SUMATHI REDDY
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN
Learning at its best
Affiliated to JNTUH - Approved by AICTE

No. SRITW/Prin/2021 **Date 15-03-2021**

CIRCULAR

It is here by informed to all the faculty & NSS volunteer students that tomorrow i.e. 16-3-2021 at 10AM, there will be "Old age pension schemes" in Kamalapur village. For further information contact NSS coordinator - Mrs. Jhansi.

PRINCIPAL

Principal
Sumathi Reddy Institute of Technology for Women
Ananthasagar (V), Hasanparthy (M)
WARANGAL - 506 371 (TS)

Copy to

1. All HOD's(EEE, ECE, CSE & H&SC)
2. Administration Officer
3. NSS Coordinator

1. Spreading awareness on oldage pension schemes

DATE: 16-03-2021

NSS Unit of SRITW conducted an **Awareness program** on "**Old age pension schemes"** to the public at Kamalapur village on **16th March 2021.** All the volunteers of SRITW has actively participated in the program and demonstrated how to avail old age pensions.

Our beloved chairman of SR Educational institutions Sri. A. Varada Reddy Garu attended this remarkable awareness program and gave his insights and instructed every oldage person to avail the pension. Sri A. Varada Reddy Garu suggested head of the village to make ensure that every old age person in the village is availing this pension scheme.

Respected Principal Madam, Dr. I. Rajasri Reddy Garu, took a great initiation to benefit the old people for a better survival with this program. Madam shared her valuable thoughts like importance of this scheme and how to avail and get benefitted from this scheme.

Various Heads of the Department also participated in this program and spread awareness about this programme. The Government of India is implementing various schemes and programmes to provide healthy, happy empowered dignified and self-reliant life to senior citizens, alongwith strong social and inter-generational bonding.

Government is aware about the need of love, care, medical, housing, etc. of the senior citizens. For this purpose, various schemes/ programmes are being implemented by the Government for welfare of senior citizens.

Old age pension schemes are social assistance programs designed to provide financial support to elderly individuals who have reached a certain age and meet specific eligibility criteria. These schemes aim to ensure a basic level of income for senior citizens and help alleviate poverty among the elderly population .

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a government initiative in India that includes various pension schemes, including the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. Under the IGNOAPS, individuals aged 60 years or above who belong to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category are entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200/- up to 79 years of age and Rs. 500/.

Old age pension schemes exist in various countries around the world. For example, in France, the social security system provides retirement benefits, including old-age pensions. The basic pension program under the general scheme in France does not provide for an orphan's pension, but it exists under the supplementary scheme and certain special schemes.

One of the most crucial schemes enacted by the government, which could have been a life support for the elderly of the country is the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, which was launched in 1995. But still there are thousands out there who are not receiving their pensions.

A total of 931 [416 (37.4%) males and 515 (55.3%) females] participants completed the interview. Of the total, 809 (86.9%) participants were aware of at least one social welfare scheme. Participants utilizing any of the social welfare schemes were 393 (42.2%). Females utilized the social welfare schemes almost twice as compared to males (AOR = 1.7, 95% CI: 1.1–2.6). Participants aged 75 years and above had four times higher utilization of social welfare schemes compared to 60–64 years age group (AOR = 3.9, 95% CI: 2.4–6.

Those in the rural areas are more aware of IGNOAPS at 57.6 per cent compared to 48.6 per cent in urban areas. Similarly, 45 per cent in rural and 42 per cent in urban areas are aware of IGNWPS. On the other hand, only 13 and 12 per cent in urban and rural areas, respectively, are aware of the Annapurna scheme.

Level of awareness about general provident fund (GPF) and national pension scheme (NPS) among the employees working in government sectors in Ambala and Karnal administrative division of Haryana. A survey of 250 respondents was carried out and 205 valid responses were received and properly analysed with descriptive statistics. The reliability and validity of the data has been checked through Cronbach's alpha (.871). The result of the study showed that majority of national pension scheme holders are not aware about investment in NPS tier II account, penalty rate for not maintain minimum balance and different option available in NPS. Keywords: defined benefit, defined contribution, pension reform, awareness.

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NSS Volunteers explaining about the government schemes to village people

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List of Students participated:

S.No.	Hall Ticket No.	Name of the Student	Signature
1	186Y1A0430	GADAM SAHITHI	Sahithi
2	186Y1A0431	GADIPALLY AKHILA	Akhila
3	186Y1A0433	GADWALA SHIVANI	Shivani
4	186Y1A0434	GANDE SOUMYA SRI	Soumyasri
5	186Y1A0435	GANDRATHI SRI LAXMI	Laxmi
6	186Y1A0436	GATTU SAI SPANDANA	Spandana
7	186Y1A0437	GUDEPU VAISHNAVI	
8	186Y1A0438	GUDURU SUNANDA	Sunanda
9	186Y1A0439	GUDURU YASHASWI	Yashu
10	186Y1A0440	HARINI ALUGURI	Aluguriharini
11	186Y1A0441	HUMERA AZIZ	Aziz.
12	186Y1A0442	JANGALA BHARGAVI	Bhargavi
13	186Y1A0443	KALAKOTA NANDINI	Nandini
14	186Y1A0444	KALLURI NIRUPAMA SHAILU	Shailu
15	186Y1A0445	KANKANALA NAVEENA	Naveena
16	186Y1A0446	KOKKULA NIKITHA	K. Nikitha
17	186Y1A0447	KONAGALA VYSHNAVI	
18	186Y1A0448	KONNEY AAMUKTA	Aamuktha
19	186Y1A0449	KOTHA RAKSHITHA	Rakshitha
20	186Y1A0450	LINGAMPALLY RAMYA	Ramya
21	186Y1A0451	MANDA SRI TEJA	Teja.
22	186Y1A0430	GADAM SAHITHI	
23	186Y1A0431	GADIPALLY AKHILA	Akhila

R.S.K. Reddy
COORDINATOR

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No. SRITW/Prin/2021 **Date 18-03-2021**

CIRCULAR

It is here by informed to all the faculty & NSS volunteer students that tomorrow i.e. 19-3-2021 at 10AM, there will be "Awareness on waste management to public" in Vangara village. For further information contact NSS coordinator - Mr. Mrs. Jhansi.

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3. NSS Coordinator

2. Awareness on waste management to public

DATE: 19-03-2021

NSS Unit of SRITW conducted an **Awareness programme** on **Waste Management** to the public at Vangara village on **19th March 2021.** All the volunteers of SRITW has actively participated in the programme and created awareness on the importance of waste prevention, reuse and recycling, also explained them about the causes and consequences of waste disposal.

Waste management and disposal of waste is a serious issue that we are facing nowadays. If we are not aware of proper waste management, it leads to serious issues like air pollution, water pollution, and soil pollution. By doing small practices in our daily life we can make a huge difference. For that, we all have to practice the "3Rs" in our daily life.

An effective way to improve attitudes towards waste reuse and recycling is to integrate waste management education into school curriculum and particularly teaching children about the causes and consequences of waste disposal and highlighting the importance of waste prevention, reuse and recycling.

In addressing the e-waste hazard, there is an urgent need to move from a Linear & Reuse economy to a Circular economy. Linear economy follows the cycle as raw material, production, use and then to non-recyclable waste and the Reuse economy follows raw material, production, use, production and then to non-recyclable waste, while the Circular economy follows raw material, production, use, production and then to recycle waste. Linear economy focuses on profitability, irrespective of the product life cycle, whereas the Circular economy targets sustainability.

A sound market-based incentive focusing on stakeholders that encourages both demand and supply-side factors to voluntarily adopt e-waste recycling. Considering the adverse impacts caused by untreated e-waste on land, water, and air; the government should encourage the new entrepreneurs by providing the necessary financial support and technological guidance.

A critical component in any waste management program is public awareness and participation, in addition to appropriate legislation, strong technical support, and adequate funding. Waste is the result of human activities and everyone needs to have a proper understanding of waste management issues, without which the success of even the best conceived waste management plan becomes questionable. The paper presents an overview of the fundamentals of waste management and, using examples from the United States, illustrates how public awareness and participation results in succcssful waste management. Examples of the methods and techniques that have been very effective in creating and enhancing public awareness of waste management problems, including the author's proven method of public education, are presented in the paper. The details of a course aimed at educating school teachers on waste management issues and a specialized curriculum on

waste and litter control, designed for kindergarten through 8th grade students and developed by the author, are discussed in the paper. A case study dealing with remediation of one of the worst contaminated hazardous waste sites in the United States, that included substantial public participation, is reviewed. The paper concludes by emphasizing that the public must be made aware of waste management issues to understand the consequences of improper management of waste and how it may ultimately pose a serious threat to their lives a well-being.

Students participated in awareness programme on waste management

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List of Students participated:

S.No.	Hall Ticket No.	Name of the Student	Signature
1	186Y1A0465	PARUPELLI KAVYA	Kavya
2	186Y1A0466	PATHA SOUMYA	P. Soumya
3	186Y1A0467	PATTEM YOGITHA SHIVANI	Shivani
4	186Y1A0468	PEDDAMMA SUSHMA	Sush
5	186Y1A0469	PERUMANDLA KAVYA SRI	Kavya.
6	186Y1A0470	POKALA HIMABINDU	Himabindu.
7	186Y1A0471	POLAMPELLY SUMANA REDDY	Sumana Reddy
8	186Y1A0472	POLLAPALLI SWETHA REDDY	Swetha.
9	186Y1A0473	POLUSANI SUPRIYA	Supriya.
10	186Y1A0474	PONUGOTI SUMA	Suma
11	186Y1A0475	POTU VINITHA	vinitha.
12	186Y1A0476	RANAM REETHIKA	R. Reethika
13	186Y1A0477	REHANA	Reh
14	186Y1A0478	RUDRA GNYANA TEJASWI	Tejaswi
15	186Y1A0479	SAANIA SHAZEEN	Shazeen
16	186Y1A0480	SALWA SHEREEN	Shereen.
17	186Y1A0481	SAMALA RAMYA	Ramya
18	186Y1A0482	SAMALA SREEKEERTHI	Sreekeerthi
19	186Y1A0483	SANDUPATLA RAVALI	Ravali
20	186Y1A0484	SANGA ANVITHA	Anvitha.

R Sk reddy
COORDINATOR

S.R.I.T. FOR WOMEN WARANGAL

Rajni
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No. SRITW/Prin/2021 **Date: 06-04-2021**

CIRCULAR

It is here by informed to all the faculty & NSS volunteer students that tomorrow i.e. 07-04-2021 at 10AM, there will be "saving and safe use of electrical appliances" in Hasanparthy . For further information contact NSS coordinator - Mrs. Jhansi.

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2. Administration Officer
3. NSS Coordinator

3. Energy Saving and Safe use of Electrical Appliances

DATE: 07-04-2021

NSS Unit of SRITW conducted a program on **Energy saving and safe use of electrical appliances** to the students of KGBV- Hasanparthy on **07th April 2021.** All the volunteers of SRITW have actively participated in the program and gave the importance of energy, importance of electricity and how to use electrical appliances safely.

At its core, energy conservation is the practice of using less energy in order to lower costs and reduce environmental impact. This can mean using less electricity, gas, or any other form of energy that you get from your utility and pay for. With finite energy resources available on our planet, actively conserving energy when possible is beneficial individually and to our larger energy systems. There are many simple ways that you can save energy and save money at home.

Currently, in a country with 25 cr. households, 31% urbanisation (Census, 2011) and a per capita income of Rs. 39,143 (CSO, 2013) approximately 1274 TWh 1 of energy is used by the residential segment which is mostly for electricity based end use and cooking. Electric appliance ownership is significantly increasing both in rural and urban households due to rise in income levels and gradual increase in reliable access. The product life of these appliances is about 10 - 15 years. Therefore, the efficiency (or inefficiency) of these products gets locked - in once they are bought. Hence, it is extremely important to ensure that the new stocks of appliances are efficient.

Energy efficiency means using less energy to provide the same service. When considering how to save energy at home, it could be by using energy saving appliances or ensuring your home is properly insulated to reduce heating usage.

Energy efficiency is not to be mistaken with energy conservation. Although similar, energy conservation is the act of reducing or going without a service to save energy, for example, walking to the shop instead of using the car.

Energy efficiency at home is not just great for the environment and can reduce CO2 emissions, it's also great for your pocket and can save you money too.

Never use an ageing or faulty electrical appliance including an appliance with a frayed cord, cracked or broken plug, or any appliance that has given someone any kind of shock. Frayed or damaged cords should be replaced immediately or the appliance disposed of. Many old plugs do not have safety barriers between the connections – replace them with modern plugs or dispose of the appliance.

The energy saving potential via the use of energy efficient appliances is significant across all the categories of appliances. Substantial and urgent efforts are required to completely realize the

saving potential from improved appliance efficiency. The Integrated Energy Policy report (IEP, 2006) and the interim report of the Low Carbon Committee (LCC, 2011) of the Planning Commission have estimated a potential for electricity - use reduction of about 15 - 20% of total generation through energy efficiency.

Ceilings fans can use light - weight brushless DC (BLDC) motors that minimize rotor losses significantly reducing the electricity consumption as compared to fans using induct ion motors. Television sets with Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) technology combined with features like back - lighting with light - emitting diodes (LED) and auto brightness control offer both high energy efficiency and better picture quality over the using Cathode Ray Tube. The efficiency of refrigerators can be increased by a number of measures including reducing leakage of heat through the gasket, using high - efficiency compressors and increasing the efficiency of the evaporator and condenser. Technologies like electronically controlled variable speed compressors that match the compressor speed to the cooling needs can significantly reduce the consumption in room .

NSS Volunteer explaining about the energy saving and safe use of electrical appliances to the students at KGBV – Hasanparthy

Students getting awareness about the energy saving

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List of Students participated:

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2	186Y1A0540	GURRAPU PRAVEENA	Praveena
3	186Y1A0541	JADALA AKHILA	
4	186Y1A0542	JANGILI RAVALI	J. Ravali
5	186Y1A0543	JANNU SRESTA	Sresta Jannu
6	186Y1A0544	JULURU SUPRIYA	Supriya
7	186Y1A0545	KADARI SRIVIDYA	Srividya
8	186Y1A0546	KALSANI MADHUMITHA	
9	186Y1A0547	KALVACHERLA MANASA	Manasa
10	186Y1A0548	KANJARLA MANVITHA RAO	Manvitha
11	186Y1A0549	KANKANALA SIRI	Siri
12	186Y1A0550	KASAM TEJASWINI	K. Tejaswini
13	186Y1A0551	KATHI MOUNIKA	K. Mounika
14	186Y1A0552	KATHROJU SHIVANI	Shivani
15	186Y1A0553	KATUKAM SHALINI	Shalini
16	186Y1A0554	KOTHAPALLI RAMYA SRI	Ramya
17	186Y1A0555	KOTTE VARSHITHA	
18	186Y1A0556	KUDIKALA SINDHU	Sindhu
19	186Y1A0557	KUNDURU TRIVENI	Triveni
20	186Y1A0558	MACHARLA SHIRISHA	Shirisha

COORDINATOR

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No. SRITW/Prin/2021 **Date: 14-04-2021**

CIRCULAR

It is here by informed to all the faculty & NSS volunteer students that tomorrow i.e. 15-04-2021 at 10AM, there will be "Rain water Harvesting program" in Hasanparthy . For further information contact NSS coordinator - Mrs. Jhansi.

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1. All HOD's(EEE, ECE, CSE & H&SC)
2. Administration Officer
3. NSS Coordinator

4. Rain water Harvesting program

DATE: 15-4-2021

NSS Unit of SRITW conducted a **Rain water Harvesting** to the SRITW on **15th April 2021.** All the volunteers of SRITW has actively participated the program. By conducting this program some of the students understood the importance of rain water harvesting and how the level of water increases during the dry seasons.

Rainwater harvesting is the simple process or technology used to conserve rainwater by collecting, storing, conveying and purifying of rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. for later use. Here, let us have a look at the diagram of rainwater harvesting system.

The rainwater harvesting system is one of the best methods practised and followed to support the conservation of water. Today, scarcity of good quality water has become a significant cause of concern. However, rainwater, which is pure and of good quality, can be used for irrigation, washing, cleaning, bathing, cooking and also for other livestock requirements.

Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allowing it to run off. Rainwater is collected from a roof-like surface and redirected to a tank, cistern, deep pit (well, shaft, or borehole), aquifer, or a reservoir with percolation, so that it seeps down and restores the ground water. Dew and fog can also be collected with nets or other tools. Rainwater harvesting differs from stormwater harvesting as the runoff is typically collected from roofs and other surfaces for storage and subsequent reuse.[2]:10 Its uses include watering gardens, livestock,[3] irrigation, domestic use with proper treatment, and domestic heating. The harvested water can also be committed to longer-term storage or groundwater recharge.

Rainwater harvesting is one of the simplest and oldest methods of self-supply of water for households, having been used in South Asia and other countries for many thousands of years.[5] Installations can be designed for different scales including households, neighbourhoods and communities and can also be designed to serve institutions such as schools, hospitals and other public facilities.

Rainwater harvesting is the practice of collecting and storing rain for reuse, rather than letting the water run off and be absorbed into the ground or channeled into drains, streams, or rivers. It is one of the easiest ways to conserve water at home while also lowering your bills. Whether you opt for a custom-designed system or a simple rain barrel collection method, harvesting rainwater is a smart and sustainable choice.

The practice of rainwater harvesting is gaining new relevance as the impacts of the climate crisis accelerate and parts of the world experience drier and longer droughts, depletion of groundwater, and freshwater pollution from saltwater flooding. Rainwater harvesting provides a source of clean fresh water in places where water is scarce, polluted, or only seasonally available. In addition, harvesting and storing rainwater can be a less expensive way (compared to desalination or piping water long distances) to guarantee safe, clean water for drinking and home use, as well as gardening, watering livestock, or agriculture.

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Volunteers are explaining about rain water harvesting

Villagers getting awareness about water harvesting and increasing water level

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List of Students participated:

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1	186Y1A0561	MAHANKALI AISHWARYA SRI	Mahankali Aishwarya
2	186Y1A0562	MALLADI POOJITHA	poojitha
3	186Y1A0563	MARA SHRESTA	Shretta
4	186Y1A0564	MARABOINA SIRI CHANDANA	Chandana
5	186Y1A0565	MARIYALA SAI PRIYA	Saipriya
6	186Y1A0566	MATETI TEJASRI	Tejasri
7	186Y1A0567	MATTAPALLY SWETHA	Swetha
8	186Y1A0568	MEGHANA REDDY PAKALA	Meghana
9	186Y1A0569	MERUGU VARSHANI	M. Vaarsh
10	186Y1A0570	MILKURI SAHITHI	Sahithi
11	186Y1A0571	MITTAPALLI SINDHU	Sindhu
12	186Y1A0572	MOGILI ABHITHA	abhi
13	186Y1A0574	MUSUKU GAGANA	GaGana
14	186Y1A0575	NAGABELLY PRATHYUSHA	Prathyusha
15	186Y1A0576	NALLA PRADEEPA	Pradeepa
16	186Y1A0577	NOORA HARSHITHA	Harshitha
17	186Y1A0578	OJJA SANKEERTHANA	Sankeerthana
18	186Y1A0579	PAKA YASHASWINI	Yashaswini
19	186Y1A0580	PANAKANTI RASAGNA	Rasagna
20	186Y1A0581	PANDHILLA NAVYASRI	NavyaSri

COORDINATOR

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