



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,
RAJAMPETA, ANNAMAYYA DT.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

NAME OF THE LECTURER

J. RAVENDRA BABU

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT REPORTS

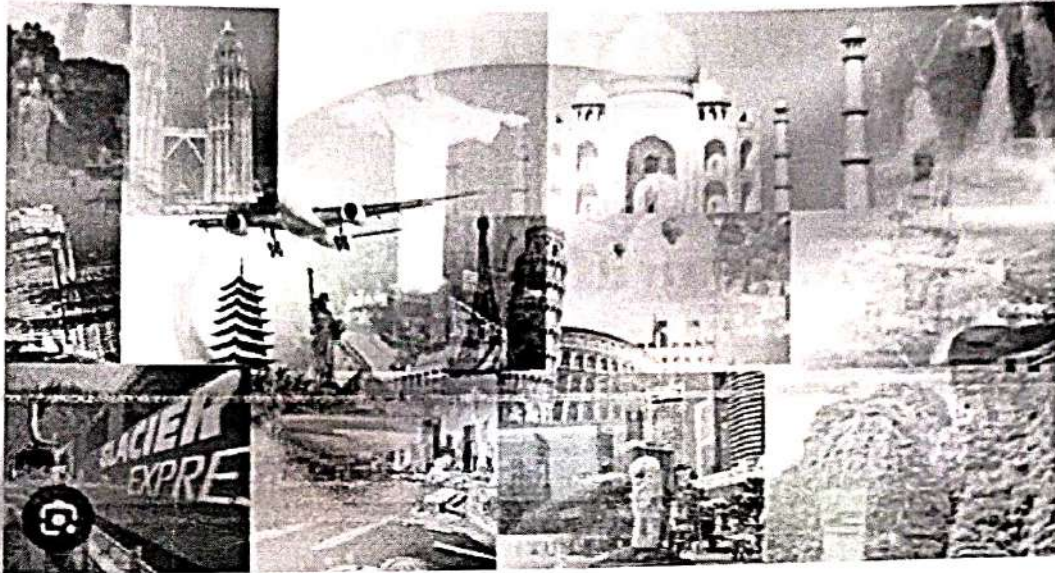
J. Ravindra Babu Lecturer in History

TOPIC TOURISM & HOSPITALITY SERVICES

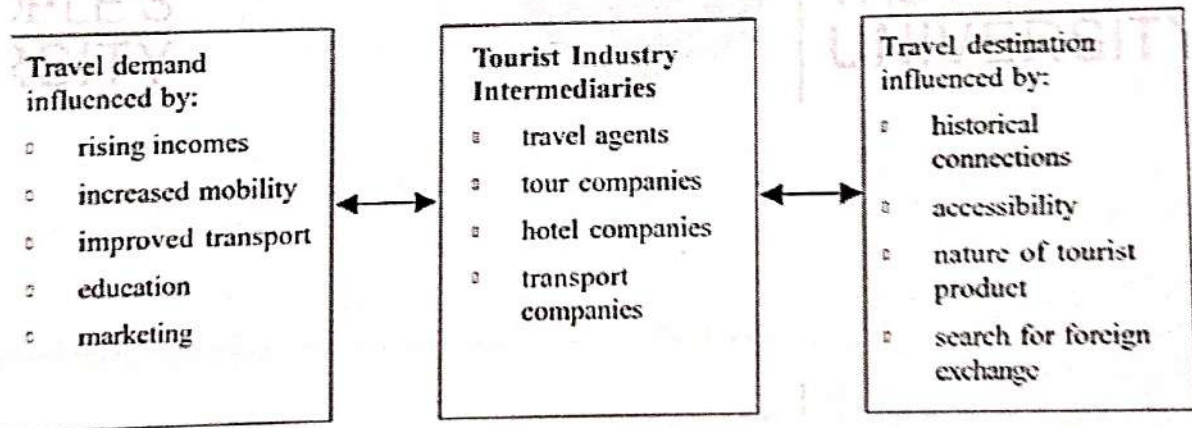
SUBMITTED BY :

**P.V.S. TEJA
P. MANIKANTA
G. YAGNESHWAR
C. KISHORE
P. SASI**

TOURISM & HOSPITALITY SERVICES



Element of International Tourism Industry



TOURIST PLACES

SUBMITTED BY :

N. UJWALA

A. VAISHNAVI DEVI

S. HAJIRA

J. PADMAVATHI

D. SWAPNA

TOPIC

TOURIST PLACES

SUBMITTED BY :

N. PRAVEENA

G. JHANSI

R. PRAGATHI

K. LAKSHMI DEVI

K. POOJITHA

TOURISM & OPERATING SKILLS

Tourism skills refer to the specific abilities and knowledge required to work in the tourism industry. These skills include:

1. **Customer service:** Being able to provide exceptional service to tourists, including greeting them warmly, answering their questions, and addressing their concerns.
2. **Communication skills:** Effective communication is critical in the tourism industry to interact with tourists, colleagues, and other professionals. This includes verbal and written communication, as well as non-verbal communication.
3. **Destination knowledge:** Having comprehensive knowledge about the local destination, including its history, culture, attractions, and landmarks, is essential for providing accurate information and recommendations to tourists.
4. **Language proficiency:** Being fluent in multiple languages is a valuable skill in the tourism industry, as it enables you to interact with tourists from different countries and communicate effectively.
5. **Sales and marketing:** Having the ability to promote and sell tourism products and services is important for generating revenue and attracting tourists.
6. **Time management:** Being able to manage time efficiently is crucial, as it allows for the timely completion of tasks and ensures smooth operations in the tourism industry.
7. **Problem-solving:** The ability to identify and resolve issues quickly and effectively is invaluable in the tourism industry, where unexpected situations and challenges may arise.
8. **Cultural sensitivity:** Being sensitive to cultural differences and customs is crucial in the tourism industry to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of tourists from diverse backgrounds.
9. **First aid and safety:** Being trained in first aid and safety procedures is essential to handle emergencies and ensure the well-being of tourists and colleagues.
10. **Technology skills:** Proficiency in technology, such as computer systems, reservation software, and digital marketing platforms, is important in the modern tourism industry.

TOURIST PLACES

- **Rishikesh:**

- A tranquil spiritual center, Rishikesh is also an excellent hub of exciting water activities, making it a popular holiday destination among adventure enthusiasts and pilgrims alike. So, whether you have always wanted to meditate in the 'Yoga Capital of the World' or it was your dream to get your heart racing while trying thrilling adventures such as bungee jumping and whitewater rafting, Rishikesh is where you should be.

- Best Time to Visit: September to April

- **Shimla:**

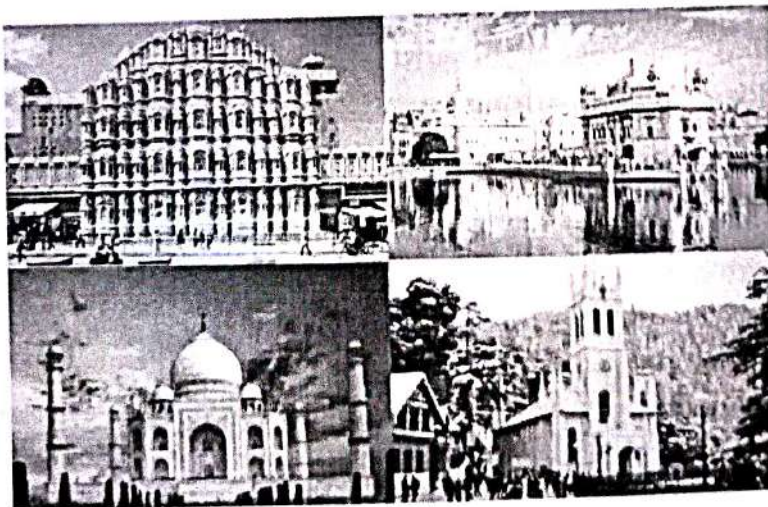
- The capital city of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla is one of the top tourist places in India. A gorgeous hill station with a rich colonial past, an iconic Mall road and a plethora of adventurous activities, it is immensely popular among honeymoon couples. Whether you want to escape the heat or enjoy a winter wonderland, Shimla is the place for you.

- Best Time to Visit: October to June

- **Udaipur:**

- The crown jewel of the incredible state of Rajasthan, Udaipur is also known as the 'City of Lakes' and the 'Venice of the East.' Surrounded by the beautiful Aravalli hills in all directions, this charming city has abundance of both natural beauty and man-made splendour.

- Best Time to Visit: October to March



TOURISM & OPERATING SKILLS

Operating skills refer to the abilities required to manage and oversee the day-to-day operations of tourism businesses, such as hotels, travel agencies, or tour operators. These skills include:

1. **Financial management**: Understanding financial concepts, such as budgeting, forecasting, and financial reporting, is essential to effectively manage the financial aspects of tourism operations.
2. **Leadership and management**: Having strong leadership and management skills is crucial to motivate and inspire employees, coordinate tasks, and ensure the smooth functioning of tourism businesses.
3. **Human resources management**: Being able to recruit, train, and manage employees is important in the tourism industry, where staff plays a significant role in delivering quality service to tourists.
4. **Inventory and supply chain management**: Efficiently managing inventory and supplies, such as food and beverages in hotels or equipment in tour companies, is essential to avoid shortages or wastage.
5. **Marketing and sales management**: Being able to develop marketing strategies, create promotional campaigns, and manage sales teams is crucial to attract customers and generate revenue.
6. **Risk management**: Being knowledgeable about risk assessment and implementing strategies to mitigate risks, such as accidents or security threats, is important to ensure the safety of tourists and staff.
7. **Quality control**: Implementing quality control measures to maintain high standards in tourism operations, including cleanliness, maintenance, and service delivery, is essential to ensure customer satisfaction.
8. **Negotiation and networking**: Having strong negotiation and networking skills is crucial, as tourism businesses often need to collaborate with partners, such as airlines, travel agencies, or service providers, to offer comprehensive packages to tourists.
9. **Decision-making**: Being able to make informed decisions quickly and effectively is important in the dynamic tourism industry, where quick responses and adaptability are often required.
10. **Innovation and adaptability**: Being able to come up with innovative ideas to improve operations and adapt to changing market trends is crucial for the long-term success of tourism businesses.

TOURIST PLACES

India is a well-known tourist hub and an exciting holiday destination for exploring the wild, admiring architectural wonders, undertaking religious pilgrimages, going on a shopping spree, trying new adventures, discovering age-old historic treasures and lots more. With so many places to see and experiences to try, choosing that one perfect tourist destination in India for your next holiday can be quite confusing. This is why we have curated a list of the best tourist places in India that you can consider for your upcoming vacation and fulfill all your travel dreams!

- Agra:

- The historic city of Agra is one of the most loved tourist places in India as it houses the world-famous Taj Mahal, one of the seven wonders of the world. From architectural marvels such as Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri to mouthwatering local delicacies such as petha, this exciting tourist destination in India has it all.

- Best Time to Visit: October to March

- Chandigarh:

- one of the best places in India, the well-planned city of Chandigarh has the perfect mix of traditional Punjabi culture and modernity. From its well-laid gardens to fascinating museums, every nook and corner of the city has something special to offer.

- Best Time to Visit: August to March

- Coorg:

- Popularly touted as the 'Scotland of India', Coorg in Karnataka is characterised by its perpetually misty landscape, rolling green hills and aromatic coffee plantations. This charming little hill station with its scenic views and colourful culture is a must-visit for every ardent nature lover.

- Best Time to Visit: October to March

- Dhanaulti:

- An offbeat destination nestled quietly in the hills of Uttarakhand, Dhanaulti is like a long-lost pleasant dream that brings with it peace, comfort and quiet. If you have been on the lookout for a tranquil weekend getaway, then get your bags ready and head straight to this scenic and pristine little haven away from the city.

TOPIC

TOURISM & OPERATING SKILLS

SUBMITTED BY :

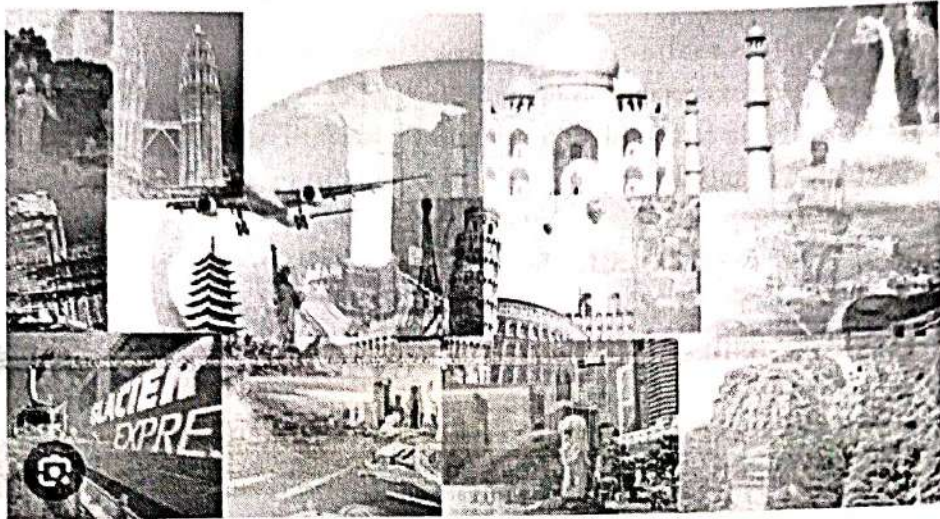
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D. SURYA

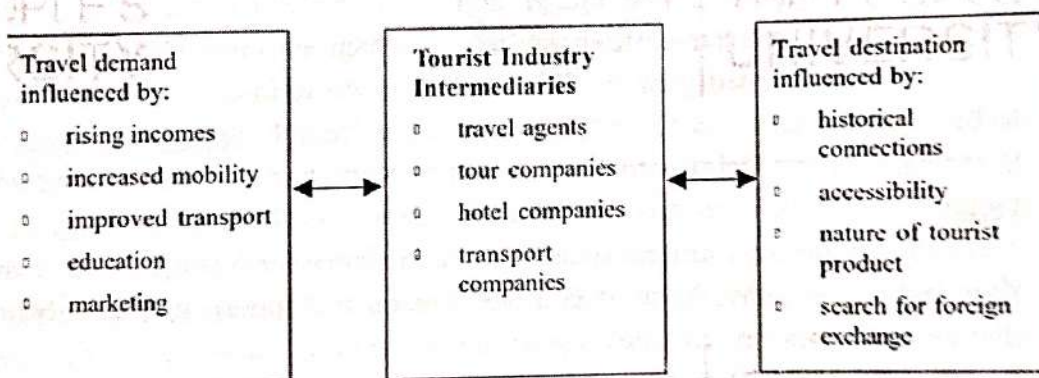
A. GOVARDHAN

Y. VENKATESH

TOURISM & HOSPITALITY SERVICES



Element of International Tourism Industry



TOURIST PLACES

- **Munnar:**
 - Expansive tea estates, verdant hills and craggy peaks, the idyllic hill station of Munnar in Kerala is the ideal weekend getaway. Tucked away from the hustle and bustle of city life, it offers an opportunity to relax and rejuvenate while soaking in the plentitude of nature.
 - Best Time to Visit: September to May
- **Mussoorie:**
 - Nestled in the foothills of the Garhwal Himalayan ranges, Mussoorie or the 'Queen of Hills' is a popular holiday choice because of its pristine natural setting. If your ideal vacation involves green hills, serene surroundings and a stunning view of the snow-capped mountains, then Mussoorie offers the perfect unadulterated escape in the lap of nature.
 - Best Time to Visit: September to June
- **New Delhi:**
 - The 'Capital City of India' and the city with a heart, New Delhi is a paradise for food lovers. From its grand malls to historic forts, from swanky restaurants to little street food stalls, from famous college campuses to beautifully landscaped gardens, Delhi is filled with unique treasures waiting to be discovered.
 - Best time to Visit: October to March
- **Ooty:**
 - Shrouded in mystery and mysticism, Ooty was once the headquarters of the East India Company. Now, it is a well-known hill station in Tamil Nadu that enjoys a pleasant climate all year round.
 - Best Time to Visit: Throughout the year
- **Puducherry:**
 - A little town tucked away on the south-east coastline of India, Puducherry in Tamil Nadu is sometimes called the 'French Riviera of the East'. Offering travellers some much-needed sanctity and serenity, its meandering streets and pristine beaches are picture-perfect.
 - Best Time to Visit: October to March

TOURISM & HOSPITALITY SERVICES

Tourism and hospitality services refer to the various services and businesses that cater to tourists and visitors. These services include accommodation, food and beverage, transportation, attractions and activities, and other related services.

1. **Accommodation:** This includes hotels, resorts, guesthouses, hostels, and vacation rentals that provide lodging facilities for tourists.
2. **Food and Beverage:** Restaurants, cafes, bars, and other dining establishments offer a variety of cuisine and beverages to tourists.
3. **Transportation:** Airlines, trains, buses, taxis, car rentals, and other means of transportation enable tourists to travel to and within their destinations.
4. **Attractions and Activities:** Theme parks, museums, cultural sites, natural landmarks, and recreational activities provide entertainment and opportunities for tourists to explore the local culture and environment.
5. **Tour Operators:** These businesses organize and operate guided tours and travel packages, including sightseeing tours, adventure trips, and special interest tours.
6. **Travel Agencies:** These agencies assist tourists in planning and booking their trips, including flights, accommodation, transportation, and activities.
7. **Event Planning:** Event management companies organize conferences, meetings, exhibitions, and other events for corporate or leisure purposes.
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9. **Hospitality Services:** This encompasses services provided by hotels, such as concierge, front desk, housekeeping, room service, and other guest-related services.
10. **Cruise Lines:** Cruise companies offer vacation packages that include accommodations, dining, entertainment, and transportation on cruise ships.

These tourism and hospitality services play a significant role in attracting and accommodating tourists, enhancing their overall travel experience, and contributing to the economic growth of a destination.

TOURIST PLACES

- **Goa:**

- A list of best tourist places in India would be incomplete without a mention of the national party capital, the famous land of sun, sand and sea, Goa! The laid back vibes, the stunning beaches, the charming churches, the unique cuisine, the legendary nightlife and magical sunsets have made Goa a favourite destination for friends and family alike.
- Best Time to Visit: October to March

- **Jaipur:**

- A vibrant amalgamation of the old and the new, the capital of Rajasthan, the 'Pink City of India', Jaipur is every traveller's dream destination. From romantic places to impressive forts, from trendy upscale markets to old bustling bazaars, from cultural festivities to a rich and authentic cuisine, Jaipur truly has it all.
- Best Time to Visit: October to March

- **Kashmir:**

- A paradise on earth, the enthralling beauty of Kashmir is recognised all over the world. The gentle streams, the cool breeze, the green valleys and the magical vistas are no less than a gorgeous painting. Undoubtedly, one of the most beautiful places in India, Jammu and Kashmir is a must-visit destination.
- Best Time to Visit: April to October

- **Jodhpur:**

- One of the most famous tourist places in India, the 'Gateway to Thar Desert', Jodhpur offers a glimpse of India's rich historic past and royal legacy. Located in the middle of Rajasthan, it is one of the best cities to explore invincible forts, ancient temples, ancient bazaars and the colorful heritage of royal India.
- Best Time to Visit: November to February

- **Manikaran:**

- A revered pilgrimage destination for Sikhs and Hindus, the three hot springs of Manikaran Sahib are believed to have a curative effect on diseases. Surrounded by an array of illustrious temples, these springs make for a popular destination among religious followers.
- Best Time to Visit: April to June

TOURISM & HOSPITALITY SERVICES

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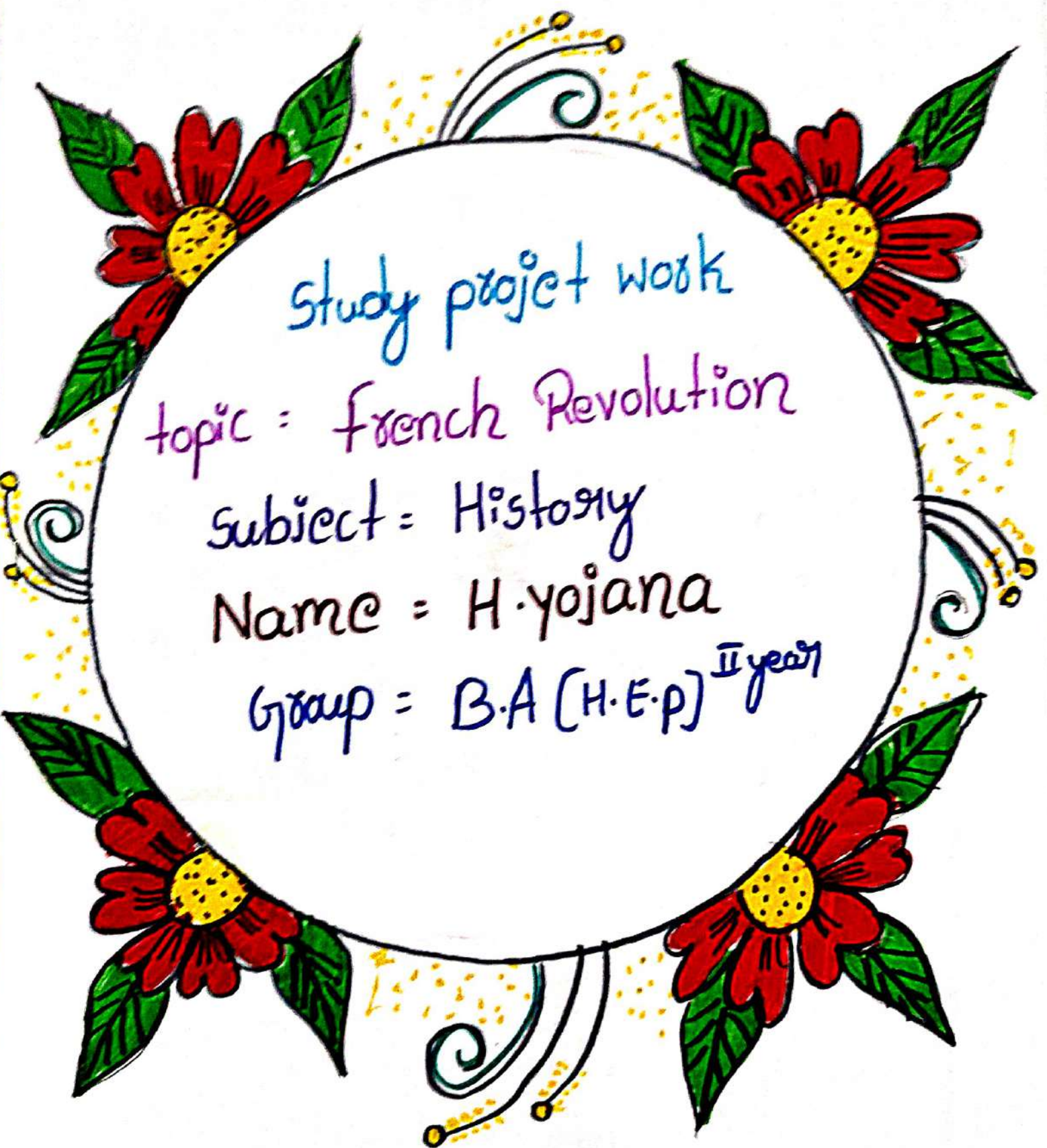
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Study project work

topic = French Revolution

subject = History

Name = H. Yojana

Group = B.A (H.E.P) II year

What is the french Revolution :-

The french Revolution led to the end of monarchy in french. A society based on privilege gave way to new system of governance. The Declaration of the Rights of man during the revolution, announced the coming of a new time

The french Revolution was a time of social and political upheaval in france and its colonies that began in 1789 and ended in 1799. Inspired by liberal and radical ideas, its overthrow of the monarchy influenced the decline of absolute monarchies in other parts of europe.

Causes of French Revolution of 1789 :-

1] Social :- The social condition in France in the late 18th century were extremely unequal and exploitative. The clergy and the nobility formed the first two Estates and were the most privileged classes in French society. They were exempt from payment of taxes to the state. On the other hand, the Third Estate that consisted of peasants and workers formed the majority of the population. They were burdened with excessive taxes with no political and social rights. As a result, they were extremely discontent.

2] Economic :- As a result of numerous wars waged by Louis XVI the state coffers were empty. The situation was made even more complex by France's involvement in the American war of independence and the faulty system of taxation.

3). political :- The Bourbon king of France, Louis XVI was an extremely autocratic and weak-willed king who led a life of obscene luxury. This led to a lot of disenchantment among the masses who then were leading life of extreme poverty and widespread hunger.

4). Intellectual :-

The 18th century was marked by a conscious refusal by French thinkers of the Divine rights Theory. Philosophers like Rousseau rejected the paradigm of absolute monarchy and promulgated the doctrine of equality of man and sovereignty of people. They played a pivotal role in exposing the fault lines of the old political system, i.e. the ancien regime, and articulating the popular discontent.

stages of french - Revolution :-

stage 1 - The meeting of the Estates - General

→ Despite the non-aristocratic members outnumbering the aristocrats in terms of population, yet, they could be outvoted by the other bodies.

→ Before the meeting of the Estates - General on may 5, members of the third estate (as the non-aristocratic class was known) began to mobilise the support of equal voting rights which would be on the basis of head and not by status.

→ while the middle-class was of the opinion that fiscal and judicial reform was the need of the hour, the nobles were against the idea of giving up the privileges they had enjoyed under the traditional system.

→ when the meeting was convened, the question over the voting process turned to open hostility between the three orders.

History Study project work

C. Mohan Krishna

II B.A (H.E.P)

4th SEM

Qutub shahi Dynasty

Qutub Shah 1: Sultan Quli Qutubul Mulk (1518 - 1543)

Qutub Shah 2: Jamsheed Quli Qutub Shah (1543 - 1550)

Qutub Shah 3: Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah (1550 - 1580)

Qutub Shah 4: Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah (1580 - 1612)

Qutub Shah 5: Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah (1612 - 1626)

Qutub Shah 6: Abdullah Qutub Shah (1626 - 1672)

Qutub Shah 7: Abul Hasan Tana Shah (1672 - 1699)

A Brief History of Qutub shahi Dynasty
In 1463, disturbances broke out in the Telangana Area of the Bahamani Kingdom of Deccan. Sultan Quli Qutubul Mulk, a Turk who was a high ranking military officer under Muhammad Shah Bahamani, was sent to quell the trouble. He was

successful rewarded by being made the subedar of telangana in 1495 with golconda as his head-quarters subsequently with the disintegration of the Bahamani Kingdom in the early 16th century Sultan Quli assumed virtual independence. Thus he founded the Qutub shahi dynasty that lasted from 1518 right up to 1687 when Aurangzeb's Armies swept the deccan.

This dynasty spanned 171 years in the history of south india. The Eight Kings of this royal line have left a firm impression of their strong personalities upon the land and its people.

The Qutub shahi rulers were great builders and patrons of learning. They not only patronized the persian culture but also the regional culture of the deccan. Symbolized by the telugu language and the newly developed deccani idiom.

Qutub Shah 1: Sultan Quli Qutub Mulk (1518-1543)

The founder of the Qutubshahi Kingdom did much to strength and improve the capital Golconda. He beautified his fortress capital with mosques, places and gardens, on the foundations of the old Mud fort Sultan Quli built a massive citadel. This city called Muhammed Nagar, soon grew rapidly and earned fame as one of the leading cities of the east, well known for its trade in diamonds and precious stones.

Sultan Quli's subjects though highly of him and he governed kindly and well. But the age of 99, the king died at the hands of his own son's Jamshed Quli.

Qutub Shah 2: Jamshed Quli Qutub Shah (1543-1550)

Jamshed, third son, took over the reins of government with blood stained hands. His seven years reign was marked by the people's resentment.

over his partide however, jansheed
Quli was educated And loved poetry.
He died At the hands . He died in
1550 of an incurable disease.

Qutub shah 3: Ibrahim Quli Qutub shah
(1550-1580)

The youngest son of Sultan Quli Qutub
shah , Ibrahim , lived in exile At an
honored guest of the Raja of Vijaynagar
it was during this sojourn that
he learn to love and Telugu speak
it almost as his second mother tongue
When he ascended the throne Ibrahim
patronized And encouraged the learning
And writing of Telugu. As few muslim
ms or non muslim rulers had done
before him . poets from all over the
deccan flocked At Ibrahim's court.

During his reign , golconda was
further strengthened ; Ibrahim Quli Qutub
shah invited his nobles to construct
buildings within it's walls mosques, sch
ools, Adms houses, And the dam At Hussain
And Badwel And Ibrahimpatnam were all to
credit this Beside Ibrahim was noted



**GOVERNMENT DEGREE
COLLEGE, RAJAMPETA.**



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**Report of COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
UNDER PREPARATION**

Name of the Student : T.HARI

Group and Class : IIBA

Register Number : 2052030036049

Name of the Mentor : HARI CHANDRA

Name of the Town Taken for Survey : BOYANAPALLI

Name of the Area : BOYANAPALLI

Topic : GRAMINA VUPADHI HAMI PADHAKAM

**Affiliated to
Y.V.University,
KADAPA**

CONTENTS

PART-A

- 1.Introduction about Village/Habitation
- 2.Socio-Economic Survey of Village
- 3.Problems Identified and Analyses of problems
- 4.Short term and Long term action plan for possible solutions for the problems identified and that could be recommended to the concerned authorities for implementation
- 5.Community Awareness Programme Conducted write the Problems and their outcomes.

PART-B

6. Mini Project work on the Topic GRAMINA VUPADHI HAMI PATHAKAM for Community Service in BOYANAPALLI, Rajampeta.

PART-C

- 7.Recommendations and Conclusions
- 8.References

PART-A

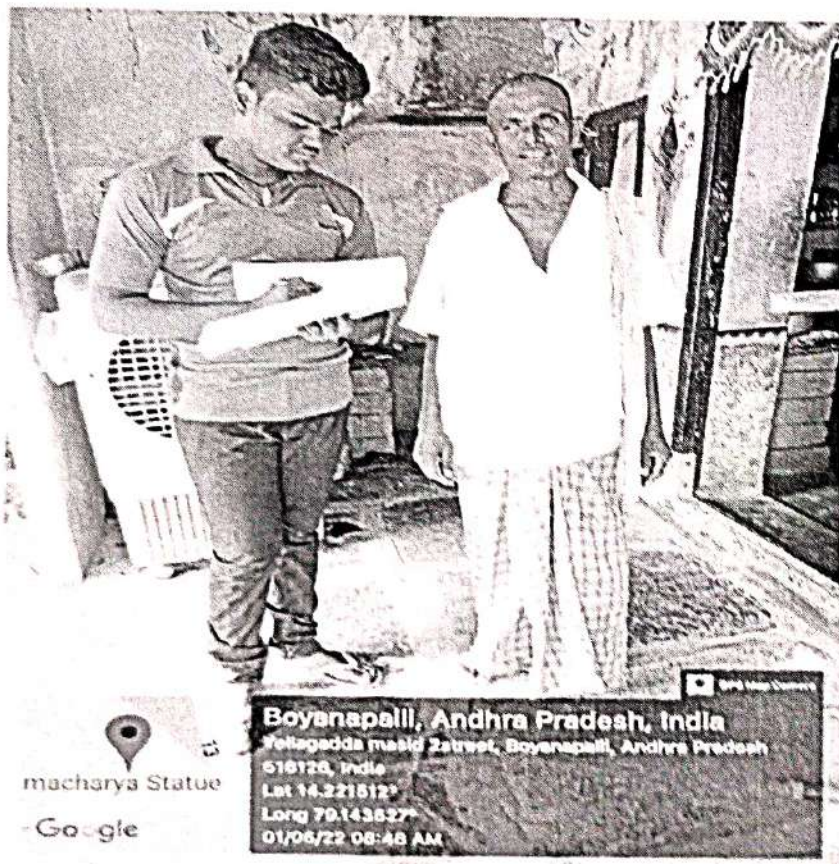
1.Introduction about Village/Habitation

Introduction :Myself I had taken the Topic of 101 had collected the data of 10 members in BOYANAPALLI area, Near BOYANAPALLI, Rajampeta town for my Community Service Project.

About my Town/ Village/ Habitation :

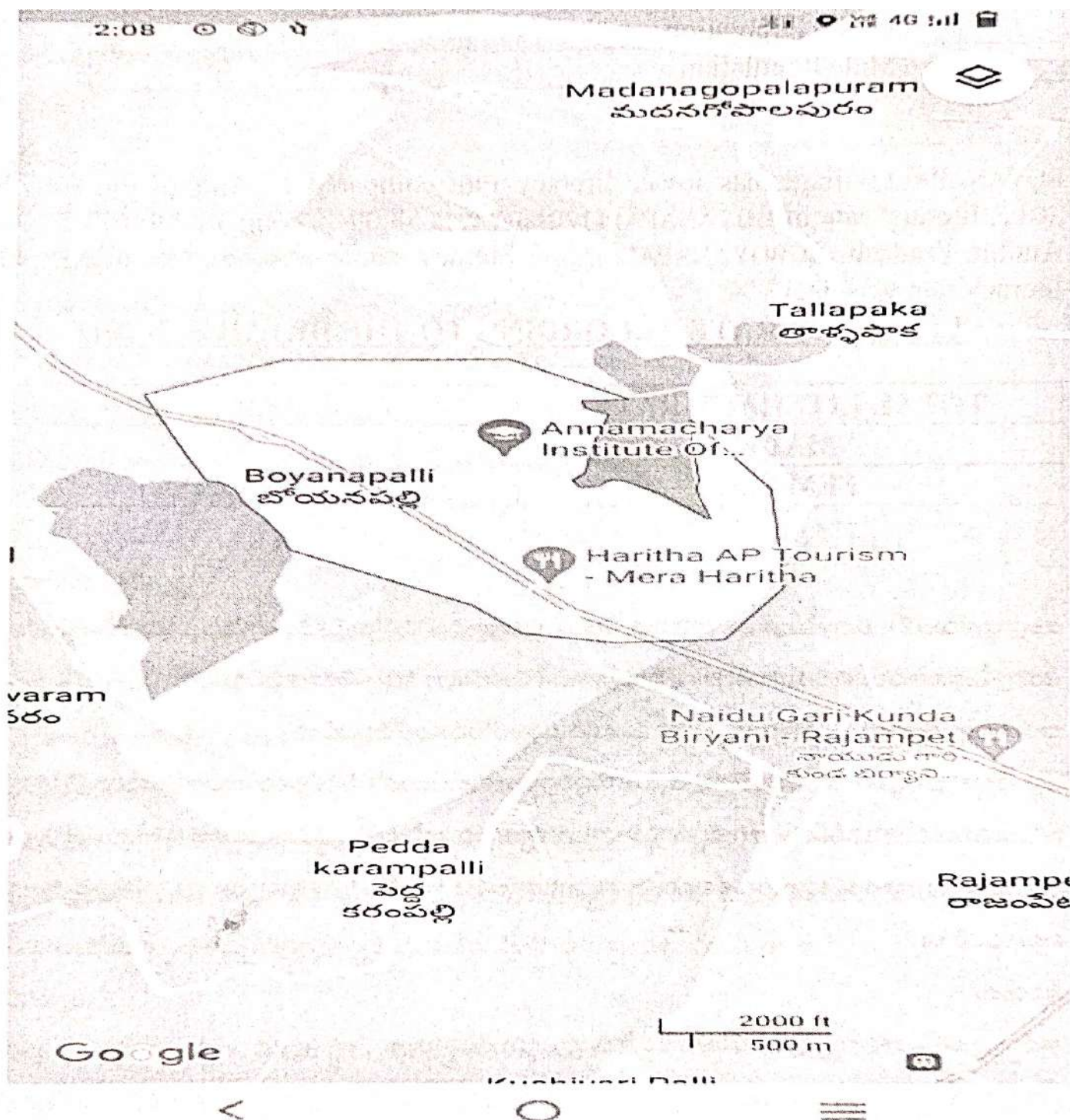
Rajampeta is a Municipality in Annamayya district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, located in the Rayalaseema Region formed on the banks of Cheyyeru River. The town has an average elevation of 139 meters (456 ft). Rajampeta is a Grade II Municipality which upgraded in 2019 and was a THALLAPAKA and has an area of 35.38 square kilometres (13.66 sq mi). It consists of 29 election wards.

Rajampeta is an Assembly constituency, Lok Sabha constituency, Annamayya district, and a Forest Division. It is located in Rajampetamandal of Rajampeta revenue division. It is bordered by Tirupati to the south, Nellore to the east, Sri Sathya Sai to the west, and YSR district to the north.



Population : In BOYANAPALLI the Population is the Total population according to Survey in 2011 is 1,27,027 and the Density is 13,000/km² (33,000 /sq mi).

Whereas according to Survey done in 2020 BOYANAPALLI covers the area of 322.57 km². There is population of 108895. The Male and Female populations are 54511 and 54384 respectively.



POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE DETAILS IN 2011

Total	10 km ² (4 sq mi) Population (2011)
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Total	1,27,027
Density	13,000/km ² (33,000/sq mi)

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE DETAILS IN 2020

Area	322.57 km ²
Female Population	54384
Male Population	54511

BOYANAPALLI village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of BOYANAPALLI village was 58.09 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. In BOYANAPALLI Male literacy stands at 67.81 % while female literacy rate was 48.13 %.

LITERACY RATE ACCORDING TO THE DETAILS IN 2011

TOTAL LITERACY RATE	58.09%
MALE	67.81%
FEMALE	48.13%

యల్లగడ్డ గ్రామంలో బాతెగ్రామీణ ఉపాధి పోషింపగల కుటుంబం దించిన బోర్డు బాతెగ్రామీణ ఉపాధి పోషింపగల కుటుంబం దించిన బోర్డు బాతెగ్రామీణ ఉపాధి పథకం (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) అనికూడా ప్రసిద్ధిచెందింది.

బారతరాజ్యాంగం ద్వారా 25 వ తేదీ ఆగస్టు 2005 వ సంవత్సరములో అమలులో పెట్టబడింది.

చట్టం ద్వారా ప్రతి ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరములో నైపుణ్యము లేని ప్రతి గ్రామీణ కుటుంబంలో పనిని కోరిన వారికి ఆ గ్రామ పరిధిలో 100 పనిదినములు కనీస వేతనం వచ్చేలాగా చట్టపరమైన పోషింపగల కుటుంబం దించిన బోర్డు బాతెగ్రామీణ ఉపాధి పథకం (Ministry of Rural Development), బారతదేశ ప్రభుత్వం ఈ పథకాన్ని రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాల సహకారంతో పర్యవేక్షిస్తున్నాయి.

పథకం వివరాలు

సవరించు

ఈ చట్టం ప్రాథమికంగా పూర్తి నైపుణ్యం లేని లేదా కొద్దిపాటి నైపుణ్యము గల పనులు,

దారిద్ర్య రేఖ దిగువనున్న వారికి పనులను కల్పించడం ద్వారా గ్రామీణ ప్రజలకు సుగోలుకత్తిని పెంపొందించడం పనేది ఉద్దేశం. ఈ పథకం దేశంలో ధనిక, పేద వ్యత్యాసాన్ని సాధ్యమైనంత మేరకు తగ్గించేందుకు కృషి చేస్తుంది.

సుమారు మూడవ వంతు పనులను స్త్రీలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా కేటాయించబడినవి.

మరిన్ని వివరాలు బారత ప్రతిపత్తి ద్వారా [1]లో ఉన్నాయి.

పనిచూపించలేకపోతే నిరుద్యోగభృతి ఇవ్వబడుతుంది.

దీనికి పల్లెప్రాంతాల్లో నిప్రజలు సమీపకార్యాలయంలో దరఖాస్తు చేసుకోవాలి.

ఉపాధివివరాల ఉత్తరంద్వారా తెలియచేయబడతాయి. దీనికోరకు, వ్యక్తులు బ్యాంకులలో ఖాతా తెరవవలెను.

వేతనం బ్యాంకు ఖాతాలో జమ చేయబడుతుంది.

దీనివలన, గ్రామీణ కూలీల వలసలు తగ్గటంతో, పట్టణాలలో నిర్మాణరంగ కార్యక్రమాలు కుంటు పడటం,

లేక ఖర్చు పెరగడం జరుగుతున్నది.

పనులు

ససవరించ

జాతీయ ఉపాధి హామీ పథకం క్రింద బి.సింగవరం గ్రామంలో చెరువు పూడిక తీస్తున్న గ్రామస్థులు

నీటినిలువలు, సాకార్యాలు పెంచడం

నీటికాలవలు (అత్యంత చిన్న చిన్న నీటిపారుదల పనులు)

సంప్రదాయిక నీటి సస్థల పునరుద్ధరణ (చెరువుల ఒండ్రును తొలగించడంతో సహా)

కరువు నివారణ, అడవుల పెంపకం, చెట్లు నాటడం

వరదల నియంత్రణ, రక్షణ పనులు (నీళ్లు నిలిచిన స్థలాల్లో కాలవల ఏర్పాటుతో సహా)

రహదారుల అభివృద్ధి

గ్రామాల్లో అన్ని వాతావరణాల్లో వాడుక నీలారహదారుల ఏర్పాటు.

భవనాల నిర్మాణం

పాఠశాల, ఆరోగ్య కేంద్రం భవనాలు

సామజిక మార్పులు

సవరించు

దీనిలో భాగంగా దళితుల భూముల్లో పనికి అగ్రస్థానాన్ని ఇవ్వటంతో, అగ్రజాతి వారు కూడా దళితుల భూముల్లో పని చేస్తుండటంతో,

సమాజంలో మార్పులు కొన్ని చోట్ల వస్తున్నాయని, ఇటీవల పి. సాయి నాథ్ కిందూ పత్రికలో రాశారు.

విమర్శలు

సవరించు ఈ పథకం అమలు, వివిధ రాష్ట్రాలలో వివిధ స్థాయిలలో ఉంది.

అవినీతి కూడా ఎక్కువగా వున్నట్లు ప్రభుత్వ నివేదికలలో తెలిపారు.

సవరించు

కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఆరోగ్య పథకం

మధ్యాహ్న భోజన పథకము



స్వచ్ఛభారత్

జాతీయసేవాపథకం

ప్రధానమంత్రిజన్మోజనకేంద్రప్రభుత్వంజాతీయగ్రామీణఉపాధిహామీచట్టం/జాతీయగ్రామీణఉపాధిపథకంను 2005 25నచట్టంగారూపొందించిఅమలుచేస్తున్నది.

-ఆర్థికసంవత్సరంలోనైపుణ్యంలేనివయోజనులందరికీప్రతిగ్రామీణకుటుంబంలోకోరినవారికిస్థానికంగానే 100 రోజులపనికల్పించడందీనిముఖ్యద్దేశం.

-దీన్ని 2006, ఫిబ్రవరి 2నదేశవ్యాప్తంగా 200 జిల్లాలోప్రారంభించారు.

2008లోదీన్నిమహాత్మాగాంధీజాతీయగ్రామీణఉపాధిహామీపథకంగామార్పుచేశారు.

-దీనికిందగ్రామాల్లోరహదారులఅభివృద్ధి, కాలువలు, చెరువులు, బావులు, సంప్రదాయకనీటివనరులపునరుద్ధరణ, కరువునివారణదర్శలు, అడవులపంపకం, వరదలనియంత్రణ, రక్షణపనులుచేపట్టడం.

-అదేవిధంగాఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీలభూముల్లోవ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిఅనువైనపనులుచేపట్టిసాగులోకితీసుకురావడం. దీనిద్వారాగ్రామీణకూలీలవలసలనుతగ్గించడంతోపాటుప్రజలకొనుగోలుశక్తినిపెంపొందించేదిశగాధనిక, పేదవ్యత్యాసాన్నితగ్గించేందుకుకృషిచేయడం.

గ్రామీణప్రాంతప్రజలు పనికల్పించాలని సంబంధిత కార్యాలయంలో దరఖాస్తు చేసుకుంటే, సుమారు 5 కిలోమీటర్ల పరిధిలోనే ఉపాధి కల్పించాలి.
జూలై మాసం నుండి 15 రోజుల్లోగా పనిచూపించలేకపోతే నిరుద్యోగ భృతి చెల్లించాల్సి ఉంటుంది.



ఉపాధికి సంబంధించిన వేతనాలు సంబంధిత అధికారుల బ్యాంకు ఖాతాల్లో జమ చేస్తారు.

గ్రామపంచాయతీల్లో అమలు చేసే పనుల్లో కాంట్రాక్టర్ల ప్రమేయం నిషేధిస్తూ చట్టం రక్షణలు కల్పించింది.

ఉపాధి పనుల్లో పాఠశాల, జవాబుదారీతనం కోసం నిర్వహణను నడపే బాధ్యతను కుట్రలకు బలపరచారు.

గ్రామ సభలను ఏర్పాటు చేసి ఖర్చు చేసిన నిధులపై సామాజిక కార్యకర్తల నిర్వహణ విధిని పాటించాలని ఆదేశాలు.

సీట్లపై చర్యలు తీసుకునేలా చేస్తుంది.

ఎటువంటి తప్పుకీ కుండా కేవలం మెరిట్ ఆధారంగా అభ్యర్థుల ఎంపిక చేస్తారు.

కాటన్ ప్రతి ఒక్కరు ఈ అవకాశాన్ని మిస్సుకోకుండా వెంటనే బ్యాంకులకు నామినేషన్లు దాఖలు చేయాలని ఆదేశాలు.

సంబంధించిన కోడ్. ఈ పోస్టులకు అభ్యర్థులు ఎంపికయినట్లైతే గ్రామంలో విధి నిర్వహణ చేయవలసి ఉంటుంది.

అక్షరజ్ఞులైన వంటి అభ్యర్థులు క్రింద సమాచారాన్ని చదివి నోటిఫికేషన్లు దాఖలు చేసే దరఖాస్తు చేసుకోవాలి.