

1. Automation for Public Hygiene:

New innovations and hygiene oriented automated products have created a niche for itself in the airports, schools, and other public places in the form of intelligent sanitization, antimicrobial LED light and self-cleaning Ac public toilets. In a place where cleanliness is critical to food safety and public health around the world, the industry understands sanitization means more than a boon. This calls for a design of an intelligent sanitization system which can be scaled to a larger level.

2. Improving the reach of Public Education System for areas with poor internet connectivity:

Lockdown exacerbates consequences of digital divide for poor students and those in rural areas. The Internet isn't just a powerful tool for communication. It's arguably the most potent force for learning and innovation since the printing press. The transition to virtual mode of schooling has been quite smooth for privileged students, the underprivileged ones are in a pitfall, majorly because of a lack of access to Internet services and electronic devices to view online content, leading to poor and unequal quality of educational services. Their condition needs to be improved at the earliest by using low cost video to support peer learning and support, caching on-line content for offline use and developing content and tools locally.

3. Livelihood Technologies for rural India and displaced:

People living in rural areas happen to be the poorest of the poor and marginalized. They are primarily dependent on subsistence agriculture and forest resources and are struggling for raising their income and quality of life. The lack of access by marginal people to the most simple and basic technologies and knowledge needed to create sustainable livelihoods has condemned millions of people to an existence of recurrent poverty, food, nutritional and health security. It is felt that the potential of science and technology has not been adequately and appropriately harnessed in overcoming the development constraints posed by the fragile rural environment. The eco-friendly, appropriate technology means a technology which people can easily adopt to meet their needs, socially, economically and culturally embedded in the way that local communities derive their livelihoods.

4. Effective Nutrition for impoverished mother and child:

The fight against persistent underweight, stunting and wasting among children in developing countries is based on appropriate maternal, infant and young child feeding practices including micronutrient deficiencies prevention and control. //If a woman is malnourished during pregnancy, or if her child is malnourished during the first two years of life, the child's physical and mental growth and development may be slowed//. Low income is associated with poor nutrition at all stages of life, from lower rates of breast-feeding to higher intakes of saturated fatty acids and lower intakes of antioxidant nutrients. Moreover, there is increasing evidence that poor nutrition in childhood is associated with both short-term and long-term adverse consequences such as poorer immune status, higher caries rates and poorer cognitive function and learning ability. No single method for ensuring adequate nutrition to childbearing women has been identified to date. The supplemental ingestion of important nutrients such as iron, folate, and calcium is contingent upon the availability of supplements, the purchasing power of poor women, and their toleration of side effects from some supplements such as iron.