

Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	VEERANI
Date	04.07.2019
Department	II BCA B
No. of Students	56
No of Staff	2

TEAM: 1

. We were the 1st team and we had created awareness about the HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION. we were all explained about common Helpline numbers to the village people. After this activity we were all visited that village. After this all we were reached college at 4.30pm.



TEAM: 2

TOPICS: Health, Hygiene, Importance of health and hygiene, Swatch Bharat .

We the students of II BCA B started our village visit @10:30 am from the college campus. The journey was filled with fun and excitement. We reached veerani by 11:10am. The whole class was divided into 5 groups, each containing 12 members. Each group was given specific topics for creating awareness. We started our group activity at first, explaining the topics given to us to the villagers and photographs were taken during explanation.



TEAM: 3

TOPICS: Child labour, Child abuse, Good touch, Bad touch.

We the Second year students of computer application started our village visit to Veerani at 10:00AM. After a travel of 45 minutes, we reached our destination. Then we started to execute our activity which was given to us. We split ourselves into group and started to give awareness to the people of Veerani on the topics given above. They were very interested about the awareness given to them. They appreciated us for these kinds of awareness. We made a poster which signifies the abolition of childlabour and pasted in the walls.





Holy Cross College (Autonomous) Tirucirappalli-2
RESCAPES

Department: II B.A.B.
Village Name: Veervani
Date: 4.7.19



Awareness programs on
child labour good touch
child Abuse Bad touch

S.No	Rural People Name	Rural People Address & Contact Number	Rural People Signature
1	முனைவர்	3/34 தெற்கு தெரு, திருவாரூர். 9443591730	S. M. Muneer
2	மென்காசுமணி	3/34 தெற்கு தெரு, திருவாரூர்	த. ப. ம. காளையாண்டி
3	மதுசூதன	3/35 தெற்கு தெரு, திருவாரூர் 8489024573	Gr. Manjula
4	செளந்தி	3/24 தெற்கு தெரு, திருவாரூர்	R. Senthil
5	சாரதா தேவி	3/25 தெற்கு தெரு, திருவாரூர் 9003080432	G. Senthil
6	செளந்தியா	23/3 தெற்கு தெரு திருவாரூர் 8870099964	M. Jothiimalar
7	தஞ்சை	27/3 தெற்கு தெரு திருவாரூர் 9787653712	தஞ்சை 376
8	சுமதி	26/ தெற்கு தெரு திருவாரூர் 7826887083	V. Sumanthi
9	சுமதி	தெற்கு தெரு, திருவாரூர்	க. சுமதி 827

TEAM: 4

TOPICS: E-LEARNING, DIGI LOCKER, NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PORTAL, E-HOSPITAL.

We the students of **II BCA-B** After the ethics class we started our journey to the village VEERANI at 10.00 pm onwards. After one hour travel we were arrived VEERANI village at 11.10 pm. After we were reached the village we were all separated by 5 groups with different ideas and models. We are the 4th team and we started our group activity at first explaining the topics given to us the villagers and photographs were taken during explanation. At 1.00 pm we had an orientation by the IYAKKAM foundation about the KITCHEN GARDENING and organic foods.. After this orientation we all had a group lunch at 2.00pm.. After this activity we were all visited that village. After this all we were reached college at 4.30pm.





Team-5

We were the 5th team and we had created an E – mail ID for the students and some people who need an E-mail ID. At 1.00 pm, after this we were all choose some interested students and taught them about the computer and Laptops. After this activity we were all visited that village.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Village Name	Thirupanjalee
Date	27.08.2019
Department	Biochemistry
No. of Students	28
No of Staff	2

Programs conducted during the village visit

- Body Mass Index
- Health and Hygiene
- ADULTERANT





We had visited a government school in Thiruppangali and had explained and educated the students from sixth and above about the sanitary methods and basic health and hygiene. The students were also taught about the adulterants present in their food.

BMI

BMI is referred as body mass index.

Body mass index (BMI) is a value derived from the mass (weight) and height of a person. The BMI is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height, and is universally expressed in units of kg/m^2 , resulting from mass in kilograms and height in meters.

The BMI Tables

BMI Categories:

Underweight = <18.5
Normal weight = $18.5\text{--}24.9$
Overweight = $25\text{--}29.9$
Obesity = BMI of 30 or greater

We the students from II B.Sc Biochemistry went to Government higher secondary school at Thiruppangali.

THINGS WE HAVE DONE:

We taught the students about BMI and its importance. We first explain what BMI is and then we calculate BMI for the students from class 6-8.

We first measure the height of the students and then weight of them. With this we calculate BMI of them. We calculate how many of them underweight, normal and overweight.

Most of the students were underweight.

We told them to take nutrient rich foods.

We explain the nutrient rich foods with charts.

We interact with them and talk about the nutritional requirement for the underweighting students.

It was a beautiful experience we had. The students from the school are also cooperative.

Students explaining about the BMI to the school students



HEALTH AND HYGIENE

“HEALTH IS WEALTH”

It is the main aspect for this fast technological world, and so we need a awareness on hygiene. Hygiene plays major role in health. Here, we are giving a report about health and hygiene awareness in rural areas.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

There are several steps to be health and hygiene, here are some steps:

- Brush two times a day.
- Take bath twice a day.
- Wash your hands before having food.
- Cut your nails.
- Trim your hair.
- Wear only clean clothes.

We went to Thiruppangali, Government Higher secondary school to create awareness on health and hygiene.

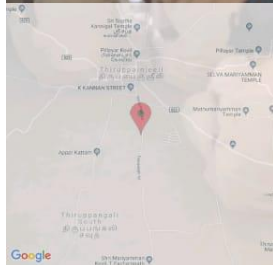
THINGS WE HAVE DONE THERE:

We taught many action rhymes on health and hygiene and conducted games on the topic HEALTH AND HYGIENE. We created many charts with creative ideas on hygienic habits.

We interacted with the students and they actively participated, creating awareness among the students gives them improved good habits.

We gained many experiences and knowledge on this village visit. The students from the school are very cooperative and happy with the activities and awareness.

Students explaining about Health and Hygiene to the school students



Thirupainjili Rd, Thiruppangali South, Tamil Nadu 621005, India

Thiruppangali South

Tamil Nadu

India

2019-08-27(Tue) 10:54(am)

31°C

88°F



Thirupainjili Rd, Thiruppangali South, Tamil Nadu 621005, India

Thiruppangali South

Tamil Nadu

India

2019-08-27(Tue) 11:53(am)

32°C

90°F

SANITARY METHODS

Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage preventing human contact with feces is part of sanitation, as is hand washing with soap.

Basic types of Sanitation System:

- Container based sanitation
- Community led total sanitation
- Dry sanitation
- Ecological sanitation
- Emergency sanitation

Things we have done:

Discussed about diseases caused by lack of sanitation,

- Waterborne disease, which can contaminate drinking water.
- Stunted growth in children.
- Disease transmitted by the fecal-oral route.
- Malnutrition, particularly in children.

Importance of Sanitation:

- Prevent the spread of waterborne and airborne diseases.
- Its aim is to protect health by providing and promoting a clean environment.
- Adequate sanitation and toilets are basic necessities that ensure and promote the health of people in developing countries.

Students explaining the importance of sanitation to the school students



ADULTERANT

An adulterant is a substance found within other substance such as food, cosmetics , pharmaceuticals ,fuel or other chemicals that compromises the safety or effectiveness of said substance .It will not normally be present in any specification or declared contents of substance ,and may not be legally allowed. The addition of adulterants is called adulteration .The most common reason for adulteration is the use by manufactures of undeclared materials that are cheaper than the correct and adulterants may be harmful, or reduce the potency of the product, or they may be harmless.

EXAMPLES FOR ADULTERANTS

- Roasted chicory roots used as an adulterant for coffee
- Diethylene glycol used as sweet wine

AWARNESS TO STUDENTS

Games were conducted ,like puzzles were prepared with images like apple, milk , turmeric , chilli powder, pepper and so on ... were pasted on chart and matched with their adulterants .It was explained to the students including its side effects were brought in to students awareness by this game.

Students explaining what is DULTERANTS to the school students



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Gopurapatti
Date	06-07-2019
Department	Bio Technology
No. of Students	35
No of Staff	2

Team:1

- 1) Women helpline
- 2) Road accident helpline
- 3) Road Highway accident helpline
- 4) LPG leakage helpline
- 5) Child helpline.



We created awareness on women helpline. This has been done to safeguard the women who face troubles in public places, homes, workplaces. They can call the number 181 to get legal or police aid and medical services. The 24 hour helpline aims to provide assistance to women who face physical, mental, sexual, emotional, or financial abuse.

We gave them some knowledge about the LPG emergency helpline to the villagers and to find solutions to all types of LPG leakage problems through a common helpline number 1906. We also said it gives immediate safety solution to the provision of qualified and trained mechanism, now customers can easily file their leakage complaints and monitor the action taken on the issues



We ensured awareness on child abuse with the helpline number 1098 and also shared the helpline focus is on all children in need of care and protection, especially the more vulnerable section that includes,

- 1) Street children and youth living alone on the streets,
- 2) Missing, differently abled, run away, mentally challenged, HIV-AIDS children,
- 3) Children abandoned by parents or guardians,
- 4) Victims of child sexual abuse,
- 5) Child political refugees and many more cases.



We also shared the awareness regarding the Road accident helpline to provide quick help, rescue any accident victim. And take him/her to the nearest hospital. We added the helpline number 1033 would be a one stop solution for highway users for emergency as well as non-emergency services. Not only this the team elevated the importance of the Road Highway accident helpline number 1073 for any road emergencies such as accidents with ambulance /crane services. We said a number of accident victims died as they did not get a timely help. The toll free number can be a life savior in case of any emergency.



Student's strickering the Awareness Poster in the village



Students with villagers at village



RESCAPES

VILLAGE VISIT REPORT

- Department :Biotechnology
- Village Name :Gopurapatty
- Date :06/07/2019
- Team Number :02
- Team Members :M.Atchaya -SFM18043
A.Carlaa -SFM18044
D.Celcia - SFM18045
N.Dhivya - SFM18046
S.Divya Soundari - SFM18047
A.Felesita -SFM18048
S.Gayathri -SFM18049
S.Harini -SFM 18050

- Awareness programs on: Importance of health, importance of Hygeine, sanitation, Swachh bharat



➤ Importance of health

We visited the **Gopurapatti** village to explain to the villagers about the **importance of health**. This programme is very help to that villagers. We described about **Breast Cancer**. They were really interested. They do not get awareness about this. Received new information. They were surprised to see if a cancer spread. Some have been concerned. We give the help number. They said we did not get the awareness yet. They said this is very new and useful to us. And we explained about **Diabetes** and **Dengue**. Already they know some information But we told you “What need to eat much”. They get many information from us.



➤ Importance of hygiene

Hygiene is a set of practices performed to preserve health. according to the **world health organization (WHO)**, "hygiene refers to conditions and practices that help to maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases personal hygiene refer to maintaining the body's cleanliness

Many people equate hygiene with cleanliness but hygiene is broad term. It includes such personal habit choices as how frequently to take a **shower or bath** ,**wash hands, trim fingernails and change and wash clothes**. It also includes attention to keeping surfaces in the home and workplace, including bathroom facilities, clean and pathogen free.





➤ SANITATION

Sanitation is the process of properly managing waste and hazardous materials and promoting well-being. Cleansing of faces, urine, sewage, etc. will prevent the spread and spread of various diseases. It is considered one of the basic human needs. If one is infected, it means that there is an interaction between pathogen, the amphibian and the environment. Ecosystems may be the main cause of pathogen migration. Therefore, it is necessary to keep the environment healthy.



➤ SWACHH BHARAT

Swachh Bharat mission is a massive mass movement that seeks to create a clean India by 2019. The father of our nation Mr. Mahatma Gandhi always puts the emphasis on swachh as swachh leads to healthy and prosperous life. The Indian government has decided to launch the Swachh Bharat mission on October 2, 2014. The mission will cover all rural and urban areas. The urban component of the mission will be implemented by the ministry of urban development and the rural component by the ministry of drinking water and sanitation.



❖ The **Gopurapatty** children most interested to know what we say. We are so excited... They are always running back and Tell me sister.. Why you are coming? What is this? They ask questions to us.

Village visit Report

Dep:Biotechnology

Team:3

Village name:Gopurappatty

Awareness program on: child labour, child abuse, good touch and bad.

Team members:

Jeevarahini R

Kajel Arockia Amala A

Kaviya S

Keerthana N

Keerthiswari M

Keerththika R

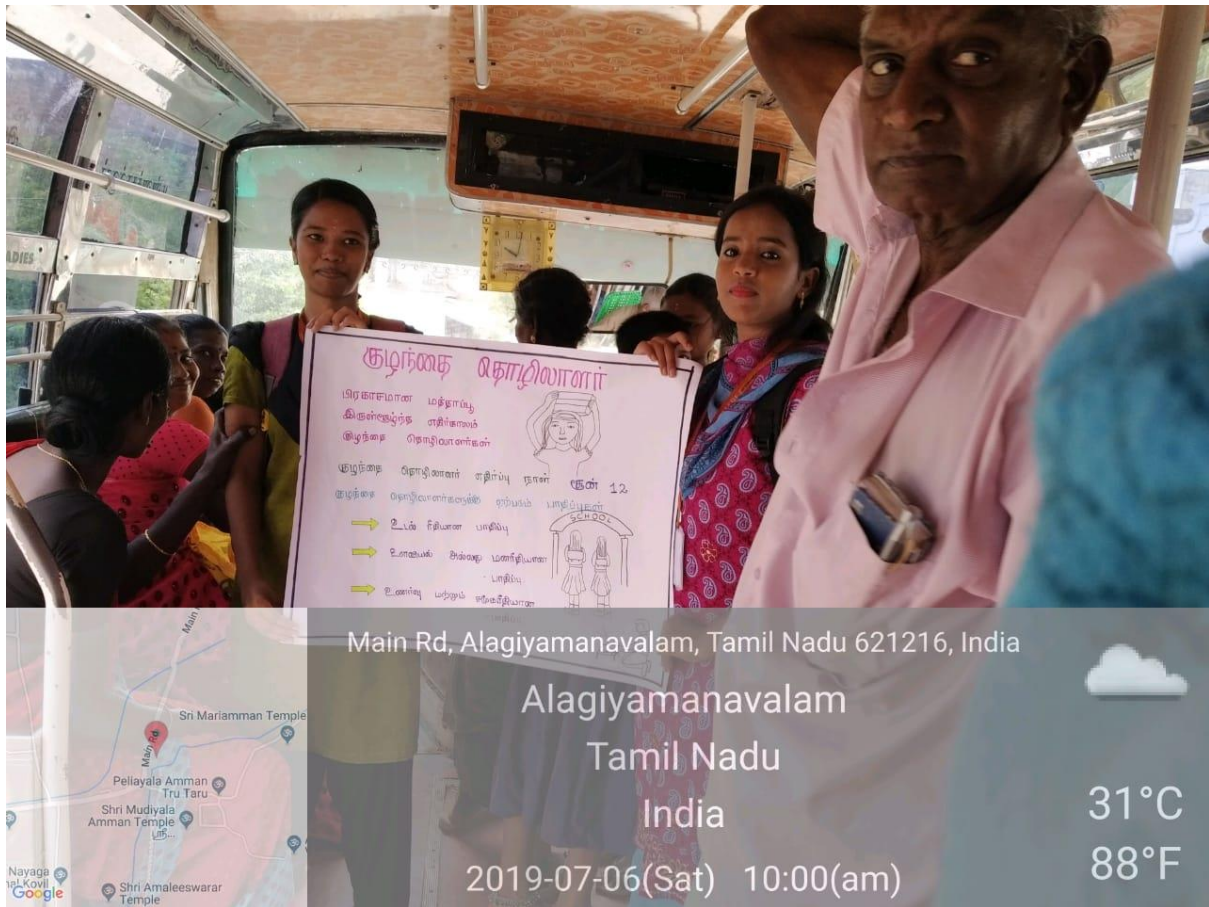
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CHILD LABOUR:

Child labour is an illegal act performed by the children in their little age by the involvement of some industrialists and businessmen all over India. Industrialists and businessmen generally chose child labour because of the efficient work in



minimum time at low cost. And, children generally get involved in child labour because of their poverty and lack of education. People, who are very poor and cannot manage their two times food and clothes, become forced to send their kids and children to do some job at lowest payment instead of sending them to the school for education.



We started our work from the nearby house in the village of Gopurappatty. The awareness was about child labour, its effects and the need to eradicate it completely as it primarily to give basic education to all child under the age of 14 and the cases of trauma of every child labour. We had interacted with her regarding this matter because everything starts up with home.

GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH:

1. Good Touch – It feels, pleasant and good, it is a way to show care, love and help. Explain with the help of examples like when mommy hugs you or papa gives you a goodnight kiss or your grandparents hold you in their arms and you hold your friend's hands while playing.
2. Bad Touch – Touches that make you uncomfortable and you feel unpleasant and you want to stop it there and then. Again, use some examples to explain them like, it is a bad touch if you feel hurt, if you do not want to be touched, if someone touches your private parts without a reason, if someone touches you and tells you not to tell anyone, all these are examples of a bad touch





We got little children for explaining them about good touch and bad touch. We empowered them to say NO, explained to give ownership of their body, keeping up distance amongst all people and ways to have themselves away from all sort of disputes and asked them to say all these to their friends and siblings.

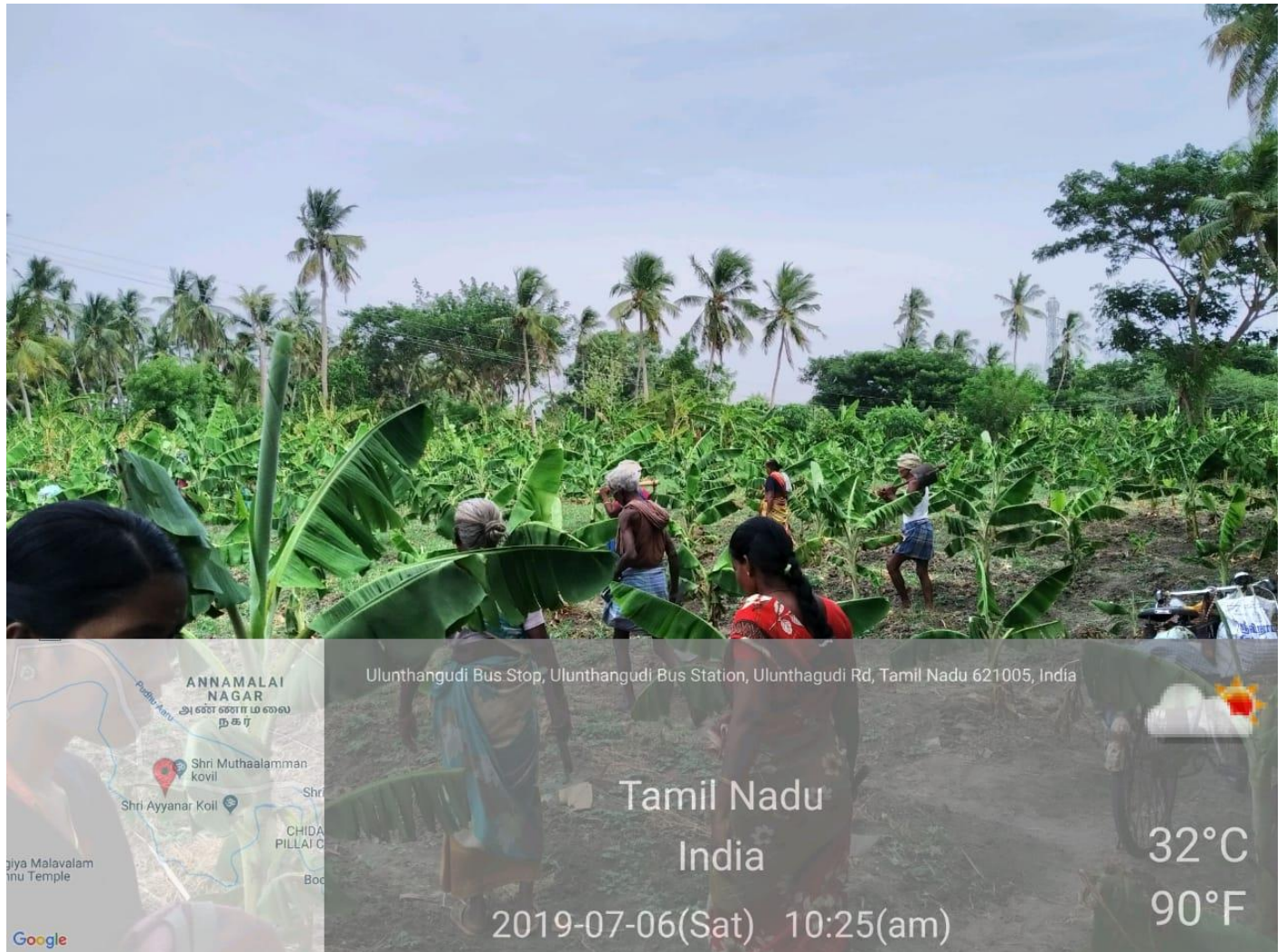
CHILD ABUSE:

Child abuse can result from physical, verbal, or sexual harm. While child abuse is often considered to take the form of an action, there are also examples of inaction that cause harm, such as neglect. Households in which participants suffer from alcoholism, substance abuse, or anger issues demonstrate higher occurrences of child abuse as compared to households without. Outcomes of child abuse can result in both short and long term injury, or even death. Some children may be unaware that they are victims of child abuse. Child abuse is widespread and can occur in any cultural, ethnic, or income group. We went to the 100 days working scheme locality and explained them about child abuse to



them. The negative effects and psychological imbalance over abused children and not to have any such victim here after

and help children to grow healthily both physically and mentally.



RESCAPES REPORT

Department: Biotechnology

Village name: Gopurapatty

Date: 6/7/2019

Team members: H.Nithya

M.Parveen Banu

S.Priyadarshini

T.Priyasharshini

S.Rithi

V.Saranya

Shanmugham Meyammai

The digital India programme

We visited the Gopurapatty village to explain to the villagers about the digital India programme. It is a programme launched by the government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledgeable economy. The government aims to transform the entire ecosystem of public services through the use of information technology. Thus, there was a need to raise awareness regarding this programme so that people in the rural areas are also aware about the various activities initiated by the government of India.



[illegible]

E-banking is also commonly known as electronic banking is widely used by many citizens of India due to its various benefits. Hence, we shared the importance of e-banking to the villagers at Gopurapatty. We shared about the benefits of using e-banking to the villagers.

Benefits to customers

1. Convenience

The customer can access his account any transact anywhere.

2. Lower cost per transaction

The customer does not have to visit the branch for every transaction, it saves him both time and money.

3. No geographical barriers

In traditional banking methods, geographical distance could hinder certain banking transactions. However, with E-banking the geographical barriers are reduced.



We also shared about the various services which are available under e-banking so that the people understand about its uses better. Hence, they are better able to utilize these services.

Services under E-banking

1. Bill payment

- Banks charge a nominal one-time registration fee for this service.

- Customers can choose to create a standing instruction to pay recurring bills automatically every month.

- Electricity, telephone and phone bills can be paid via this platform.

2. Funds transfer

- Customers can transfer funds from his account to another account with the same bank or even different bank, anywhere in India.

- He just has to log in to his account, specify the payee's name, account number, his bank and branch along with the transfer amount. The transfer takes place within a day or two.

3. Investing

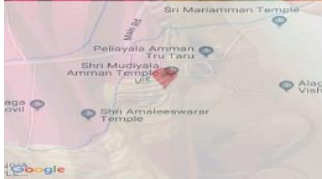
- Customers can open fixed deposit with the bank online through funds transfer.

- Some people can also buy or sell shares online.

- Customers may also purchase and redeem mutual fund units from their online platform.

4. Shopping

- Purchase goods and services online and pay using their account.



Unnamed Road, Alagiyamanavalam, Tamil Nadu 621216, India


Alagiyamanavalam

Tamil Nadu

India

2019-07-06(Sat) 10:03(AM)

32°C
90°F



DigiLocker is online service provided by Ministry of Electronics and IT, Government of India under its Digital India initiative. DigiLocker provides an account in cloud to every Indian citizen to access authentic documents/ certificates such as driving license, vehicle registration, academic mark list in digital format from the original issuers of these certificates. It also provides 1GB storage space to each account to upload scanned copies of legacy documents. The new users need to possess an Aadhar card to use DigiLocker.



We taught the villagers about the sign-up procedure for this application which can be installed for free from play store.

Procedure to sign-up

For sign-up, the Aadhar card number and the one-time password sent to the Aadhar-associated mobile number, need to be entered. For later log-ins, the user can set their own password or link the account to Facebook or Google logins.



National scholarship portals

Many villagers were keen to know about this facility as they have children pursuing their education in the schools nearby. National scholarship portal (NSP) is a digital scholarship platform which carries multiple scholarships offered by the central government, state governments and different government agencies like UGC (University Grants Commission) and AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education).



We also told the villagers that the National scholarship portal (NSP) hosts about 50 scholarships worth hundreds of crores among the scholarship seekers registered on the platform. According to officials, the platform has helped the government implement and disburse scholarships worth more than INR 2000 crores. The platform boasts of more than 125 Lac applications out of which 105 applications were verified.



e-hospital

Online Registration System (ORS) is being implemented in hospitals where counter based Out Patient Department (OPD) registration and appointment system through Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) has been digitized. We told the villagers about the various facilities available in the portal, requirements for getting online appointment and the process to take appointment for a new patient. We also told them about the various features of the e-hospital which are as follows.

Features

- Simple appointment process
- Dashboard Reports
- Hospital on Boarding



We also told the villagers about the simple steps to get their appointment fixed online.

Steps to fix an appointment

1. Verify yourself using Aadhaar Number
2. Choose Hospital / Department
3. Select date of appointment
4. Get confirmation SMS



REPORT ON VISIT TO GOPURAPATTY VILLAGE, TRICHY.

SUBMITTED BY: Department of Biotechnology – Team 5

SUBMITTED TO: Mr. P. Karthik.

OBJECTIVE: To create awareness about the disadvantages caused due to Hybrid Fruits, Vegetables, Seeds and Animals.

INTRODUCTION:

On the 06 of July 2019, students of Biotechnology Department were divided into several groups to create awareness in Gopurapatty Village. At the village, we visited different places such as School, People working as Coolie, Old people, Children, etc.,



View of Gopurapatty Village.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED DURING THE VISIT:

1. EXPLANATION OF HYBRID ANIMALS TO THE STUDENTS:

Few students explained about the disadvantages of Hybrid Animals to the students with the help of the chart. The students were very interested in listening to us.

A few disadvantages caused due to hybrid animals.

- It can lead to loss of species variety.
- It does not have control over genetic mutation.
- It could create a genetic depression.
- It can change the evolution of species.



Explanation about Hybrid Animals to children.

2. EXPLANATION OF HYBRID VEGETABLES TO PEOPLE:

People were busily working. At first they were not ready to listen to us. But we continued to talk to them. Slowly they were interested and started listening to us. By our speech, we created an awareness to them regarding the ill effects caused by Hybrid Vegetables. Some charts were also prepared for their easy understanding.

Some disadvantages caused due to Hybrid vegetables:

- It leads to cancer.
- It causes diabetes.
- It causes obesity.
- It leads to heart diseases.



Explanation to the people about the Hybrid vegetables.

3. EXPLANATION OF HYBRID FRUITS TO THE HOUSE OLD LADY:

We, some of the students from our group explained about Hybrid Fruits to an old lady who is eager to listen to us. After listening for a short while she started to question us. We cleared her doubts and she was very happy.

Some disadvantages caused due to Hybrid Fruits:

- It weakens the bones.
- It increases the blood sugar level.
- It causes severe stomach ache.
- It leads to heart attack.



Explanation to the old lady about the
Hybrid Fruits.

Report submitted by

TEAM 5:

- **S. SNEHAA (SFM18072)**
- **J. STEFFI PRIYA (SFMI8074)**
- **R. VERONIKA (SFM18077)**
- **M.SHIFANA (SFM18071)**
- **S. SHASILEKHA (SFM18070)**
- **R. SWETHA (SFM18076)**
- **R. SUBASHINI (SFM18075)**

Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Paachur
Date	5 July 2019-
Department	Botany
No. of Students	46
No of Staff	2



Programmes at village on July 2019-2020

1	Team -1	Importance of Wearing Helmet, Swatch Barath, Disadvantages of <i>Prosopis Juliflora</i> (Seemakarruvelam), Usage of Head Light Stickers, Disadvantages of Open Defecation
2	Team -2	Health & Sanitation, Hygiene, Swachh Barath (Activity)
3	Team -3	Child Abuse, Child Labour, Good Touch & Bad Touch
4	Team -4	Internet importance, E-hospital, National scholarships, Welfare schemes
5	Team -5	Panchakavya, Mushroom cultivation, Herbal beverages, Natural cleaning agent

RESCAPES VILLAGE VISIT REPORT

(TEAM-1)

1. IMPORTANCE OF WEARING HELMET
2. SWATCH BARATH
3. DISADVANTAGES OF *Prosopis juliflora* (seemakarruvelam)
4. USAGE OF HEAD LIGHT STICKERS
5. DISADVANTAGES OF OPEN DEFECATION

IMPORTANCE OF WEARING HELMET

We gave awareness to the people to wear helmets while riding two wheelers. We also asked them to follow the rules and regulations while travelling either it may be a short or long distance and stressed them that their life is more precious than any thing. Most of the people get aware of this during this session.

SWATCH BARATH

We explained the people about the scheme of swatch barath. It is about keeping our city and environment clean. We also stressed them to use the recycle bins to make the vegetable waste as manure for their fields. They assure that they will follow that and get the benefits.

DISADVANTAGES OF *Prosopis juliflora* (seemakarruvelam)

We give awareness to the people about the major effects of seemakarruvelam in their surroundings. Ground water level was decreased because of these trees and People also get agree and assure that they will destroy them.

DISADVANTAGES OF OPEN DEFECATION

We tell them about the disease caused due to open defecation. Majority of the house has toilets. We also told them about the government free scheme of build free toilets to the villagers.

USAGE OF HEAD LIGHT STICKERS

Most of the people don't get aware of it so we explained the usage of head light stickers in their vehicles. By using head light stickers they are saving other's life.

ORIENTATION

We also have the orientation conducted by Dr. on the topic green farming. He explained us about the effects of intake of chemically produced vegetables that we are consuming. He also gave the solution by self cultivating organic vegetables in our home itself. we inspired and volunteer to join our hands with him to grow organic vegetables and make a healthy future generation

(TEAM-2)

We the II B Sc Botany students went to Paachur for village visit. There we split into five teams and asked to give awareness to the people on the following topic:

1. HEALTH & SANITATION
2. HYGEINE
3. SWACHH BARATH (activity)

HEALTH

We prepared charts about health issues we went to many houses and met lots of people and gave awareness about their health. We explained them about many diseases like diabetes, blood pressure, etc,

We stress the village women about sanitation and told them how to use sanitary napkins & how to dispose it.

HYGEINE

We met many people and explained them to how to use toilets and also about to clean them. We also stressed about we also stressed them the effects of open defecation. We also demonstrate how to wash our hands properly.

SWATCH BARATH

We went to the government middle school in Pacchur and cleaned a room in that campus.

ORIENTATION

We also have the orientation conducted by **Dr. Kannan** on the topic **GREEN FARMING**. He explained us about the effects of intake of chemically produced vegetables that we are consuming. He also gave the solution by self cultivating organic vegetables in our home itself. We inspired and volunteer to join our hands with him to grow organic vegetables and make a healthy future generation

(TEAM-3)

1. CHILD ABUSE
2. CHILD LABOR
3. GOOD TOUCH & BAD TOUCH

CHILD ABUSE

We went to each house and explained them about the present social status of the girl children in the society. We also said them about the current affairs and asked them to take care of their children by made them aware of the issues all over and asked them to keep their children safe from the human monsters.

CHILD LABOR

We prepared the charts with pictures and met the school students in that village and told them about the effects of child labor and stressed them to complete the schooling and also asked them to continue their higher studies. We also explained them that it was a crime and the tress pares should be punished definitely.

GOOD TOUCH & BAD TOUCH

We collected the images of good touches and bad touches and went to play school and thought the kids about the difference of good & bad touches and advised them to tell that to their parents if they got any trouble.

TEAM : 4

1. Internet
2. E-hospital
3. National scholarships
4. Welfare schemes

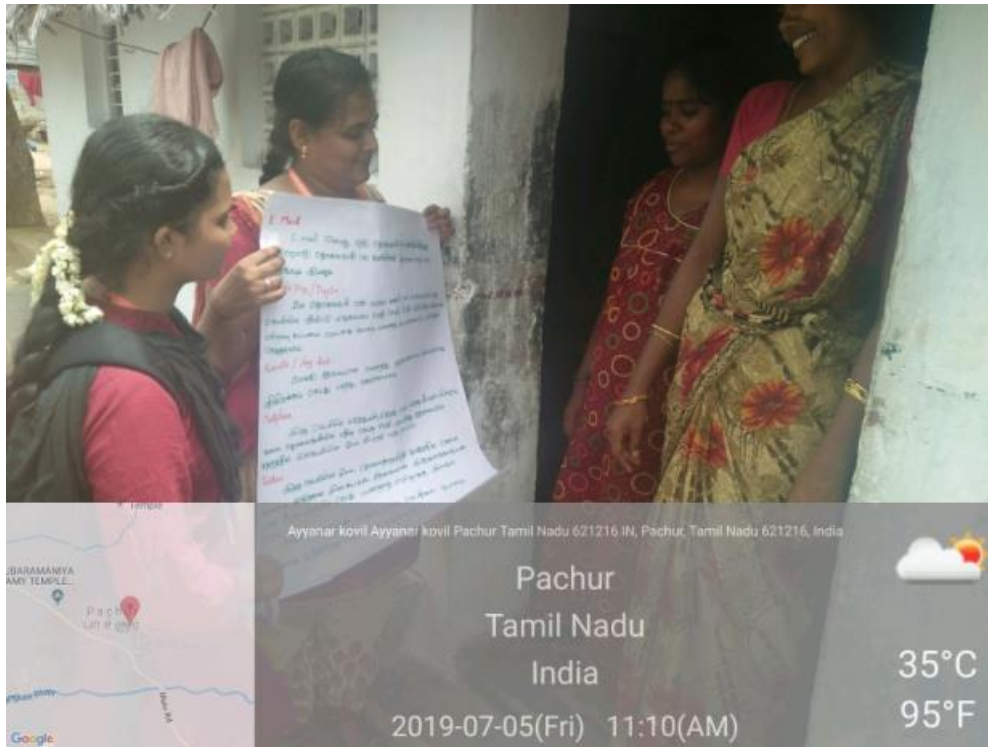
1. Internet:

A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols. It is used for many purposes. We explained the villagers about e-mail, Google- pay, med plus, red bus, kindle.



2. E-Hospital:

A hospital information system and is an element of health informatics that focuses mainly on the administrative needs of hospital. (Emergency no. 02228201141, 9152204010)



3. National scholarships:

We also explained the villagers about the process and effective knowledge of scholarships, the portal ensures direct delivery of funds to the beneficiary's account thereby avoiding any changes of leakage. We explained them about the following scholarships:

Scholarship for handicaps

Educational scholarships

Widow scholarships

Agriculture scholarships.etc,

4. Welfare schemes

Government of India have launched several programmes for poverty alleviation employment generation, health development and health facilities. some programmes that we explained were Antyodaya Anna Yojana, National Gramin Awas Mission, Bharat Nirman, etc.,



Team: 5

Topic: Awareness on Herbal Products and Organic Farming.

We went to visit the village Paachur and gave awareness on the following topics.

1. Panchakavya
2. Mushroom cultivation
3. Herbal beverages
4. Natural cleaning agent

1. Panchakavya

Panchakavya is the organic pesticide obtained from the five by-products of cow. We explained the procedure and benefits of Panchakavya. The by-products of cow namely cow's milk, curd, ghee, urine and dung along with tender coconut-water, banana and jaggery are mixed and fermented for 15 days. The extracted liquid is well diluted and sprinkled over the crops. As this is very useful for farmers, they listened it and gave a positive feedback.

2. Mushroom cultivation

Mushroom is the fruit of fungi which is rich in protein and has large demand. It can be cultivated by easier methods. A polythene bag is taken and filled with sterilized(boiled) straw and mushroom seeds. The seeds are available in agricultural seed stores. The bag is tied both sides and hanged in humid place. Many small pores are made for the growth of mushrooms. This is beneficial for the farmers without any land.

3. Herbal beverages

Now-a-days carbonated cool drinks are the people's choice during summer. But they are mostly harmful for our health. Instead of these, herbal beverages can be made with the household things. Awareness on these herbal beverages seemed to be very useful for the people.

4. Natural cleaning agent

The natural cleaning agent had a great impact on the village women. This is produced by fermenting the pieces of citrus fruits and jaggery for 60 days. The extracted liquid was used as the cleaning agent for vessels and floor. As this is hand-made product, the women in the village listened this with keen interest.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Thirupanjalee
Date	27-8-2019
Department	Commerce-B.VOC
No. of Students	28
No of Staff	2

Programs conducted during the village visit

- Importance of Sanitation
- Importance of Higher Education



REPORT ON THE VISIT TO THIRUPPANGALI VILLAGE

We have went on 27 AUGUST we went over “To lead in tomorrow’s world, it needs something or someone to help it achieve its vast potential – a good education is that something that all we need”



On 27th Aug 19 by 9.30 we explored for the village visit. Therefore it was a visit to a school in that rural village. As instructed we reached there. Since we have been escorted by Mr.Shamala mam, Assist Professor Department of commerce. Guided us throughout the activities we made and executed

At first we have planned to conduct a sanitation camp. Where we started with a small speech to know more on the basic sanitations in day to day happenings. Despite this scarcity, these students thrive when given the opportunity. Even the students enthusiasm for learning and a competitive spirit that shined through the dimly-lit classrooms. After a while to feed into students’ eagerness and curiosity we engaged them with new games.

We gave a orientation to the 11th and 12th standard students about their future education which help them for there higher studies and therefore the children below the 11th standard we made them know about sanitization and moreover we spent time with them by playing with the kids and made them understand a lot that we want to conveyed I hope that we made our work done as we instructed and got to know some more things from them and we made our work as scheduled and returned to the college campus by 4 p.m.

They made me thankful for their plentiful time spent with them. Their ideas were even more creative than their standard.

Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	C-Ayamplayam
Date	13 July 2019
Department	Chemistry-A
No. of Students	56
No of Staff	2

TEAM:1

- Women helpline
- Child helpline
- Road accident helpline
- Highway accident helpline
- LPG leakage helpline

Team:2

- Diabetics
- Kidney related Diseases
- Sanitation
- Women's hygiene
- Oral hygiene

Team: 3

- ✓ Child labour,
- ✓ Child abuse,
- ✓ Good touch, bad touch,
- ✓ Immunisation schedule.

Team: 4

- E-Banking
- E-Hospital
- Importance of 108 Ambulance
- 104
- Disaster Management
- National Scholar Scheme

Team:5

- Preparation of phenol
- Proper Hand washing
- Advantages of using soap & shampoo

VILLAGE VISIT TO AYYAMPALAYAM

Date: 13.7.19

Village visit is a program organized by the ESCAPES group of our college and it involves bringing the students of the college to meet, interact and create awareness among people in various villages and therefore aiming more of a sustainable environment and rational people. We are the students of II B.Sc Chemistry of Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli. Around 70 of the students reached the village Ayyampalayam around 10 A.M in the morning and have been interacted with the people, giving awareness about the following topics.

Team: 1

- Women helpline
- Child helpline
- Road accident helpline
- Highway accident helpline
- LPG leakage helpline

HELPLINE:

A helpline a telephone service which offers help to those who calls. Many helpline services now offer more than telephone support-offering access to information, advices our customer service via telephone, e-,mail, web or sms.

Today, our group is here to make people of Ayyampalayam to be aware of the presence of some such helplines. The above mentioned helplines are explained briefly in this report.

WOMEN HELPLINE:

The name women helpline of course explains itself. Women helpline 1091 & 181 not only helps the women in sexual abuses and crisis but also it for us to stand against female infanticide. And we gave a clear cut idea about how to make use of that women helpline number and to help the needy.

CHILD HELPLINE:

This child helpline is for the children those whose age lies between 0 to 18 and it specially focus on the children who needs greater protection, guidance and care. People are most probably had an awareness about child helpline number. And they interact with us related with this topic. And we made a posters that carries the child helpline number 1098 for the use of the village people.

ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE:

The toll-free number 1071 is allotted by the government in order to report the road accidents that occur. And this helpline number can be used if the victims really need a treatment with serious injury. This awareness was given to the rural people and made wall posters to create awareness to all the people.

HIGHWAY ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE:

This toll free number 1033 is especially made to help the people who met with accidents in highways. This helpline is active for 24x7 and they will provide the best treatment at golden hours. And it was clearly explained with the help of the chart posters and we gave a clear idea about this highway road accident helpline.

LPG LEAKAGE HELPLINE:

LPG leakage helpline number 1906 was launched by Oil Marketing Companies to help the people who stuck with the leakage problem in the LPG gas cylinder and it is also be in active for 24/7 to respond to emergency calls.

Team:2

- Diabetics
- Kidney related Diseases
- Sanitation
- Women's hygiene
- Oral hygiene

DIABETES:

1. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood glucose, or blood sugar, levels are too high. Glucose comes from the foods you eat.
2. insulin is a hormone that helps the glucose get into your cells to give them energy.
3. With type 1 diabetes, your body does not make insulin.
4. With type 2 diabetes, the more common type, your body does not make or use insulin will. Without enough insulin, the glucose stays in your blood.



KIDNEY RELATED DISEASES:

1. An excessively acidic environment in urine can lead to the formation of kidney stones. Medical conditions such as Crohn's disease, urinary tract infections, renal tubular acidosis, hyperparathyroidism, medullary sponge kidney, and Dent's disease increase the risk of kidney stones



SANITATION:

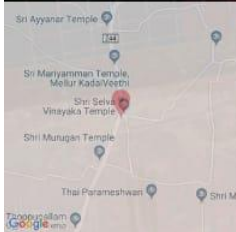
Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking and adequate treatment and disposal of human wastes and sewage.^[1] Preventing human contact with feces is part of sanitation, as is hand washing with soap. Sanitation systems aim to protect human health by providing a clean environment that will stop the transmission of disease, especially through the fecal–oral route.^[2] For example, diarrhea, a main cause of malnutrition and stunted growth in children, can be reduced through sanitation.^[3] There are many other diseases which are easily transmitted in communities that have low levels of sanitation, such as ascariasis (a type of intestinal worm infection or helminthiasis), cholera, hepatitis, polio, schistosomiasis, trachoma, to name just a few.



Edumalai Rd, Ayyampalayam, Tamil Nadu 621005, India
Ayyampalayam
Tamil Nadu
India

2019-07-13(Sat) 10:27(AM)

31°C
88°F



Edumalai Rd, Ayyampalayam, Tamil Nadu 621005, India
Ayyampalayam
Tamil Nadu
India

2019-07-13(Sat) 10:24(AM)

31°C
88°F

Women's Hygiene:

Feminine hygiene products (also called menstrual hygiene products) are personal care products used by girls and women during menstruation, vaginal discharge, and other bodily functions related to the vulva and vagina.

These products are either disposable or reusable. Sanitary napkins (American English) or sanitary towels (British English), tampons, and pantliners are disposable feminine hygiene products. Menstrual cups, cloth menstrual pads and period panties are the major categories of reusable feminine hygiene products.



ORAL HYGIENE:

Oral hygiene is the practice of keeping one's mouth clean and free of disease and other problems (e.g. bad breath) by regular brushing of the teeth (dental hygiene) and cleaning between the teeth.



CHILD LABOUR,
CHILD ABUSE,
GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH,
IMMUNISATION SCHEDULE.

CHILD LABOUR

(Divya Priya .C & Dhivya.A has worked on the topic child labour to give awareness in the village.)

INTRODUCTION:

A succession of laws on child labour ,that so called factory Act .Children younger than nine were not allowed to work, those aged 9-16 could work 16 hours per day at cotton mills Act. Because of that education for children has been really get reduced .To avoid this we made some information to reach people about child labour.

EXPERIENCE IN VILLAGE:

We meet all around to the village .We visit nearly 10 and more people to give awareness about child labors . They were very eager to visit and gather information about that issue .Village people understand the value of education and accept that to avoid the child labor in village. They accept and ready to join with us for the improvement of children education .They understand that child labour would started affecting children mental health ,and physical health.



GOOD TOUCH

And made more that people to understand the value of good touch and that were really very use full for the girl children.

EXPERIENCE IN VILLAGE:

We visit the people in the village that is especially girl children about the good touch .The good touch is specially on forehead ,check and they were really get interested to hear about the topic. The girls children and other people got benefited about that topic.



BAD TOUCH

(Ilakiya.L & Hebshibha.B has worked on the topic bad touch to give to awareness in the village.)

INTRODUCTION:

This was really very helpful to all the people .That was really accepted by the village people . Though it was the girls in the village.

CHILD ABUSE

(Durga.M & Esther Nagomi.A has worked on the topic child abuse to give awareness in the village.)

INTRODUCTION:

Child abuse includes any threatening or violent interaction of physical /psychological or sexual nature that may cause physical or psychological harm to the child .This includes neglect and withholding essential old, medical care and education. Sexual and physical abuses are forms of physical violence. Children have the right to protection from all form of maltreatment, abuse, neglect and violence.



IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

(Gayathri.T, Infant Natalia .J, Ilakkiya.S.P has worked on the topic immunization schedule to give awareness in the village)

INTRODUCTION:

A Vaccination schedule is a series of vaccinations, including the timing of all doses, which may be either recommended or compulsory, depending on the country of residence.

S.No	Vaccine	Prevents	Minimum Age for Dose 1	Interval Between Dose 1 & Dose 2	Interval Between Dose 2 & Dose 3	Interval Between Dose 3 & Dose 4	Interval Between Dose 4 & Dose 5
1	BCG	TB & bladder cancer	Birth				
2	HepB	Hepatitis B	Birth	4 weeks	8 weeks		
3	Poliovirus	Polio	Birth	4 weeks	4 weeks		
4	DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months (Booster 1)	3 years (Booster 2)
5	Hib	Infections caused by Bacteria	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months (Booster 1)	
6	PCV	Pneumonia	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months (Booster 1)	
7	RV	Severe Diarrheal Disease	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks		
8	Typhoid	Typhoid Fever, Diarrhea	9 weeks	15 months (Booster 1)			
9	MMR	Measles, Mumps & Rubella	9 weeks	6 months			
10	Varicella	Chickenpox	1 year	3 months			
11	HepA	Liver disease	1 year	6 months			
12	Tdap	Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis	7 years				
13	HPV	Some Cancers & Warts	9 years	For Child aged 9-14 years: 6 months. For Child aged 15 or more: 1 month	For Child aged 15 or more: 5 months		

EXPERIENCE :

We try to visit the pregnant ladies and newborn babies house .So that they may get aware of immunization schedule. Many of the people don't Know about the 10 years and 16 years children has to put immunization injection they all get benefited and they promise that they will put the injected for the benefit of their children. More than 50 people get benefit about the awareness of this immunization schedule .They got more benefits for the improvement of the child growth.



Team:4

- E-Banking
- E-Hospital
- Importance of 108 Ambulance
- 104
- Disaster Management
- National Scholar Scheme

Locality : Ayampalayam

District: Trichy

Date on Visit : 13.07.2019

Timing : 9.30-3.00p.m

OBJECTIVES :

- ❖ Support and make them known about the importance of helpline numbers such as Ambulance, Medical help, Disaster Management and the scholar scheme which are existing in the nation.
- ❖ Interaction with the people and to study the situation
- ❖ Writing the Report

Activities conducted during the visit:

As soon as we landed we started our program with the people who have gathered to apply for the 100 days work.

E-BANKING:



We explained them about the upcoming method of E-Banking. This is done to make understand about the new technology .The purpose of E-Banking is to enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website.But the people over there was not for it.

E-Hospital



we gave them some knowledge about e-hospital. The people were shocked to hear this. This is about an online registration in the hospital and payment, viewing the diagnostics reports and check the availability of blood in the government hospitals.It is to help them to keep good health .

IMPORTANCE OF 108 AMBULANCE:



As everybody in the village know about it we told them the importance of it. We trained them if any accidents takes place instead of taking the photos just to call the ambulance and help the patient. This the free emergency call 108 to serve the people in danger.

104 Medical help:



We created an awareness among them about the medical helpline. we explained them about the importance of it and to save the patient those in need of bloods and organs. We trained them how to make a call and help themselves at times of difficulties.

Disaster Management:



We also shared them and cleared their doubts on disaster management. we asked them to make a call to the number 1078. They were in need of water as water scarcity is more. This to to help the people to live a life happily lacking nothing. Because the management will see the need of the people and should help them.

National Scholar Scheme:



TEAM –5

KAMALI. P - U18CH051

KAVIYA. S - U18CH053

KAVIYARASI. G - U18CH054

KEERTHANA. T - U18CH055

KEERTHIGA DEVI. K - U18CH056

LINCY. J - U18CH057

LOURDHU MARY. R – U18CH058

MADHUMITHA. P – U18CH059

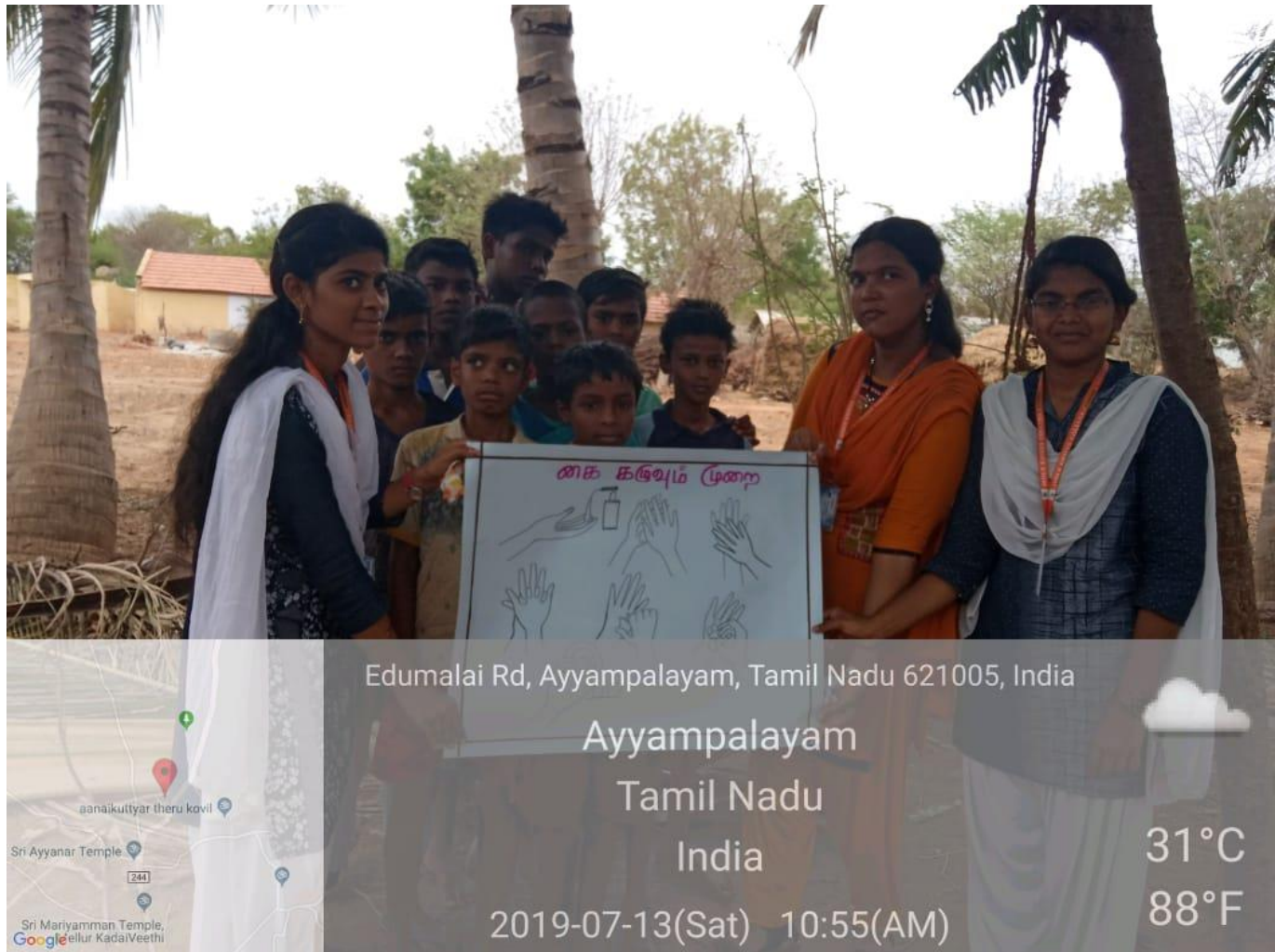
MAHALAKSHMI. M – U18CH060

MARIESWARI. N – U18CH061

KIRUTHIKA. S

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED DURING THE VILLAGE VISIT:

We reached the Ayyampalayam village in Manachanellur block in Trichy district on 13-07-2019(Saturday) at 9:30 a.m. through our college bus.



Firstly, we witnessed the people who are working in 100 days of employment and spread awareness regarding various parameters. We also visited many houses and shops and shared the views regarding these awareness.



First and foremost we met the old people who are working over there and started explain our awareness programs.

.Given topics to spread awareness were:

- 1)Preparation of phenoil
- 2)Proper Hand washing
- 3)Advantages of using soap & shampoo



. We created awareness on soap preparation. Through this village visit we came to know that most of our villages are very developed in many things like sanitary ware.



We gave them awareness on phenoil preparation and its usage. The people told us they need more activities by the government to improve their village in the way of construct schools and hospitals. Their village was so damaged during the summer season.



ACHIEVEMENTS:

The following were the objectives achieved by the students during our rural visit,

- Successful conduction of the awareness programs
- Interactions with the village communities and the panchayat leader
- Prepared and submitted impact assessment reports.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	C-Ayapalayam
Date	15 July 2019
Department	Chemistry-B
No. of Students	62
No of Staff	2

AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON: HELMET AWARENESS

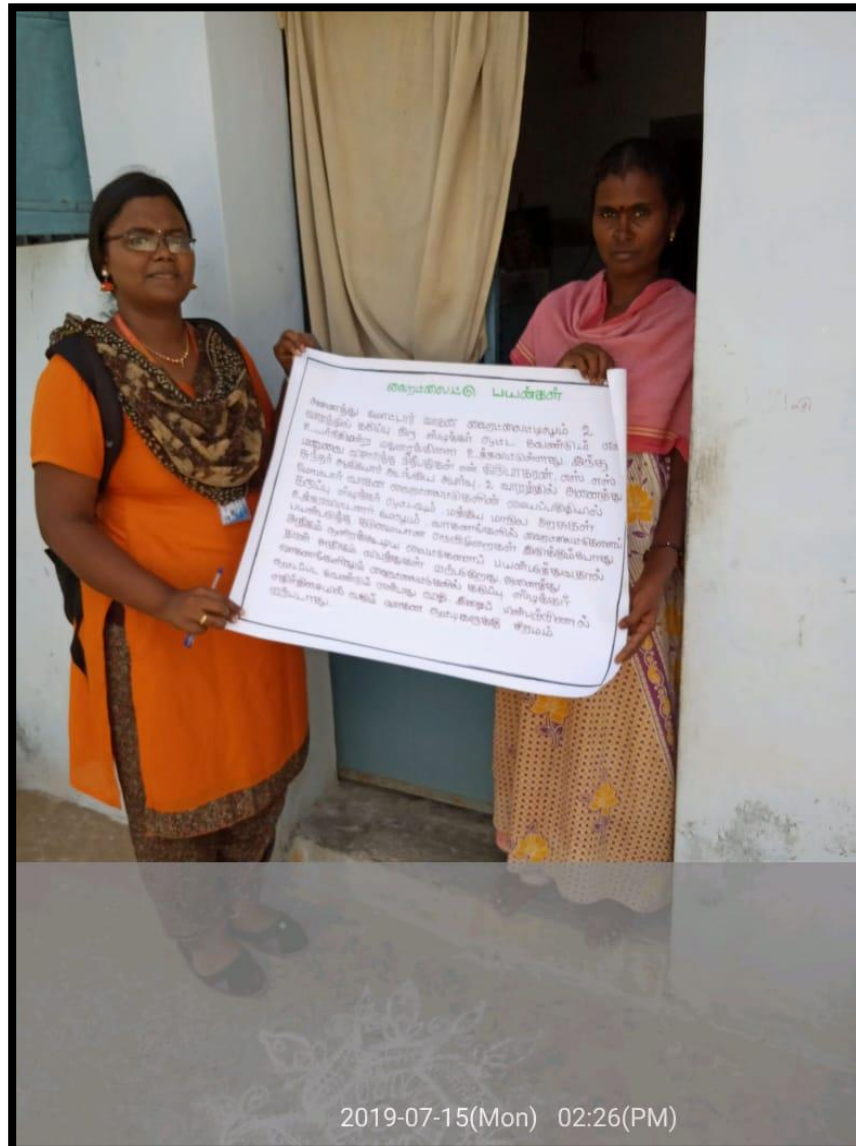
The aim of the International Helmet Awareness Day is to educate as many equestrians as possible about helmet and safety awareness through a global equestrian retailer network. It is a fantastic opportunity to discuss correct helmet fit, when to replace a helmet, concussions and traumatic brain injuries, and how exactly a helmet protects your head in the event of an accident.

In addition to safety education, International Helmet Awareness Day allows retailers to offer attractive pricing to encourage riders to purchase their first helmet replace an old one that has been in an accident or doesn't fit properly, or simply update their look.

Riders for Helmets is a non-profit helmet awareness group based in the U.S. It was founded as a result of grand prix dressage rider Courtney King-Dye's traumatic brain injury incurred while she was riding without a helmet. The group's mission is to educate equestrians on about the benefits of wearing a helmet and to promote the helmet-wearing campaign on an international level by involving leading equestrians in various disciplines to encourage increased use of helmets. Riders for Helmets is dedicated to providing resources that enable riders to become further educated on the importance of wearing a helmet.

AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON: HEADLIGHT STICKER AWARENESS

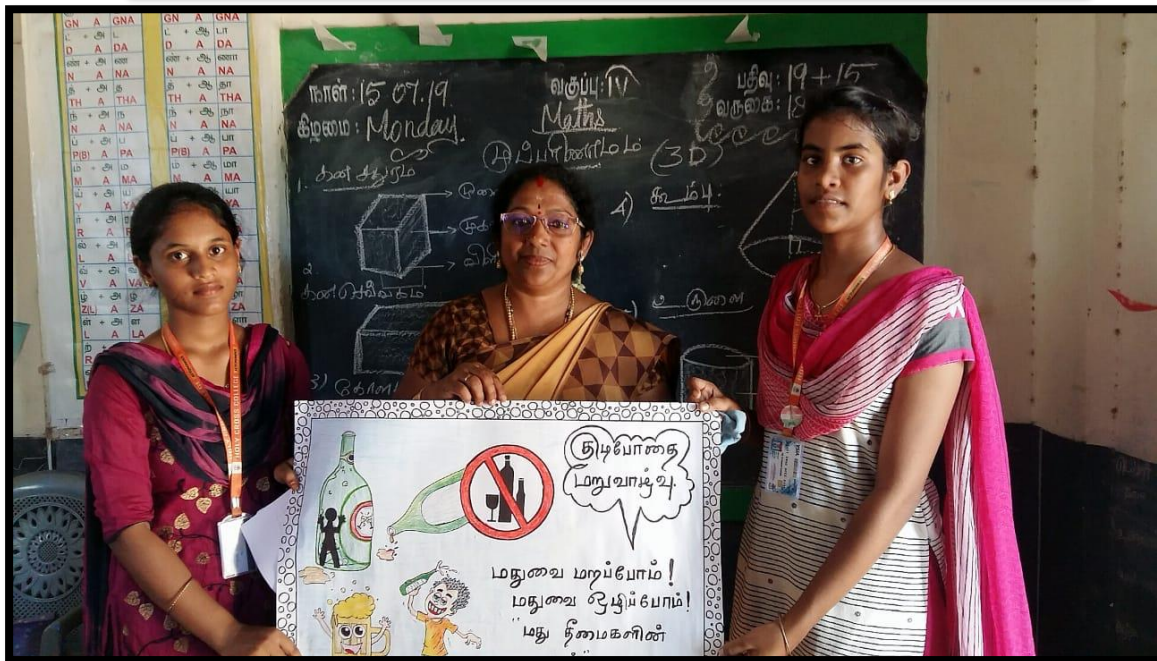
The use of headlight covers and the modification of light produced by vehicles has continued into the present day in both the military's development of special [blackout head and tail light](#) technologies and in the civilian sector as well. In addition to headlight covers' use in light reduction they have also been employed to protect headlamps from damage in both civilian and combat environments. In fact, 3M now makes a wide variety of aerospace and military films solely for this purpose. With time, however, the automobile industry began to take note of the protective benefits of headlight cover film and it was soon being employed by race car drivers despite the difficulty of working with the original films. According to Kay Lam, marketing manager for the automotive division of 3M "The first films were thicker and less compliant, [because] their purpose was to help keep [surfaces] from eroding in the harsh, sandy environments to which they were exposed."



AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON: REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR DRUNKERS

Alcohol rehab is often the only way that an individual who's struggling with addiction can get help. There are rehab centres all over the country that offer individualized programs to treat alcoholism, regardless of how long the disease has been present. Alcohol treatment programs take many factors into consideration, including the person's age and gender, and the extent and length of the addiction. Many alcohol rehab centres also offer various aftercare options and recommendations to help clients maintain their sobriety, such as group therapy.

This resource page will provide you with everything you need to know, from alcohol treatment centres and payment options, differences between inpatient and outpatient programs, finding an alcohol treatment centre, and taking the first steps toward sobriety and recovery. If you're here seeking information for a friend or family member, we've also included resources on [how to help a friend or family member](#), along with intervention strategies.



AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON: SUCIDAL PREVENTION NUMBER

AWARENESS

Suicide awareness is a proactive effort to [raise awareness](#) around suicidal behaviours. It is focused on reducing social [stigmas](#) and [ambiguity](#), by bringing attention to [suicides](#) statistically and sociologically, and encouraging positive dialogue and engagement as a means to prevent suicide. Suicide awareness is linked to [suicide prevention](#) as both address suicide education and the dissemination of information to ultimately decrease the rate of suicide. Awareness is a first stage that can ease the need for prevention. Awareness signifies a fundamental consciousness of the threat, while prevention focuses on stopping the act. Suicide awareness is not a medical engagement, but a combination of medical, social, emotional and financial counselling. Suicide awareness in adolescents focuses on the age group between 10–24 years, beginning with the onset of puberty.

Suicide awareness expresses the need for open constructive dialogue as an initial step towards preventing incidents of adolescent suicide. Once the stigmas have been overcome, there is an increased possibility that education, medical care and support can provide a critical framework for those at risk. Lack of information, awareness of professional services, judgment and insensitivity from religious groups, and financial strain have all been identified as barriers to support access for those youth in suicidal crisis. The critical framework is a necessary component to implementing suicide awareness and suicide prevention, and breaking down these barriers.



About 55% of participants reported ever smoking, 31% were current cigarette smokers, and 36% were 'strictly' (only) narghile (water pipe) smokers. Mean age of smoking initiation was 17 +/- 3.15 years. Smokers had less knowledge of smoking associated health risks than nonsmokers. Students' knowledge of existing anti-smoking laws was generally low (11.3-25.5%), and significantly more smokers had knowledge about existing laws (ban of advertisement of smoking, ban of smoking in public places, and ban of selling cigarettes to minors) than non-smokers. About 81% of current smokers tried to quit smoking at least once during their life, 53% felt ready to quit smoking if cessation assistance was provided, 17% were not ready to quit, and 30% were reluctant/felt unsure if they were ready to quit. Most students (94.3%) reported that there were no smoking cessation centres in Palestine, or did not know if such centres existed. Males were associated with almost all categories of smoking. There is a lack of knowledge about the existing national anti-smoking legislation among university students in Gaza, Palestine. Smoking cessation centres also seem non-existent in Gaza. Multi-level interventions and actions are required by policy makers, educators and non-governmental agencies to prevent smoking among university students in Gaza, and to educate them on tobacco cessation counselling, on the dangers of tobacco use, and about effective stress management strategies to help them to cope with stressors. Smoking cessation interventions are required to address both cigarette and narghile use. Efforts need to be invested in ensuring compliance with legislation and for follow-up activities to enforce the anti-smoking laws through coordinated actions across ministries and departments.



GROUP MEMBERS NAME:

1. METILDA CATHRINE.S
2. MISITCA.A
3. MONIC SHELICY.J
4. MONISHA.P
5. MONISHA.D
6. MONISHA.S
7. NARMADHA.K
8. NATHIYA.T
9. NAVEEN ROSALIN.A
10. NIRMALIN GRACE.S.H
11. NIVETHA.S
12. OVIYA.R

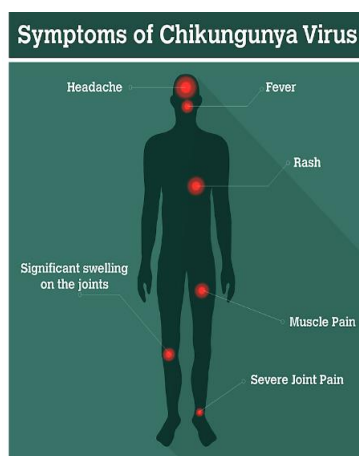
Team:2

Alloted Topics:

- 1.Chickengunya
- 2.Malaria
- 3.Jaundice
- 4.Sanitation
- 5.Menstrual Hygiene

CHICKUNGUNYA

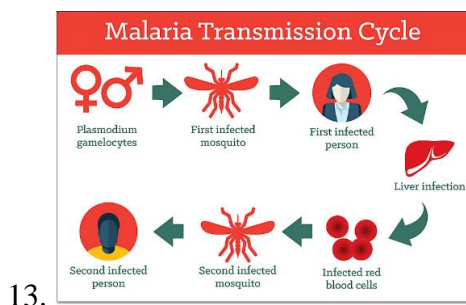
It is a viral infection commonly occurring in monsoon season. Chickungunya is a mosquito borne illness. It is transferred from person to person if they are bitten by a female mosquito of the aforementioned species. The illness does not begin to show its symptoms till 4-6 days after the bite. These mosquitoes usually bite in the daytime and afternoon hours, and are known to bite more outdoors than indoors. However they might breed indoors as well.





MALARIA

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite. The parasites are transmitted to humans through bites of infected mosquitoes. People who have malaria usually feel very sick. They have high fever and shaking chills. Each year approximately 210 million people are affected by malaria. About 44,000 people die of the disease. It is common in tropical and subtropical areas. The symptoms are Fever, Chills, Headache, Nausea and vomiting, Muscle pain and fatigue. Some type of malarial parasite can lie dormant in our body for up to a year.





JAUNDICE

In jaundice the skin and the white of the eyes looks yellow. Jaundice

occurs when there is too much of bilirubin in the blood and this condition is called hyperbilirubinemia. Bilirubin is formed when haemoglobin is broken down as part of the normal process of recucling old or damaged red blood cells. Then it carried in the bloodstream to the liver and to the digestive tract so that it can be eliminated from the body. If it is not moved through the bile duct and liver quickly it deposists in the blood and the result is JAUNDICE.





SANITATION

Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside rather than into a toilet. The practice is common where sanitation infrastructure and service are not available. The term open defecation free is used to describe communities that have shifted to using a toilet instead of open defecation. This can happen after community led total sanitation programs have been implemented.



14.



MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Menstruation is a phenomena unique to females. The onset of menstruation id one of the most important changes occurring among the girls during the adolescent years. Hygiene related practices of women during menstruation are of considerable importance as it has a health impact in terms of increased vulnerability to reproductive tract infection. Today many women are sufferers of RTI and its complications and often the infection is transmitted to offsprings of the pregnant mother.





Team\33

INTRODUCTION:

We, the students of II BSC Chemistry –B had been taken for village visit on 15th July 2019 to the village Ayyampalayam. We performed few awareness programs on the following topics:

- Child marriage
- Child labour
- Child abuse
- Good touch and bad touch
- Vaccination of pregnant women

1. AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON: CHILD MARRIAGE

Child marriage is a formal marriage or an informal union entered into by an individual before reaching a certain age, specified by several global organizations such as UNICEF as minors under the age of 18. The legally prescribed marriageable age in some jurisdictions is below 18 years, especially in the case of girls; and even when the age is set at 18 years, many jurisdictions permit earlier marriage with parental consent or in special circumstances, such as teenage pregnancy. According to several UN agencies, comprehensive sexuality education can prevent such a phenomenon. Today, child marriage is still fairly widespread, particularly in developing countries, such as parts of Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Asia, Latin America and Oceania.



2. AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON: CHILD LABOUR

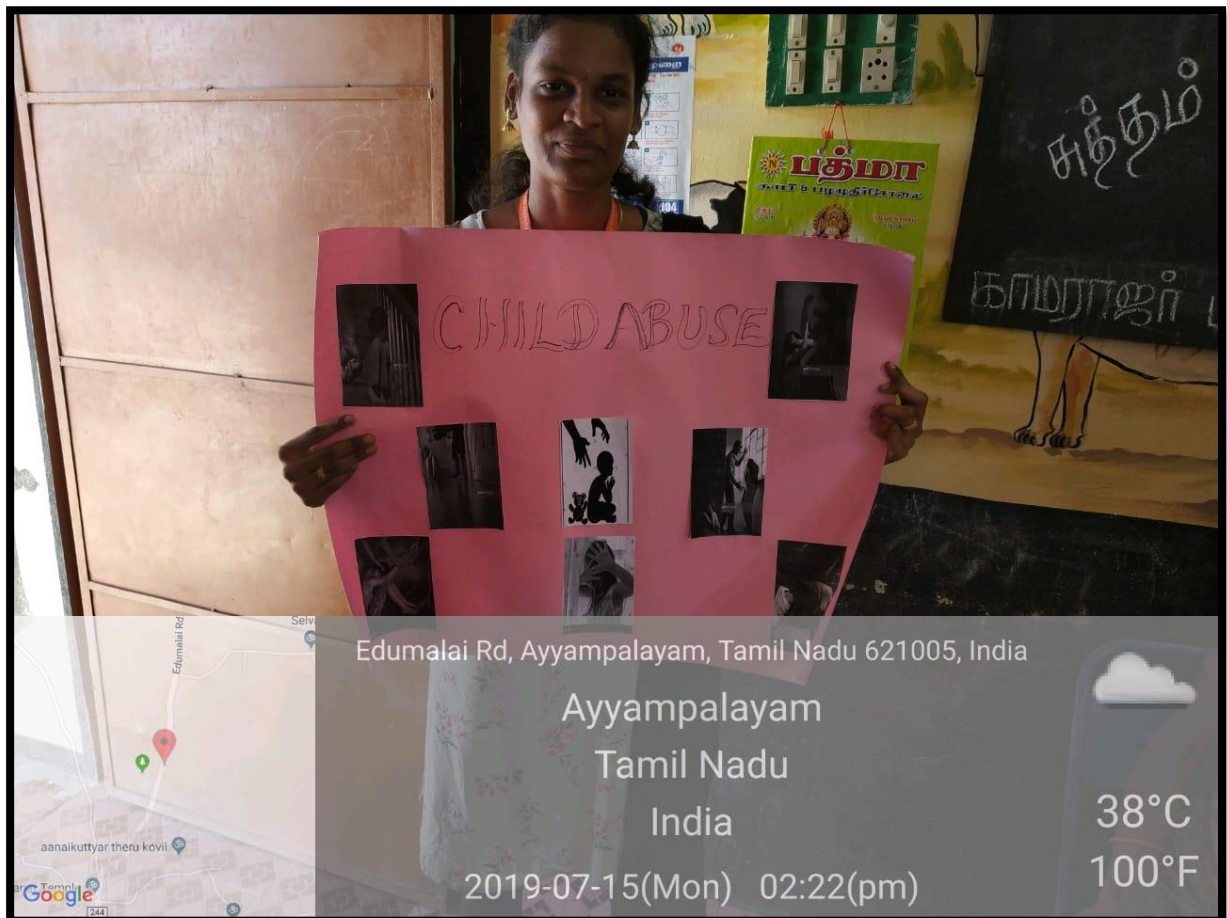
Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any forms of work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful. Such exploitation is prohibited by legislation worldwide, although these laws do not consider all work by child artist, family duties, supervised training, and some forms of child work practiced by Amish children, as well as by Indigenous children in the Americas. Globally the incident of child labour decreased from 25% to 10% between 1960 and 2003, according to the World Bank; nevertheless, the total number of child labourers remains high, with UNICEF and ILO

acknowledging an estimated 168 million children aged 5-17 worldwide were involved in child labour in 2003. In the world's poorest countries, around 1 in 4 children are engaged in child labour, the highest number of whom (29 %) live in sub- saharan Africa.



3. AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON: CHILD ABUSE

Child abuse or child maltreatment is physical, sexual, and /or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or a care giver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or a care giver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with. Different jurisdictions have developed their own definitions of what constitutes child abuse for the purpose of removing children from their families or prosecuting a criminal charge. The terms child abuse and child maltreatment are often used interchangeably, although some researchers makes a distinction between them, treating child maltreatment as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation, and trafficking.



4. AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON: GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH

“Good” and “bad” touch are words most commonly used to explain to children what touch is and isn’t okay, and help them understand what situations they should tell a safe person about and ask for help, and how they should treat other people. For children, “Good” touch is touch that or safety, or makes them feel safe, or is fun. “Bad” touch is any touch that they don’t want or makes them feel scared or any secret touch, or any touch on their genitals or bottom, unless it’s necessary for their health. For children playing together, a good rule is: If the other person isn’t having fun, you have to stop.



5.



WOMEN

All vaccines are tested for safety under the supervision of the FDA. The vaccines are checked for purity, potency and safety, and the FDA and CDC monitor the safety of each vaccine for as long as it is in use. Some people may be allergic to an ingredient in a vaccine, such as eggs in the influenza vaccines, and should not receive the vaccine until they have talked to their doctors.



Team:4






GROUP MEMBERS NAME:

1. RATHI .M
2. REGANA.A
3. RESHMA.T
4. ROSALIN.J
5. ROSELIN PAVITHRA.A
6. ROSHAN ARA.A
7. ROSHINI SAKTHI.A
8. RUBA SANTHIYA.M
9. SAHAYA PRAVEENA.M
10. SANGEETHA PRIYA.B
11. SANTHIYA.J
12. SANTHIYA.T

Rural Enrichment through students and Community Action and Participation for Environmental sustainability

Introduction:

Through RESCAPES, an extension programme, we visited a village named Ayyampalayam where we divided into many groups and created awareness on various topics to people of Ayyampalayam. The topic taken by us to create awareness are as follows:

-  Save Water
-  Save Trees
-  Say No to Plastics
-  Say No to Juliflora
-  Swachh Bharat

1. Save Water:



We gave the awareness about conservation of water and the reason due to water scarcity. We also explained the importance of water and the water covered by the land surface. We warned them about problems to be faced by us in future without water and also gave them ideas to conserve water for future generation.

2. Save Trees:



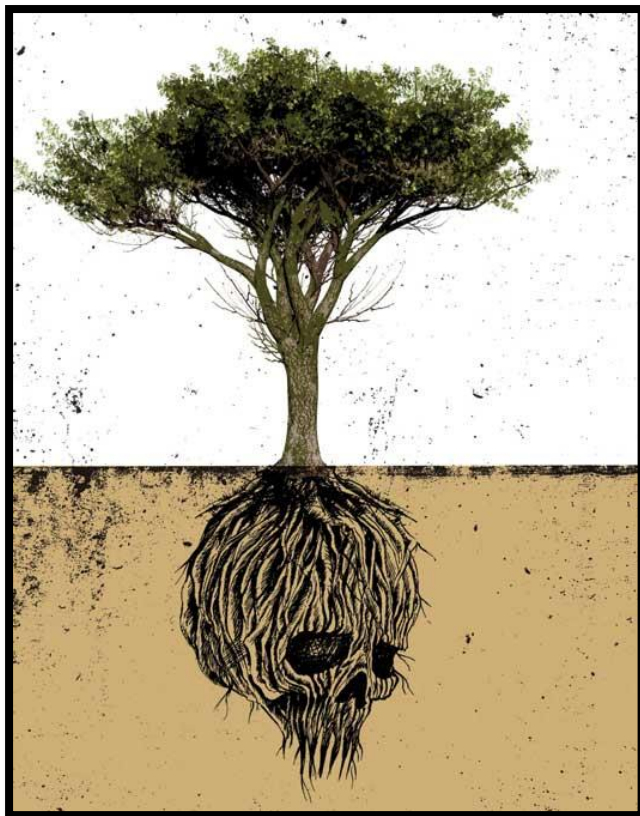
Trees are like the lungs of the planet. They breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen. Additionally, they provide habitat for birds and other wildlife. **Trees** create an ecosystem to provide habitat and food for birds and other animals. **Trees** absorb carbon dioxide and potentially harmful gasses, such as sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, from the air and release oxygen. One large **tree** can supply a day's supply of oxygen for four people. With these positive sides of planting tree, we approach the village people and created awareness about importance of planting trees. We gave a clear idea when we failed to plant trees. We also explained the sequences faced by our future generation without trees.

3. Say No To Plastics:



Major Problems that we face in our Community Plastic bags is harmful for our environment. Plastic bags tend to disrupt the environment in a serious way. They get into the soil and slowly release toxic chemicals. They eventually breakdown in to the soil, with the unfortunate consequence being that animals eat them and often choke and die. Over 1, 00,000 animals are suspected of coming to this unfortunate end throughout the world every single year on both land and in our oceans. Plastic bags which pollute our oceans have bad habit of killing sea turtle particular. They are far by biggest casualty in all of this as they mistake carrier bags for jelly fish or similar and end up choking. These points were explained to the village people briefly and showed them sequences faced by us when we continued to use plastic bags.

4. Say No To Juliflora:



Prosopis juliflora is and can be a very aggressive invader and replaces native vegetation and takes over range-lands. It has become established as noxious and as an [invasive weed](#) in Africa, Asia, Australia and elsewhere. Though the species has played a role in changing land use and the livelihood security of huge populations of the world, due to poor management practices, it has colonized many important ecosystems, creating a negative pressure on biodiversity. It is hard and expensive to remove as the plant can regenerate from the roots. The above ill-effects of Juliflora were briefly discussion with people of Ayyampalam and explained them how our

future generation will be affected by this invader weed. We gave many ideas and plans to remove the weed from a place without affecting other plants growth.

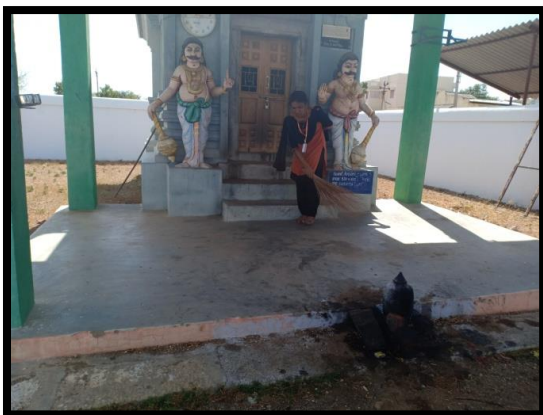




5. Swachh Bharat:



“Cleanliness is next to Godliness”, according to this proverb, we cleaned the temple of ayyampalayam village. By this action, we proved that cleaning our surroundings will keep our health healthy. In this process of cleaning all peoples get awareness about the importance of keeping our surroundings clean.



Team:5

We, the students of II BSC Chemistry –B had been taken for village visit on 15 th July 2019 to the village Ayyampalayam. We performed few awareness programs on the following topics:

- Effects of food adulteration
- Effects of soft drinks
- Effects of washing powder
- Effects of chemicals fertilizers
- Effects of pesticides

EFFECTS OF FOOD ADULTERATION:

Adulteration usually refers to adding impure matter to the food or drink which is intended to be sold so as to increase the quantity of the product. Adulterated food is impure and unsafe.

First of all, food is adulterated and if we buy these packed food items which contain preservatives, it is definitely going to harm us. The following shows how food adulteration harm us.

- **Increases the impurity in food:** Food adulteration increases the impurity in the foods items thus making it imperfect to consume. Consumption of adulterated food for long will have both short term and long term impact on our health.
- **Lack of nutritional value:** Adulterated food is of low quality and has no or very less nutritional values. Also, certain adulterated food has a different taste too. By purchasing and consuming adulterated food, we are compromising on our health and taste
- **Leads to various diseases:** Due to the consumption of adulterated food, we can get various chronic diseases like Liver Disorder, Diarrhoea, Stomach Disorder, Lahyrism Cancer, Vomiting, Dysentery, Cancer, Joint Pain, Heart Diseases, Food Poisoning etc. The minerals, chemicals, and poor quality substances added to the food are

responsible for these health conditions which we might have to undergo in future. Some adulterated foods can even lead to abortion or a brain damage. Young children consuming adulterated food for long will have issues in conceiving.

- **Beyond safety limit:** Mineral oil may be added to edible oil and fats and can cause cancers. Lead chromate added to turmeric powder and spices can cause anaemia, paralysis, brain damage and abortions. Lead added to water, natural and processed food can lead to lead poisoning. Lead poisoning causes foot drop, insomnia, constipation, anaemia, and mental retardation. Cobalt added to water and liquors and can cause cardiac damage. Copper, tin and zinc can cause colic, vomiting and diarrhoea. Mercury in mercury fungicide treated grains or mercury contaminated fish can cause brain damage, paralysis and death. Non-permitted colour or permitted food colour like metanil yellow, beyond the safe limit in coloured food can cause allergies, hyperactivity, liver damage, infertility, anaemia, cancer and birth defects.



EFFECTS OF SOFT DRINKS:

- Sugary drinks do not make us feel full and are strongly linked to weight gain.
- In one study in children, each daily serving of sugar-sweetened beverages was linked to a 60% increased risk of obesity.
- In fact, sugary drinks are among the most fattening aspects of the modern diet.
- When these drinks are consumed too much, liver becomes overloaded and turns the fructose into fat.
- Excessive amounts may contribute to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.
- High consumption of fructose makes us accumulate belly fat, a dangerous type of fat linked to metabolic disease.
- Sugary soda may cause insulin resistance — a key feature of Metabolic Syndrome.
- Sugar-Sweetened beverages may be the leading dietary cause of Type 2 Diabetes, affecting millions of people worldwide.
- Sugar may cause Leptin resistance.
- Sugary soda may be addictive.
- In fact, numerous studies suggest that sugar - and processed junk foods in general - affects the brain [like hard drugs](#).
- Cancer tends to go hand-in-hand with other chronic diseases like obesity, type 2 diabetes, and heart disease.
- For this reason, it is unsurprising to see that sugary drinks are frequently associated with an increased risk of [cancer](#)



EFFECTS OF WASHING POWERS:

The toxic effects of the chemical components in detergents. According to the [EPA](#), some of the major concerns about the chemical ingredients used in laundry detergents include the following:

- Toxicity to aquatic organisms and algae
- Persistence in the environment
- [Eutrophication](#) of fresh water, particularly by phosphate-based detergents (now, phosphates have been replaced by zeolites which may be alleviating this problem)
- Health problems in people, such as cancer

Another concern relating to laundry detergent is that it can make thsh water acidic, and depending on where that water runs to, it could further impact the environment, having effects similar to acid rain

Some facts about washing powders:

- **Surfactants Cause Skin Irritation**-Surfactants are the main agents that strip away oils, an action that can seriously irritate the skin and aggravate skin issues. ^[1] Rashes are common when the skin comes in direct contact with detergents, and some sensitive individuals may break out after wearing clothes that have been washed with conventional surfactant-containing detergents. **Respiratory problems** may also result from regular exposure to these chemicals.
- **Many are Endocrine Disruptors**-Many chemicals in common household cleaning products act as xenoestrogens, or synthetic estrogens, which increase the amount of estrogen-like activity in the human body. This can negatively affect [fertility in males](#) and increase breast cancer risk in females. Hormone imbalance also contributes to an extensive range of problems including heart disease, depression, and mental impairment.
- **Laundry Detergent Allergies are on the Rise**
- **Laundry Pods - A Higher Health Risk for Children**



EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS:

Chemical fertilizers have aided farmers in increasing crop production since the 1930's . While chemical fertilizers have their place increasing plant nutrients in adverse weather conditions or during times when plants need additional nutrients there are also several harmful effects of chemical fertilizers . Some of the harm chemical fertilizers may cause include waterway pollution, chemical burn to crops, increased air pollution, acidification of the soil and mineral depletion of the soil.

- **Water pollution**- The use of chemical fertilizers on crop have adverse effects on waterways caused by chemical run off of the excess fertilizer . The over-abundance of nutrients in the water reduces the amount of oxygen .The existing organisms living in the water use up the oxygen. The result is oxygen depletion causing the fish to die.
- **Chemical burnt**-Chemical fertilizers are high in nutrient content such as nitrogen. Over-application of chemical fertilizer to plant may cause the leaves to turn yellow or brown, damaging the plant and reducing crop yield. This condition is known as chemical leaf scorch. Leaf scorch can cause the leaves of the plant to wither and may cause the plant to die.
- **Increased air pollution**-Excess nitrogen used in crop fertilization can contribute to release of greenhouse gases such as carbon di oxide and nitrous oxide into the spatmosphere. This effect is caused by using greater amount of chemical fertilizer than the plant can readily absorb.
- **Soil acidification**-The over-use of chemical fertilizers can lead to soil acidification because of a decrease in organic matter in the soil. Nitrogen applied to fields in large amounts over time damages topsoil, resulting in reduced crop yields. Sandy soils are much more prone to soil acidification than are clay soils. Clay soils have an ability to buffer the effects of excess chemical fertilization.
- **Mineral Depletion**-There is an increasing concern at continuous use of chemical fertilizers on soil depletes the soil of essential nutrients. As a result, the food produced in these soils have less vitamin and mineral content. According to data, Department of Agriculture Nutrient Data Laboratory, foods grown in soils that were chemically fertilized were found to have less magnesium, potassium and calcium content.
- **Destruction of Soil biodiversity**- Fertilizer application begins the destruction of soil biodiversity by diminishing the role of nitrogen-fixing bacteria and amplifying the role of everything that feeds on nitrogen. These feeders then speed up the decomposition of organic matter and humus. As organic matter decreases, the physical structure of soil changes. With less pore space and less of their sponge-like qualities, soils are less efficient at storing water and air. More irrigation is needed. Water leeches through soils, draining away nutrients that no longer have an effective substrate on which to cling. With less available oxygen the growth of soil microbiology slows, and the intricate ecosystem of biological exchanges breaks down.



EFFECTS OF PESTICIDES:

Pesticides are poisons and, unfortunately, they can harm more than just the “pests” at which they are targeted. They are toxic, and exposure to pesticides can cause a number of health effects. They are linked to a range of serious illnesses and diseases from respiratory problems to cancer.

Acute toxicity –

Pesticides can be acutely toxic. This means that they can cause harmful or lethal effects after a single episode of ingestion, inhalation or skin contact. The symptoms are evident shortly after exposure or can arise within 48 hours. They can present as:

- respiratory tract irritation, sore throat and/or cough
- allergic sensitisation
- eye and skin irritation
- nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea
- headache, loss of consciousness
- extreme weakness, seizures and/or death

Chronic (or long term) toxicity-

Pesticides can cause harmful effects over an extended period, usually following repeated or continuous exposure at low levels. Low doses don't always cause immediate effects, but over time, they can cause very serious illnesses.

Long term pesticide exposure has been linked to the development of Parkinson's disease; asthma; depression and anxiety; attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD); and cancer, including leukaemia and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.



GROUP MEMBERS:

SUHAINA FATHIMA
SUMITHRA
SUNANDHA
SUVITHA RAVEENA
SWATHI.P
SWATHIKA. B
TAMIZHARASI.T
TAMIZHINIYAL
THILAGAVATHI
YAMUNA
YUGANA MARY

Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Thirupanjallee
Date	26- JULY 2019
Department	Chemistry-S-II
No. of Students	38
No of Staff	2



Team: 1- child labour helpline (1098), gas save line (1906), women helpline (1091), road accident helpline, highway accident helpline (1033)

Team: 2-harmful effects of soap, harmful effect of shampoo, fertilizers, pesticides

Team: 3- importance of 108 van ambulance, importance of good touch and bad touch, child labour, child marriage and suicidal prevention no: 044-24640050

TEAM: 1

VILLAGE NAME: THIRUPANJEELI

VISIT DATE: 26.07.2019

S.NO	REG NO	NAME
1	U18CH501	M.ABITHA
2	U18CH502	S.BHUVANA BABY
3	U18CH503	S.BHUVANESHWARI
4	U18CH504	S.CHRIMS FLAVIA
5	U18CH505	M.DEENA SELES
6	U18CH506	S. DEEPA
7	U18CH507	C. DHARANI
8	U18CH508	K.JAYA SURYA
9	U18CH509	P.JEEVITHA
10	U18CH510	M.JERMIN VEDHAM

1.CHILD LABOUR HELP LINE(1098)



You should educate children at schools or children who are working, about this helpline number so that illegal acts of child labour can be prevented. When you call 1098: your call will be received by a person who you can give the following information to: Name of the children (if you know).

2. GAS SAVE LINE (1906)



- The '1906' can provided multilingual services.
- Efficient web- based complaint tracking system along with telephonic calls.
- The call centre can contact mechanics or distributors and oil company officials of different parts of india
- The process flow includes follow-ups, escalation, and complaint closure to make sure the caller or customer is satisfied with the service from the OMCs
-

3. Women helpline (1091)



Besides calls to 100 the control room of tamilnadu police department handles 1091 helplines. Calls to each helpline are received at separate desks functioning similar to that handling calls to 100. The 1091 number will help the women to solve the problems whatever it was Like kidnapping, dowry, ragging, teasing etc. Every women must know this helpline number. And also it give a perfect solution to your problems.

4. ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE



The government has decided to set up “1033” toll free national helpline number for reporting road accidents and other issues relation to national highways .single point contact for reporting issues related to national highways eg abstruption of highways due to a fallen tree,dharna,flat tyre,bad road condition etc.

5. HIGHWAY ACCIDENT HELPLINE (1033)



Much needed to cope with incidents on highways, this new development will make possible reporting of road accident and highway related issues breakdown assistance, etc. the integrated programme can be key is saving lives by being able to dispatch timely help to accident victims.1033 toll free enables users to report an emergency or highway-related feedback across national highways.

Team-2

VILLAGE: THIRUPANJALI

DATE: 26/7/19

S.NO	ROLL NO	REG NO	NAME
1	U18CH511	SFE18160	G.KAMALE GAYATHRI
2	U18CH512	SFE18161	M.KARTHIKA
3	U18CH513	SFE18162	D.KEERTHANA
4	U18CH514	SFE18163	G.KEERTHANA
5	U18CH515	SFE18164	K.KRITHIGA
6	U18CH516	SFE18165	A.LUCIA
7	U18CH517	SFE18166	R.MAHESWARI
8	U18CH518	SFE18167	M.MANOMANI
9	U18CH519	SFE18168	T.MERLIN SHOPHIYA
10	U18CH520	SFE18169	G.NISHANTHINI

REPORT

INTRODUCTION:

We are second group went to Thirupanjali. To give an awareness about Hazardous effects of toothpaste, Harmful effects of soap, Harmful effects of using pesticides, Harmful effects of shampoo and Fertilizers we have explained the above topic in village.

DESCRIPTION:

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOOTHPASTE

Harmful effects of using Toothpaste are acne and other skin problems, cardiovascular problems, including arteriosclerosis and arterial calcification, high blood pressure, myocardial damage, cardiac insufficiency, and heart failure. Reproduction issue, such as lower fertility and early puberty in girls. Thyroid dysfunction. Conditions affecting the joints and bones, such as osteoarthritis, bone cancer, and temporomandibular joint disorder [TMJ]. Neurological problems, possibly leading to ADHD.

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF SOAP

Harmful effects of using soap are feeling of throat tightness. A significant type of allergic reaction called Anaphylaxis. A skin Rash. An Allergic Reaction to a drug. Fainting and Fluid Accumulation Around the eye, Hives, Itching, Puffy face from water retention, skin inflammation due to a topically applied medication, Throat Swelling and Trouble Breathing.

HARMFUL EFFECT OF SHAMPOO

Harmful effect of using shampoo are mild skin itching or irritation, dry skin, abnormal hair texture, scalp pustules, oiliness and dryness of hair and scalp, rash, hives, application site reactions and headache.

PESTICIDES

Pesticides can cause short-term adverse health effects, called acute effects, as well as chronic adverse effects that can occur months or years after exposure. Examples of acute health effects include stinging eyes, rashes, blisters, blindness, nausea, dizziness, diarrhea and death. Examples of known chronic effects are cancers, birth defects, reproductive harm, neurological and developmental toxicity, immunotoxicity, and disruption of the endocrine system.

FERTILIZERS

Harmful effects of fertilizers are the biggest issue facing the use of chemical fertilizer is groundwater contamination Nitrogen fertilizer break down into nitrates and travel easily through the soil. Groundwater contamination has been linked to gastric cancer, goiter ,birth malformation and hypertension testicular cancer and stomach cancer.

TEAM-3

PLACE:THIRUPANJALEE

DEPARTMENT OF 2ND BSC CHEMISTRY-Shift-II

S.NO	REG.NO	ROLL.NO	NAME	SIGNATURE
1	U18CH531	SFE18183	SELCIA	
2	U18CH532	SFE18184	SHALINI	
3	U18CH534	SFE18186	SONALI.N	
4	U18CH535	SFE18189	SWETHA.R	
5	U18CH536	SFE18190	SWETHA.S	
6	U18CH537	SFE18191	TAMIL ILAKKIYA	
7	U18CH538	SFE181892	THILAGAVATHY	
8	U18CH540	SFE18194	YOGAPRIYA	

IMPORTANCE OF 108 VAN AMBULANCE

We inform them ambulance service plays a vital role in saving lives. Its primary purpose is to transport the sick or injured people from the emergency scene to the hospital. To meet the demands of different medical situations, the functions of ambulance service broadened.



IMPORTANCE OF GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH

We inform them about sensitizing children about various issues and about good touch bad touch, makes them emotionally strong and helps them to grow normally. It helps them handle “not so positive events” in life in a better way so that they do not impact their growth and personality.



we also gave awareness about importance of child labour, child marriage and suicidal prevention no: 044-24640050



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Sennakarai
Date	25.07.2019
Department	Computer science
No. of Students	63
No of Staff	2

Team: 1- E-Banking, Online Payment, E-Hospital, National Scholarship, Digital Locker:

Team: 2-108 AWARENESS, LPG helpline 1906, Women help line{ 1091 }, Road accident help line, Children helpline 1098

Team: 3- Effects of Shampoo, Effects of Soap, Effects of Toothpaste, Effects of Pesticides, Effects of Fertilizers

Team: 4- Helmet awareness, Benefit of sticker in doom light, Suicide prevention, Help line-104, Road safety rules -1073

Team-5-Aadi month farming, Swatch Bharat, Powerpoint, Word, Browsing.





Holy Cross College (Autonomous) Tirucirappalli-2
RESCAPES

Department Activities at Adopted Village

Department: Computer science

Village Name: Sennakarai

Date of Village Visit: 25.07.2019

Team No: 1

S.NO	Team Member Name	Register Number
1.	AARTHISHREE.N.S.	U18CS501
2.	ABINAYA.A.	U18CS502
3.	ABIRAMI.K.	U18CS503
4.	AJITHA.G.	U18CS504
5.	ANENSHIYA.G.	U18CS506
6.	ANTO JOSLINE MARIYA.S.	U18CS507
7.	AROCKIA SAHAYA BENNITTA.I.	U18CS508
8.	ASHWINI.T.	U18CS510
9.	BALASRAWANTHI.C.	U18CS511
10.	CELSHIYA.S.	U18CS512

TOPICS:

E-Banking:

Internet banking is the system that provides the facility to the customer to conduct the financial and non-financial transactions from his net banking account. The user can transfer funds from his account to other accounts of the same bank/different bank using a website or an online application. The customer uses a resource and a medium to conduct financial transactions. The resource that a customer uses might be an electronic device like a computer, a laptop, or a mobile phone. The internet is the medium that makes the technology possible .



E-Hospital:

E-Hospital Systems is a Customizable, Comprehensive and Integrated Hospital Management System designed to manage all hospital operations. Hospitals, It can be used by Healthcare Facilities, Multi-Specialty Clinics and Medical Practitioners. Multi-Location facilities allows your Hospitals, Satellite Clinics, and Stores to be interconnected. Traditional approaches encompass paper-based information processing as well as resident work position and mobile data acquisition and presentation.



National Scholarship:

National Scholarship Portal (NSP) is a digital scholarship platform which carries multiple scholarships offered by central government, state governments and different government agencies like UGC (University Grants Commission), AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education), etc. The National Scholarship Portal hosts about 50 scholarships worth hundreds of crores among the scholarship seekers registered on the platform. According to officials, the platform has, so far, helped government implement and disburse scholarships worth more than INR 2000 crores. The platform boasts of more than 125 Lac applications out of which 105 Lac applications are verified also.



Online Payment:

Online Banking ePayments (OBeP) is a type of payments network, developed by the banking industry in conjunction with technology providers. It is specifically designed to address the unique requirements of payments made via the Internet.

Key aspects of OBeP that distinguish it from other online payments systems are:

1. The consumer is authenticated in real-time by the consumer financial institution's online banking infrastructure.
2. The availability of funds is validated in real-time by the consumer's financial institution.
3. The consumer's financial institution provides guarantee of payment to the merchant.
4. Payment is made as a credit transfer (push payment) from the consumer's financial institution to the merchant, as opposed to a debit transfer (pull payment).
5. Payment is made directly from the consumer's account rather than through a third-party account.



Digital Locker:

DigiLocker is an online service provided by Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY), [Government of India](#) under its [Digital India](#) initiative. DigiLocker provides an account in cloud to every Indian citizen to access authentic documents/certificates such as driving license, vehicle registration, academic mark list in digital format from the original issuers of these certificates. It also provides 1GB storage space to each account to upload scanned copies of legacy documents. Users need to possess an [Aadhar card](#) to use DigiLocker. For sign-up, the Aadhar card number and the [one-time password](#) sent to the Aadhar-associated mobile number, need to be entered. For later log-ins, the user can set their own password or link the account to [Facebook](#) or [Google](#) logins. The beta version of the service was rolled out in February 2015, and launched by the Prime Minister.



Holy cross college (Autonomous) Tirucirappalli-2

RESCAPES

DEPARTMENT: Computer science

TEAM NO: NO 2

VILLAGE NAME: Senakarai

DATE OF VILLAGE VISIT: 25.8.2019

Sno	Team members name	Reg no
1	Christina maria camilus.B	U18cs513
2	Christy basilica.R	U18cs514
3	Deepika.S	U18cs515
4	Delphin mary.S	U18cs516
5	Devipriya.S	U18cs517
6	Femina banu.M	U18cs518
7	Durka devi	U18cs519
8	Harini.B	U18cs520
9	Harivarshini.S	U18cs521
10	Hinthuja.B	U18cs522
11	Janani.M	U18cs523
12	Janani.M	U18cs524

108 AWARENESS

This system was introduced nationwide by former Union Health Minister, [Anbumani Ramadoss](#).^[1] In Madhya Pradesh, the 108 GVK Ambulance facilities were implemented in July 2009 by Honorable Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chauhan. It was inaugurated by Health Minister Mr. Narottam Mishra. The service is a public-private partnership between state governments and private EMS providers. This 108 service was rolled out initially in Karnataka and in Andhra Pradesh by Ramalinga Raju and his family. Dr.Y.S Rajashekar Reddy, who was the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh,



Lpg helpline 1906

Though Emergency Service Cells were operating in all major towns with unique numbers for each distributor/state / Oil Company, the need for a short code, easy to remember common number for all customers pan-India was perceived. The new age consumer looks for a hassle-free experience in all walks of life. This initiative has been undertaken to ensure timely reporting of leakage complaints so as to prevent them from becoming disasters.

A milestone on the road to customer delight and safety The Centralized Emergency service cell is operational through a call centre at Noida, with 24×7 operations, in 2 shifts of 12 hours each, to attend all emergency calls.

The ESC shall be functional in nine vernacular languages – Marathi; Gujarati; Bengali; Oriya; Assamese; Tamil; Telugu; Kannada; and Malayalam- apart from Hindi and English, to ensure that the callers are comfortable in registering their grievances.



Women help line {1091}

AG Aggrieved Woman ANM Auxiliary Nurse Midwife ASHA Accredited Social Health Activist AWW Anganwadi Worker CDMA Code Division Multiple Access CMO Chief Medical Officer CMPO Child Marriage Prohibition Officer under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 DCW Delhi Commission for Women DLSA District Legal Service Authority DM District Magistrate DO District Officer under Sexual Harassment of Women At Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 DPO Dowry Prohibition Officer under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 DPR Daily Progress Report DYSP Deputy Superintendent of Police FIR First Information Report GoI Government of India GSM Global System for Mobile Communications



Road accident

Road accidents are undoubtedly the most frequent and, overall, the cause of the most damage. The reasons for this are the extremely dense road traffic and the relatively great freedom of movement given to drivers. Accidents involving heavy goods vehicles (especially coaches and lorries with trailers) occur all too frequently despite calls for responsible behaviour, for respect of the loading regulations and the highway code, as well as the obligation for drivers to adapt their speed, which affects stopping distances, to the traffic and weather conditions (rain, ice, fog, etc.). The prevention of road accidents is also extremely important and will be ensured by strict laws, by technical and police controls, ongoing training for drivers (especially those involved in the transport of dangerous substances) and, if need be, by legal and administrative penalties for those responsible.

Intervention and rescue measures

The control of all accidents is, in the first instance, the responsibility of the commander (chief) and personnel of the affected means of transport. It is up to them to limit the resulting damage as much as possible.



He control of all accidents is, in the first instance, the responsibility of the commander (chief) and personnel of the affected means of transport. It is up to them to limit the resulting damage as much as possible. Passengers must obey the directives of the personnel on board (protective and rescue measures) and behave as they are instructed by the regulations on disaster situations, especially air, rail or maritime disasters

Children helpline 1098

- Victims of child sexual abuse.
- Street children and youth living alone on the streets.
- Child labourers working in the unorganized and organized sectors.
- Domestic help, especially girl domestics.
- Children affected by physical / sexual / emotional abuse in family, schools or institutions.
- Children who need emotional support and guidance.
- Children of commercial sex workers.
- Child victims of the flesh trade
- Victims of child trafficking.
- Children abandoned by parents or guardians.
- Missing children.
- Run away children.
- Children who are victims of substance abuse.
- Differently-abled children.
- Children in conflict with the law.
- Children in institutions.
- Mentally challenged children.
- HIV/ AIDS infected children.



Unnamed Road, Kariyamanickam West, Tamil Nadu 621204, India

Kariyamanickam West

Tamil Nadu

India

2019-07-25(Thu) 11:21(am)

34°C

93°F



Unnamed Road, Kariyamanickam West, Tamil Nadu 621204, India

Kariyamanickam West

Tamil Nadu

India

2019-07-25(Thu) 11:07(AM)

34°C

93°F



Holy Cross College (Autonomous) Tirucirapalli-2
RESCAPES
Department Activities at Adopted Village
Department: II-B.Sc Computer Science.
Village Name: Sennakarai.
Date of Village Visit: 25/07/2019.
Team no : 03

S.NO	ROLL.NO	REG.NO	TEAM MEMBER NAME
01	SFE18221	U18CS525	A.JEBA BRUNDHA
02	SFE18222	U18CS526	S.JENET MARIA DORATHY
03	SFE18223	U18CS527	S.JENCY
04	SFE18224	U18CS528	P.JAYASHREE
05	SFE18225	U18CS529	S.JOICY
06	SFE18226	U18CS530	K.KANIMOZHI
07	SFE18227	U18CS531	S.KARUNYA
08	SFE18229	U18CS533	M.KIRUBA
09	SFE18230	U18CS534	B.KOWSALYA
10	SFE18231	U18CS535	S.LAVANYA
11	SFE18233	U18CS537	A.MAGTHALIN ASHNETH
12	SFE18234	U18CS538	G.MANJU

TOPICS:

EFFECTS OF SHAMPOO:

When we wash our hair everyday we strip it of their natural oils. When this happens, your scalp starts to produce more oil and therefore making your hair become greasier faster. ... If you have an urge to wash it because we feeling our roots getting oily then dry shampoo will do the trick.

Is it good to wash your hair with shampoo everyday?

Rinsing the hair with water between washes may be recommended for people with very dry hair. People with very dry hair do not need to wash their hair daily, or even every other day. Instead, washing the hair less often will help preserve the natural oils in the scalp and keep hair well moisturized.



EFFECTS OF SOAP:

Soap Makes the skin dry: Antibacterial soap makes the skin rough and dry. These soaps contain triclosan that snatches away the natural oil from the skin. It can lead to itching, redness and inflammation of the skin.

Why soap is bad for your skin?

Showering daily has been shown to eliminate useful bacteria, dry out your skin and hair, and on a basic level, waste water. ... She says, "Dirt doesn't cause disease — but repeatedly killing off the good bacteria on our skin may actually harm our immunity." Not all soaps are created equal though.



EFFECTS OF TOOTHPASTE:

Risks from ingesting fluoride toothpaste include permanent tooth discoloration (dental fluorosis), stomach ailments, acute toxicity, skin rashes (perioral dermatitis), and impairment in glucose metabolism.

Toothpaste tastes good. ... Most toothpaste contains fluoride, and dentists agree that topical fluoride treatments help keep tooth enamel strong and cavity-resistant. Toothpaste can help address dental concerns such as sensitive teeth, whitening, very early tooth decay, and gum disease issues.

What are the side effects of toothpaste?

Most reported reactions to toothpaste involve contact dermatitis of the mouth. Symptoms of contact dermatitis may include sores in the mouth, swollen gums, an irritated tongue, and itching and peeling of the lips and skin around the mouth.



EFFECTS OF PESTICIDES:

Pesticides are poisons and, unfortunately, they can harm more than just the “pests” at which they are targeted. They are toxic, and exposure to pesticides can not only cause a number of health effects, but is linked to a range of serious illnesses and diseases in humans, from respiratory problems to cancer.

How do pesticides affect the human body?

Humans can be exposed to pesticides by breathing it, getting it into their mouth, or absorbing it through the skin. ... Dermal exposure happens when your skin is exposed to pesticides. This can cause irritation or burns. In more serious cases, your skin can absorb the pesticide into the body, causing other health effects.



EFFECTS OF FERTILIZERS:

Some of the harm chemical fertilizers may cause include waterway pollution, chemical burn to crops, increased air pollution, acidification of the soil and mineral depletion of the soil.

Water Pollution. While fertilizers may be beneficial to the plants, they are not always as healthy for the rest of the environment. ... High amounts of nitrogen can find their way into waterways in this way, causing an excess of algae and a resulting loss of oxygen in the water.



VILLAGE NAME : SENNAKKARAI

DATE OF VILLAGE VISIT: 25/07/2019

TEAM .NO. : 4

NAME OF THE PARTICIPANTS:

S.No	NAME	REG.NO	ROLL.NO
1.	S.Maria Karthika	UI8CS539	SFE18235
2.	A.Nancy Joshlin	U18CS540	SFE18236
3.	P.Nivetha	U18CS541	SFE18237
4.	G.Pavithra	U18CS542	SFE18238
5.	P.PelsithClara	U18CS543	SFE18239
6.	A.Preethi Merlin	U18CS544	SFE18240
7.	V.Priyadharshini	U18CS545	SFE18241
8.	K.RajaPriya	U18CS546	SFE18242
9.	K.Roshini	U18CS547	SFE18243
10.	R. Sangeetha	U18CS548	SFE18244
11.	M.Santhiya	U18CS549	SFE18246
12.	S.Santhiya	U18CS550	SFE18247

RESCAPES REPORT-2019
Second- B.Sc.Computer science
GROUP-4

INTRODUCTION:

We are group number-4. Our group consists of 12 members. Several topics were given to us. We were insisted to prepare a chart and explain to people who live in the village.

PROGRAM:

1. Helmet awareness
2. Benefit of sticker in doom light
3. Suicide prevention
4. Help line-104
5. Road safety rules -1073

As we all gather and discussed about how to implement our ideas in expressing our views and topics. Each and every individual member has several ideas. We all followed it. We visited nearly about fifty houses. We just told about the merits and demerits of the particular topic. We individually put ourselves together in order to show our team work. We all told about help line facilities



OUR GROUP: HELMET AWARENESS: It is a fantastic opportunity to discuss correct helmet fit, when to replace a helmet, concussions and traumatic brain injuries, and how exactly a helmet protects your head in the event of an accident. In addition to safety education, International Helmet Awareness Day allows retailers to offer attractive pricing to encourage riders to purchase their first helmet, replace an old one that has been in an accident or doesn't fit properly, or simply update their look



VILLAGE VISIT REPORT

II –B.Sc. Computer science

GROUP 5.

CONTENT:

1.INTRODUCTION.

2.PROGRAM:

i. AADI MONTH FARMING.

ii. SWACHH BHARAT.

iii. POWERPOINT.

iv. WORD.

v. BROWSING.

GROUP MEMBERS 5:

1.D.SATHANA

2.Z.SHAHAMA BANU

3.R.SHALINI

4.P.SHANMUGAPRIYA

5.D.SHYAMALA

6.R.SHINDHUJA

7.B.SNEKA

8.N.SOPICA

9.S.SUMATHI

10.A.SURUHIKA

11.S.N.THABASRI

12.S.VAITHISHWARI

13.R.VIMALA DAVINCY

INTRODUCTION:

We group no 5 in chennakarai TAMILNADU INDIA . We came here to teach power point ,word , browsing for the students at government school of chennakarai of 4std and 5std children and to make aware of clean India we took a small step in this village and did swachhbharat system and as the beginning of this tamil month aadi we give five types of seed to the village people.



AADI MONTH FARMING:

In this special tamil month of Aadi we are here to support our farmers. In that way we gave few varieties of seed to develop the kitchen garden.

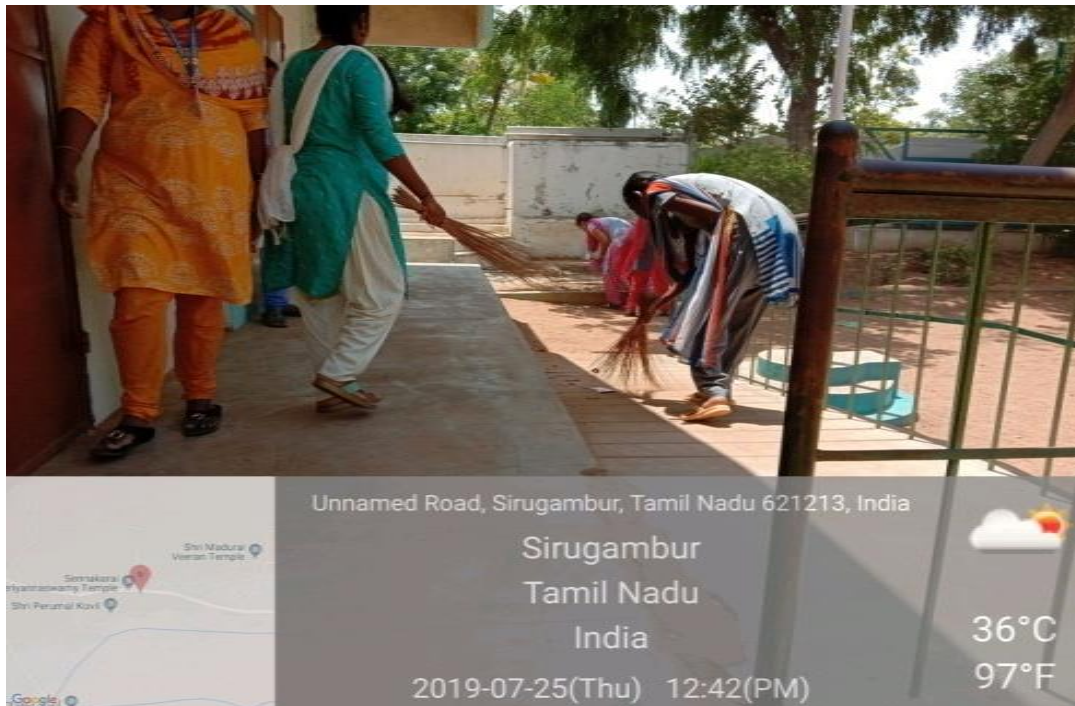


In this special tamil month of Aadi we are here to support our farmers. In that way we gave few varieties of seed to develop the kitchen garden.



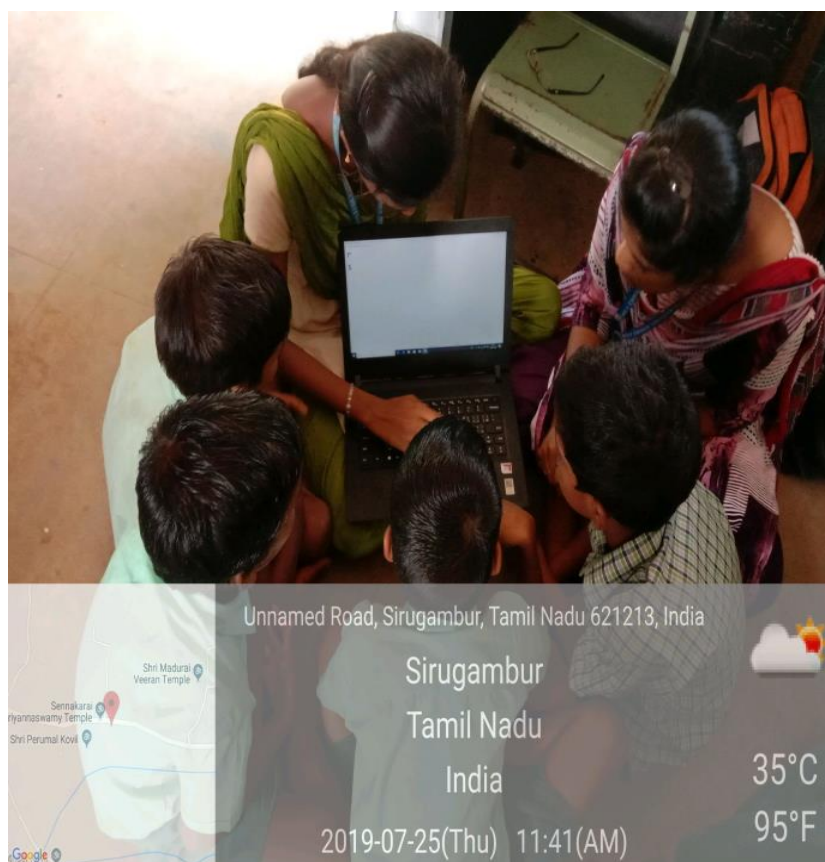
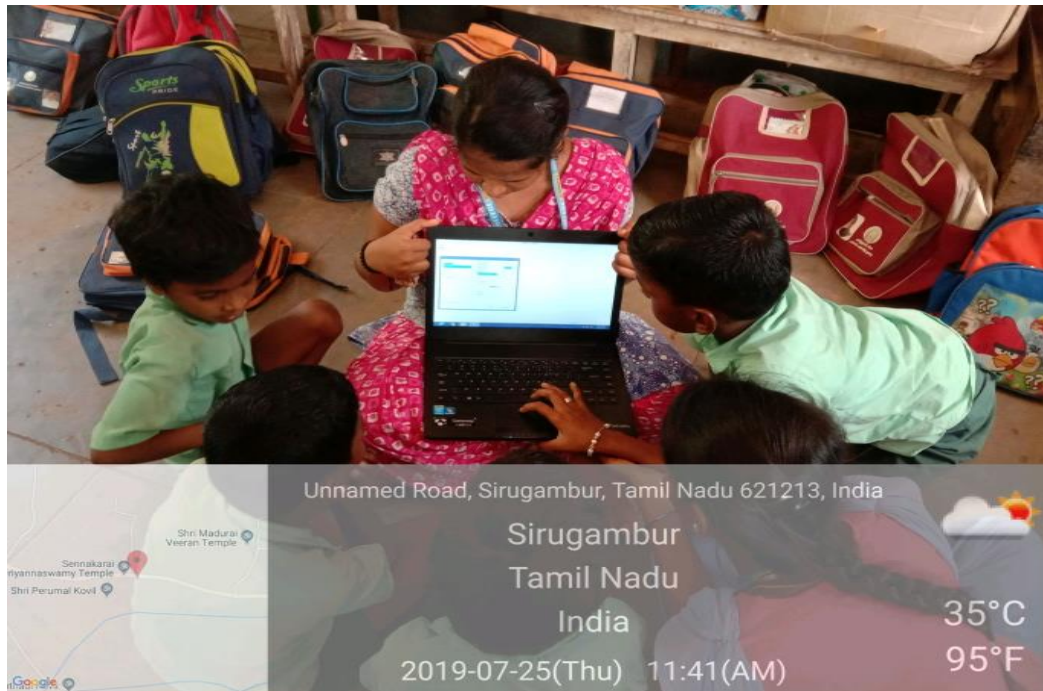
ii. SWACHH BHARAT:

As we are Indians we gave our hands to clean our motherland by sweeping and cleaning the school in the name of swachhbharat system.



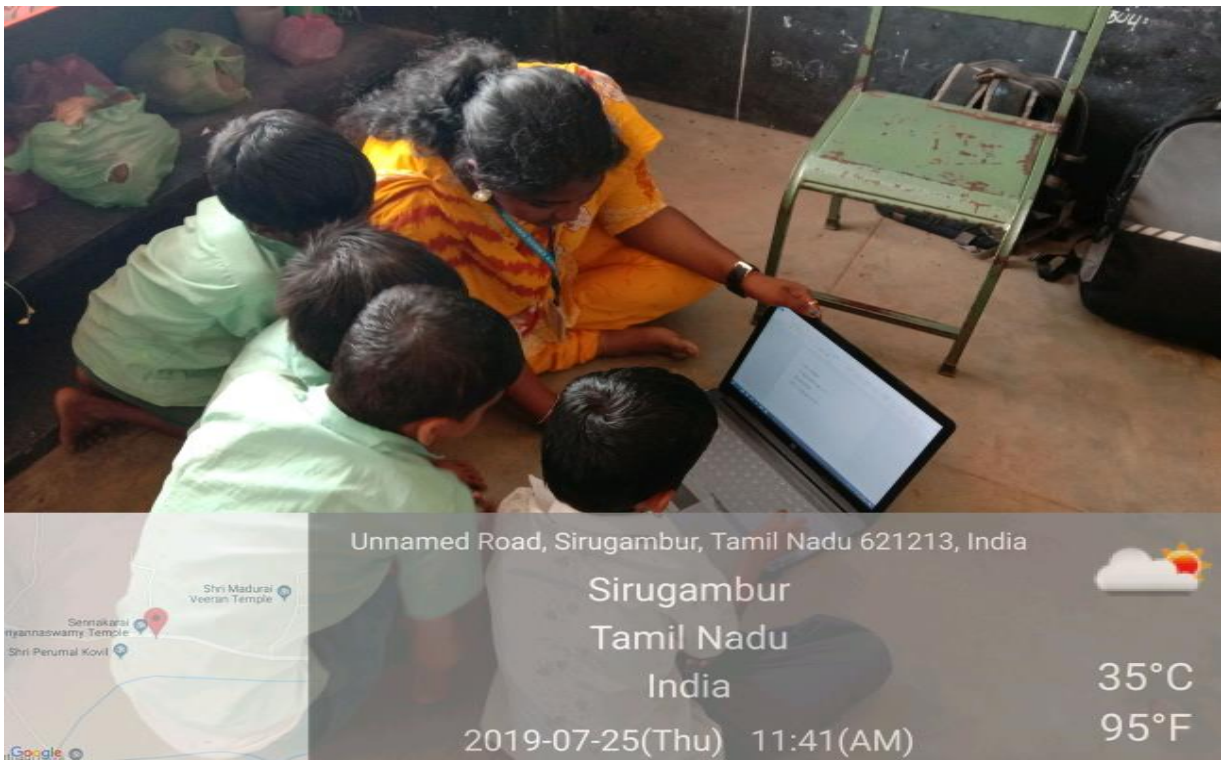
iii.NOTEPAD:

We teach the student of class 4 and 5 to know about the basic properties of from laptop and how to use the notepad and its uses.



iv.WORD:

We tell about the properties of word and how to use it.



v.BROWSING:

We show many moral story and teach how to use the basic app of network and the use of Google .

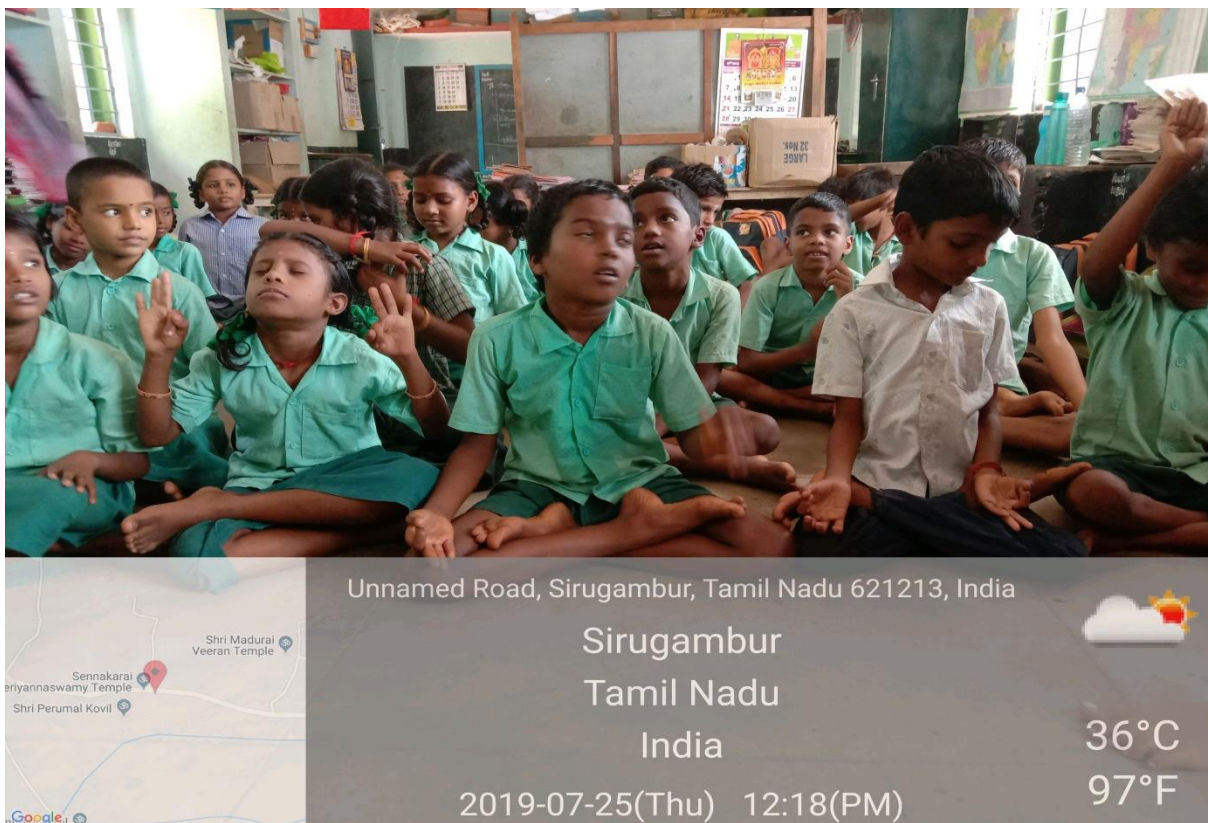


ACTIVITIES FOR STUDENT:



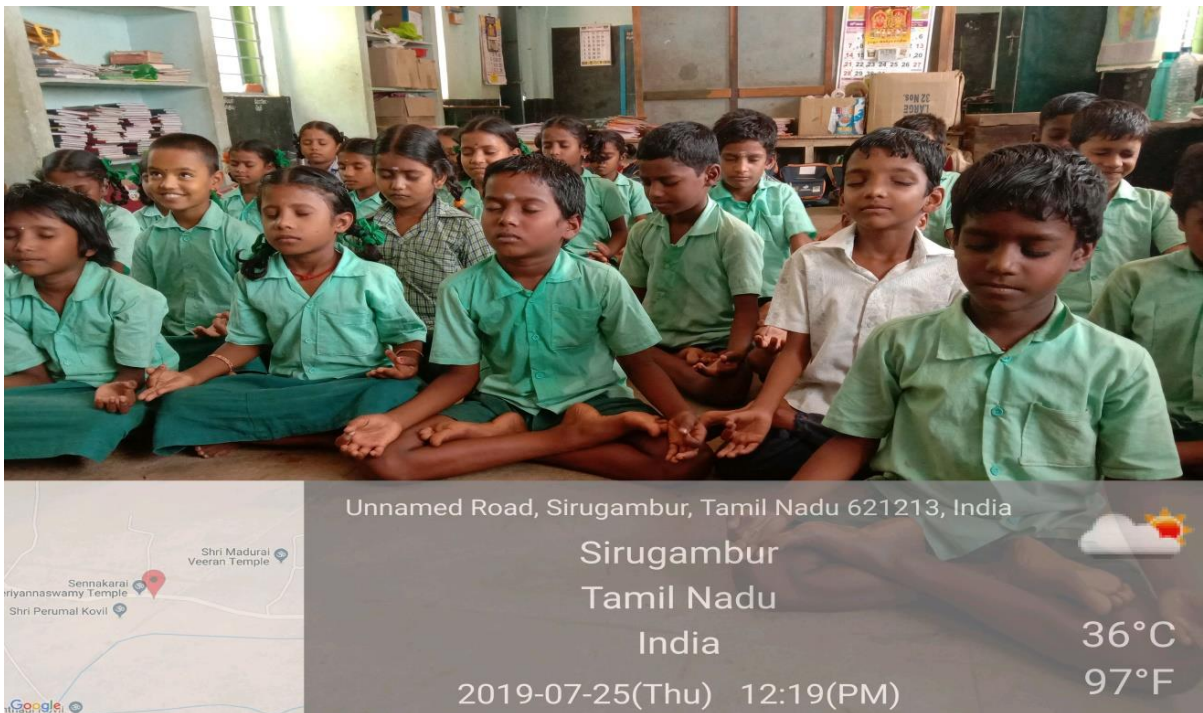
SHOWING MORAL STORYS.

RELAXATION



SHOWING MORAL STORYYS.

RELAXATION



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Kovathakudi
Date	16-7-2019
Department	Economics
No. of Students	45
No of Staff	2

Team: 1- Child Marriage, Child Labour, Avoid Plastic Usage, Save Water And Negative Effects Of Smoking And Tobacco.

Team: 2- Child Labour, Sanitation, Health And Hygiene

Team: 3- Child labour, child abuse, good touch and bad touch.

Team: 4- E-banking., E-hospital., Digilocker

Team: 5- Awareness on save tress, helmet, De-Addiction

TEAM MEMBERS : AFRIN FATHIMA
AJISHA
ANGEL MARY
CHRIS MARIAN SHAJI
DENISHA
DHANALAKSHMI
FATHIMA BEEVI
FAIROSE NISHA
FEDORA FRANK
D. GAYATHRI

INTRODUCTION

The students of II B.A. Economics went for a village visit to Kovathakudi on 16th July,2019 organised by the RESCAPES department of Holy Cross College (Autonomous), Tiruchirappalli. The objectives of this village visit is to awaken social consciousness and prepare socially responsible citizens, to build genuine human relationships, to inculcate concern and respect for persons and nature, and to enable the students to get exposed to rural community. The students interacted with the villages and spread awareness about various social issues that affects the rural community. Charts were prepared on five social issues namely child marriage, child labour, avoid plastic usage, save water and negative effects of smoking and tobacco. The students also explored the village ecosystem, culture and lifestyle. Agriculture is the main occupation in this village. Due to water scarcity the farmers are suffering a lot .Trees like mullu maram, neem , tamarind and mango trees can be seen here .

TOPIC 1: CHILD MARRIAGE

“Educating girls is one of the most powerful tools to prevent child marriage.”

Child marriage is one of the biggest social evils still present in our society. Many children around the globe are deprived from education, nutrition, independence and self empowerment due to the practice of child marriage. Child marriage forces children especially little girls to enter wedlock by force and ruin their future as they become deprived of education and financial independence. Such girls may become victims of domestic abuse and other exploitations. The students of group 1 prepared a chart on child marriage and spread awareness about this social evil. The students went and personally interacted with the villagers about this topic. The villagers listened to us and they agreed that child marriage is a social evil and is an obstacle for young girls to accomplish their ambitions. The villagers were encouraged to educate their daughters and help them in accomplishing their goals.



TOPIC 2: CHILD LABOUR

“Life of little ones are destroyed when child labour is employed.”

Grace Abbott once said” Child labour are inevitably bound together and if you continue to use the labour of children as the treatment for the social disease of poverty ,you will have poverty and child labour to the end of time.” Child labour is a social evil arising out of poverty as most child labourers are from poor families. Child labour forces young children to work in places like tea shops, industries with unhealthy working environment for extremely low wages. They also don't get an opportunity to study and enhance their skills and talents. The group members spread awareness about child labour through chart presentation .we encouraged the people to educate their children and support their career goals. The villagers too were against child labour as it ruins the dreams of young children.



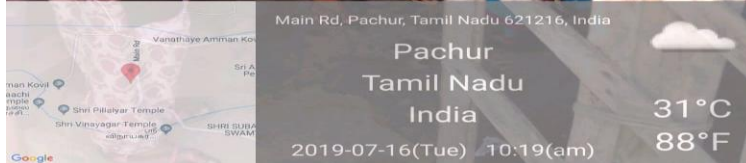
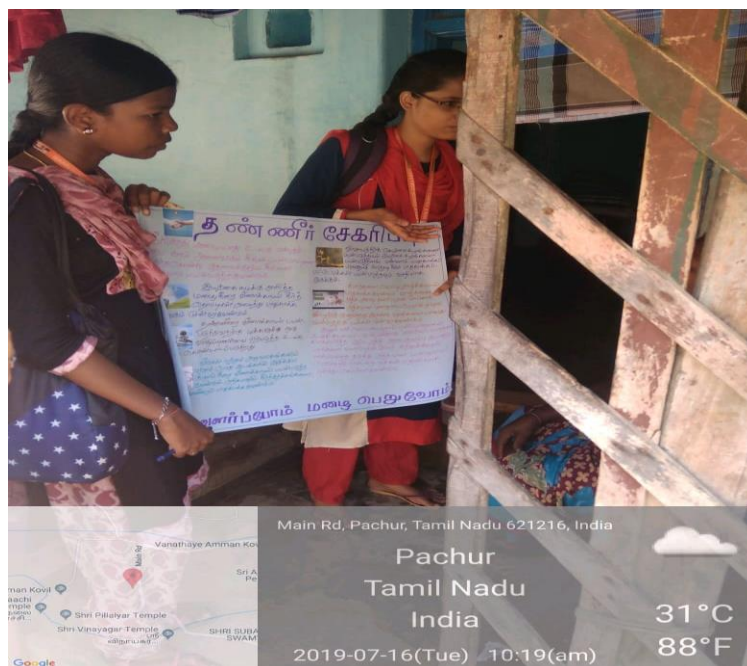
TOPIC 3: AVOID PLASTIC USAGE

Through a chart presentation the students encouraged the villagers to reduce and avoid the usage of plastics. Plastics are made of harmful chemicals and take thousands of years to decompose. If they are burnt, they release harmful chemicals into the atmosphere which is one of the leading causes for many pulmonary and cardiac diseases. Plastic waste management is a big problem in both rural and urban community. REUSE, REDUCE and RECYCLE was the main theme of this chart presentations. Many villagers agreed to reduce their plastic usage and go for better alternatives which are eco friendly. Plastics, if they are mixed with the food or water can cause serious diseases like cancer. Biodegradable product and cloth bags are alternatives to plastic products



TOPIC 4: SAVE WATER

Water is one of the most valuable resources for human survival and it is a gift of nature. But water scarcity is one of the biggest problems in rural India. Kovathakudi too faces severe water scarcity and farmers are not able to carry out agricultural operations properly. Their main source of water is through bore well supply. Through a chart presentation the students encouraged the villagers to save water by limiting wasteful practices, rainwater harvesting and planting trees. Drip water irrigation can also be used for efficient water usage and management.



Smoking is one of the main reasons of increasing cancer patients in our country. It can also cause diseases like tuberculosis and many other diseases. Students discussed this topic with the villagers and spread awareness about harmful effects of smoking. Two villagers pledged not to smoke again. Smoking does no good to anyone. Smoking is injurious for health and environment.



TEAM NO : 02

TEAM MEMBERS : M.Gayathri

J.Glemensiya

R.Harini

R.Harshini

J.Jasmin Nisha

K.Jayashree

M.Kokila vani

P.Marikannu

T.Mary Besolin

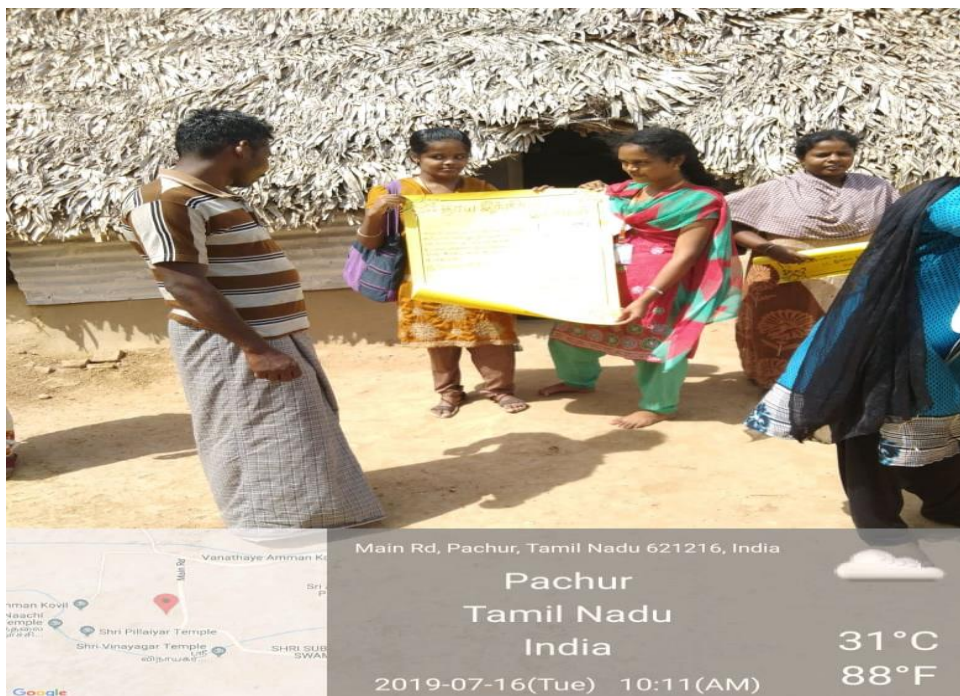
M.Meena Roshini

AIM :

Awareness gave to the village peoples.

INTRODUCTION:

II UG students on 16/07/2019 from 8.30 to 4.30pm students form the department of economics of holy cross attended the programme.



TOPICS:

CHILD LABOUR:

Child labour is the act of employing and engaging children in the economic activities like in the exploitative industry, illegal business etc...On part time or full time bases.



SANITATION:

Public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate disposal of human excreta and sewage.



HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

The main and important sources of hygiene is cleanliness that is necessary for good health. It is the most important hygiene habit for the good health.



TEAM NUMBER: 3

TEAM MEMBERS NAME:

NEZNI.M.GHEEVARGHEES

PANDIESWARI.S

PONMANI.T

REBECCA SHINY.M

RESHMA.R

RIYASHEN UPRIYA MARY.L

ROHINI.K

RUTHURA PRIYA.R

AIM:

This visit was undertaken with the aim of investigating the technical problems and lack of facilities prevailing in the rural areas and to make aware of child labour, child abuse, good touch and bad touch.

CHILD LABOUR

To make aware of the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives children of their childhood , interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and his mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful.



CHILD ABUSE

The awareness of child abuse of a child or children, especially by a parent or a caregiver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or a caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with.



GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH

To make familiar with Sensitizing the children about various issues and about good touch bad touch, makes them emotionally strong and helps them to grow normally. It helps them handle “not so positive events” in life in a better way so that they do not impact their growth and personality.



GROUP NO: 4

TEAM MEMBERS NAME:

S.SOORAJAA

C.S.SAHAYA EUVANGLINE SNEHA

J.SARAL JENNIFER

U.SARASWATHI

K.SHRUTHI

J.SHAKILA MARY

K.C.SONALI

V.SINDHIYA

P.SUGANYA

A.SEBASTIN ROJA

The RESCAPES authority made our class to split into 5 groups which contains 10 members each. They gave 3 topics for each group. We as Group 4 got,

- i. E-banking.
- ii. E-hospital.
- iii. Digilocker.

1. E-BANKING

Internet banking is the system that provides the facility to the customer to conduct the financial and non-financial transactions from his net banking account. The user can transfer funds from his account to other accounts of the same bank/different bank using a website or an online application. The customer uses a resource and a medium to conduct financial transactions. The resource that a customer uses might be an electronic device like a computer, a laptop, or a mobile phone. The internet is the medium that makes the technology possible. The facility of internet banking is provided through banks and the customer must be an account holder with any bank to get the facility available for him/her.



2. E-HOSPITAL

e-hospital is an online registration services framework portal. People can avail online services such as registration and appointment, pay fees, view diagnostics reports and check for the availability of blood in government hospitals in this portal.

It is one of the Digital India program launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi out of the 13 launches made at the Digital India Week.



3. DIGILOCKER

DigiLocker is a online service provided by Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY), Government of India under its Digital India initiative. DigiLocker provides an account in cloud to every Indian citizen to access authentic documents/certificates such as driving license, vehicle registration, academic mark list in digital format from the original issuers of these certificates. It also provides 1GB storage space to each account to upload scanned copies of legacy documents.

Users need to possess an Aadhar card to use DigiLocker. For sign-up, the Aadhar card number and the one-time password sent to the Aadhar-associated mobile number, need to be entered.



VILLAGE VISIT

Team number: 5

Team member name: A.vaishanavi.

G.Thrisha.

J. Vimali.

S.Suganya

S.Vinoliya

Awareness on save tress

Awareness on helmet

Awareness on De-Addiction

Awareness on save trees

We went to peoples in the village we have said them to save trees and plant more plants already they have but it is too less there is more tool tree so we have told them to cut more tree and

Plant more trees likes neem trees banana trees banyan trees etc.....

We have told them the uses of trees like it gives oxygen, shades etc... we have told them if we Growth trees we can save water.in our life water is most important. With out trees human begins cant live in world now a days the are cutting the trees if we continue cutting the tree one day the tree will grow for living human beings tree is more important.It will give more oxygen to breath



Awareness on helmet

A motor cycle does not provide the structural protection that a car does to keep driving safe in the event of an accident. Motor cyclists need to take extra precautions to protect their body. The most important place to start is by protecting the head. The head and brain is most vulnerable to injury in a motor cycle accident. Drivers and passengers wearing helmet increase their chance of survival significantly over non helmet wearing. In 2012 the national highway traffic safety administration estimated 1699 lives were saved because individuals wore helmets. From 2008 to 2010 there were 14283 motor cycle fatalities in the United States and 6057 of those who died not wearing helmet. It is important for motor cyclist to understand risk of riding without the helmet. Riders who do not wear helmets are at risk of suffering a traumatic brain injury if they are in an accident. Without protection the head is vulnerable to a traumatic impact in an accident even when travelling at slow speed.



Awareness on de- addiction

Drug addiction also called substance use disorder, is a dependence on a legal or illegal drug or medication. Keep in mind that alcohol and nicotine are legal substance but are also consider drugs. We have told them about the causes of drugs. We told them not to drink and save money.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	No-94 Kariyamanikam
Date	19 August 2019
Department	ENGLISH -B- SHIFT II
No. of Students	45
No of Staff	2

Team No : 1

S.No	Team Members Name
1	S.DIVYA BHARATHI
2	S.FIONA AROCKIYA ABOORVA
3	A.MADHU MATHI
4	J.MARINA JOY
5	M.V.MARY THARSHIKA
6	K.MERCY
7	M.MERLIN
8	M.MARIA REJI



We explained about new education policy. Many were against the new education policy. Because 3rd and 5th STD students were asked to write board exams. Literally, till 5th STD would enjoy their childhood. After 5th STD, they would study immensely about the particular subjects given. But, here, the new education policy would trouble the students mind. Even the new policy is implemented, It would take away the right of the students to take their choice to choose their field of study and future. Many people were very much distressed about this policy. When we explained about this to the village wished that the new education policy could be avoided.

Team No : 2

S.no	Team Members Name
1	NEOMA JENCY ROY
2	NETHRAVATHI
3	PAVITHRA
4	NITHIYASHREE
5	PERIYANAYAKI JENCILIYA
6	PRAGANYA
7	PRITHIKA
8	PRICILLA MERLIN
9	MIRIAM VENI METILDA
10	NAFEESA

The activity is about telling the people about the upcoming New Education Policy. Some of the people felt that to be very useful for them. So they heard to us with great interest. We told how harmful it is for the students. They thanked us for telling them new information which they were unaware of it. We also felt fulfilled about telling useful news for the people. And with that fulfilment we left the village.

Team No : 3

S.NO	Team Members Name
1	R.PRIYANGA
2	G.RASIKA
3	J.RATHIKA
4	S.REBAKA
5	J.RINI MISHBHA
6	A.RUBY MAGDALENE
7	J.ROSHAN VALENTINA
8	J.SAHAYA SHARMILA
9	M.SAKAYA JERIN LIDEI



The New Education Policy. It was also very interesting topic for them. Because they don't know about the policy. While we say about this many people said Thank You that they don't know anything about the education. But you are saying about it clear. We were so happy that each and very people would understand and they show very good reaction the information. We fell filled that we could able to say some information to them.

Team: 4

S.NO	TEAM MEMBERS NAME
1	S.SAM SONIKA
2	V.SANDHIYA
3	SAPNAKUMARI
4	V.SATHYASRI
5	A.SELVAMEDONA
6	K.G SHOBIYA
7	K.SILVIYA
8	J.SNEHA
9	S.SRIHARINI
10	A.STEPHANIYA ANCIL

We create an awareness about the new education. We explained clearly about it to the people. Some people easily understand .Some people get afraid. My team members they were all together and explained clearly.

Team no: 5

S.No	Team Members Name
1.	STEPHANIA ANCIL.P
2.	SUBANANDHINI.T
3.	SUBATHRA.J
4.	SUBASHINI.A
5.	SUJITHRA.M
6.	SUVETHA.B
7.	SWETHA.P
8.	THILAGAVATHI.P
9.	TINA EVELIN.E
10.	VIJAYALAKSHMI.S

We has told about the new education policy to school and near and houses about this scheme and we gave some awareness to band this new education policy.

Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Sennakarai
Date	17 July-2019
Department	English
No. of Students	64
No of Staff	2

Team: 1- women welfare schemes, women self employment, mobile and technology, health and hygiene

Team: 2- governmental policies

Team: 3-(SELFISH GIANT) STORY TELLING, IMPORTANCE OF PARTS OF THE BODY:

Team:4- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Gnaga Kalyan Yojana and Million Wells Scheme (GKYMWS), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM),Sivagami Ammaiyar Memorial Girl Children Protection Scheme (SAMGCPS),National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),Pradhan Mandhiri Shan Vandhan Pension Yojana (PMSVPY), Chief Minister's Girl Children Protection Scheme, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Central Bank of India Kalyani Scheme, Periyar EVR Nagammai Free Education Scheme., Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme.

Team: 5- personal hygiene, wash hands, Swachh Bharat

Team:1- women welfare schemes, women self employment, mobile and technology, health and hygiene



Team-2-VILLAGE VISIT REPORT – 17.07.2019

. Our team went to the farmers who were hardly working in the field. We drew their attention through our action songs and met each of them enquiring about their lifestyle and the problems they face. We enacted a play on farmer's suicide and we displayed the chart work consisting of some governmental policies and articles which benefit farming and we explained it. We saw their houses and spent our valuable time with them. Finally, we were satisfied of our presentation given to them. We made a survey and took down the details of the farmers. We left the village by four in the evening.



Team:3- The team was allotted with the topic “Creating Awareness about Health And Sanitation for the School Students”. The name of the school was “Sennakarai Government Middle School”. We taught a moral story known as “The Selfish Giant” to the students of III rd Std. We also interacted and taught the importance of the human body. We made the students to do physical activity.

(SELFISH GIANT) STORY TELLING:



EXPLAINING THE IMPORTANCE OF PARTS OF THE BODY:



Team Number: 04

pics: Awareness on Government Schemes.

Team members:

- 1) Priyadharshini B
- 2) Princy Annie R
- 3) Promothini.G.S
- 4) Reeta Berlin P
- 5) Rhiyachin A
- 6) Rini Valentina W
- 7) Roshini L
- 8) Rovina Francis F
- 9) Rufilda Yalini Lobo B
- 10) Sara Sybil J
- 11) Seprica I
- 12) Shallin Melveena A
- 13) Shakina Begum S

Government schemes are mainly important for the lower sections of the society, but it is unknown to the rural people. Government has made efforts to improve the lifestyle of the poor people by providing government schemes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Gnaga Kalyan Yojana and Million Wells Scheme (GKYMWS), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) etc...

We went door by door to interact with people and to know about their living standard. All we came to know is that many are unaware about the welfare schemes provided by the Government. Few were aware of it but the people responsible for implementing the schemes were lethargic.

We prepared charts with clear explanations of each schemes separately and presented it to the people there. Since we prepared it in Tamil, their mother tongue, they took some efforts to read the charts for what is written there. We took turns in explaining various schemes to the people. We also showed video presentation on how to save rain water to avoid water scarcity in future.

We first identified the needs of the people and then we provided them with the schemes. If they are senior Citizens we gave ideas about the pension scheme. For women, all kinds of empowerment schemes and about girl children fund scheme. For youngsters, about educational loans and how, when, where, and from whom to claim it.

Schemes explained:

1. Sivagami Ammaiyar Memorial Girl Children Protection Scheme (SAMGCPS).
2. National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).
3. Pradhan Mandhiri Shan Vandhan Pension Yojana (PMSVPY).
4. Chief Minister's Girl Children Protection Scheme.
5. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
6. Central Bank of India Kalyani Scheme.
7. Periyar EVR Nagammai Free Education Scheme.
8. Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme.

II B.A. ENGLISH

GROUP- 5

1. SHARMILA RANI. M
2. SHEELA KIRAN.K
3. SHEL CIA.D.G
4. SIVAVARSHINI.S
5. SREE NIDHI.M
6. THAMARRAI SELVI.S
7. THARANI.V.K
8. THIRUPAVAL.K
9. THULASI PRIYADHARSHINI.P
10. TRINITA VINOLA.J
11. VEENA
12. YAZHINI.A

We started by visiting kids in a play school. We taught them about personal hygiene such as the proper way to wash hands. We interacted with the kids. Then we went to different houses to create awareness on contagious diseases. In a particular house, there was an old couple, when we addressed them, they felt very happy and they said that they were not aware of the contagious diseases.



We visited some houses which had families with small toddlers. They greeted us cordially. We created awareness on immunising and vaccinating toddlers. We also told them about cleanliness and how to take care of infants. For insisting Swachh Bharat, we ourselves picked up the plastics that were thrown by the roadsides. We told the village people about the proper disposal of sanitary napkins. With this we ended up the Rural Enrichment Program.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Thaluthalapatty
Date	27 July 2019
Department	English-A-S-II
No. of Students	41
No of Staff	2

Team: 1- Prevention of Bacteria, Cholera, Dengue, Swine Flu, Chicken Pox

Team: 2- Hazardous use of Shampoo, Soap, Tooth Paste, Pesticides, Fertilizers

Team: 3- Importance of LPG-1906, Child helpline -1098, Road accident help line-1073, Highway accident help line -1033, Emergency service-108



TEAM-1

AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON:

- prevention of bacteria
- prevention of chlorea
- prevention of dengue
- prevention of swineflu
- prevention of chicken pox

TEAM MEMBERS NAME:

- A.C.AMALI
- A.AMALORPA MARY JESSY
- M. ANGELA MERCY
- M. ANITHA
- L. ANTONY PRIYA
- A. ANU
- P. ANU STELLA
- S.ARTHI
- S.ARUNDHIKA
- C. CURI CLARA

PREVENTION OF MALARIA:



Wash your hands regularly, especially after you go to the bathroom and before you eat

- Eat right with plenty of fruits and vegetables
- exercise
- quit smoking
- get enough sleep
- stay away from sick people, if possible

PREVENTION OF CHLOREA:



- Drink only water that you have boiled or treated with chlorine or iodine. other safe beverages include tea and coffee made with boiled water and carbonated, bottled beverages with no ice
- eat only foods that have been thoroughly cooked and are still hot, or food that you have peeled yourself
- avoid undercooked or raw fish including ceviche
- make sure all vegetables cooked- avoid salads
- avoid foods and beverages from street vendors
- do not bring perishable sea food back to the united states

PREVENTION OF DENGUE:



- Keep your house clean and tidy
- try to wear clothes that don't leave any skin areas exposed
- wear a mosquito repellent cream and carry it with you at all times
- keep the doors and windows of the house closed mostly early in the morning and during the evening
- change your hand towels after a days use

PREVENTION OF SWINEFLU:



- Wash your hands often
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing
- avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth
- if you have got flu- like symptoms avoid others until you have been free of fever for 24 hours
- stay atleast 6 feet away from people with flu-like illness

PREVENTION OF CHICKENPOX:



- the medicine of chicken pox is neem leaves and fruits
- don't use the affected persons plates and their belonging
- only with the use of neem leaves they should scratch
- apply insect repellents regularly in cream, spray or gel form that contain diethyltoluamide

TEAM-2

Awareness programs on:

- Hazardous use of shampoo
- Hazardous use of soap
- Hazardous use of tooth paste
- Hazardous use of pesticides
- Hazardous use of fertilizers

Team members name:

1. I.Deva Evanjjalin Mary
2. V.Dhanusri
3. K.Dhesika
4. R.Dhivya Dharshini
5. R.Eka
6. M.Gladies Amala
7. M.Haripriya
8. I.Helen Rooth
9. S.Jayasubha
- 10.M.Jayapriya
- 11.R.Keerthana(Shift-1)

Hazardous use of shampoo:

- Sodium Laureth sulfate is commonly used in shampoos which may harm eyes and skin and may even be carcinogenic.
- Use of ethylene oxide with sodium laureth sulfate may result in 1,4-dioxane is said to be carcinogenic.
- The use of SLES decreases new hair growth and extends hair loss period.



Hazardous use of soap:

- Most bar soaps are alkaline which causes the skin to be dry out.
- Using bar soap can damage the outer protective layer of the skin.
- This leads to accentuated wrinkles and pores also cause inflammation.



Hazardous use of Tooth paste:

- Risks from ingesting fluoride toothpaste include permanent tooth discoloration (dental fluorosis), stomach ailments.
- It cause impairment in Glucose metabolism.
- Potentially harmful chemicals in toothpaste can affect the health of teeth.



Hazardous use of pesticides:

- Highly hazardous pesticides may have acute and chronic effects.
- Their widespread use has caused health problems and fatalities in many parts of the world.
- It result of occupational exposure and accidental or intentional poisonings.



Hazardous use of fertilizers:

- The common fertilizer ingredient phosphorous is dangerous when used near streams and lakes.
- Some of them may cause chemical burn to crops.
- And acidification of the soil and mineral depletion of the soil.



Team -3

- 1) J.Jayashree
- 2) S. Jayashree
- 3) A. Jernishiya
- 4) B. Joicyvinothini
- 5) A. Jones Reena
- 6) J. Jose brindha
- 7) J. Julie Prasana
- 8) K. KecinSelsi
- 9) S. Keerthana
- 10) J. Leena

:

- 1) Importance of LPG-1906
- 2) Child helpline -1098
- 3) Road accident-1073
- 4) Highway accident-1033
- 5) Emergency-108

1) Importance of LPG-1906

We the students of Holy cross college created awareness among the people of Thaluthalapatti. At first the people of that village didn't have much caution on fire accident caused by the leakage of LPG gas. We insisted them to follow safety measures while handling LPG cylinders. We advised them not to store flammable and plastics in the kitchen near the LPG cylinder or cooking area. We requested to call 1906 in case of emergency. Prevention is better than cure .we gave some safety measure to prevent them from the fire accident. And we assure that these effective safety measures will help them in avoiding such accidents.

Awareness:

- Check rubber tube for damages.
- Always keep the gas stove on a platform above the cylinder level.
- Do not place the cylinder inside an enclosed compartment.
- Rubber tube should not have outside metal covering.
- Do not keep cylinder in a pit below floor level.

2) CHILD HELPLINE-1098

Child marriage is any formal marriage or informal union where one or both people are under 18 old .It is crime according to the law. In this village many peoples where married in very young age .we insisted them to not get married below the age of 18. we also insisted the harmful effects of child marriage is driven by poverty and has many effects on girls health. Today the world is against child labour but in many places in violation of law many landlords and homeowners are having small kids as a slave. We gave some basic information to the people about the child helpline.

Awareness:

- Victims of child sexual abuse.
- Street children and youth living alone on the streets.
- Child labourers in the unorganised and organized sectors.
- Missing children.
- Children who need emotional support and guidance



3) Road Accident-1073

We gave some tips for the people to give first aid to the victims in road accident, we asked them to make sure the person has a pulse. In case of bleeding injury, lift the injured part above the victim body level and apply pressure on the region. Before giving these information people of this village didn't have much caution about road accident. In that village many peoples are not ready to help the person who met a road accident, they feel pity but they are don't volunteer themselves to help others. Many people are eager to help the people who met a road accident but they don't know how to help them, so we gave some awareness to that kind of persons. we insisted them to call 1073 in case of emergency there in road accident.

Concepts in accident prevention:

- Removal of circumstances causing injury- eg, traffic speed reduction
- Optimal treatment – eg, effective first aid, appropriate hospital care.



4) Highway accident helpline - 1033

We are asked to give a caution about highway road accident and how to get help in that situation. We gave some awareness to the people about giving first aid to the victims, cause of road accident and to prevent them self from the road accident. In that village half of the people are not educated so they didn't have enough idea about highway accident helpline. In that village many people where seen the high way road accident but they don't know how to help the victims. In highway it will take much time for the ambulance to reach the accident spot. We insisted the people to call the number 1033 to get quick help in highway accident in the case of emergency.

Awareness:

- Stop, look, listen.
- Be aware of blind spots, including those in rear view mirrors and behind windshield pillars or highway road signs.
- Vehicles appear almost out of nowhere very quickly, so exercise caution when pulling into a busy intersection.
- Avoid over speed.



5) 108 EmergencyAmbulance:

In that village all the people know about 108 emergency ambulance. 108 emergency ambulance is familiar in all the place and it is available in all areas. People are getting great use of this ambulance service. people in that village are saying that the 108 ambulance will reach their village a bit slow, because the roads are not good. More than 40,000 ambulance are there but it is not sufficient enough for the peoples. 108 ambulance is not only for injuries or medical emergency it is also for police and fire emergencies. This ambulance service is available in all the states in our country. 108 ambulance service is the largest free transport service for the pregnant women in India and is expected to provide basic obstetric and life support during the journey.

- To save a life
- To report a crime in progress
- To report fire



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Devimangalam
Date	18 July 2019
Department	History
No. of Students	68
No of Staff	2

Team-1- Child Helpline, Women Helpline, Road Accident Helpline, Road Accident Highway Helpline, Lpg Leak Helpline

Team-2-Swachh Baharat, Health, Traditional food (traditional foods vs junk foods), Hygiene, Sanitation

Team-3-Child Abuse, Child Care By The Parent, Child Labour ,Good Touch And Bad Touch



AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON

- CHILD HELPLINE
- WOMEN HELPLINE
- ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE
- ROAD ACCIDENT HIGHWAY HELPLINE
- LPG LEAK HELPLINE

INTRODUCTION:

We the Team NO.1 had given some helpline numbers which has to be get aware by the rural people of DEVIMANGALAM. In this awareness trip we had made many people to be aware of these helpline numbers given above.

CHILD HELPLINE-1098

We had explained the people about the child helpline no.1098. To protect the child from any problem we can contact this helpline. This a 24x7 process.

WOMEN HELPLINE-181

Is the help line in which we can contact when a women get some problems like women abuse etc..

ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE-1073

It is the helpline in which we can contact when some accident happened on the road.



ROAD ACCIDENT HIGHWAY HELPLINE-1033

It is the help line in which we can contact when accident occur on the highways.



LPG LEAK HELPLINE-1096

It is the helpline in which we can contact when leakage occurs in LPG cylinder.

TEAM: 2

S.No	Team Members Name
1.	Divya.D
2.	Divya.P
3.	Doona Sherin.J
4.	Elakiya Mary.V
5.	Femina.A
6.	Femina.S
7.	Florence Susana.D
8.	Gnana Soutari.A
9.	Iswarya.M
10.	JayaKodi.Sr
11.	Jegamani Prabha.M
12.	Jennifer.R
13.	Jothika.K
14.	Vaishnavi.D

SWACHH BAHARAT

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) or Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is a nation-wide campaign in India for the period 2014 to 2019 that aims to clean up the streets, roads and infrastructure of India's cities, towns, and rural areas. The campaign's official name is in Hindi and translates to "Clean India Mission" in English. The objectives of Swachh Bharat include eliminating open defecation through the construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring toilet use.



HEALTH

Health, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), is "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This definition has been subject to controversy, as it may have limited value for implementation. Health may be defined as the ability to adapt and manage physical, mental and social challenges throughout life.



Traditional Foods Vs Junk Foods



TRADITIONAL FOOD

Variety of Grains

Grains are also used to feed livestock and to manufacture some cooking oils, fuels, cosmetics, and alcohols. Almost half of the **grains** grown around the world are harvested for people to eat directly. People turn wheat flour into bread, steam rice, and make corn tortillas.



HYGIENE

Hygiene is a set of practices performed to preserve health. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), "Hygiene refers to conditions and practices that help to maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases. Personal hygiene refers to maintaining the body's cleanliness.



PROGRAM: 4

SANITATION

Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of human wastes and sewage. Preventing human contact with feces is part of sanitation, as is hand washing with soap.

Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of human wastes and sewage. Preventing human contact with feces is part of sanitation, as is hand washing with soap. Sanitation systems aim to protect human health by providing a clean environment that will stop the transmission of disease, especially through the fecal–oral route. For example, diarrhea, a main cause of malnutrition and stunted growth in children, can be reduced through sanitation.

TEAM NO: 3

S.NO	TEAM MEMBERS NAME
1.	Juliet Mary.B
2.	Kaviya. S
3.	Kurinji. E
4.	Lakshana. S
5.	LakshmePavithraa. S.B
6.	Lakshmi. C
7.	Lency. J
8.	Leethiyal. S
9.	Maha. A
10.	MariyaSahayaAnitha. A
11.	Merlin Teena. J
12.	Merlin Jenifer. L
13.	MohanaPriya.C

CHILD ABUSE

- Child abuse or child maltreatment is physical, sexual, and/or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or a caregiver. Child abuse is when a parent or caregiver, whether through action or failing to act, causes injury, death, emotional harm or risk of serious harm to a child. There are many forms of child maltreatment, including neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, exploitation and emotional abuse.



Students explaining about the illness of Child abuse to an old woman



CHILD CARE BY THE PARENT

- **Behaviour management is about guiding your child's behaviour so that she learns the appropriate way to behave.**
- **A positive and constructive approach is often the best way to guide your child's behaviour.**
- **This means giving your child attention when he behaves well, rather than just punishing him when he does something you don't like.**



CHILD LABOUR

- Child labour has been a major concern in the.
- There were many laws enacted to prohibit child labour but they are ineffective.
- According to 2017 statics India is one of the leading countries in Asia has a whopping 33 million children employed in various forms of child labour.



GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH

1. Good Touch – It feels, pleasant and good, it is a way to show care, love and help. Explain with the help of examples like when mommy hugs you or papa gives you a goodnight kiss or your grandparents hold you in their arms and you hold your friend's hands while playing.

2. Bad Touch – Touches that make you uncomfortable and you feel unpleasant and you want to stop it there and then. Again, use some examples to explain them, it is a bad touch if you feel hurt, if you do not want to be touched, if someone touches your private parts without a reason, if someone touches you and tells you not to tell anyone, all these are examples of a bad touch.



Picture showing the good/bad touch Areas

picture showing how to seek for help when someone badly touches



Students shows the chart containing the details of good touch and bad touch

Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	No.94 Kariyamanickam
Date	8 July, 2019
Department	Mathematics-A
No. of Students	74
No of Staff	2

Team:1-Women Helpline, Child Helpline, Road Accident helpline and Highway Accident helpline, Disaster helpline.

Team: 2 - Health, Hygiene and Sanitation

Team: 3-Child Labors, Child Abuse, Women Welfare, Good Touch and Bad Touch

Team: 4-e-banking,e-hospital, Medical helpline(104 service), e-hospital, Ambulance(108 emergency service)

Team :5-Hygiene, Benefits of fruits and vegetables, Good touch & Bad touch

Team – 1

Women Helpline, Child Helpline, Road Accident helpline and Highway Accident helpline, Disaster helpline.

Awareness Program on Women Helpline:

We have created awareness program on women helpline to this village peoples with charts. We clarified the doubts about this topic to the peoples in this village . Then they became awareness about this particular topic .

Awareness Program on Child Helpline:

We have created awareness program on child helpline to this village peoples with charts. We clarified the doubts about this topic to the peoples in this village . They became awareness about this particular topic.

Awareness program on Road Accident Helpline and Highway Accident Helpline:

We have created awareness program on Road Accident Helpline and Highway Accident Helpline to this village peoples with charts . We clarified the doubts about this topic to the peoples in this village . They became awareness abot this particular topic .



Awareness program on Disaster Helpline :

We have created awareness program on Disaster Helpline to this village peoples with charts. We clarified the doubts about this topic to the peoples in this village . They became intelligent about that particular topic .



TEAM 2: AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON HEALTH, HYGINE and SANITATION

HEALTH:

We explained to the people about IMMUNIZATION and MALNUTRITION. We create awareness to people about health against diseases.



HYGINE:

We explained people about open defecation and it's causes. We thought people not to use open defecation and use their toilets in a proper manner. We ask them to use the covered foods.



SANITATION:

We explained people about the benefits of toilet construction, government fund offered by them for constructing the toilets. We ask them to construct toilet.



TEAM NO. : 3

AWARENESS PROGRAMS ON:

CHILD LABOURS ITS EFFECTS AND PUNISHMENTS:

We explained about the child labour and its effects and the punishments which we have to face are explained to the villagers.



CHILD ABUSE:

We explained what is child abuse and how can we save our children from child abuse all these are explained to the villagers.



WOMEN WELFARE:

We explained about the rights which women's have and their advantages.



GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH:

We explained to the children about the difference between good touch and bad touch.

TEAM: 4

- > e-banking
- > e-hospital, Medical helpline(104 service)
- > e-hospital, Ambulance(108 emergency service)



Team :5

- > Hygiene
- > Benefits of fruits and vegetables
- > Good touch & Bad touch



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Thirupanjalee
Date	20 August 2019
Department	Maths-A-S-II
No. of Students	43
No of Staff	2

Team: 1

- New education policy
- kitchen gardening
- herbal plants
- problem faced by women's
- demerits of chemical products

New education policy:

Team - 2

- ☐ New education policy
- ☐ Kitchen gardening
- ☐ Herbal plants
- ☐ Women safety
- ☐ Organic products

We give awareness about the disadvantages of the new education policy to the students and their parents. New education policy consists of so many demerits like 3rd,5th,8th standard will have public exam. It will give more burden to the students. After 8th standard they have to choose their future determining subject and also practical education is compulsory to the students. It will lead to the path of uneducation and no graduate will form.

•KITCHEN GARDENING:

We talk about the merits of kitchen gardening. We can grow vegetables for our use by using the waste water from the vessel washing. We can also extend it for our earning purpose. We need small area for this. We can form a group



and do it in a great level. It is like a organic farming. It is more safe than other vegetables which is bought from outside.

•HERBAL PLANTS.

Nowadays everyone are using tablets for all health problems. if they have cold, they use tablets. Instead of using tablet, we can use tulasi, omavalli, it is more effective than the tablets and also it has no side effect. So we tell them to grow herbal plants like tulasi, omavalli, alovera, kezhanelli etc...in their home. Kezhanelli cures jaundice and alovera protect from the skin problem.

•PROBLEM FACED BY WOMEN'S:

Every women in this society are facing so many problems. They doesn't know how to tackle the situation and also how to avoid these problems. We aware them about good touch and bad touch. We told them about the issues which are facing by the women. Likewise, now a days women's are facing so many problems through the cell phone and we said them to avoid over usage of cellphones.

Team - 2

- ☐ New education policy
- ☐ Kitchen gardening
- ☐ Herbal plants
- ☐ Women safety
- ☐ Organic products



our students of II BSc Mathematics, 'A' section, (shift II). The awareness was on the New Education Policy, Kitchen gardening, Chemical products, Herbal plants and Women safety. We the team of 10 members went to street by street and visited all the houses and briefly explained about all the topics very clearly.

New Education Policy

We explain the new education policy for the people through chart and we created an awareness to the people.

National Education Commission, increase public investment in

education, strengthen the use of technology and increase focus on vocational and adult education, among others. Key observations and recommendations of the draft Policy



The traditional **kitchen garden**, also known as a **potager** (in French, *jardin potager*) or in Scotland a **kailyaird**, is a space separate from the rest of the residential garden – the ornamental plants and lawn areas. Most vegetable gardens are still miniature versions of old family farm plots, but the kitchen garden is different not only in its history, but also its design.

The kitchen garden may serve as the central feature of an ornamental, all-season landscape, or it may be little more than a humble vegetable plot. It is a source of herbs, vegetables and fruits, but it is often also a structured garden space with a design based on repetitive geometric patterns. The kitchen garden has year-round visual appeal and can incorporate permanent perennials or woody shrub plantings around (or among) the annuals.



Herbal products

We have briefly explained about herbal products which are necessary for the people. **Traditional medicine** (also known as **indigenous** or **folk medicine**) comprises medical aspects

of traditional knowledge that developed over generations

within various societies before the era of modern medicine. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines traditional



medicine as "the sum total of the knowledge, skills, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures, whether explicable or not, used in the maintenance of health as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness". Traditional medicine is contrasted with scientific medicine.

Women safety

- We clearly explained about the problems faced by women and we try to give solutions for the problems.
- The lack of **women** in positions of power. Amy Klobuchar is a Democratic U.S. senator from Minnesota.
- Patriarchy. ...
- Not enough **women** at the table. ...
- Sexism, racism and economic inequality. ...
- Trauma-centered feminism. ...
- Access to equal opportunity. ...
- The lack of respect for caregiving. ...
- Navigating career and motherhood.

Womens rights

- Civil rights (such as the rights to life, liberty and security),
- Political rights (like rights to the protection of the law and equality before the law),
- Economic rights (including rights to work, to own property and to receive equal pay),
- Social rights (like rights to education and consenting marriages),
- Cultural rights (including the right to freely participate in their cultural community), and
- Collective rights (like the right to self-determination).

Organic products

We expressively explained about this organic products that is the disadvantages about the chemical products and their alternative for those products. The students were very much interested in this topic. Lemon juice This is a widely known bleaching agent and natural disinfectant. On top of smelling awesome, it has a variety of uses both in and outside the kitchen such as:

- Sterilizes utensils and kitchen boards
- Polishes mirrors and glass
- Easily cuts through grease
- Brightens toilet bowls

Coconut oil

Is there anything coconut oil can't do? This skincare favorite is also a great natural home cleaning product. Some ways to make coconut useful around the home include:

- Removes stains from carpets and furnishings
- When mixed with lemon juice, it is a natural wood polisher
- Removes rust from scissors and blades
- Can be used to polish leather furniture and accessories



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	No.94 Kariyamanickam
Date	9 July, 2019
Department	Mathematics-B
No. of Students	67
No of Staff	2

Programs conducted during the village visit

Team: 1- helplines center like child, women, highway accident, road accident and LPG leakage.

Team: 2-Diabetes, Cancer, Child hygiene, Women hygiene, sanitation, Immunization.

Team: 3-Child Abuse, Child Labour, Child Education ,Good Touch and Bad Touch.

Team: 4- E- banking, E-Hospital, Digilocker and National scholarship portrait.

Team: 5- Maths teaching

Team: 1

We reached village kariyamanikam at 10 AM. Our group topic is help lines centre like child, women, highway accident, road accident and LPG leakage.

TEAM MEMBERS:

1. S.Abinaya
2. M. Anitha
3. M. Anushya
4. S. Ashika Jenifer
5. N. Brindha
6. P. Devika
7. K. Gajapriya
8. S. P. Harini
9. S. Ishwarya
10. K. Janani
11. P. Jayanthi
12. S. Jenat prasanna
13. F. Jerlin

ACTIVITIES PLANNED:

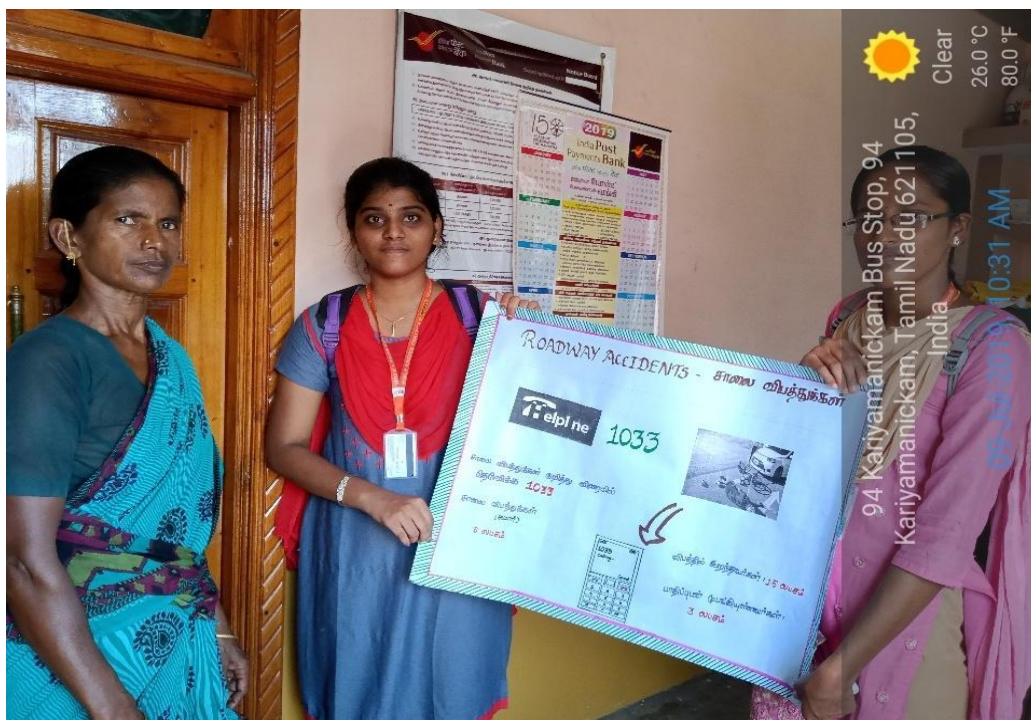
As planned we first started our visit in the government school and we explained about our topics. It's really a nice experience for us to get a chance to communicate with those.



Then we started our communication with peoples in that village and we gave them awareness about those helpline scheme.



Then we too posted few poster cards based on our topics. Especially help line numbers.



Team : 02

We reached the village 94 Kariyamanikkam by 10.00 am . We are about to gave awareness about Diabetes, Cancer, Child hygeine, Women hygiene, sanitation, Immunization.

Team Members:

1. G.Joan Lincy
2. J.Jonly beaula
3. J .Jublin Amer
4. N.kaviya
5. M.kavya
6. P. Kayalvizhiyal
7. S. Kiruthika
8. P.Lavanya
9. C.Leonia shali
- 10.A. Mariya selcia
- 11.X.Marshelin jenitha
- 12.K .Mathumitha
- 13.V.Merlin monica

ACTIVITY PLANNED:

We gave awareness to the village people about health and hygiene. First we gave awareness to old people about cancer. They were very interested to listen us.



Activity on women hygiene:

Then we saw a group of ladies and we gave them a awareness on women hygiene.

Activity on child hygiene, sanitation:

We asked the place of 100 days scheme to the village people. Then we went to the 100 days scheme place and interacted with them by the topics of sanitation, child hygiene, diabetes, cancer and immunization.



TEAM NO: 03

- CHILD ABUSE
- CHILD LABOUR
- CHILD EDUCATION
- GOOD TOUCH and BAD TOUCH.

TEAM MEMBERS:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.U18MA105 | V.Mohanapriya |
| 2.U18MA106 | S.V.Monal |
| 3.U18MA107 | R.Muthulakshmi |
| 4.U18MA108 | K.Nancy infanta |
| 5.U18MA109 | P.K.Nikitha |
| 6.U18MA110 | J.Nivetha |
| 7.U18MA112 | R.Priyadharshini |
| 8.U18MA113 | R.Qurimary |
| 9.U18MA114 | R.Rajashree |
| 10.U18MA115 | G.Reshma |
| 11.U18MA116 | S.Roselin Rincy |
| 12.U18MA117 | S.Roselin |

ACTIVITY PLANNED:

Then we entered into the Elementary school of this village and then we saw the HM of the school then the HM asked us to go to the class room.





Then we conducted the games.

At last we disturbed our gifts.



Team No: 4

Time : 9.00AM-04.00PM

Today (09.07.2019) we visited No.94,Kariyamanikam village with socialistic thoughts and gave them awareness on E- banking, E-Hospital, Digilocker and National scholarship portrait. We went through some streets and engaged ourselves in explanation. We explained about the advantages of these programmes. The village people co-operated with us and assured to use them.



TEAM NUMBER : 05

TEAM MEMBERS:

D. SILVIA INFANTA GRACE
S. SNEHA
P. SOWMIYA PRIYADHARSHINI
S. SOWMIYA
M. SOWMIYAH
K. SOWNDARYALAKSHMI
A.SUNIDA JENIFER
S. SWATHI
G. SWETHA
C. TINO VIVILIA
R. VANMATHI
T. VARSHINI
A.VIMALA JENI PRIYA
A. VINOLIYA
I. WINSLET MARY
S. YUVASRI

ACTIVITY PLANNED:

We were planned to teach the students in kariyamanikam village. There, first we went to an elementary school. There were 10 small children in that school. We teached basic things to them such as alphabets etc.



Next we went to the primary school. We asked permission to take class to the students, then the mam allowed us to take class for the 5th standard students. There were only ten students in that class. First we started with the maths. They were very active. Then we taught English grammar such as articles, vocabularies and prepositions. Then we teached general things about the awareness on pollution and environment. Then we had a plan of cutting cake for the birthday boy Santhosh. Then we assembled all the teachers and students outside the school. Then the birthday boy cut the cake and distributed to the teachers and students. We enjoyed a lot with them and then we left school.



While taking aptitude maths, the students were keen interested in listening our lecture.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	C-Ayyampalayam
Date	21-8-2019
Department	Maths-B-Shift-II
No. of Students	44
No of Staff	2

Programs conducted by students during their village visit

- New education policy
- Kitchen gardening
- Herbal plants
- Problems facing by women's
- Effects of using chemical products

Team-1

1-NEW EDUCATION POLICY:

We aware them about the new education policy system Is not suitable for our students. They are planned to extend the UG courses to 4 year and also they are going to conduct public examinations for both elementary and higher secondary. It totally affect the education pattern of the educating students.

2. KITCHEN GARDENING :

First of all we clearly explain what is kitchen garden. Then we told about how the kitchen garden is useful in your day to day life. We told them if we grow vegetables in our home we need not to waste money on buying vegetables and fruits. These vegetables won't affect our health.



3.HERBAL PLANTS

Now a days everyone prefer antibiotics for small things. They only need temporary recovery.so that they are addicted to consuming tablets even for small things,but they don't know the seriousness of consuming talets.so we advised them to plant herbal plants for their use and cleanly explain there is no better medicine than herbal plants.

4. PROBLEMS FACING BY WOMEN 'S:

Now adays there is no safety for womens.they are raped, faced many problems while going to schools,office, tortured by phone calls,teased by teenagers. Finally they are decided to suicidethey are not have the person to whom they

share their personal.so we advised them how to handle the situations and how to be bold in all aspects.we told them about the good touch and bad touch.



5 .EFFECTS OF USING CHEMICAL PRODUCTS:

Now a days the usage of chemical products is more but it is not good for our health. Usage of toothpaste is equal to cigarettes, so we have to use neem twig instead of using tooth paste. Products like soaps,shampoo,bodywash,creams causes many skin diseases. We explained clearly about the effects of using these products.



Team-2

New education policy

Kitchen gardening

Herbal plants

Problems facing by womens

Effects of using chemical products

NEW EDUCATION POLICY :

We aware them about the new education policy system Is not suitable for our students. They are planned to extend the UG courses to 4 year and also they are going to conduct public examinations for both elementary and higher secondary.It totally affect the education pattern of the educating students.



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Team-3

- NEW EDUCATION POLICY
- KITCHEN GARDENING
- HERBAL PLANTS
- PROBLEMS FACING BY WOMENS
- EFFECTS OF USING CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

NEW EDUCATION POLICY :

We aware them about the new education policy system Is not good for our students. They are going to extend the UG courses to 4 years and also they are going to conduct public examinations for both elementary and higher secondary. It totally collapse the education pattern of our India.



KITCHEN GARDENING :

First of all we clearly explain what is kitchen garden. Then we told about how the kitchen garden is useful in your day to day life. We told them if we grow vegetables in our home we need not to waste money on buying vegetables and fruits. These vegetables won't affect our health.



HERBAL PLANTS

Now a days everyone using antibiotics for small things. only. that they are addicted to consuming tablets even for small problems, but they don't know the effects of consuming tablets. so we told them to use herbal plants and clearly explain the uses of herbal plants.



PROBLEMS FACING BY WOMEN :

Now a days women are facing many problems. they are not having solution for their problems. they are tortured by phone calls from unknown, while going to schools, colleges they were teased. so that we gave some solutions to escape from the problems.

EFFECTS OF USING CHEMICAL PRODUCTS:

Now a days the usage of chemical products is more but it is not good for our health. Usage of toothpaste is equal to cigarettes, so we have to use neem twig instead of using tooth paste. Products like soaps, shampoo, body wash, creams causes many skin diseases. We explained clearly about the effects of using these products.

Team-4

new education policy:

First, we go to explain about the disadvantages of new education policy like if we take an undergraduate course like ba, bsc... we have to write the exams like jee, neet....they are not considered about the higher school mark and also said about these policy to your parents. They are all accepted. We used to say that about the protest.....



Kitchen gardening:

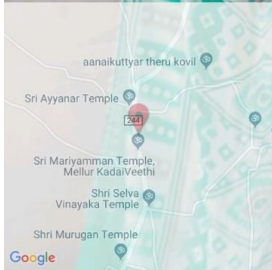
We have to tell about the benefits of kitchen gardening and we have to share the methods of kitchen gardening like site selection simple seeds plantation like the vegetables like cucumber, tomato, radish, pepper, egg plant etc....and how to maintain the space and tell about the vertical plantation and to avoid the lack of spaces etc....



Uses of herbals:

Peoples are don't know about the uses of herbal and our team has to tell the benefits of the herbals like omathala for the digestion, keezhanelli for cure jaundice,seyakaai for reduce body heat,etc.. Thulasi for best oxygen, thuthuvalai for head pain.....





191, Kadaiveethi, Agyampalayam, Tamil Nadu 621005, India

Agyampalayam

Tamil Nadu

India

2019-08-21(Wed) 11:44(AM)



32°C

90°F



191, Kadaiveethi, Agyampalayam, Tamil Nadu 621005, India

Agyampalayam

Tamil Nadu

India

2019-08-21(Wed) 11:44(AM)



32°C

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We discussed about the rights of women and what we have to discussed about the problems faced by womens and we have to tell them about how to face the problems like bus nusaince, kidding, good touch and bad touch etc....



Dis advantages of chemical products:

We are talk about the dis advantages of chemical products likewise using tooth paste is equal to smoking otherwise we use neem stick, avoid shampoos otherwise use herbal powder, avoid soaps like etc...



Team:5

We are group no 5 in Ayyampalayam. We are here to give them awareness about New education , Kitchen gardening , Women's safety, Herbal plants and disadvantages of chemical products .



NEW POLICY EDUCATION:

In 2020, the government is giving to implement the new education policy. In this policy, the government indirectly planning to stop the growth of younger generation. As we the member of Holy Cross College gave the awareness about new education policy to the member of the village not to accept the policy.

KITCHEN GARDENING:

The main purpose of kitchen gardening awareness is to prove the value of food for the family and to save the amount of expenditure on vegetables .The main advantage of kitchen gardening is home grown vegetables are herbs taste and it is satisfactory.



CHEMICAL PRODUCTS:

Our team has awareness program on chemical products and its disadvantages. At home, school, and everywhere, various chemical products are being used. Though chemical products have many advantages, it also has disadvantages. For eg .shampoo causes head ache etc... Toothpaste cause cancer and soap is harmful to skin etc...



HERBAL PLANTS:

We gave an awareness about planting Tulasi, Keezhanelli, Thuthuvalai and its uses to them. When we are using this natural plant, we doesn't have any side effects. If we are using English medicine then we have to face many side effects. When we plant trees and medicinal plants, it will be useful for us and for our future generations.



WOMEN SAFETY:

Parents are playing the major roles in the life of children. They should teach them the good touch and bad touch from the childhood itself. It helps to safeguard them in any problems, they are facing. It helps them from social criminals. They should raise voice if any one unsafely touches them.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Thathamangalam
Date	10.07.2019
Department	Physics
No. of Students	63
No of Staff	2

Team:1- awareness on LPG Help Line, Helmet Awareness, Headlight Stickers, Open Defecation and its Disadvantages, De-Addiction Centre

Team:2- awareness on Health and Hygiene, Sanitation, Importance of building toilets, Swachh Barath

Team-3-Awareness On Child Labour , Child Abuse , Good Touch And Bad Touch

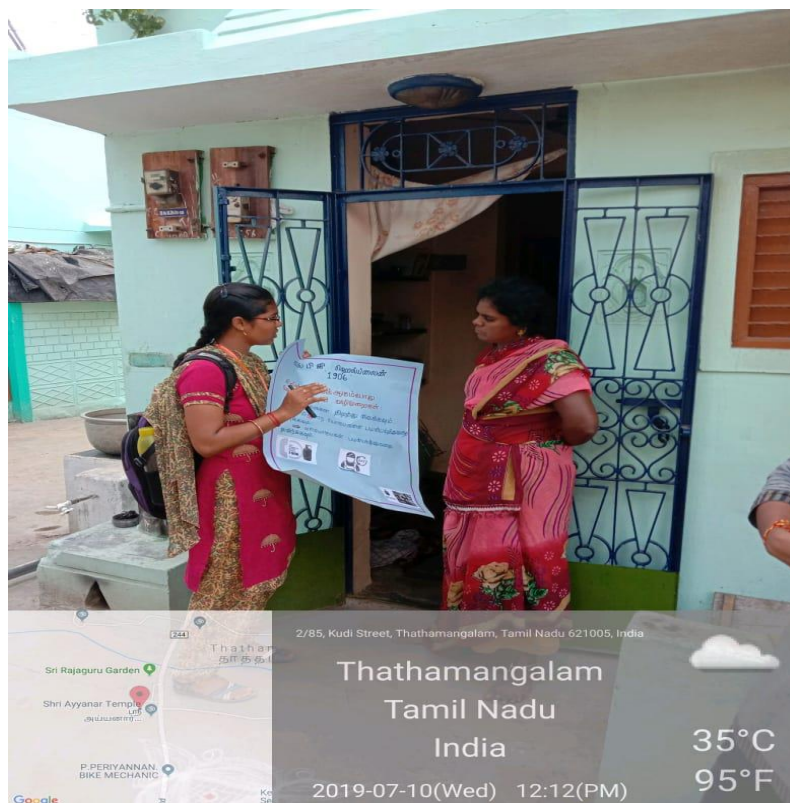
Team:4- E-banking ,E-Hospital ,Help lines 104,108,and Road accidents help lines

Team:5- Awareness of Conservation of Electricity, Disadvantages of Using Electronic Gadgets

We visited Thathamangalam village with socialistic thoughts and gave them awareness on LPG Help Line, Helmet Awareness, Headlight Stickers, Open Defecation and its Disadvantages, De-Addiction Centre. We went through some streets and engaged ourselves in explanation. We explained about the advantages of these programmes. The village people cooperated with us and assured to use them.



We explained about the advantages of these programmes. The people treated us with immense pleasure. We thank our institution for giving us this opportunity.



Team No:02

Today (10.07.2019) been visited Thathamangalam village with socialistic thoughts and gave them awareness on Health and Hygiene, Sanitation, Importance of building toilets, Swachh barath. We went through some streets and engaged ourselves in explanation. We explained about the advantages of these programmes. The village people co-operated with us and assured to use them.



We explained about the advantages of these programmes the people treated us with immense pleasure. We thank our institution for giving us this opportunity.

Team No: 03

we visited Thathamangalam village with socialistic and service thoughts and gave them awareness on child labour , child abuse , good touch and bad touch . We went through some streets and engaged ourselves by giving awareness to the village people about the importance of children education ,awareness about good touch and bad touch. We explained about the free schemes that government has given to the school students in government school and we also educated the school students from (I – V std) about the awareness of bad touch . The village people co-operated with us by listening to our explanation and also by giving proper information about their village .



Team No : 4

Today (10.07.2019) we visited **Thathamangalam** village with socialistic thoughts and gave them awareness on E-banking ,E-Hospital ,Helplines 104,108,and Road accidents helplines. We went through some streets and engaged ourselves in explanation. We explained about the advantages of these programmes. The village people co-operated with us and assured to use them.



Team No: 5

Time: 9.00 AM to 4.00 PM

Today (10/7/2019) we visited Thathamangalam village with socialistic thoughts and gave them awareness of conservation of electricity, disadvantages of using electronic gadgets. We went through some streets and engaged ourselves in explanation. We explained about the advantages of these programmes.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Valaiyur
Date	10.07.2019
Department	Physics-Shift-II
No. of Students	35
No of Staff	2

Programs conducted by students during their village visit

- i. New education policy.
- ii. Good touch, bad touch- primary students.
- iii. Good touch, bad touch – secondary students.
- iv. Net banking.
- v. Helpline services.

Team-1

Valaiyur is one of the adopted villages by Holy Cross College, Trichy. It is situated near Manachanallur town in Trichy. We are the students of Team-2 of II- B.Sc Physics [Shift-2]. We went to this village to develop and spread awareness about the new education policy, good touch, and bad touch to primary and secondary to school students, net banking and helpline services.



1. NEW EDUCATION POLICY



This policy has been announced by Government of India. This policy tells of the upcoming public exams of classes of III, V, VIII, X, XI, XII. Even after the XII exam students has to write exam even for Arts & and Science college. The bachelor's degree had changed to four years of study. Even the students have

appointed for work they had to write the exam every four years. If they failed in the exam they are suspended from work. Our mother language Tamil is eradicated in the school study from the primary and Hindi, Sanskrit languages are added. Due to this policy small children can cause medical stress and do not study for knowledge. They cannot express their talents further. So we to create awareness to village people to not support this type of policy and its disadvantages for their future generation.

2. GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH FOR PRIMARY STUDENTS.



We went to government primary school from I to V standard to spread the awareness for children about their safety in the current world. To protect them from abuse we taught what is good touch and bad touch.

3. GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH FOR SECONDARY STUDENTS



We went to secondary school from VI to VIII standard students to spread the awareness for children about their safety in the current world. To protect them from abuse we taught what is good touch and bad touch.

4. HELPLINE SERVICES



This service was introduced by government of Tamilnadu. To ensure the safety of people. We spread awareness to village people to make use of this service numbers at the kind of help. So we provide the service numbers to villagers which are useful for them.

5. NET BANKING



Net banking is the easier way to pay money through ATM by mobile. We explain the villagers how to use to pay money for mobile recharge, ticket booking and to send money using your bank account to your fellow friends. It is very useful for them in future.

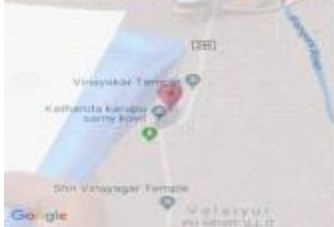
TEAM NO : 2

- i. NEW EDUCATION POLICY
- ii. GOOD TOUCH,BAD TOUCH (PRIMARY)
- iii. GOOD TOUCH,BAD TOUCH (SECONDRY)
- iv. NET BANKING
- v. HELPLINE

We went there to aware them about new education policy,problem faced by children,emergency line,net banking in the village valaiyur

1. NEW EDUCATION POLICY

We aware about the new education policy system that is not good for India for next generation people . so many problem in the future. In current situation the UG course only for 3 years but for upcoming generation the UG course duration Is going to change for 4 years .And also the students who are studying 3,5,8,10,and 12 have to write their public examination. and this is one of the stressful thing in this new policy.while demonstrating about new education policy to village people and to play school teacher.



Edumalai Rd, Valaiyur, Tamil Nadu 621007, India

Valaiyur
Tamil Nadu
India



31°C
88°F

2019-08-22(Thu) 11:49(AM)



Edumalai Rd, Valaiyur, Tamil Nadu 621007, India

Valaiyur
Tamil Nadu
India



29°C
84°F

2019-08-22(Thu) 10:28(AM)

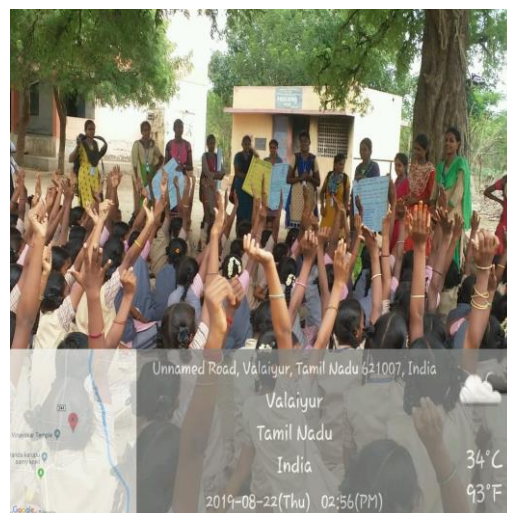
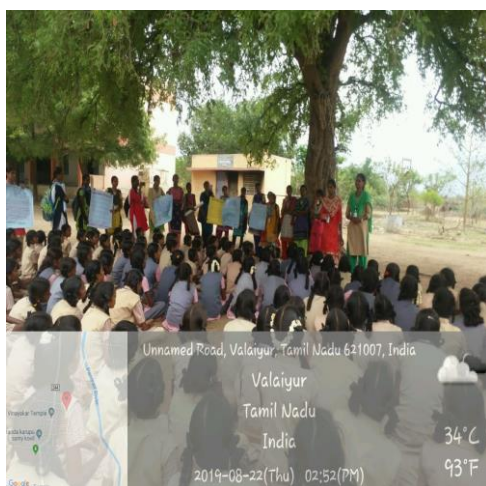
2. GOOD TOUCH,BAD TOUCH (PRIMARY)

Every girls in the society are facing so many problems. In order to overcome this ,we planned to give awareness for primary school children . we enacted and gave a excellent awareness skit for primary school children in that village about good and bad touches.



3. GOOD TOUCH,BAD TOUCH (SECONDARY)

In today's time, hear a lot about child abuse and molestation. It's high time, we started teaching girls from class 6 and 12 about good and bad touches. Which help them to prevent themselves from unwanted things in their life. We also presented here a skit about this topic to aware them.



4. NET BANKING:

When every day is a race against time in our busy lives, we are looking at saving time which is possible everywhere. In order to save time and for current transaction of money we can surely use this net banking policy. From this we can recharge our mobile phones ,pay our electricity bill, cylinder(LPG) bill etc., in our home itself by using the ATM card .we taught village people about that by using our smart phone.



5. EMERGENCY HELPLINE:

Awareness about the uses of help line number were given to village people. And we distributed many help line sheets which consist of most wanted helpline number to most of the people in that village which makes them very convenient to contact immediately if they have any problem.

AMBULANCE	108
WOMEN HELPLINE	1091
CHILDERN EMERGENCY HELPLINE	1098
WOMEN HELPLINE (DOMESTIC ABUSE)	181
FIRE	101
POLICY	100

This are all the major emergency helpline that have to be know by every people in our country compulsorily.



Team no: 3

- 1) New education policy
- 2) Good touch and bad touch (for primary and secondary students)
- 3) Emergency help line numbers
- 4) Digital India program (online booking, e-banking, etc...)

NEW EDUCATION POLICY:

We give a brief explanation about new education policy. The draft national education policy found itself drawn into a high –profile controversy soon after the ministry of human resources development posted it online for soliciting feedback late last month. The point of contention: the NEP’s recommendation that Hindi be mandated as one of the three languages of study in school. The opposition in South India, especially in the state of Tamil Nadu, was so strong that the NEP committee swiftly withdrew the linguistic mandate at issue.

The absence of the word secular in the NEP 2019 becomes all the more pronounced when the NEP 1986, which laid down the policy framework which guides the Indian education system at present, the NCF 2005, which formed the basis of the revision of the NCERT textbooks, and the NCFTF 2009 are brought into view.

Village people did not about this system. So we create awareness about this and tell them to oppose this system.

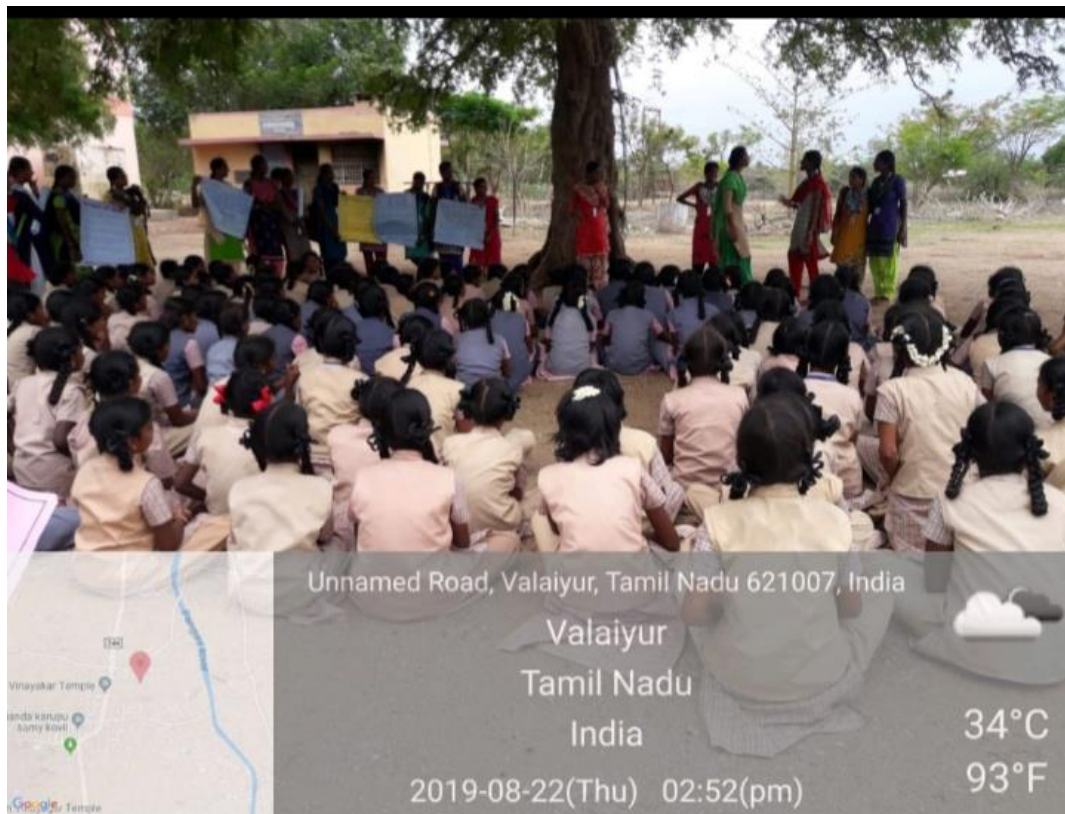


GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH FOR PRIMARY STUDENTS:

In today's times, we hear a lot about child abuse and molestation. It is high time, we start teaching young children about **GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH** to help prevent more damage. Most of the time, targets are very young children, below 6-7 years of age. They are too young to understand the difference between right and wrong. So we give awareness to the primary school students



. We want to protect them against all odds. Our children come in contact with many people every day and there are good and bad people around them. So, it becomes our responsibility to sensitize them, equip them so that they are ready to face and handle any odd situation or person coming their way. Come; let's join hands to make this world a better and safer place for your young generation.



EMERGENCY HELP LINE NUMBERS:

It is for reporting a crime to control room, traffic rules violation, calling ambulance and registering confidential complaints are provided by the TAMIL NADU HOME GUARD. The child and women helpline numbers are also available.



As school children, many of us have probably heard lectures or talks emphasizing the use of emergency help lines during distress. On an average, a school going child is aware of at least one help line. Over the years, we may also have come to know about help lines through advertisements, PSAs, hoardings, messages on social media etc...



We give an awareness program about this and we issue a notice and tell them to paste at front of their house.



DIGITAL INDIA (e-banking, ticket booking etc...):



Online banking is also known as internet banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institutions website. The online banking system will typically connect to or be part of the core banking

system operated by a bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed banking services. Some banks operate as a direct bank, where they rely completely on internet banking. We talk to people about this topic.

Team:4

- i. NEW EDUCATION POLICY.
- ii. GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH(PRIMARY).
- iii. GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH(SECONDARY).
- iv. NET BANKING.
- v. HELPLINE.

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1.NEW EDUCATION POLICY:

We aware about the new education policy system that is not good for India for the next generation people. So that they can face so many problem in the future. In current situation the UG courses only for 3 years but for the upcoming generation the UG course duration is going to change for 4 years. And also the students who are studying 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th have to write their public examination. And this is one of the stressful thing in this new policy.

2.GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH(PRIMARY):

Every girls in this society are facing so many problems. In order to overcome this,we planned to give awareness for both primary and secondary school children. We enacted and gave a excellent awareness skit for primary school children in that village about good and bad touches.



3.GOOD TOUCH,BAD TOUCH(SECONDARY):

In today's times, hear a lot about child abuse and molestation. It's high time, we started teaching girls from class 6th to 12th about good and bad touches. Which helps them to prevent themselves from unwanted things in their life. We also presented here a skit about this topic to aware them.



4.NET BANKING:

When every day is a race against time in our busy lives, we are looking at saving time which is possible everywhere. In order to save time and for correct transaction of money we can surely use this net banking policy. From this we can recharge our mobile phones, pay our electricity bill, cylinder (LPG) bill etc., in our home itself by using the ATM card. We taught village people about that by using our smart phones.



5.EMERGENCY HELPLINES:

Awareness about the uses of help line number were given to village people. And we distributed many sheets which consist of most wanted helpline numbers to most of the people in that village which makes them very convenient to contact immediately if they have any problem.

ANBULANCE	108
WOMEN HELPLINE	1091
CHILDREN EMERGENCY HELPLINE	1098
WOMEN HELPLINE(DOMESTIC ABUSE)	181
FIRE	101
POLICE	100

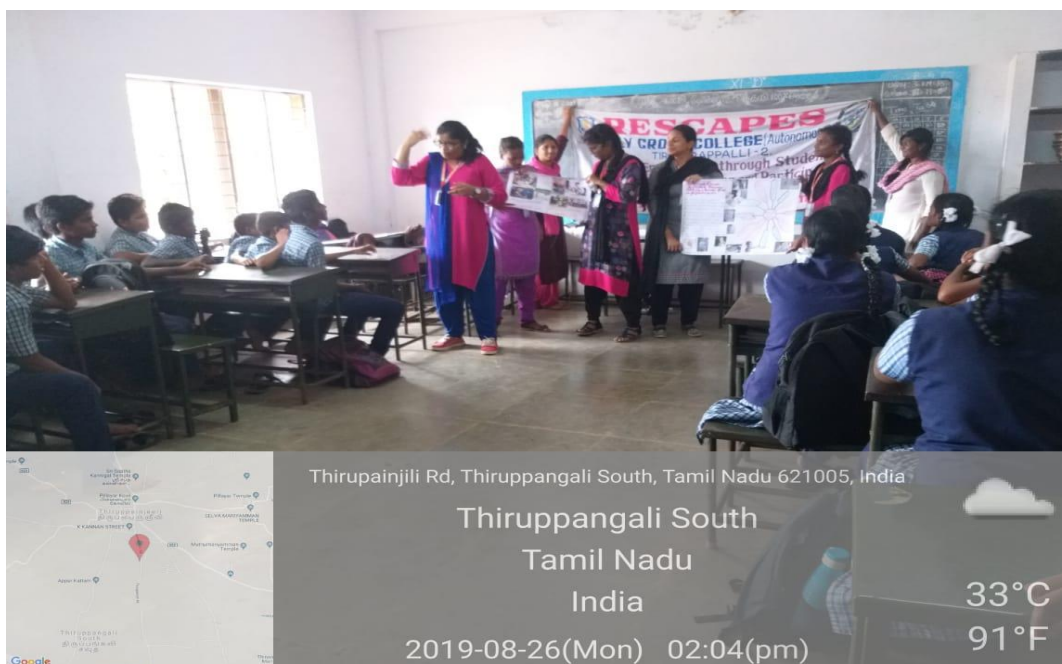
This are all the major emergency helplines that have to be know by every people in our country compulsorily.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Thirupanjalee
Date	26-8-2019
Department	Rehabilitation Science
No. of Students	36
No of Staff	2

Group no:1

In the afternoon we were grouped as seven members and gave an awareness on disability to the students of class eleven. We illustrated the main causes of various types of disabilities. And also, we shared what is importance of doing higher education. The students were really interested in listening to us. As this was our first visit, we had a great experience.



GROUP NO: 2

Purpose of visit: the main purpose is Awareness on Disability

EXPERIENCE:

First of all I thank the almighty for giving our to this wonderful opportunity to visit the Thirupanjali.Gov.Hr.Sec.school.on26th August 2019.Then we had a small introductive session conducted by the principal of Thirupanjali Gov.Hr.Sec.School. After over this session we went to sapling the plant and put water to the plant then we all did Awareness on disability to give the small session with students. After we conducted small activity. This was really wonderful experience to all. Thank you



Group-3

we went to 9th standard to give Awareness on disability to them. We gave brief introduction about the disability and its Types. We discussed about how to help the blind, deaf, dumb people and other disability. And then we gave speech about importance and value of higher education to village student. And gave suggestion about new education policy.... Then got a feedback from them about our speech.



Group no:04

we wanted to give the awareness for the students. And we separated us as a group and we gave the awareness to the students. In each group we had 7 members. After that went to give awareness to student about the various types of disabilities and causes. And also we gave some ideas about for their higher studies. When we gave the awareness to the students they were very interested to know about disability and also very much co-operated to us. And we got a good experience and this is the first village visit for all of us.



Group – 5

interact with the students about disability awareness then we asked question to the students. We are learned more things and this village visit is nice experience to all.

Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	C- Ayampalayam
Date	24 July 2019
Department	Tamil
No. of Students	24
No of Staff	2

Team:1

- Helmet awareness programme
- Drinking rehab awareness
- The disadvantages open defecation
- Physical and mental disadvantages of child marriage
- Physical and disadvantages for child workers

Team:2

Reason for deforestation and lack of rainfall.

Effects of smoking and its precaution .

Ways to increase soil resources .

Season changes in rain .

Ways to save lake and pond

Team:3

1. Effects of using chemical fertilizers in human
2. Disadvantages of using soap, shampoo and tooth paste
3. We created awareness on effects of using chemical fertilizers in human

Team –IV

Child help line	1098
Ambulance help line	108
Highway accidents help line	1073
Road accident help line	1033
Women help line	1091
LPG help line	1906

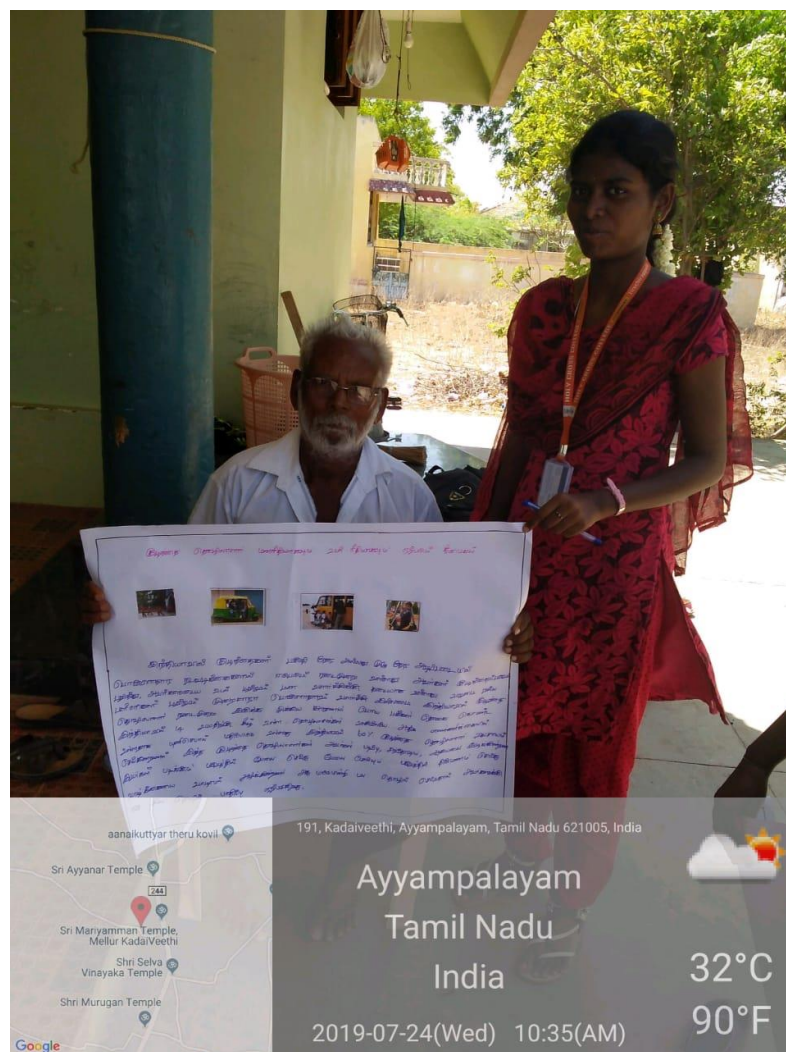
We reached the Ayyampalayam village in Manachanallur block in Trichy district on 24.07.2019 [Wednesday] morning at 8.30am by our college bus.



First we witnessed the people who are working in the 100 days employment Programme and created awareness regarding various parameters. We also visited many houses and shops and shared the information regarding the awareness.

Given topics to spread awareness were;

- ❖ HELMET AWARENESS PROGRAMME
- ❖ AWARENESS ON ALCOHOL REHABILITATION
- ❖ THE PROBLEM OF OPEN DEFACATION



We created awareness on physical and mental disadvantages for child workers. Through this village visit, we came to know that most of our villages are very developed in many things, especially sanitation.

TEAM –II

The rural visit provided an opportunity to the students to gain practical skills and be exposed to the rural areas. The students of II B.A TAMIL go for

creating awareness on various factors in the village Ayyampalayam. The class was divided into various different groups to look after various different aspects of the rural area, at the village. The students have to visit the different places in village, and create awareness on various programs.

Given topics to spread awareness were

- 1)Reason for deforestation and lack of rainfall.
- 2)Effects of smoking and its precaution .
- 3)Ways to increase soil resources .
- 4)Season changes in rain .
- 5)Ways to save lake and pond .



TEAM-III

1. Effects of using chemical fertilizers in human
2. Disadvantages of using soap, shampoo and tooth paste
3. We created awareness on effects of using chemical fertilizers in human



Team –IV

Child help line	1098
Ambulance help line	108
Highway accidents help line	1073
Road accident help line	1033
Women help line	1091
LPG help line	1906





As we were less in number, we went together as a group and gave awareness on social media to the students of class twelve. We explained to them the advantages and disadvantages of social media and also gave an introduction to them regarding our Department of Visual Communication and the possible careers in our course. The students were really interactive and interested in listening to us. As this was our first village visit, we had a really good experience.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Kuruvampatty
Date	11 th July 2019
Department	Zoology
No. of Students	49
No of Staff	2

Team: 1-Save water, Child helpline-1098, LPG leakage helpline-1906, Women helpline-181,1091, road Accident helpline-1033,1073

Team: 2-Health (cancer, communicable disease), Hygiene (oral hygiene, personal hygiene),

Sanitation (open defecation)

Team: 3- Child labour, Child abuse , Good touch and bad touch, Old age pension scheme [net]

Team: 4- e-banking, e-hospital, 104 emergency, 108 emergency, suicidal prevention number

Team: 5-Vermicompost, Panchakaviyam, Azolla Cultivation, Amirthakaraikal, Muligai Poochiverati

Team:1

We the students of II BSc. Zoology went for a village visit to Thaluthaalapatty on 11.07.19. We started our village visit from a panchayat union elementary school, Thaluthaalapatty. We had a orientation in that school given by Mr. ARUN, Nature enthusiast. We learnt a lot about natural farming from him. He tells that now-a-days we are doing "NATURAL WAY OF FARMING" not "NATURAL FARMING". He also taught us some technique to grow plants without causing any damage to any living organism. We had our lunch there and we started our visit at 1:30pm in the afternoon. We went to nearby houses and we gave awareness on the following topics:

1. SAVE WATER
2. CHILD HELPLINE-1098
3. LPG LEAKAGE HELPLINE-1906
4. WOMEN HELPLINE-181,1091
5. ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE-1033,1073

We explained the following to the village member:

SAVE WATER: We prepared charts for telling the villagers in a pictorial manner. We told the villagers about rain water harvesting and limited usage of water like using the utensil washing water for growing plants

CHILD HELPLINE-1098: The usage of this helpline is mainly for the children who find very difficult in their surroundings like child labour, child abuse, child marriage etc.

LPG LEAKAGE HELPLINE-1906: The usage of this helpline is for the people who are cooking with LPG cylinders. In case of any leakage they should not panic and dial the above number.

WOMEN HELPLINE -181, 1091: This helpline is specially created for women who are an employee or night shift worker and so on. Women who are feeling any sort of insecurity while travelling alone at night time or by public transport.

ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE-1033, 1073: This helpline can be used by anyone at the sight of an accident either in highway or in a normal road.

We didn't have any work on creating awareness on saving water because they are well versed in saving water, so we concentrated on helpline numbers. We went to few houses in south Thaluthaalapatty and few houses in north Thaluthaalapatty. We gave awareness to the village people about the purpose and the usage of helpline in case of emergency. We told the benefits of the above helpline numbers. It made the villagers to get the number eagerly and they also promised us that they will use the above helpline numbers in case of emergency. Finally we gathered some school students and created awareness on using the child line number.

At 5:45pm we reached our college.

Team:2

VILLAGE VISIT TO THALUTHAALAPATTY

We reached the village Thaluthaalapatty, 94-Kariyamanikam, Manachanallur, Trichy, at 9:15am. We were made to gather in panchayat union elementary school for an orientation. The orientation was given by Mr .ARUN, Nature enthusiast for two hours. He quoted that now-a-days we are cultivating crops by “NATURAL WAY OF FARMING” not “NATURAL FARMING”. He taught us to get high yield in plants by using bio degradable waste. He also taught us to protect the fully grown crops from dehydration. We had our lunch there and we started our visit at 1:30pm. We did the awareness programme on the following topics:

1. HEALTH
 - CANCER
 - COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
2. HYGIENE
 - ORAL HYGIENE
 - PERSONAL HYGIENE
3. SANITATION
 - OPEN DEFECATION

We visited few houses in north and south Thaluthaalapatty. We explained the significance of cleanliness like oral hygiene and personal hygiene. We told them about cancer, HIV, Psoriasis their symptoms and their preventive measures. We also told the villagers to avoid open defecation by telling its harmful effects.

TEAM NO.3

AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON:

Child labour

Child abuse

Good touch and bad touch

Old age pension scheme [NET]

ORIENTATION ON NATURAL AGRICULTURE:

We are the students of II B.Sc Zoology went to the village visit to Thaluthalapatti for spreading awareness programme. In morning session,we attend the natural agricultural orientation programme by Arun. And we gathered many knowledge and information about natural agriculture.

CHILD LABOUR:

We met the village people and spoke to them about child labour and their difficulties. And also we explained that importance of education.

CHILD ABUSE:

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines *child abuse* and *child maltreatment* as "all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power." In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) uses the term *child maltreatment* to refer to both acts of commission (abuse), which include "words or overt actions that cause harm, potential harm, or threat of harm to a child", and acts of omission (neglect), meaning "the failure to provide for a child's basic physical, emotional, or educational needs or to protect a child from harm or potential harm".

Good touch and bad touch:

"Good" touch and "bad" touch are words most commonly used to explain to children what touch is and isn't okay, and help them understand what situations they should tell a safe person about and ask for help, and how they should treat other people. For children, "good" touch is touch that cares for them, that is necessary for their health or safety, or makes them feel safe, or is fun.

OLDAGE PENSION SCHEME[NET]:

Aims And Objectives

The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of Government / Non-Governmental Organizations / Panchayati Raj Institutions / local bodies and the Community at large.

APPROACH:

Assistance under the scheme will be given to the Panchayati Raj Institutions / local bodies and eligible Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations for the following purposes:-

- Programmes catering to the basic needs of Older Persons particularly food, shelter and health care to the destitute elderly;
- Programmes to build and strengthen intergenerational relationships particularly between children / youth and Older Persons;
- Programmes for encouraging Active and Productive Ageing.

CONCLUSION:

We gathered many knowledge and experience from the village people. They mingle with us like family members. This was a great experience for us and we enjoyed a lot.

TEAM NO.4

AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON:

e-Banking

e-Hospital

104 Emergency

108 Emergency

Suicidal prevention number

e-Banking:

e-banking, also known as **internet banking**, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website. The online banking system will typically connect to or be part of the core banking system operated by a bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed banking services.

e-hospital:

ehospital (also written **e-health**) is a relatively recent healthcare practice supported by electronic processes and communication, dating back to at least 1999. Usage of the term varies. A study in 2005 found 51 unique definitions. Some argue that it is interchangeable with health informatics with a broad definition covering electronic/digital processes in health^[3] while others use it in the narrower sense of healthcare practice using the Internet. It can also include health applications and links on mobile phones, referred to as mHealth or m-Health.

104 Emergency:

104 Medical Helpline. GVK EMRI is operating “**104** Health Advice Helpline **Services**” in partnership with Tamil Nadu and Administration of the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

108 Emergency:

108 is a free telephone number for The service is a public-private partnership between state governments and private EMS providers. This 108 service was rolled out initially in Karnataka and in Andhra Pradesh by Ramalinga Raju and his family. Dr.Y.S Rajashekar Reddy, who was the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, was the first Chief Minister to sign an agreement with EMRI to roll out the services in the state of Andhra Pradesh. With the life-saving service becoming so popular in the rural parts of emergency services in India. It is operational in 22 states.

Suicidal prevention number:

NGOS

Roshni

- +914066202000 (copy number)

Since 2013, this helpline has been aiding people to cope with all kinds of distress and are trained to recognise the warning signs. The helpline is operational between 1pm to 7pm from Monday to Friday.

NGOS

COOJ

- +918322252525

Sneha India Foundation

Irais Esparza via wikimedia commons [CC BY-SA 4.0]

They're a 24X7 helpline that offers unconditional emotional support to the depressed, desperate and suicidal. They'll make sure you do not have to feel alone, no matter what your situation is. You can even write to them anonymously at help@snehaindia.org.

NGOS

Sneha Foundation India

- +914424640050

Team:5

VERMICOMPOST

PANCHAKAVIYAM

AZOLLA CULTIVATION

AMIRTHAKARAI SAL

MULIGAI POOCHIVERATI

VERMICOMPOST:

Vermicompost is the urgent need in this village because there is no fertile soil in this village, so we suggested them to use vermicompost as a manure and this was accepted by the residents of village

AZOLLA CULTIVATION:

The major core substance for cultivation of azolla is water. But water scarcity is the major problem of this village, so many peoples of this village refused and spoke against the advantages of this method. If water was available this would be the best method to cultivate crops.

PANCHAKAVYAM:

Panchakavyam is the combination of 5 products from the cow. There are many number of cattles in this village so we guess that they might make use of this valuable manure.

AMIRTHAKARAI SAL:

We might heard of “ wealth out of waste” and this is the perfect example of that. Using cow dung a great manure is been prepared, who else won't use this method. Cow dung is a good manure and rich in anti-inflammatory substance

MOOLIGAI POOCHIVERATI:

This is the nature's gift to mankind. Using leaves a natural insect repellent is made. The villagers are well versed in making this so they gave us a clear note on this topic.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	VALMANAPALAYAM-MELUR
Date	20th JULY 2019
Department	B.COM-A
No. of Students	67
No of Staff	2

Programs conducted during village visit

Say no to plastics
 Save water
 Rain water harvesting
 Ill effects of Prosopis Juliflora tree
 Plant trees.1.Say no to plastics:
 Consumer Rights
 Consumer Court
 Adulteration
 Loans scheme for farmers.
 Educational scholarship given by government.





Programs conducted during village visit

Say no to plastics, Save water, Rain water harvesting, Ill effects of Prosopis Juliflora tree, Plant trees, Say no to plastics:, Consumer Rights, Consumer Court, Adulteration, Loans scheme for farmers and Educational scholarship given by government.

We visited the village of Valmanapalayam to create awareness about plastics and their ill effects. We met more than ten people and gave them awareness. Few people already knew the disadvantages. We asked them not to use plastics and we advised them regarding the usage of cloth bags and also paper bags.



2. Save Water:

The people of the village are facing water scarcity and slight drought. We explained to them the benefits of saving water and also gave them few tips to save water. We created awareness about water shortage and how to spend water mindfully.



3. Rain Water Harvesting:

As mentioned earlier the people of the village were facing water shortage so an awareness about rain water harvesting was given to them. An elderly citizen from the village was already practising rain water harvesting. We defined the advantages of rain water harvesting and how it will benefit the villagers during water scarcity.



4. Ill effects of Prosopis Juliflora trees:

We found a lot of Julifloratrees (seemaikaruvelamaram) in the village. An awareness about the ill effects of those trees and how even the wood from these trees can cause harm to the health. The smoke emitting from these trees when they are burnt, gives the effect of smoking up to 14 cigarettes. We advised them to cut down these trees and plant other trees which are useful.



5. Plant Trees:

As stated earlier we asked the villagers to plant trees which will be beneficial to them instead of the juliflora trees. We created awareness on how to care for the trees after planting them, because after planting the saplings, serious care must be given otherwise they will not grow properly.

Thus group 1 from II.B.COM.A created awareness among the villagers about the above topics. The following are the students from the group interacting with the villagers.

TEAM NO: 5

VILLAGE: VALMALPALAYAM

Awareness about

- ❖ Consumer Rights
- ❖ Consumer Court
- ❖ Adulteration

Information about

- ❖ Loans scheme for farmers.
- ❖ Educational scholarship given by government.

CONSUMER RIGHTS

Consumer have the right to information right to choose right to safety, right to seek redressal, right to heard, right to consumer education ,right to healthy environment ,right to basic needs.we enlighten the people about these rights.



ADULTERATION:

An adulteration is a substance found within other substance found within other substances such as food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals ,fuel or other chemicals that compromises the safety or effectiveness said substances. It will not normally be present in any specification or declared content of the substance, and may not be legally allowed



CONSUMER COURT:



Consumer court is a special purpose court in India that deals with cases regarding consumer disputes, conflicts and grievances. They are judiciary hearings set up by the government to protect the consumer's rights. Its maintain the practices & contracts by sellers. we enlighten the village people with this information.

LOANS SCHEME FOR FARMERS:

For developing the agriculture productivity farmers are given loans by banks as well as by government. The various loans are

- ❖ Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme.
- ❖ Rural Godowns
- ❖ Loans against warehouse receipts
- ❖ Solar scheme



CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP:

Government provides various scholarships for children for their higher studies. we enlighten the people with following scholarship

- ❖ First graduate learners
- ❖ Minority scholarship
- ❖ Disabled people scholarship
- ❖ Merit scholarship.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	VALMANAPALAYAM-KELUR
Date	22ND JULY 2019
Department	B.COM-B
No. of Students	66
No of Staff	2

TEAM NO: 01

NAME LIST:

1. LAVANYA .P
2. LAVANYA.R
3. LAVANYA.T
4. LIVINGS LEENA.J
5. MADHANIK.A.M
6. MADHUMITHA.V
7. MARIA MONISHA.R
8. MARINA VENCY.D.A
9. MATHIVATHAN.I.R
10. MEERA.D
11. MEKAVATHI.S
12. MUZAINA TASNEEM.S
13. NANDHINI.M

INTRODUCTION:

We are from II B.COM “B” , here as apart a of extension programms(RESCAPES). We visited the village VALMANAPALAYAM-KELUR. There we gave awareness to the village people regarding the following topics.

1. e-banking
2. e-hospital
3. online payments
4. importance of e- mail address
5. emergency help lines

TOPIC 1: E- BANKING (USES OF INTERNET BANKING)

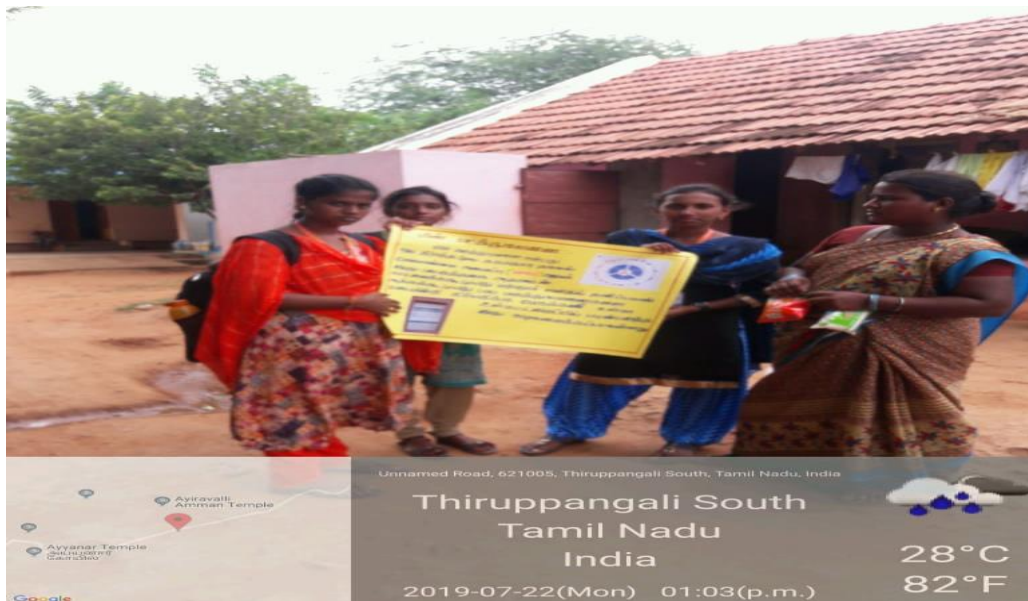
Five advantages of online banking are as follows: you can pay your bills, transfer money, check transactions. You can use any device with internet access to the internet to do internet banking. You can manage your finances at your convenience. It provides banking services throughout year 24/7 days from any place. All a customer needs is an internet connection, and a bank card to register. it is also safe and convenient and also time saving.

TOPIC 1: E- BANKING (USES OF INTERNET BANKING)



TOPIC 2 E-HOSPITAL

E-Hospital is an open source health information management system (HMIS) which is configurable and easily customizable with multi-tenancy support. It is designed to deploy in cloud infrastructure to manage multiple hospitals seamlessly. User interfaces (UIs) and reports are easily configurable by end-user to suit hospital requirements and further enhancement.



TOPIC -3 ONLINE PAYMENT

Online payment refers to money that is electronically. Work Typically, this involved use of computer networks, the internet and digital stored value system. online payment usually is the transaction that results in transfer of monetary funds from the customer bank or credit card account to our bank account.



TOPIC-4 IMPORTANCE OF E-MAIL

It allows us to send and receive messages, mail, and importance information through the use of the internet .This is because of the reach that one person can have with the use of email. The significance of email service not only to better your personal lives but also business.



TOPIC-5 EMERGENCY HELPLINE

During an emergency situation, it is all too easy to become confused and disoriented. But with a little bit of preparation, you can ensure that you can go through any emergencies in the best possible way. Recently '112' was launched as a pan –India emergency helpline number.



TEAM: 2

MEMBERS OF THE TEAM :

1. S.NANDHINI
2. P.NANDHINI
3. K.NASIMA
4. G. NIVEDHA
5. N.POOJA
6. K.POORNIMA
7. A.PRAVEENA EVANJALIN
8. A.PREETHIGA
9. A.PREETHIKA
10. A.PRINCY DIANA
11. S.PRIYA DHARSHINI
12. R.PRIYADHARSHINI
13. S.PRIYA DHARSHINI

INTRODUCTION:

We are from II B.COM B as a part of extension programme (rescapes) we visited to the village VALAMANAPALAYAM - KELUR there we gave awareness to the village regarding the following topics

- 1.Road accident helpline
- 2.Highway helpline (road accident)
- 3.Disaster helpline
- 4.Fire accident helpline
5. LPG helpline

ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE :

Road accident helpline no. 1073.The traffic police have set up a 24×7 call centre to attend to road emergencies such as accidents with ambulance/crane services.The department has also asked the expressway concessionaire, Delhi Gurgaon Super Connectivity Limited (DGSCL), to erect signboards, publicise the toll-free number on the entire stretch and make people aware.Earlier, residents complained they could not connect with the helpline number from their mobile phones.

Commuters found themselves helpless in case they wanted to call the helpline from their mobile phone.

The emergency number has been functional in the state to help accident victims but the service was suspended in Gurgaon after complaints.

“A number of accident victims died as they did not get timely help. The toll-free number can be a life saviour in case of any emergency. In its absence, people are forced to take help from other commuters to take accident victims to hospitals. We can send the ambulance and PCR van to the victim as soon as possible and save many lives,” said Bharti Arora, deputy commissioner of police (traffic), Gurgaon.

Training in first aid will be also given to cops, road construction workers, drivers and volunteers to equip them to deal with emergency situation

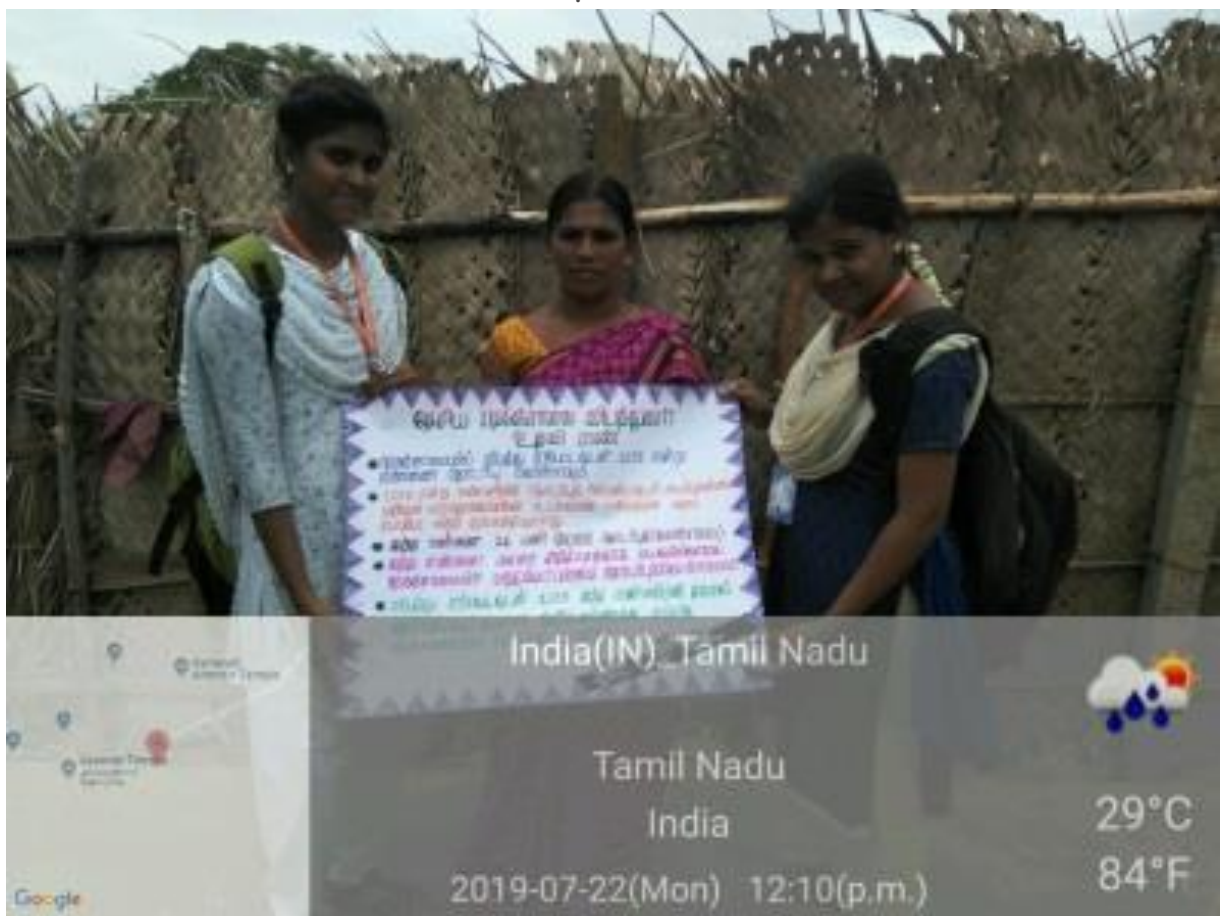


HIGHWAY HELPLINE (ROAD ACCIDENT):

- A single 4-digit Toll Free Universal Access Number (UAN) “1033”

Single point of contact for public in case of accident or other emergencies on National Highways.

- Single point contact for reporting issues related to National Highways e.g. obstruction of highways due to a fallen tree, dharna, flat tyre, bad road condition etc.
- Immediate help to road accident victims during the golden hour by making available ambulance, treatment facilities and cranes to remove wrecked vehicles from the accident site



DISASTER HELPLINE:

Disaster changes the people life. Disaster is a serious disruption over a relatively short period of time , affecting the functioning of a community or a society as it causes widespread human ,material ,economic or environmental loss which exceeds the ability of the affected community to cope using its own courses

Example: flood , earthquake



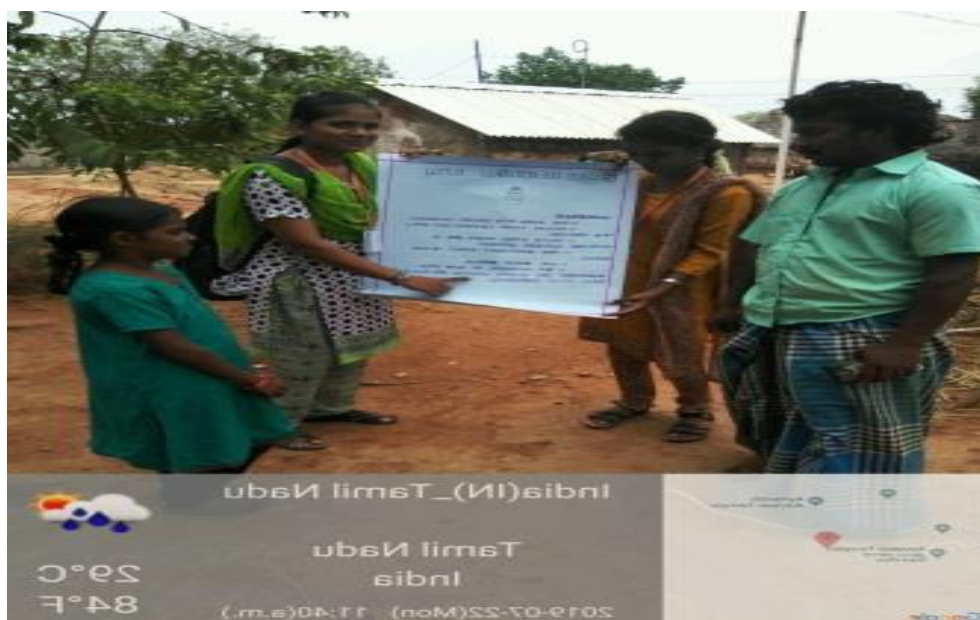
FIRE ACCIDENT HELP LINE:

Accidents caused by fire can result in serious injury and damage to personal property. Car fires can trap victims inside a vehicle. A major concern for anyone involved in a fire accident is the damage smoked inhalation can cause to the lungs



LPG HELPLINE :

LPG is found naturally in combination with other hydrocarbons typically crude oil and natural gas. It has higher heating value allowing you to heat your home at a lower price. LPG burn consistently making it more reliable than other forms of energy



TEAM - 3

MEMBERS OF THE TEAM

1. RAGAVI.P
2. RAJESHWARI.S
3. RAKSHA.S
4. RAMYA.M
5. RAMYA PRABAA.S
6. RASHMI ROSELINE.T
7. REBBECCA SUSSANA.L
8. RENUKA.C
9. RESHMA.S
10. ROSHAN SHAFIQA.M
11. RUBASHREE.V
12. SANGEETHA.V
13. SARALA.A

INTRODUCTION:

We are from II.B.Com “B”. Here as a part of extension programme (RESCAPES) we visited to the village VALMANAPALAYAM-KELUR. There we gave awareness to the village people regarding the following topics.

- 1.Global Warming
- 2.Rainwater Harvesting
- 3.Water/Rain Scarcity problems
4. Effects of Famine
- 5.Diseases due to water scarcity

GLOBAL WARMING:

Global warming is a slow and steady rise in Earth’s temperature. Most noticeable changes by this increase in temperature is the melting of ice caps all around the world. Sea level is raising steadily as a result from continental ice melting into the sea. As a prediction, many cities are soon to be partial submerged in the ocean. Consequently many part of the world have a major increase in temperature.

GLOBAL WARMING:



RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Rain water harvesting is a technique of collection and storage of rainwater into natural reservoirs or tanks, or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers (before it is lost as surface runoff). One method of rainwater harvesting is rooftop harvesting. With rooftop harvesting, most any surface tiles, metal sheets, plastics, but not grass or palm leaf can be used to intercept the flow of rainwater and provide a household with high-quality drinking water and year-round storage. Other uses include water for gardens, livestock, and irrigation, etc.



RAIN/WATER SCARCITY PROBLEMS

Water scarcity is one of the biggest challenges because safe drinking water is reducing year by year. Nothing can survive without water as well as human beings so it is necessary to protect clean water from decreasing from now on. The major cause of water shortage is the increasing demand. The continuous growth in population contributes most to the increasing demand.



EFFECTS OF FAMINE

Famine means ‘an acute shortage or scarcity of food’. In India, famine generally takes place due to excessive rains, thereby causing damage or non-growth of crops. The ravages of locusts may also be another reason of famine. Worse than these two reasons, is the want of rain. In absence of sufficient rain, no crop can grow on the dry land. Water is very essential for the growth of crops. India lives on agricultural products. Due to scanty rainfall, there may be bad or no crops, and hence the famine.

EFFECTS OF FAMINE



DISEASES CAUSED DUE TO WATER SCARCITY

These diseases result from the lack of adequate water supply for human use and cause many diseases such as cholera and typhoid fever, and other water-borne illnesses. Two million people, mostly children, die each year from diarrheal diseases alone



Team: 4

MEMBERS OF THE TEAM:

S.SARUMATHI

M.SATHYA

R.SHALINI

B.SHANMUGA PRIYA

A.SHARMILA

K.SINDHU

S.SIVADHARSENI

S.SOUNDARYA LAKSHMI

S.SOWMIYA DEVI

S.SREENI

J.SRIVARTHA

G.SUNDARAVALLI

J.THANIS FRANCINA SOPHIYA

INTRODUCTION

We are from II B.COM B as a part of extension programme (RESCAPES) we visited to the village VALMANAPALAYAM – KELUR. There we gave awareness y to the village people regarding the following topics.

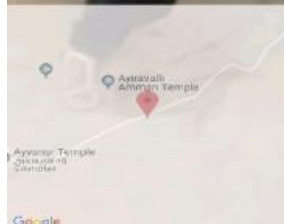
1. Child Immunization System Schedule
2. Pregnant Women Immunization Schedule
3. Good touch and Bad touch
4. Child Helpline
5. Women Hygiene

CHILD IMMUNIZATION SYSTEM SCHEDULE:

Babies are born with protection against some diseases because their mothers pass antibodies (proteins made by the body to fight disease) to them before birth. Breastfed babies continue to get more antibodies in breast milk. But in both cases, the protection is temporary. Babies are born with protection against some diseases because their mothers pass antibodies (proteins made by the body to fight disease) to them before birth. Breastfed babies continue to get more antibodies in breast milk. But in both cases, the protection is temporary.

Recommended vaccinations:

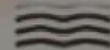
- Chickenpox (varicella) vaccine
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine (DTaP)
- Hepatitis A vaccine (HepA)
- Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB)
- Hib vaccine
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine
- Influenza vaccine



Unnamed Road, 621005, Thiruppangali South, Tamil Nadu, India

Thiruppangali South
Tamil Nadu
India

2019-07-22(Mon) 01:33(pm)



29°C
84°F

PREGNANT WOMEN IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

Vaccination plays an important role for the health of mother and the baby. There is a benefit for women to be immunized to reduce their chances of morbidity and mortality from vaccine-preventable diseases. Before administering a vaccine to a pregnant woman, the prenatal health care provider must know the immunogenic material in the vaccine. Live, attenuated virus vaccines, such as the MMR vaccine or the nasally delivered influenza vaccine, are not recommended in pregnancy. In contrast, vaccines that contain nonviable antigens, virus-like particles, or noninfectious yet immunogenic components of bacteria, such as the tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine and the injectable influenza vaccine, are considered safe during pregnancy.



GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH

1. Good Touch – It feels, pleasant and good, it is a way to show care, love and help. Explain with the help of examples like when mommy hugs you or papa gives you a goodnight kiss or your grandparents hold you in their arms and you hold your friend's hands while playing.

2. Bad Touch – Touches that make you uncomfortable and you feel unpleasant and you want to stop it there and then. Again, use some examples to explain them like, it is a bad touch if you feel hurt, if you do not want to be touched, if someone touches your private parts without a reason, if someone touches you and tells you not to tell anyone, all these are examples of a bad touch.

CHILD HELPLINE

Child line is India's first and the world's largest, 24-hour telephonic helpline service that is accessible to anyone calling on 1098. It works for children in distress across the country. Any call made on the Child line is answered by a trained Contact Officer in any of the six call centers across India. The call centers are present in cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bengaluru. With the help a strong child protection network, the case report is forwarded to the field partner in the concerned city. A team member from a field partner of Child line India Foundation rushes to the rescue of the child within an hour or two and ensures safety of the child. To ensure effectiveness of the system, the partner has to report back to Child line with the final status of the child post intervention.



Recent numbers indicate that the calls to this Child Helpline has doubled in numbers (as compared to 2015-16), currently it is around 9.83 million.

WOMEN HYGIENE

Women's hygiene is so important for many reasons:

- Our own personal health depends upon a level of cleanliness to keep us free from disease, such as skin diseases, respiratory diseases or gastro intestinal diseases
- Factors such as sweating, menstruation (having your period) and vaginal discharge make personal hygiene vital, to prevent body odour and to maintain health
- As carers, women prepare food for others, clean for others and carry out personal hygiene for children. This means that women are at risk of spreading germs and hence disease.



Team: 5

Team Members:

1. THEOPHINE.D
2. THERAS BEULA.A
3. THOWFIKA.S
4. USHA.R
5. VAISHALI.S
6. VARSHA.C
7. VARSHINI.M
8. VASANTHI.G
9. VIGNESWARL.K
10. VIJAYA.N
11. VIMALA.S
12. VINODHINI.N
13. YUVASHANTHI
14. YUVASRI.R

INTRODUCTION:

We are from II B.Com “B” as a part of extension programme (RESCAPES) we went to Valmanamanapalayam-kelur. There we gave awareness to the village people regarding the following topics presented below:

FOOD ADULTERATION: Food adulteration refers to the process by which the quality or the nature of a given food is reduced through addition of adulterants or removal of vital substance. Adulteration is a legal term meaning that a food product fails to meet the legal standards. In India, **FOOD ADULTERATION ABANDONT ACT** was implemented during the year 1954.



EFFECTS OF USING PACKET MILK: Milk is a mainstay in many diets around the world. It comes in a variety of forms: raw, pasteurized and powder. In pasteurized milk essentials nutrients are removed for the purpose of packaging. And also powderized milk is added for fat content. Chemicals in pasteurized milk causes cancer, digestive problems etc.,



EFFECTS OF USING PACKET WATER: Even the contact with plastic may contaminate the water in it. All the plastic containers used for storage purpose are poor in hygiene. So drinking water from plastic bottles would mean drinking slow poison that will slowly and steadily deteriorate our health. It's good to avoid packet water. Disposable water bottles contains chemicals which causes asthma, breast cancer and dizziness.



EFFECTS OF USING TOOTHPASTE: During 1937, most of the people started using tooth paste. Toothpaste is effective for removing stains and preventing bad breath. Toothpaste is effective not only for removing plaque, but also for preventing caries, periodontal diseases. America told that Florida toothpaste causes tooth cancer. The chemical used in toothpaste causes tooth pains.



EFFECTS OF USING SOAP: Soap removes oil and dirt that can cause skin problems and even infections. Repeated usage of soap causes dryness to skin. 99% of glycerin are used in soaps. These glycerines are extracted from vegetable oil and animal oil. Regular usage of soap removes vitamins that are present on our skin. The dissolution of fat from the skin surface may influence the hydration status leading to a dry and squamous skin.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Thiruvasi
Date	19 July-2019- odd sem
Department	B.COM-BPO
No. of Students	34
No of Staff	2



Team no: 1

Awareness programs on

1. Medical Helpline,
2. Emergency Helpline,
3. Child Helpline,
4. Road accident.

Report on Medical Helpline:

The exclusive medical helpline launched by the state government to offer all sorts of medical-related advice is yet to reach rural population due to poor awareness about the scheme. '104' helpline service was launched in December 2014 to help villagers not accessible to health centres at the time of emergency. But people in villages are still not aware of that. So we try to giveaware about '104' medical helpline number to the people. It is very useful to them. And there are many old aged people so this medical helpline number will be very useful to them.



Our team members are explaining about medical helpline to the village people which we can see in the above image.

Emergency helplines are short, mostly three-digit numbers that can be easily remembered and quickly dialled.

India's All-In-One Emergency Helpline Number

A single emergency helpline number "112" was launched in 16 states and Union Territories recently. The emergency services were earlier launched in Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland. 112 would provide immediate assistance to services like police (100), fire (101), health (108), women safety (1090) and child protection. The emergency number will gradually be extended to other states as well. In Thiruvashi we explained about the new emergency helpline to the people. They haven't know about the new emergency helpline 112 no. Then we aware them that we don't need to memory many emergency helplines just 112 number is enough.



Awareness were given about emergency helpline to the people through chart by our team.

Report on Child Helpline:

Child helpline works for the protection of rights of all children aged from 0 to 18. Their special focus is on all children in need of care and protection, especially the more vulnerable sections. It also helps the children who are in need of care and protection. **Child line number is - 1098**. The child helpline received average two million calls in a year, most from children wanting to be rescued from their place of work. India as per 2011 census of India has over 4.35 million working children between the age of five to 14 years. In village they don't know the use of child helpline number. Later we have explained them in detail about the important and uses.



Road accident awareness:

Road accident is most unwanted thing to happen to a road user, though they happen quite often. The most unfortunate thing is that we don't learn from our mistakes on road. Most of the road users are quite well aware of the general rules and safety measures while using roads but it is only the laxity on part of road users, which cause accidents and crashes. Main cause of accidents and crashes are due to human errors. We are elaborating some of the common behaviour of humans which results in accident. The main reason for road accident is not wearing helmets so we have suggest them to wear helmets every time they ride bikes. So that we can avoid most accidents in roads.



Awareness about road accident that how to prevent themselves.

Team No: 2

Topics: Jaundice Health

Diabetes Health

Cancer Health

Oral Hygiene

Personal Hygiene

Title: Diabetes Health

“A spoon full of insulin helps the sugar go down”



Report on Diabetic Health: The common variety of Diabetes has been attributed to obesity, consumption of excess junk food and lack of exercise. Excess calorie consumption, therefore, would lead to Diabetes. Hence, it is important to know if eating disorders could increase the risk of Diabetes. Eating disorders develop as a result of a psychological problem in which a person's eating habits are deeply affected. People with eating disorders develop an unnatural feeling towards food and their body. Diabetes is related to energy

intake and as eating intake and as eating disorders also changes energy consumption. Maintaining hydration level in the body is one of the common concerns among people, especially in people with Diabetes. Nutrition and physical activity are important parts of a healthy lifestyle when you have diabetes. To manage our blood glucose, we need to balance what you eat and drink with physical activity and diabetes medicine, if we take any.

Cancer Health

: "Cancer didn't bring me to my knees, it brought me to my feet"



Report on Cancer Health: Cancer is caused due to the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and over smoking. Apart from that it is caused due to wastage of industries due to the over pollution of air and water. When these polluted air and water is consumed by people may also cause cancer. Lung cancer kills more men and women than any other form of cancer. Indigestion or difficulty in swallowing and some others are the symptoms of cancer. With cancer, up to 90percent of people experience pain at some point in their journey, and half of the people dying from cancer have severe pain. Cancer also called the abnormal growth of cells. Symptoms vary depending on the type. Cancer treatment may include chemotherapy, radiation, and/or surgery. Cancer is the second most common cause of death after heart disease. A significant percentage of newly diagnosed cancers can be cured. Cancer is more curable when detected early.

Title: Jaundice Health

“Jealousy is the jaundice of the soul”



Report on Jaundice Health: Jaundice is a sign of an underlying disease process. Jaundice may be caused by several different disease processes. Newborn jaundice is the most common condition requiring medical evaluation in newborns. Physiological jaundice is usually evident on the second or third day of life. It is the most common cause of newborn jaundice and harmless condition. Jaundice signs and symptoms seen in individuals include itching of the skin, vomiting, abdominal pain, fever, weakness, headache, confusion, swelling of the legs and abdomen,, etc., Signs and symptoms seen in the newborn include high pitched crying, etc.,

Title: Oral Hygiene

”Life is short and smile while you still have “



Report on Oral Hygiene: Oral hygiene includes all the processes for keeping mouth clean and healthy. Good oral hygiene is necessary for prevention for dental caries, periodontal diseases, bad breath.

Title: Personal Hygiene

“Take care of your body because it is the place that you live in”



Explanation: Personal hygiene may be described as the principle of maintaining cleanliness and grooming of the external body.

TEAM : 3

Awareness program on

- Women right
- Women immunization schedule
- Child immunization schedule
- Women and children government welfare scheme



Children immunization schedule

Tamil Nadu started the immunization programme against six vaccine preventable diseases in 1978. In order to strengthen the programme further Universal Immunization Programme was launched in 1985. Annually, around 12 lakh pregnant women and 11 lakh infants are being covered under this programme. Pregnant mothers are immunized every year with tetanus toxoid injection for prevention o tetanus infection during delivery.

Age	Vaccines	Dose	Route	Site
At Birth	BCG	0.1 ml	Intra dermal	Left upper arm
	OPV Zero dose	2 drops	Oral	Oral
	Hep B birth dose(within 24 hours)	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Antero-lateralaspect of the Mid thigh
6th week	Penta-1	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Antero-lateralaspect of the Mid thigh
	OPV-1	2 drops	Oral	Oral
	IPV-1	0.1 ml	Intra dermal	Right upper arm
	Rota-1	5 drops	Oral	Oral
10th week	Penta-2	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Antero-lateralaspect of the Mid thigh
	OPV-2	2 drops	Oral	Oral
	Rota-2	5 drops	Oral	Oral
14th week	Penta-3	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Antero-lateralaspect of the Mid thigh
	OPV-3	2 drops	Oral	Oral
	IPV-2	0.1 ml	Intra dermal	Right upper arm
	Rota-3	5 drops	Oral	Oral

9 months (After 270 days)	MR 1st dose	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	Right upper arm
	JE 1 (in selected districts)	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	Left upper arm
16-24 months	DPT 1st booster	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Antero-lateral aspect of the Mid thigh
	OPV booster	2 drops	Oral	Oral
	MR 2nd dose	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	Right upper arm
	JE 2 (in selected districts)	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	Left upper arm
5-6 Years	DPT 2nd booster	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Upper arm
10th Year	TT single dose	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Upper arm
16th Year	TT single dose	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Upper arm
Pregnant Mothers	TT1 Early in pregnancy	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Upper arm
	TT2 Four weeks after TT1	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Upper arm
	TT Booster If received 2 TT doses in a pregnancy within the last 3 years	0.5 ml	Intra muscular	Upper arm

WOMEN CHILDREN WELFARE SCHEME

- **Pradhan MantriMatritvaVandanaYojana**

Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojana (IGMSY), Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) is a scheme sponsored by the national government for pregnant and lactating women age 19 and over for their first two live births. The programme, which began in October 2010, provides money to help ensure the good health and nutrition of the recipients. As of March 2013 the programme is being offered in 53 districts around the country.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – Sabla is an initiative launched in 2012 that targets adolescent girls. The scheme offers a package of benefits to at-risk girls between the ages of 10 and 19. It is being offered initially as a pilot programme in 200 districts. The programme offers a variety of services to help young women become self-reliant, including nutritional supplementation and education, health education and services, and life skills and vocational training.

Women's rights

Women's rights are the rights and entitlements claimed for women and girls worldwide, and formed the basis for the women's rights movement in the nineteenth century and feminist movement during the 20th century. In some countries, these rights are institutionalized or supported by law, local custom, and behavior, whereas in others they are ignored and suppressed. They differ from broader notions of human rights through claims of an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women and girls, in favor of men and boys.

Women immunization schedule

The New York State Department of Health Immunization Program developed these guidelines using the current recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. This document serves to guide best practices. However, guidelines never replace the need to evaluate each patient individually and utilize sound clinical judgment. These guidelines are based on the best available evidence and will provide a foundation from which women's healthcare providers can achieve optimal quality in patient care.

TEAM NO. : 4

Contents Page

1. Consumer Quote
2. Consumer Right
3. Adulteration
4. Pollution

Consumer Court

Consumer Court is a special purpose in India that deals with cases regarding consumer disputes, conflicts and grievances. They are judiciary hearings set up by the government to protect the consumer's rights. Its main function is to maintain the fair contracts and practices by sellers. Hence, we raised awareness among the villagers to be able to report on things such as adulteration to the court without the need of a lawyer.

Consumer Right

Right to have information about the quality, potency, quantity, purity pure etc. Consumer is to be protected against any unfair practices of trade. Hence, we presented out charts and explained to the consumers about the importance of protecting their rights in terms of food stuff. This especially applies to preventing adulteration in grocery items and food stuff we get from ration.

Pollution

Pollution refers to any pollution that affects human beings. This includes noise pollution, improper disposal of plastic wastes and pollution caused by vehicles. This in turn causes global warming thus increasing the temperatures of planet earth. In order to prevent this, we explained to the villagers in the importance of reducing pollution and reducing the usage of the plastics.

Adulteration

This is known as the addition or subtraction of any substance to or from food. Thus, quality of food gets affected. Today in ration shops, so many of us find food stuff with adulteration. This is for the shop owners to earn increased profits for a smaller volume of a certain substance. To prevent this, we informed the villagers on the harmful effects of it and how to avoid it.

TEAM NO: 5

AWARNESS TOPICS

E backing

Help line

Short term investment

E-BANKING

A method of banking in which the customer conducts transactions electronically via the Internet. We explained about e banking and have awareness to the village people. We came to know many people were not aware about e banking system. We our team members explained about e banking .we explained the benefits of the e banking. They co-operated with us . And now they reawaked by us. More and more AWARENESS can also be given to the village people.

TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT SCHEME

Agriculture Department

BC, MBC & Minorities Welfare Department

Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department

Finance Department

Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department

Public Department



Revenue and Disaster Management Department
Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
HiSchool Education Department
Micro , Small and Medium Enterprises Department
Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department
Tamil Dev. and Information Department

Tamil Nadu government schemes are explained for the public. They didn't have the knowledge about the government schemes. Our team explained about the schemes and we people gave the knowledge about the schemes.



SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

A **short-term investment**, also called a temporary marketable security, is a debt or equity security that is expected to be sold or converted into cash in the next 3 to 12 months. And we explained about all the short term investments .people were lacking about this language but we explained about all the scheme we explained about the short.

We explained about short term investments



HELP LINE

A telephone line operated by charitable organization for people in distress. We explained about all the helpline numbers. They noted all the helpline numbers. They felt very useful it is.

Holy Cross College (Autonomous) Trichirappalli-2

RESCAPES

Department Activities at Adopted Villages

Department: Commerce

Section: “C”

Village Name: Saalakkadu

Date of Village Visit: 23 July 2019

Team No: 1

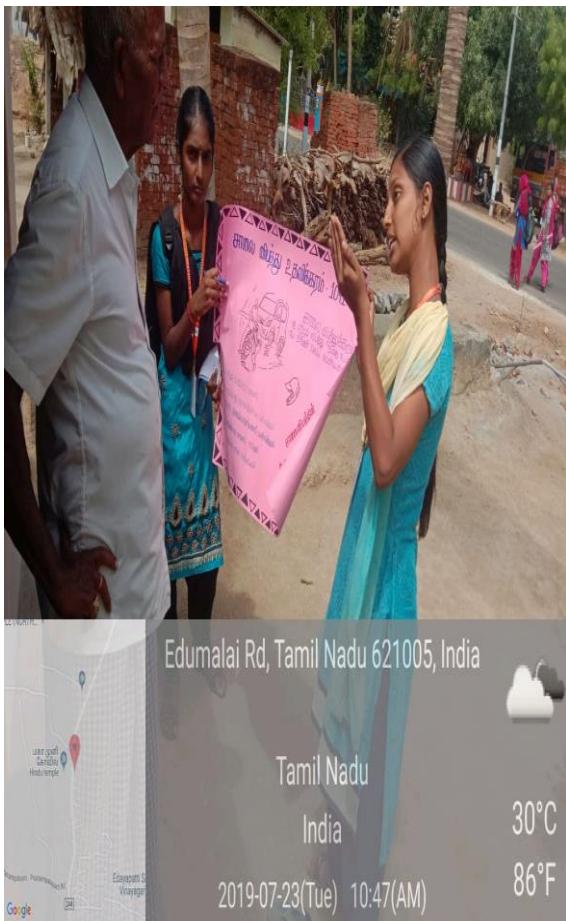
S.No	Name of the Students
1	Abirami.N
2	Abirami.S
3	Akila.S
4	Akilandeshwari.M
5	Angel.J
6	Anifrance.P
7	Ansira Banu.R
8	Aparna.M
9	Archana.M
10	Birundha.N
11	Chandrika.R
12	Deepa Lakshmi Vasudevan
13	Denisiya Mariya Rohil.S
14	Dharani Priya.R
15	Fathima.J

PROGRAMME 1

ROAD ACCIDENT HELPLINE -1073

Sometimes accidents are unavoidable but being aware of the main can help you take care when driving to reduce the risk of an accident happening . Below, we've listed some common causes;

- ✚ Speeding and reckless driving.
- ✚ Using a mobilephone while driving.
- ✚ Drunk or drug drive
- ✚ Poor weather conditions
- ✚ Poorly maintained road surfaces.
- ✚ Driving while tired.
- ✚ Distractions such as eating, smoking, listening to loud music.



PROGRAMME 2

ROAD ACCIDENT HIGHWAYS HELPLINE - 1033

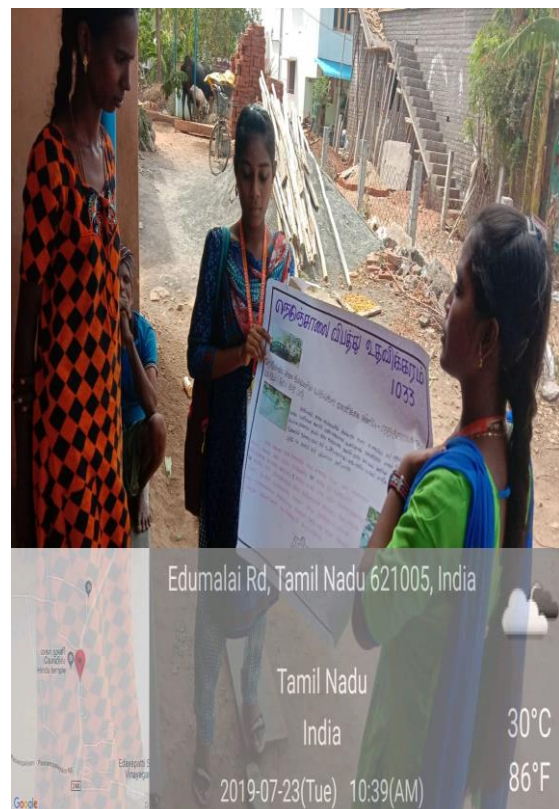
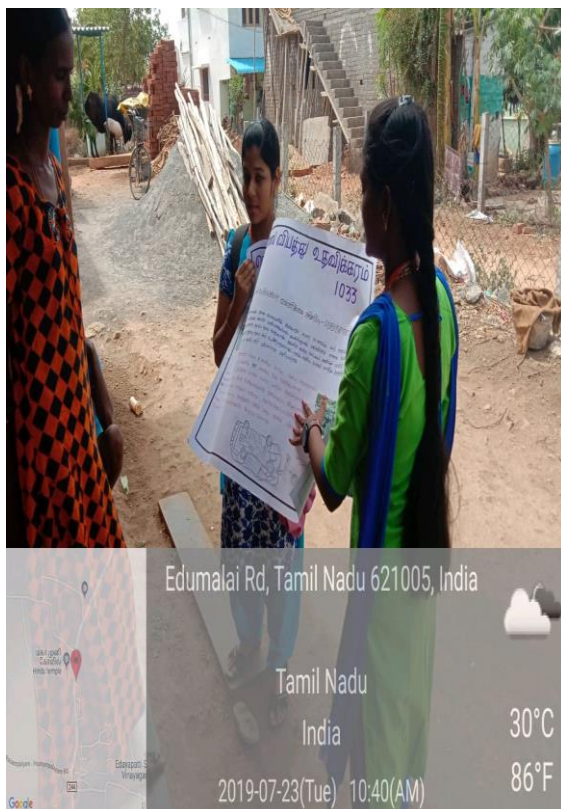
About 60 % of deaths in road accidents in India are on highways , the studies found .

The national highway accounts for just 2 % of road deaths nationwide , but 35% of the fatalities , occur .

Similarly 28% of the state's highways , which account for only 3% , where killed in

- ✚ High –speed driving
- ✚ No signal in the highway
- ✚ Drunk driving

Has also been reported as the causes of the crash , and the increase in vehicle caused an increase in accidents.



PROGRAMME 3

CHILD HELPLINE - 1098

CHILDLINE is India's first 24 –hours , free , emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance . whether you are a concerned adult or a child , you can dial 1098 , the toll free number to access our services .

- ✚ Child worker.
- ✚ Abandoned children by parents.
- ✚ Children in family crisis.
- ✚ Missing children.
- ✚ Mentally ill child.



PROGRAMME 4

LPG LEAK HELPLINE - 1906

- ✚ Turn the pressure the regulator knob to the off position.
- ✚ Open all the doors and windows for ventilation.
- ✚ Put out all naked fire in the kitchen (including agarbatti and pooja lamp) and do not light a match stick or lighter.
- ✚ Do not operate any electronic switches (including main switch) as they generate spark while switching on or off.
- ✚ Get in touch with your distributor during normal working hours or get in touch with your emergency service cell managed by the oil companies after office hours and on Sundays and holidays.



PROGRAMME 5

WOMEN'S HELPLINE – 1071, 181

- ✚ The central government has introduced 181 free services for women protection.
- ✚ Crime against women, domestic violence, dowry atrocities, sexual harassment.
- ✚ Government programme for women receive such assistance as are offered at school and colleges.



PROGRAMME 6

DISADVANTAGES OF SHAMPOO

- ✚ Sodium laurite sulphate is used in shampoos which may harm eyes and skin.
- ✚ It can cause head ache and vertigo and soreness in the eyes, nose, throat and lungs.
- ✚ The use of **SLES** decreases new hair growth and extends hair loss period.
- ✚ The existence of **SLES** in hair might worsen follicles of hair increase scalp.



VILLAGE NAME:SALAKKADU

DATE OF VILLAGE:23-07-2019

TEAM NO:02

S.NO	Team Member Name
1.	R.GAYATHRI
2.	R.GEETHANJALI
3.	S.HARINI
4.	B.HARINI
5.	K.HARINI
6.	J.HEPZIBHA
7.	J.ILAKKIYA
8.	K.JANANI
9.	S.JAYAVARSHINI
10.	S.JAYALAKXMI
11.	J.JENIFER MEHA
12.	R.JOSHIKA
13.	S.JOSLINE BRISILLA
14.	B.JOTHIKA
15.	M.KARTHIKA

PROGRAM- 1

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME

Human Immunodeficiency is a chronic potentially life threatening condition caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus.



HIV AWARENESS:

- * The HIV Virus is the transmitted through body fluids such as a blood breast milk.**
- * Unsafe intercourse is caused by impure by techniques and breast feeding**



- * Typically this is followed by prolonged period with no symptoms.
- * As the infection progresses it interferes more with the immune system.
- * This stage is the often also associated with un intend weight loss.
- * HIV is very dangerous disease and it affects our whole body.
- * HIV spreads by sexual contact.

PROGRAM- 2

MENSTRUAL

Menstrual or a period is a normal vaginal bleeding that occurs a part of women monthly cycle.



Menstruation is the process in a women of discharging blood and other materials from the lining of uterus at about one monthly interval from puberty .



The term includes any vaginal bleeding not considered normal for a menstrual period.

In early pregnancy, some women will also experience what is referred to as implantation bleeding as a result of the embryo attaching to the uterine wall.

If menstrual cycle is not proper we use our ancient medicines which our grandparents have told.

When we have menstrual we should change our napkin five times.

PROGRAM-3

SANITATION

***Sanitation is important for all helping to maintain health and increase life –spans .however ,it is especially important**

***An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact**

***We should drink clean water..**



*** Cleanliness is the proper management of waste materials and nourishment to promote wellness.**



*** Pure stool removes and solid waste and makes pure storage and prints various diseases.**

Basis sanitation means protecting the health of the communities.

The define sanitation as the safe disposal of human resources.

The health improvements indirectly translate to economic benefits.

We should keep every thing clean.

PROGRAM-4

IMPORTANCE OF TOILET

The toilet is also perfect place for germs and bacteria to breed. The bacteria are also found on the toilet's seat, the floor, the flush and the door handle.



***Using the toilets can prevent diseases from developing the toilet.**

*** We should keep our toilet clean.**



*

- * Nutritional deficiencies can avoided by the use of the toilet.
- * Constipation is a natural remedy in open spaces.
- * We clean our toilets twice a week. Then only it will be clean.
- *Hygiene is protected by using the toilet.

PROGRAM-5

SOAP DISADVANTAGES

Soap is hazards to our skin and it damages our nerves in our body.



***Natural oils on the face dry out the skin completely.**

*** Excessive use of soap is likely to cause skin wrinkles and sooner appearance**



*** Some soaps cause acne and many disease.**

*** Using soap can provide layers of protection to the skin and can be harmful.**

*** Using soap can be create harmful bacteria in the skin.**

PROGRAM-6

LEPROSY

Leprosy means chronic infectious disease caused by a mycobacterium affecting especially the skin and peripheral nerves.



***Leprosy is caused by infection with the bacterium mycobacterium .**

***It mainly affects the skin, eyes, nose and peripheral nerves.**

***leprosy is occurs at ages ranging.**

***leprosy also known as Hansen disease is a long term infection by the bacteria.**

***This damage may result in a lack of ability to feel pain which can lead to the loss of parts of parts of extremities from repeat injuries or infection due to unnoticed.**

Team No: 3

S.no	Team member name	Register no.
1.	KARTHIKA. N	U18CO161
2.	KOUSHIKA. P	U18CO162
3.	KOWSALYA. S	U18CO163
4.	LAVANYA. A. R	U18CO164
5.	LINDA VINCY. J	U18CO165
6.	LOVELY AGANA. S	U18CO166
7.	MAGLIN. J	U18CO167
8.	MAHALAKSHMI. V	U18CO168
9.	MANJU. D	U18CO169
10.	MONISHA. R	U18CO170
11.	NANDHINI. A	U18CO171
12.	NANDHINI. S	U18CO172
13.	NANDHINI. S	U18CO173
14.	NANDHITA SRINIVASAN	U18CO174
15.	NEHALYA CELUS. A	U18CO175

PROGRAM: 1-CHILD ABUSE

Child abuse or child maltreatment is a physical, sexual and psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or a caregiver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or a caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child and can occur in a child's home, or in the organisation, schools or communities the child interacts with.

The term child abuse and child maltreatment are often used interchangeably, although some researchers make a distinction between them, treating child maltreatment as a umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation, and trafficking.



PROGRAM: 2 CHILD LABOUR

Child labour refers to the exploitation of children which deprives of their childhood, interferes with their abilities to attend regular schools and is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful. Such exploitation is prohibited by legislation worldwide, although these laws do not consider all works by children as child labour, exception include work by child artist, family duties, supervised training, and some forms of child work practised by amish children as well as indigenous children in the Americas.

The term “child labour” suggest ILO is best defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. Interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunities to attend schools; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance excessively long and heavy work.



PROGRAM: 3- CHILD MARRIAGE

Child marriage is a formal marriage or an informal union entered into by an individual before reaching a certain age, specified by several global organisations such as UNICEF as minors under the age of 18. The legally prescribed marriageable age in some jurisdiction is below 18 years, especially in the case of girls; and even when the age is set at 18 years, many jurisdiction permit earlier marriage with parental consent are in special circumstances, such as teenage pregnancy. In certain countries, even when the legal marriage age is 18, cultural traditions take priority over legislative law. Child marriage violates the rights of children; it affects both boys and girls, but it is more common among girls. Child marriage has wide spread and long term consequences for child brides and grooms. According to several UN agencies, comprehensive sexuality education can prevent such a phenomenon.



PROGRAM: 4 -DE-ADDICTION

Drug rehabilitation is a process of medical or psychotherapeutic treatment or dependency on psychoactive substances such as alcohol, prescription drugs and street drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, heroin or amphetamines. The general intend is to enable the patient to confront substance dependence, if present and cease substance abuse to avoid the psychological, legal, financial, social and physical consequences that can be caused, especially by extreme abuse.



PROGRAM: 5- GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH

There is no reason to constantly fear for the safety of your child; however, as long as the likelihood of danger remains, you must educate your child about the various kinds of touch they can experience. An unwanted touch can appear in any form, and it need not be limited to sexual abuse. Even something as mild as a hug or caress from a relative might be unwanted. It does not matter if the touch seems fine to you, it matters only that your child is comfortable with it.



PROGRAM: 6 -EFFECTS OF USING TOOTH PASTE

All toothpastes help remove surface stain through the action of mild abrasives. Whitening toothpastes contain polishing or chemical agents, rather than bleaches, to improve tooth appearance by removing surface stains. Usage of tooth paste a day is equal to consuming four cigarettes a day.



TOPICS:

1. E-PAYMENTS.
2. E-HOSPITAL.
3. IMPORTANTS OF 108 AND 104.
4. NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PORTAL FOR RURAL PEOPLE.
5. EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS.

TEAM NUMBER: 4

S.NO	TEAM MEMBERS NAME	ROLL NO.	REGISTER NO.
1.	NIKALYA SRI.P	SFM18473	U18CO177
2.	NISHAANTHINI.J	SFM18474	U18CO178
3.	NIVETHA.L	SFM18475	U18CO179
4.	NIVETHA.M	SFM18476	U18CO180
5.	NIVETHITHA.A	SFM18477	U18CO181
6.	PAVITHRA DEVI.S	SFM18478	U18CO182
7.	PRADEEPA.R	SFM18479	U18CO183
8.	PRIYANGA.R	SFM18480	U18CO184
9.	RAMEEZA BEE.A	SFM18481	U18CO185
10.	RAMYA.S	SFM18482	U18CO186
11.	RAMYA PRABHA.E	SFM18483	U18CO187
12.	RAMYA.S	SFM18484	U18CO188
13.	REETHIKA.A	SFM18485	U18CO189
14.	RENITHA.I	SFM18486	U18CO190
15.	ROOBINI.G	SFM18487	U18CO191

INTRODUCTION:

We came for village visit to give orientation to the village people on the above topics. We have explained briefly about the topics and clear the doubts about it.

SUMMARY:

E-PAYMENT



An **electronic payment (e-payment)**, in short, can be simply defined as paying for goods or services on the internet. It includes all financial operations using **electronic** devices, such as computers, smartphones or tablets.

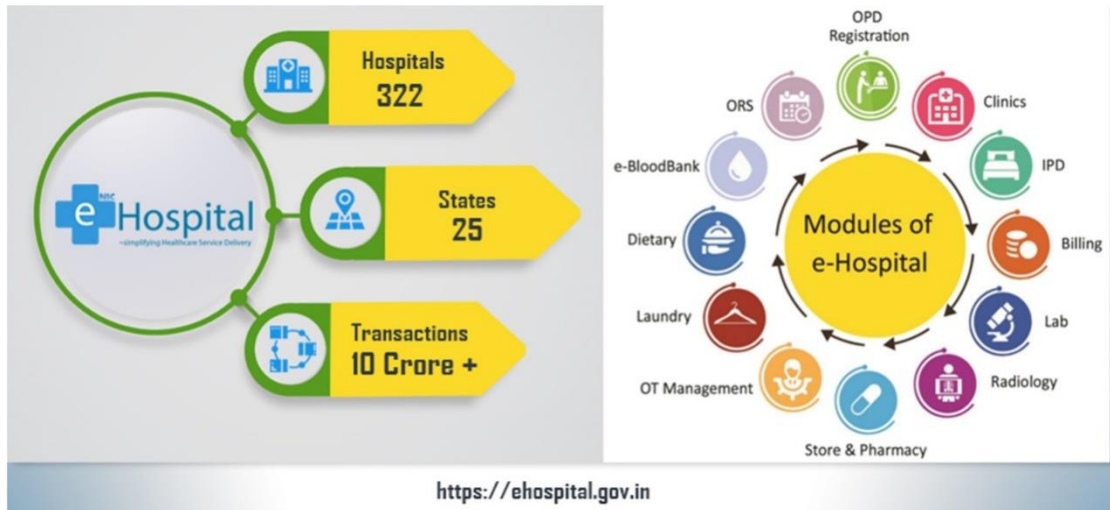
E- Payments come with various methods, like credit or debit card **payments** or bank transfers



E-HOSPITAL



Online Registration System (ORS) is being implemented in hospitals where counter based Out Patient Department (OPD) registration and appointment system through **Hospital** Management Information System (HMIS) has been digitized. ... New Patient will get appointment as well as Unique Health Identification (UHID) number.



IMPORTANTS OF 108 AND 104.



Angel Number **104** and its **Meaning**. ... Even if you're doing the most ordinary tasks, like walking down the street, eating your favorite meal at a restaurant, being stuck in traffic, or just watching commercials on TV, the **meaning** that this angel number **104** holds can change your life! The number's **significance** is open to **interpretation**. But **108** has long been considered a sacred number in Hinduism and yoga. ... According to yogic tradition, there are **108** pithas, or sacred sites, throughout India. And there are also **108** Upanishads and **108** marma points, or sacred places of the body.



NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PORTAL FOR RURAL PEOPLE.



National Scholarship portal is a **portal** provided by government of India to provide **scholarship** to the people who are studying. **Scholarship** programs comes under Department of Higher Education. PMSS (Pradhan Mantri **Scholarship** Scheme) is for students from Central Armed forces and Assam Rifles.

Searches related to www.scholarships.gov.in 2018-19

www.scholarships.gov.in 2018-19 form
www.scholarships.gov.in 2018-19 results
www.scholarships.gov.in 2018-19 last date
[scholarship registration 2018-19](http://www.scholarships.gov.in)
[national scholarship portal 2018-19](http://www.scholarships.gov.in)
[post matric scholarship 2018-19](http://www.scholarships.gov.in)

nsp 2018 19
national scholarship 2018-19



National Scholarship Portal

A Digital India Programme Initiative

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP OPEN 2018-19

SCHOLARSHIP

FELLOWSHIP

For Academic Year 2018-19

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PORTAL
Ministry Of Electronics & Information Technology,
Government of India

New Registration

Login

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Get Yourself Registered
on NSP

Online Application
Verification

Scholarship Amount credited
directly in student Account

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Latest Updates

Central Schemes

UGC Schemes

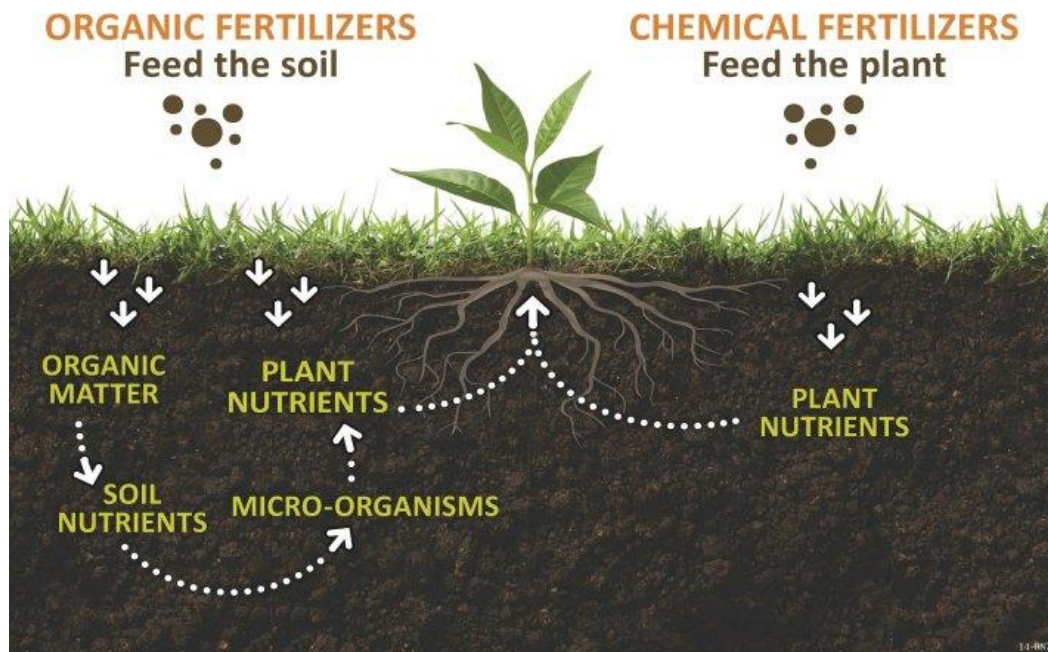
AICTE Schemes

State Schemes

EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS



Harmful Effects of Chemical Fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers have aided farmers in increasing crop production since the 1930's. ... Some of the harm **chemical fertilizers** may cause include waterway pollution, **chemical** burn to crops, increased air pollution, acidification of the soil and mineral depletion of the soil.



CONCLUSION:

We have explained all these things to the village people to help themselves in the following fields of work. And we have return a report about this village visit at last. These are the things we have done in our village Visit.

CLASS: II BCOM 'C'

DEPARTMENT: COMMERCE

THANK YOU!!

GROUP-5:-

PROGRAM-1 CONSUMER RIGHTS.

PROGRAM-2 CONSUMER LAW.

PROGRAM-3 FOOD ADULTERATION.

PROGRAM-4 CHEMICAL PESTISIDES.

1. V.M.SAHAANA SRSFM18488
2. A.SALOMINA.SFM18489
3. S.SANGEETHA.SFM18490
4. S.SARAL JACKLIN MERCY.SFM18491
5. S.SHALINI.SFM18492
6. R.SHAMA AFREEN.SFM18493
7. R.SHAMA NASREEN. SFM18494
8. L.SHANLEY PRIYA.SFM18495
9. K.SHRUTHI.SFM18496
- 10.A.SINDHU.SFM18497
- 11.S.SINDHUJA. SFM18498
- 12.P.SIVANISHA.SFM18499
- 13.H.SRINITHA. SFM18500
- 14.I.SUBHASHINI.SFM18501
- 15.S.SUBASHREE.SFM18502
- 16.S.VIJAYA LAXMI.SFM18503
- 17.A.VIRJINIA ROSARY. SFM18504
- 18.H.YASIRA. SFM18505
- 19.K.NEEVANE.SFM18548

PROGRAM-01.

CONSUMER RIGHTS.

The **Consumer Rights Act 2015** is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom that consolidates existing consumer protection law legislation and also gives consumers a number of new rights and remedies. Provisions for secondary ticketing and lettings to force on 27 May 2015 and provisions for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) came into force on 9 July 2015 as per the EU Directive on consumer ADR. Most other provisions came into force on 1 October 2015.

The Act replaces the Sale of Goods Act, Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 and the Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982, making some changes to rights to return faulty goods for refund, replacement or repair, and adding new rights on the purchase of digital content.



DEFINITION:

- A 'consumer' is "an individual acting for purposes that are wholly or mainly outside that individual's trade, business, craft or profession." This extends beyond any previous definition in UK or [EU law](#) as it includes contracts that are entered into for a combination of personal and business reasons.
- A 'trader' is defined as "a person acting for purposes relating to that person's trade, business, craft or profession, whether acting personally or through another person acting in the trader's name or on the trader's behalf."
- 'Business' is taken to include "the activities of any government department or local or public authority."
- 'Goods' are "any tangible moveable items, but that includes water, gas and electricity if and only if they are put up for supply in a limited volume or set quantity."
- '[Digital content](#)' means "data which are produced and supplied in digital form."



PROGRAM-02.

CONSUMER LAW.

Consumer protection law or consumer law is considered as an area of law that regulates private law relationships between individual consumers and the businesses that sell those goods and services. Consumer protection covers a wide range of topics, including but not necessarily limited to product liability, privacy rights, unfair business practices, fraud, misrepresentation, and other consumer/business interactions. It is a way of preventing frauds and scams from service and sales contracts, eligible fraud, bill collector regulation, pricing, utility turnoffs, consolidation, personal loans that may lead to bankruptcy.

The following lists consumer legislation at the nation-state level. In the EU member states Germany and the United Kingdom there is also the applicability of law at the EU level to be considered; this applies on the basis of subsidiarity.



INDIA:

See also: Consumer Protection Act of 1986 and National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

In India, consumer protection is specified in The Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Under this law, Separate Consumer Dispute Redress Forums have been set up throughout India in each and every district in which a consumer can file his complaint on a simple paper with nominal court fees and his complaint will be decided by the Presiding Officer of the District Level. The complaint can be filed by both the consumer of a goods as well as of the services. An appeal could be filed to the State Consumer Disputes Redress Commissions and after that to the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC). The procedures in these tribunals are relatively less formal and more people friendly and they also take less time to decide upon a consumer dispute when compared to the years-long time taken by the traditional Indian judiciary. In recent years, many effective judgments have been passed by some state and National Consumer Forums.



Indian Contract Act, 1872 lays down the conditions in which promises made by parties to a contract will be legally binding on each other. It also lays down the remedies available to aggregate party if the other party fails to honor his promise.

The Sale of Goods Act of 1930 act provides some safeguards to buyers of goods if goods purchased do not fulfill the express or implied conditions and warranties.

PROGRAM-03.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Adulteration is a legal term meaning that a food product fails to meet the legal standards. One form of adulteration is an addition of another substance to a food item in order to increase the quantity of the food item in raw form or prepared form, which may result in the loss of actual quality of food item. These substances may be either available food items or non-food items. Among meat and meat products some of the items used to adulterate are water or ice, carcasses, or carcasses of animals other than the animal meant to be consumed.



MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION AND ADULTERATION OF FOOD:

The fact that a food is contaminated with pathogens (harmful microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, or protozoa) may, or may not, render it adulterated. Generally, for ready-to-eat foods, the presence of pathogens will render the food adulterated. For example, the presence of *Salmonella* on fresh fruits or vegetables or in ready-to-eat meat or poultry products (such as luncheon meats) will render those products adulterated.

For meat and poultry products, which are regulated by USDA, the rules are more complicated. Ready-to-eat meat and poultry products contaminated with pathogens, such as *Salmonella* or *Listeria monocytogenes*, are adulterated. (Note that hotdogs are considered ready-to-eat products.) For raw meat or poultry products, the presence of pathogens will not always render a product adulterated (because raw meat and poultry products are intended to be cooked, and proper cooking should kill pathogens). Raw poultry contaminated with *Salmonella* is not adulterated. However, USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has ruled that raw meat or poultry products contaminated with *E. coli* O157:H7 are adulterated. This is because normal cooking methods may not reduce *E. coli* O157:H7 below infectious levels. *E. coli* O157:H7 is the only pathogen that is considered an adulterant when present in raw meat or poultry products.



PROGRAM-04.

CHEMICAL PESTISIDES.

Pesticides are substances that are meant to control pests, including weeds. The term pesticide includes all of the following: herbicide, insecticides (which may include insect growth regulators, termiticides, etc.) nematocide, molluscicide, piscicide, avicide, rodenticide, bactericide, insect repellent, animal repellent, antimicrobial, and fungicide.^[2] The most common of these are herbicides which account for approximately 80% of all pesticide use.^[3] Most pesticides are intended to serve as plant protection products (also known as crop protection products), which in general, protect plants from weeds, fungi, or insects.



In general, a pesticide is a chemical or biological agent (such as a virus, bacterium, or fungus) that deters, incapacitates, kills, or otherwise discourages pests. Target pests can include insects, plant pathogens, weeds, molluscs, birds, mammals, fish, nematodes (roundworms), and microbes that destroy property, cause nuisance, or spread disease, or are disease vectors. Along with these benefits, pesticides also have drawbacks, such as potential toxicity to humans and other species.



DEFINITION:

The [Food and Agriculture Organization](#) (FAO) has defined pesticide as: any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals, causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport, or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances that may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids, or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as a

plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant, or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit. Also used as substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport.

PROGRAM-05.

SWACHH BHARATH.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) or **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)** is a nation-wide campaign in India for the period 2014 to 2019 that aims to clean up the streets, roads and infrastructure of India's cities, towns, and rural areas. The campaign's official name is in Hindi and translates to "Clean India Mission" in English. The objectives of Swachh Bharat include eliminating open defecation through the construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring toilet use. Run by the Government of India, the mission aims to achieve an "open-defecation free" (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi,^[1] by constructing 90 million toilets in rural India at a projected cost of ₹1.96 lakh crore (US\$30 billion).^[2] The mission will also contribute to India reaching Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), established by the UN in 2015.

The campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is India's largest cleanliness drive to date with three million government employees and students from all parts of India participating in 4,043 cities, towns, and rural areas. Modi has called the campaign Satyagrah se Swachhagrah in reference to Gandhi's Champan Satyagraha launched on 10 April 1917.

The mission has two thrusts: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ("gramin" or 'rural'), which operates under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ('urban'), which operates under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

As part of the campaign, volunteers, known as Swachhagrahis, or "Ambassadors of cleanliness", have promoted indoor plumbing and community approaches to sanitation (CAS) at the village level. Other non-governmental activities include national real-time monitoring and updates from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as The Ugly Indian, Waste Warriors, and Swachh Pune (Solid Waste Collection and Handling) that are working towards its ideas of Swachh Bharat.

The government has constructed 86 million toilets since 2014, reducing the number of persons who openly defecate from 550 million to fewer than 150 million in 2018.^[1] Many people continue to not use toilets despite having them. The campaign has been criticized for using coercive approaches to force people to use toilets



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

RESCAPES

DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES AT ADOPTED VILLAGE

DEPARTMENT: COMMERCE

SECTION: D

VILLAGE NAME: KANNIYAKUDI

DATE OF VILLAGE VISIT: 12.07.2019

TEAM NO: 01

S.NO	TEAM MEMBER NAME
1	K.AKSHILIYA ARTHI
2	A.ANITA CHRISTY
3	I.F.ANITHA CHRISTY
4	S.ARUL JOTHI
5	P.BHARATHI
6	A.V.BHARATHI
7	I.BOOMIGA
8	X.DEEPA MARY
9	S.DHANSILA BANU
10	A.DOLORES MASKI
11	K.FAHIMA BANU

AWARENESS PROGRAM TO THE VILLAGE PEOPLE

In a class of 65 students 14 students were said to be formed as a group. Each groups created a variety of awareness to the people in the village under various topics. The topic which was given to us are as follows

SAY NO TO CHILD MARRIAGE:

Child marriage is a formal marriage or an informal union entered into by an individual before reaching a certain age, specified by several global organizations such as unicef as minors under the age of 18. thus as a youngsters we must try to create an awareness to prohibit child marriage.



SAY NO TO SMOKING

Smoking is a terrible habit to start and even though it can be hard to quit. Smoking is restricted or banned in almost all public places and cigarette companies are no longer allowed to advertise on tv,radio etc



OPEN DEFECATION

Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside rather than into a toilet. People choose many fields which are open. They do so because either they do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices.



1098 CHILD LINE

Child line india is a project of ministry of women and child development. Childline india foundation is a non-government organisation in india that operates a telephone helpline called childline for children in distress



De addiction contains a lot of things . we are addicted to many things like mobile phone,tv,radio,games etc . which creates a problem to our mind .



TEAM: 02

S.NO	NAME	REGISTER NO
1	P.Helen princiya	U18CO224
2	B.Hemapriya	U18CO225
3	P.Hemalatha	U18CO226
4	S.Hemalatha	U18CO227
5	M.Ishwarya	U18CO229
6	S.Jayalakshmi	U18CO230
7	J.P.K.Jayaprabha	U18CO231
8	V.Jayashree	U18CO232
9	F. JeniClemencia	U18CO233
10	A.Jenifer Christina	U18CO234
11	M. JesilaJone	U18CO235
12	S. JovitaPetci	U18CO236
13	K. Kaleeswari	U18CO237
14	V. Kaviya	U18CO238

AWARNESS PROGRAM TO THE VILLAGE PEOPLES

TEAM:02

TOPIC: HEALTH (STRESS)

CAUSES OF STRESS:

STRESS IS CAUSED DUE TO INFLATION OF MONEY, EXPECTATION FROM OTHERS, CONSUMPTION OF TOXICATED DRINKS ETC... THIS PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED THROUGH INVOLVING IN DEEP SLEEP, COMMUNICATING WITH OTHERS, VISITING SOME DIVINE PLACE ETC.,



TOPIC: HEALTH (DIABETES)

It is caused blood sugar .it can damage your nerve, eye, kidney, and other organs.
Each type of diabetes has different unique symptoms, causes, and treatments.

THE SYMPTOMS ARE:

- INCREASED HUNGER
- INCREASED THIRST
- WEIGHT LOSS ETC.....



TOPIC: HYGIENE (WOMENS HYGIENE)

IT IS AN SET OF PRACTICES PERFORMED TO PRESERVE HEALTH.

- WASHING BODY OFTEN.
- CLEAN THE TEETH AT LEAST TWICE A DAY.
- WASHING THEIR HAIR WITH SOAP OR SHAMPOO.
- WASHING THE HANDS AFTER GOING TO TOILETS



TOPIC: HYGIENE (CHILDREN HYGIENE)

The following are the hygienic practice to be followed by the childrens.

- To cut the nails offen
- To wash the hand before and after meals
- Should take bath twice a day
- Brushing the teeth twice a day etc.....



Topic: sanitation (clean india)

it is our duty to keep our surrounding and our city clean.an uncleaned house is an house with full of diseases.so we should keep our home and city clean to avoid pollution and disease



TEAM - 3

CHILD LABOUR

Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful. Worldwide 218 million children between 5 and 17 years are in employment. Among them 152 million are victims of child labour.



CHILD ABUSE

Child abuse or child maltreatment is physical, sexual, and /or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or a caregiver. The term child abuse are often used interchangeably, although some researchers make a distinction between them, treating child maltreatment as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation, and trafficking.



CHILD RIGHTS

Child rights include the right to health, education, family life, play and recreation, an adequate standard of living and to be protected from abuse and harm..Non-discrimination means that all children have the same right to develop their potential in all situations and at all times.



GOOD TOUCH & BAD TOUCH

For children, “good” touch is touch that cares for them, that is necessary for their health or safety, or makes them feel safe, or is fun. “Bad “ touch is any touch that they don’t want or makes them feel scared, or any secret touch, or any touch on their genitals or bottom, unless its necessary for their health.



TEAM -4

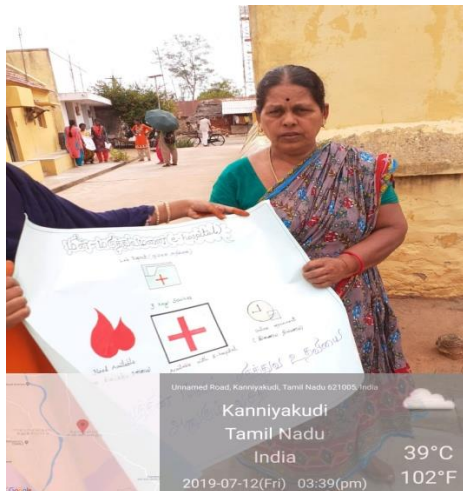
E- BANKING

E- banking also known as internet banking .It provides many advantages to the people.It helps to purchase the products from online ,transfer the money from one bank account to another bank account, and it helps to payment process also.E-banking is used to apply the pan card ,aadhar ,vote id etc and made corrections online itself .



E-HOSPITAL

E-hospital is to provides hospitality services to the people. Through this service,getting an appointment from the specialist doctor, lab reports and blood availability in any government hospital has become online and easy.



104 MEDICAL HELP LINE

104 is the emergency help management .This medical line provides advices to the dailor. This help line is most useful in the emergency and lonely situatons. The advicers give many First aid process for various problems.The dailor do the First aid process which is given by the advicer and then go to the Hospitals.



108 HELP LINE

108 is a free telephone number for emergency services in India. This services most useful in medical, fire accident ,police purposes. In any place in India the 108 help line is available. This service system is available in 24 hours and 7 days in a week.This system was introduced nationwide by former Union Health Minister,Anbumani ramadoss.



NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PORTAL

National scholarship portal (NSP) is a digital scholarship platform which carries multiple scholarship offered by Central Government and State Government .This system is provide many scholarships to small business peoples,studing students, low caste peoples,etc.,



TEAM NUMBER 5:

1. CONSUMER RIGHTS

- ✓ The product which is harmful to consumers they can stop the bad product from being sold.
- ✓ Quality,size,clean and price knowing all information about the products.
- ✓ The consumer has the rights to safety against such goods and services as hazardous to his health.



2. CONSUMER DUTIES

- ✓ Buying quality products at reasonable prices.
- ✓ To check the weight and measures before making purchases.
- ✓ Reading the label carefully.
- ✓ Beware of false and attractive advertisements.
- ✓ Beware misleading schemes.



3. LABOUR COURT

- ✓ A labour is a governmental judiciary body which rules on labour
- ✓ Or employment related matters and disputes.
- ✓ In a number of countries, labour cases are often taken to separate national labour high courts.
- ✓ Other states, such as the United States, possess general non-judiciary labour relation boards which governed union certification and elections.



4. CONSUMER COURT

- ✓ The main function of consumer courts is to provide some extra privilege to the consumers.
- ✓ Submitting complain is very simple and a consumer has no need to hire any lawyer.
- ✓ Approaching a consumer court is very simple and extremely cheap as one can represent oneself without having to hire a lawyer and not require to pay any court fee but just a nominal fee.



5. ADULTERATION

- ✓ A substance is added which depreciates or injuriously affects it.
- ✓ Cheaper or inferior substances are substituted wholly or in part.
- ✓ Any valuable or necessary constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted.
- ✓ It is an imitation.
- ✓ It is colored or otherwise treated, to improve its appearance or if it contain any added substance injurious to health.



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Palaiyur
Date	1 st July 2019-20
Department	BBA-A
No. of Students	45
No of Staff	2

1	Team -1	NO PLASTICS, NO SMOKING, NO CHILD LABOUR, NO CHILD LABOUR, NO CHILD MARRIAGE AND SAVE WATER
2	Team -2	HEALTH AND HYGIENE. SANITATION AWARENESS
3	Team -3	CHILD ABUSE, GOOD TOUCH BAD TOUCH AND CHILD LABOUR.
4	Team -4	DIGI LOCKER, E- BANKING, E- HOSPITAL AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS.
5	Team -5	CONSUMER RIGHTS, SELF EMPLOYMENT LOAN, GOVERNMENT SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING, ALTERATION

PLACE: PALAIYUR

DATE: 01/07/2019

DEPARTMENT: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

TEAM NUMBER:01



AIM OF THE TEAM:

The team aimed at giving awareness on the following topics: no plastics, no smoking, no child labour, no child marriage and save water.

The people were given awareness on the ill effects of using plasti



The awareness and the benefits of saving water is given to the people of this village



Smoking cause enormous illeffects to health. We made the village people to become aware of it.



Awarnesson ,no child marriage is given to the people throughout the village



Child labour awareness is given to the public in the village.



TEAM NO: 2

AIM OF THE TEAM:Health Awareness,Sanitation awareness,hygienic

ACTIVITY PLANNED:The date for the village visit was announced by our staff .we were asked to prepare chart for giving awareness.

ACTIVITY PERFORMED:we the students of business administration went to the palaiyur village and explain about the various usefull things we created sanitation awareness for the rural people. we went to many houses and schools created awareness in hygienic sanitation for village peoples. we speak to them about the health awareness ,sanitation awareness and hygienic

We gave awareness on health and hygiene.

Sanitation awareness is given to people in the village.



Place: palaiyur

Date: 1.7.2019

DEPT.&SECTION: II BBA "A" SEC

TEAM NO: 3



AIM OF THE TEAM: Giving awareness about the Child abuse, Good touch Bad touch and Child labour.

Activity performed:

We the students of Business Administration went to the Palaiyur village and explained about the various useful things . we went to many houses and created

awareness about the Child abuse, Good touch Bad touch and Child labour. We thought them how to get rid of child abuse .we spoke to them about the child labour ,child abuse and good touch bad touch. We explained by using the charts which we carried.



TEAM NO: 4

CLASS&DEPT. &SECTION: II BBA “A” section



AIM OF THE TEAM:

Giving awareness about the technological development offered by our government. Such as digi locker, E- Banking, E- Hospital and national scholarship for students.

ACTIVITY PLANNED:

The date for the village visit was announced by our staffs. We were asked to prepare charts for giving awareness about the apps created by our government of india. The charts should be executed to the villages peoples to know about various information. Should develop the village by providing awareness. We should visit the people houses to give effective speech.



The village peoples are very interested in knowing about new information. We discussed about their working habits and we came to know about the scheme of 100 days worker scheme.

ACTIVITYPERFORMED:

We the students of Business Administration went to the Palaiyur village and explained about the various useful things and apps introduced by our government. We went to many houses and created awareness about the apps introduced by our government. We thought them how to use the apps and its uses. We spoke to them about the E-banking, E-hospital, Digi locker and national scholarship .we explained by using the charts which we carried.



PLACE: PALAIYUR

DATE: 01/07/2019

DEPT.& SECTION:II BBA 'A'

Team -5

Aim of the team: consumer rights, self employment loan, government self employment training, alteration.



Aim of the team: consumer rights, self employment loan, government self employment training, alteration.



Activity planned: the data for the village visit was announced by our staff. we were asked to prepare chart for going awareness.

Activity performed: we the student of business administration went to palaiyur village and explain about the various use full things .we created consumer rights awareness for the rural people. We went to many houses and created awareness & consumer ethics, alteration for village peoples. We speak to them about the creation of self employment loan, self employment training .



Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Azhagiyamanvalam-
Date	2nd July -2019
Department	BBA-B
No. of Students	50
No of Staff	2

Team : 1	Saves tress, Child helpline, Helmet awareness & De addiction
Team :2	Hygiene, Sanitation & Health
Team :3	Child labour, Child abuse &Good touch and bad touch
Team :4	Digital locker, E-hospital, National scholarship & Digital India program
Team :5	Consumer Rights, Consumer Awareness &Adulteration

VILLAGE VISIT

Group no .1

- 1.M.Manisha
- 2.A.Mercy vasantha
- 3.F.Merline nisha
- 4.N.Mohana Bharathi
- 5.J.M.Naghiya banu
- 6.Nahayo fridah
- 7.N.Nirmala
8. B.Nivedha
- 9.S.padhuvai Rashmitha
- 10.I.Phil

1. SAVES TREES

We gave awareness to the women and mens about saves trees
some peoples house there show they trees.



- Child helpline
- We gave the awareness to the children and they parents .



- we said the parents if any problem call the child helpline 1098

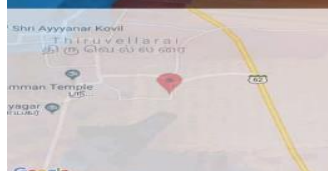


- **Helmet awareness**

The village people have been awared about wearing the helmet while driving in order to protect themselves in case any accident happ



- **Deaddiction**
- **We gave the awareness about deaddiction for womans .you become insane and memory loss we are teach to the village people.so we will said reduces the deaddiction**



Horizon St., Nothaji Nagar, Thiruvellarai, Tamil Nadu 621009, India

Thiruvellarai
Tamil Nadu
India

2019-07-02 (Tue) 10:39 (AM)



33° C

91° F

Team Number : 02

Team members Name :

G.Preethi

K.Preethi

P.Prasanna Joyce

V.Rajalakshmi

D.Princy

M.Priyanka

M.Ramya

M.Premalatha

S.K.Preethika

T.Rebacca Elavarasi

Aim : To gave awareness to the people about hygiene, Sanitation, Health.

HYGIENE:

We the students of 2 group met the people of village and gave an awareness with their coordination about hygien

Conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially by being clean, sanitary.



SANITATION:

We the students of 2 group met people of village and gave an awareness about sanitation.

Conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal.



HEALTH :

As we award the villagers about health and the state of being free from illness or injury.



TEAM NO : 3

TOPIC : CHILD LABOUR, CHILD ABUSE,
GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH

TEAM MEMBERS NAME :

- P.ROOTHPRISHELA
- K.ROSLIN LITHIYA
- S.RUTH SHARON
- M.SAKTHEESWARI
- M.SANOFE PARVEEN
- K.SARANYA DEVI
- C.SASIKALA
- S.SASIKALA
- A.SHAGITHA
- K.SHAHITHA BANU

AIM :

To gave awareness about the CHILD LABOUR, CHILD ABUSE, GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH.

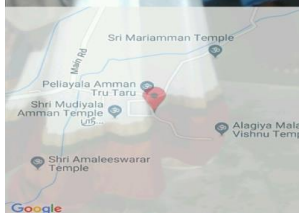
CHILD LABOUR :

We are the members from team 3 and gave some instruction to the people how to avoid child labour and make them to aware in this topic.



CHILD ABUSE :

Now a days the abuses for the children are increases, so we gave awareness to the people about the child abuse.



Unnamed Road, Alagiyamanavalam, Tamil Nadu 621216, India

Alagiyamanavalam
Tamil Nadu
India

2019-07-02(Tue) 11:41(a.m.)



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GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH :

Next we gave awareness to the women and the young children about the good touch and bad touch. And we instruct the parents to gave knowledge about this topic to their children.



TEAM NUMBER: 4**TEAM MEMBERS:**

- Shapna begum. M
- Sharmila. S
- Sneha. B
- Sneha. R
- Sonali Jain. V
- Srimanthra. V
- Subashini .G
- Suganya .R
- Sureka .B
- Susmitha

AIM OF THE TEAM:

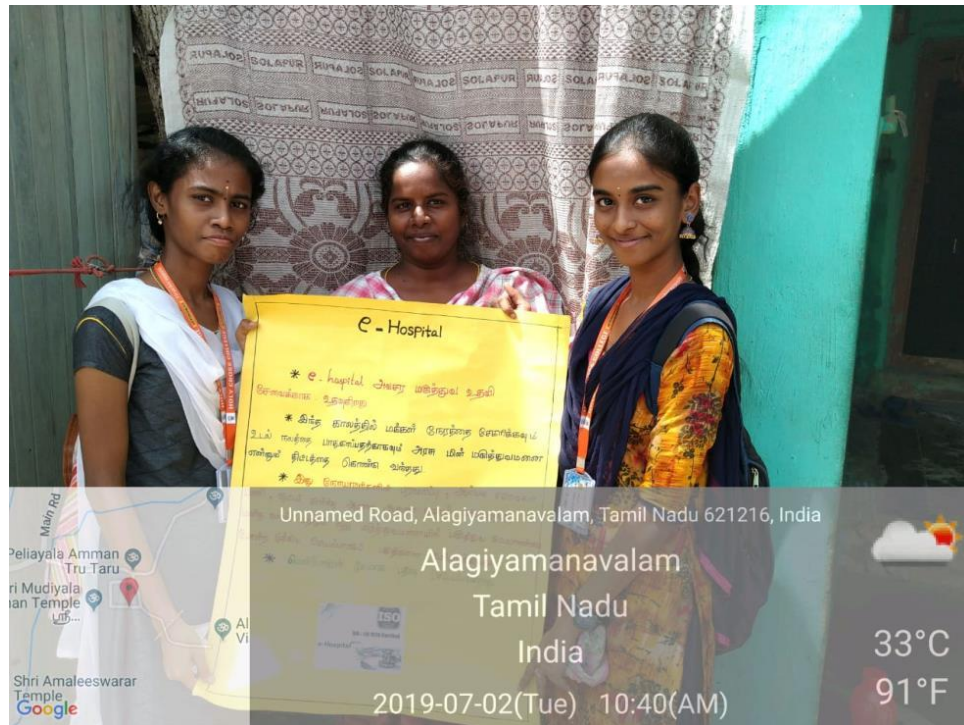
The team aimed at giving awareness on the following topics :

- Digital locker
- E-hospital
- National scholarship
- Digital India pro

Digital locker :we the team members of 4th group went to the houses of people and some shops and made them understand about the concept of digital locker



E-HOSPITAL: we the members of 4th group went to many houses and gave and awareness about how they can easily contact the hospital with ease.



NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP: we the members of 4th group gave an awareness to people about the scholarships available for students around them.



VILLAGE VISIT

PLACE : Azhagiyamanavalam

DATE : 02 / 07 /2019

DEPARTMENT : Business Administration

TEAM NUMBER : 5

MEMBERS :

1. V.SUSHMITHA
2. M.THENMOZHI
3. M. UMA MAHESHWARI
4. G. VISHNU PRIYA
5. M. YAMUNA
6. S. YOGA
7. R. YOGALAKSHMI
8. A. YOGESHWARI
9. R.J. YUVARANI
10. M.I. ZUMANA RABIATH

AIM OF THE TEAM :

The team aimed at giving awareness on the following topics:

- Consumer Rights
- Consumer Awareness
- Adulteration

CONSUMER AWARENESS :



The members instilled awareness to the village people by speaking about the basic knowledge to be possessed as a consumer .**CONSUMER RIGHTS** : The members



instilled awareness to the village people by speaking about consumer rights and to raise questions without fear

Activities	RESCAPES-II Year Village Visit-Odd Semester
Collaborators	
Village Name	Azhagiyamanvalam
Date	3 July 2019-2020
Department	BCA-A
No. of Students	57
No of Staff	2

DEPARTMENT : COMPUTER APPLICATION
VILLAGE NAME: AZHAGIYAMANAVARAM
DATE : 03.07.19

TEAM 1 MEMBER:

- AARTHI.S
- ABINAYA.J
- ABINAYA.R
- ABINAYA.R
- AJITHAVENCY.A
- AMMU.M
- AROCKIA AMMU PRIYA.M
- AROCKIA JANET.E
- AROCKIYA NISHALINI.R
- ARTHI JERUSHIYA.R
- ASHA RESHMA.P
- ASHIKA.R

TOPIC:

- ✓ HELMET AWARENESS
- ✓ HEADLIGHT STICKER
- ✓ SAVE WATER
- ✓ NO SMOKING
- ✓ NO PLASTIC

Helmet awareness:

Riding a motorcycle gives riders a sense of freedom on the road. However, there are serious dangers involved in riding without a helmet. The head and brain are most vulnerable to injury in a motorcycle accident. So we explained about wearing the helmet.



Killiyannallur South,
Tamil Nadu, India

03 Jul 2019 10:34 AM

scat-
tered
clouds

Headlight sticker:

It is important to prevent the people who are travelling in vehicle.so we taught the use of headlight flashing can let

Others drivers know of one's presence.

It protects the people from accident.



Save water:

Saving water helps to preserve our environment. we explained the uses of Rainwater harvesting and how to make

Use in their day to day life. we also explained with the chart to make them understand easily.



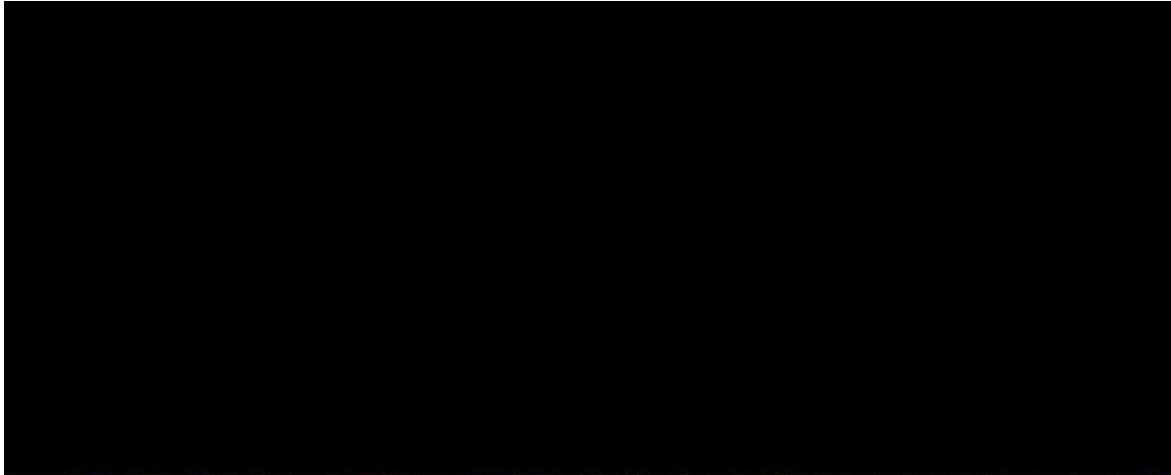
No smoking:

We said some activities to overcome smoking habits like doing exercise, get out of house for a walk, drink lot of water, relax with deep breathing, spend time with family. we also explained the disadvantages of smoking.



No plastic:

we explained about plastic effects to the people. they are harmful to the environment. take thousand years to decompose into smaller peices, which sleeps down into the soil and release chemicals, which eventually reach the water supply.



MDR823, Thirupppangali South,
Tamil Nadu 621005, India



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Team 2

D.Baby Shalini

B.Bavetra

N.Bhuvaneshwari

S.Bhuvaneshwari

S.Buela

S.Carolyne kavya

J.Cathelinjenithahebsi

X.Celciapriyadharshini

Y.christina Jennifer

V.darrisfemila

M.dayanauthma Julie

P.delphinsheela

Health

Health is the state of fulfilled physical, mental, psychological and social needs allowing an individual to flourish .Instead of implying absence of injury and disease, health indicated a wholeness and wellness of self.. We seek to approach the issue from the angles of mental and environmental health

You manage to do many activities with full attention ,but sometimes there is no mental relaxation ,and there are other moments when you awareness seems to have expanded, but the mind is not sharp so.. yoga can help us to achieve this balanced state of awareness that gives clarity and sharpness of mind as well as calmness and joy.



Hygiene

Hygiene is set of practice performed to preserve death. According to the WORLD HEALTH ORGANAZATION (WHO) hygiene refers to condition and practices that help maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases. PERSONAL HYGIENE refers to maintaining the body's cleanliness



Main Rd, Alagiyamanavalam, Tamil Nadu 621216, India

Alagiyamanavalam

Tamil Nadu

India

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Sanitation

Sanitation refers to public health condition related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of human waste and sewage.. Sanitation system aim to protect human health by providing clean environment that will stop the transmission of diseases, especially through the fecal oral route



Swachh Bharath

Cleanliness is important in our life as well as for the nation. It is well known that Mahatma Gandhi personally took the effort to achieve the change that he wanted to see. It is the responsibility of the government officers, NGOs and the local community to make India completely clean.

Team 3

Team members:

M.DEVADHARSINI

N.DEVADHARSHINI

K.ELISIA MARY

P.ESWARI

A.FAHAMINA

S.I.FAHEMA PARVEEN

A.FARZANA BEGUM

F.FASEHA FATHIMA

R.GAYATHIRI

S.GAYATHIRI

L.GLADIS

S.HARSHA VARTHINI

Child Labour:

Child labour means that children are forced to work like adults and take part in an economic activity.

We went to the village azhagiyamanavalam and there we explained about child labour to the peoples. The children those who didn't completed his/her 14 years they are not eligible to go work. we advised them to allow their children to go school.



CHILD ABUSE:

Child abuse is when a parent or caregiver whether through action or failing to act, causes injury, death, emotional harm or risk of serious harm to a child.

We explained about child abuse like what are the things happened today in the society for the childrens to the village peoples. Mostly we are speak about the girl child safeties.



Good touch and bad touch:

Good touch and bad touch are words most commonly used to explain to children what touch is and is'nt okay.

We explained about good touch and bad touch to the village peoples and help them to understand what situations they should tell a safe person about and ask for help and how they should treat other people.



Team no: 4

Group members:

- S.HelanAbitha
- A.Helan Maria Preethi
- S.Infant Sharin
- S.Janani
- G.Janani
- A.Jebaseeli
- J.Jency Shiny
- J.Jesintha Christy
- S.Jospin Mary
- S.Kanimozhi

Introduction:

- Digital India(e-banking)
- Digi Locker
- National scholarship
- E-Hospital

Digital India (e-banking):

Digital India is a campaign launched by the government of India in order to ensure the government's services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet Connectivity. E-banking is a product designed for the purpose of online banking that enables you to have easy and safe access to your bank account. It is a safe, fast, easy and efficient electronic service that enables you access to bank account and to carry out online banking services, 24 hrs a day and 7 days a week. Electronic confirmation for all transactions executed by E-banking.



Digi Locker:(your documents anytime anywhere)

Digi locker is a online service provided by Ministry of electronics and IT, Government of India under its Digital India initiative. Digilocker provides an account is cloud to every Indian citizen to access authentic documents/certificates such as driving license, vehicle registration, academic mark list is digital format from the original issuers of these certificates. The three key stakeholders of the Digilocker platform are citizens, issuers and requestors. Digital Locker makes easier to validate the authenticity of documents as they are issued directly by the registered issuers.



Students explaining about Digi locker



National Scholarship:

National Scholarship portal is one step solution through which various services from student application. This initiative aims at providing a simplified,mission oriented and it is a SMART system. The Mission Mode Projects(MMP)of National Scholarship portal under the National e-governance plan.

The Scholarship schemes launched by Union Government, State Government and Union territories across the country. Scholarship to students provide a common portal for various scholarship schemes of central and state governments. All scholarship information available under one umbrella.

Benefits for this system can be reduced and find out the maximum duplicates extent, master data for institutions and course at all India level.



E-Hospital:

E-Hospital System is a Customizable, Comprehensive and Integrated Hospital Management System designed to manage all hospital operations. Hospitals, it can be used by Healthcare Facilities, Multi-location facilities allows your Hospitals, Satellite Clinics, and Stores to be interconnects. Doctors and Patients can check schedule on mobile phones and live less chaotic lives. It is developed based on the best practices around the world.

Benefits of e-hospital system is it helps as a decision support system for the hospital authorities for developing comprehensive health care policies. Enhance the overall health care experience in a healthcare facility. Improves the communication and interaction of doctors with their patients.



Team no: 5

Group members:

- P.Karpagavalli
- K.Kavi Priya
- R.Kaviya
- B.Kowsalaya lakshmi
- B.Lavanya
- P.Lavanya
- P.Lavanya
- R.Legasri
- C.A.Logavarshini
- K.Madhumitha

Introduction:

Department program

- Word
- Power point
- Creating mail Id

Word:

DOC is a document file format used by Microsoft word, also used with most word processing software, including open office. Doc stands for document file. A DOC file can contain formatted text, images, tables, graphs, charts, page formatting, and print settings.



We explained about word document to the school students in the village
azhagiyamanavalam.

Power Point:

Power point presentation is a presentation created using Microsoft PowerPoint software the presentation is a collection of individual slides that contain information on a topic. Power point presentation is commonly used in business meetings and for training and educational purposes.

We have explained about power point presentation to the students then we teach them about how to use and create how to use and create slideshow combine text, graphics, multi media into a slideshow then we explained them about PowerPoint presentation.



Creating email id:

We explained about email id and how it works how to compose mail, why we use mail, how to send a perfect mail. We demonstrate all above. We create email id for school students we created email id for some village people also.

