

**Awareness Programme on
COMMUNAL HARMONY
at Municipal School, S.V.University
Tirupati On 30th November 2023**



Communal harmony among strives to create goodwill and harmony among various communities. In example of unity in diversity as people of different castes and religions live in harmony in country. However, different religious groups and communities live here in harmony. Different festivals be it Holi, Diwali, Eid or Christmas, are celebrated with equal zeal. However, Communal harmony is disrupted at times due to differences between certain religious groups. Gandhi had faith in the Vedanta doctrine of unitise which says all men are part of one universal existence. All men are essentially one member of one family .God is truth, reality and the law of harmony that pervades the while universe. Let us forget all thought of Iam a Hindu, you a Muslim or I am a Gujarati, you Madras, Let us think. I and mine in a common Indian nationally we shall be free only when a large number of our people are determined to swim or sink together

United nations proclaims “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. “In this direction time to time the government of India has taken some initiatives to promote communal harmony amongst citizens of the country. In 1960 the government constitute to National Integration council (NIC) as well as in 1992, the National foundation for communal harmony was setup under the societies Registration Act,1860 as an autonomic organization for promoting and strengthening communal harmony national integration as well as fostering unity through collaborative social action awareness programmes reality out to the victims of communal violence encouraging interfaith dialogue far India’s shared securely ,peace and prosperity. But it is not effective as most of the people don’t even know about this council, these fare, there is an urgent need that the council must conduct conference and seminars, awareness programme to make the people aware about the importance of communal harmony.

First Resource Person is Dr. K. Manjula Academic guest faculty, SV.University,Tirupati she said India has been home to all the great religions of the world while some were born here, after took root in this ancient land of ours. No religion sanctions violence no religion preaches hatred. No religion endorse animosity towards another human beings Why become India is a secular state. The constitution of our country gives its citizens the freedom to right to religion. The people of India practice any religion of their choice. They also have the liberty to change their religion, if they wish. They state does not have any official religion every religion is treated and respected equally in India and their goes a long way in maintaining the communal harmony in the country. Second Resource person Dr. V. Lokeswari Regional, Co-ordinator, Academy of Gandhian Studies, Santhi Nagar Tirupati she said Communal harmony means that people of different religions, castes, creeds, sex and different background live together in the society with love and peace amongst them. Communal harmony among strives to create goodwill and harmony among various communities.



Booklet on the Communal Harmony distributed to the School Children






మత సామరస్యం



సమన్వయకర్తలు

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పంపిణీ చేయువారు

CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
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మహిళా అధ్యయన కేంద్రం
మరియు

బోర్డ్ ఆఫ్ కమ్యూనిటీ డెవలప్ మెంట్ థ్రూ ఎడ్యుకేషన్
శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, తిరుపతి
నవంబర్ - 2023

**Awareness Programme on
ANTI - SUPERSTITIONS
On 30th October, 2023 at
Sri Padmavathi Mahila Abyudaya Sangam, Akkarampalle, Tirupati**



Superstitions are usually attributed to lack of education. But, in India educated people have also been observed following beliefs that may be considered superstitious. The beliefs and practices vary from region to region, with many regions having their own specific beliefs. Superstition refers to any belief or practice that is caused by supernatural causality, and which contradicts modern science. Superstitious beliefs and practices often vary from one person to another or from one culture to another. Common examples of superstitious beliefs in India include- a black cat crossing the road symbolizes bad luck, a crow cawing indicates that guests are arriving, drinking milk after eating fish causes skin diseases, seeing a mongoose symbolizes to be very lucky, breaking of mirrors is also another bad luck, itchy palms mean that money is coming your way. The People should make aware that these superstitions unscientifically becoming the hurdles for development and to be educated, not to believe and follow

The Centre for Women's Studies, in collaboration with Centre for Extension Studies and Board for Community Development through Education, Sri Venkateswara University organized an Awareness Programme on “Anti- Superstitions” on October 30th at Sri Padmavathi Mahila Abyudaya Sangam, Akkarampalle, Tirupati. Mr. Tenkayala Damodaram, Founder President of Govindadamam, who was the chief guest of the programme said that many retailers in India tie a wire or thread with lemons and green chillies on it and hang it at the entrance of a shop near ceiling. This is supposed to ward off evil spirits or bad eyes who are wishing evil to a business. Lemons are generally considered as a counter weapon to a "mantra" which is a spell that can be also used for trickery or evil. Lemons and coconuts are used in Hindu rituals called pooja. Government of India frequently performs Hindu



rituals on vehicles, computer and electronic equipment, airplanes, jet planes and weapons. Breaking a coconut in such pooja is also common. Hindus do Shastra pooja which is goddess worship is performed on weapons.

Mr. KVP. Rajkumar, Rotary Club President, who was another chief guest of the programme says, that there are several superstitions associated with solar eclipses. Solar eclipses are associated with war, violent events and disasters. Any cooked food considered to have become impure during the event; they are thrown away or given to beggars. People don't eat or cook food during the event. Temples are closed before the event and reopened after the event is over. Many shops also remain closed. Pregnant women are advised to stay indoors. Similar beliefs exist around lunar eclipses, where food is avoided and people refrain from venturing outside.



Rationalist organisations have been trying to eradicate these superstitions by organising events during eclipses, where people are encouraged to drink water and eat food. Dr. K. Srilatha Kishori, Academic Consultant, Centre for Women's Studies, Sri Venkateswara University, Co-ordinated the programme and women of Sri Padmavathi Mahila Abhyudaya Sangam were participated in the programme.

Booklet on Anti Superstitions distributed to the participants

మూఢనమ్మకాలు







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మేహత అధ్యయన కేంద్రం
శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, తిరుపతి
అక్టోబర్ - 2023

**Awareness Programme
on
SOCIAL EQUALITY TO DESTITUTE GROUPS
On 17th November, 2023 at
Z.P. High School, M.R. Palli, Tirupati**



Indian history is a live example of how equality and inclusiveness led to centuries of prosperity, infact India was one of the most prosperous nations and the signs of the earliest civilization spranged up. However with the advent of time all these changes and today India is one of the unequal nations in terms of wealth, education, health, and empowerment. Various indices like HDI, Global Gender Gap, IMR, Gender Inequality index, GINI coefficient, MMR etc are the reminders. The poor ranking India holds in all these indexes tells story of how the 20 years of growth story starting with liberalization in 1991 have been driving the inequality instead of dousing it.

The rigid caste and class lines dictate the terms of an individual's life till date, abuse against women is still rampant, sexual minorities are considered outcastes, groups which are geographically isolated are far away from India's progress. These groups are not provided ample opportunities for economic gain, political participation, social confidence or opportunity for personal growth and leisure. More and more steps by government, private sector and individuals are needed to make India inclusive. The government with its slogan of 'sabka saath, sabka vikas' has made inclusiveness the cornerstone of its policy.

In light of the above Prof. K. Sudha Rani, Director, Centre for Women's Studies in collaboration with Board for Community Development through Education, Govt. of A.P and Aakanksha Organisation for Rural Development, Renigunta (m), Tirupati, S.V.University, Tirupati conducted awareness Programme on Social Equality to Destitute Groups at ZP High School Students, MR Palli, Tirupati.

The Resource person of this program Dr. Mardala Ravibabu, General Secretary of Akanksha Foundation said that social inequalities have not been removed from the Stone Age to the Rocket

Age, that the Constitution given by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar is showing the way to social unity in India and that education is the main tool to eliminate the gap between the rich and the poor. Governments are trying to bridge this gap with various welfare schemes but education and health facilities can be used to remove social gaps to create a better society, he enlightened the students about various schemes for the weaker or vulnerable sections of society to improve the condition of their lives by offering them educational facilities, employment opportunities, livelihoods, affordable healthcare access, and other necessary amenities.

Dr. K Mallikarjuna, Dept. of Political Science and Public Administration, another Resource Person who participated in the program said that the Preamble of the Constitution stated the importance of the Constitution of India based on the principles of India's integrity, integration, equality. He said that fundamental rights remind us that all people are equal and governments are taking steps towards a welfare state by implementing directive principles and working for the upliftment of different communities. He also said that there are metrics such as Global Gender Gap, HDI, IMR, Gender Inequality Index and MMR to assess the gaps in the society. Dr. K. Mallikarjuna emphasised Women and girls are still considered to be the fairer and fragile gender.



Along with fighting gender stereotypes and glass ceilings, they also face daily abuse and sexual crimes. The disabled in India are devoid of opportunities because of lack of compassion and infrastructure. The farmers who are the backbone of the country are on the side-lines. The geographically isolated sections have novel problems such as identity crises and lack of infrastructure. Government has taken several steps to correct these anomalies such as right to education act for education, welfare schemes are aimed at bridging the economic gaps and strengthening India's demographic dividend. Dr. D. Ramana, representative of the Centre for Women's Studies, said that as a sign of social equality in India, a citizen above 18 years of age would stand in line and vote regardless of caste, color, religion and gender inequality. He said that still in Indian society SC ST BC minority groups as well as disabled, transgender, old people and women face a lot of discrimination. Teachers Krishna Murthy and Geetha Akanksha volunteer Varun and others participated in the program. The faculty of the school and students attended. They actually interacted with the resource persons and benefitted from the programme. The information brochures compiled and published by the Centre for Women's Studies were distributed to the students.



1. **Identify the problem.** The first step in the problem-solving process is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation, gathering information, and determining the specific issue that needs to be addressed.

2. **Analyze the problem.** Once the problem is identified, the next step is to analyze it. This involves breaking the problem down into smaller, more manageable parts and identifying the causes and effects of the problem.

3. **Generate solutions.** The third step in the problem-solving process is to generate solutions. This involves brainstorming ideas and considering different approaches to solving the problem.

4. **Evaluate solutions.** Once several solutions have been generated, the next step is to evaluate them. This involves comparing the solutions and determining which one is the most effective and feasible.

5. **Implement the solution.** The final step in the problem-solving process is to implement the solution. This involves putting the chosen solution into action and monitoring its progress.

6. **Reflect on the process.** After the problem has been solved, it is important to reflect on the process. This involves thinking about what worked well and what could be improved for next time.

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సమన్వయ కర్తలు

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నిరుపేద వర్గాలకు సామాజిక సమానత్వం

Social Equality to Destitute Groups

మహిళ అధ్యయన కేంద్రం

మరియు

బోర్డ్ ఫర్ కమ్యూనిటీ డెవెలప్ మెంట్ త్రూ ఎడ్యుకేషన్
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నవంబర్-2023

**Awareness Programme on
DIGITAL LITERACY FOR SHG's
On 29th November, 2023
At Sri Padmavathi Mahila Abyudaya Sangam,
STV Nagar Cluster, Tirupati**



Technology plays a pivotal role in transforming the face of Self-Help Groups and their role in the society. The study concludes that digitalization is the need of the hour and the Self Groups' performance have leveraged through technological impact. Various digital platforms being used by Self Help Groups in transforming the hard form of data and certain platforms even give access to both the ends i.e the seeker of financial capital (Self Help Groups) and the providers (Financial Institutions) thereby making the transaction faster, smoother and easier than before.

According to data from 2023, only 29% of women in India are digitally literate, compared to 59% of men. Similarly, only 30% of adults over the age of 50 are digitally literate, compared to 60% of adults aged 18-29. This highlights the need for targeted efforts to promote digital literacy among these groups. Hence, there is a need of basic training to individuals on how to use mobile phones, tablets and computers. Mr. Ratna Sekhar, Impact Foundation Executive Director, who was the Resource Person of the programme said that Pullampara is a village, near Thiruvananthapuram city in Thiruvananthapuram district in the state of Kerala, India. It is India's first fully digital literate panchayat. There are three main types of skills within digital literacy. These are consuming skills, creating skills, and communicating skills. We cannot live without online shopping, digital payments, messaging, and email. The internet revolution and developments in digitization have reached every part of the nation. We need to be digitally literate to fulfil our basic demands for communication, payment, and shopping. He also said that about ATM which is a Self-Service Banking outlet.



You can withdraw money, Check Your bank balance or even transfer funds at an ATM. Smt. Muni Lakshmi, Impact Foundation President, who was the Resource Person of the programme said E-Shakti or Digitalization of SHGs is an initiative of Micro Credit and Innovations Department of NABARD, keeping in view the Government of India's mission for creating a digital India. It is a strategic step towards leveraging SHGs for easy access to affordable credit by the poor through the medium of technology. She also said that about QR code Fraud. It might contain malicious software, which might Steal the personal data on your device. Once the data has been stolen, scammers can easily access it to scam you. If someone you know sends you a QR code, confirm before scanning it. Don't open links from strangers. Install a Qr scanner with added security. Dr. K. Srilatha Kishori, Academic Consultant, Centre for Women's Studies, Sri Venkateswara University, Coordinated the programme and women of Sri Padmavathi Mahila Abhyudaya Sangam, STV Nagar Cluster Women members were participated in the programme.



Booklet on Digital Literacy to SHG Women distributed to the women





స్వయం సహాయక సంఘాలకు డిజిటల్ అక్షరాస్యత




సమన్వయకర్తలు

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పంపిణీ చేయువారు

మహిళా అధ్యయన కేంద్రం
శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం
తిరుపతి - 517 502



మేహికా ఆర్డ్యుయన్ కేంద్రం
మరియు
బోర్డ్ ఆఫ్ కంట్రీబ్యూటింగ్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ ట్రా ఎడ్యుకేషన్
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నవంబర్ - 2023

**Awareness Programme on
NATIONAL INTEGRATION
AT Z.P. HighSchool THUMMALAGUNTA, TIRUPATI
on 14th December 2023**



An awareness program was organized for School student at the Z.P. High School Thummalagunta in Tirupati, by Centre for Women's Studies Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati on 14-12-2023. National Integration is the bond and togetherness between people regardless of their caste, Creed, religion or gender. National Integration plays a dynamic role in making the country as one. This happens only by uniting every section of society. It provides an equal opportunity for each citizen. It also offers an equal platform of social, cultural and economic development. National Integration also helps to unite the minorities as well as gives them the freedom to live their life in their way without any interference. Because the country with national unity will always flourish and develop National Integration Principally aims at providing a better environment for the people of country. Thus they can develop themselves in all the aspects. It also aids to bind multi- racial and multilingual country like India which has people with diverse cultural and tradition. It also multiplies the union of brotherhood amongst communities, societies and the people.

Resource Person **Dr.T.Chaitanya**, Research Associate, Women's Studies Centre, Sri Padamavathi Mahila Visavidhayalam, Tirupati said National Integration demonstrates crucial part in the development of a country it becomes important to develop the feeling of national integrity



among its citizens. This is one of the most important factors in promoting national integration. Tolerance and respect for other caste or religion also support to promote national integrity. Education, Social and cultural unity, equality among people also helps to teach the feeling of national integration. National Integration plays a very important role in the political, Economic, Cultural and social dimensions of a country.

Resource Person **Dr. M. Ravibabu**, Academic Consultant, Dept. of HRD, SV. University, Tirupati, said India is a great example of unity in diversity and it is multi- cultural, multi- ethnic and multi-lingual country.



The preamble of our constitution states India is a secular country. It gives its citizens the freedom to practice any religion of their own choice. People belonging to different cultural and religions, shares common platform to understand each other cultural and religious beliefs which in turn fosters the feeling of mutual trust and harmony. He said Despite the differences, all accept what is in the larger

interest of the nation. This national integration makes all citizens imbued with patriotism. They first consider themselves citizens of India and next Hindu, Muslim or others. All the people of a nation are full of mutual love, integration and brotherhood. National Integration thus is a sentiment which reflects solidarity or patriotism among the people belonging to a nation.

జాతీయ సమైక్యత దేశభావనలపై మొదటి సోపానం : డాక్టర్ డి. సునీత



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Booklet on National Integration distributed to the students





జాతీయ సమైక్యత




సమన్వయకర్తలు

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మహిళా అధ్యయన కేంద్రం

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