



GAYATRI VIDYA PARISHAD **COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING** **(AUTONOMOUS)**

Madhurawada, Visakhapatnam - 530 048, AP, India.



CENTRE FOR FOSTERING SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

EMPATHIZE

ENGAGE

EXECUTE

EXCEL

Presents
One Day Symposium on

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

SATKAARYA

- A Social Unite

30th December 2017

SOUVENIR

GLIMPSES OF SATKAARYA 2015



Vision

Centre for fostering social responsibility (CFSR) is an apex body which aims at making social responsibility among student community.

CFSR aims to instil passion in community engagement among students for the long term development of youth in general and society in particular.

Mission

CFSR encourages students to design and execute activities of social concern that keep them close to society.

The society in turn gets sensitized on the way to address its problems on its own.



Message

I experience a huge delight to inscribe my message for the souvenir on the occasion of Satkaarya 2k17 being organized by CFSR of GVP College of Engineering(A). It has been thought that the corporations plainly want academic scholarship to create a web of mystification that will avoid social awareness but this event as well as this institution refute these type of statements.

Sheer teamwork and strong vision resulted in the triumph of the college in imbibing the student's intellect with the quality education along with social exposure. The profound endeavor of CFSR in encouraging the students to design and execute activities of social concern that keep them close to society is momentous. I extend my best wishes to CFSR to flourish as an esteemed body in enhancing the perception of student community towards Social responsibility.

It is a pleasure to congratulate all the faculty members and students as well each and every person connected with the materialization of Satkaarya 2K17. My best wishes for the success of the event.



Sri A.S.N. Prasad
President, Gayatri Vidya Parishad



Sri A.S.N. Prasad,
B.E.,M.I.E.
President,
Gayatri Vidya Parishad



Message

I feel proud and pleasant to inscribe a message for my dearest institution G.V.P. College of Engineering (A) and I also feel great to look at the continued success journey of CFSR.

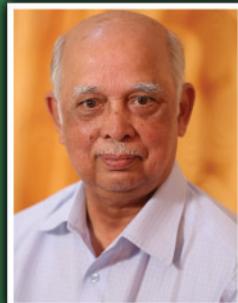
It has been said that mask of success contains many hidden faces behind it and this event is an assertion of this fact Satkaarya for social unite under CFSR is a very good activity for youngsters. This the need of the present day generation and wish this activity keeps the wellness of the society for long. "Little droplets make an ocean" isn't this saying true? Because the pioneers of the trust has laid the foundation of the institution with great effort and machine. As a result, the institute is continuously marching towards the path of excellence.

I express my hearty wishes to the shining success of the event moreover this whole event as a conclusion of synchronised efforts done by our faculty and students. Congratulations to them for their sincere and earnest hard work. I hope this event will be a platform for all energized students in this region and around where they can dynamize their latent potential. I wish my good will for the success of students.

Wishing, the event a grand success!



Prof. Dr. P. Somaraju
President, Gayatri Vidya Parishad



Prof. Dr. P. Somaraju

M.A., Ph.D.

President,
Gayatri Vidya Parishad



Message

It gives me an immense pleasure in mentioning that Centre for Fostering Social Responsibility (CFSR) of our G.V.P. College of Engineering (Autonomous) is organizing “SATKAARYA” - A One day Symposium to promote social responsibility amongst the youth through community engagement. The symposium serves as a platform to share the ideas on how to instil the passion in social service activities among the citizens of the country and to analyze the changes taking place for the better in social, economic and cultural fronts.

As we witnessed the impact of **SATKAARYA 2015** kindling the vigour and enthusiasm towards engineering solutions to societal issues, I am sure **SATKAARYA 2017** with great themes: Women Empowerment, Rural Development, Environmental Issues, Nutrition Care for Health, Disaster Management, Education – Need of the hour etc., will nourish further the in community engagement among the faculty and students.

The CFSR, as an apex body has been aiming at inculcating social responsibility among student community by encouraging students to design and execute activities of social concern that keep them close to society and ultimately to sensitize the society to address its problems on its own way. To achieve these objectives, CFSR coordinates social service activities through various student-self-groups, namely, **NSS, ROTARACT, VIDYADAAN, WeR4Help, YES** (Youth Enlightening the Society), and **HoH** (Hearts of Humanity).

Thus, the CFSR has aptly taken the lead role in organizing several parallel sessions (Paper Presentations, Poster Presentations, Exhibits: Indian Heritage & Culture, Eco-Friendly Prototypes, Social Innovations etc.) in this Symposium as a common thread in the garland with beads of all student-self-groups.

I take this opportunity to thank all the invitees of high repute from various organizations of National prominence and request to extend their support and cooperation further in the growth of the institution in the social service related activities in future as well.

I wish the Symposium a great success and become a memorable event in the history of the college.



(Prof. Dr. A. B. Koteswara Rao)

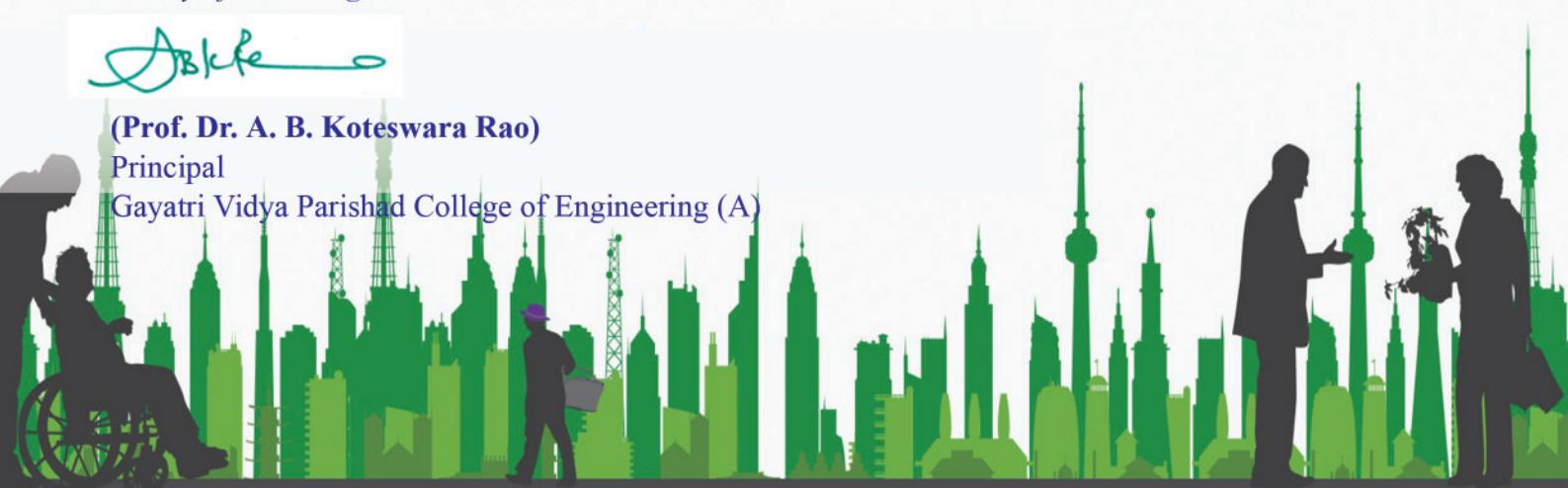
Principal
Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)



Prof. Dr. A.B. Koteswara Rao

B.Tech.(Mech.), M.Tech., Ph.D.(IIT-Delhi)

Principal
Gayatri Vidya Parishad
College of Engineering (A)



Message



Prof. Dr. Y.V.P.K. Raghava

M.Sc., Ph.D., MISTE, MIETE

Professor & Head

Department of Physics

DEAN - Student Affairs

I feel it privilege to inform that our college students of various social service groups are organizing one day symposium "SATKAARYA -a social unite" under the banner CFSR (Centre For Fostering Social Responsibility). In this connection a variety of competitions like paper presentation, poster presentation, short films and exhibits are being conducted on various social related themes. we have received approximately more than 100 registrations from various institutions on theme like women empowerment, education, disaster management, environmental issues and rural development.

I wish this one day symposium a grand success.

Yashash

Prof. Dr. Y.V.P.K. Raghava

Professor & Head - Department of Physics

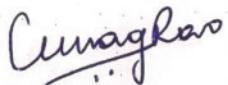
DEAN - Student Affairs



Message

Students are the power of nation and this, when channelized in a proper direction, can improve the quality of lives in the society as dreamt by our inspiring minds like Mahatma Gandhi, Abdul Kalam and many others.

It is my privilege to serve as Associate Director for Centre for Fostering Social Responsibility (CFSR) through which there is a wide scope to involve in social activities initiated by students. It gives me immense pleasure when students share their views in rendering service to the society. SATKAARYA, is a platform for young minds in bringing their efforts towards betterment of society.



Dr. C.V. Nageswara Rao
Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering
Associate Director – CFSR



Dr. C.V. Nageswara Rao
Associate Professor of
Chemical Engineering
Associate Director - CFSR



INAUGURAL OF SATKAARYA 2017



e - Souvenir Launch of SATKAARYA 2017



Lighting the Lamp by
Sri A.S.N. Prasad garu
President, GVP



Address by Chief Guest
Dr. K. Sri Kumar
University NSS Co-ordinator, JNTUK NSS Cell



Key Note Address by Guest of Honour
Dr. S.V. Adi Narayana Rao
Director General, Prema Hospitals



Address by
Prof. Dr. A.B. Koteswara Rao
Principal, GVPCE (A)



Address by
Prof. Dr. Y.V.P.K. Raghava
Dean - Student Affairs, GVPCE (A)



Remarks by
Dr. C.V. Nageswara Rao
Associate Director - CESR, GVPCE (A)

About College

GVP College of Engineering (A) The institution offers an environment, conducive for the wholesome development of students nestled in the laps of culture and discipline.

Here at GVPCE(A), students have always been given the room to explore and innovate in their fields of interest. This approach has reaped great dividends to both the students and the college alike. As a result of this, we have been able to maintain the needed quality in education with an eye on required learning transfer to society in the vicinity.

About CFSR

Centre for fostering social responsibility (CFSR) is an apex body which aims at making social responsibility among student community. Alongside, it encourages students to design and execute activities of social concern that keep them close to society. The society in turn gets sensitized on the way to address its problems on its own.

CFSR aims to instill passion in community engagement among students for the long term development of youth in general and society in particular.

To attain these objectives among students, CFSR coordinates its activities with various service groups that execute in the college.

NSS with a motto of overall personality development of students.

ROTARACT with an objective of developing leadership skills among the students.

VIDYADAAN with an objective of supporting underprivileged with Primary Education.

WeR4Help works with a mission of providing basic provisions among needy families in the vicinity of the college.

YES (Youth Enlightening the Society) sensitizes people in the rural areas on various programmes available from Government and other agencies.

HoH (Hearts of Humanity) has the sole objective of bringing cheer among the orphans.

About Satkaarya

Satkaarya intends to promote social responsibility among the youth through community engagement. The symposium serves as a platform to share the ideas on how to impart the same among the citizens of the country and to analyze the changes taking place for the better in social, economic and cultural fronts.

Themes for Symposium:

- Women Empowerment
- Rural Development
- Environmental Issues
- Nutrition Care for Health
- Disaster Management
- Education - Need of the hour

Events for Symposium

- Paper Presentation
- Poster Presentation
- Exhibits:
 - ◊ Indian Heritage & Culture
 - ◊ Eco-friendly Prototypes
 - ◊ Social Innovations
- Short films



Patrons

- Sri A. S. N. Prasad**
President, GVP
- Prof. Dr. Ing. P. Srinivasa Rao**
Vice President, GVP
- Prof. Dr. Dakshina Murthy**
Vice President, GVP
- Prof. Dr. P. Somaraju**
Secretary, GVP
- Prof. Dr. A.B. Koteswara Rao**
Principal, GVPCE(A)

Advisory Committee

- Prof. Dr. S. Atchutaramam**
Dean, Administration
- Prof. Dr. B.V. Ramana Murthy**
Dean, Academic Programs-UG
- Prof. Dr. C.V.K. Bhanu**
Dean, Academic Programs-PG and Research
- Prof. Dr. V.S.N. Rao Tatavarti**
Dean, Industrial Consultancy and Sponsored research
- Prof. P. Veerabhadra Rao**
Dean, Infrastructure Planning and Development

Organizing Committee

- Prof. Dr. Y.V.P.K. Raghava**
Dean, Student Affairs
- Dr. C.V. Nageswara Rao**
Associate Director - CFSR
- Sri A.R.J. Srikanth**
Assistant Director - CFSR
- Sri N.Ch.N. Suresh**
Asst. Professor, Dept of Mathematics
- Smt P. Aruna Kumari**
Asst. Professor, Dept of ECE
- Sri D. Sita Siva**
Asst. Professor, Dept of ECE
- Sri V. Mahalakshmi Naidu**
Asst. Professor, Dept of Civil Engg
- Sri Y. C. V. Kondaiah**
Asst. Professor, Dept of EEE
- Sri Ch. Rajesh**
Asst. Professor, Dept of IT
- Sri Ch. Avinash**
Asst. Professor, Dept of CSE
- Sri T. Ravindra**
Asst. Professor, Dept of ECE
- Mr. Sk Umar, IV B.Tech ECE**
- Mr. G.V.S. Devendranath, III B.Tech, CSE**
- Mr. G. Lokesh, III B.Tech Chemical**
- Ms. G. Bhavya, III B.Tech MECH**

Student Members

V.R.L.M. Rukmini	IV B.Tech MECH
N. Bhuvaneswari	III B.Tech CIVIL
A.Sai Lakshmi	IV B.Tech CSE
S. Bhagya Sree	III B.Tech IT
G.H.V. Prasad	III B.Tech CHEMICAL
K.A.S.S. Sindhura	III B.Tech EEE
G. Alekhya	IV B.Tech ECE
Sk Umar	IV B.Tech ECE
E. Jeevan Yadhidya	IV B.Tech EEE
G. Bhavya	III B.Tech MECH
P. Srinivas	III B.Tech MECH
P. Sarada Devi	III B.Tech CSE
T. SaiKumar	IV B.Tech ECE
G. Venkatesh	II B.Tech CHEMICAL
P. Mandakini	II B.Tech CSE

Disaster Management

Disaster Management

SonikasreeYathirajam

Sonika.sreeb@gmail.com

Mechanical (2nd Year), GVP COE

Ravupallipriya

priyaravupalli123@gmail.com

Disasters can turn up a living day to nightmares and most mega ton disasters are of mother nature. The Disaster is the event that occurs without any prediction. The term 'Disaster' is loosely used to refer to as any incident, manmade accident, or natural occurrence that could affect the operation of the project in whatever way. We do not assess the impact of upcoming disaster. There are two type of disaster Natural and Manmade disaster. Disasters have adversely affected not only humans but also animals and all lives on earth. Disaster cause mass damage of construction or loss of economy. It gives very bad impact on the economy of the country.

Disaster management is important for minimization of loss or lives and economy. 'Disaster management can be defined as "The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of

emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters".

India is traditionally vulnerable to Disaster because natural disaster causes due to its unique geographical condition such as flood, drought, cyclone, earthquakes and landslides etc. Even though the probability of southern part of India prone to earthquake is very low, places in North lie in the zone v. The recent earthquake in Nepal has served as a reminder that they can happen any time. The purpose of the study was to determine the extent to which disaster preparedness in scientific, geographical and engineering approach and some case studies. So, in a case where predictions are not possible, we can arm ourselves by being aware for an earthquake, and by being prepared for it.

Disaster Management

N.L.P.Sanruta

Bachelor of Business Administration, Aditya College , Vizianagaram

“An applied science which seeks, by the systematic observation and analysis of disasters, to improve measures relating to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery. Disasters are out of human control and they cause immense loss of human lives and properties, shaking the normal everyday activities and putting a stop on them for several next months caused either by natural events such as floods, earthquakes, storms, volcanic eruptions, landslides, tsunamis, tornadoes, hurricanes, cyclones etc.

Classification:

The classification of disaster differs as per the criterion of classification. For example, on the basis of their origin, they are classified as natural and manmade. If we take into account their severity, they may be classified as major and minor disasters. The committee has identified 30 disasters and categories them in the following five groups.

- Water and climate disaster
- Geological disaster.
- Biological disaster
- Nuclear & industrial disaster

Types of Disasters:

- Natural disasters: The disasters that are caused by nature are termed as natural disasters e.g., flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes etc.
- Man-made disasters: The disasters which are caused as a result of human activities are termed as man-made disasters e.g., road accident, terrorist attack.

Goals of disaster management :

- Proactive plans to mitigate various business risks
- Minimizing loss via more effective preparedness and response
- Creating more effective and durable recovery
- Phases of disaster

Phases of Disaster:

The national governor's association designed a phase of disaster model to help emergency managers prepare for and respond to a disaster, also known as the 'life cycle' of comprehensive emergency management.

Mitigation:

Mitigation involves steps to reduce vulnerability to disaster impacts such as injuries and loss of life and property.

Preparedness:

Preparedness focuses on understanding how a disaster might impact the community and how education, outreach and training can build capacity to respond to and recover from a disaster.

Response:

Response addresses immediate threats presented by the disaster, including saving lives, meeting humanitarian needs (food, shelter, clothing, public health and safety), cleanup, damage assessment, and the start of resource distribution.

Recovery:

Recovery is the fourth phase of disaster and is the restoration of all aspects of the disaster's impact on a community and the return of the local economy to some sense of normalcy.

CAUSES:

Disaster management and specific tools can be initiated by a number of emergency events. The urban earthquake vulnerability reduction project isolates five primary

categories of emergency: water and climate-related (floods, tornadoes or hurricanes), geologically-related (earthquakes and dam destruction), chemical/industrial/nuclear, accident-related and finally, biologically related.

Importance:

Disaster management is very important to survive in the case of a natural or a major man-made disaster and can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities

for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery. Every year, millions of people are affected by both human-caused and natural disasters.

- Risk factor
- Resilience factors

PREVENTION:

Increasing your activities in the following seven areas may help to reduce your vulnerabilities and better prepare you to both respond and recover from disaster.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| • Knowledge | • Integration |
| • Trust | • Subsistence |
| • Mobility | • Impact |
| • Avoidance | • Adaptability |

Disaster Management

Bhindu Bhargavi

3/4 B.Tech (Civil Engg)

Anil Neerukonda Institute of Technology and Sciences

D.Mani Kumari

3/4 B.Tech (Civil Engg)

Disaster is the event that occurs without any prediction. Disasters cause mass damage of construction and along with human beings; the flora and fauna are also disturbed.

Disaster management can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disaster. Disaster management includes three main parameters, which are the prediction, the prevention and the preparation.

Disasters are classified as natural disasters and man-made disasters. Natural disasters are those that strike different parts of earth and cause

extensive damage to life, economic health, and property in the affected areas. Man-made disasters are caused or induced by human activities.

India is traditionally vulnerable to Disaster because natural disaster causes due to its unique geographical condition such as flood, drought, cyclone, earthquakes and landslides etc., every year October 12th is observed as “Disaster reduction day”.

Investment in preparation and prevention may yield sustainable results rather than spending money on relief, after a disaster. Most disasters are predictable, depending on their seasonality. Hence, with some measures and precautions, we can sustain the disaster.

Education

Need of the hour

Need For Education In Rural India

P. Sai Teja

2nd Year EEE, GVP College of Engineering (A)

Education is the mirror of the society and is the seed as well as flower of the socioeconomic development. It transforms human beings from ignorance to enlightenment, from shades of social backwardness to light of social amelioration and a nation from underdevelopment to faster social and economic development. The general conference of UNESCO in 1964 recognized that "illiteracy is a grave obstacle to social and economic development . Education is the true alchemy that can bring India its next golden age. The motto is unambiguous: All for knowledge, and knowledge for all.

"The real India live in villages", this saying is as true today as it was when the country got independence 65 years back. As more than half of the population of the country lives in villages, rural development is an eminent factor for the development of our economy. The crucial

motivating factor for the development of the economy in today's time is education. Like in the body of human being liver is responsible for the proper functioning of the body, in the same way education acts a backbone for the economy. To explore this significant role of education in India especially in rural India, this paper tries to explain the present condition of rural education, rural education v/s urban education failures and problems being faced by the rural education. It also focused the various initiatives been taken by the government and some of the suggestions for improving the education system in rural or remote area.

Keywords: rural , education .

Rural Education in India:

The World Bank has defined Rural Development "as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people- the rural poor." Half of the population lives in the villages. The contribution of rural India towards the economic development is not hidden from any of us. Earlier the people used to correlate rural development with agricultural development and thus focus was only on the increased agricultural production. But with the changing time, this misbelieve has also changed. Today the concept of rural development is fundamentally different that it was used to be 2 or 3 decades ago. Now rural development includes development improving the quality of life of rural people. It constitutes improvement in their health and nutrition, education, safe and healthy environment, fairness in income distribution and no discrimination in gender. The continuous growth of the Indian economy forces the Indian government to accelerate the process of developing all the branches of the Indian education system. As more than half of the population in India lives in villages, therefore the education system in rural area also plays a significant contribution in the growth of the economy. Education has a desirable controlling influence over development of the rural individual,





family, community and society that leads to reduced poverty and controlled unemployment.

Present scenario of rural education in India:

Schools in rural areas are promoted to raise the level of education and literacy in rural India. The main aim of running these types of schools in India is to increase the rates of literacy in rural areas. More than 40 per cent of India's population is illiterate and cannot read or write. And schools in rural areas are inadequate and often equivalent to being non-existent. Thus, government's initiative to set up schools in rural areas

came into picture. According to Just Indian Schools the conditions of rural education in India, is improving steadily and the government is also providing full support and providing with many initiatives. The fee structure in these schools is also very low so that every child can study and afford it. . There are many initiatives taken by the government, but they are not implemented in the schools, so the present scenario remains the same.

Though there are very few schools in rural areas, children and their parents are showing interest and availing school facilities in these remote locations. Children have to walk miles to reach their school. Rural schools pay special attention to children in these locations so that each child gets an equal and important opportunity. They promote reading

and writing and enhanced basic education. These schools also provide study material to every student apart from, meals during school hours, uniforms etc. Rural village schools also have implemented library system, which provide books, newspapers and magazine to children. They not only provide science kits and equipment for hands-on-learning, but also notebooks, textbooks and pencils to poor children. Apart from that they also give scholarships to deserving students regularly, who wish to study ahead. They create community awareness, about the

need for education and world literacy. Many indirect benefits of a basic rural education include poverty reduction, disease control, enhanced employment opportunities and increasing rate of literacy. The curriculum includes English, Mathematics, General Knowledge and Drawing. Apart from that they also provide Value Education and Computer Education.

Problems faced in rural education in India:

India is developing rapidly and many initiatives had been

Lack of infrastructure:

Low income:

Lack of transportation facilities:

Less in number:

Lack of basic amenities:

Lack of extra-curricular activities

Deficiency of funds:

Suggestions for improving rural education in India:

- " Some of the suggestions that can be adopted for improving the education system in rural:-
- " The curriculum of rural education can be updated and should accompany education related to farming, gardening

- " To attract more number of students and creating enthusiasm in them for learning, visual aids like projectors, television etc. can be used to show some educational movies.
 - " To motivate the teachers they should be made to feel roud that by teaching in the rural or remote area they are acting as a helping hand in the development of economy.
 - " To appreciate the efforts of students, some type of scholarships either in the form of gifts or books can be given to them who perform well in the class.
- 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 came into picture. All educational innovations require strong community support and participation. 'People's acceptance and participation' can be used as an indicator for measuring the progress of the various programmes. Therefore to spread awareness among the rural people about the need and significance of education more efforts have to be taken by the government, educated youth of urban towns and cities, teachers, young scholars etc

Conclusion:

The development of any country depends fully on the education of its people. Basic education is viewed worldwide as human right. For this reason

Bibliography:

- " www.indiaedu.com
- " www.education.nic.in
- " www.unesdoc.unesco.org
- " www.rural.nic.in

Environmental Issues

Biomedical waste management

Mohammed Abdullah

Chemical Engineering, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Hospital wastes pose a significant impact on health and environment. From this study it can be said that there is an urgent need for raising awareness and education on medical waste issues. For further study, it is needed to collect more information on impacts, disposal and management to draw a clear conclusion. Find alternatives and appropriate technologies for developing countries. It is estimated that 65% of the world's population will live in cities by 2030. The infrastructure required for this lop-sided growth of the cities is resulting in mountains of garbage collecting in the unplanned extensions in larger cities, because of poor conservancy services and lack of civic amenities. It is estimated that the domestic garbage produced per day in Mumbai is of size of an eight stored building complex. Two million children under five

die each year from respiratory infections. We find certain public places like hospitals, vegetable, fish and other market places, Railway stations, Bus stands, Parks and Cinema halls are maintained unhygienic contributing to the spread of infectious diseases. Particularly, hospitals generate an enormous amount of dangerous waste. The amount of solid waste generated by hospitals has been increasing rapidly in developing countries like India and its management can no longer be ignored. Increasing concern for community health standards and pollution control requirements demand that the huge mass of infectious waste be rendered as harmless as possible before it is disposed. Against this background, an attempt is made in this paper to discuss the methods of disposal of wastes in Indian hospitals.

Swachh-Bharath, A Different Approach

P. Sarath Babu

Department of IT, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Cleanliness is Called Godliness.

The government of India has been spending a lot of money on the SWACHH BHARATH programme. But up to what level the progress and sustainability of the programme is going on?

Now a days people are very busy to make the things possible and move the society forward. Money plays a vital role always.

So we are going to present an idea through which people can earn from the garbage and waste materials.

The solution here is , instead of coal and other things as fuels for the industries , we can use the waste and garbage for the production of energy.

This process involves making the garbage into a mixed paste and using it as a fuel for the combustion.

References

1. <http://media.deltawayenergy.com/img/diagram.png>
2. Delta way waste power plant designs.

Environmental Issues

Monica Gorkhanatha Gaikwad

Department of IT, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

list of environmental issues (1) air pollution (2) water pollution (3) Global warming and (4) over population and many other but as per the world health organisation survey done around 7million people die due to the air pollution exposure and it is therefore told that ,air pollution is the world's single largest environmental health risk. Air pollution is nothing but a toxic chemical or compounds which mix with air and reduce the quality of air and harm the people or humans ,air pollution major pollutants are (1) Carbon Monoxide (2) Nitrogen Dioxide (3) Sulphur Dioxide (4) Particulate matter (5) Ground Level Ozone. By combining these five smog is formed. The main cause of the smog is industry, they produce a lot of smog due to which the environment is getting damaged ,and humans respiratory system is getting infected due to this smog. A famous scientist Buckminster fuller told that A pollution is nothing but the resources we are not harvesting yet, means pollution is something which we are not making use of .The air we breathe is changing into the gas chamber, so Mr. Anirudh Sharma founder of kaalink ,has invented some strange instrument which is kept on a car and the instrument collect all the pollution present in the air ,and take a pure carbon of it ,as we know carbon is the main source of many resources, By using that we can produce a airink pen. One airink pen contains 40-50ml of car pollution it writes like a normal pen ,by using this we will be able to control the 30 percent of the air pollution. Main remedies of air pollutions are by using solar energy, wind energy and hydro electrical energy the pollution will be controlled very easily by using these things.

Fig.1 - 1nm x 1nm smog is the main cause

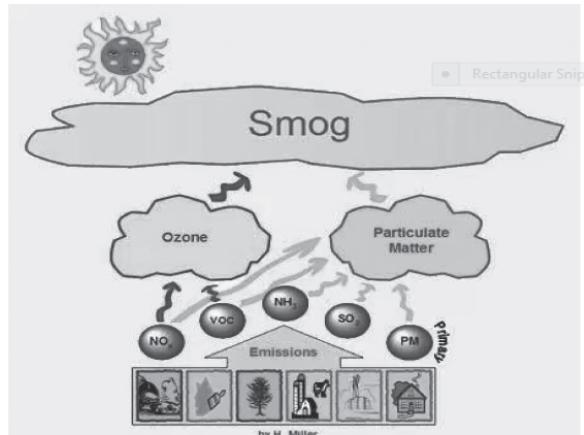


Fig.2 - 20nm x 20nm breathing in a smog filled city



For the air pollution Is equal to smoke up to 3 packs of cigarette in a day

References

- [1] Abbot, J. & Guijt, I. (1998) Changing views on change: participatory approaches to monitoring the environment. Pp. 1-96 in SARL Discussion Paper No. 2, July 1998. London: IIED (ISBN 1560-2192).
- [2] <https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/1295587226/air-ink-the-worlds-first-ink-made-out-of-air-pollution>
- [3] <https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/causes-effects-solutions-of-air-pollution.php>
- [4] Sweta Goswami (7 November 2017). "Delhi's worst smog yet wakes up govt, emergency measures announced". Hindustan Times.

Environmental Issues

B. Naga Rakesh Dept. of Mechanical Engg
J. Devi Sushma Dept. of CSE
Nadimpalli Satyanarayana Raju Institute of Technology

Exposures to environmental pollution remain a major source of health risk throughout the world, though risks are generally higher in developing countries, where poverty, lack of investment in modern technology and weak environmental legislation combine to cause high pollution levels. Associations between environmental pollution and health outcome are, however, complex and often poorly characterized. Levels of exposure, for example, are often uncertain or unknown of the lack of detailed monitoring and inevitable variations within any population group. Exposures may occur via a range of pathways and exposure processes. Individual pollutants may be implicated in a wide range of health effects, whereas few diseases are directly attributable to single pollutants. Long latency times, the effects of cumulative exposures, and multiple exposures to different pollutants which might act synergistically all create difficulties in unravelling associations between environmental pollution and health. Nevertheless, in recent years, several attempts have been made to assess the global burden of disease of environmental pollution, either in terms of mortality or disability-adjusted life years (DALYs). About 8-9% of the total disease burden may be attributed to pollution, but considerably more in developing countries. Unsafe water, poor sanitation and poor hygiene are seen to be the major sources of exposure, along with indoor air pollution.

In India, rapid growth of population, poverty, urbanization, industrialization and several related factors are responsible for the rapid degradation of the environment. Environmental problems have become serious in many parts of the country, and hence cannot be ignored. The main environmental problems in India relate to air and water pollution particularly in metropolitan cities and industrial zones, degradation of common property resources which affect the poor adversely as they depend on them for their livelihood, threat to biodiversity and inadequate system of solid waste disposal and sanitation with consequent adverse impact on health, infant mortality and birth rate. In India, efforts are being made on for the environmental management in a sustainable manner. At all levels of education provisions have been made for the knowledge of environment and its conservation. In the many centres are providing special training for environmental management. The programmes of environmental awareness have been launched through media. India is an active member of International Organizations concerning environment. Several programmes are going on under UNEP. The Government has recently started emphasizing the combined use of regulatory and economic instruments for improving environmental quality. There is a need for coordination between government agencies, NGOs and the public for the proper management of environment quality and to achieve sustainable development in the country.

E Waste Management

Ch. Kavya K.V. Kalyani
Gayathri K.A. Sowma

Department of IT, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering for Women

E-waste refers to the generation of waste from the engineering world which is dominated by the use of electronic /electrical devices such as computers, printers, tv's, cell phones etc.

E waste contains several different substances and chemicals ,which are toxic and likely to create adverse impacts on environment and health if not handled properly ,it can effect environment as well as humans .For example lead ,mercury ,cadmium .Lead is found in CRT's of monitors ,this causes damage to brain and also to different organs of human system. Long term affects on our planet are still unknown. We can manage e waste :The life of electronics can be extended through buy a case, keep your device clean, and avoid overcharging the battery. Recycle electronics and batteries in e-waste recycling bins located around campus.

E-waste recycling can be profitable as many devices contain precious metals like platinum, gold, silver, copper, tin, aluminium, but also rare earth metals. The shredded pieces are processed further using (a combination of) a number of methods; manual sorting, removing metals with a magnet, filtering materials based on density (using vibrating conveyor belts or centrifuges), identifying materials with infra-red light. There are different methods like reuse,recycling etc to manage e waste.

Hazardous substances are converted into less hazardous substances .The advantages are e-cycling creates jobs for professional recyclers and refurbishers .saves landfills space.Promotes environmental sustainability.Todays e-gadgets are tomorrow's e-waste.



Environmental Issues, and Possible ways to tackle them

M.D.Sandeep, M.Gowtham, K.Vishal

Information Technology, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

It's a pretty well known fact that environmental issues are a major threat to planet Earth. Environmental Issues are of many types, and most of them are directly, or indirectly caused by humans. Human is known to exploit resources and its effects are clearly visible. Some of the major environmental issues are:

- ✳ Human Overpopulation
- ✳ Ozone Depletion
- ✳ Intensive Farming
- ✳ Natural Disasters
- ✳ Nuclear Issues
- ✳ Ocean Trash

Only if we reduce our greed and take proper precautions, we can save resources and exposure to nature to the future generations. Delhi, the capital of India, is one of the most polluted cities in the



world, all thanks to human greed. Innovation and creative solutions are our best bet, right now, as the level of intensity is already pretty high. Animals in the Arctic region such as Polar Bears, Arctic Wolves might no longer have their habitat to thrive on. We humans have no right to disturb the ecological balance. It's high time we rectify our mistakes.

References:

- ✳ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_environmental_issues
- ✳ <http://www.globalissues.org/issue/168/environmental-issues>
- ✳ <http://millenniumassessment.org/en/index.html>
- ✳ <https://web.archive.org/web/20150909152131/http://www.energy-physics.com/environmental-threats/>



Environmental Issues

A V Sagar

Department of Chemical Engineering, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

K Vishwak

K Vaibhav

Environmental issues are any issues created due to human activities and cause harm to the environment. Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment on individual, organizational or governmental levels, for the benefit of both human and environment.

In this presentation the aspects involved are pollution, global warming, acid rain, ozone depletion, hazardous wastes, climate change, over population.

Environmental Issues

R.L. Madhumitha, Ruhee Shaik
Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Environmental studies basically involves the study of the natural environment, the built environment, and the sets of relationship between them. This field is associated with ethics, geography, anthropology, politics, law, economics, sociology, social justice, planning, pollution control, natural resource management.

Environmental studies is a social responsibility that everyone should be aware of. Broad issues to be addressed include population and consumption concerns, energy use, biodiversity, and global climate change. Each issue requires consideration of the political, social, and economic concerns, in addition to a scientific understanding.

Environmental studies is an interdisciplinary subject examining the interplay between the social, legal,

management, and scientific aspects of environmental issues. Interdisciplinary means that issues are examined from multiple perspectives. Unlike environmental science, which focuses mainly on the scientific component of these environmental issues, environmental studies investigates the scientific and the humanitarian aspects. Students of environmental studies learn the causes, effects, and possible solutions to address important environmental problems.

References :
Wikipedia
www.study.com
Barucha text book.

Technology in a Right Way for Environment

V.V.S.S. Dwitish Manikanta G. Lokesha
Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Introduction is technology important

Now a days over utilization of Technology is one of the biggest right problem yet to be solved. Technology is need to be used only for the purpose but we are over utilizing technology with other technologies.

Effects

Using Smart Phone Mobiles more than 15 mins increases cortical reactions in our brain and over utilization of AC's and Refrigerations causes damages to the ozone layer which finally leads to skin cancer in organism. The usage of Technology

in right way is important. For ex : If we consider vehicle there are very useful but over usage of cars create Air Pollution, Similarly this the technology in a right way we can solve this problem with invention of new technology carbon monoxide less electrical cars produced by tesla, invention of radiation less mobiles etc.

Conclusion

Everything is in our hands. We can stop this environmental destruction by avoiding over usage of technology and by using the damage less technology

Hazardous Waste Management

Neha Gummalla, Sai Sree Gummada, Ithi Rithu Havilah, Gali Prathima
Department of IT, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering for Women

Definition:

Hazardous waste is waste that has substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment. Hazardous wastes can be liquids, solids, contained gases, or sludges.

The waste exhibits any of the four characteristics of flammability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity.

Types of hazardous waste:

1. Nuclear waste.
2. Industrial waste.
3. Universal waste.
4. Medical waste.
5. Household waste.
6. Construction waste.
7. Electronic waste.



The Hazardous Waste Identification Process



Hazardous Waste Management Facility:

Hazardous waste management facilities receive hazardous wastes for treatment, storage or disposal. These facilities are often referred to as treatment, storage and disposal facilities, or hazardous waste management facilities receive hazardous wastes for treatment, storage TSDFs, and their activities are described in more detail below:

- "Treatment - Using various processes, such as incineration or oxidation, to alter the character or composition of hazardous wastes. Some treatment processes enable waste to be recovered and reused in manufacturing settings, while other treatment processes dramatically reduce the amount of hazardous waste.

There are 5 types by which the hazardous waste can be treated:

1. Physical treatment
2. Chemical treatment
3. Thermal treatment
4. Biological treatment
5. Disposal method

- Storage - Temporarily holding hazardous wastes until they are treated or disposed. Hazardous waste is commonly stored prior to treatment or disposal, and must be stored in containers, tanks, containment buildings, drip pads, waste piles, or surface impoundments



that comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. The regulatory requirements for these types of storage units are found in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in:

- o Part 264 for permitted facilities and
- o Part 265 for interim status facilities

storage of the waste

- ✿ Disposal -Permanently containing hazardous wastes. The most common type of disposal facility is a landfill, where hazardous wastes are disposed of in carefully constructed units

designed to protect groundwater and surface water resources.

Disposal of household waste



Environmental Issues

V. Hima Sahithi, S. Pragathi

Department of CSE, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Exposure to environmental pollution remain a major source of health risks, throughout the world, though risks are generally higher in developing countries. Environmental problems are becoming serious because of the interacting effects of increasing population density, industrialization, urbanization, and poor environmental management practices. Unless stringent regulatory measures are taken, environmental systems will be irreversibly degraded. Lack of political commitment, lack of a comprehensive environmental policy, poor environmental awareness, functional fragmentation

of the public administration system, poor mass media concern, and prevalence of poverty are some of the major factors responsible for increasing the severity of the problems. The issues have been taken into account and the measures also have been underscored that are essential in order to lead to preservation and sustenance of natural resources and the environment. There is a need for coordination between government agencies and the public for the proper management of environment quality and to achieve sustainable development in the country.

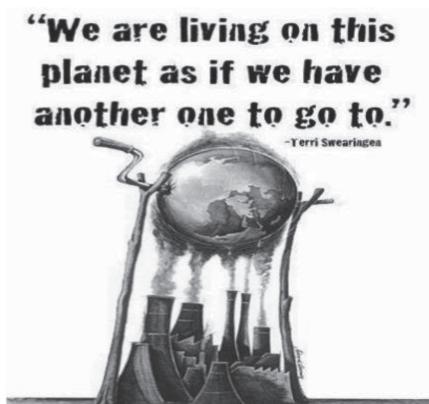


Fig.1 “Litter makes the planet Bitter”



Fig.2 “When we heal the earth, we heal ourselves”

Talking Green and Health

K. Abhijna, N. Anusha, S.V. Vinay

II Year, MBBS, Gayatri Vidya Parishad Medical College (GVPIHC & MT)

Dr. M. Subrahmanyam Sarma, MD

Professor & HOD, Gayatri Vidya Parishad Medical College (GVPIHC & MT)

The present world we live in is facing man made pollution hazards this is causing severe health problems and making living conditions difficult. Environmental pollution caused by industrial smoke,

water pollution, air pollution and soil pollution are discussed. Effects of pollution on humans and eco system are discussed and solutions to better the pollution along with afforestation are presented.

Nutrition care for health

Nutrition Care for Health

M. Yesaswini M. Vasudha

Department of ECE, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

In this we are discussing about the Nutrition which is a process in which food is taken in and used by the body for growth, to keep the body healthy. As we all know that nutrition is important for good health. Without nutrients our body cannot synthesize on its own. So here we are going to explain about what would be caused due to lack of nutritions and the need of nutrients. In the Nutrition Care for Health we need six basic types of nutrients.

The six basic nutrients are

1. Water: Dissolves and carries nutrients, removes waste.
2. Fat: provides long term energy.
3. Vitamins: involves in regulating growth and manufacturing hormones .
4. Minerals: Help to build bones and teeth.
5. Proteins: Builds new tissues.
6. Carbohydrates: Provides energy.

Finally we are concluding as nutrients are the cornerstone for good health.

Modern Food Habits

Ch. Sreeharsha

munna.mar11@gmail.com

Department of EEE, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

B. Bhaskara Rao

bbrao006@gmail.com

"Eat healthy and live healthy" is one of the essential requirements for long life. Unfortunately, today's world has been adapted to a system of consumption of foods which has several adverse effects on health. Lifestyle changes has compelled us so much that one has so little time to really think what we are eating is right. Globalisation and urbanisation have greatly affected ones eating habits and forced many people to consume fancy and high calorie fast foods, popularly known as 'Junk foods'. Research into the possible health hazards on consumption of such high calorie foods has given an insight to avoid them, but unfortunately measures taken are not as effective as they need to be. Diseases like coronary artery disease and diabetes mellitus have seen a profound rise in developing countries and such unhealthy junk food

consumption is one of the notable factors to its contribution

This global problem of consuming junk food on a large scale and its impact on health needs emphasis and health education which can greatly contribute to its limited consumption and switching over to healthy eating habits for the better living. Knowledge highlighting about the eating habits, nutritional aspects, quality of unhealthy foods, their health impact and preventive measures should be given to create awareness and render health education for a change towards good eating practices. Junk food and its impact on health have been reviewed from various resources and have been systematically presented, so as to emphasize its ill effects and measures to be adapted towards healthy living.

Nutrition care for health

Prashanth Gowri Shankar Uppudi Paila Sai Sharat

Department of Computer Science, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

The inspiration for the present assessment of the nutritional care of medical patients is puzzlement about the divide that exists between the theoretical knowledge about the importance of the diet for ill persons, and the common failure to incorporate nutritional aspects in the treatment and care of the patients[1]. The purpose is to clarify existing problems in the nutritional care , to elucidate how the nutritional care for these inpatients can be taken care of. The theme includes the current statistics of malnutrition in India . It also accounts the major causes responsible for the poor malnutrition levels. The theme displays the factors responsible

for the stern health situations due to malnutrition and the reasons behind the poor nutrition statistics. It is therefore necessary to prevent the aggravating problems due to malnutrition for a better health condition. The theme depicts the dietary habits that are to be inculcated by an individual to secure life and prosper with health[2].

References:

- 1 Health Technology Assessment Unit, University Hospital of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark.
- 2 Dietary Guidelines for Indians, National Institute of Nutrition.



Image:poverty,a major reason for malnutrition

WHEN WILL INDIA GROW?



Image:Nutrition statistics of India

Food Is Medicine

D. Vinay, J. Medha, P. Vatsalya

II Year, MBBS, Gayatri Vidya Parishad Medical College (GVPIHC & MT)

Dr. M. Subrahmanyam Sarma, MD

Professor & HOD, Gayatri Vidya Parishad Medical College (GVPIHC & MT)

Food when taken properly provides a healthy and a happy living. Improper nutrition either in excess or less is both hazardous to living beings. Causes of malnutrition, the deleterious effects and the consequences on the society are presented. Also, excess of food, improper food, and deleterious

effects of junk foods that are leading to overweight and obesity are discussed. Negative effects on the body and the diseases caused by obesity are discussed. Normal dietary requirements and regulated lifestyle management tips are presented.

Conquering the Concealed Enemy within - Depression

Arka Nanda, II Year MBBS, Email: arkananda@gmail.com
Gayatri Vidya Parishad Institute of Health Care and Medical Technology

Depression affects people of all ages, from all walks of life. It causes mental anguish and impacts on people's ability to carry out even the simplest everyday tasks, sometimes even devastating consequences in relationships with family, friends and society. India is home to an estimated 57 million people (18% of the global estimate) affected by depression. Recent studies have shown that greater than 20% of adolescents in the general population have emotional problems and one-third of adolescents attending psychiatric clinics suffer from depression [1]. Fig. 1. Youth is full of contradictions and confusions. While discovering one's identity, the person goes through many emotional, behavioural, sexual, economic, academic and psychosocial changes. The mental health of the youth is detrimental to social health/ health of the society. Major depression often appears during the adolescent years, and early onset of depression interferes with a child's psychological, social, and academic functioning, placing him or her at greater risk for problems such as substance abuse and suicidal behaviour [2]. Fig. 2. Depression can lead to suicide, the second leading cause of death among 15-29 year olds [3]. However, adolescent depression is an under researched area in India. The theme of 2017 World Health Day campaign by WHO is "Depression: Let's talk" [4,5].

Depression can be prevented and treated. People with depression are often stigmatized and excluded by family and society. They also tend to underperform in education and work, thereby remain increasingly deprived of economic and social opportunities [6]. Diagnosis is most often based

on the art of listening or observation by others, as objective assessments are still unavailable. While severe forms are easy to detect, whereas mild and moderate forms, especially co-morbid conditions, can often go undetected. Traumatic experiences in early childhood, frequent migration, multiple negative life events, educational setbacks, relationship problems, family history of mental illness as well as stress at school and in the family are linked in varying degrees to depression among children and adolescents. Depression has multi-factorial origin with a complex interplay of factors spread over different domains of an individual's life, which operate together, over short or long periods. It can thus be cumulative and unresolving in nature, leading to protracted illness [7]. Usually, people with depression are unaware that they are suffering from depression and that it is a treatable condition like any physical ailment for example fever or malaria. With disturbed emotions, people often deny their illness and develop a reluctance to seek help. In some instances, despite individuals knowing they are ill, they are unaware of where to proceed for treatment or ashamed to visit a mental health professional due to the stigma of being labelled as a psychiatric patient. This contributes to a huge treatment gap for depression. In many instances, even those who begin treatment are likely to drop out without completing the course of treatment due to various reasons, leading to frequent relapses and further widening of the treatment gap. A better understanding of what depression is, how it can be prevented and treated, and how people can approach without hesitation and get benefited is discussed in this paper. The proactive role of

society is explored to clear the common notion of people that depression is a personal problem and not of society.

Keywords: Depression, Adolescents, Suicide, Prevention

Fig.1

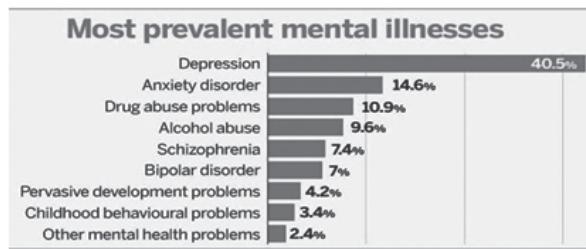
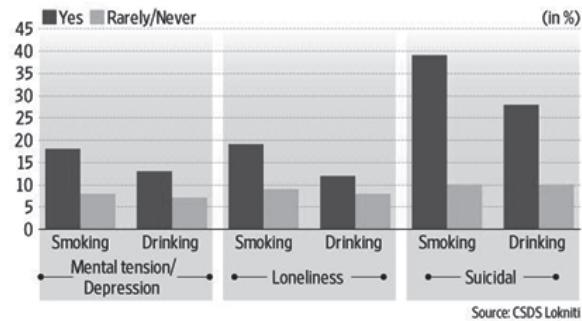


Fig.2 Mental Anxiety/Illness Encourages Smoking and Drinking Among Youth



References

- [1] Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, 23rd Edition, Bhanot Publishers
- [2] <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/science/Depression-rampant-among-teenagers-WHO/articleshow/35114188.cms>
- [3] C. Hammen, B. E. Compas, Clinical Psychology Review14(1994) 585
- [4] B. Birmaher, N.D. Ryan, D. A. Brent J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry35 (1996)1427
- [5] <http://www.who.int/en/>
- [6] P.Jayanthi, M. Thirunavukarasu, International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research7(1) (2015)61
- [7] T. G. Goud, K. Ramesh and K Pavan Kumar Research & Reviews: Journal of Medical and Health Sciences 'Factors Associated With Depression among Adolescents' (2014)

Rural Development

Borewell Protection System

-A Smart Solution To Save Lives

Student: **Sri Lekha Chintapalli** (CSE)

Faculty: **Dr. Phani Kishore Kiran, K.V.S. Prakash, C.V. Nageswara Rao**

Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Water scarcity is the major problem faced by the human society. Due to drought and depletion of underground water more borewells are drilled on the surface of the earth. Due to water scarcity more borewells are being sunk. In many areas the borewells are drilled and leaved as it as open without any proper covering. This abandoned borewells have become death pits and started taking many innocent lives especially small children. Now a days falling of children in borewells are increasing due to the carelessness and playful activities of the children. The holes dugged for the borewells are deep around 700 feet. In these cases the rescue of children from such deepest borewells is quite challenging. Many times the rescue system for children from borewells may risk the child life.

Proposal System:

Solution 1:

- " In this method, the aluminium vessel(as of the diameter of the bore hole),sand,sapling.
- " An aluminium vessel, which has holes at the bottom of the vessel is filled with the sand is fixed into the borehole.
- " A plant is planted in the vessel.
- " By, using this method no child can fall into the borewell hole, the borewell hole is well covered with vessel.

Solution 2:

- " In this method we use the sensors, the Pulley method, elastic material.
- " At first, we use the P.I.R (PASSIVE INFRARED SENSOR) it is motion detector sensor.
- " The strings are kept inside the borewell hole and an elastic material is attached to it at the end.
- " One of the P.I.R sensor is installed at the starting of the borehole, and the sensor at some distance, when these two sensors become active the elastic material which at the bottom of the string covers the entire diameter of the bore hole and prevents the child further falling deep.
- " The GPS, GSM are used to alert the authorised owner, and Police and locate the place of the Borehole to the higher authorities. And a sound sensor is used to generate sound to alert the people that someone has fallen into the borehole.
- " By, using the Pulley method the child is brought outside of the borehole without any effort of human.

Rural Development

Problems And Remedies

K. Sunil Dheeraj V V

Dept. of Mechanical Engg., Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

We could say that our whole country endeavors upon transforming into a pious strength by metamorphosing into a developed country. Accomplishments like sending a person to other planet etcetera are obviously doing well but what about rural development? Is it left behind in an unknown trajectory? I would consider that one as a significant means in transmuting ones nation into an incredible strength. But why is it so? Well the reason is when each and every person in a country is well equipped with the minimum requirements for a living then that country is a step ahead for attainment of advancement and I feel very compunctions to say that we are not. That is the point where I would like to stress and need to be coddled and cherished. Eventually, these areas are

areas must be conscious about weather reports every hour. Secondly, new farming methodss should be put in practice. Thirdly, creating urban amenities in village life would add a talisman. Fourthly, the players between farmer and the consumer should be kept under constant supervision. Mainly, their personal life style, their habits must be changed and they must get educated about the current situations and the upcoming ones so that they stay in track. The engineer and farmer have to combine to develop electrically powered equipment for crop conservation and storage to help overcome weather hazards at harvest time and to reduce labor requirements to a minimum. Developing smart grid electricity so that it's uniformly distributed and available. Usage of electrical heaters to maintain



Old techniques



New techniques



A developed rural area.

relentless past years. There are problems faced by the rural people unlike the urban ones and those should be taken into serious considerations. The government always perverse on that issue but when we look in the inside picture, to our horror there is a lot of misfortune done to these people. The main one being poor sanitation followed by malnutrition, vital use of alcohol, lack of awareness regarding quality of seeds, indiscriminate use of pesticides and fertilizers, desertification of lands, lack of water facilities , financial troubles etc. Few are overlooked by the government. So let's take an opportunity to create awareness in them about well-being life. Firstly, due to unpredictable weather conditions in India the people living in rural

moisture content in grains and forced ventilation and temperature control to condition, store the root crops. By doing so waste is minimized comparatively.Using drones for disposal of seeds,fertilizers etc.. Providing secondary education and hospitals nearer to a group of village areas. Especially for pregnant women the awareness about post birth requirements is a must. Consecutive arrangement of camps in these remote areas shall be useful to them because such people need to be monitored from end to end. All this shall be done for a proper cause. Indubitably for incredible India. Am unanimous that the ministry of rural development is trying the best way possible to attain it within a few years.

Rural Development :

Developed Villages Is Developed India .

K. Pooja, D. Sravya, K. Anitha

Bachelor of Pharmacy, Maharajah's college of pharmacy, Phool Baugh, Vizianagaram.

The main motivation for us to participate in the discussion of the rural development is

- " Farmers and Rural population have got the top spot in the list of ten themes identified by the government under 2017-18.
- " Agriculture and its allied activities, rural infrastructure development have the potential to catapult INDIA back into the higher growth rate.
- " Agriculture contributes one-fifth of the total share of GDP of nation.
- " Availability of greater workforce which ultimately decreases the unemployment problem and increase in standard of living in INDIA .

According to CENSUS 2011, INDIA's rural population is 68.34 %. With the majority of the population living in the country it serves a weapon for a country to be developed nation with untouched ratio of man power. Rural development is not merely of development of rural areas but the development of rural communities to dispel ignorance and poverty and assist the process of creating a self-reliant and self-sustaining healthy modern communities.

With 6,40,867 villages and 833,087,662 rural population of INDIA, the development is facing the challenges in new dimensions. We mainly focus our presentation on issues like :

- " Thrust on water conservation
- " Rural employment
- " Re-energise start-ups
- " Skill development and MAKE IN INDIA
- " Focusing on skill-development and education
- " Digitization and possibilities for rural development
- " Government interface .

Role of education and increase of literacy rate in rural areas . Education is one of the most important catalysts of development .

(Good Governance + Technology Intervention + Trade) Education Developed India

References :

- " MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- " WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
- " CENSUSINDIA.GOV.IN
- " KURUKSETRA
- " YOJANA

Rural Development

Swetha Samavedam

BTech 1st Year, Electrical and Electronics Department

Introduction :

"Just as the whole universe is contained in the self, so is India contained in the villages"

-Mahatma Gandhi

Rural development has got no universally accepted definition; it depends on the perspective of the individual. In general, it is the enhancement of the quality of life and economic well being of the people living in sparsely populated or rural areas.

Assets of Rural Development:

No work is planned or thought of when it unless it bears benefit either for an individual or a part or a complete society or even for the nation. The various benefits it bears include

- 1) increase in the literary rate: Education helps a man to drive his own ship of life. For a society to be made advanced, education is the only key.
- 2) Enhancement of transportation and road facilities:
- 3) Solution to water problems
- 4) Better power supply
- 5) Improved lifestyle
- 6) Better health facilities
- 7) increased employment opportunities

References :

https://www.google.co.in/search?q=rural+ development&source=lnms&tbm=isc h&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjEOySla_YAhVIXbwKHfjbB68Q_AUICigB&biw=1366&bih=662#imgdii=aDE9KwmOGcxEW M:&imgrc=m8xDe0y06kN_QM

https://www.google.co.in/search?q=rural+development &source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjEOySla_YAhVIXbwKHfjbB68Q_AUICigB&biw=1366&bih=662#imgdii=aDE9KwmOGcxEW M:&imgrc=m8xDe0y06kN_QM

https://www.google.co.in/search?biw=1366&bih=613&ei=M6dDWpr3JYXs8AWpkZfICg&q=rural+development+pre+independence&oq=rural+development+pre+independence&gs_l=psy-ab.3..0i22i30k1.4676.154537.0.155538.39.30.1.8.8.0.569.6009.2-8j7j1j2.18.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..12.27.6115...0j0i67k1j0i131k1j0i10k1j0i131i67k1j33i22i29i30k1.0.YZ1a04fvjCU

<http://www.nzdl.org/gsdlmod?e=d-00000-00---off-0cdl--00-0---0-10-0---0direct-10---4-----0-11-11-en-50---20-about---00-0-1-00-0-4---0-0-11-10-0utfZz-8-00&cl=CL1.8&d=HASHf8f7d68eefad11083486ae.8.3.5>1>

Impediments to Rural Development :

To every new idea, there are hurdles which are to be overcome. The problems in seeing advanced, developed and flourished villages are:

- 1) Project preparation with inadequate information
- 2) Central planning
- 3) Lack of local voice and approval
- 4) Community attitudes
- 5) Establishing "TRUE FACTS" of a situation
- 6) Poor transportation
- 7) Factions in a community life

Demography of Rural Development:

Many plans have been implemented with the changing needs of the people. All this began with removal of barter system and continued till the implementation of Antyodaya Yojana and is still in process of implementation.

Conclusion:

Heart of our country lives in its villages. Hence development programmes should be such that it does not get obsolete with changing times. If villages will perish, so will country.

ODF for a Healthy Cause

G H V Prasad (Chemical), **A.Gayathri Mounika** (CSE)

Ch.Rajesh (Asst. Professor Dept of IT) , **Ch.Avinash** (Asst. Professor Dept of CSE)

C.V. Nageswara Rao (Associate Professor Dept of Chemical)

Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

"Open defecation refers to the practice whereby people go out in fields, bushes, forests, open bodies of water, or other open spaces rather than using the toilet to defecate."³ Two and a half billion people live without access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities resulting in 1 billion (15%) of the world population defecating in the open. Open defecation (OD) perpetuates a vicious cycle of disease and poverty making sanitation and hygiene among the most important drivers of health, social and economic environments⁴.

Many countries have accomplished great progress in tackling the issue. Vietnam and Bangladesh "where more than one in three people relieved themselves in the open in 1990 - virtually stamped out the practice entirely by 2012".⁵ This led to a decrease in the global number from 1.3 billion in 1990 to 1 billion today. 90% of people who live in rural areas still defecate in the open. The practice

is on the rise in 26 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with Nigeria the least compliant. Open defecation has risen in the Sub-Saharan region from 23 million in 1990 to 39 million in 2012.

India is the capital of open defecation (OD), accounting for 59% of the practice in the world. Almost 638 million people defecate in the open, leaving 65 million kilograms of faeces on streets, rail tracks and fields every day.⁶ The 2011 census showed that out of the 246.6 households surveyed, only 46.9% have toilets and 3.2% use public toilets, leaving the remaining 49.8% simply defecating in the open.⁷ The practice has been widely accepted for generations, becoming a well-established tradition deeply ingrained from early childhood and is almost an accepted part of the Indian landscape. OD is rampant in rural India where it is practiced by nearly 70% of the rural population, compared to 13% in urban areas.

Renewable Energy Resource As A Scope For Rural Development

V.V.S.S. Dwitish Manikanta G. Lokesh

Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Economic and geopolitical constraints on global nonrenewable energy supplies forced many nations to accelerate the use of renewable energy resources.

This paper presentation discusses some of the technical and economic, socioeconomic aspects

of the application of renewable (wave and wind, solar) energy resources for rural development in resource-poor population-rich developing countries and the presentation also involves the calculation of these energies and their utilization.

Women Empowerment

Women Empowerment

Rama Venkata Vallisaya

Department of EEE, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Brief Introduction

In the present contemporary world, a woman plays a major role in each and every aspect. But when it comes to women empowerment, it is sorry to say that this aspect is seen as an issue of least importance. Is this the condition only in INDIA or in the whole world itself? If one says its only in INDIA our great politicians say INDIA is a great country and women are given the summit position in all aspects. It is true that INDIA is a great country but are women really given the position, respect, safety freedom they deserve? This again is a big question which is left unanswered in fact cannot be answered because the problem lies not in the question but in the common people, rulers, civil servants, each and every citizen.



**WOMEN
EMPOWERMENT**

Our country has a great history of how successful a woman can be if provided with same opportunities as men are receiving. Mother Teresa, Indira Gandhi, Bachendri Pal, Indra Nooyi.....there will be no end to the list when it comes to successful women in Indian history. But in the present century is this the situation regarding women and their growth? Absolutely no. Everybody say that we are modernized, we are technology driven etc. but really, we are going worse day by day and not progressing. A women's position regarding safety, security, freedom of expression is much better in past centuries as compared to the present scenario. So, to conclude there should be change in mindsets of people at each and every level and see that each and every woman is empowered for a BETTER INDIA as Be The Change That You Want To See In The World.



Save The Girl Child

P. Tanmai

Department of Chemical Engg., Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Girls are equally as important as boys in the society. Few years ago, there was huge reduction in the number of women in comparison to the man. It was so because of the increasing crimes against women such as female foeticide, dowry deaths, rape, poverty, illiteracy, gender discrimination and many more. To equalize the number of women in the society, it is very necessary to aware people greatly about the save girl child. Government of India has taken some positive steps regarding save girl child such as protection of women from domestic violence act 2005, ban of female infanticide, immoral traffic (prevention) act, proper education, gender equality, etc.

some initiatives launched by the central or state government regarding save girl child:

- In order to protect the girl child, a Ladli Scheme was launched and implemented by the Delhi & Haryana Government in 2008. The aim of this scheme was controlling female foeticide as well as improving status of girl child through education and equal gender rights.

- Sabla Scheme launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2011 aiming to empower adolescent girls through education.
- Dhanalakshmi Scheme was launched in 2008 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development aiming to provide cash transfer to the family of girl child after birth, registration, and immunization.
- Kishori Shakti Yojna was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development aiming to improve nutritional and health condition of adolescent girls.
- Sukanya Samridhi Yojana was launched to ensure equitable share to a girl child by the family.
- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (means save girl child and educate girl child) scheme was launched in 2015 for the welfare of women.

Menstrual Periods: A Blessing or a Curse

I.Vaishnavi

Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Menstruation is a process that majorly affects our existence as a species and still is the least spoken about and thus the least taken care of. Young girls often grow into believing that menstruation must be kept a secret and this results in hesitation to talk about problems related to it. The aim is to

build a positive outlook to menstruation and instill the tender process of self-care in young girls. The more a girl knows about her body, the more she is confident. The poster focuses on how menstrual periods have an impact on the self-worth of adolescent girls.

Women Empowerment

P. Sai Teja
EEE-2, 2nd year
Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

R.Supriya
EEE-2, 2nd year

This paper attempts to analyze the status of Women Empowerment in India and highlights the Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The study concludes by an observation that access to Education, Employment and Change in Social Structure are only the enabling factors to Women Empowerment.

Key Words: Women Empowerment, Education, Health, Socio Economic Status. Crimes against women, Policy implications.

Introduction:

Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educationa , gender or economic strength of individuals and communities

of women. Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban / rural) educational status social status (caste and class) and age.

Policies on Women's empowerment exist at the national, state and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, gender based violence and political participation. However there are significant gap between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, where in women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. The paradoxical situation has such that she was sometimes concerned as Goddess and at other times merely as slave .

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the need of Women Empowerment
2. To assess the Awareness of Women Empowerment in India
3. To analyze the Factors influencing the Economic Empowerment of Women
4. To study the Government Schemes For Women Empowerment
5. To identify the Hindrances in the Path of Women Empowerment
6. To offer useful Suggestions in the light of Findings Present Situation of Women

New Delhi:

Being equal to their male counterparts is still a far cry for Indian women. Not only are they marginal as public figures an average Indian women can hardly call the shots at home or outside. In 2012, women occupied only 8 out of 74 ministerial positions in the union council of ministers. There were only 2 women judges out of 26 judges in the Supreme Court and there were only 54 women judges out of 634 judges in various high courts.

Shocking Facts :

According to 2013,UNDP report on Human Development Indicators, all south Asian Countries except Afghanistan, were ranked better for women than India. It predicts: an Indian girl child aged 1 - 5 years is 75% more likely to die than the boy child. A women is raped once in every 20 min and 10% of all crimes are reported. Women form 48% of India's Population, only 29% of the National workforce, only 26% women have access to formal credit.

Why Need of Women Empowerment?

Reflecting into the " Vedas Purana" of Indian culture, women is being worshiped such as LAXMI

MAA, goddess of wealth; SARSWATI MAA, for wisdom; DURGA MAA for power. The status of women in India particularly in rural areas needs to address the issue of empowering women. About 66% of the female population in rural area is unutilized. This is mainly due to existing social customs. In agriculture and Animal care the women contribute 90% of the total workforce. Women constitute almost half of the population, perform nearly 2/3 of its work hours, receive 1/10th of the world's income and own less than 1/ 100th the world property. Among the world's 900 million illiterate people, women out number men two to one. 70% of people living in poverty are women. Lower sex ratio i.e. 933, The existing studies show that the women are relatively less healthy than men though belong to same class. They constitute less than 1/7th of the administrators and mangers in developing countries. Only 10% seats in World Parliament and 6% in National Cabinet are held by women.

References:

- <http://www.goodgovernance.org>
World Bank. Engendering Development-Through Gender Equality in Rights, Resources, and Voice. A Policy Research Report.
Gender, power and population Change & Verbar.
Kinship structure, female autonomy, and demographic behavior in India.
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). Annual Report 2004-2005.
MOHFW, New Delhi; 2005.
Roy, T.K., Niranjan, S. Indicators of women's empowerment in India. Asia-Pacific Popul J. September 2004;19:23-38.

Women Empowerment

T. Likitha, W. Meghana, M.V. Nikhita

Information Technology, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

This paper attempts to analyze the status of Women Empowerment in India and highlights the Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The study concludes by an observation that access to Education, Employment and Change in Social Structure are only the enabling factors to Women Empowerment.

Key Words: Women Empowerment, Education, Health, Socio Economic Status. Crimes against women, Policy implications.

Introduction:

Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educationa , gender or economic strength of individuals and communities

of women. Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban / rural) educational status social status (caste and class) and age.

Policies on Women's empowerment exist at the national, state and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, gender based violence and political participation. However there are significant gap between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, where in women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. The paradoxical situation has such that she was sometimes concerned as Goddess and at other times merely as slave .

Women Empowerment

P. Bhavana

Bachelor of Business Administration, Aditya College, Vizianagaram

Definition:

Women empowerment refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society.

Brief description:

India is a very famous country known for its cultural heritage, traditions, civilization, religion and geographical features from the ancient time. On the other hand, it is also popular as a male chauvinistic nation. Women are given first priority in India however on the other hand they were badly treated in the family and society. They were limited only for the household chores or understand the responsibility of home and family members. They were kept totally unaware of their rights and own development. People of India used to say this country as "Bharat-Mata" however never realized the true meaning of it. Bharat-Mata means a mother of every Indian whom we have to save and care always.

The most famous saying said by the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is "To awaken the people, it is the women who must be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves". In India, to empower the women, first it needs to kill all the demons killing women's rights and values in the society such as dowry system, illiteracy, sexual harassment, inequality, female infanticide, domestic violence against women, rape, prostitution, illegal trafficking and other issues. Gender discrimination in the nation brings cultural, social, economic and educational differences which push country back. The most effective remedy to kill such devils is making women empowered by ensuring the Right to Equality mentioned in the Constitution of India.

Giving priority to the gender equality facilitates women empowerment all over the country. To get the high level goal of women empowerment, it should be promoted from the childhood in each and every family. It needs women to be strong physically, mentally and socially. Since the better education can be started at home from childhood, the upliftment of women needs healthy family to bring a holistic development of the nation. Still in many backward areas, there is a trend of early marriage and childbirth because of the poverty, insecurity and illiteracy of the parents. In order to empower women, various steps have been taken by the government to prevent violence, social separation, gender discrimination and abuse against women.

108th Constitutional Amendment Bill (also called Women's Reservation Bill) was passed to reserve one-third of the seats for women only in the Lok Sabha to make them actively involved in every area. In other fields also the seats for women have been reserved for their active participation without any limitation and competition. Various mass campaigns need to be organized in the backward rural areas to make them aware about the real values of women and all the facilities available by the government for their bright future. They need to be promoted for the survival and proper education of female child to really bring the dream of women empowerment come true.

Position of women in ancient years:

In ancient days women were denied the right to education and widow marriage many social evils like child marriage, dowry system surfaced and started to engulf women.

Current scenario of women empowerment:

Women in India now participate in areas such as education, sports, politics, media and art but due to deep rooted inequality mentality in the Indian society, women are still victimized, humiliated, tortured.

Major land mark steps taken for women empowerment:

There are few provisions made under the constitution of India such as right to equality, equal pay for equal work, maternity relief act, dowry prohibition act, protection of women from domestic violence, prohibition of sexual harassment.

Importance of women empowerment:

- A] Reduction in domestic violence: Women Empowerment leads to decrease in domestic violence. Uneducated women are at higher risk for domestic violence than an educated women.
- B] Reduction in corruption: Women Empowerment is also advantageous in case of corruption. Women empowerment helps women to get educated and know their rights and duties and hence can stop corruption.
- C] Reduce Poverty: Women Empowerment also reduces poverty. Sometimes, the money

earned by the male member of the family is not sufficient to meet the demands of the family. The added earnings of women help the family to come out of poverty trap.

- D] National Development: Women are increasingly participating in the national development process. They are making the nation proud by their outstanding performances almost every spheres including medical science, social service, engineering, etc.
- E] Irreplaceable in some sectors: Women are considered irreplaceable for certain jobs.

Women empowerment challenges:

- A] Implementation gaps
- B] Loopholes in legal structure
- C] Prospective

Conclusion:

Empowering women in all the sectors is going to be a backbreaking task but it doesn't mean it is impossible. Women empowerment is a time taking process. In the present scenario we can see it urban areas need more time for the rural areas. All we need is a concentrated effort focused in the right direction for the liberation of women from all forms of evils.

Empowering Women Together

Srujan.T, Sruthi.Y, Keerthana.O, Raja Praneeth.D
MBBS, Gayatri Vidya Parishad Medical College (GVPIHC & MT)

Dr. J. NageswaraRao, MD
RMO, Gayatri Vidya Parishad Medical College (GVPIHC & MT)

Women when empowered with equal rights and gender justice can do all the miracles to better the world. A properly educated woman is always the best teacher in the family, a guide, a leader and a boon to the society. Factors that are against

women empowerment are presented. Examples of successful women who have risen above the obstacles and showed the path to the world are presented.

Women Empowerment

Hemanthi, Poornima, Revathi

Computer Science Engineering Department,
Gayatri Vidhya Parishad College of Engineering(A)

From so many years women are facing so many problems in society. The problem which is frequently faced by women is dowry. Some other problems are child marriages, disparity in education, sexual harassment, domestic violence and status in family, proper rights etc. Women do not have any freedom in this society. So women must be empowered. Women must get chance in each and every sector. Women empowerment is empowerment of women which helps them to take their own decisions, by breaking all personal limitations of society and family. It is to bring equality in the society for both male and females. Women empowerment is very necessary to make a bright future of family, society and country. In order to make

country fully developed country women empowerment is very much required. The status of women in Indian society is still backward because of the gender inequality. Women also must be given equal rights like men to really empower them. They should not be treated as weak gender of society as they occupy almost half population of the country so they are half strength of the society. Lots of crime against women in the society are raising the issues of women's rights in India. To benefit the women empowerment in India it needs to remove all the issues and challenges faced by women for years. Poverty is another issue of backwardness of women in society. Women must get proper rights like men.

Empowering women together

K. Kripa Rani

II Year, MBBS, Gayatri Vidya Parishad Medical College (GVPIHC & MT)

Women empowerment is not just the extra bucks, bank balance, or an escape from the domestic drudgery. It's all about self-reliance, liberty, courage, to fight against the injustice in society.

A properly educated and well-trained woman is always the best leader of the family and consequently provides the best citizens to the

society. Over the ages gender injustice has always been a constant factor that women are facing. False beliefs, societal restrictions, male chauvinism, and other factors have been facilitating a successful woman. Solutions and consequences of empowering the women towards bettering the society are presented.

Women Empowerment

J.Aradhana K.Revathi

Department of CSE, Gayatri Vidhya Parishad College of Engineering(A)

India

First Asian country to accomplish its Mars mission in its maiden attempt was positioned at 29th rank among the 146 countries across globe on the basis of gender inequality.

What is women empowerment?

The emancipation of women from vicious grips of social, economical, political and gender based discrimination.

Various facets of women empowerment

Individual empowerment:

To have self-confidence to articulate and assert the power to negotiate and decide.

Social empowerment:

It refers to gender equality that implies a society in which men and women enjoy same opportunities, rights, outcomes, and obligations in all spheres of life.

Educational empowerment:

Empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in development process.

Economic empowerment:

Reducing their financial dependence on their male counterparts.

Political empowerment:

Existence of a political system favoring their participation in governance.

Current Scenario

Today, women in India participate in areas such as Sports, Politics, Service sector and Science and technology.. But due to deep rooted patriarchal

mentality, women are still victimized, humiliated, tortured and exploited. We still face atrocities such as rape, dowry killings, acid attacks, human trafficking etc.

India is the 4th most dangerous country in the world for women.

Challenges

Perspective: The discrimination begins from the birth itself. Boys are preferred over girls. Hence, female infanticide is a common practice in India.

Patriarchate bottlenecks: The patriarchal Indian society put the burden of traditions, culture and honor on the shoulders of women and mark their growth. The honor killings reveal the distorted social fiber in the male dominated society.

Economic Backwardness : Women constitute only 29% of the workforce but they form majority of destitute in the country.

Implementation gaps: Through all these years, the attention is only on developing new policies but proper monitoring system is neglected. It resulted in implementation short-sightedness.

Loopholes in Legal Structure: Although there are a number of laws to protect women, yet there has been significant increase in atrocities against women. This is due to delay in legal procedures and the presence of several loopholes in functioning of judicial system.

Solutions

The concept of equality should be first developed in each and every household and from there, it should be taken to the society. Education is the

most important tool which makes women aware of their rights and responsibilities. Proper implementation and monitoring of welfare programs should be carried by setting up government based bodies to monitor them. Efforts should be made to deliver fair and in-time justice to the victims of heinous crimes like acid attacks, domestic violence, sexual harassment etc.

Conclusion

Women empowerment - indeed a Herculean task. Reforms like women empowerment take their own time in bringing the change. All we need is a focused effort in the right direction that would rest only with the liberation of women from all forms of evil.

Women Empowerment

Sai Swetha. M Nikhila. P

Department of IT, Gayatri Vidhya Parishad College of Engineering(A)

The present paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment throughout the world using various indicators like women's household decision making power, financial autonomy, freedom of movement, political participation, acceptance of unequal gender role, exposure to media, access to education, experience of domestic violence etc based on data from different sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by government. Gender gap exists regarding access to education and employment. Household decision making power and freedom of movement of women vary considerably with their age, education and employment status. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing

in the society. More than half of the women believe wife beating to be justified for one reason or the other. Fewer women have final say on how to spend their earnings. Control over cash earnings increases with age, education and with place of residence. Women's exposure to media is also less relative to men. Rural women are more prone to domestic violence than that of urban women. A large gender gap exists in political participation too. The study concludes by an observation that access to education and employment are only the enabling factors to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends largely on the attitude of the people towards gender equality. We will also discuss some case studies regarding the women empowerment and the steps taken by the government for developing the women empowerment camps.

Women Empowerment

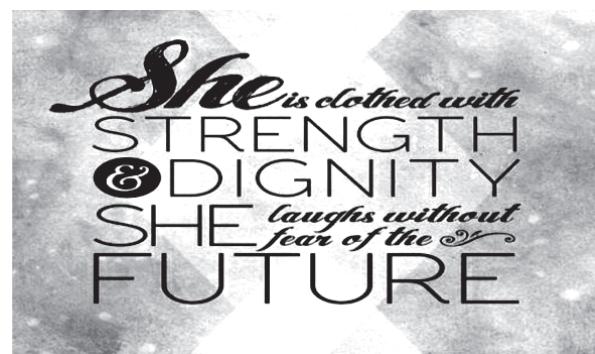
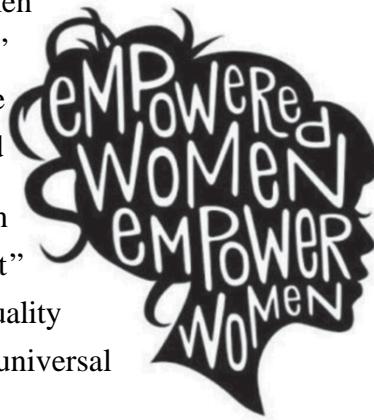
K. Vineetha G. Bhavya Moulika

Department of CSE, Gayatri Vidhya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

Introduction: The topic on “Women Empowerment” is a burning issue all over the world

“Women empowerment” and “women equality with men” is a universal issue.

Women Empowerment refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society. Also refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and



legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights, such as:

- freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
- have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace,
- to make their own choices and decisions,
- have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
- have equal social status in the society,
- have equal rights for social and economic justice,

- determine financial and economic choices,
- get equal opportunity for education,
- get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias,
- get safe and comfortable working environment.

Women have the rights to get their voices heard.

1. **Under-employed and unemployed:** Women population constitutes around 50% of the world population. A large number of women around the world are unemployed. The world economy suffers a lot because of the unequal opportunity for women at workplaces.
2. **Equally competent and intelligent:** Women are equally competent. Nowadays, women are even ahead of men in many socio-economic activities.
3. **Talented:** Women are as talented as men. Previously, women were not allowed higher education like men and hence their talents were wasted. But nowadays, they are also allowed to go for higher studies and it encourages women to show their talents which will not only benefit her individually but to the whole world at large.
4. **Overall development of society:** The main advantage of Women Empowerment is that there will be an overall development of the society. The money that women earn does not only help them and/or their family, but it also helps develop the society.
5. **Economic Benefits:** Women Empowerment also leads to more economic benefits not only to the individuals but to the society as well. Unlike

- earlier days when they stayed at home only and do only kitchen stuffs, nowadays, they roam outside and also earns money like the male members of the society. Women empowerment helps women to stand on their own legs, become independent and also to earn for their family which grows country's economy.
6. **Reduction in domestic violence:** Women Empowerment leads to decrease in domestic violence. Uneducated women are at higher risk for domestic violence than an educated women.
 7. **Reduction in corruption:** Women Empowerment is also advantageous in case of corruption. Women empowerment helps women to get educated and know their rights and duties and hence can stop corruption.
 8. **Reduce Poverty:** Women Empowerment also reduces poverty. Sometimes, the money earned by the male member of the family is not sufficient to meet the demands of the family. The added earnings of women helps the family to come out of poverty trap.
 9. **National Development:** Women are increasingly participating in the national development process. They are making the nation proud by their outstanding performances almost every spheres including medical science, social service, engineering, etc.
 10. **Irreplaceable in some sectors:** Women are considered irreplaceable for certain jobs

Menstrual Health in India

Samhitha Tumu

Department of CSE, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (A)

This study is to show how menstruation is perceived in India. It shows how we, as a nation, can draw towards a healthier female population. The project deals with the process of sorting through different solutions to hygiene issues affecting the health of women. It also focuses on various menstrual myths and practices that come in the way of personal health and hygiene. It presents the introduction of

cost-effective machinery in cities across India as a solution to scarcely used hygiene products across the country. Answering questions that adolescent girls have about menstruation and the traditional practices associated with it has been presented as an effective method for the propagation of hygienic practices.

Women Empowerment

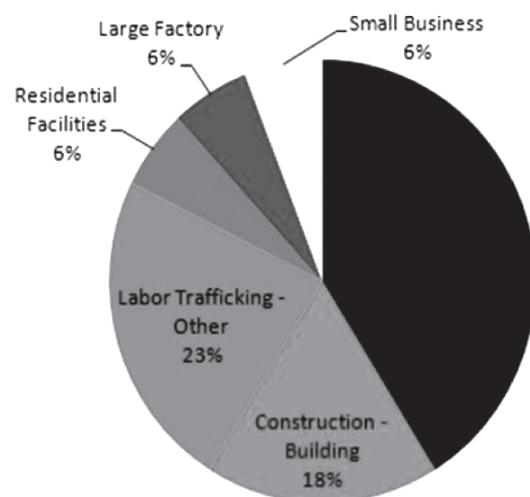
P.V. Sowmya, D. Jhansi

Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
Andhra University College Of Engineering For Women, Visakhapatnam

Introduction

- Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economical strength of individuals and communities. It often involves the empowered developing confidence in their own capabilities. It is a process that allows one to gain knowledge skillset and attitude needed to cope with the changing world and the circumstances in which one lives.
- Empowerment helps people gain control over their own lives. It is a process that fosters power in people for use in their own lives, their communities, and their society.
- Women empowerment is a process and the outcome of the process by which women challenge gender based discrimination in every institution and structures of society.
- Women empowerment is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location(urban/rural),educational status, social status(caste and class) and age.

Statistics of Harrasement of Women



Harassment of women in various sectors

Women are harassed in

- Male dominated industries like construction, where women are seen as interlopers.
- Service based industries in which employers rely on tips and customer approval. Customer behaviour can impact how supervisors treat their employees.
- In low wage jobs like hotel cleaners or farm workers because they do not have bargaining power to push back.

Problems Faced By Women

- Freedom Of Movement:

Women's freedom of movement is severely curtailed. Only one in three are allowed to go alone to market, the health centre and outside the community.

- Access to Employment

Women aged 15-49 are about half as likely as men in the same age group to be employed:43% vs 87%

- Domestic Violence:

About two in five currently married women aged 15-49 have experienced spousal violence in their current marriage.

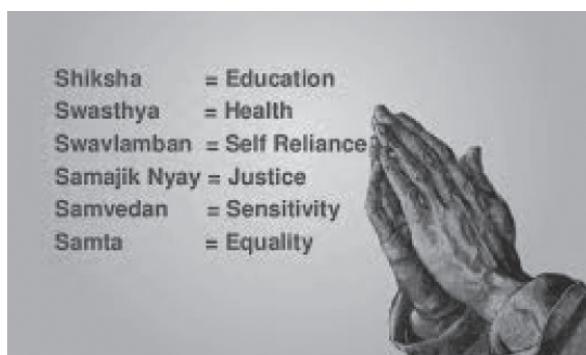


❖ Educational Problems:

Forty one percent of women aged 15-49 have never been to school. The sex ratio of children attending school is 889 per 1000 boys.

Other problems faced by women are traditional barriers, poverty and ignorance, lack of decision Making power.

Six "S" For Women Empowerment



Ways To Empower Women

1. Implementation of laws like Equal remuneration, minimum wages, factories Act.
2. Help them to grow more and get better food.
3. Help them to get good education.
4. Help them to become good leaders.
5. Help them to achieve victory against every will.

Values Or Speciality Or Changes Of An Empowered Women

- ❖ Improves in Personal Knowledge :- Explore and trust own thoughts ,emotions and experiences. Knows self through own creative work. Credits self for her thoughts, feelings and emotions, etc.
- ❖ Personal Power :- It involves being active, assertive, and skilful. Do not require support from man to survive.
- ❖ Equality :- women feel free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations et by stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudices.

❖ Mutuality in Relationships :- women are encouraged to choose relationships based on mutual respect, understanding, and co-operation and therefore faster mutual growth is possible.

❖ Economic Independence :- women are encouraged to make money, this makes them financially self sufficient and therefore economically independent of men.

❖ Women Identification :- women liberate themselves by stop on selling out their identities as women by rejecting restrictive gender roles, stereotypes and by claiming all territory as women territory.

❖ Freedom from Opression :- This includes freedom of movement, freedom of choice, freedom from fear of male violence and freedom to express one's ideas and opinions without constraint.

❖ Having Political Power in Society :- Involve in making decisions shaping society. Women exercise their own voice and have the power to influence the decisions being made in society.

Women Who Are An Example Of Empowerment

- ❖ Mother Teresa
- ❖ kalpana Chawla
- ❖ Rosa Parks
- ❖ JK Rowling
- ❖ Hellen Keller
- ❖ Kiran Bedi

and many more.....

Reference

1. Women and Empowerment by Jaya Kothai Pillai Gyan publishing house, 2011
2. Leading Women by Nancy D O'Reilly
3. Wikipedia

Judges for Satkaarya

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department
1	Dr. Srinivas Manchikanti	Professor	Civil Engineering
2	N.Deepika Rani	Professor	Electronics and Communication Engineering
3	Dr.Ravi Saripalle	Director	Center for Innovation
4	Smt. V. Annapoorna	Advisor, Student Counsellor	Women Grievance Redressal & Anti - Sexual Harassment Cell
5	V. Kasiviswanadham	Associate Professor	Chemical Engineering
6	Mr. P. Aravind	Associate Professor	Computer Science and Engineering
7	Dr. Ch. Kusma Kumari	Associate Professor	Electronics and Communication Engineering
8	Mrs. V. Tulasi	Assistant Professor	Computer Science and Engineering
9	Mrs. D. Amrita	Assistant Professor	English
10	Mr. Raja Ratnam Jaladi	Assistant Professor	English
11	Mr. Ch S S S Kumar	Assistant Professor	Management Studies
12	A.S.R.Sekhar	Assistant Professor	Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Student Committees

Committee	Branch	Year	Books and Registration Kits Committee		
Organizing Committee					
Shaik Umar	ECE	4	J.S.R. Praveen	CHEM	3
G.V.S. Devendhranath	CSE	3	M.Swathi	CSE	3
Gembali Lokesh	CHEM	3	Refreshment and Lunch Committee		
Gorli Bhavya	MECH	3	Faculty Member: Sri Ch Rajesh (IT)		
Registrations, Badges, Certificates and Banners Committee					
Faculty Member Sri Ch. Avinash (CSE)			C.H.V.S.S.Phani sharma	EEE	3
Faculty Member: Sri YCV Kondaiah (EEE)			B.Bhuvana	CIV	3
D.Rashmi	CIV	3	G.H.V.Prasad	CHEM	3
S.Dhatri	CIV	3	B.Bhaskara rao	EEE	3
P.Sarada Devi	CSE	3	P.S.N.Raju	MECH	3
B.H.Shanmukhi	CIV	3	K.Bhagavan	CIV	3
S.Pavan Kalyan	CSE	3	G.Ravi	CIV	3
Shifa Ahamed	MECH	3	K.Madhuri	CIV	3
Nandini	CIV	3	P.Sagar	MECH	2
V.Eswar	CSE	3	Technical Committee		
Y.N.D.Anusha	MECH	3	Faculty Member: Sri D Sita Siva (ECE)		
V.Sai Kiran	CIV	3	Faculty Member: Smt P Aruna Kumari (ECE)		
Sushmitha	ECE	2	N.Manikanta	ECE	3
G.Naresh	ECE	3	N.Bhuvaneshwari	CIV	3
M.Nireekshan Raju	ECE	2	T.Narendra	CHEM	3
			A.Supraja	IT	3
			R.Tanush	CIV	3

Preethi Gopal	IT	3	R.Pavani	CIV	3
Ch.Nikhil	CIV	3	P.Srinivas	MECH	3
Pavan Kumar	ECE	3	R.L.Madhumitha	EEE	3
Subhanbi	ECE	3	Transportation Committee		
M.Vineetha	MECH	3	Faculty Member: Sri V M Naidu (CIVIL)		
P.Murthy Kalyan	CIV	2	Faculty Member: Sri YCV Kondaiah (EEE)		
Stage Decoration					
Faculty Member: Sri N.Ch.N.Suresh (Maths)			R.Ram babu	ECE	3
P.Sarath chandra	CSE	3	N.Balaji Sai	CIV	3
D. Sai Praveen	CSE	3	Sampath Vinay	MECH	3
N.Naga Lakshmi	ECE	3	M.Rohit	ECE	3
M.Chandini	ECE	3	V.S.Srikanth	ECE	3
M.Sushma	CIV	3	K.Bhanu	ECE	3
S.S.Harika	ECE	3	Disciplinary Committee		
B.Bhagya sree	IT	3	Faculty Member: Sri ARJ Srikanth (Maths)		
R.Pavani	CIV	3	Manikanta	CIV	3
A.Siri Meghana	CSE	3	Pawan kumar	MECH	3
K.SarathKumar	MECH	3	N.Prasanna Anjaneyulu	ECE	3
T.Ramakrishna Reddy	MECH	3	G.Sarvani	MECH	3
K.Naveen	MECH	3	K.S.V.S.Gayathri	EEE	3
A.Vijaya Lakshmi	CIV	2	S.Niteesha	MECH	2
Invitation Committee			N.Sireesha	EEE	2
Faculty Member Dr. C.V.Nageswar Rao (CHEM)			P.Anand	ECE	2
Faculty Member: Sri A.R.J.Srikanth (Maths)			R.Keerthana	MECH	2
Alekhya	ECE	4	S.Gayatri	CIV	2
Sruthi	ECE	3	P.Tarani	CIV	2
T.Durga Teja	CIV	3	V.Sriram	CIV	2
G.Maria sravanthi	ECE	2	P.Roop Kiran	EEE	2
K.Ram sai	MECH	2	Pratap	CIV	2
Hospitality Committee			S.Vahini	EEE	2
Faculty Member: Smt P Aruna Kumari (ECE)			Farha	CSE	2
P.N.S.Venkatesh	ECE	3	Designers		
M.Jahnavi	CSE	3	SSS Ramanujam	ECE	3
P.Manaswi	CSE	3	Sangu Shashank Sai	IT	3
P.Dilish	CSE	3	Toran Sai Krishna	ECE	3
M.Sai Kiran	CSE	3	S.Yashwanth	CSE	3
K.Naveen	MECH	3	Surya Teja	ECE	2
			T Yogesh	CSE	2

GLIMPSES OF SATKAARYA 2015





CENTRE FOR FOSTERING SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



RC-GVP



NSS



WeR4Help



YES



HOH



VIDYADAAN



COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(AUTONOMOUS)

**Gayatri Vidya Parishad
College of Engineering
(Autonomous)**