

Report
On
Pitching Event for ideas Scouted

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Organized by
Center for Innovations and Social Transformations

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Objectives:

The main objective of pitching event is to Obtaining relevant information about the problem and potential solutions – research component and present

Outcomes:

At the end of pitching Event, the participant will be able to:

- Develop a plan for identifying local needs and resources can help change makers understand how to improve their communities in the most logical and efficient ways possible.
- develop a plan to assess the needs of communities and the resources available to them.
- Determine how to address the needs of a particular group.
- Explore how to steer the activities of a coalition of service providers or agencies.
- Assess the impact, intensity, and distribution of a particular issue, to inform strategies for approaching it.

Summary of the event:

Social Innovations Course will help students to gain a deeper understanding of the community. Each community has its own needs and assets, as well as its own culture and social structure -- a unique web of relationships, history, strengths, and conflicts that defines it. Village visits help to uncover not only needs and resources, but the underlying culture and social structure that will help you understand how to address the community's needs and utilize its resources. An assessment will encourage community members to consider the community's assets and how to use them, as well as the community's needs and how to address them.

Students from all the branches of 1st year presented a PPT/Poster on following problem statements:

- Marnda village faces a significant challenge in the cultivation of crops during the rabi (summer) season due to the lack of rainwater storage facilities. The current small lakes in the village dry up during the summer, leaving the farmers with no source of water to irrigate their crops. This problem leads to a significant loss in crop yields and revenue for the farmers, affecting their livelihoods and the overall economy of the village.
- Banjepally and Surrounding villages are rich in milk production but there is no proper market to sell it and no facility to store the milk. A middle man is buying the milk from them paying very low price i.e RS.30 per liter where as the actual rate of milk is nearly RS.80 per liter , with this the farmers getting a loss of RS-50 per liter which reduces the economy of the farmers
- Manual paddy transplanting is a method of planting rice seedlings by hand. The problem with manual paddy transplanting is that it is labour-intensive, time-consuming and requires a large number of human resources. This can lead to increased labor costs, decreased efficiency and potential difficulty in finding sufficient manpower, especially in areas with a shortage of agricultural workers. Additionally, manual transplanting can be physically demanding, leading to potential health issues for the workers.
- The cultivation of Onion crops is low in India and it can be cultivated in some specific geographical areas and Onion cannot sustain the hot weather condition, due to this reason the farmers who cultivate onions, sell them immediately after harvesting at a lesser price.
- The farmers of Banjepally and Marri thanda are facing a problem with the manual application of fertilizers and chemicals in their crops, which is time-consuming and results in long-term health problems such as body pain and back pain. The lack of technical tools or machines for spraying fertilizers is making it difficult for them to achieve better productivity. This issue is particularly challenging in the case of paddy farming, where manual spraying is even more arduous because paddy crops grow in water and the crop land is wet.
- The farmers of Banjepally and Marri Thanda are facing significant challenges in cultivating crops due to the rocky nature of their land. The rocky soil consists of numerous stones, making it difficult for farmers to till the land and plant crops, leading to low yields and reduced agricultural productivity. As a result, the farmers are struggling to make a living and

sustain their livelihoods, which has a negative impact on the local economy and food security in the region.

- The conventional power generating methods, such as coal-fired power plants, natural gas power plants, and nuclear power plants, pose significant environmental and health risks. These methods rely on non-renewable fossil fuels that are finite resources, which are rapidly depleting, and their combustion releases harmful pollutants into the air, leading to air pollution and contributing to climate change. Additionally, nuclear power plants pose a risk of radioactive contamination in case of accidents or disasters. The reliance on conventional power generating methods is unsustainable in the long run, and their continued use can lead to irreparable damage to the environment and human health. Therefore, there is a need to transition towards cleaner and renewable energy sources to reduce the negative impact on the environment and ensure a sustainable future.
- The problem in Chinnapally village of Mahabubnagar district is that the residents are not segregating their waste, leading to difficulties for the lone waste collector from the Grama Panchayat to manage the plastic waste. This lack of segregation has resulted in a significant amount of plastic waste being mixed with other types of waste, making it challenging to recycle and reducing the effectiveness of waste management efforts in the area. As a result, the need for proper waste segregation practices and community participation in recycling efforts is critical to reducing the overall waste generated in the village.
- Due to increasing incidents of crop damage by wild boars, animals, monkeys, and birds, farmers are forced to adopt measures such as sleeping in the fields during the nights and continuously monitoring their crops during the day. This has resulted in significant losses of agricultural productivity, with an estimated 30% to 40% of crops being damaged. The lack of effective measures to protect crops from wildlife is causing economic and social hardship for farmers, threatening food security, and creating conflicts between human and wildlife populations.
- In Telangana, the government has implemented a program through the Indira Kranthi Path (IKP) to purchase crops from every village. However, the process of loading and unloading crops onto trucks is being carried out by paid laborers. During peak seasons, there is a shortage of labor, which leads to increased demand and consequently, higher costs. Additionally, manually filling bags can result in loss of grains, and accurately counting bags can become a challenging task. These issues not only cause financial loss to the farmers but also impact the efficiency of the farmers.
- In Upparpally Village there 150 students studying in government school upto upper primary level but there is no accessibility of learning environment like classrooms , resources, seating arrangement, and also no drinking water facility and sanitation facility in the school.
- Interaction with Upparpally village people gave an insight that Water tanks and sumps require regular cleaning to maintain good water quality and prevent the growth of bacteria or algae. If not cleaned properly it causes skin diseases and other health issues. The cleaning process typically involves draining the tank or sump, scrubbing the walls and floor to remove any buildup, and then refilling it with fresh water. The frequency of cleaning depends on factors such as the size of the tank, the type of water stored in it, and the level of use.

- In the village of Vattugundla, located in Mahaboobnagar district, there is a severe issue with inadequate drainage cleaning personnel and equipment. As a result, drainage water accumulates in residential areas, leading to an increase in harmful insects and mosquitoes. This unsanitary situation is causing many villagers to fall ill, particularly during the rainy season.

Snap shots of the sessions:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10svtCvT4FfMYTdvnf6orBZbV_HF9q4XX











Impact Analysis:

- Students are able to analyse problem statements and interact with end users
- Students applying user interaction experience for proposal of solutions to the identified problems