

**VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BELAGAVI-  
590018**



A Considated Report On  
**A Consolidated Report On**

**“ National Service Scheme”**

**Submitted by the Group  
Free Thinkers**

**Under the Mentorship of  
Mr. Nagaraj Baradeli**

**Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE**



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COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY  
LAKSHMESHWAR-582116**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**2023-24**



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## **Certificate**

**This it to certify that the consolidated report prepared as a part of  
the subject entitled**

### **“ National Service Scheme- BNSK459”**

Is a Bonafide work carried out by the Team: – **Free Thinkers** in the partial fulfillment of Bachelor of Engineering Degree prescribed by the **VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY– BELAGAVI** for the 4<sup>th</sup>semester Computer Science and Engineering during the year 2023-24. This report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect to the course work prescribed for the 4<sup>th</sup> Semester Bachelor of Engineering Degree.

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Mr. Somashekhar C Kerimani

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## INTRODCUTION TO THE COURSE

### “ National Service Scheme- BNSK459”

Course objectives: National Service Scheme ( NSS ) will enable the students to:

1. Understand the community in general in which they work.
2. Identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem – solving.
3. Develop among them selves a sense of social & civic responsibility & utilize their knowledge in finding practical solutions to individual and community problems.
4. Develop competence required for group-living and sharing of responsibilities & gain skills in mobilizing community participation to acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitudes.
5. Develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters & practice national integration and social harmony in general.

### Learning Outcomes:

The students are expected to have the ability to:

1. Understand social responsibility
2. Practice sustainability and creativity
3. Show case planning and organizational skills

### Contents:

The course is mainly activity-based that will offer a set of activities for the student that enables them to connect with fellow human beings, nature, society, and the world at large. The course will engage students in interactive sessions, open mic, reading groups, storytelling sessions, and semester-long activities conducted by faculty mentors.

In the following a set of activities planned for the course have been listed:

- ⊗ Organic farming

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 conversational will culminate in developing an actual, idea for problem-based intervention, based on an in-depth understanding of a key social problem.

### **General Instructions - Pedagogy :**

These are sample Strategies, which teachers can use to accelerate the attainment of the various course outcomes.

1. In addition to the traditional lecture method, different types of innovative teaching methods may be adopted so that the activities will develop students' theoretical and applied social and cultural skills.
2. State the need for NSS activities and its present relevance in the society and Provide real-life examples.
3. Support and guide the students for self-planned activities.
4. You will also be responsible for assigning homework, grading assignments and quizzes, and documenting students' progress in real activities in the field.
5. Encourage the students for group work to improve their creative and analytical skills.

### **Course outcomes (Course Skill Set):**

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Understand the importance of his / her responsibilities towards society.

CO2: Analyse the environmental and societal problems/issues and will be able to design solutions for the same.

CO3: Evaluate the existing system and to propose practical solutions for the same for sustainable development.

CO4: Implement government or self-driven projects effectively in the field.

CO5: Develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters & practice national integration and social harmony in general.

## VISITING TO THE SCHOOL

### 1.1 Introduction:

Government schools are educational institutions funded by the state. They are important as they provide free or minimal cost education, ensuring everyone has access to learning. NSS (NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME) is to achieve universal primary education , by which time they aim to ensure that all children everywhere regardless of race or gender, will be able to complete primary schooling. Also, not only is it important for children to be enrolled but countries will need to ensure that there are a sufficient amount of teachers and classrooms to meet the demand. The Indian government lays emphasis on primary education, also referred to as elementary DR. SHARMISTA 2Page education, to children aged 6 to 14 years old. 80% of all recognised schools at the elementary stage are government run or supported, making it the largest provider of education in the country. However, due to a shortage of resources and lack of political will, this system suffers from massive gaps including high pupil to teacher ratios, shortage of infrastructure and poor levels of teacher training. Figures released by the Indian government in 2011 show that there were 58,16,673 elementary school teachers in India ] As of March 2012 there were 21,27,000 secondary school teachers in India. Education has also been made free. for children for 6 to 14 years of age or up to class VIII under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act2009. There have been several efforts to enhance quality made by the government. The District Education Revitalisation Programme (DERP) was launched in 1994 with an aim to universalise primary education in India by reforming and vitalising the existing primary education system.85% of the DERP was funded by the central government and the remaining 15% was funded by the states.

The DERP, which had opened 1.6 lakh new schools including 84,000 alternative education schools delivering alternative education to approximately 35 lakh children, was also supported by UNICEF and other international programmes. In January 2016, Kerala became the 1st Indian state to achieve 100% primary education through its literacy programme Athulyam. (IBT,2016). This primary education scheme has also shown a high Gross Enrolment Ratio of 93–95% for the last three years in some states. Significant improvement in staffing and enrolment of girls has also been made as a part of this scheme.] The current scheme for universalisation of Education for All is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which is one of the largest education initiatives in the world. Enrolment has been enhanced, but the levels of quality remain low. According to global education report of 2004, India' s ranking was 106 out of 127 countries in the education sphere. Although India is amongst the ten fastest growing economies in the world, India has the largest number of illiterates by far -close to 40%. .Sixty years after independence, possibly the greatest challenge India faces now is the failure to educate its citizens, notably the poor. Education is believed to be the only means for a developing nation like India to develop widely

and hence the RTE (Right To Education) Act was implemented in the year 2009 enforcing free and compulsory education to all children between 6 to 14 years.

## 1.2 On Government school infrastructure:

According to a recent survey conducted in 780 Government Schools across 13 Indian States key facilities (including toilets/ drinking water) were mostly found missing or in a poor condition. The survey further shows that while the RTE act called for sufficient infrastructure, less than 5% schools have all the 9 facilities mentioned in the act. Over 30% schools had no toilets (many girls quote this has a big reason for dropping out of school), over 60% had no playgrounds (it's no wonder that we struggle with health and fitness both!)



Fig 1.1 School Infrastructure.

## 1.3 Objectives of the Government School Visit:

The Government School visit conducted by the NSS team aimed to:

1. Enhance understanding and appreciation of Education.
2. Explore the Education and Technology significance .
3. Engage with local communities and government school.
4. Promote awareness of Digital Technology and Robotics.
5. Facilitate personal growth and experiential learning for NSS volunteers.

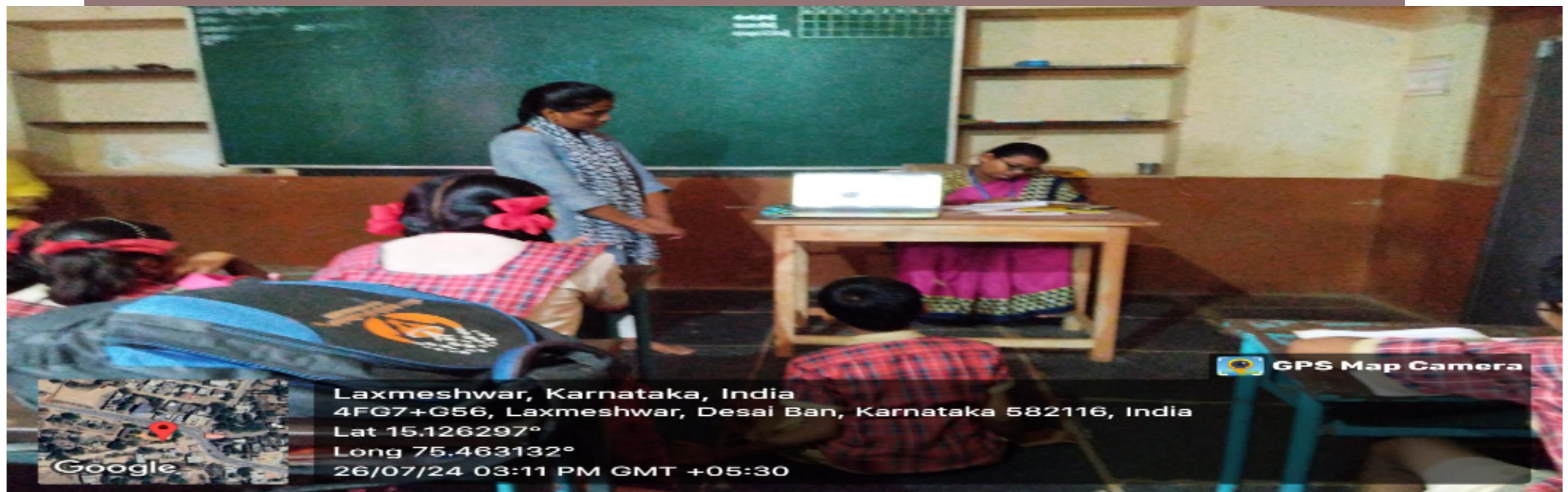


Fig 1.2 Objectives

## 1.4 Government school quality of teaching:

Another survey from 2007 in rural India (across 16,000 villages) showed that while class enrollments were high, the quality of education, rather what children were learning was very limited.

Most of the students could not read, write or do basic maths. The key hurdle however is often bureaucratic, the schools often need circulars for allowing programmes to be conducted with them, something that is easy for a private school to do, as the decision making is more direct there.



Figure 1.3 Quality of teaching

## 1.5 Overview:

This visit, driven by a spirit of solidarity and education, showcased the power of kindness and collaboration in shaping a brighter future for all.

Amidst cheers and laughter, the students engaged in a round of dance, showcasing their talents and embracing the opportunity to shine and the universal joy of sharing .

## 1.6 We discussed about few things with students , those are :-

Computer and its parts

### 1. Computer Basics:

A computer is an electronic device that processes data and performs tasks.

It consists of both hardware (physical components) and software (programs and instructions).

### 2. Hardware Components:

Central Processing Unit (CPU): The brain of the computer. It executes instructions and performs calculations.

Memory (RAM): Stores data temporarily while the computer is running.

Input Devices: Examples include the keyboard, mouse, and touchpad. They allow users to input data.

Output Devices: Examples include monitors, printers, and speakers. They display or produce information.

### 3. Software:

Operating System (OS): Manages hardware resources and runs applications.

Application Software: Programs like web browsers, word processors, and games.

Fig 1.4: Interacting with students



## **Garbage sorting and its importance:**

Garbage sorting is a crucial practice in managing our planet's resources and protecting the environment. Here's why it matters:

### **1. Environmental Protection:**

By separating recyclable, compostable, and hazardous materials from general waste, we minimize pollution and reduce waste generation.

Organic waste (like food scraps) releases methane gas in landfills contributing to climate change.

Non-biodegradable waste (such as plastic) can persist for centuries, contaminating soil and water sources.

### **2. Resource Conservation:**

Sorting waste helps conserve natural resources by recycling materials like paper, plastic, glass, and metal.

Reintroducing recyclable materials into production cycles reduces the need for raw materials and lowers carbon footprints.

### **3. Economic Benefits:**

Efficient waste sorting contributes to the circular economy, recovering valuable materials and diverting them from landfills.

This process has economic advantages and promotes sustainable practices.

## **3-R's:**

The 3Rs of waste management are essential principles for a more sustainable approach to waste and consumption.

**Reduce:** Minimize waste production by buying less, using resources efficiently, and making conscious choices. For instance, opt for reusable items over disposable ones.

Reuse: Extend the life of products by repurposing or repairing them. Donate or sell items you no longer need instead of discarding them.

Recycle: Sort and recycle materials like paper, plastic, glass, and metal. Recycling conserves resources and reduces pollution.



Fig 1.5:interaction with students

## Discipline and it's Importance in real life:

Discipline plays a crucial role in our lives, shaping character, resilience, and success.

Here's why it matters:

1. Achieving Goals: Discipline is essential for reaching objectives. It keeps us focused, organized, and committed to the necessary actions, even when motivation wanes.
2. Time Management: With discipline, we allocate time effectively. Prioritizing tasks and maintaining routines lead to productivity and balance.
3. Overcoming Challenges: Discipline helps us persevere during tough times. It encourages consistency and resilience, preventing setbacks.
4. Building Relationships: Being disciplined in communication, empathy, and commitment strengthens connections with others .

## **RESULT OF SURVEY:**

A survey was undertaken by the investigator to find the quality of education in government run primary schools in Laxmeshwar. The study sampled 100 respondents which comprised of teachers and heads of the institutions.

Tools used for the study were questionnaires developed by the investigator. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics. The results were as follows :

It was found that admission was not according to the age in more than 80 percent of the schools. Majority of government schools had not been renovated since long time. Sometimes students were made to sit on floor outside the classroom as the roof could fall anytime.

The most glaring of the problems was that of infrastructure. It was found that the school had poorly maintained buildings and have small number of classes , dilapidated classrooms, ill-equipped libraries and laboratories, and even drinking water were issues that the students grappled with everyday. Availability of qualified teachers and the student-teacher ratio was another tale to tell .

## CONCLUSION:

We do not want to present just a grim image, we also want to inspire young people to see what the opportunities are. We want to use this as a reminder for ourselves, on finding where we can make a difference, what can have a big impact- when we are on our way to changing an entire nation. It often begins with understanding the problems.

## APPRECIATION LETTER

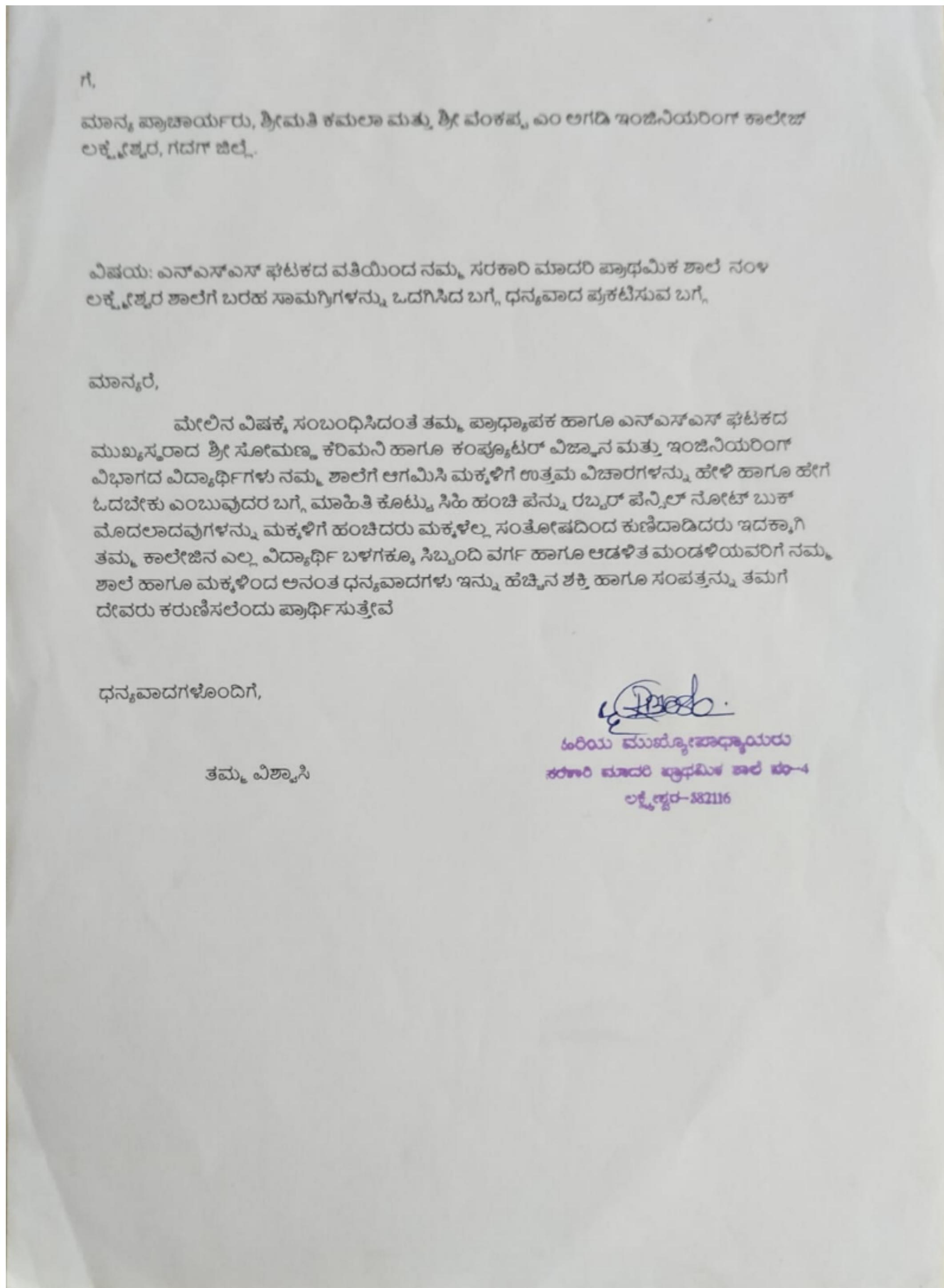


Fig:1.6 Appreciation letter

## PHOTOS:

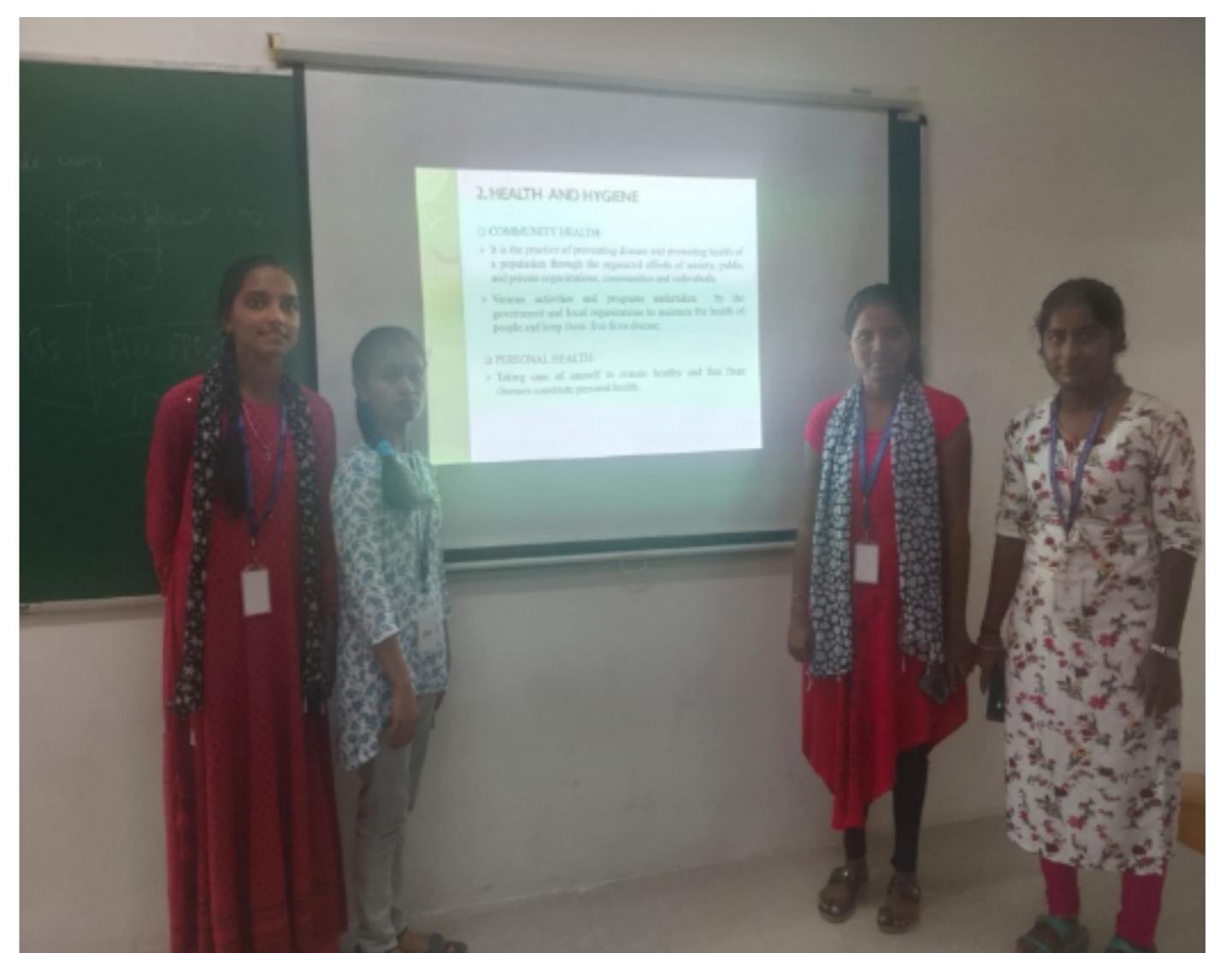


Fig:1.7 Photos