

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT WHEEL MODEL

Prepared by: 8 Members of GNM 3rd Year, under the guidance of Dr. Tejeshwari BV, HOD Professor, and Mrs. Deepa BM, Lecturer, Department of Community Health Nursing.

This report presents the findings of a comprehensive community assessment conducted in Kethohalli, Bangalore, aiming to evaluate the health and well-being of its residents. The assessment was carried out by eight members of the GNM 3rd Year program, under the expert guidance of Dr. Tejeshwari BV, HOD Professor, and Mrs. Deepa BM, Lecturer, from the Department of Community Health Nursing.

The community as partner is represented by the community assessment wheel which **represents the people that constitute the community**, which include three parts: the community core, the community subsystems and the community perceptions. This is also known as Anderson's Wheel.

Utilizing the Community Assessment Wheel Model, our team systematically evaluated various aspects of the community, including physical environment, social support systems, economics, health care services, education, recreation, spirituality, and safety. Data collection methods included surveys, interviews, observations, and analysis of existing records.

1. Physical Environment:

Kethohalli exhibits a mix of urban and rural characteristics, with lush greenery interspersed with residential and commercial areas. Access to clean water and sanitation facilities is satisfactory, although there are pockets with inadequate waste management systems.

2. Social Support Systems:

The community demonstrates strong social cohesion, with active participation in local events and festivals. Various self-help groups and community organizations provide support and resources to vulnerable populations, fostering a sense of belonging and solidarity.

3. Economics:

The local economy is primarily agrarian, supplemented by small-scale businesses and cottage industries. Unemployment rates are relatively low, but there is a need for skill development programs to enhance economic opportunities.

4. Health Care Services:

Basic health care services are accessible through government-run primary health centers and private clinics. However, there is a lack of specialized medical facilities, necessitating travel to urban centers for advanced care.

5. Education:

Kethohalli has primary and secondary schools catering to the educational needs of children. Adult literacy programs are limited, highlighting the need for initiatives to improve literacy rates among adults.

6. Recreation:

Recreational facilities such as parks and playgrounds are limited, affecting opportunities for leisure and physical activity. Community engagement in sports and cultural activities is encouraged but hindered by inadequate infrastructure.

7. Spirituality:

The presence of temples and religious institutions provides residents with avenues for spiritual fulfillment and community bonding. Religious festivals and rituals are celebrated with enthusiasm, contributing to the cultural vibrancy of the community.

8. Safety:

Overall, Kethohalli is considered a safe community, with low crime rates and a sense of security among residents. However, there are concerns regarding road safety and infrastructure maintenance, particularly during monsoon seasons.