VISVESVARAYATECHNOLOGICALUNIVERSITY,

BELAGAVI

REPORTON*SOCIALCONNECTANDRESPONSIBILITY*(BSCK307)

SubmittedinthefulfillmentfortheawardofDegreeof,

BACHELOROFENGINEERING

IN

COMPUTERSCIENCE&ENGINEERING

By

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UndertheGuidanceof

Prof.Laxmi Hosmani

DEPARTMENTOFCOMPUTERSCIENCE&ENGINEERING

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Shivabasava Nagar Belagavi, Karnataka, India – 590010

2023–2024

S.G.BALEKUNDRIINSTITUTEOF TECHNOLOGY

Shivabasavanagar,Belagavi-10,Karnataka.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the "**SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY** REPORT" is a bonafied work carried out by **ADARSH.NAYAK and 2BU22CS005** in the fulfillment for the requirements of Third Semester, Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science Engineering of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year 2023-2024 It is certified that all corrections and suggestions indicated for the internal assessment have beenincorporatedinthereport.Thisreporthasbeenapprovedasitsatisfiesthe academic requirements in respect to the work prescribed for the Bachelor of Engineering degree.

Prof.Laxmi.Hosamani	**Dr.B.S.Halakarnimath**	**Dr.B.R.Patagundi**
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SGBIT/ACA/CSE/SA-1

Name: USN:
Sem: SubjectwithSubjectcode:

RUBRICFORCIE

Weightage	Marks allotted	Marksobtained
FieldVisit,Plan,Discussion	10M	
Commencementofactivitiesanditsprogress	20M	
CasestudybasedAssessmentIndividual performance with report	20M	
Sectorwisestudy&its consolidation5*5=25	25M	
Videobasedseminarfor10minutesbyeach student At the end of semester with Report. Activities1to5,5*5 =25	25M	
TotalMarks	100M	

CourseCoordinator

CONTENTS

Activities

Syllabus

SOCIALCONNECT&RESPONSIBILITIES			
CourseCode	21SCR36	CIEMarks	50
TeachingHours week(L:T:P:S)	1:0:0	SEE Marks	50
TotalHoursofPedagogy	15	TotalMarks	100
Credits	01	ExamHours	03
Department	ManagementStudies/EngineeringDepartment		
Offeredfor	3rdSemester		
Prerequisite	Nil		

Objectives: TheCoursewill

- Enable the student to do a deep drive into societal challenges being addressed by NGO(s), social enterprises & The government and build solutions to alleviate these complex social problems through immersion, design & technology.
- Provideaformalplatformforstudentstocommunicateandconnectwiththeirsurroundings.
- Enabletocreateofaresponsibleconnectionwithsociety.

LearningOutcomes:

Thestudents are expected to havethe abilityto :

1. Understandsocialresponsibility
2. Practicesustainabilityandcreativity
3. Showcaseplanningandorganizationalskills

Contents:

Thecourseis mainly activity-based that will offer a set of activities for the student that enables them to connect with fellow human beings,nature,society,andtheworld at large. The course willengagestudentsininteractivesessions,openmic, readinggroups,storytellingsessions,andsemester-longactivitiesconducted byfacultymentors.Inthefollowingasetofactivitiesplanned forthecourse have been listed:

Module-I Plantation and adoption of a tree: Plantation of a tree that will be adopted for four years by a group of BTech. students. They will also make anexcerpt either as adocumentaryoraphotoblog describing the plant's origin, its usage in daily life, and its appearance in folklore and literature.

Module-II Heritage walk and crafts corner: Heritage tour, knowing the history and culture of the city,connectingto peoplearoundthroughtheirhistory,knowing thecityand itscraftsman,photoblog and documentary on evolution and practice of various craft forms.

Module-III Organic farming and waste management: usefulness of organic farming, wet waste management in neighboring villages, and implementation in the campus.

Module-IV Water Conservation: knowing the present practices in the surrounding villages and implementationin thecampus,documentary orphotoblogpresentingthe current practices.

Module-V Food Walk City's culinary practices, food lore, and indigenous materialsof the region used in cooking. Activities Jamming session, open mic, and poetry: Platform to connect to others. Share the stories with others. Share the experience of Social Connect. Exhibit the talent like playing instruments, singing, one-act play, art-painting, and fine art.

PEDAGOGY

The pedagogy will include interactive lectures, inspiring guest talks, field visits, social immersion, and a course project. Applying and synthesizing information from these sources to define the social problem to address and takeup thesolution as thecourseproject, with yourgroup. Social immersion withNGOs/socialsectionswillbeakey partofthecourse.Willallleadto thecourseprojectthatwill address the needsof the social sector?

COURSETOPICS:

The course will introduce social context and various players in the social space, and present approaches to discovering and understanding social needs. Social immersion and inspiring conversional will culminate in developing an actual, idea for problem- based intervention, based on an in-depth understanding of a key social problem.

Atotalof14-20 hoursengagement persemester is required forthe3rdsemesterofthe B.E. /B.Tech. program.The studentswill be dividedinto10 groups of 35 each.

Each group will be handled by two faculty mentors. Faculty mentors will design the activities (particularly Jamming sessions open mic and poetry) Faculty mentors hasto design the evaluation system.

GuidelineforAssessment Process:

Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) After completion of, the social connect, the student shall prepare, with daily diary as reference, a comprehensive report in consultation with the mentor/s to indicate what he has observed and learned in the social connect period. The report should be signed bythementor.Thereportshallbeevaluatedonthebasisofthefollowingcriteriaand/orotherrelevant criteria pertaining to the activity completed.

- Marksallottedforthe diaryareoutof50.
- Planningandschedulingthesocialconnect
- Information/Datacollectedduringthesocialconnect
- Analysisoftheinformation/dataandreportwriting
- Consideringallabovepointsallottingthemarksasmentionedbelow

Excellent	80to100
Good	60to79
Satisfactory	40to59
Unsatisfactoryandfail	**<39**

SemesterEndExamination(SEE)

This Jamming session will be conducted at the end of the course for 50 marks Jamming session includes -Platform to connect to others. Share the stories with others. Share the experience of Social Connect. Exhibit the talent like playing instruments, singing, one-act play, art painting, and fine art. Faculty mentor has to design the evaluation system for the Jamming session.

ListofFigures

MODULE:I

PLANTATIONANDADOPTIONOFATREE

EARLEAF ACACIA

ORIGIN

The "Earleaf Acacia" is a common name for Acacia auriculiformis, a species of Acacia native to northern Australia, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia. It is also referred to as "Northern Black Wattle."

Acacia auriculiformis gets its common name "Earleaf Acacia" from the shape of its leaves, which resemble the human ear. This fast-growing tree is valued for its ability to thrive in a variety of soil types, its tolerance to drought, and its usefulness in erosion control, reforestation, and as a source of timber and fuelwood. It has been introduced to various tropical and subtropical regions around the world for these purposes.

Description: Acacia auriculiformis is a medium-sized evergreen tree that can reach heights of up to 15-30 meters (50-100 feet) tall. It has a spreading canopy with a relatively short trunk and a dense crown of foliage. The leaves are bipinnate, meaning they are compound leaves with leaflets arranged in pairs along a central stalk. Each leaflet is oblong or lanceolate and about 10-16 centimeters long.

Flowers: The flowers of Acacia auriculiformis are small, yellow, and fragrant, arranged in cylindrical clusters known as racemes. They typically bloom during the warmer months.

Fruits: The fruits of the Earleaf Acacia are elongated pods, typically around 5-12 centimeters long and 1-2 centimeters wide. These pods contain seeds that are dispersed when the pods mature and split open.

EARLEAF ACACIA Uses & Benefits

Rapid Growth: Earleaf Acacia is known for its fast growth rate, allowing it to quickly establish itself in degraded areas and serve as a source of timber, fuelwood, and other products.

Soil Stabilization: Its extensive root system helps prevent soil erosion, making it useful for stabilizing slopes, riverbanks, and other vulnerable areas.

Adaptability: Earleaf Acacia is adaptable to a wide range of soil types and environmental conditions, including poor soils and dry climates, making it suitable for reforestation and afforestation projects in diverse landscapes.

Timber Production: The wood of Acacia auriculiformis is valued for its strength, durability, and versatility, making it suitable for various construction, woodworking, and furniture-making applications.

Fuelwood: The tree's high biomass production and ability to coppice make it a reliable source of fuelwood for cooking, heating, and other energy needs in rural and urban areas**.**

Biodiversity Support: Earleaf Acacia provides habitat and food sources for various wildlife species, including birds, insects, and small mammals, contributing to biodiversity conservation in its native and cultivated areas.

Nitrogen Fixation: Like many other acacia species, Earleaf Acacia has nitrogen-fixing nodules on its roots, which enhance soil fertility by converting atmospheric nitrogen into a form that plants can use.

Honey Production: The fragrant flowers of Acacia auriculiformis attract pollinators such as bees, supporting local honey production and beekeeping industries**.**

Agroforestry: In agroforestry systems, Earleaf Acacia provides shade for crops, improves soil fertility, and offers additional products such as fodder for livestock, contributing to sustainable agriculture practices.

Aesthetic Value: The attractive foliage, yellow flowers, and graceful form of Earleaf Acacia make it a popular choice for landscaping in parks, gardens, and urban areas, enhancing aesthetic beauty and biodiversity in these environments.

PHOTO GALLERY:

MODULE:II

HERITAGEWALKANDCRAFTSCORNER

RAJHANSGAD FORT

Rajhansgad Fort, also known as Rajhansgadh or Rajhansgad Killa, is a historical fortification located in the Satara district of Maharashtra, India. Here's some information about the fort:

Location: Rajhansgad Fort is situated near the town of Kudal in the Satara district of Maharashtra. It is perched atop a hill, providing strategic advantages in terms of defense and surveillance.

History: The exact origins of Rajhansgad Fort are not well-documented, but it is believed to have been built during the medieval period. The fort has passed through the hands of various rulers over time, including the Marathas and the British.

Architecture: The fortification consists of stone walls, bastions, and gates, typical of forts built during the medieval period in Maharashtra. The architecture reflects a blend of indigenous and Mughal influences.

Strategic Importance: Rajhansgad Fort was strategically positioned to oversee the surrounding region, including trade routes and neighboring territories. Its elevated location provided an advantage for surveillance and defense against potential invaders.

Accessibility: The fort can be reached via a trekking trail that starts from the base of the hill. The trek is moderate in difficulty and offers scenic views of the Western Ghats. It is recommended to visit the fort during the cooler months, as the summer heat can make the climb challenging.

Surrounding Attractions: The Satara district of Maharashtra is home to several other historical forts and natural attractions, making it a popular destination for tourists. Nearby attractions include Ajinkyatara Fort, Sajjangad Fort, and the Kaas Plateau, known for its biodiversity and seasonal flowering of wildflowers.

Overall, Rajhansgad Fort is not only a historical landmark but also a testament to the rich cultural heritage of Maharashtra. Its picturesque location and historical significance make it a must-visit destination for travelers exploring the region.

PHOTOGALLERY

MODULE:IIIORGANIC FARMINGANDWASTE MANAGEMENT

ORGANIC FARMING:

MOREABOUTABOUTORGANICFARMING

Organicfarming**,alsoknownas**ecologicalfarming**or**biologicalfarmingisanagricultural system that uses fertilizers of organic origin such as compost manure,green manure, and bone mealand places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotationand companionplanting. It originated early in the 20th century in reaction to rapidly changing farming practices.Certifiedorganicagricultureaccountsfor70millionhectares(170millionacres) globally, with over half of that total in Australia.Biological pest control, mixed cropping, and the fostering of insect predators are encouraged. Organic standards are designed to allow the use of naturally-occurring substances while prohibiting or strictly limiting synthetic substances.For instance, naturally-occurring pesticides such as pyrethrinare permitted, while synthetic fertilizersand pesticidesare generally prohibited. Synthetic substances that are allowed include, for example, copper sulfate, elemental sulfur, and veterinary drugs.Genetically modified organisms,nanomaterials, human sewagesludge,plantgrowthregulators,hormones,andantibioticuseinlivestockhusbandryare prohibited.Organic farming advocates claim advantages in sustainability,openness,self-sufficiency,autonomyand independence,health,food security, and food safety**.**

ADVANTAGESOFORGANICFARMING:

Organic farming is becoming very popular worldwide. People have started using organic products; henceorganiccultivationistrendingrapidly.Thesearethemajoradvantagesoforganicproduction methods that highlight its popularity.

Nochemicalsforresistancetopestsanddiseases

Organic farming creates natural levels of resistance to control pests and diseases instead of chemical-basedpesticides.Iteliminatestheuseofsyntheticproductstoimprovetheproductivityof the crops.

Thesefarmingmethodspermitonlynaturalsoilenhancementtechniquesratherthanusing fertilizers to maximize the yield.

DISADVANTAGESOFORGANICFARMING:

Althoughorganicfarmingisbeneficialforour healthandenvironment,italsohassome disadvantages as well. The cons of organic procedures mainly include these problems.

Expensivefooditems

Oneofthemajordisadvantagesoforganicfarmingisthatorganicfoodismoreexpensivethanthe food produced through the conventional farming method.

Highproductioncost

Productioncostinorganicfarmingisquitehigherasitrequiresmoremanpower.Wecanalso associate it with inefficient marketing as distribution along with production is minimal than conventional farming.

Insufficientknowledge&skills

The organic farmers should have sufficient knowledge and skills about localized soil systems, meteorology, ecology, and other factors that influence crop growth. Without the proper knowledge, anindividualorganicfarmerwillbeunabletoprotecthiscropincriticalstagesthatmayarisewhile farming processes.

BENEFITSOFORGANICFARMING:

OrganicFarminghasmanybenefits.Oneofthemainbenefitsofthisfarmingisthatitpromotessoil health. Farmers use techniques such as crop rotation and cover cropping to build soil fertility and reduce the need for synthetic fertilizers.

Anotherbenefitoforganiccultivationisthatitpromotesbiodiversity.Farmersuseavarietyofcrops and livestock breeds, and they often include wildflowers and other plants in their fields to provide habitats for beneficial insects and other wildlife. They also avoid the use of synthetic pesticides, which can harm beneficial insects and other wildlife, and instead rely on natural pest control methods.

They also avoid the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, which can contribute to water pollutionandclimatechange.Theyalsomake useofrenewableresources,suchassolarpowerand wind energy.

Organicproductsarealsomorenutritiousthanconventionallygrownproducts.Chemical-freefoods are often more flavorful than conventionally grown foods because they are grown with the aim of conserving the soil and improving the health of the soil.

Thisleadstotheplantsabsorbingmorenutrients,leadingtomorenutritious foods.

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WASTEMANAGEMENT:

Waste management or **waste disposal** includes the processes and actions required to managewastefromitsinceptiontoitsfinaldisposal.Thisincludesthecollection,transport, treatment,anddisposalofwaste,togetherwithmonitoringandregulationofthewastemanagement process and waste-related laws, technologies, and economic mechanisms.

Waste can be solid,liquid, or gasesand each type has different methods of disposal andmanagement. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological, household, municipal, organic, biomedical,radioactive wastes.In some cases, waste can pose athreat to human health. Health issues are associated with the entire process of waste management. Health issues can also arise indirectly or directly: directly through the handling of solid waste, and indirectlythroughtheconsumptionofwater,soil,andfood. Wasteisproducedbyhumanactivity,for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials. Waste management is intended to reduce the adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources, and aesthetics.

BenefitsandAdvantagesofWasteManagement:

BetterEnvironment

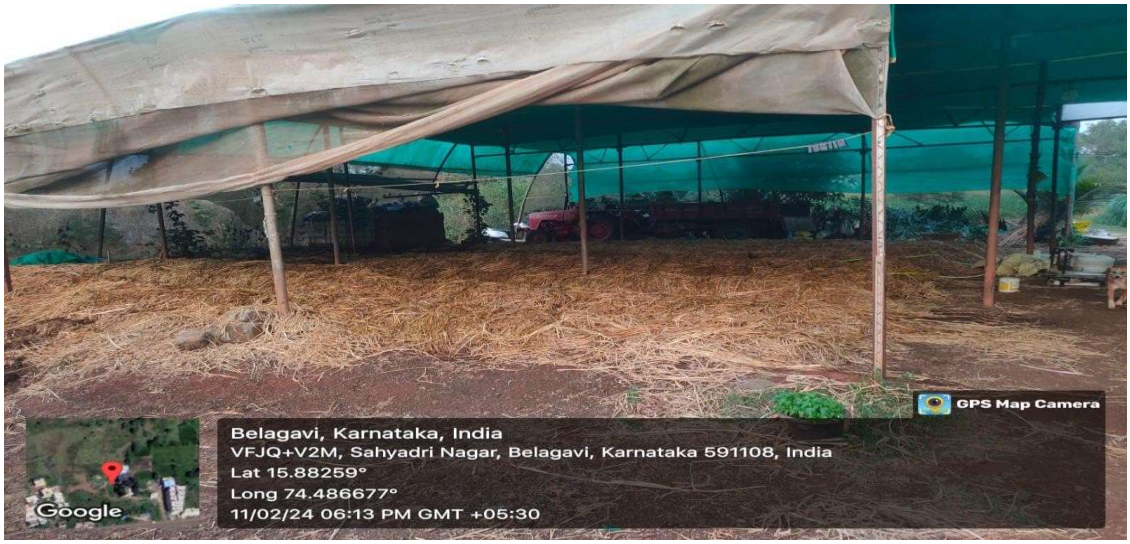
One of the major advantages of a waste management system is that it leads to a better and fresher environment. The methods discussed above ensure that harmful and toxic chemicals such as carbon monoxide,carbondioxide,andmethanegetseparatedfromwastesanddon'tentertheatmosphere;This will help cut down many factors that adversely impact our environment and make it disease-free.

IncreasesEmploymentOpportunities

Various recycling industries and organizations create a lot of job and employment opportunities for sacked people. As more and more organizations and companies adopt this eco-friendly practice, more andmorepeoplewilljoin thesecompaniesforwork,thuscreatingandsellingmanyrecycledproducts.

Preserves Energy:

The process of recycling is of vital importance as it helps generate useful products from garbage.Therecycled productscanserveasanewenergysourcethatcanbeusedthereafter, thus, reducing our dependency on direct sources of energy.



NH4,Belagavi,Karnataka590003

Thefarmisof2.5acerofland.Whereragi,wheat,jawar, sugarcanefarmingisdone.

Theownernameis**SudhakarLaxmanPatil**.Wehavevisitedandgainknowledgeofhow and what kind of farming is done.This was the most beautiful experience we have received.This was possible only because we have come across the subject Social Connect And Responsibilities.

PHOTOGALLERY:

MODULE:IVWATERCONSERVATION

Waterconservation includes all the policies , strategies and activities tosustainablymanagethe naturalresourceoffreshwater,toprotect thehydrosphere, and to meet the current and future human demand(thus avoidingwater scarcity). Population, household size and growth and affluence all affect how much water is used.One of the strategies in water conservationisrain water harvesting. Digging ponds, lakes, canals, expanding the water reservoir, and installing rain water catching ducts and filtration systems on homes are different methods of harvesting rain water. Many people in many countries keep clean containers so they can boil it and drink it, which is useful to supply water to the needy. Harvested and filtered rain water can be used for toilets, home gardening, lawn irrigation, and small scale agriculture. Water conservation programs involved in social solutions are typically initiated at the local level, by either municipal water utilitiesor regional governments. Common strategies include public outreachcampaigns, tiered water rates (chargingprogressivelyhigherpricesaswateruseincreases),orrestrictionson outdoor water use such as lawn watering and car washing. Cities in dryclimates often require or encourage the installation of xeriscapingornaturallandscapingin new homes to reduce outdoor water usage. Most urban outdoor water use in California is residential, illustrating a reason for outreach to households as well as businesses.

REASONSBEHINDWATERSCARCITY:

Water scarcity, insufficient freshwater resourcesto meet thehumanand environmental demands of a given area. Water scarcity is inextricably linked to human rights, and sufficient access to safe drinking water is a priority for global development. However,given the challenges ofpopulation growth,profligateuse, growingpollution, and changes in weather patterns due to global warming, many countries and major cities worldwide, both wealthy and poor, faced increasing water scarcity in the 21st century.

WAYSFORCONSERVATIONOFWATER:

Manywater-savingdevices(suchaslow-flushtoilets)thatareusefulinhomescanalsobeusefulfor business water saving. Other water-saving technology for businesses includes:

- Water-savingsteamsterilizers,foruseinhospitalsandhealthcarefacilities
- Rainwaterharvesting
- WatertoWaterheatexchangers.
- Waterlessurinals(alsocanbeinstalledin schools)
- Waterlesscarwashes
- Infraredorfoot-operatedtaps,whichcansavewaterbyusingshortburstsofwaterfor rinsing in a kitchen or bathroom
- Pressurizedwaterbrooms,whichcanbeusedinsteadofahosetoclean sidewalks
- X-rayfilmprocessorre-circulationsystems
- Coolingtowerconductivitycontrollers

PHOTOGALLERY:

MODULE 5:FOOD WALK

Ingredients for making sprouted beans:

Beans (any variety such as mung beans, lentils, chickpeas, etc.)
Water

Other importance of sprouted beans:

Nutrient-Rich: Sprouted beans are packed with essential nutrients including vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, and enzymes. They are particularly rich in vitamin C, B vitamins, iron, magnesium, and fiber.

Improved Digestibility: Sprouting breaks down complex carbohydrates and reduces anti-nutrients such as phytic acid, making the nutrients more bioavailable and easier to digest.

Enhanced Protein Content: Sprouted beans contain increased levels of amino acids, making them an excellent plant-based protein source.

Alkalizing Properties: Sprouted beans have alkalizing effects on the body, helping to balance pH levels and promote overall health**.**

Supports Weight Loss: Sprouted beans are low in calories and fat but high in fiber and protein, making them a filling and nutritious option for those looking to manage their

weight.

Regulates Blood Sugar: The fiber content in sprouted beans helps regulate blood sugar levels, making them suitable for individuals with diabetes or those seeking to stabilize their blood sugar levels.

Boosts Immunity: The abundance of vitamins and minerals in sprouted beans helps strengthen the immune system and support overall health and wellness.

Convenient and Versatile: Sprouted beans can be easily incorporated into various dishes such as salads, soups, stir-fries, wraps, and sandwiches, providing a convenient and versatile way to add nutrition to your meals.

PHOTOGALLERY:

LearningOutcomes

- Wegettounderstandmanydifferentconceptsoflivelyhood.
- Whyplantationisneccesary
- Importanceofourhistoricalplaces
- Organicfarmingneedfortodaysgeneration
- Healthyfood:
- Water conservation,preservation,etc
- WeareverymuchhappytogetthisknowledgeunderProf.Laxmi Hosmani.