaching into ground water and surface water
- ♥ Generates income

Conclusion:

The rural sector might continue to remain backward. Infrastructure elements like credit and marketing, farmer friendly agricultural policies between farmer's groups.

Today we cannot look at the environmental and rural development as two distinct. There is a need to invent or produce alternate sets of eco-friendly technologies that lead to sustainable development in different circumstances.

There is a greater need today to make rural areas more vibrant through diversification into dairying, poultry, fisheries, vegetables and fruit.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

**Proforma for the Submission of Project Report for
Virtual Internship Programme on Sustainable Development Goals and
Community Engagement**

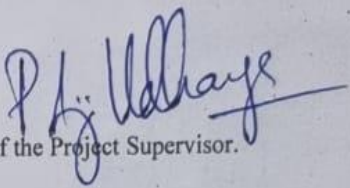
1. Title of the Project : **Empowering Uneducated Women as Artisans**
2. Details of Participants :

Sl. No.	Unique ID	Name of the participant	Programme of study	Email ID	Mobile No.
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10	VC011255	SIFANA.H	B.Sc.Physics, II year	sifanahowth@gmail.com	7010892061

NAAC V Cycle Self Study Report (SSR)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project has been carried out under my supervision and guidance. The project report has not been submitted for any other title / award and the work is genuine.


Signature of the Project Supervisor.



DECLARATION

We declare that the project work is original and carried out by me / us under the guidance of **Empowering Uneducated Women as Artisans**. The project work has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree and the work is genuine.

ANGEL CHANDRIKA.J
ANU GAYATHRI.R
ASHA RANLA
ABARNADEVI S S
ASMITHAROSE.T
BLESSIKA.J
RANJANA.S. R
SIFANA.H

Signature(s)

Angel
Anugayathri
Asha Ranla
Abarna Devi
Asmitha Rose
Blessika
Ranjana S.R
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Details of Project Supervisor

Name of the Project Supervisor : Ms. P. Aji Udhaya
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Name of the Participating Institute of UBA: Holy Cross College, Nagercoil.
AISHE code of the Participating Institute: C-41177
Name of the Regional Coordinating Institute of UBA: Gandigram Rural Institution, Dindugal

Proforma for the Submission of Project Report for
Virtual Internship Programme on Sustainable Development Goals and
Community Engagement

1. Title of the Project: Liquid Waste Management
2. Details of Participants:

SI. No.	Unique ID	Name of the participant	Programme of study	Email ID	Mobile No.
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5	VC011361	RUMISHA.K	M.Sc. Physics, II year	rumisharumisha5@gmail.com	8870406569
6	VC011341	J. MARY ASHA	B.Sc. Physics, II year	ashajas31@gmail.com	8220721949

3. UBA theme for Project Work: (b) Water management
4. SDGs to be achieved: xi. Sustainable cities & communities
5. Background of the study: Rural development based on saving water.



6. Objective of the study: To save water for further uses.
7. Methodology adopted: Review on the village.
8. Major findings: People are not in the knowledge to save water for future use.
9. Suggestions/Recommendations: The rain water harvesting method can be constructed on the required villages to save water for their further use.
10. Impact of this work on learning of students/teachers: We got aware on saving water.

DECLARATION

We declare that the project work is original and carried out by us under the guidance of Dr. S. Sebastiammal. The project work has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of degree and the work is genuine.

S. Sebastiammal
Signatures

Details of Project Supervisor

Name of the Project Supervisor : Dr. S. Sebastiammal, M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.,
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Email ID : sebastiscc@gmail.com
Area of specialization : Biomaterials
Name of the Participating Institute of UBA : Holy Cross College (Autonomous), Nagercoil.
AISHE code of the Participating Institute : C-41177
Name of the Regional Coordinating Institute of UBA : Gandigram Rural Institution, Dindugal

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project has been carried out under my supervision and guidance. The project report has not been submitted for any other title/award and the work is genuine.

S. Sebastiammal
Signature of the Project Supervisor

**Proforma for the Submission of Project Report for
Virtual Internship Programme on Sustainable Development Goals and
Community Engagement**

1. Title of the Project : Water Resource Management in Annainagar

2. Details of Participant(s) :

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4	VC011448	VIMALA .J	II.B.Sc.Physics	jvimalavimala2003@gmail.com	6379950568
5	VC011431	JIJIJ.M	II.B.Sc.Physics	jiji170103 @ gmail.com	934561737
6	VC011337	ABISHA.P	II.B.Sc.Physics	perumalabisha @ gmail.com	6374120013

CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that the project has been carried out under my supervision and guidance. The project report has not been submitted for any other title/award and the work is genuine.

S. Virgin Jela
Signature of Supervisor



NAAC V Cycle Self Study Report (SSR)

DECLARATION:

We declare that the project work is original and carried out by us under the guidance of Assistant Professor: S.Virgin Jeba M.Sc.,B.ed.,MPhil.,SET(Phd).The project work has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree and the work is genuine.

Project team members

Signature

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Janaswin

SUNI.S.V

Suni

SAKTHI.S

Sakthi

VIMALA.J

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),
NAGERCOIL.

Compulsory and Community
Engagement Course

Consolidation Report

20
/ 20

SUBMITTED ON :

26.11.2021

Friday

SUBMITTED BY :

A. Annie Ronaldina

II BSc. Chemistry

REG. No : 2020AUC081

Consolidation ...

1. Appreciation of Rural Society
2. Rural economy and livelihood
3. Rural Institutions
4. Rural Development Programmes

Introduction

New generation of students are increasingly unaware of local rural realities surroundings their Higher Educational Institutions (HEI)s, as rapid urbanization has been occurring in India. A large percentage of Indian population continues to live and work in rural and peri-urban areas of the country. While various schemes and programmes of community service have been undertaken by HEI's, there is no regular provision of a well-designed compulsory community engagement course that provides for immersion in rural realities. Such a course will enable students to learn about rural challenges and develop understanding of rural wisdom and life-style in a respectful manner.

On further information and studies and analysis, this course gave a brief explanation about...

- * UNDERSTANDING OF RURAL LIFE, CULTURE AND SOCIAL REALITIES.
- * DEVELOPING A SENSE OF EMPATHY AND BONDS OF MUTUALITY WITH LOCAL COMMUNITY.
- * APPRECIATE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO INDIAN SOCIETY AND ECONOMY.
- * LEARN TO VALUE THE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE.

Appreciation of Rural Society

"Soul of India lies in villages."
- GANDI MAHATMA

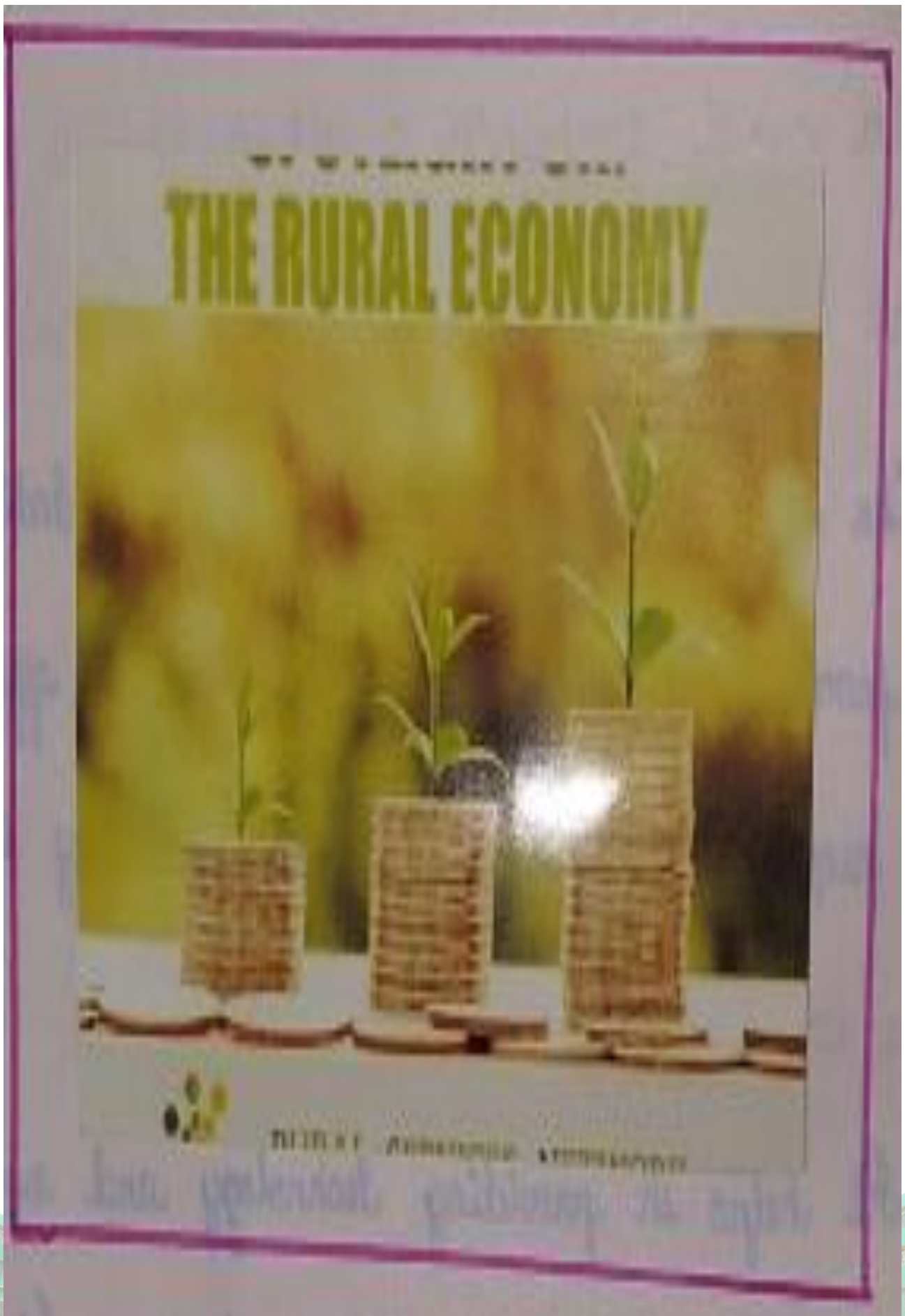
What makes rural, rural? What is unique about living in a rural community? What changes are taking place that affect the quality of rural living?

The density of population and the relative isolation from other people have a distinct effect on the way people view life and the values they espouse.

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY :

It helps in providing technology and systematic knowledge and reforms in farm production. It examines the social pathological problems based on social methodology. It suggests way for improving the village conditions. It also encourages development of various plans for any rural development programmes.

In other words, it can be said that rural sociology acts as a reflection of the rural social life and provides the norms and values that govern the rural society that provides the clear picture of rural population.



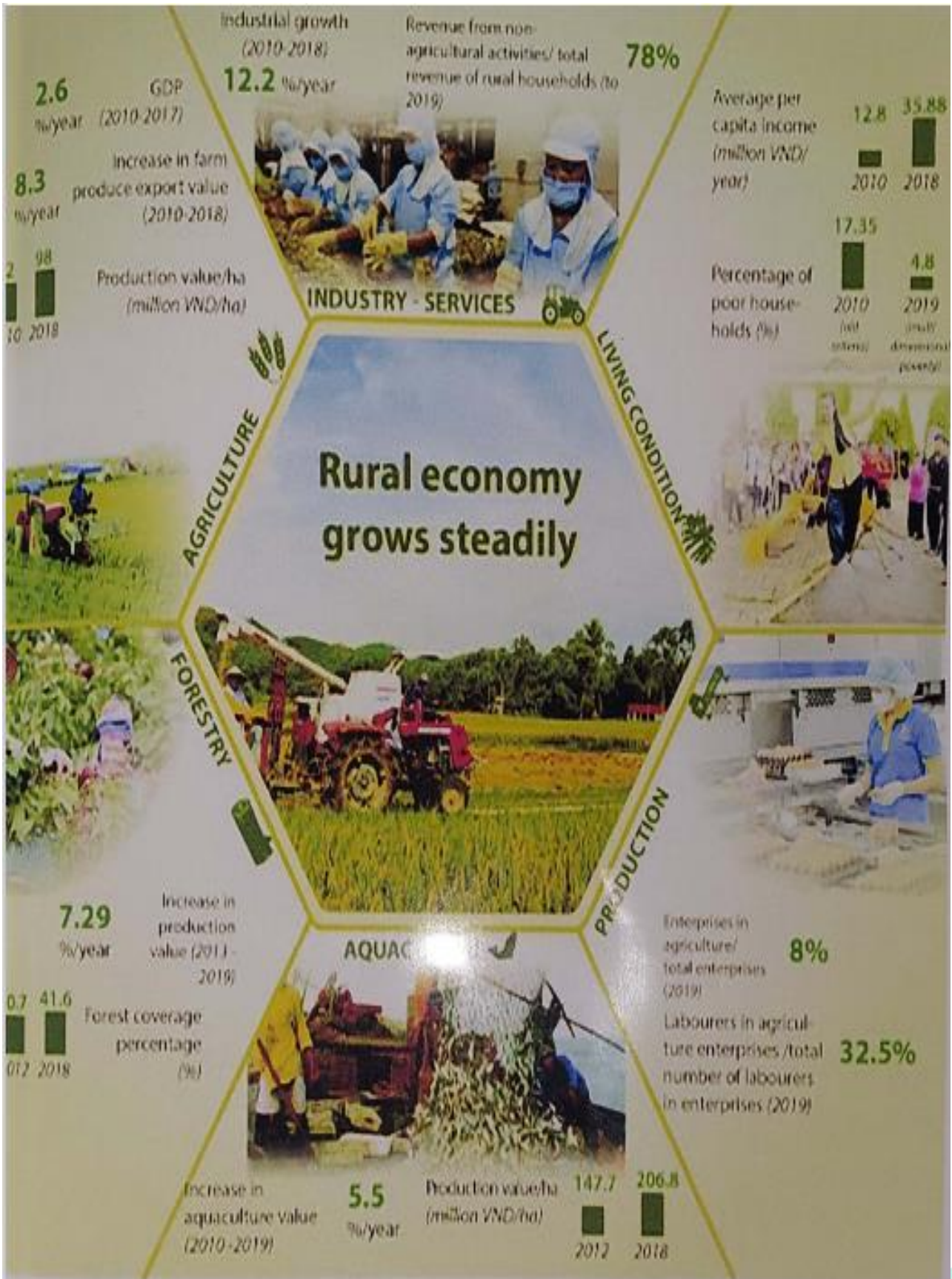
Understanding Rural economy and livelihood

In most rural areas of the world, approximately 90% of the population is involved in farming as a way of earning a living. Small-scale farming, fishing, raising livestock and non-farm activities are the common livelihoods that these populations survive on.

A rural livelihood is defined as, "the capabilities, assets and activities that rural people require for a means of living". By this way, similarly... rural economics is the study of rural economics, including: farm, non-farm industry, economic growth, development and change, size and spatial distribution of production and household units and interregional trade.... government policies as to development, investment, regulation and transportation.

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT:

Understanding these livelihoods is therefore important for our understanding of and action to address, rural poverty, the resulting human suffering, and the pressures it then places on urban areas [through rural-urban migration, national, regional, and global economies, and the environment].



"New markets could be created by rural potentials, which could lead to rise in the employment."

-Sri. APJ. ABDUL KALAM

Rural livelihoods are enhanced through effective participation of rural people and rural communities in the management of their own social, economic and environmental objectives by empowering people in rural areas, particularly women and youth, including through organizations such as local cooperatives.

Traditional Rural Institutions

The rural institution broadly include sanitation, conservancy, water supply, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, etc. Promotion of agriculture, cottage industries and cooperative institutions, women and child development. Besides their important role is to implement rural development programmes.

Rural planning promotes the sustainable development of natural resources, the protection of eco-systems and prosperity of rural communities.

Better Rural Transport is Key for Food Security and Zero Hunger

Better Rural Transport Calls for Local Solutions to Local Problems

Additional money AND commitment is needed to build and maintain rural road networks and develop sustainable rural transport services

Improved Rural Transport Drives Sustainable Rural Development and National Growth

Poor Rural Transport Condemns the Poor to Stay Disconnected and Poor

ReCAP

RURAL TRANSPORT

The central diagram features a circular arrangement of icons representing various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related concepts. The icons include: a person (SDG 1), a person with a gear (SDG 8), a person with a gear (SDG 9), a person with a gear (SDG 10), a person with a gear (SDG 11), a person with a gear (SDG 12), a person with a gear (SDG 13), a person with a gear (SDG 14), a person with a gear (SDG 15), a person with a gear (SDG 16), a person with a gear (SDG 17), a person with a gear (SDG 18), a person with a gear (SDG 19), a person with a gear (SDG 20), a person with a gear (SDG 21), a person with a gear (SDG 22), a person with a gear (SDG 23), a person with a gear (SDG 24), a person with a gear (SDG 25), a person with a gear (SDG 26), a person with a gear (SDG 27), a person with a gear (SDG 28), a person with a gear (SDG 29), a person with a gear (SDG 30), a person with a gear (SDG 31), a person with a gear (SDG 32), a person with a gear (SDG 33), a person with a gear (SDG 34), a person with a gear (SDG 35), a person with a gear (SDG 36), a person with a gear (SDG 37), a person with a gear (SDG 38), a person with a gear (SDG 39), a person with a gear (SDG 40), a person with a gear (SDG 41), a person with a gear (SDG 42), a person with a gear (SDG 43), a person with a gear (SDG 44), a person with a gear (SDG 45), a person with a gear (SDG 46), a person with a gear (SDG 47), a person with a gear (SDG 48), a person with a gear (SDG 49), a person with a gear (SDG 50).

The rural areas have been deprived by the policies in the past. Development resources and energy should be directed where the people live.

Rural Development Programmes

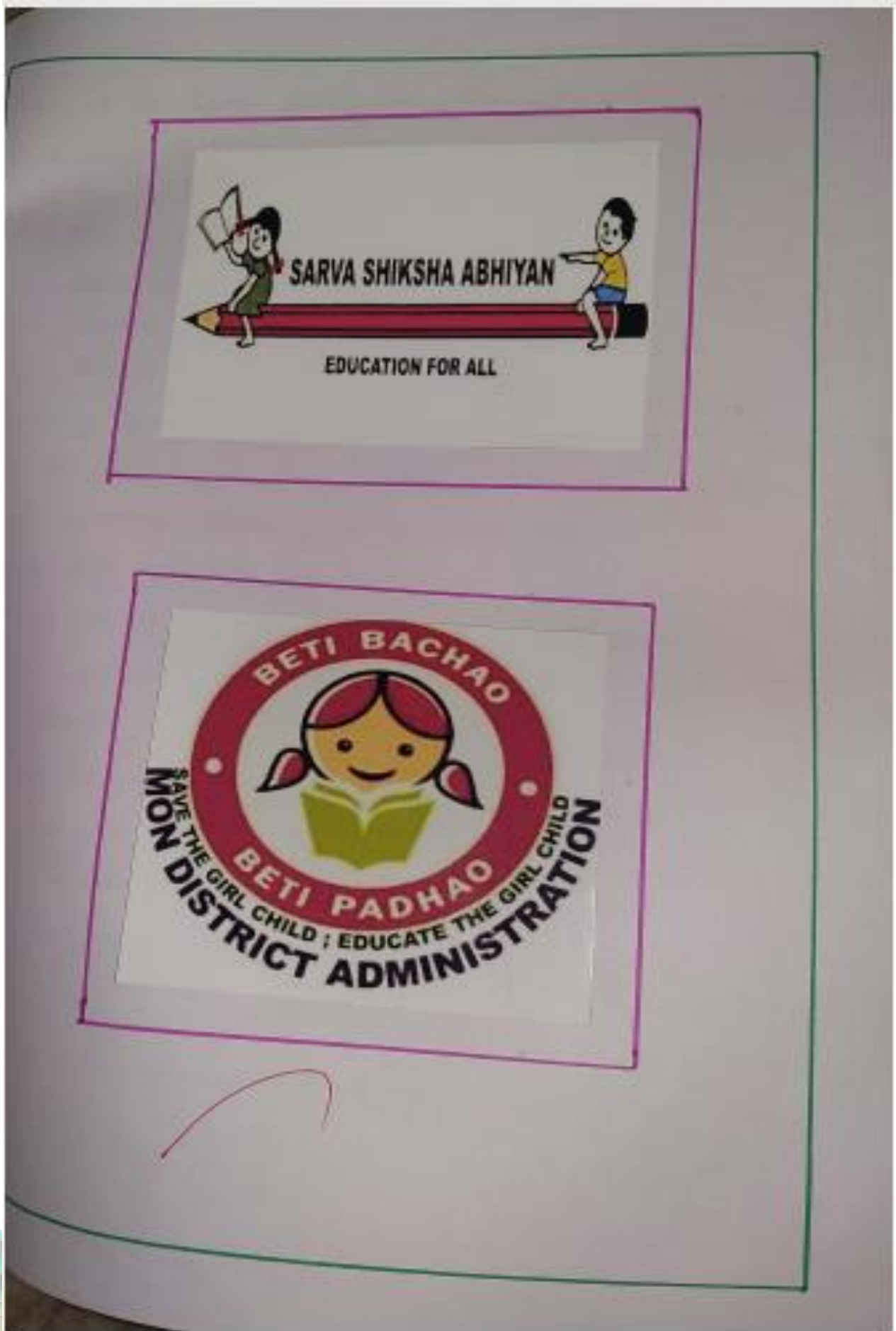
"SMALL ACTS, WHEN MULTIPLIED BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, CAN TRANSFORM THE WORLD".

- Howard Zinn.

A majority of the poor living in rural areas, the prime goal of rural development is to improve the quality of life of the rural people by alleviating poverty through the instrument of self employment and wage employment programmes, by providing community infrastructure facilities.

Rural development is a process of integrated economic and social objectives, which must seek to transform rural society and provide a better and more secure livelihood for rural people. It also study the nature of the purpose a course of action.





Some of the Rural Development Programmes are :

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Beti Bachao
- Beti Padhao
- Ayushman Bharat
- Swatchh Bharat

Rural Development is a comprehensive term. It essentially focus on action for the development of areas that are lagging behind in the overall development of village economy. There is a need for improving the quality and quantity of infrastructure in rural areas such as banking, marketing, storage, transport and communications, etc... to realise the real potential.

Rural development is a national necessity and has considerable importance in India.

"Urbanization in India is a slow but sure death for her villages and villagers."

MAHATMA GANDHI

Conclusion

This mission is to enable higher educational institutions (HEI) to work with people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. The mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is undertaken many activities or programmes by the team of UBA-COUE.

- ✦ Meeting with heads of the Panchayat.
- ✦ UBA-COUE started activities with a meeting with heads of the panchayat unions.
- ✦ Mega Clean-up drive
- ✦ Importance of yoga
- ✦ Self employment
- ✦ Student education
- ✦ Women empowerment, etc.

These programmes done by Higher Educational Institute (HEI) are mainly to work in rural areas to uplift the society and create solutions for the sustainable growth of the villages.

