MHRD
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India

SRM
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
(Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

SRM Institute of Science and Technology
Center for Environmental Nuclear Research
Kattankulathur - 603203

5 - Days Faculty Development Programme
Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)

Monitoring Field Engagement of Higher Education Institutions for 100% Achievement in the Practices of Comprehensive Sanitation Management (Including ODF)

18th - 22nd of February 2020

Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education
Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India, Hyderabad

Prepared by
Prof. Kantha Deivi Arunachalam
R. Suriyaprakash
Center for Environmental Nuclear Research
SRM Institute of Science and Technology
Kattankulathur - 603203

Invitation

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Date : 18th - 22nd of February 2020
Venue : Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Hall
4th Floor, Library Building

Dr. Kantha D. Arunachalam
Dean – CENR
SRM IST

Dr. Rajan Patil
Nodal Officer, SAP
SRM IST – MGNCRE - MHRD

INAUGURAL SESSION

Date : 18th Feb 2020 | **Time:** 12.00 PM

12:00 – 12:05 PM	**Tamizh Thaai Vaazhthu**
12:05 – 12:10 PM	**Lighting Kuthu Vilakku**
12:10 – 12:15 PM	**Welcome Address** **Dr. Kantha D Arunachalam,** Dean – CENR, SRMSIT
12:15 – 12:25 PM	**Inaugural Address** **Dr. K. Ramasamy,** Director-Research, SRMIST
12:25 – 12:30 PM	**Presidential Address** **DR. N. Sethuraman,** Registrar, SRMIST
12:30 – 12:35 PM	**Swachhta Action plan** **Mr. Naveen Kumar,** Senior Faculty MGNCRE/MHRD
12:35 – 12:45 PM	**Introduction to UBA** **Dr. V. Thirumurugan.** Associate Director (CL), SRMIST
12:45 – 12:55 PM	**Felicitation** **Dr. Kanniammal,** SRM College of Nursing, SRMIST
12:55 – 01:00 PM	**Vote of Thanks** **Dr. Rajan Patil,** Nodal Officer – SAP, SRMIST

Program Schedule

Faculty Development Plan under Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)
February 18th – 22nd, 2020

Course Objectives:

1. Understand the concepts and challenges of Rural Sanitation including ODF and ODF + Concepts
2. Understand various polices and guidelines of GOI and state governments on Rural Sanitation
3. Discuss the Swachhta Action Plan and its implementation aspects
4. Understand sanitation (toilet) technologies commonly in use, errors of construction, rectification, operation, maintenance of household and Institutional sanitation facilities.
5. Understand and explore WASH Institutions (Anganwadis, Schools, Health Centres)
6. Hands on Experience in Waste Management

Date/ Time	09:30-10:30	10:30-11:30	Coffee 11.30-12.00	12:00-13:00	Lunch 13.00-14.00	14:00-15:00	Coffee 15.00-15.30	15:30-16:30
Day 1 Feb. 18th	Registration Pre Assessment Tool	Health education Challenges in Villages **(Dr. Kanniamma –** Nursing)		**Inauguration**		Introduction to ODF & ODF + Concepts **(Mr. Naveen MGNCRE**		Fecao-Oral Transmission of infection **(Dr. Leela -**Medical Microbiology)
Day 2 Feb. 19th	Technologies in toilet construction **Mr. Purushothaman - Civil**	Smart technologies on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) **Dr. Raj Kumar CSE**		WASH Concepts **(Dr. Rajan Patil - CENR)**		DRR-CBDM (		SRMIST activities in Villages under Unnat Bharat Abyian **Dr. Thirumurugan Associate Director CL**
Day - 3 Feb. 20st	Types of Toilets Constructions **Dr. S. Ramesh- Civil**	Waste Management: Issues and Challenges (Ms. Gajalakshmi**- SPH)**	Panel- Discussion How HEIs can contribute in Attaining SAP **(Shri. Suresh Mariaselvam)**			Tool Development: SAP-WASH assessment **(Group work)**		Presentation of SAP by Individual Institutions Tool Development: SAP-WASH assessment **(Group work)**
Day 4 Fe. 21st	**VILLAGE VISITS to ORTHUR AND VARPPAKAM and site visit to Mahapalipuram**							
DAY 5 Feb 22nd	SDGs & ODF **Dr. Kantha D. Arunachalam – Dean - CENR**	Behavior Change Communication – Scientific Approach **(Dr. Girish, VP-Medical)**	Coffee 11.30-12.00	**VALEDICTORY**	Lunch 13.00-14.00			

Dr. Kantha D. Arunachalam
Dean – CENR
SRM IST

Mr. Naveen Kumar
Senior Faculty
MGNCRE/MHRD

Dr. Rajan Patil
Nodal Officer, SAP
SRM IST – MGNCRE - MHRD

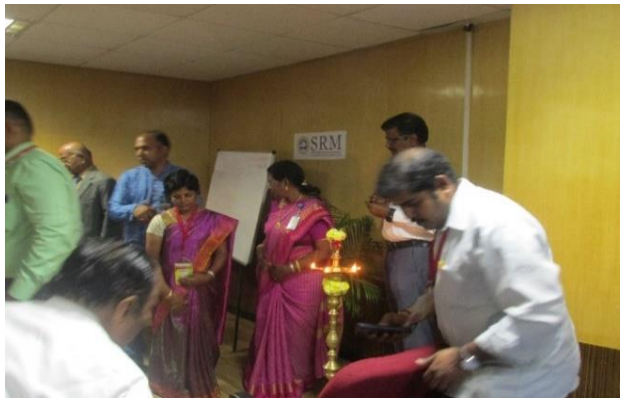
List of Swacchata Action Plan Nodal Officers from Higher Education Institutions

Sl .No	Name of the Participant	Address
1	**Dr. N. Vinayagamoorthy** Asst. Professor Dept. of Environmental Health Engg. Faculty of Public Health	Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research Porur, Chennai
2	**Dr. J. Rajasekhar** Sr. Asst. Prof. NSS. PO Mechanical Engineering	Aditya Engineering College EG (Dist), AP
3	**Mr. Minedi Gopichand** Co-ordinator, Smart Village Revolution	K. L. University Vaddeswaram, Guntur, AP
4	**Dr. M. Padmavathy** Project Co-ordinator Smart Village Revolution	K. L. University Vaddeswaram, Guntur, AP
5	**Dr. R. Sivakumar** MHRD – AISHE Nodal Officer	Easwari Engineering College, Physics Dept., Chennai
6	**Dr. N. Prabhu** **Asst. Professor** MHRD – Nodal Officer	Dept. of Chemistry Madras Christian College Tambaram, Chennai
7	**Dr. KVRK Bhargav** **Assistant Manager** MHRD – Nodal Officer	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning
8	**Dr. N. Pughazendi** Professor, Computer Science & Engineering	Panimalar Engineering College Poonthamallae, Chennai
9	**Dr. K. Mani** Principal, Mechanical Engineering	Panimalar Engineering College Poonthamallae Chennai
10	**Dr. Mahendranath Chowdary** Assistant Professor	The Apollo University Chittoor, AP
11	**Mr. Mahesh Kumar Mulakala** NSS Program Officer	IIT Tirupati
12	**Dr. MC Kesava Murty** Associate Professor Programme Officer, NSS	Dravidan University
13	**Dr. Gopi Krishna** Asst. Professor & HoD, Nodal Officer	Mechanical Engineering Acharya Nagarjuna University
14	**Prof. Sujatha Peela** Principal, College of Science Prof. in Biotechnology, Nodal Officer - SAP	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Srikakulam
15	**Mr. Daniel Sundar Raj B. A.** Asst. Prof. (Sr.)	Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Science

List of Speakers

S. No	Name of the Speaker	Topic
1	**Dr. Kanniamma** Dean – Nursing SRM IST	Health education Challenges in Villages
2	**Mr. Naveen** MGNCRE	Introduction to ODF & ODF + Concepts
3	**Dr. Sujith** Asso. Professor, Medical Microbiology, SRM IST	Fecao-Oral Transmission of infection
4	**Mr. Purushothaman** Dept. Of Civil Engineering SRM IST	Technologies in toilet construction
5	**Dr. Raj Kumar** Asst. Professor, Department of CSE SRM IST	Smart technologies on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
6	**Dr. Rajan Patil** Associate Professor SPH/CENR SRM IST	WASH Concepts
7	**Dr. Papa** Humanitarian Outreach Initiative (INDIA) Founder & Managing Director HUMA Urgent Care Centre Therapeia Holistic Health Care by HUMA Wellness	DRR - CBDM
8	**Dr. Thirumurugan** Associate Director CL SRM IST	SRMIST activities in Villages under Unnat Bharat Abyian
9	**Dr. S. Ramesh** Dept. Of Civil Engineering, SRM IST	Types of Toilets Constructions
10	**Ms. Gajalakshmi** Research Scholar, SPH SRM IST	Waste Management: Issues and Challenges
11	**Shri. Suresh Mariaselvam** Consultant	Panel- Discussion How HEIs can contribute in Attaining SAP
12	**Dr. Kantha D. Arunachalam** Dean – CENR, SRM IST	SDGs & ODF
12	**Dr. Nagalakshmi** Associate Professor Department of Civil Engineering SRM IST	Basic Aminities Needs At Covalong Beach
	Dr. Gireesh, Vice Principal -Medical SRM IST	Behavior Change Communication – Scientific Approach

Inauguration







SRM IST - Posters

SRI RAMACHANDRA
INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(Deemed to be University)
Accredited by NAAC with A Grade & Graded by UGC as Category I University
NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME/SAP
-

Dr. N. Vinayagamoorthy

Assistant Professor,
Department of Environmental Health Engineering,
Faculty of Public Health,
Sri Ramachandra Institue of Higher Education & Research
(Deemed to be University), Porur, Chennai 600 116
Mobile: 8939715532
E.mail: vinayagamoorthyns@ehe.org.in

1. Name, Address of Institution with state and district of location-

   Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research (Deemed to be University), Porur, Chennai -116, Thiruvallur District, Tamilnadu.

2. Student strength, Faculty Strength:

   6500 students and 950 Faculty members

3. Number of hostels & Modernity of toilets and water supply systems:

   There are seven hostel blocks, five for Girls and two for Boys. All toilets have a dual plumbing system to use the recycle water for toilet/urinal flushing for the entire hostel buildings. Separate human resources are available for cleaning these facilities at periodical intervals. SRIHER follows best practices in water management, 814 KLD of treated water is recycled for toilet flushing, 1211.2 KLD for gardening and 300 KLD used for HVAC system. Construction of Artificial Lake (Width: 65 mtrs, Length: 650 mtrs) had been made within the University campus. During rainy season, at some locations, storm water is first let into the harvesting wells and the overflowing water from this well is let into this reservoir through the drain canal. All buildings inside the campus have been provided with rainwater harvesting systems complying with the regulations. The overflowing water from all the building is connected to storm water drain that flows into the reservoir. Additionally, excess

treated water from the combined effluent treatment plant is let into this reservoir. This serves as a large rainwater harvesting system within the campus.

4. System or technology in place for solid and liquid waste management: Sewage Treatment Plant Highlights:

   The wastes generated within the campus are managed in compliance with various rules [Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016, E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2016, Solid Waste management Rules 2016] under the Environmental (Protection) Act 1986. There is a dedicat 5 lid waste management facility in an extent of 1200 square meter. Plastic wastes are segregated and handed over to authorized recycler, part of solid waste are used for vermin composting and part for in-vessel composting. The liquid wastes (sewage and effluent) are handled through engineered waste water treatment system (2500 KLD capacity) approved by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. E-Wastes, Chemical wastes and Biomedical Wastes are handed over to Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board authorized recycling and disposal facilities.

5. Award Details

Accredited by The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), (Cycle 2) 2014	"A" Grade with a CGPA of 3.62
Graded by University Grants Commission	Category I Status, 2018
MHRD, The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) among all Universities in India	33rd rank 2019
SWACHH Campus Ranking 2018 of Universities (Residential) by The MHRD, Govt. of India.	Fifth rank 2018
Health care Excellence Award under the category "Quality Beyond Accreditation" at the 5th APHI Global Conclave 2018.	2018
SWACHH Campus Ranking 2017 of Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute (DU)	Third rank 2017

"Is cleaning only the responsibility of the karamcharis? Do citizens have no role in this? We have to change this mindset." - Narendra Modi

Name of the Villages Adopted:

NSS adopted villages for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan and for other programmes l.Annambedu 2. Karunakarachery 3.Banaveduthottam 4.Kolappanchery 5.Vayalanallur

Number of Families Covered:

3020 households with 14705 of inhabitants

Interventions under taken in the villages:

Maternal Health and Child Care awareness, Training on Basic Life Support Techniques, Substance Abuse, Know your Body Mass, Hand washing, No Plastic Village and Jal Shakti Village programme, Campaign for Open Defecation Free and Garbage Free Villages in Karunakarachery and Annambedu, Lake Restoration Programmes, Leadership Training, Life Skills Education For Adolescent youth are the types of activities carried out the SRIHER adopted villages.

NO PLASTIC VILLAGE (DISTRIBUTION OFCLOTH BAGS)

DISTRIBUTION OF BINS FOR GARBAGE FREE VILLAGE

AWARENESS ON HAND WASH AND HYGIENE

SANITARY TOILETS CONSTRUCTED BY NSS VOLUNTEERS

CONSTRUCTED TOILET

SWACHH BHARAT PROGRAM FOR OPEN DEFECATION-FREE VILLAGE AT KARUNAKARACHERY

ZERO GARBAGE VILLAGE CAMPAIGN AT PARIWAKKAM VILLAGE

COMPOSTING OF DOMESTIC WASTE AT KARUNAKARACHERY

LAKE RESTORATION AT ADAMBAKKAM, CHENNAI

ADITYA ENGINEERING COLLEGE (A)

(Permanently Affiliated to JNTUK, Kakinada, Approved by AICTE, New Dellhi & Accredited by NAAC)

Aditya Nagar, ADB Road, Surampalem, E.G.Dt. – 533437, AP, INDIA

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Dr. M SREENIVASA REDDY
Principal

Shri. JAGATHANI RAJASEKHAR
Senior Assistant Professor & NSS PO
Department of Mechanical Engineering

1. **Name, Address of Institution with state and district of location-**
   Aditya Engineering College, Aditya Nagar, Surampalem, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh
2. **About the Institute:**

   Aditya Engineering College was established in the academic year 2001-02 under the aegis of Aditya Academy, Kakinada with the approval of AICTE and Affiliated to JNTU with an intake of 180 in three UG Courses in Engineering & Technology.

   The College is situated in an eco-friendly area of 180 acres with thick greenery at Surampalem, Gandepalli Mandal, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. The College is 15 KM away from Samalkot Railway Station on Howrah-Chennai Railway line in South Central Railway. The College is 35 Km away from Kakinada and Rajahmundry on ADB Road.

   The College has four academic Buildings with a total carpet area of 44,524 Sq. Mts. apart from two boys hostels and one girls hostel buildings.

3. **Student strength, Faculty Strength: 5052** students and **355** Faculty members
4. **Swach Campus:**

5. **Award Details**

Swachh Campus Ranking 2019 of Higher Education Institutions	3rd Ranking

Name of the Villages Adopted : P. Nayakam Palli and Singampalli Villages, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh

Number of Families Covered: More than 800 families

Intervention under taken in the village :

Construction of Dustbins- Planted saplings- Repaired the water tank - Contributed and fitted Electric fans in all class rooms- Distributed Books and Pencils for the school Childrens-Conducted Medical and Blood Donation camps--School premises cleaning, Painting of Tanks - Construction of sewage Tank inside the school campus, etc..

పరిసరాల పరిశుభ్రతపై అవగాహన

గండేపల్లి: పరిసరాల పరిశుభ్రతపై ఎన్ ఎస్ఎస్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో ప్రజలకు అవగాహన కల్పించారు. రంగంపేట మండలం సింగంప ల్లి గ్రామంలో నిర్వహించిన కార్యక్రమంలో సుమారు 60 మంది వలంటీర్లు పాల్గొని నాలుగురోజుల పాటు గ్రామంలో వివిధ కార్యక్రమాలు నిర్వహించారు. మరుగుదొడ్ల సక్రమంగా వినియోగించుకోవాలని, తడి, పొడి చెత్తలను వేరుచేయడం, మొక్కల పెంపకం, వర్షాకాలంలో వచ్చే వ్యాధుల పట్ల తీసుకోవలసిన జాగ్రత్తల గురించి ప్రజలకు వివరించి అవగాహన కల్పించారు. స్వచ్ఛ భారత్‌లో భాగంగా ఈ కార్యక్రమం నిర్వ హించినట్లు ప్రిన్సిపాల్ ఎం శ్రీనివాసరెడ్డి తెలిపారు. ప్రభుత్వ పాఠశాల విద్యార్థులకు స్వచ్ఛభారత్‌పై అవగాహన పెంచేందుకు పోటీలు నిర్వహించి విజేతలకు బహుమతు లు అందజేసినట్లు పేర్కొన్నారు. కార్యక్ర మంలో వైస్ ప్రిన్సిపాల్ వి శ్రీనివాసరావు, ఎస్ రమాశ్రీ, ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ కో ఆర్డినేటర్ పి శివకుమార్, ఆర్ జ్ఞానవర్ధన్, పాల్గొన్నారు.

సాక్షి Mon, 30 July 2018 https://epaper.sakshi.com/c/

UBA Survey 30th December to 3rd January 2019

గ్రామస్థుల సమస్యలపై విద్యార్థుల సర్వే

గండేపల్లి, జనవరి 4: మండలంలోని ఆదిత్య ఇంజ నీరింగ్ కళాశాల ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ యూనిట్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఉన్నత భారత్ అభియాన్ కార్యక్రమం లో భాగంగా శుక్రవారం సింగం పల్లి, పినాయకంపల్లి, కొండపల్లి తదితర గ్రామాలలో విద్యార్థిని, విద్యార్థులు గ్రామంలో సర్వే నిర్వహించి గ్రామస్థుల సమస్య లపై సర్వే చేశారు. ఈసందర్భంగా కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపల్ మీడపాటి శ్రీనివాసరెడ్డి మాట్లాడుతూ ఉన్నత భారత్ అభియాన్ కార్యక్రమంలో భాగంగా ఆదిత్య ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ దత్తత గ్రామాలలో సర్వే నిర్వహిస్తున్నట్లు తెలి పారు. ఒక్కొక్క గ్రామం సర్వేకు 70 మంది వలంటీర్‌లను పంపించి వారి ద్వారా ఆ గ్రామాలలో ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు, ఆర్థిక సామాజిక అంశాలపై నివేదిక తయారు చేస్తారని తెలిపారు. కార్యక్రమంలో పాల్గొన్న వలంటీర్‌లను అభినందించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో శివకుమార్ విద్యార్థిని, విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి Sat, 05 January 2019 https://epaper.andhr

ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఇంటింటా సర్వే

సర్వే నిర్వహిస్తున్న ఆదిత్య విద్యార్థులు

గండేపల్లి: నూతనంగా ఆదిత్య ఇంజనీరింగ్ కళాశాలల ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ యూనిట్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో శుక్రవారం ఇంటింటా సర్వే నిర్వహించినట్లు ప్రిన్సిపాల్ మీడపాటి శ్రీనివాసరెడ్డి తెలిపారు. ఉన్నత భారత్ అభియాన్ కార్యక్రమంలో భాగం గా దత్తత గ్రామంలో సర్వే నిర్వహిస్తున్నట్లు పేర్కొన్నారు. ఇందుకుగాను 70 మంది వలంటీర్లు గ్రామాల్లో ప్రజల స్థితి గతులు, ఆర్థిక, సామాజిక అంశాలపై నివేదిక తయారుచే స్తున్నాము. పినాయకంపల్లి, సింగంపల్లి, కొండ పల్లి, తదితర గ్రామాల్లో సర్వే నిర్వహించినట్లు వివరించారు. వలంటీర్లను అభినందించిన కార్య క్రమంలో ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ ప్రోగ్రాం అధికారులు శివ కుమార్, జ్ఞానవర్ధన్, విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

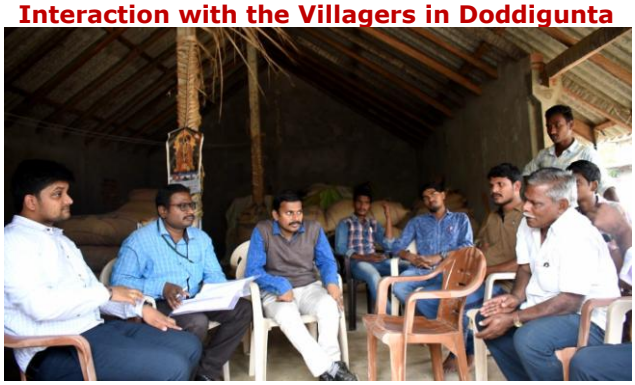
సాక్షి Sat, 05 January 2019 https://epaper.sakshi.com/c/

SWACHHA BHARAT

Swachh Bharat Rally in Singampalli Village

Swachh Bharat Rally in Doddigunta Village

Interaction with the Villagers in Doddigunta



Interaction with the ZPHS Staff

At ZPHS, Doddigunta

At ZPHS, Singampalli

Plantation by Our Principal Dr. M Sreenivasa Reddy

ఆదిత్యలో ధరిత్రి దినోత్సవం

ప్రకృతి పరిరక్షణకు " మొక్కవోని" దీక్ష పూనుదాం: డా.ఎం.ఎస్.రెడ్డి

గంజేవల్లి, పెనివరి

గంజేవల్లి మండలం నూరంపాలెం ఆదిత్య ఇంజనీరింగ్ క్యాంపస్ నందు ఎన్.ఎస్.ఎస్. ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఈ రోజు ది. 22-4-2019 ధరిత్రి దినోత్సవం (ఎర్త్ డే)సందర్భంగా మొక్కలు నాటే కార్యక్రమం చేపట్టారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో పాల్గొని మొక్కలు నాటిన ఆదిత్య ఇంజనీరింగ్ క్యాంపస్ డైరెక్టర్ మరియు ఆదిత్య ఇంజనీరింగ్ కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపాల్ డా. మేడపాటి శ్రీనివాసరెడ్డి మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రతి ఒక్కరు మొక్కలు నాటే కార్యక్రమాలు చేపట్టాలని పుట్టిన రోజు,పెళ్లి రోజు తదితర పర్వదినాలలో మొక్కలు నాటడం మొక్కలు పంపిణీ చేయడం వంటి కార్యక్రమాలు చేపట్టి ప్రకృతి పరిరక్షణకు మొక్కవోని దీక్షతో అందరూ ముందుకు రావాలని అన్నారు. పెరుగుతున్న జనాభా అవసరాలకోసం వుడమిని విపత్రణా రహితంగా అడవులను నరికివేసి,పంటపొలాలను నివాస స్థలాలుగా మార్చివేసి మనమే ప్రకృతిని నాశనం చేస్తున్నామని,విపరీతంగా పెరిగిన వాహన కాలుష్యం,పరిశ్రమలనుంచి వెలువడే విషవాయువులతో మానవుని మనుగడ ప్రశ్నార్థకంగా మారిందని అనుదుకు ప్రతి ఒక్కరు మొక్కలు నాటడం ద్వారా భావితరాలకు స్వచ్ఛమైన ఆహ్లాదకరమైన వాతావరణాన్ని అందించాలని కోరారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ఆదిత్య ఇంజనీరింగ్ కళాశాల వైస్ ప్రిన్సిపాల్ డా. వి. శ్రీనివాసరావు,ఎ.ఓ. అప్పిరెడ్డి సుభాకర్ రెడ్డి తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Mega Blood Donation Camp on 28th Jan, 2020
Last year we receved Governor award for 2000 Units Donation in a single Day

Mr. M. Padmavathy
Nodal Officer for MHRD
Employ. ID: 5509

Mr. Minedi Gopichand
Co-ordinator, Smart Village Revolution
KLU, AP

1. **Name, Address of Institution with state and district of location**- The Koneru Lakshmaiah Charities was established as a trust in the year 1980 with its official address at Museum road, Governor pet, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh 520 002 and started KL College of Engineering in the Academic year 1980-81. The trust was converted into a society by the name Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation in the year 1996. The KL College of Engineering has attained autonomous status in the year 2006 and in February 2009, the Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation Society was recognized as Deemed to be University. In short **Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation** is named as **K L Deemed to be University**. K L Deemed to be University is situated in a spacious 100-acre campus in a built up area of around 15,00,000 Sq Ft. on the banks of Buckingham Canal of river Krishna, eight kilometers from Vijayawada city. Built within a rural setting of verdant green fields, the institute is a virtual paradise of pristine nature and idyllic beauty.
2. **Student strength, Faculty Strength:** 7500 students and 2000 Faculty members
3. **Number of hostels & Modernity of toilets and water supply systems:** 2 hostels for girls and 4 for boys with modern facilities. In each bath room there is a separate facility for the physically challenged people, all the toilets and floor are cleaned regularly i.e 5 times a day with disinfectant material and eco friendly material. There is a separate bins for the dust collection in the campus, which is recycled. Even used water also treated and used for the garden and to flush the toilets. Sanitary napkin dispenser & incinerator is there.
4. **System or technology in place for solid and liquid waste management: Sewage Treatment Plant Highlights:**

   KLEF is using Approved technology by government of India which is Eco friendly, user friendly, easy startup, suitable for continuous and batch operations to meet A.P Pollution Control Board

Standards - Cost effective, Low power requirement, No chemicals, Less land requirement and maintenance

The food is cooked and served in clean and hygiene conditions with high quality and meets the acceptable standards of FSSAI and A.P government food safety regulations - Pest control services - Purified cold and warm water - Special meals catering different students taste - Modern technologies used in hostels includes wifi enabled ovens, robot chef for bread making, hi-tech tempered glass ventilation hood (chimney), pantry 2.0 (to serve north Indians).

5. Awards Details:

1. KL (Deemed to be University) placed #71-75 Rank in QS India University Rankings 2019
2. KL Ranked #1 among Young Universities by Outlook-ICARE India University Rankings 2019.
3. KLEF Ranked 12th in Top 140 Engineering Institutes in India by Times Engineering Survey 2019.
4. "Indian Education Network has awarded K L as "Best Higher Education Institute for Skill Development "at 6th Skill Development Summit 2018.
5. OUTLOOK & Drshti Engineering College Survey 2018 has awarded K L College of Engineering as No.1 Private Engineering College in Andhra Pradesh State.
6. Higher Education Review Survey 2018 has awarded K L as No.1 Deemed University in Andhra Pradesh State.
7. K L Campus got 1St Rank under Universities (Private) Category at AP Green Awards announced by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.
8. India Today Magazine Survey 2018 has ranked K L as 9th Best Private University in India.
9. Times Engineering Institute Ranking 2018 has awarded K L College of Engineering as No.1 Engineering Institute in Andhra Pradesh State & Telangana.
10. Carrers 360 had endorseD K L with AAAA+ rating for the year 2018.
11. 1st Rank in Andhra Pradesh (AP) by Australia based organization - uniRank "2018 Indian University Ranking".
12. "Most Clean Campus in South Central Region" by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) - Clean Campus Awards 2017.
13. All India 2nd Rank among Technical Institutions by Ministry of Human resource Development (MHRD)-Swacctha Institute Rankings -2017.
14. 1st Rank among Top Private Engineering Institutes in Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana (TS) states ,4th Rank In South India and 8th Rank at All India level-i3RC Times Top 100 Private Engineering Institute Rankings 2017.
15. 5 Star rating in 2017 by "The Pioneer" for being the best private university of India
16. 6th Rank amongst the top private universities of India by Higher Education Review in 2017.
17. 5th Rank for providing High Quality Placements amongst the top private universities of India by Higher Education Review in 2017.
18. 1st Rank among all private sector engineering colleges in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states as per National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) 2016 & 2017.
19. K L E F's Center for Innovation, Incubation, and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) bagged the National Business and Service Excellence Award 2016.

20. "Global Best Practices in Education" Award at the sixth edition of the World Education Summit 2016 (WES 2016) held in Dubai.
21. Rated No.7 among India's non-governmental universities according to Top 20 Private Universities Rankings 2016 by Silicon India.
22. The Best Private Technical University in Asia at the Asian Education Excellence Awards 2015, organized by CMO Asia at Singapore - Aug 2015.
23. Top 10 in India and Top 5 in South India among all private technical universities in the country by India's popular news magazine the Week, 2015.
24. The Best Private University in South India by Brands Academy for Excellence in Education, 2015.
25. K L E F's engineering college KLCE's Outcomes Based Education (OBE) methodology, has been named the Best Innovation in Higher Education in India at the World Education Summit 2015.
26. Ranked No.1 private engineering college in both Telangana State (TS) and Andhra Pradesh by the Times of India, 2015.
27. K L E F's engineering college KLCE was ranked Top 18 private engineering college in India by i3RC Times Survey, 2015.
28. KL Business School (KLUBS) was ranked top 10 among premier, non-IIM B-Schools in India by the Dainik Bhaskar, the largest Hindi daily in India, 2014.
29. "Best Private University" in South India at "The Global Education Excellence Awards 2013" for demonstrating Exemplary Excellence, Innovation and Creativity in the sector.
30. WCRC Leaders Asia Excellence Award for the year 2012-2013 by world consulting and research corporation (WCRC).
31. Best Educational Institute in Engineering under Asian Education Leadership Awards -2012 held at Dubai on 25th September, 2012.
32. Best Software Center of Excellence (COE) Award from IBM Company for the year 2011 at TGMC held in Bangalore on 25th July 2012 for "Imparting Quality Technical Education "

Name of the Villages Adopted: Dasullapalem, Vellaturu villages of mylavaram constituency are adopted

Number of Families Covered: More than 300 families

Intervention under taken in the village :

Installation of water tank, Painting, Plantation with geo tagging, Awareness camps on Tailoring, Malnutrition and Sanitation, Rain water conservation as a technical intervention, Organic Farming at Sitarampuram Thanda, Awareness on use of Health App for the pregnant and lactating women, Campaign on Eradication of Plastic usage in daily life, Medical camps, Kitchen Gardening, Development of public places by making Parks, Water conservation work at Musunuru mandal as directed by the Krishna District Collector, Grama sabha by the Students at the time of their Internship, Self - Sustain vermi composting system, Visits By the VIP'S.


MOTIVATING 3R"S FOR THE PRIMARY CHILDREN


In all the villages we will implement the same very soon. The work is under process


EDUCATING FARMERS ABOUT DIRECT MARKETING

Dr. R. Sivakumar
AISHE-MHRD Nodal Officer
C-16560

1. **Name, Address of Institution with state and district of location-**
   Easwari Engineering College, Bharathi Salai, Ramapuram, Chennai - 89, Thiruvallur District, TamilNadu
2. **Student strength, Faculty Strength:** 4500 students and 331 Faculty members
3. **Number of hostels & Modernity of toilets and water supply systems:**
   3 hostels for girls and 1 for boys - modern, adequate and clean toilets provided in all floors of all blocks of entire campus – both Indian and European closets - cleaned 4 times a day with disinfectants - closets, urinals, flush handles, faucets, seat covers and door knobs are cleaned 4 times a day with disinfectants & sanitizers - floors are scrubbed twice a day – Specially designed toilets for physically challenged – Sanitary napkin dispenser & incinerator – 24 x 7 Water supply - recycled water in toilets and garden.
4. **System or technology in place for solid and liquid waste management: Sewage Treatment Plant Highlights:** Approved by M/s CSIR-CLRI, Chennai - BBR with 8 hours HRT and 40 % pollutant removal efficiency - FAICR with 3 ½ hours HRT and 90 % overall pollutant removal efficiency - AICR with overall pollutant removal efficiency more than 95% - Eco friendly, user friendly, easy startup, suitable for continuous and batch operations to meet Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board Standards - Cost effective, Low power requirement, No chemicals, Less land requirement and maintenance

   The food is cooked and served in clean and hygiene conditions with high quality and meets the acceptable standards of FSSAI and Tamil Nadu government food safety regulations - Pest control services - Purified cold and warm water - Special meals catering different students taste - Modern technologies used in hostels includes wifi enabled ovens, robot chef for bread making, hi-tech tempered glass ventilation hood (chimney), pantry 2.0 (to serve north Indians).

5. **Award Details**

Swachh Campus Ranking 2018 of Higher Education Institutions	First Ranking
Swachh Campus Ranking 2019 of Higher Education Institutions	Fifth Ranking
State Level NSS Best Unit Awards by Anna University	2015-2016
	2016-2017
	2017-2018
State Level NSS Best Program Officer Awards by Anna University	2018-2019

"Is cleaning only the responsibility of the karamcharis? Do citizens have no role in this? We have to change this mindset." – Narendra Modi

Name of the Villages Adopted : Sirukalathur & Pudupair Villages, Kacheepuram District, Tamil Nadu

Number of Families Covered: More than 500 families

Intervention under taken in the village :

Construction of Dustbins- Planted saplings- Repaired the water tank - Contributed and fitted Electric fans in all class rooms- Science Exhibition- Distributed Napkins for the school girls awareness created on its use-Conducted Medical and dental camps--School premises cleaning, Black Board painting- Construction of sewage Tank inside the school campus.

Polio Drop Awareness Camp

Malnutrition Awareness Camp for Pregnant Women

Dental Camp

Lord Shiva Temple Cleaning

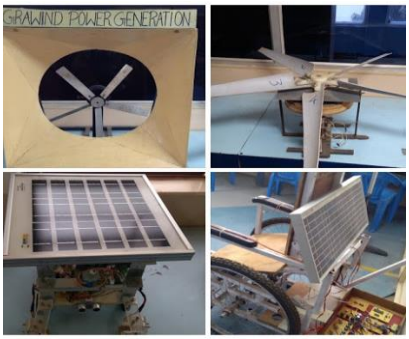
Cost Effective Dustbin Construction in Pudupair

Sports Events for Primary Students

Innovations undertaken in the process of creating Smart-Village

Solar Powered House at Sirukalathur Village

Solar Panel Erection for Street Lightning



Donated an Innovative Solar Powered Wheel Chair for Disabled

Before & After Intervention

Easwari information centre to impart information for women leading to social and economic issues which created awareness on rural women - Development of efficient garbage disposal system - Improved enrolment ratio in higher education by 12% when compare with 2017-19 - Created renewable energy power model house, street light and wheel chair

Dr.N.Prabhu

MGNCRE-MHRD Nodal Officer
E-Mail : jnprabhu@mcc.edu.in
Mobile: +91-9003373893

1. **NAME & ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION:** MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE (Autonomous)
   East Tambaram, Chennai - 600059,
   Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu.

2. **STUDENT STRENGTH:** 7542 **FACULTY STRENGTH:** 311

3. **HOSTEL DETAILS:** Our Institute has 6 Halls (Hostels) of residence, 3 for men and 3 for women. Hostels have well-maintained western and Indian type of toilets with almost 24 hours of water supply. 967 inmates stay in the hostels.

4. **WASTE MANAGEMENT:** The solid waste is disposed regularly through the municipality. Liquid and sewage waste is treated through the (STP) Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with the capacity of 3 lakhs litre/day. A new STP is under construction. The College has installed 9 RO plants and the grey water is recycled and used for the toilets and garden.

5. **HOSTEL KITCHEN:** The hostel modular kitchens are equipped with chimney and exhausts. The dining area is furnished with vitrified tiles, periodically cleaned with necessary safe chemicals.

6. **CAMPUS GREENERY**




The campus is a 320 acres of tropical scrub jungle with 80% green cover. The campus is rich with flora and fauna - approximately 400 native plants including 100 exotic plants, 112 types of birds, 28 types of reptiles, amphibians and 85 species of butterflies, moths, spiders, beetles and wasps.

7. **RAIN WATER HARVESTING (RWH):** Harvesting capacity of 1.3 Crore litres/year, with 66 recharging wells installed. RWH meets 1/3rd of our campus requirement.

SOLAR POWER PLANTS (SPP): Two units, 500 kWp + 100 kWp, with efficient poly-crystalline Solar panels generate 3,000 units/day of green energy meeting 50% of our campus energy needs.


OFF-CAMPUS & ON-CAMPUS ACTIVITIES UNDER SWACHHATA

1. **NAME OF VILLAGES ADOPTED**: Madras Christian College has adopted three villages *Kaspapuram, Mappedu* and *Paduvanchery* in Chengalpattu District of Tamil Nadu.
2. **NUMBER OF PEOPLE COVERED:** More than 900 people were covered under the awareness creation and campaign for 'open defecation free' (ODF) and cleanliness. ODF was achieved in these villages partially.
3. **TYPE OF INTERVENTION UNDERTAKEN:** Our students conducted door-to-door cleaning campaign and 'wall painting' on the disposal of garbage. They cleared grabages in the premises of railway station (*Tambaram* station), beach (*Thiruvanmiyur* area), public park (*Anandhapuram* park), lake (*Selaiyur* Lake) and library (Miller Memorial Library in College) and conducted 'no plastic' awareness rally in *Tambaram* local neighbourhood.
4. **PICTURES OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN:**

Door to Door campaign

Wall painting

Cleaning railway station

Cleaning in library

Cleaning beach

Cleaning park

Sri K V R K Bhargav
Assistant Manager (Administration)
Nodal Officer
Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning
kvrkbhargav@sssihl.edu.in

Grama Seva

Initiate. Serve. Love. Repeat.

'Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva' programme was launched in the year 2000 by Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, Revered Founder Chancellor, SSSIHL almost twenty years ago. This rural service activity is an annual event in the University Calendar, where the staff and 1400 students of the University, distribute food, and new clothes as prasadam to each and every house, in all the nearby villages.

During the nine days of the service, almost 300,000 village folk in over 150 villages are served.

This exercise plays a major role in sensitising the students to the ground realities of rural India and in inspiring them to take up such service projects in the future. Grama Seva is also an exercise in management that gives the students hands-on experience in managing mega projects within stringent timelines.

The university students, research scholars and teachers largely manage the entire project the planning, resourcing, organizing and implementation from start to finish.

Evolution

The current model of Grama Seva- **Village Empowerment programme** started in 2018 focuses on **sustainability**. The plan is a long-term one: regularly assist and work with the villages in achieving self-sustainability in various areas:

Green Initiatives: Plantation of trees, beautification of the village and surroundings, importance of Green Harvesting. Water harvesting, drip irrigation, organic/zero budget farming, etc.

Health & Hygiene: Regular medical camps, oral hygiene, Geriatric lifestyle and health profiling, Workshops for Women on Health Hygiene, Coordination with Sri Sathya Sai Mobile hospital.

Education: This includes both spiritual (values-based training through art form and other means) and secular (skills development, youth employability, awareness of Govt. programmes, etc.)

Sanitation: Plastic Drive, single-plastic use, cleanliness and good practices on hand-washing, open defecation, etc.






Rural Entrepreneurship: Sheep Dung Pellets manure nitrogen content and how to sell it as a better price. Reviving a dying art which is considered 2000 years old by promoting marketing and creating a portal for the art form.

Soft Skills Development: Identifying talent in village youth and guide them towards employability

Sports: give physical training and skills assistance.

This work is done in complete synergy with the sister organizations of Sri Sathya Sai Mobile Hospital, Eshwaramma Women and Child care programme and Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences.

Sri Sathya Sai Institue of Higher Learning

Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (Deemed to be University), Prasanthi Nilayam, Andhra Pradesh, India, is a visible manifestation of Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba's vision of education for human transformation.

Bhagawan Baba has designed the system of Sri Sathya Sai Values-based Integral Education in such a manner that between the time an 18-year old student joins the Institute and when she or he graduates (at the age of 21 or 23), there is a deep inner transformation that takes place. This concept is very unique at the university level.

The Institute hosts over 1300 undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and research students across four campuses:

For women students:

- Anantapur Campus at Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh

For men students:

- Prasanthi Nilayam Campus at Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh
- Brindavan Campus at Whitefield, Bangalore, Karnataka
- Muddenahalli Campus at Muddenahalli, Karnataka

Programmes offered include:

- Undergraduate: B.A., B.Com. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), B.B.A., B.P.A.
- Postgraduate: M.A., M.Sc.
- Professional: B.Ed., M.B.A., M.Tech.
- Research: Ph.D.

A Modern Gurukula

Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (SSSIHL) was founded to inculcate ethical and moral values in students. These ethics and morals form the undercurrent of every subject taught at the University. This helps students develop a wholesome and balanced personality, one where academic competence is supplemented with good character.

This holistic development of students can only be possible in an environment that encourages the development of the student's mind, body and spirit.

To facilitate this, the University has a compulsory residential policy for all students and doctoral research scholars. It is an essential ingredient for the University's Values-based Integral Education to achieve its objective of transformation. The environment is similar to the ancient Indian Gurukula system of education, in a modern context. Teachers and students live and grow together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and unity. This helps students develop a wholesome and balanced personality, one where academic competence is supplemented with good character.

Distinctive Features

Admissions

- Merit-based open admissions policy for all irrespective of income, religion or region
- Free education for all students

Residential Character

- Compulsory residential character enabling translation of lessons learnt into practical skills through experiential learning
- Spiritual ambience in an environment of discipline and love
- Teaching faculty, research scholars and students residing in the hostel
- Cultivation of the spirit of self-reliance, brotherhood and sacrifice through mentoring and personal example

Infrastructure

- Campuses set in spacious and peaceful surroundings
- Well equipped, modern science laboratories and cutting edge Research Instruments Facility
- Libraries across campuses with over 2,00,000 volumes
- Computer and Multimedia learning centres with ultra-high speed broadband internet connectivity
- International Centre for Sports and a cricket stadium

Academics & Research

- Over 95% examinations pass rate
- Favourable Student-Teacher Ratio
- Integrated five-year programmes combining undergraduate and postgraduate studies for a systematic and graduated learning process
- Interdisciplinary research for societal benefit
- Awareness Programmes and Moral Classes reinforcing human values

Integral Education

- Life lessons learnt through the message of the Revered Founder Chancellor, Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba
- Application of what is learned in daily life
- Integrating human values with secular knowledge
- Inculcating the spirit of self-reliance and service to society
- Synthesis of science and spirituality for societal benefit

The concept of integral education that SSSIHL imparts is willingly pursued by all teachers, staff and students.

PANIMALAR ENGINEERING COLLEGE
POONAMALLAE, CHENNAI - 600123

MHRD
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Dr.N.Pughazendi
MHRD – Nodal Officer

Dr. K. Mani
Principal, Mechanical Engineering

Name & Address of the Institution with state and district of location:
PANIMALAR ENGINEERING COLLEGE
Bangalore Trunk Road, Varadharajapuram, Nazarethpettai, Poonamallee, Chennai-600123, Tamilnadu,India.
Student Strength : 6958
Faculty Strength : 382

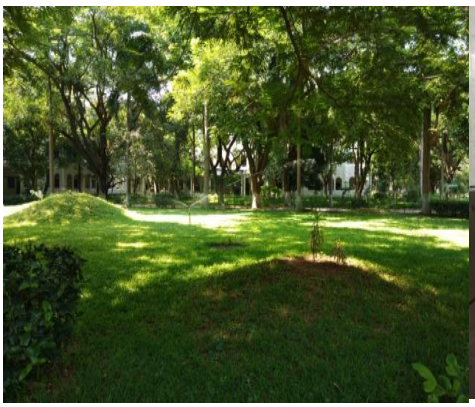
Number of Hostels : 4

Modernity of toilets & water supply systems: The institution has modernized toilets separately for boys, girls and faculty with marble flooring, 24 hours water facility. Toilets are cleaned minimum six times each day with cleansers.

Technology for solid and liquid waste management: The solid waste is converted to manure by a technique called Indian-Bangalore method. About 10 pits each of 2m deep having sloping bottom has been constructed. As per the testing done, the compost obtained contains good proportion of N,P_2O,K_2O which gives good yield to the in-house vegetable gardens. Alternatively vermi compost pits are also available to generate manure for the in-house organic farming & vegetable garden.

Hostel Kitchen facility: The Institute has a well ventilated, pest free and magnificent mess with marble seating arrangements. The college mess hall has a total seating capacity of 2,500 persons. It has a most sophisticated kitchen with the total area of 33,000 sq ft with ultra modern equipments that includes 9 boilers, 11 cookers (including 2 milk cookers + 4 idly cookers with 240 capacity), dough mixing machine, vegetable cutters, potato peelers, cake &biscuit ovens . Separate rooms are provided for cylinders, stores, sweets, ice creams, vessels and workers. There are 30 cooks, 320 suppliers (200 gents, 120 ladies) and 30 vessel cleaners. Separate area is allocated for vegetarians and non-vegetarians. In-house bakery unit caters to the snacks for the entire people in the campus.

Campus Greenery: 55 acres of lush green campus



Solar Panels : As part of a long-term commitment to increase clean, renewable energy generation, solar panels have been installed in all the four hostels which cater to the electricity requirement of the hostels.

Awards Received:

Swachh Campus Ranking 2019 First Place in Residential Colleges by AICTE

Clean and smart Campus Award -2019 for the best practices followed by AICTE Swachh Campus Ranking 2018 First Place in Residential Colleges by AICTE

Innovative Systems:

- Battery operated vehicles designed by students for in-campus transport to reduce pollution
- Vermi compost for in-house gardening
- Napkin Vending machine for personal hygiene
- Sewage water treatment plant to recycle waste water for organic vegetable farming

- E-waste management by making household decorative items by students
- Plastic free campus initiative
- Usage of vacant land to cultivate vegetables required for cooking
- Rain water harvesting in all buildings

Name of the village or neighborhood adopted by the institution with district name:

- Vellavedu & Varadharapuram Villages, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu
-

Number of people or families covered : Approximately 600 families

Intervention taken in that area, condition of the place before and after your intervention:

- Water portability testing is done for the waterbodies in the village by the civil engineering department. The TDS was reduced and E.coli bacteria was analyzed and treated to improve the portability of water.
- Awareness programmes on ODF were conducted and today the village is 100% ODF .
- The tests were carried out in the households in the village and proved that they can use solid waste as biogas and electricity with less cost.
- The village lacked basic health care facilities. Our college has created a health center to cater to the medical needs of the village.

Photos to demonstrate activities undertaken in the village : (Varadharajapuram)

Cleaning Vardharapuram Village

Public toilet after painting

Lorry donated for collecting waste

taking survey

Rs. 7,77,500 was donated for cleaning of the Mannaan pond

Cleaning the streets, Planting trees and oath taking in vellavedu Village

Awareness Camp conducted in vellavedu village

Cleaning the Hands and cutting nails and distributed a cheque for Rs. 2,30,000 for construction of toilet and purchase of a garbage tricycle.

ஏரிகளை தூர்வார நிதியுதவி

திருவள்ளூர் மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள ஏரிகளை தூர்வாரி சீரமைக்க மாவட்ட கலெக்டர் மகேஸ்வரியிடம் பூந்தமல்லி பனிமலர் பொறியியல் கல்லூரியின் இயக்குனர் சி. சக்தி குமார் ₹10 லட்சத்துக்கான காசோலையை வழங்கினார்.

For cleaning the ponds in Thiruvalluvur district our Director Shri C.Sakthikumar sponsored a cheque of Rs.10,00,000 to Thiruvalluvar District Collector

Dr. Mahendranath Chowdary
Assistant Professor
The Apollo University, Chittoor, AP

Implementation of Swachhta Action Plan- 2019

Apollo Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (AIMSR), a unit of AHERF, was started in 2016 and is situated at Murukambattu in Chittoor Dt., Andhra Pradesh to cater the needs of medical education in the state. This medical college is recognized by the Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh. AIMSR provides the services in Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pathology, Microbiology, Forensic Medicine, Community Medicine, General Medicine, Paediatrics, Pulmonary medicine, DVL,

Radio-diagnosis, Anaesthesiology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, General Surgery, Orthopaedics, Otolaryngology, Ophthalmology, Dental Surgery, Causality and Emergency Services. AIMSER also is serving through College of Nursing College of Physiotherapy.

With the call of Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE), HED, MHRD, GoI and AIMSR has initiated to implement Swachhta Action Plan- 2019 in two villages.

	Shikar Colony & Vinakaya Puram
Address of the Village	Mynaguudlapalle Panchayat, Thavanampalli Mandal/ Block, K Patnam Post, Chittoor District. Pin: 517131
Name of the Contact Person	Saradha, Teacher, Anganwadi 7901597846
Name and contact number of nodal officer of HEI	Dr. Mahendranath Ph: 9885085025

Demographics of the Village		
1	**Number of Men**	162
2	**Number of Women**	106
3	**Number of Children**	30
4	**Total Population**	298
5	**Number of Anganwadis**	One
6	**Number of Schools**	None
7	**Number of Primary Health Centres**	None

Based on the challenges, medical students have worked in the below strategic approach:

Phase-I

- Survey in the Village to understand the sanitation condition through prescribed schedule
- Social mapping and group discussion for action plan

Phase- II

- Door to door campaign
- Pasting of developed IEC material (Posters on WaSH Components)
- Orientation to SHG's on WaSH, handling of water, hand washing at critical times, use of toilet (stigma, safety, health, nutrition, memory loss, stunting, child feces handling and MHM)
- Working with Anganwadi children

Phase-III

- Follow up and interaction with SHG's, Anganwadi teacher cum Children and other community members
- The financial component and administrative issues were shared to the Panchayat Secretary

Photographs of the Village- Shikar Colony & Vinakaya Puram

<table>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Door to door survey/ study</td><td>Social Mapping and Group discussion</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Educating lactating mother on child feces disposal</td><td>Educating communities at household level</td></tr>
</table>

	
Focused group discussion with SHG women	Pasting poster related to Personal hygiene at Anganwadi center

Name of Village- 2	Mynaguudlapalle
Address of the Village	Mynaguudlapalle Village, K Patnam Post, Thavanampalli Mandal/ Block, Chittoor District. Pin: 517131
Name of the Contact Person	Saradha, In Charge Teacher, Anganwadi 7901597846 Priya, SHG Leader 9182800395
Name and contact number of nodal officer of HEI	Dr. Mahendranath Ph:9885085025

Demographics of the Village		
1	**Number of Men**	378
2	**Number of Women**	376
3	**Number of Children**	72
4	**Total Population**	785
5	**Number of Anganwadis**	One
6	**Number of Schools**	One (MPP School)
7	**Number of Primary Health Centres**	None

Based on the challenges, medical students have worked in the below strategic approach:

Phase-I

- Survey in the Village to understand the sanitation condition through prescribed schedule
- Social mapping and group discussion for action plan

Phase- II

- Door to door campaign
- Pasting of developed IEC material (Posters on WaSH Components)

- Orientation to SHG's on WaSH, handling of water, hand washing at critical times, use of toilet (stigma, safety, health, nutrition, memory loss, stunting, child feces handling and MHM)
- Working with Anganwadi children
- Working with MPP school children

Phase-III

- Follow up and interaction with SHG's School Children, Teacher, Anganwadi helpers.
- Drawings on Swachh Bharat concept
- Financial component and administrative issues were shared to the Panchayat Secretary

Photographs of the Village- Mynaguudlapalle

<table>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Door to door survey</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Visiting Institutions (Anganwadi)</td><td>Social mapping and group discussion</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Pasting of IEC material at public places</td><td>Educating SHGs on WaSH Components</td></tr>
</table>

NAME : MAHESH KUMAR MULAKALA

DESIGNATION: ASST PROFESSOR & NSS PROGRAM OFFICER

INSTITUTE : IIT, Tirupati

PHONE : 9866454684

EMAIL : MAHESHKUMAR.MULAKALA@IITTP.AC.IN

Additional Information:

- Received Best Nodal Officer for Nellore District from IRCS Nellore district
- Received best NSS Programme Officer for SPSR Nellore district from JNTUA for Academic Year 2015-16, 2016-17.
- Nominated as Contingent leader for Nellore District Colleges in University Level NSS Youth Festival on 16th February 2018, Organized by JNTUA, Ananthapuramu.
- Nominated as Contingent leader for Nellore District Colleges in University Level NSS Youth Festival on 21st January 2017, Organized by JNTUA, Ananthapuramu.
- Nominated as Contingent leader for Nellore District Colleges in University Level NSS Youth Festival on 29th January 2016, Organized by JNTUA, Ananthapuramu.
- Nominated as Contingent leader for JNTUA University in State Level NSS Youth Festival on 3rd and 4th February 2016, Organized by Vikrama Simhapuri University.

Introduction to the village:

Jangalapalli is a village located in state of Andhra Pradesh and belongs to yerpedu mandal of chittoor district. The languages spoken in the village include Telugu and Tamil with Telugu being the more prominent one. The village comprises of 888 people. Men count in the village is 428 whereas women count is 398. There are approximately 58 children below 14 years. There is one government school (primitive) in the village. One Anganwadi center in the village is well-built and well-maintained with active people involved. The main occupation of the village is Agriculture and daily labor at nearby Industries. Earlier they are doing Bangles and they were going nearby villages or towns to sell them at the festive seasons. Most part of the village has a good connecting road whereas the other parts of the village don't have proper roads and because of frequent rains, the road is damaged. There is no facility of primary health center in that village.

About the Institution and visit:

Indian Institute of Technology Tirupati is the first among the 3rd phase of IITs, announced in 2014, to have its foundation stone laid in March 2015. It started functioning with the support of it's mentoring institute, IIT Madras from the academic year of 2015-16. The academic program was launched in August 2015 by admitting students in the B.Tech programme in the fields of Civil Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Electrical Engineering and

Mechanical Engineering. The curriculum has emphasis on theoretical knowledge and practice oriented laboratories. Courses are planned to nurture innovation, creativity, quality, teamwork, communication skills, ethics and societal interaction. MS and PhD programmes were started from academic year 2017-18. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee (SSC) and with the approval of the competent authority, it was decided to set up IIT Tirupati's permanent campus at a site in Merlapaka Village, Yerpedu (Mandal), Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh in accordance with Section 93 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to provide land to an extent of about 530 acres for the development of the permanent campus. This land is located on the Yerpedu–Venkatagiri road, 22 km from Tirupati town and 14 km from the airport. It has a scenic mountain backdrop. IIT Tirupati is expected to be a 12,000 student campus in the coming decades. The Master plan for IIT Tirupati permanent campus is ready and construction activities will start soon.

Students of Indian institute of technology, Tirupati has made the visit to this village under the mentor of Mr. Sai Kiran (MGNCRE officer) and Mr. Mahesh Kumar Mulakala (Nodal officer of IIT-T) on December 6, 2019.

Current Status Of The Village:

Our government is doing a wonderful job pertaining to toilet construction and its usage in villages. But still, there are certain parts of India wherein we find people open defecating. Jangalapalli is one of the villages which has children open defecating. Every household in the village have toilets. Anganwadi Centre, a place in the village where children first start learning officially, does have a toilet. There is no public toilet in the village and due to this, outsiders open defecate but there is no faeces disposal in river. Garbage is a problem seen in cities as well as in villages. Drinking Water scarcity is seen widely in the village. Water is supplied to villagers in regular basis only. Few villagers find it difficult to use toilets because of water shortage. Toilets in the village are single pit toilets, twin pit toilets aren't common here. Many are not aware of twin pit toilet and its benefits. Even if they are aware and want to construct twin pit toilets, there is not enough land available for them to construct twin pit toilets. Septic tank toilets are non-porous in this village and there is nop trap in toilets. There is no case of restaurants dumping waste into river. Land approval for waste management is done by the government like vermicomposting sheds were constructed but they don't have much awareness about the usage. Toilets are maintained hygenic in this village but personal hygiene is not upto the mark. Human feces aren't seen in the surroundings but animal dung is seen in almost every lane of the village. Rains because of which mud clogging and bad odour of animal dung are also quite common in the village. The private aided school faculty wants development in their infrastructure and need more teachers. There is good maintaince of anganwadi toilets in this

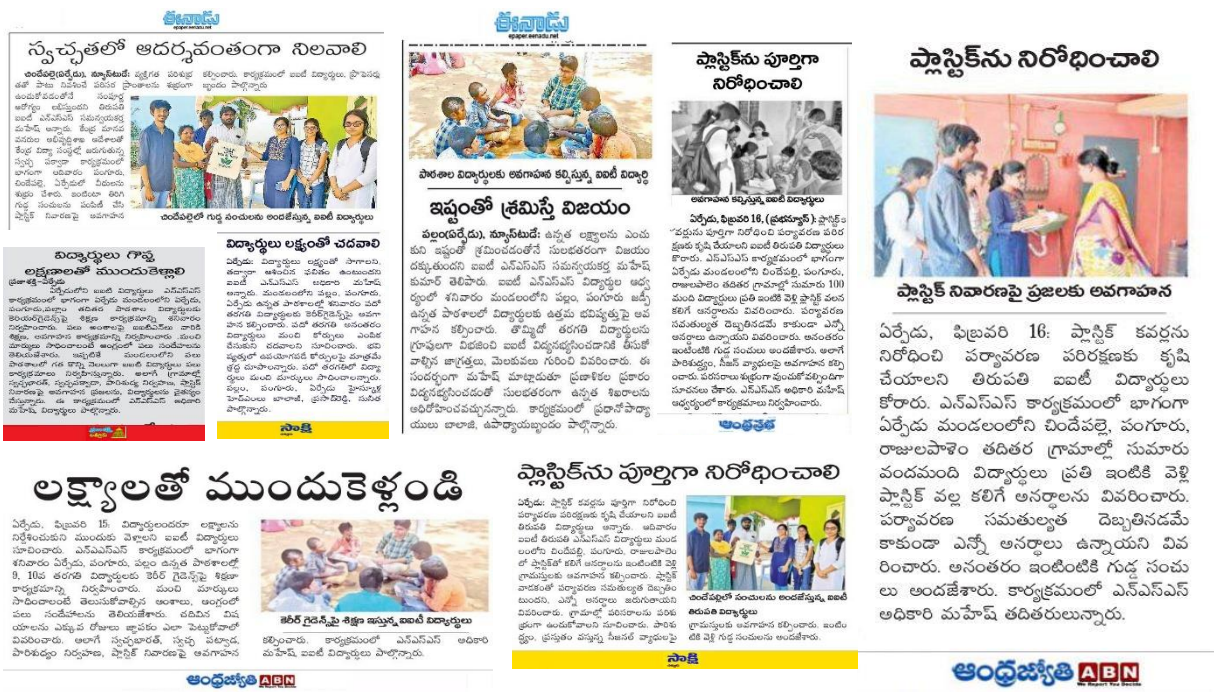
village but it's not fully constructed and in schools there are seperate functional toilets for boys and girls, there are no special toilets for physically handicapped students. Technology development in irrigation facilities is quite good they use solar power motors but there is no sustainable method adopted for fecal sludge management.

Response:

Gone are the days in which villager's resisted change or were adamant to change their attitude or adapt to new practices. Villagers of Jangalapalli village were very welcoming and they themselves are looking for change to take place in the village so that everyone is benefited from it. The villagers who were questioned were very co-operative and answered everything in detail. Few villagers didn't hesitate to show their toilets or the facilities they currently have. Villagers shared their problems related to water shortage. They were very open and didn't hesitate on talking about their problems. They also shared what they were expecting from the government. Few villagers weren't aware of Swachh Bharat Mission. Few were aware but didn't know what all comes under that and what improvement could be achieved. Villagers helped in completing the survey smoothly without causing any disturbance or without showing any resentment.

Conclusion:

The institute will try to make the people of Jangalapalli to understand about the disadvantages of open defecation and encourage them to build toilets and use them.



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స్వచ్ఛతలో ఆదర్శవంతంగా నిలవాలి

చిందేపల్లె(ఏర్పేడు), న్యూస్‌టుడే: వ్యక్తిగత పరిశుభ్రతతో పాటు నివసించే పరిసర ప్రాంతాలను శుభ్రంగా ఉంచుకోవడంతోనే సంపూర్ణ ఆరోగ్యం లభిస్తుందని తిరుపతి ఐఐటీ ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ సమన్వయకర్త మహేష్ అన్నారు. కేంద్ర మానవ వనరుల అభివృద్ధి శాఖ ఆదేశాలతో కేంద్ర విద్యా సంస్థల్లో జరుగుతున్న స్వచ్ఛ పక్వాడా కార్యక్రమంలో భాగంగా ఆదివారం పంగూరు, చిందేపల్లె, ఏర్పేడులో వీధులను శుభ్రం చేశారు. ఇంటింటా తిరిగి గుడ్డ సంచులను పంపిణీ చేసి ప్లాస్టిక్ నివారణపై అవగాహన కల్పించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు, ప్రొఫెసర్ల బృందం పాల్గొన్నారు.

చిందేపల్లెలో గుడ్డ సంచులను అందజేస్తున్న ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు

విద్యార్థులు గొప్ప లక్షణాలతో ముందుకెళ్లాలి

ప్రజాశక్తి–ఏర్పేడు

ఏర్పేడులోని ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ కార్యక్రమంలో భాగంగా ఏర్పేడు మండలంలోని ఏర్పేడు, పంగూరు,పల్లాం తదితర పాఠశాల విద్యార్థులకు కెరియర్‌గైడెన్స్‌పై శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమాన్ని శనివారం నిర్వహించారు. పలు అంశాలపై ఐఐటీఎన్‌లు వారికి శిక్షణ, అవగాహన కార్యక్రమాన్ని నిర్వహించారు. మంచి మార్కులు సాధించాలంటే ఆంగ్లంలో పలు సందేహాలను తెలియజేశారు. ఇప్పటికే మండలంలోని పలు పాఠశాలల్లో గత కొన్ని నెలలుగా ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు పలు కార్యక్రమాలు నిర్వహిస్తున్నారు. అలాగే గ్రామాల్లో స్వచ్ఛభారత్, స్వచ్ఛపక్వాడా, పారిశుద్ధ్య నిర్వహణ, ప్లాస్టిక్ నివారణపై అవగాహన ప్రజలను, విద్యార్థులను చైతన్యం చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ అధికారి మహేష్, విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

విద్యార్థులు లక్ష్యంతో చదవాలి

ఏర్పేడు: విద్యార్థులు లక్ష్యంతో సాగాలని, తద్వారా ఆశించిన ఫలితం ఉంటుందని ఐఐటీ ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ అధికారి మహేష్ అన్నారు. మండలంలోని పల్లం, పంగూరు, ఏర్పేడు ఉన్నత పాఠశాలల్లో శనివారం పదో తరగతి విద్యార్థులకు కెరీర్‌గైడెన్స్‌పై అవగాహన కల్పించారు. పదో తరగతి అనంతరం విద్యార్థులు మంచి కోర్సులు ఎంపిక చేసుకుని చదవాలని సూచించారు. భవిష్యత్తులో ఉపయోగపడే కోర్సులపై మాత్రమే శ్రద్ధ చూపాలన్నారు. పదో తరగతిలో విద్యార్థులు మంచి మార్కులు సాధించాలన్నారు. పల్లం, పంగూరు, ఏర్పేడు హైస్కూళ్ల హెచ్ఎంలు బాలాజీ, ప్రసాద్‌రెడ్డి, సునీత పాల్గొన్నారు.

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పాఠశాల విద్యార్థులకు అవగాహన కల్పిస్తున్న ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థి

ఇష్టంతో శ్రమిస్తే విజయం

పల్లం(ఏర్పేడు), న్యూస్‌టుడే: ఉన్నత లక్ష్యాలను ఎంచుకుని ఇష్టంతో శ్రమించడంతోనే సులభతరంగా విజయం దక్కుతుందని ఐఐటీ ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ సమన్వయకర్త మహేష్ కుమార్ తెలిపారు. ఐఐటీ ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ విద్యార్థుల ఆధ్వర్యంలో శనివారం మండలంలోని పల్లం, పంగూరు జడ్పీ ఉన్నత పాఠశాలలో విద్యార్థులకు ఉత్తమ భవిష్యత్తుపై అవగాహన కల్పించారు. తొమ్మిదో తరగతి విద్యార్థులను గ్రూపులుగా విభజించి ఐఐటీ విద్యనభ్యసించడానికి తీసుకోవాల్సిన జాగ్రత్తలు, మెలకువలు గురించి వివరించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా మహేష్ మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రణాళికల ప్రకారం విద్యనభ్యసించడంతో సులభతరంగా ఉన్నత శిఖరాలను అధిరోహించవచ్చునన్నారు. కార్యక్రమంలో ప్రధానోపాధ్యాయులు బాలాజీ, ఉపాధ్యాయబృందం పాల్గొన్నారు.

ప్లాస్టిక్‌ను పూర్తిగా నిరోధించాలి

అవగాహన కల్పిస్తున్న ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు

ఏర్పేడు, ఫిబ్రవరి 16, (ప్రభన్యూస్): ప్లాస్టిక్ కవర్లను పూర్తిగా నిరోధించి పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణకు కృషి చేయాలని ఐఐటీ తిరుపతి విద్యార్థులు కోరారు. ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ కార్యక్రమంలో భాగంగా ఏర్పేడు మండలంలోని చిందేపల్లి, పంగూరు, రాజులపాలెం తదితర గ్రామాల్లో సుమారు 100 మంది విద్యార్థులు ప్రతి ఇంటికి వెళ్లి ప్లాస్టిక్ వలన కలిగే అనర్థాలను వివరించారు. పర్యావరణ సమతుల్యత దెబ్బతినడమే కాకుండా ఎన్నో అనర్థాలు ఉన్నాయని వివరించారు. అనంతరం ఇంటింటికి గుడ్డ సంచులు అందజేశారు. అలాగే పారిశుద్ధ్యం, సీజన్ వ్యాధులపై అవగాహన కల్పించారు. పరిసరాలు శుభ్రంగా వుంచుకోవల్సిందిగా సూచనలు చేశారు. ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ అధికారి మహేష్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో కార్యక్రమాలు నిర్వహించారు.

ఆంధ్రప్రభ

ప్లాస్టిక్‌ను నిరోధించాలి

ప్లాస్టిక్ నివారణపై ప్రజలకు అవగాహన

ఏర్పేడు, ఫిబ్రవరి 16: ప్లాస్టిక్ కవర్లను నిరోధించి పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణకు కృషి చేయాలని తిరుపతి ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు కోరారు. ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ కార్యక్రమంలో భాగంగా ఏర్పేడు మండలంలోని చిందేపల్లె, పంగూరు, రాజులపాళెం తదితర గ్రామాల్లో సుమారు వందమంది విద్యార్థులు ప్రతి ఇంటికి వెళ్లి ప్లాస్టిక్ వల్ల కలిగే అనర్థాలను వివరించారు. పర్యావరణ సమతుల్యత దెబ్బతినడమే కాకుండా ఎన్నో అనర్థాలు ఉన్నాయని వివరించారు. అనంతరం ఇంటింటికి గుడ్డ సంచులు అందజేశారు. కార్యక్రమంలో ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ అధికారి మహేష్ తదితరులున్నారు.

ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి ABN

లక్ష్యాలతో ముందుకెళ్లండి

ఏర్పేడు, ఫిబ్రవరి 15: విద్యార్థులందరూ లక్ష్యాలను నిర్దేశించుకుని ముందుకు వెళ్లాలని ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు సూచించారు. ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ కార్యక్రమంలో భాగంగా శనివారం ఏర్పేడు, పంగూరు, పల్లం ఉన్నత పాఠశాలల్లో 9, 10వ తరగతి విద్యార్థులకు కెరీర్ గైడెన్స్‌పై శిక్షణా కార్యక్రమాన్ని నిర్వహించారు. మంచి మార్కులు సాధించాలంటే తెలుసుకోవాల్సిన అంశాలు, ఆంగ్లంలో పలు సందేహాలను తెలియజేశారు. చదివిన విషయాలను ఎక్కువ రోజులు జ్ఞాపకం ఎలా పెట్టుకోవాలో వివరించారు. అలాగే స్వచ్ఛభారత్, స్వచ్ఛ పక్వాడ, పారిశుద్ధ్యం నిర్వహణ, ప్లాస్టిక్ నివారణపై అవగాహన కల్పించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ అధికారి మహేష్, ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

కెరీర్ గైడెన్స్‌పై శిక్షణ ఇస్తున్న ఐఐటీ విద్యార్థులు

ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి ABN

ప్లాస్టిక్‌ను పూర్తిగా నిరోధించాలి

ఏర్పేడు: ప్లాస్టిక్ కవర్లను పూర్తిగా నిరోధించి పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణకు కృషి చేయాలని ఐఐటీ తిరుపతి విద్యార్థులు అన్నారు. ఆదివారం ఐఐటీ తిరుపతి ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ విద్యార్థులు మండలంలోని చిందేపల్లి, పంగూరు, రాజులపాలెంలో ప్లాస్టిక్‌తో కలిగే అనర్థాలను ఇంటింటికి వెళ్లి గ్రామస్తులకు అవగాహన కల్పించారు. ప్లాస్టిక్ వాడకంతో పర్యావరణ సమతుల్యత దెబ్బతింటుందని, ఎన్నో అనర్థాలు జరుగుతాయని వివరించారు. గ్రామాల్లో పరిసరాలను పరిశుభ్రంగా ఉంచుకోవాలని సూచించారు. పారిశుద్ధ్యం, ప్రస్తుతం వస్తున్న సీజనల్ వ్యాధులపై గ్రామస్తులకు అవగాహన కల్పించారు. ఇంటింటికి వెళ్లి గుడ్డ సంచులను అందజేశారు.

చిందేపల్లిలో సంచులను అందజేస్తున్న ఐఐటీ తిరుపతి విద్యార్థులు

సాక్షి

Name: M. C. KESAVA MURTY **Designation:** Associate Professor NSS Programme Officer **Qualification:** M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. in Applied Linguistics **Specialization:** Computational Linguistics, Machine Translation, Lexical Semantics **E-mail Address: kesavamurty.mc@gmail.com** **http://dravidianuniversity.ac.in/cvs/linguistics/MCKM_CV.pdf**	
Name :**Dr S.Chinna Reddaiah** **Nodal Officer & NSS Coordinator** **Qualification** :M.A, M.Phil.,Ph.D. **Designation** :Associate Professor **Place of Working** :Dept of Telugu Language & TS Dravidian University,Kuppam-517 426	
Dr. R. Yashoda UBA Coordinator Dravidian University,Kuppam-517 426	

Report on the Status survey conducted at Yamanur and Agaram Village

Dravidian university conducted status survey of toilets, as directed by MHRD, MGNCRE, in the adopted Village Yamanur and Agaram on 21st and 22nd of October 2019. University authorities' implemented the programme according to the directions given by MGNCRE through University's National Service Scheme (NSS) Team. As a part of this event, University adopted the nearby yamanur and Agaram village, to conduct Status survey of Toilets in the village. To conduct the

survey, MGNCRE provided Questionnaires to collect necessary data. With the help of the questionnaires NSS team with their volunteers could gather the information related to the availability of toilets in the village, how well the villagers are using the toilets, reasons for not using the toilets and so on.

NSS volunteers visited each and every house in the village and collected the information thereby helping the villagers in filling the questionnaires. The questionnaires were interpreted as

suggested by the resource person from MGNCRE Mr. Sai Kiran. Finally a report was prepared by NSS team reflecting the condition of cleanliness in connection to toilets in yamanur village and was submitted to MGNCRE. The above event was organised by NSS, Dravidian University. NSS coordinator Dr. S.Chinna reddaiah, MGNCRE resource person Mr.Sai Kiran, Dr. R.Yasoda, Assistant professor, Dept. of Education, NSS Programme officers -Dr.Palani, Dr. Gopal and NSS volunteers participated in the status survey and made it fruitful.

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar,
Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

Dr. Gopi Krishna
Asst. Professor & HoD, Nodal Officer

The MHRD has awarded 5th Rank to the Acharya Nagarjuna University in the year 2018. In 2019, the University is again shortlisted.

The following are the improvements made this Year 2019 when compared to 2018 Year

1. The total number of students and Faculty strength is=6781
2. Seven hostels (both boys and girls) were maintained; with well furnished rooms provide an ideal ambience to make residents feel at home. Hygiene in the hostel bathrooms and toilets are to be properly maintained by cleaning staff. The renovation of toilets in a modern way with rupees 14.5 lakhs (with RUSA funds) has been started.
3. Three compost pits established in botanical garden, men's hostel and women's hostel one in each. One vermi compost unit has been established to train the students towards solid waste management of food and kitchen waste. The product has been efficiently utilizing for the maintenance of kitchen garden and for medicinal plants in botanical garden.
4. The hostel kitchens were equipped with modular steam Rice cookers and solar power generated hot water system and refrigeration facilities to store vegetables and milk in kitchen. Chimneys and other modular utensil sterilization units were sanctioned under RUSA .
5. The campus greenery is extended to 55%, more than 700 types of native tree species and herbs were planted in botanical garden. Waste water from mineral water plants is collected in water tanks (with a capacity of 2000 lts each) installed on 4 and 8 ft height brick plinths and this water is reused for the garden plants at Centre for Distance Education and University Central Canteen buildings. Waste water is also collected directly in water tanker of tractor. Sprinklers and drips were widely used an important place

6. A new Grid based roof top Solar PV power plant with 2 MW is installed in the University with the collaboration of New and Renewable energy Development corporation of AP (NREDCAP). The power generated is used for electric fencing around ladies hostel, 35000 litres of hot water is generated in hostels, Installed 150 numbers of 22 watt LED solar street lights with provision of 100WP solar panel and 100 Ah (12 V) batteries in and around the campus.

Acharya Nagarjuna University has adopted 2 villages, Nambur and Kaza, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh

1. **Number of people or families covered by effort**

   Nearly 400 families get benefitted

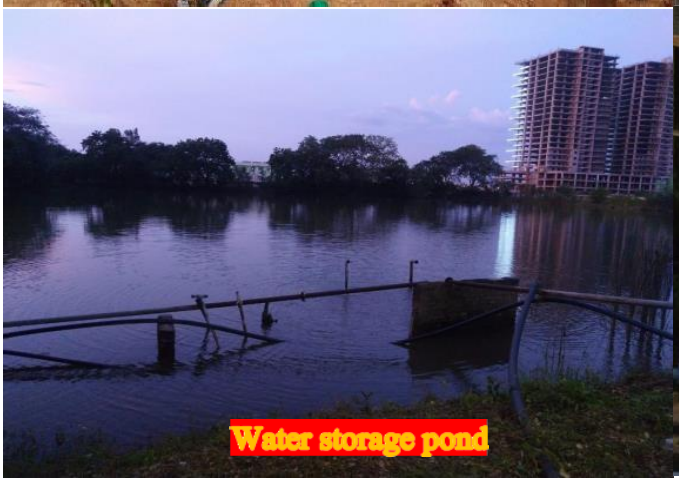
2. National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers of the Acharya Nagarjuna University Campus spread awareness among slum dwellers against open defecation in venegandla village and also percolation pits were constructed to harvest rain water and to maintain their water quality near the bore wells, in the available natural depression / monsoon drain. The size of pits is taken as 4.0 m long x 3.0 m wide x 2.0 m deep, along with 200 mm PVC strainer pipes up till 12 m depth inserted before digging the pit.
3. Huge plantation programmes were conducted in neighbour village to promote Swachh Bharath programme.
4. Tail water pond is maintained in the University having Advanced Micron Filtration Plant and sedimentation tanks with a capacity 25 thousand litters per hour for purifying the water located at North East corner of the University Near Ground Reservoir I.

Percolation pits

Reaching out:ANU NSS volunteers spreading awareness on individual sanitary latrines, in Ongole on Monday.Kommuri Srinivas

Huge plantation programme

Greenery coverage



Water storage pond

Carbon and sand filters

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam

Etcherla, Andhra Pradesh -532 410

Prof. Sujatha Peela
Principal, College of Science
MGNCRE- SAP-Nodal Officer, MHRD
AISHE CODE: U-0009
Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University, Srikakulam
Etcherla-532410, Andhra Pradesh.
Mobile: 9985025972; Email: **drpsujatha@gmail.com**

6. **Name, Address of Institution with state and district of location-**
   Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University, Srikakulam,Etcherla, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh
7. **Student strength, Faculty Strength: 1815** students and 91 Faculty members
8. **Number of hostels & Modernity of toilets and water supply systems:**

   2 hostels for girls and 1 for boys - modern, adequate and clean toilets provided in all floors of all Three Hostels (both Boys & Girls) were maintained, with necessary furnishings to cater to the needs of the most backward region in the State of AP. However, with the help of CSR funds, efforts are made to provide Ultra Modern Kitchen-cum-Dining system for the Campus Hostels inmates. The Campus ambience looks environment-friendly and students feel it as their home. Priority is given to maintain Hygiene at all places (both at Hostels and Class Rooms) in the University Campus. Sanitary workers/staff are attached to the Coordinator of NSS programme, in order to maintain the Total Campus clean and tidy. The renovation programmes taken up in the Campus especially for maintenance of toilet facility by spending Rs.8.00 lakhs (meeting the expenditure from the internal funds of the University, as there is no RUSA funding). 7+1 pond is constructed with a view to store the rain water for recharging the water resources.
9. **System or technology in place for solid and liquid waste management: Sewage TreatmentPlant Highlights:** . There are five compost pits were established in the University Campus to see that the Campus is maintained hygiene and clean. A Food Digester is maintained in the Hostels in order to keep the Hostel premises clean, neat and tidy as the leftover food items cause diseases. The Hostel kitchens were equipped with modular steam rice cookers and solar power generated hot water system and refrigeration facilities are being provided to keep and preserve vegetables and milk etc. Chimneys and other modular utensil sterilization units are being provided under CSR funding of M/s. Aurobindo Labs P.Ltd., Hyderabad.The Campus greenery is extended to 70 per cent with an extent of 28.90 acres and more than 200 types of native tree species and medicinal plants are available in the Campus. Eight Water

Harvest pits are maintained. Two Solar panel systems with the financial assistance of MPLADS and University internal funds. 12 KVA Solar Power Panel System has been initiated under the auspicious of NRDCAP, Government of India programme to save electricity current with non-conventional energy sources.

10. **Award Details**

Swachh Campus Ranking 2019 of Higher Education Institutions	Fourth Ranking

Name of the Villages Adopted : Domam & Jarajam Villages, Srikakulam District, AP.

Number of Families Covered: More than 1600 families

Intervention under taken in the village :

Under MGNCRE-SAP in 2 adopted villages to solve their own problems by motivating them with awareness programmes concerned, the University has taken up "From Class Room To Common Man" in its main Vision to inculcate a sense of belongingness among the Students and Faculty of the Campus Colleges to devote their auspicious time on every Working Saturdays to go to villages, study the problems facing by the villagers and mitigate solutions i.e., outcome based activity is going on at present.

Activities involved: Awareness on ODF/ODF+, Cleanliness of village surroundings, Waste management, Garbage dumping , Awareness on hygiene, Awareness on nutrition food, , Awareness on toilet 'Fly-proof', Awareness on health of pregnant women, Cleanliness of Anganwadi and school child and, their hygiene. We have conducted Science Exhibition, Distributed Napkins for the school girls awareness created on its use, School premises cleaning, Blood donation awareness campus, Eye Camps, Dental Campus, for the propagating the theme, Raising of Medicinal Plants are also taken up.

Innovations undertaken in the process of creating Smart-Villag

Awareness on toilet fly proofs among the school and people

Data Collecting from Villagers on toilet usage

Data Collecting from Villagers about ODF

Interacting with Anganwadi Teacher about Hygiene

Data collection on HEI questionnaires on Village, Households, Anganwadi

Interacting with Jarajam village Anganwadi Child about Hygiene

Interacting with School Students

Plantation in the Village

Meeting with village officers

Toilets usage data collection & awareness on sanitation

Interacting with Domam village Anganwadi Child about Hygiene

Students Motivated Village People Constrictions on ISLS

Mr. DANIEL SUNDAR RAJ B A
TRAINER – NON COGNITIVES & SOCIAL WORKER
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PROFILE SUMMARY

I am a professionally qualified social worker and trainer specialised in the fields of Non- cognitive skills, Youth Development, and Education. My heart goes out for the socially disadvantaged sections of the community. I am a people-oriented person which makes it easier for me build relationships and sustain relationships. I am good at problem solving, discussions, organizing events, teaching, facilitating relationships, training.

I have more than 7 years of experience in the field training and youth development and I have three years of teaching experience along with 2 years of research experience.

TRAINING SUMMARY

- Trained more than 1500 graduating students in the last 4 years of training experience.
- Trained close to 300 employees of corporate and small scale companies
- Has participated in numerous leadership conferences and presented papers
- Has led teams in training
- Customized training module
- Led a team that conducted the visioning exercise of HELPAGE INDIA – MANTHAN 2020

SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES

The Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, with 7518 students and 818 faculty members, has launched several initiatives both on campus and in the adopted villages as well. SIMATS boasts of Dual flushing type of fixtures are provided in toilets and the all the water taps and lines are rust free and leak proof. The institute has 1427KLD, STP Capacity: 2000 KLD (Pair of 1000KLD) 1398 KD, toilet flushing 627 KLD, Green belt development in project 270 KD Green belt development in project OSR 170 KLD – disposed to Thirumazhisai / Sri

Perumbudur STR 286 KLD used for Gardening and Green belt development using sprinkler or drip irrigation system. Sludge bed is treated with solar bed method and the manure is mainly used for farms. Vermicomposting and manure are used for green belt development. Waste is disposed through TNPCB – authorized biomedical waste treatment and disposal facility. More green maintained with sprinklers and drip irrigation using recycled water. There is a well-maintained plantation. Neem, Naval, Thespusia, Terminaliyamantali, Cassia fistula, Alstonia, Rain tree, Peltophorum, Gulmohar, mimusopselengi among others. The University has adopted Mappedu and Usain Nagar villages under the Mappedu panchayat, Thiruvallur District, covering more than 5000 people and over 1300 families. The university has completed several initiatives such as health education, basic health services, behaviour change communication for better sanitary conditions.

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Health Education Challenges in Villages

Health education

The education which is related to health is also known as health education. **Health education** is a profession of educating people about health.[1] Areas within this profession encompass environmental health, physical health, social health, emotional health, intellectual health, and spiritual health, as well as sexual and reproductive health education.[2][3]

Health education, which addresses disease prevention and early diagnosis and treatment, and is delivered within communities at health clinics, during village outreach activities and in schools. General behaviour change strategies in relation to early treatment seeking, and the health education materials to support these strategies.

Responsibility I: Assessing Individual and Community Needs for Health Education

- Provides the foundation for program planning
- Determines what health problems might exist in any given groups
- Includes determination of community resources available to address the problem
- Community Empowerment encourages the population to take ownership of their health problems
- Includes careful data collection and analysis
- It is essential for healthy life
- to find out the vital health statistics in community
- The planned activity should be achievable and take into consideration the financial, personnel, and time constraints on the resources you have available. you should not plan unachievable activities.

Responsibility II: Plan Health Education Strategies, Interventions, and Programs

- Actions are based on the needs assessment done for the community (see Responsibility I)
- Involves the development of goals and objectives which are specific and measurable
- Interventions are developed that will meet the goals and objectives

- According to Rule of Sufficiency, strategies are implemented which are sufficiently robust, effective enough, and have a reasonable chance of meeting stated objectives

Responsibility III: Implement Health Education Strategies, Interventions, and Programs

- Implementation is based on a thorough understanding of the priority population
- Utilize a wide range of educational methods and techniques

Responsibility IV: Conduct Evaluation and Research Related to Health Education

- Depending on the setting, utilize tests, surveys, observations, tracking epidemiological data, or other methods of data collection
- Health Educators make use of research to improve their practices.

Responsibility V: Administer Health Education Strategies, Interventions, and Programs

- Administration is generally a function of the more experienced practitioner
- Involves facilitating cooperation among personnel, both within and between programs

Responsibility VI: Serve as a Health Education Resource Person

- Involves skills to access needed resources, and establish effective consultative relationships.

Role VII: Communicate and Advocate for Health and Health Education

- Translates scientific language into understandable information
- Address diverse audience in diverse settings
- Formulates and support rules, policies and legislation
- Advocate for the profession of health education

Summary

The health of a community, like that of an individual, depends on far more than freedom from pain or disease. Health, or its lack, for a community is the result of a large number of factors, often intertwined, that span the social, economic, political, physical, and environmental spheres. Virtually any community issue has an effect on, and is affected by, the overall health of the community as a whole, and therefore should be approached in a community context. Healthy Cities/Healthy Communities provides a philosophical framework for an inclusive, participatory process aimed at raising the quality of life for everyone, and creating a truly healthy community.

Two basic premises underlying the Healthy Cities/Healthy Communities concept are a comprehensive view of health and community issues, covering a broad range of factors that contribute to a healthy community; and a commitment to the active promotion of a healthy community, rather than the "treatment" of problems. By addressing the social and other determinants of health and community issues (including the Ottawa Charter's list of peace, shelter, education, food, income, a stable ecosystem, sustainable resources, social justice, and equity), and by creating appropriate policy and environments, encouraging social action, providing personal skills, and reorienting services to a more wide-ranging approach, communities can foster citizen empowerment and equity.

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Has been working on swachhata action plan for the year 2019 to 2020. I have been engaging the higher education institutes into the service oriented and nation building project swachhata Action Plan which is a direct program under the leadership of the Prime Minister of India.

As a part of swachata action plan Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education, MGNCRE, has been working in entire India selecting 100 higher education institutes who have an inbuilt capacity to take up to villages and work on them for achieving 100% open defecation free condition in the village.

My role has been into working with villages for comprehensive management of sanitation and hygiene practices along with curriculum development for MBA course in solid waste management as a part of it. I have been also working for organising exhibition and industrial academia meets in the state of Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

I have initiated this work on swachhata action plan in South India on 6th September 2019 at PSG College of Arts and Science Coimbatore with one day workshop by inviting all the stakeholders that is higher education institutes selected for swachhata Action Plan and orientation of swachata action plan was given to the nodal officers who attended the workshop from Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Goa and Kerala.

As a part of the program the higher education institutes are expected to visit the villages and prepare an action plan to achieve open defecation free condition in the village. This has also been monitored by a team of of officials from Mahatma Gandhi National Council of rural education time to time with a gap of 30 days.

As a part of swachhata action plan I take the pleasure of conducting and organising faculty development programs in South India. In this plan, the Faculty development programmes have been conducted one in PSG CAS, Coimbatore and one in SRM. University, Chennai.

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Technologies in Toilet Construction

Abstract:

Sanitation plays an important role in the management of a residential/ industrial region. The main aim of hygiene sanitation is to eradicate open defecation and promote improved sanitation methods. Almost one third of Indian population use unsafe toilets and mostly people who are in rural regions. Main disadvantage in usage of toilets is financial constraints and lack of knowledge for the masons in toilet constructions. This results in need of development of new technologies which can reduce the cost of construction and also ease for the masons to adopt the technology. The toilet construction in a region requires a thorough understanding geography, soil texture and type, geology, surface water bodies, depth of groundwater table of the region. The single pit or double pit latrines can be constructed and the faecal material can be used for agricultural purposes after composting. The pit lining and latrine superstructures can be made using various eco friendly materials based on the need and financial constraints. The pit should be constructed such a way that it can come for longer period (at least 5 years). The closing of the pit using soil matrix will help in composting of the faecal material, which can be used later. The squat hole should be large enough for convenient usage but should be small to avoid inconvenience for elderly people and falling of children.

Each type of toilets have some advantages: Plinth level toilet comes for low cost, helpful during emergencies, toilets with roof will be useful for the women as it provides privacy. Among various types of toilets the ecological sanitation (ecosan) and biogas linked toilets are preferred for rural regions. The main advantage o the ecosan toilets are: the faecal wastes after composting can be used as manure production, no need of emptying the pits. Advantage of biogas linked toilet is that it can generate energy (in the form of gas), but requires more care and expertise in using it. Ecosan toilets can be applied to regions where water logging pose a major threat, these toilets are also comes handy in water scarce and coastal region.

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Smart Technologies on Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Worldwide there are many guidelines of affordable, innovative and successful sanitation technologies which help to improve people's daily lives. People and communities can learn from these successes. Smart Technologies on Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) should have critical views regarding the possible use of the Internet of Things (IoT) for WASH in India. Knowing the 'state of the art' about existing sanitation options is crucial for policymakers, financers, programme implementers, and is equally important for local industry and businesses looking for new products. All of these stakeholders need concise information about sanitation options, in order to make good decisions.

The views of the information by an analysis of literature related to the WASH domain nationally and internationally. Technologies and Case studies of the use of IoT in the WASH sector in developing countries, and where possible urban population of India, provided further knowledge. The objective of the presentation will cover to identity the opportunities for IoT, to find the case study were combined with insights acquired on the IoT domain in general, both from literature and emerging technologies.

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Water Sanitation and Hygience (WASH)

Sanitation very often misunderstood to be cleanliness, however it signify certain types of sanitation systems (which may deal only with human excreta management or with the entire sanitation ystem, i.e. also greywater, stormwater and solid waste managemen. The WASH programme is crucial in the context of India as nearly 53.1% of the households in India do not have a toilet, percentage being as high as 69.3% in rural areas and 18.6% in urban areas. About 59% Indians still practice open defecation and that majority of them live in rural areas. Jharkhand tops the list with as high as 77% of homes having no toilet facilities, while the figure is 76.6% for Orissa and 75.8% in Bihar. The Goal of WASH is to ensure that at least 90% of rural households are provided with piped water supply;<10% use public taps and <10% use hand pumps or other safe and adequate private water sources. Every rural person in the country will have access to water their household premises or at a horizontal or vertical distance of <50 meters from their household. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is an approach to achieve behaviour change in mainly rural people by a process of "triggering", leading to spontaneous and long-term abandonment of open defecation practices. CLTS takes an approach to rural sanitation that works without hardware subsidies and that facilitates communities to recognize the problem of open defecation and take collective action to clean up and become "open defecation free".Reducing the spread of intestinal worms, schistosomiasis and trachoma, which are neglected tropical diseases that cause suffering for millions; Reducing the severity and impact of malnutrition; Promoting dignity and boosting safety, particularly among women and girls; Promoting school attendance: girls' school attendance is particularly boosted by the provision of separate sanitary facilities; Potential recovery of water, renewable energy and nutrients from faecal waste.

About the Author

Dr.Rajan Patil is an Public Health/Epidemiology Professor at CENR/SPH in SRM university. He holds additional university roles as the Nodal officer-SAP and a member of SRM-MGNCRE-MHRD core working group rolling out MBA Waste management and BBA-Rural Management courses in SRM University. He is an initiator of SAARC public health Network in South Asia region. He is an Ex UN consultant to- UNDP, UNICEF & WHO (Nepal & India)

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Session: Disaster Risk Management - CBDRM

Abstract

Disaster situations in India, both natural and manmade pose great risks to lives and economy, as disaster preparedness is beyond the common mans comprehension. The frequency and intensity of disaster situations have been on the rise in India, and though policies and protocols are in place, governmental authorities and non-governmental agencies are often overwhelmed when disaster strikes.

India ranks amongst one of the most disaster prone countries in the world and is witnessing a steady rise in disasters during the recent past. The Metropolitan city of Chennai, down south India, has historically not been prone to natural disasters, but has seen no less than four deadly calamities in the last two decades, with a constant threat of the fifth disaster looming large in the form of an earthquake, with Chennai moving from seismic zone 2 to seismic zone 3. In the winter of 2015, Chennai was flooded due to heavy rainfall, affecting over 10 million people across every socio-economic strata, claiming the lives of over 500 people and damage of property worth $14 billion. This misery not just shook the entire nation, but it saw the heights of human resilience and resolve, stirring the emotions of people of all sects, and portraying a deep sense of humanity and grit, also raking up a barrage of questions on disaster preparedness.

A distressing coup d'oeil which would reveal heart wrenching stories shared by victims, experiences visualised from the eyes of average Indian citizens, limitations faced by officers at the helm of affairs, and remedial measures and strategies which are currently being offered to cope up with the calamities.

Where is the second most populous country in the world headed towards dealing with disaster situations. What is the solution for this staggering population and the common man. Is the government having to look for volunteers beyond their rescue teams and paramilitary forces.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management plays a pivotal role in Disaster Mitigation & Response; Disaster Resilience is all about 'you' and 'me'.

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TYPES OF TOILET CONSTRUCTION FOR VILLAGE RESIDENTS

The main objective of this topic to make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all. To provide toilets, separately for Boys and Girls in all schools by 15.8.2015.To provide toilets to all Anganwadis. Villages to be kept clean with Solid and Liquid Waste Management**.** Innovative, Low cost and User friendly technologies for toilet and Solid and Liquid Waste Management to be pursued. States, which performs well in their IEC campaign, behavioural change and toilet construction effort under the Swachh Bharat Mission to be incentivised. Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (Usage) will be monitored. Health impacts as an/the Outcome indicator. Toilet Usage ODF. The view was that that it would be possible to verify if a community was ODF but it would be very difficult to check for toilet usage at a household level. Another suggestion was the monitoring of IEC spend and their effectiveness. The lack of clear guidelines and expectations in this area has impacted district IEC spending. This has to be addressed

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Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a flagship programme initiated by the Ministry of Human Resource department under the auspices of NSS to understand and work in rural areas to customise new technology and implement existing government programmes.

SRM IST adopts 5 villages under this scheme which are Anjur, Pattaravakkam, Thenmelpakkam, Orathur and Nattarasampattu belonging to Chengalpattu district. In the inaugural activity of UBA, SRM Institute of Science and Technology donated furniture worth Rs. 2 lakhs to a Govt. Middle School, Thenmelpakkam village, Kattankulathur Panchayat union, considering the urgent requirement of school children. The inaugural event began with the welcome address by School Headmaster Mr.Anupkumar who highlighted the achievements of the school. He thanked SRM IST for donating furniture and placed few additional requests for the following items to enhance the quality of education in the school which are establishing smart classroom, projector, public announcement system and teaching-learning instruments.

Dr.C. Muthamizhchelvan, Director (E&T), SRMIST was the chief guest of the event. He stressed the importance of rural orientation and invited school children to visit SRM to get exposed to the university campus and enhance their academic knowledge. Dr.Thirumurgan, project coordinator of the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan gave the background and objectives of the UBA programme. He expressed his happiness to announce that totally about 600 students and faculties of SRMIST has registered for volunteering UBA. Mr.Elumalai, Ex panchayat leader highlighted his own contribution as panchayat leader in village development. He welcomed SRM for engaging with the rural community and stressed sanitation and hygiene were the major issues faced in the villages. Tmt. Nirosha, President, Management committee of the Thenmel Pakkam School thanked the SRMIST for the donation and wished the best for all future endeavors of SRM.

Dr.T.Rajshekhar & Dr.Rajan R Patil committed to plan and coordinate NSS and other volunteers in the implementation of UBA Programme activities in five adopted villages.

Nearly, 15 NSS students volunteer to represent SRMIST will work on the following themes of Organic farming, Renewable energy, Water management, Artisans, Basic amenities and Convergence.

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Analyzing Waste Management in Chennai

This study was design to investigate the waste management. It is the process about how garbage can be used as valuable resources on the other hand waste disposal are the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal which helps us to guide how to dispose the products or substance in a safe or efficient manner. It includes other items like collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste together with monitoring and regulation. Waste can be classified into solid, liquid and gas and each have different types of disposal methods. Solid waste management is become more challenge task especially in developing countries due to increase in population. It is one of the major environment problems especially in India. Improper solid waste management causes various hazards to inhabitants. Various studies reveal that about 90% of MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) is disposed of unscientifically in open dumps and landfills creating problems to Public health and environment. Rapid increase of industries people from villages migrates to cities which generates thousands of tons of MSW daily. The main reason for waste generation is because of Poor collection, inadequate transportation, improper planning, and unavailability of suitable facilities which leads larger amount of MSW generated daily in metropolitan cities. The Management of MSW requires proper infrastructure, maintenance and upgrades for all activities. This becomes increasingly expensive and complex due to the continuous and unplanned growth of urban centers. Storage and collection of waste need to more innovative. Storage of MSW is lacking especially in urban areas. The bin are being used commonly need to be separate as bio-degradable and non biodegradable aware need to be create among people. The main aim of this study was to analysis the Disposal method and Recycling treatments in Chennai. The non biodegradable waste collected from various areas are dumping into empty landfills like Palliakaranai and Kodungaiyur dump yards will leads to many serious environmental degradation. Such dumping activity in many coastal towns has led to heavy metals rapidly leaching into the coastal waters. Apart from these we will have many hazardous like surface water contamination, ground water contamination, bad smell or odour, release of greenhouse gases, accidental hazard caused by fire, slope instability, loss of vegetation, Soil contamination and bird-hit etc. Mixed methodology tools need to be used for data analyzing. 5R methods Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refuse and Recover are most important methodology which we need to follow in daily practical life to avoid more waste apart from these some of the remedial measures are to avoid plastics, reduce food waste, by using biodegradable materials and plan for proper recycling methods.

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BASIC AMINITIES NEEDS AT COVALONG BEACH

Tamil Nadu has 1076 km coastal stretch, covers 13 coastal villages. Coastal area act as a platform for many marine organisms laid their eggs grow offsprings' and has aesthetic value to attract coastal tourism. Next to agriculture, fishery is the prime occupation in Tamil Nadu. Past decades in coastal areas have been increasing anthropogenic activities to scatter the ridiculous litters along the coast cause coastal pollution, which leads to adverse impact to the marine organisms, coastal people and immense pressure to the coastal environment. It insist to be addressed to the common public so as to protect, preserve and monitor the coastal areas and need for proper development. Kovalam coastal village is one of the important for fishing, tourism and surfing activities. Under Swatch Bharat Abhiyan has conducted beach clean-up and awareness program to the village people. From that the village people requested proper drinking water, sanitation and dustbins.

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Feco-Oral transmitted Parasitic Infection

The talk focused keenly on the parasitic infections transmitted by feco-oral route briefly on soil, water and compatible transmitted diseases. As a parent it will be hard for us to believe that the stool of other children get into the mouth of our children. On a special mention to the organization named “THE END FUND on Ending Neglected Diseases” has been raising fund on the tropically neglected parasitic infection prevention and has briefly showcased article on stopping worms. I would like to stop here and just wanted you all to think on what are missing? Actually, the current global parasitic infection rate is 1.5 billion but surprisingly as per the global survey take in 2010 the rate of same was in million, where are we? What is that greatly invading? From the researches all over the globe as enumerated round worm, whip worm, hook worm and thread worm are the common parasites to be focused. These parasites are infecting the soil and our crop where the infected parasites are released from the stool. You might say this can be prevented by good hand hygiene and proper washing and complete cooking of food. In-case of hook worm and other few this is not going to be that easy too, because these parasites invade / penetrate through the skin when a person gets in contact with the infected soil. Still we shall suggest this too can be prevented by educating people to wear slippers. Can we be conscious every second and wherever we go to make sure it is a clean water to drink if you are aware of Giardiasis and amoebiasis. How about if

you get to know we can harbor feco-oral infection like toxoplasmosis from the companion animal which are kith and kin of our life? Yes, we could; but for a change in this case the infection is from the stool of those animals. It wanders throughout, there could be no area left unconquered by our pets at home. Still the major issues comes when we have a set of individual who are transmitted with these diseases but they show up to be asymptomatic. How can we prevent further transmission from this group? Finally all these emphasizes that though we have many preventive measure, nothing can bring down the percentage of this neglected diseases until the human stools are disposed safe, elimination of Open air defecation is the ultimate solution, if it has to be reasonable. De-worming camps for public especially for school aged children can be the control measure to decline the graph until elimination. Last but not the least "Old is Gold" a recent study have proved that using human stool for biogas production like earlier can conserve bio-fuel and kill these invading parasites too.

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"Role of Corporate Sector in Swachaa Action Plan under CSR"

CSR can be an additional way of contributing to routine social changes in which investments can produce social benefits in the areas of infrastructure development, water and sanitation, waste management, personal hygiene etc. The Triple bottom line concept consisting of Profit, People and Planet is added with Prosperity and Partnership for a better service delivery. Although profits are to be made, social, as well as economic, goals are to receive attention. 'Giving Back to Society' concept depends on business to achieve social as well as economic goals—that is, social responsibilities are placed on business. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is one way through which companies can demonstrate their commitments towards being socially responsible especially in planning and implementing Swachaa Bharat Mission (SBM) goals. In fact, CSR as an integral aspect of corporate sector that has double side effect in terms of creating goodwill to the company and acting as a social and economic intervention to bring about large scale change in the country through their active participation and awareness programme. Understanding the importance of partnership building and utilising the schemes that the government has provided will equip corporate sector to excel in bringing a phenomenal social and environmental change in India as well as establish a goodwill for themselves by systematically planning the CSR projects.

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Open Defecation Free (ODF) towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Thinking beyond Open Defecation Free (ODF) towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and safely managed sanitation for all The South Asian Region has secured significant improvements in sanitation over the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) period. Over this period, the South Asia Region (SAR) was also responsible for the invention of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach of creating open defecation free (ODF) communities. Globally, the South Asia Region has made the most significant improvements in reducing open defecation with Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan having all reduced open defecation by more than 30 percentage points since 1990. The number of people defecating in the open declined by 161 million over the MDG period, the number of people without improved latrines in South Asia actually increased by 29.6 million.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have introduced several changes building on the success and shortcomings of the MDG by introducing a safely managed category to ensure that fecal waste from improved latrines is safely emptied, transported, treated, disposed of and/or re-used. Hygiene is also given priority to maintain health and stop the spread of disease including handwashing, food hygiene and menstrual hygiene management practices. The SDG sanitation target 6.2 aims progressively eliminate inequalities in population sub-groups and highlight that special attention needs to be given to the needs of women and girls.

Moving beyond the eradication of open defecation towards the safe management of sanitation for all requires a shift in approaches from collective behaviour change, towards strengthening supply chains and improving public services. The delineation of public versus private goods through CLTS supports the understanding that the primary role of government is to ensure that no-one (including future generations) is excluded from a safe sanitation service. The government has established ODF communities by ensuring that all households, schools, public buildings have sufficient sanitary facilities, ensuring that no-one is excluded from safe sanitation

by entering into well-defined quality of service agreements with providers of sanitation services, which may take the form of public and/or private, community and/or household providers

Although oversimplified, the no subsidy mantra promoted by CLTS was effective in maintaining an important principle of retaining asset ownership and financing liability together. There are only two options for the ownership of sanitation assets. 1. If the responsible tier of government owns the assets, then it can ensure maximum quality sanitation services through the letting of competitive contracts (i.e. service or management contracts, leases or concessions). 2. If the responsible tier of government doesn't own the assets, then it can ensure a minimum quality of service criteria through social / legal licensing of the market (i.e. planning approvals, no-objection certificates, trade licenses). These principles that have underpinned the success of the movement to secure ODF areas are worth remembering in the shift towards the SDGs and safely managed sanitation for all.

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Place of Visit –Pattaravakkam Village, Chengalpattu district.

No of FDP Participants -15

Facilitators

- Mr.S.Kanmani, Medical Social Worker, Department Of Community *Medicine* , SRM *Medical College,SRMIST*
- N.S Sridhar, Sanitation Inspector, Estate Office, *SRMIST*

Faculty In charge

- Mr. Naveen Kumar,Senior Faculty, MGNCRE/MHRD
- Dr. Alex Joseph, Faculty, School of Public Health, SRMIST

As a part of the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) under Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) in association with MGNCRE- MHRD 15 Nodal Officers of SAP from Higher Education Institutes from Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh was taken for a filed exposure visit at SRMIST UBA adopted Villages.

SRM IST has adopted 5 villages under UBA scheme which are Anjur, Pattaravakkam, Thenmelpakkam, Orathur and Nattarasampattu belonging to Chengalpattu district. Pattaravakkam, and Orathur are the two villages taken under Open Defecation Free (ODF) Villages initiative.

The 15 FDP participants 2 facilitators, 2 faculty coordinators and 3 support staff started the field visit at 10. am from SRMIST Campus and reached the Pattaravakkam village by 10.30 am for visiting the WASH Institutions (Anganwadis, Schools, Households and Village office).

Dr. Alex Joseph gave a short talk in the field on the applications of Public health aspects of WASH interventions to the FDP participants and Mr. Naveen Kumar reemphasized the relevance of the filed visit.

The team visited The Panchayat office and meet the representatives of the Panchayat, and collected a brief questionnaire regarding Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

The Team further visited the Anganwadi Center, The Middle School and individual households in the village hamlets and did observations and data collection based on questionnaire based on the comprehensive sanitation management (including ODF) by Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education.

The visit was well appreciated by the study participants, refreshments were provided by SRM IST support team, and the team dispersed by 3 pm following lunch.

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Visit to Pattarvakkam village

On 21st Feb 2020 I along with member who participated on 5days- Faculty Development Programme (FDP-SAP) Conducted by Centre for Environmental & Nuclear Research, SRMIST from 18th Feb to 22nd Feb 2020 visited Pattarvakkam village for orientation regarding WASH of that village. Total 20 members were there.

First we visited village Panchayat Office for basic statistical information of that village. From there we found numbers of people dwelling in that, their nutritional status, ratio of men & women and other related information required by us. Along with that we even meet aganwadi to know about status of sanitation of children and around school area. We talked about nutrition and hygiene regarding children and around their household. We discuss on ways of being hygiene who is important to prevent from disease and ways of waste management. Also we discuss about ways to make that village ODF with help of Swachha Bharat Abhiyan.

Then we visited Panchayat Middle School for interaction with teachers as well as students. There we discussed for activities carried out by SRM-IST which will help village for ODF and also cleanliness of school area. During monitoring of that school there is lack of cleanliness which is due to water scarcity. So we made some talk for its solution with teachers. Also we did interaction with student about hygiene and sanitation. After these activities we discussed about Gram Shaba meeting for the

List of Organizing Committee

- **Dr. R. Ragavendra,** Senior Research Fellow, CENR, SRM IST
- **Mr. R. Suriyaprakash,** Research Scholar, CENR, SRM IST
- **Mr. Mohammed Junaid Hussain D,** Research Scholar, CENR, SRM IST
- **Mr. Mohamed Khalith S B,** Research Scholar, CENR, SRM IST
- **Mr. Sathish Kumar K,** Research Scholar, CENR, SRM IST
- **Mr. Darul Raiyaan G I,** Research Scholar, CENR, SRM IST
- **Mr. Kumar P,** Research Scholar, CENR, SRM IST
- **Mr. Sathish Kumar R S,** Research Scholar, CENR, SRM IST
- **Mr. Praveen Kumar,** DTP Operator, CENR SRM IST
- **Mr. Saranraj,** CENR, SRM IST





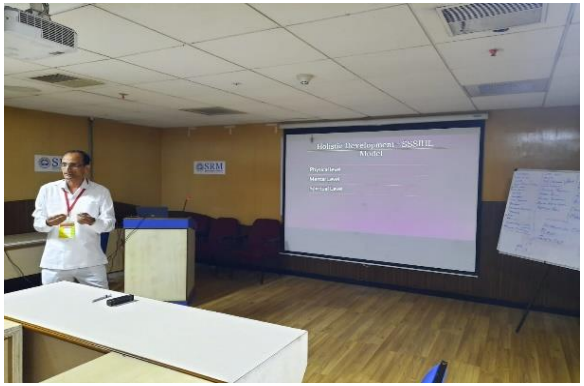


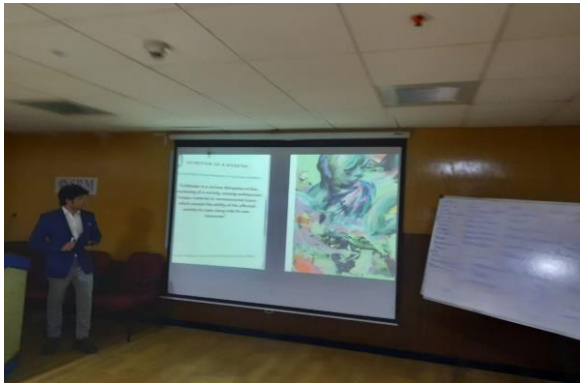





Day – 1 (Inauguration, Guest lecture)







Day – 1 (Guest lecture)












Day – 3 (Guest lecture & Panel Discussion, Group Work)











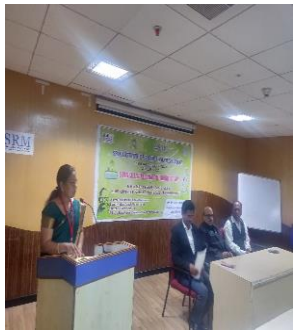





Day – 4 (Village Visit and Inspection)







Day – 5 (Guest Lecture and Valedictory)

Participations Certificate

Organizer Certificate

5-Days Faculty Development Programme
Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)

For Further Details
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