

AN AICTE ACTIVITY POINT PROGRAMME REPORT SUBMITTED TO
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THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
(An Autonomous Institute under VTU, Belagavi)



ESTD : 1946

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work carried out by Dyuthi K Urs (4NI20CS033), Monika K(4NI20CS055), Alson Chris Dsouza(4NI20CS010), Pradeep B R (4NI20CS063) & Prajwal J(4NI20CS064) in partial fulfilment of AICTE Activity Point Programme in the VIII semester, Department of Computer Science and Engineering as per the academic regulations of The National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru, during the academic year 2021-24.

Signature of Mentor

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Brief information about the activity

"Computer science is the science of abstraction that creates the right model for a problem and suggests appropriate mechanizable techniques to solve it." - Alfred Aho

With this powerful quote driving us, this activity was an important step by AICTE in inculcating basic engineering principles and values to all budding engineers. Conducted to enhance the comprehensive development of young engineers, this activity aimed to create awareness about the technological benefits of computer science concepts among the common masses.

Groups of students with the approval of the HOD department were sent to various locations to educate residents, traders, rickshaw pullers, all people from different walks of life about the benefits of facilitating 100% digitized monetary transactions, the benefits in daily life and how it can make a difference with proper use life.

Information Technology (IT) has revolutionized various aspects of our lives; in particular, it provides an easy way to move to digital payments. During the period of COVID-19, the Indian government has forced people to do all business transactions through digital mode, directly or indirectly. Common people have started shifting from traditional payment system to digital payment systems that have ensured safety, security and convenience. The huge leaps in technology in the smartphone and the ease of access to interaction has led the Indian market to embrace digital payments. The percentage of digital payments through other modes is also increasing at a significant rate. This activity lasted for 14 days and was intended to provide an overview of how different platforms should be used for digital money transactions. Our group decided to visit Dattagalli, Mysuru. It was about 6 km from the school. The people were very friendly and accommodating. Many of them were still making payments in cash and had yet to implement digital transactions. We started the first day by teaching them some basics of digital money transaction platforms, teaching them the pros and cons of using them and examples of how they should be used properly. For the next few days, we taught them about transactions by scanning QR codes to pay bills and how people can send money to each other through a mobile phone number. We even created accounts for non-existent users and showed them how easy it is to transact using digital payment methods. We increased our reach by breaking into groups and giving people a hands-on experience. They demonstrated active participation by asking questions and in turn asked us more about several platforms and how those platforms interacted with their existing bank accounts. Overall, this activity gave our group good exposure

1.Digital transactions

Digital transactions are defined as transactions in which the customer authorizes the transfer of money by electronic means and the funds move directly from one account to another. These accounts can be held in banks or with entities/providers. These transfers can be made through cards (debit/credit), mobile wallets, mobile applications, internet banking, Electronic Clearing Service (ECS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), Instant Payment Service (IMPS), prepaid instruments or other similar means.

The Union Cabinet has given approval to introduce steps to promote card and digital payments. The aim of this move is to limit cash transactions. Government ministries/unions/organizations have approved several short-term (to be implemented within one year) and medium-term measures (to be implemented within two years) for implementation. The instructions are as follows.

Objectives

- Improve the ease of card/digital transactions for individuals.
- Reduce the risks and costs of handling cash at an individual level.
- Reduce the cost of managing cash in the economy.
- Create a transaction history to enable better access to credit and financial inclusion.
- Reduce tax evasion.
- Reduce the impact of counterfeit money.

Scope

- Provide access to financial payment services to every citizen along with the ability to do card /digital transactions.
- Digitize government collections by equipping each collection point with a method to accept cards/digital payments.
- Migrate payment transactions from cash to cashless by incentivizing digital card transactions and de-incentivizing cash transactions.
- Improve acceptance infrastructure in the country to support digital transactions.
- Encourage businesses, institutions and merchants to facilitate card / digital card payments.

2.Digital payment methods

The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. “Faceless, Paperless, Cashless” is one of professed role of Digital India. As part of promoting cashless transactions and converting India into less-cash society, various modes of digital payments are available



Banking Cards (Debit / Credit / Cash / Travel / Others)

Banking cards offer consumers more security, convenience, and control than any other payment method. The wide variety of cards available – including credit, debit and prepaid – offers enormous flexibility, as well. These cards provide 2 factor authentication for secure payments e.g secure PIN and OTP. RuPay, Visa, MasterCard are some of the examples of card payment systems. Payment cards give people the power to purchase items in stores, on the Internet, through mail-order catalogues and over the telephone.

Unified Payments Interface (UPI)

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a system that powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application (of any participating bank), merging several banking features, seamless fund routing & merchant payments into one hood. It also caters to the “Peer to Peer” collect request which can be scheduled and paid as per requirement and convenience. Each Bank provides its own UPI App for Android, Windows and iOS mobile platform(s).

Internet Banking

Internet banking, also known as online banking, e-banking or virtual 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. Different types of online financial transactions are:

National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT)

National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) is a nation-wide payment system facilitating one-to-one funds transfer. Under this Scheme, individuals, firms and corporates can electronically transfer funds from any bank branch to any individual, firm or corporate having an account with any other bank branch in the country participating in the Scheme. Individuals, firms or corporates maintaining accounts with a bank branch can transfer funds using NEFT. Even such individuals who do not have a bank account (walk-in customers) can also deposit cash at the NEFT-enabled branches with instructions to transfer funds using NEFT.

Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)

RTGS is defined as the continuous (real-time) settlement of funds transfers individually on an order-by-order basis (without netting). 'Real Time' means the processing of instructions at the time they are received rather than at some later time; 'Gross Settlement' means the settlement of funds transfer instructions occurs individually (on an instruction-by-instruction basis). Considering that the funds settlement takes place in the books of the Reserve Bank of India, the payments are final and irrevocable. The RTGS system is primarily

meant for large value transactions. The minimum amount to be remitted through RTGS is 2 lakhs. There is no upper ceiling for RTGS transactions.

Electronic Clearing System (ECS)

ECS is an alternative method for effecting payment transactions in respect of the utility-bill-payments such as telephone bills, electricity bills, insurance premia, card payments and loan repayments, etc., which would obviate the need for issuing and handling paper instruments and thereby facilitate improved customer service by banks / companies / corporations / government departments, etc., collecting / receiving the payments.

Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)

IMPS offers an instant, 24X7, interbank electronic fund transfer service through mobile phones. IMPS is an emphatic tool to transfer money instantly within banks across India through mobile, internet and ATM which is not only safe but also economical both in financial and non-financial perspectives.

Mobile Banking

Mobile banking is a service provided by a bank or other financial institution that allows its customers to conduct different types of financial transactions remotely using a mobile device such as a mobile phone or tablet. It uses software, usually called an app, provided by the banks or financial institution for the purpose. Each Bank provides its own mobile banking App for Android, Windows and iOS mobile platform(s).

Mobile Wallets

A mobile wallet is a way to carry cash in digital format. You can link your credit card or debit card information in mobile device to mobile wallet application or you can transfer money online to mobile wallet. Instead of using your physical plastic card to make purchases, you can pay with your smartphone, tablet, or smart watch. An individual's account is required to be linked to the digital wallet to load money in it. Most banks have their e-wallets and some private companies. e.g. Paytm, Freecharge, MobiKwik, Oxigen, mRuppee, Airtel Money, Jio Money, SBI Buddy, itz Cash, Citrus Pay,

Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)

AEPS is a bank led model which allows online interoperable financial transaction at PoS (Point of Sale / Micro ATM) through the Business Correspondent (BC)/Bank Mitra of any bank using the Aadhaar authentication.

Micro ATMs

Micro ATM meant to be a device that is used by a million Business Correspondents (BC) to deliver basic banking services. The platform will enable Business Correspondents (who could be a local kirana shop owner and will act as 'micro-ATM') to conduct instant transactions.

Digital Payments driving the growth of Digital Economy

The growth of India's digital ecosystem has been driven by a number of factors, including the government's push for digitization, increasing internet and smartphone penetration, and the rise of e-commerce. The Government of India is actively promoting the use of digital technologies through various initiatives such as Digital India, Make in India and Startup India. These initiatives aim to increase the use of digital technologies in various sectors such as health, education and agriculture, as well as create an enabling environment for start-ups to flourish. The rise in internet and smartphone penetration in India has also played a major role in the growth of the digital ecosystem. According to a report by the Internet and Mobile Association of India, the number of Internet users in India is expected to reach 800 million by 2023. This increase in internet users has also led to an increase in the number of mobile wallet users in India, which is expected to reach 900 million by 2025.

With the government's mission to target 2,500 million digital transactions in the Union Budget 2017-18 through UPI, USSD, Aadhar Pay, IMPS and debit cards to promote digital payment transactions in the country, this was a significant step towards the government's goal of increasing usage, digital payments and reducing dependence on cash transactions. Digital payments have become increasingly important in India in recent years as the country has seen rapid growth in smartphone adoption and internet access. This has led to a significant increase in the use of digital payment methods such as mobile wallets, UPI and card payments. However, there is still a large section of the population that relies on cash transactions and the government is trying to change this by encouraging the use of digital payments. This will be used for various initiatives to promote digital payments. One of the key initiatives will be to provide incentives for merchants to adopt digital payment methods. This may include subsidies for merchants to purchase point-of-sale terminals, as well as tax incentives for businesses that use digital payment methods.

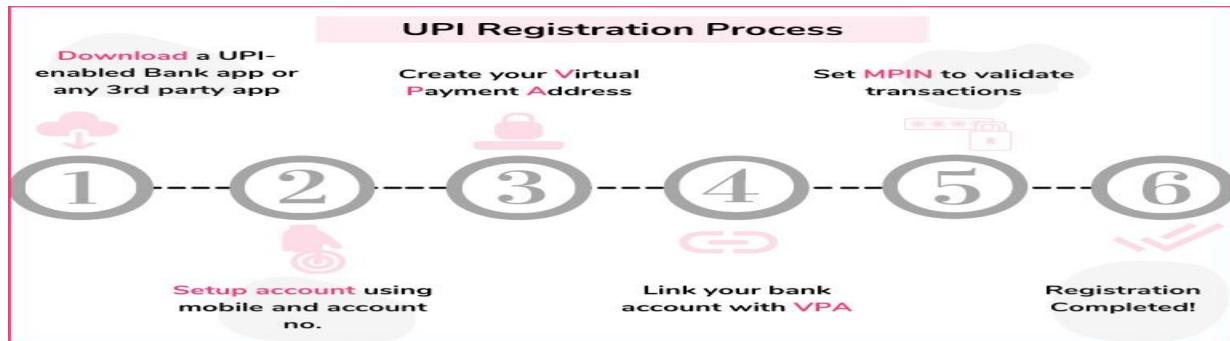


The government's contribution to digital payment transactions is a significant step towards achieving the goal of a cashless society. This allocation will help increase the number of people using digital payment methods, which in turn will help reduce dependence on cash transactions. In addition, government initiatives to provide incentives for merchants and build infrastructure to support digital payments will help create a more favourable environment for digital payments to develop. The move will also help increase overall financial inclusion in the country and bring more people within the ambit of formal banking and financial services. With the increasing adoption of smart phones and internet access, digital payments are becoming more accessible to more people. This allocation will help further increase the use of digital payments and reduce reliance on cash transactions, helping to create a more efficient and secure financial system for all Indians.

India's digital payments ecosystem has also grown significantly in recent years, thanks to a combination of government initiatives, the rise of internet and smartphone usage, and the rise of e-commerce. One of the key initiatives is the launch of Unified Payments Interface (UPI), which enables real-time inter-bank transactions, and the Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) app, which simplifies the process of making digital transactions. Here are some highlights of the UPI journey in India with year-on-year growth statistics till January 2023.

Steps to initiate a UPI transaction

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a payment system that allows users to link more than one bank account in a single smartphone application and make fund transfers without entering the IFSC code or account number.



It is a real time payment system where funds are credited instantly in real time. The user will only need to use a virtual address known as Virtual Payment Address (VPA) to make any transaction. UPI was developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) and is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). UPI is slowly becoming the most preferred form of digital payment.

How to create a UPI ID?

- Creating a UPI ID is a simple process. Here's a step-by-step guide to help you get started:
- Choose a UPI enabled mobile app: There are several UPI enabled apps available like Bajaj Pay, Google Pay, PhonePe, Paytm and BHIM. Install the app of your choice from your smartphone's app store.
- Register in the app: Open the UPI app and complete the registration process by entering your mobile number. Verify your mobile number with the One Time Password (OTP) sent to your phone.
- Link your bank account: After successful registration you need to link your bank account with UPI app. Select your bank from the list of available options and provide the necessary details including bank account number and IFSC code. Some applications may require additional verification steps.
- UPI ID Setup: Once your bank account is linked, the UPI app will prompt you to setup a UPI ID. The UPIID is often in the format [username]@[bank name], but you may be able to customize it depending on the app. Enter a unique and easily recognizable UPI ID.
- Verify your UPI ID: After selecting your UPI ID, the app will verify its availability. If your chosen UPI ID is not yet accepted, it will be assigned to your bank account.

How to set UPI PIN?

- To secure your UPI transactions, you need to set a UPI PIN. The UPI PIN acts as a password to authorize and verify your transactions. Here's how you can set your UPI PIN:
 - Open the UPI app on your smartphone and go to the UPI PIN section. The exact location of this option may vary depending on the application you are using.
 - Enter the last six digits of your debit card number and its expiration date. This data is required for verification purposes.
 - You will receive an OTP on your registered mobile number. Enter the OTP to verify the process.
 - Set a four- or six-digit UPI PIN of your choice. Make sure you choose a PIN that is easy to remember but difficult for others to guess.
 - Confirm the UPI PIN by re-entering it. Once confirmed, your UPI PIN will be set and you can start using it to authorize UPI transactions.

How does UPI work?

- Once you create a UPI ID and set a UPI PIN, you are ready to start using UPI for various transactions. Here's how UPI works:
 - Initiate Transaction: Open UPI app like Bajaj Pay in Bajaj Finserv app and select desired transaction type, such as a person-to-person transfer, merchant payment or bill payment.
 - Enter the recipient's UPI ID or scan their UPI QR code: To transfer funds, enter the recipient's UPI ID (e.g., [username]@[bank name]) or scan their UPI QR code using the app's scanner feature. This will ensure accurate payment details.
 - Enter transaction amount and other information: Enter the amount you want to transfer and include any additional information required for the transaction, such as a description or purpose.
 - Authenticate Transaction: To authorize a transaction, enter your UPI PIN or use biometric authentication (fingerprint or pattern lock) if your app supports it.
 - Complete the transaction: After the transaction is verified, the funds will be immediately transferred from your bank account to the recipient's account.
 - It is important to note that UPI transactions have limits set by banks and NPCI. As of now, the daily transaction limit is usually set at Rs. 1 lakh per day for most banks. However, we recommend checking

with your bank for the specific transaction limits applicable to your account.

- In conclusion, creating a UPI ID is a simple process that allows you to experience the convenience and security of digital payments. Following the steps in this guide, you can set up your UPI ID and PIN, allowing you to make instant and hassle-free transactions through UPI-enabled apps.

Steps to initiate an NEFT transaction

National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) is a payment platform used by many banks nationwide. This allows easy and seamless transfer of money from one bank account to another bank account. As the world is slowly moving towards online banking, the concept of NEFT has become very popular in the country and is an easy way to transfer funds. It eliminates the need to visit the bank to transfer funds as you can transfer funds from home.



How to make a NEFT transfer?

- The procedure for National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) is given below:
- First, log in to your online banking account. If you don't have an online banking account, register one on your bank's website.
- Add recipient as payment recipient. To do so, you need to enter the following beneficiary details in the 'Add New Beneficiary' section: Account Number, Name, IFSC Code & Account Type.
- Once the beneficiary is added, select NEFT as the fund transfer mode.
- Select the account you want to transfer money from, the payee, enter the amount you want to transfer and add notes (optional).
- Click submit.

Prerequisites for making a NEFT transfer

- Before doing NEFT transfer, you need to meet the criteria below:
- Beneficiary should have current or savings bank account to make NEFT transfer.
- NEFT transfer can also be done through mobile or internet banking. For offline NEFT transfer, the transfer value is limited to Rs 50,000 for people who do not have an account.

Safe Digital Transaction Practices

The advent of technology has spurred evolution in various industries. The digital payments segment is no exception. While digital payments are not an entirely new concept, the covid-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of payment methods such as UPI, credit/debit cards, mobile banking, etc. across the country. Although these are very convenient and largely secure methods, it is best to be cautious when making online payments due to the increased number of cyber security breaches. Here are some tips to ensure secure digital payment transactions.



- **Avoid storing card details:** Although it seems basic, it is important to ensure that your debit/credit card details are not stored when shopping online. Many of us tend to save details to avoid having to enter all the details from scratch in the future and allow for faster payments. However, it's best to erase your card information after completing an online purchase to ensure it's not vulnerable to theft. Use a private window for transactions: The most effective way to protect yourself when making digital payments is to avoid suspicious apps and websites and always rely on trusted official apps suggested by the app store.
- **Don't share passwords:** This is common advice, but an integral part of protecting your financial security. Passwords for your online banking accounts should be extra strong, never shared with anyone, and changed regularly to avoid becoming a victim of cyber-attacks.
- **Beware of fraudulent apps:** There are many illegitimate apps in the App Store and Play Store. Fortunately, they can be identified by their many negative reviews, low downloads, and lack of a "verified" badge.
- **Check Financial Statements Regularly:** Make sure you read the reports you receive after each payment and review your financial statement in detail once a week or more. In case you find any discrepancies, pick up the ticket or contact the bank/payment platform immediately.

Photos



Conclusion

Digital transactions are just one of the benefits the internet has brought to people living in remote areas. The Digitized Money transaction has brought revolutionary changes in India and in the lives of common people. Digital payments support business by facilitating transactions. Even residents of small towns and villages, especially younger customers, are discovering the benefits of cashless transactions.

This activity provided much needed exposure to our group as a whole and as individuals. It helped us to take responsibility, improve our teamwork skills and also to come together as a team, share tasks and make sure we did our part.

It was also necessary to develop soft skills because as engineers it is important for us to be good at technical skills as well as communication. It has also strengthened our confidence in public speaking and our way of communicating complex technical topics in a much simpler way that ordinary people can understand.

Interacting with the residents gave us the opportunity to learn new things and delve deeper into topics they would not have known before. Seeing the resident's enthusiasm in learning about digital transactions allowed us to reach more people from different backgrounds. Small business owners wanted to implement it for their future transactions and even invited people to come listen to our demo.

This activity was important for us to think about ourselves as future engineers. We believe that it is important to understand the world around us to build a better world, and this exposure made us learn more about the problems that society faces and develop complex products that we can contribute to as engineers.

Overall, we had a great time doing this activity and socialized more, made new friends and played our part as responsible citizens.

BRIEF INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY

"Engineering is not only the study of 45 subjects, but it is the moral study of intellectual life." Engineering is a field that involves the application of scientific, economic, social and practical knowledge to design, build and maintain structures, machines, equipment, systems and processes. Engineers are responsible for creating solutions to problems that benefit society and adhere to ethical principles. This includes consideration of the safety, health and welfare of the public, protection of the environment and fair and professional conduct. As such, engineering is not only a technical field, but also a field that requires a strong sense of ethics and morals

Believing this and following the main objective of AICTE STUDENT ACTIVITY

PROGRAM for college students which is to expose students to real time challenges of life, provide opportunities to collect data, analyze data, suggest solutions and implement solutions. In addition, it helps students to strengthen their soft skills, leadership skills and team spirit. In addition, these activities instill an entrepreneurial mindset and social engagement.

The Swachh Bharath Abhiyan is one of the most prominent and popular missions that have taken place in India. Swachh Bharath Abhiyan is a great step towards clean India.

Each of us has the right to clean air, water and food.

Waste is an inevitable by-product of human activity, mnemonic development, urbanization and improvement of living standards in cities have led to an increase in the necessity and complexity of waste produced.

The rapid growth of urban population and industrialization in developing countries such as India have degraded the urban environment in recent years and place great stress on natural resources. The largest amount of waste is generated in developed countries due to high population and lifestyles that contribute to waste production.

To bring it under control, the Indian government has started Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to address the problems of sanitation and waste management in India by ensuring sanitation across the country.

INTRODUCTION

This is an AICTE Activity Program as per the guidelines given by the AITCE. The topic of our activity was '**Swachh Bharat**'. The best way to achieve this goal is by taking an initiative to clean public places and creating awareness among the people.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or Clean India Mission is a nationwide campaign initiated by the Government of India in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management. It is a restructured version of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan launched in 2009, which failed to achieve its intended goals.

Phase 1 of the Swachh Bharat Mission lasted until October 2019. Phase 2 is being implemented between 202H-21 and 202W25 to help consolidate the work of Phase 1. Initiated by the Government of India, the objective of the mission was to achieve an "Open Defecation Free" (ODF) India by October 2, 2019, that is, on the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi through the construction of toilets.

An estimated 89.9 million toilets were built during this period. The objectives of the first phase of the mission also included eradication of manual scavenging, creating awareness and behavior change in hygiene practices and capacity building at the local level.

The second phase of the mission aims to maintain an open defecation-free state and improve solid and liquid waste management while working to improve the lives of sanitation workers. The mission is focused on progress towards goal 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals number 6 set by the United Nations in 2015



According to information panels maintained by relevant ministries, more than 100 million individual household toilets have been built in rural areas and 6 million household toilets in urban areas. In addition, six million community and public toilets have been built in urban areas. As a result, 4,234 towns and over 600,000 villages across the country have declared themselves defecation free (ODF). More than 5,000 wards in urban areas now have 100% door-to-door solid waste collection and 65,000 wards are doing 100% source segregation. Of the nearly 150,000 metric tons of solid waste generated in urban areas, 65% is processed.

An independent survey released by the Quality Council of India in August 2017 reported that the overall national coverage of "household access to toilets" in rural areas had increased to 62.5% and toilet utilization to 91.3%, with Haryana topping the national rankings at 99% households in rural areas. indoor and 100% use of toilets.

According to UNICEF, the number of people without a toilet has dropped from 550 million to fifty million.

The mission of the program is to focus on hygiene, cleanliness and eliminate open defecation.

- Elimination of open defecation.
- Eradication of manual cleaning.
- Cementing modern and scientific management of municipal solid waste.
- Implementing behavior change regarding healthy hygiene practices.
- Building awareness of hygiene and its connection with public health.
- Capacity building for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in CapEx (Capex) and OpEx (Operations and Maintenance).

ADVANTAGES OF SWACHH BHARAT

Increase tourism

India is a land of diverse cultures, heritage, monuments, beautiful sights and landscapes. These destinations attract tourists from different regions around the world. The tourism industry contributes 6.6% of GDP to the creation of employment for the population. However, poor cleanliness is a major obstacle that the tourism industry faces in attracting foreign tourists to the country. Thus, this cleanliness drive is expected to increase tourist inflows to contribute more to GDP growth.

Improve the health of the masses

If open defecation stops, the risk of life-threatening diseases will be lower. The pursuit of purity will offer an improvement in the health of the masses. A World Health Organization study found that poor sanitation causes a loss of Rs 6,500 per Indian per year. The cleaning drive is expected to bring a positive change in the health of common people.

Adoption of clean technology

Another objective of this initiative is to focus on the use of clean technologies/non-polluting technologies. This means using biodegradable fuels and products to prevent pollution. The shift towards cleaner products/environment will require advanced technology and innovation from the youth. Therefore, this effort is aimed at achieving advanced technology and brings development to place India in the league of developed nations.

Improve the productivity of individuals

An individual's health affects workplace productivity. A healthy person can work more and for a long time, increasing earning potential. The GDP of a healthy nation is higher than that of sick countries in Asia/Africa. So there is a correlation between achieving a healthy society and developing a country.

WASTE AND CLASSIFICATION

Solid waste is known as any waste, refuse, sludge from sewage treatment plants, water treatment plants or air pollution control facilities and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material originating from industry, commerce, mining and agricultural operation.

Globally, inefficient solid waste management ultimately leads to problems such as improper disposal of waste, which leads to health problems, disease transmission, fire hazards, odor nuisance, air and water pollution, aesthetic nuisance and economic loss. However, effective waste management and proper waste disposal depends on the choice of appropriate site by municipalities, and the current global trend of waste management problems stems from unsustainable ways of waste disposal, which is the result of insufficient planning.

Key issues affecting the proper management of municipal solid waste (MSW) include the following:

- Limited primary collection at your fingertips.
- Reluctance to take ownership in public.
- Unavailability of adequate funds.
- Lack of access to the right technology.
- Unscientific disposal of MSW in landfills.

Waste classification:

There can be several types of waste such as household waste, factory waste, oil plant waste, electronic waste, construction waste, agricultural waste, food waste, biomedical waste, nuclear waste, slaughterhouse waste, etc

We can classify the waste as follows:

- Solid waste – plant waste, kitchen waste, household waste, etc.
- Electronic waste – discarded electronic devices such as computers, TVs, music systems, etc.
- Liquid waste – water used for various industries, tanneries, distilleries, thermal power plants.
- Plastic waste – plastic bags, bottles, buckets, etc.
- Metal waste – unused sheets, metal scraps, etc
- Nuclear waste – unused materials from nuclear power plants



Glass

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Plastic

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Organic

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Metal

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Paper

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E-waste

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Furthermore, we can group all these types of waste into wet waste (biodegradable) and dry waste (non-biodegradable):

Wet waste (biodegradable) -

- Kitchen waste including food waste of all kinds, cooked and uncooked, including eggshells and bones.
- Flower and fruit waste including juice peels and house plant waste.
- Garden sweepings or garden waste consisting of green/dry leaves.
- Sanitary waste.
- Green waste from fruit and vegetable vendors/shops.
- Garbage from food and tea stalls/shops etc.

Dry waste (non-biodegradable) -

Paper and plastics of all kinds. Cardboard and cartons.

Containers of all kinds except containers containing hazardous materials.

Packaging of all kinds.

Glass and metals of all kinds.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

People throw away different types of waste and it starts accumulating in different places. Garbage present on roads/streets, open spaces become the cause of spread of many dangerous diseases and destroys the beauty of the places. It also causes pollution.

As a part of Swachh Bharat, we decided to clean various areas in Mysuru. We have received permission from both the college and the head of the Mysuru City Corporation to continue this activity. We cleaned different places and spent time talking to different people who were there to raise awareness about waste management and the need for a cleaner environment.

We forget to understand that a clean place is a safe place. Maintaining unsanitary conditions in schools can be very harmful. Bacteria and germs are part of life. Especially when talking about children.

Most of them can even damage them for life or affect the social and economic well-being of the school. Diseases can spread easily if the school environment is unsanitary.

School is not only a place to learn, but plays an important role in a child's overall development, both physically and emotionally. A clean environment in the school contributes to a healthy environment for the education of pupils.

On the other hand, it also promotes a good working environment for teachers and ultimately helps children grow in a motivating and nurturing atmosphere. Messy and dirty classrooms not only present a bad image, but can also be distracting and negatively affect students' pride in their school.

The cutting of roadside weeds should be given serious attention by all district highway managers. If we let weeds grow along the road, we will find that in a few years the drainage is severely compromised and the roads do not dry out as quickly as they should in the spring.

In addition to environmental benefits, roadside cleaning can also improve public safety. Litter and debris on the road can pose a hazard to drivers, pedestrians and cyclists. By eliminating these potential hazards, we can help reduce the risk of accidents and injuries.

Cleaning roadsides can also have economic benefits. A clean, litter-free community can help attract tourists and businesses and boost the local economy. It can also increase property value and improve the overall appearance of a neighborhood.

Roadside cutting is carried out as part of the Council's Roads Allowance and is carried out to improve the appearance of the roadway, control weeds, improve visibility for drivers, wildlife safety, pedestrian wellbeing and assist with tick control. Additionally, there are various factors to consider when mowing roadside grass. For example:

- Increase visibility along road edges.
- Increase the visibility of traffic signs.
- the need for site lines at intersections and where driveways/entrances enter the road.
- kills harmful weeds and invasive species.
- vegetation can block drainage ditches, which in turn causes flooding
- can lead to road deterioration if left unchecked and helps with bushes growing into large trees that become solid objects on impact.

That's why we decided to clean up the school and did some roadside mowing. As part of cleaning the school, we had the task of picking up all the dry waste in the school grounds. One group cleaned the entrance to the school grounds, collected all the trash and collected it together. Garbage was collected and separated.

The non-biodegradable wastes were kept separately which were later taken to the landfill by the corporation workers. As part of the roadside cuts, we had the task of mowing down the bushes and weeds that were overgrown along the road

CONCLUSION

India is a developing country. A tidy and clean society is a basic need in developed countries that is why our current Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi started Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in 2016. This initiative has touched many people.

Cleanliness and the benefits of cleanliness are becoming increasingly important among citizens across the country. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is Indian government's major cleanup campaign. Although the government has announced this mission, the lack of proper cleanliness awareness in India is a major problem. Need to understand why/causes of uncleanliness.

Keeping the environment clean is the responsibility of every citizen of the country. If everyone starts working hard to keep the environment clean, we will see positive results in no time. is happy to provide something for the community. We had a wonderful experience that shaped our skills and helped us in our lives.

The event was an eye-opener and a great opportunity to learn more about our environment. This makes us humble in our personal life. We learned the importance of cleanliness and good hygiene and how important it is in our daily lives.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) claims to have increased toilet coverage in rural India from 39% to over 95% of households between 2014 and mid-2019. Although many challenges remain, governments seeking to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of universal access to safe sanitation can emulate the success of India's Swachh Bharat Mission.

PHOTOS



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Attendance Sheet

NIE ACTIVITY POINT PROGRAMME

ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-2023

Panchayat	Mysuru Zilla Panchayath
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Assistant Secretary Name	SUBRAMANYA SHARMA
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USN	Name	12 Oct	13 Oct	14 Oct	15 Oct	16 Oct	17 Oct	18 Oct	19 Oct	20 Oct	21 Oct	22 Oct	23 Oct	24 Oct	25 Oct	26 Oct
4NI20CS010	Alson Chris Dsouza	A+														
4NI20CS033	Dyuthi k urs	B+														
4NI20CS055	Monika k	B+														
4NI20CS063	Pradeep B R	B+														
4NI20CS064	Prajwal J	Project-1														

ಪ್ರಾಜ್ವಲ್ ಜೆ. ಎಸ್.
 ಅನುಭಾವ ವಿಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಕ
 AS seal and signature

To,

National Institute of Engineering
Computer Science Department,
Mysuru

Subject: Successful Completion of Swachh Bharat Awareness Program

Dear Sir/Madam

I trust this letter finds you in good health. I am pleased to share the successful execution of a Swachh Bharat awareness program by a dedicated group of students from the Computer Science and Engineering department at NIE College, Mysuru.

Over a period of 15 days (2 weeks), these enthusiastic students organized and conducted the program in various rural localities of Mysuru. The primary objective was to raise awareness about the Swachh Bharat initiative and encourage community participation in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene.

The students demonstrated a strong commitment to disseminating valuable information regarding the importance of cleanliness, waste management practices, and the overall mission of Swachh Bharat. This initiative aligns with our institution's commitment to social responsibility and community development.

Best Regards.

L. Shetty
[A N Subramanya Sharma]
Additional Secretary (Admin)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ
ಮೈಸೂರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
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BRIEF INFORMATION OF THE ACTIVITY

This is an AICTE Activity Program as per the guidelines given by the AICTE. The topic of our activity was '**To assist the marketing of rural produce**' The best way to achieve this goal is by taking the help of internet. So, we introduced a website which will help the farmers to market and sell their products to the consumer without the intervention of middlemen.

This website and techniques introduced is very securely built and user friendly. As a test case visitto a village to explain about the marketing strategies and usage of technology. The members of thesociety were very impressed by this new technology which will solve lots of their problem if usedefficiently.

The main objective of the activity was to create awareness about advancements in technology and help farmers to get utmost benefit of it. A majority of Indian farmers are smallholders who rely ontraditional resource-intensive farming techniques. They have limited access to modern machinery,logistics and storage facilities, and information such as data on weather patterns, soil health, and protection of crops. One such issue is marketing their produce for good price. As most of the farmers are lagging in technology usage to market their products for best price, we had chosen a farmer society as our destiny for this activity. As the technology progresses and spreads across thefields, creating awareness on it and teaching its usage become one of the most important and basicneed of the learning curve.

We had put an effort to drive home the essence of internet in today's world. Our goal here is to create a conducive environment for farmers and customers, allowing them to maximize on their profits and help customers get access to 'direct farm to home' products without compromising on quality using the best, efficient and easiest way.

INTRODUCTION

Rural marketing of agricultural products is a process of developing, pricing, promoting, and distributing rural specific goods and services leading to desired exchange with rural customers to satisfy their needs and wants, and also to achieve organizational objectives. In other words, Marketing of Agri-Produce Regulated Market, Cooperative marketing of rural produce and processing societies with these Rural Industry.



The study of rural agricultural marketing produce includes all operations and the agencies that carry them out involved in the movement of farm foods, raw materials and their derivatives such as textiles from farms to final consumers and the effects of these operations. on farmers, intermediaries and also the consumers. Agricultural marketing of rural produce is the study of all activities, agencies, and policies involved in the purchase of agricultural inputs by farmers and the movement of agricultural products from farms to consumers.

The agricultural marketing system is the link between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. It includes all aspects of market or system structure, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic considerations, and includes pre-harvest and post-harvest operations, assembly, grading, storage, transportation and distribution.

A dynamic and growing agricultural sector requires fertilizers, pesticides, farm equipment, machinery, diesel, electricity and repair services produced and supplied by industry and non-agricultural enterprises. Expansion in the size of farm production stimulates forward linkages by providing surplus food and natural fibers that require transportation, storage, milling or processing, packaging, and retailing to consumers

MARKETING STRATEGIES OF RURAL PRODUCE MARKET THEM ACCORDING TO NEEDS:

There are three marketing functions while selling of Agri-product

1. Assembling
2. Preparation for consumption
3. Distribution

Selling of agriculture product depends upon

1. Demand of product
2. Availability of storage

SELLING STRATEGIES:

The products can be sold directly or stored. Making use of government platforms to sell their rural produce.

It can be sold as gathered from the field or it can be cleaned, graded and processed.

Distribution system needs to match supply with the demand by whole selling and retailing in various points of different markets.

Most of the time the product is sold to moneylenders where farmers are indebted.

It can be sold weekly in village or at irregular intervals in mandi.

Farmers can make use of online or digital marketing platforms where they can directly sell to consumers or big companies without brokerage and middleman.

PRODUCT STRATEGIES:

Product Strategy for Rural Market



- Understand product value
- Packaging
- Branding
- Logos & Symbols

Product strategy in rural marketing is necessary step for good marketing and follows- 1.

1. Understand product value
2. Packaging
3. Branding
4. Logos and symbols

PRICING STRATEGY:

Pricing Strategy for Rural Market



Cost-Based Pricing

- Demand-Based Pricing

Companies must price their products very much competitively and provide maximum value for money in their rural areas.

Indian companies can achieve this by creating an aggressive cost structure. Re-engineering of products for the rural market should be done in such a way as to keep the cost of the products low. An excellent example in this case is replacement packaging.

ADVERTISEMENT VIA HOARDINGS & WALL PAINTINGS:

Advertising through hoarding is quite an old and effective way of branding. And it sounds strange that it is the best option for the rural marketing.

In this process, a marketer or consultant places billboards on the side of the road. The design of the mural is decided by markets and advertisers.

Rural India prefers a life of simplicity and traditional values. So, these are a sure way to attract the attention of the people of the village and have good product brand in rural markets.

KIOS SETUP:

When branders want one-to-one interaction with rural people, then setting up a kiosk is one of the best ways or marketing strategies in rural areas.

For this, a kiosk should be set up in popular areas of the village like post office, market place, near high school etc. to attract them. As a result, they will be influenced to reach the kiosk out of their curiosity.

Setting up a kiosk will also help you have an in-depth conversation with potential consumers about the brand. This in turn helps in building a solid brand image among the villagers. Leaflet and leaflet distribution, product/service display and sampling greatly enhance brand reach.

SHOP BRANDING

Trade branding is the next best strategy to make your brand popular among rural people. In this process, you have to promote your brand in and around the village store, which will create an instant response among the rural consumers.

Store branding in rural marketing is the same as advertising in urban malls. Advertising a brand near a retail store will make the customer buy the product out of curiosity. So, this is a very impressive way of rural marketing.

MOBILE VAN :

Videos and audio make anything look more impressive. Similarly, these media create highly influenced brand impressions in rural areas. So, for rural marketing, mobile delivery must be a good choice.

RURAL MARKETING STRATEGIES:



Strategies broadly are as follows:

1. Product Strategies
2. Pricing Strategies
3. Distribution Strategies
4. Promotion Strategies
5. Marketing Strategies
6. Sales Strategies

DIGITAL MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



We cannot even imagine our life without agriculture, let alone live it. From providing food on our tables to being the main source of livelihood for many, the agriculture industry is an indispensable part of the Indian economy.

Digital marketing helps you turn people into customers by educating them about your product or service on a global scale. Yes, you can target people on a global scale through the digital world. Using digital skills, we aim to bridge the gap between agriculture and the digital space by streamlining many activities related to agriculture, such as transport, storage, milling or processing of agricultural products, packaging, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, machinery, electricity and services. repairs through digital marketing.

As digital technology expands its growth in rural areas as well, it is very important for farmers to put their businesses online. We help you connect with digital savvy customers who want to manufacture online. We do end-to-end digital marketing from digital business model creation to website design development, social media SEO, etc. Our app will help agribusiness to make a smooth digital transformation.

Digital marketing in agriculture means being able to customize a plan that drives paid search traffic toward your company's desired goals. Agriculture has the lowest adoption rate of content marketing compared to other industries. Therefore, to maintain its relevance, digital marketing in agriculture has to be implemented. This aids to the developments of the adoption of new business techniques. Moreover, it leads to the expansion of the international agricultural market.

IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL MARKETING FOR RURAL PRODUCE



In India, the agriculture and agribusiness worlds have grown to represent a market of nearly \$390 billion in products and produce. The farming and agribusiness world itself has grown in complexity to encompass subsectors like agricultural machinery, precision agriculture, chemicals, farm equipment, crop production, supply-chain services, and more. Companies in these sectors can now choose between traditional business outreach channels or online marketing practices. But the truth is, that digital marketing for agriculture and the agribusiness sector provides businesses with the opportunity to increase visibility and to generate business-to-business leads more efficiently than ever before. As these industries continue to grow and continue to modernize, the proportion of operations that take place online will grow as well.

Right now, though, the agricultural world has the lowest adoption rate for digital marketing at 78%, low when compared to the average 88% across all other industries. For brands and suppliers looking to increase their reach across the industry then, digital marketing in the agriculture sector presents the opportunity to grow organic site traffic, increase search-engine rankings, and boost perceived industry authority.

Rather than targeting individual clients, the agriculture industry normally employs a business-to-business approach, such as market segmentation. Therefore, adoption of current and efficient technologies, such as digital innovation, is required to solve the issues. Disruptive digital technologies such as the internet of things are fast transforming several sectors in the fourth industrial revolution. Digital Marketing agriculture is intended to create highly productive and proactive arrangement. As a result, there may be more food security, profitability, and sustainability.



Agricultural marketing plays an important role not only in stimulating production and consumption, but in accelerating the pace of economic development. The agriculture marketingsystem plays a dual role in economic development in countries whose resources are primarily agricultural. Increasing demands for money with which to purchase other goods leads to increasing sensitivity to relative prices on the part of the producers, and specialization in the cultivation of those crops on which the returns are the greatest, subject to socio-cultural, ecological and economic constraints. It is the marketing system that transmits the crucial price signals.

Below are the few points that mark the importance of digital marketing:

- Agricultural marketing is one of the many issues that have a direct impact on the prosperity of growers as India is an agricultural country and about 70% of its population depends on agriculture.
- Most of the total cultivated area (about 76%) is occupied by cereals and legumes. About 33% ofthe production of food grains, pulses and almost all production of cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds etc. is marketed as it remains surplus after meeting the consumption needs of farmers.
- Agriculture supplies raw materials to various industries and therefore marketing of commercialcrops like cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds etc. assumes more importance.
- With the introduction of the Green Revolution, agricultural production in general and food grains in particular increased substantially. Agriculture, once seen as a subsistence sector, is slowly turning into a surplus and business proposition.The interactions between producers,market functionaries, consumers, and government that determine the costs of marketing and the sharing of those costs among the various participants.

- The producer, the intermediary and the consumer look at the marketing process from their individual point of view. The producer is primarily concerned with the sale of his products.
- Any increase in the efficiency of the marketing process that results in lower distribution costs atlower prices for consumers actually brings about an increase in national income.
- Reducing marketing costs is a direct benefit to the company.
- The marketing process brings new varieties, qualities and beneficial goods to consumers, and therefore marketing acts as a line between production and consumption.
- A Scientific, systematic marketing stabilizes the price level.
- An improved marketing system will support the growth of the number of agricultural sectors, especially in the field of processing.
- Although digital marketing has evolved and is growing at a rapid pace, this growth is only digital
- marketing across all industries combined.
- The development of technology, fast means of communication and transport introduced specialization in agriculture.
- The marketing system can become a direct source of new technical knowledge and induce farmers to adopt the latest scientific methods of cultivation. Marketing therefore plays an important role in economic development.
- When you move from marketing to digital marketing, a new marketing plan for agricultural products is created and subsequently a new marketing strategy for agricultural products needs to be implemented.

- There is an evolution in marketing techniques and methods, this evolution of marketing is digital marketing, but how will it help in marketing agricultural products? Looking at the growth of digital marketing, I would definitely say that digital marketing will be one of the most important marketing methods and techniques. The chart below shows the digital marketing revenue in recent years.

MARKETING OF RURAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ANALYSIS

The peculiar characteristic of agriculture produce result in a very complicated marketing system and in the process rural produce are exploited. The rural credit survey conducted by RBI in 1951 described marketing system of agriculture produce as "Inefficient and Exploitative"

Income of rural consumer depend upon the efficiency of marketing of agricultural produce irrespective of the technology adopted in production. Any technology innovation should go hand in hand with efficient marketing.

Around 700 million people or 70% of India's population live in 6,38,000 villages in rural areas.

90% of the rural population is concentrated in villages with population of less than 2000. Rural marketing is as old as the civilization.

Surplus of agro products is exchanged in earlier days in the barter system. The introduction of currency, transport and communication has increased the scope of rural market.

The demand for products and services has increased a lot in rural areas.

Green Revolution in North and White Revolution in west has brought about a new prosperity in the lives of rural people. Government emphasis on rural development has caused significant changes in the rural scenario.

Moreover, the special attention given for infrastructure development through the successive Five-Year plans has improved the buying and consumption pattern of rural people.

An efficient marketing system is essential to maintain and accelerate the pace of increasing production through technological development, but for success in this program, the farmers must receive remunerative prices for their produce. Otherwise, they would not be interested in increasing their production

REASONS OF RURAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET LAG

One of the main reasons is that businesses are not willing to try a new way of marketing, or in fact some don't even have a marketing plan for agricultural products outside their town or city, but only the local market. Some may have the misconception that why digital marketing for small businesses? Digital marketing is for everyone and it is needed around the clock. There is a lack of education or more precisely a lack of knowledge about how digital marketing will help their business thrive in the new age of marketing.

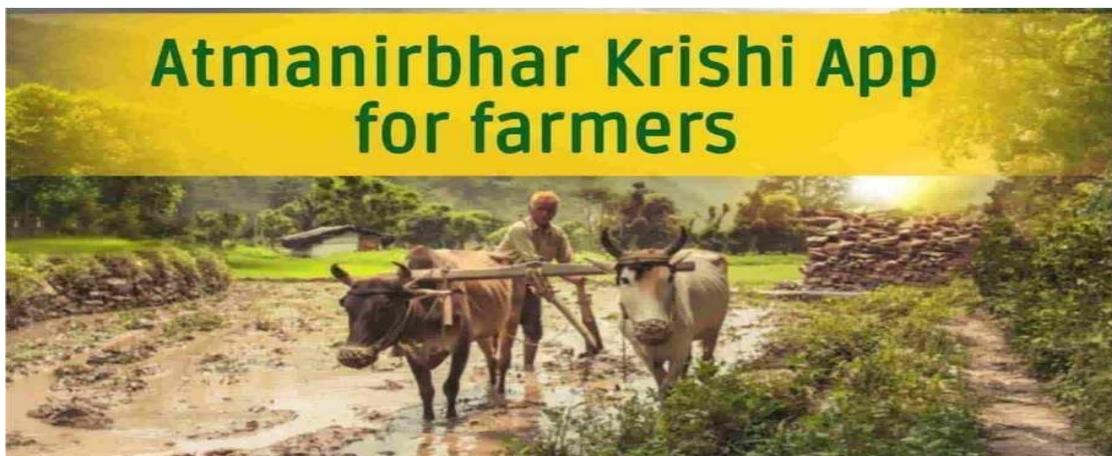
Because businesses don't know about digital marketing, they wouldn't know how cost effective it is and also there is a general misconception that marketing is expensive. Traditional marketing is expensive, not digital marketing



Digital marketing actually yields a greater ROI (return on investment) than traditional marketing, and its ability to promote your product and reach a wide audience is faster and better. Digital marketing in agriculture was not so popular but agricultural industrial enterprises lose a unique opportunity to market their products not only to the local and national but to the global market.

There are many countries that are solely dependent on importing agricultural products from other countries, just imagine the revenue you will generate if your business goes global. An application is like a business premise on the Internet; it will promote 24/7 and 365 days. It is where clients will visit and build a brand in the digital space to attract more clients. Creating a modern app to sell your agricultural products with clean and focused content is important because people visit the app to take an action and not see web art, but yes, design matters, but it's not focused on extravagant design. A website that is easy to use will get more traffic than one that does not.

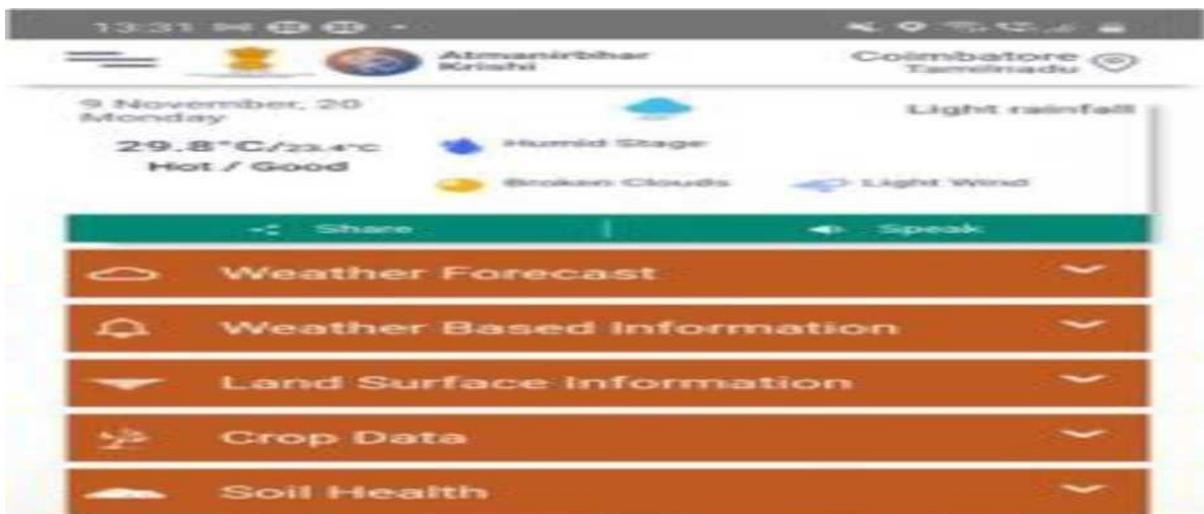
ONLINE MARKETING PLATFORM FOR FARMERS ATMANIRBHAR KRISHI APP



The government on Tuesday launched "Atmanirbhar Krishi App" to provide farmers with actionable agricultural insights and early weather alerts."With the Atmanirbhar Krishi app of the KisanMitr initiative, farmers will have in their hands, evidence-based information generated by our research organizations like IMD, ISRO, ICAR, and CGWA," Principal Scientific Adviser to Government K Vijay Raghavan said during the launch.The App -- in Android and Windows versions -- is available in 12 languages for free of cost for farmers, start-ups, Krishi Vighyan Kendras, Self Help Groups, and NGOs.The app does not collect any inputs from the farmer. It relies on the geo-location of the farm to provide relevant data. Data relevant to another location can be collected by entering the pin code of that area.Bengaluru-based Indian Centre for Social Transformation (ICST) Founder Trustee Raja Seva is one of the major stakeholders in the development of this app and KisanMitr.An app available on a basic phone with information in a language comprehensible to farmers will also enhance inclusivity during the decision-making process.Data related to soil type and health, moisture, weather, and water table were collected and analyzed to generate personalized insights related to crop selection, fertilizers Requirements, and water needs for each farmer at the farm-holding level. The app was envisioned in 5 stages:

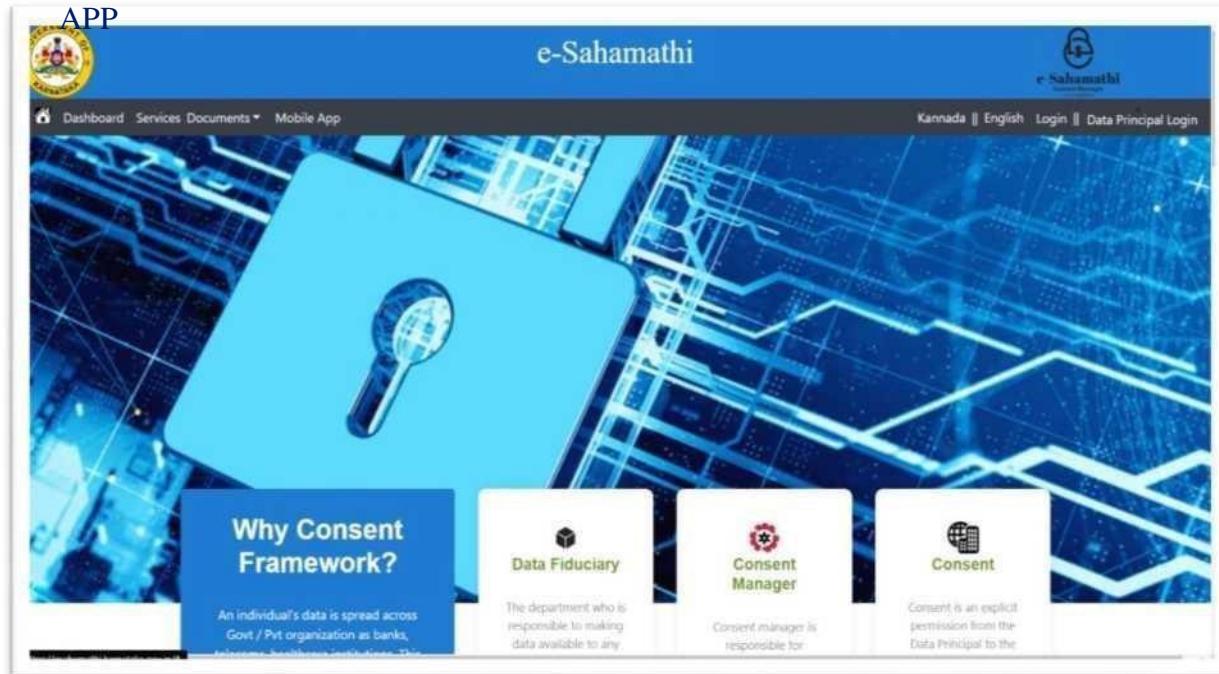
1. Data aggregation
2. Building centralized insights
3. Enables local expertise (KVK) supported interactions and insight
4. Machine learning inferences
5. Continuous improvement

6. SIGNIFICATIONS:



The information on this app, when used by framers to make decisions on the cropping patters, stubble burning, or mechanization of small farmers' holdings, will ensure that the decisions are being made factoring in the importance of sustainability of water and environment, judicious use of information.

An app that is available on the basics phone with the details and information in a language thatis comprehensible to the farmers will also help to take decisions. e-SAHAMATHI APP



The e-Sahamathi app, developed by the e-governance department with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC), will enable farmers to give their consent to interested retailers to contact them to negotiate a deal for their produce.

This is an open API. A retailer can access details such as a farmer's name, his crop, landholding,location etc., on a real-time basis of only those farmers who have consented”.

E-governance department has built a huge database with details of seven million farmers in Karnataka including their names, landholding, place, and type of crop or crops grown. Government spends about \$100 crore every year to gather crop survey data of farmlands spread over 25 million plots. They have a network of about 30,000 paid surveyors who upload this data, with the picture of crops, on a real time basis.

Now, the government can share details of consenting farmers with big retailers looking to buy farm products directly from farmers.

Karnataka had last year amended its agricultural produce market committee (APMC) law to allow farmers to sell their produce directly to retailers and food processing firms outside regulated mandis.

An analyst said the launch of e-Sahamathi is the logical next step after ending APMC's monopoly over farm produce.

They will lead to better price discovery for farm produce, leading to better incomes and less indebtedness in rural areas.

Shakeel Ahmed, project director of the state e-governance department's Farmer Registration & Unified Beneficiary Information System (FRUITS), said farmers are free to update data related to their crops and the area on the crop survey app.

The government uses this data for purposes such as market intervention such as procurement at minimum support price (MSP), or for transferring input subsidies. Now, the same can be used to enable direct sale of farm produce to retailers, addressing one of the biggest challenges for farmers, namely finding buyers who can offer competitive prices, officials said.

The app will also help companies selling seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and bank loans to offer their produce or services to consenting farmers.

It will allow buyers to reach growers most suitable to meet their requirements.

A retailer, for example, may be looking for a flower or tomato grower with a minimum of five acre plot within 50 km from Bengaluru, the e-Sahamathi app will quickly scan the database and share names of only those growers who have given their consent.

The government database includes details like when a certain crop of a farmer in a specific location will be ready for harvest. For instance, they can share details of tomato growers around Bengaluru whose crop will be ready for harvest in the next one month.

PHOTOS





CONCLUSION



To conclude, this activity proved to be more beneficial to us than we could have ever imagined. It gave us a lot of new perspectives and instilled in us a sense of social responsibility. This activity provided us with a great opportunity for us to explore rural and lower socio-economic areas and to help uplift, and support the rural people.

More than 65% population resides in rural India and they require proper attention, effective strategy, and a wide marketing network. No single marketing strategy can be suitable for all rural products, so there is a need for constant innovation and support for farmers. During the activity there were numerous learning opportunities in terms of teamwork and team building while working as a group. We also noticed significant improvements in our public speaking abilities as well as an increase in patience. It also imbued in us a sense of humility and deep gratitude for their hard work and efforts in bringing high quality and healthy produce to everyone in our nation.

This activity was one of the most inspiring and meaningful experiences of our lives, and we are grateful for the opportunity to participate in it.

BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITY

"Computer Science is a science of abstraction, creating the right model for a problem and devising the appropriate mechanizable techniques to solve it." - Alfred Aho

With this powerful quote driving us, this activity was an important step taken by AICTE to instill basic engineering principles and values for all aspiring engineers. It was driven with the purpose of enhancing comprehensive development in young engineers, focusing on creating awareness about the importance of reducing energy consumption and promoting sustainable practices among the common masses.

Groups of students, with the consent of the department HOD, were sent to different localities to educate residents, shopkeepers, rickshaw drivers, and people from various walks of life about the advantages of reducing energy consumption in daily life and how it can be life-changing when properly implemented. Spanning over 14 days, the activity aimed to provide insights into how various strategies and techniques can be employed to reduce energy usage.

Many of them were still using energy in inefficient ways and hadn't yet implemented strategies to reduce their consumption. We began by teaching some of the basics of energy conservation on the first day, explaining the advantages and disadvantages of energy-efficient practices and how they should be properly implemented with practical examples. Over the next few days, we educated them on various energy-saving techniques, such as using LED lighting, improving insulation, and optimizing heating and cooling systems.

We demonstrated how simple changes in their daily routines could result in significant energy savings. The community members actively participated by asking questions and wanting to learn more about how they could reduce their energy bills and make a positive impact on the environment.

Overall, this activity provided valuable exposure to our group and helped spread awareness about the importance of reducing energy consumption for a more sustainable future

1. ENERGY CONSUMPTION REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Energy consumption reduction strategies are actions that can be taken to reduce the amount of energy used. These strategies can be implemented in homes, businesses, and industries.



Some of the most common energy consumption reduction strategies include:

- Using energy-efficient appliances and devices: Energy-efficient appliances and devices use less energy to operate than traditional appliances and devices. This can save a significant amount of money on energy bills over time.
- Turning off lights and appliances when not in use: This may seem like a simple tip, but it can make a big difference in energy consumption. Even if you are only leaving a room for a few minutes, it is a good idea to turn off the lights and appliances.
- Unplugging electronics when they are not in use: Even when electronics are turned off, they can still use energy if they are plugged in. This is because many electronics continue to draw power even when they are not in use. Unplugging electronics when they are not in use can help to reduce energy consumption.
- Weatherizing homes and businesses: Weatherizing homes and businesses can help to make them more energy-efficient. This can be done by adding insulation, sealing air

leaks, and installing energy-efficient windows and doors.

- Switching to renewable energy sources: Renewable energy sources, such as solar and windpower, do not produce greenhouse gas emissions. Switching to renewable energy sources canhelp to reduce energy consumption and environmental impact.
- Wash clothes in cold water whenever possible. Heating water accounts for a significant portion of energy consumption in homes. Washing clothes in cold water can help to reduce energy consumption.
- Hang clothes to dry instead of using the dryer. The dryer is one of the most energy intensiveappliances in homes. Hang drying clothes is a free and energy-efficient way to dry clothes.
- Cook with the lid on pots and pans. This helps to trap heat and cook food more quickly, which can save energy.
- Use a programmable thermostat. A programmable thermostat can be set to automatically adjust the temperature of your home when you are asleep or away. This can help to save energyon heating and cooling costs.
- Make changes to your behavior. Small changes in behavior, such as turning off lights whenleaving room and unplugging electronics when they are not in use, can make a big differencein energy consumption.

By following these energy consumption reduction strategies, we can save money on energy bills and reduce your environmental impact.

2. ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Energy efficiency measures are actions that can be taken to reduce the amount of energy used without sacrificing comfort or convenience. These measures can be implemented in homes, businesses, and industries.

Some of the most common energy efficiency measures include:

Insulation: Insulation helps to keep buildings warm in the winter and cool in the summer, which can reduce the need for heating and cooling, which can save a significant amount of money on energy bills.



Fig 2.1 Insulation

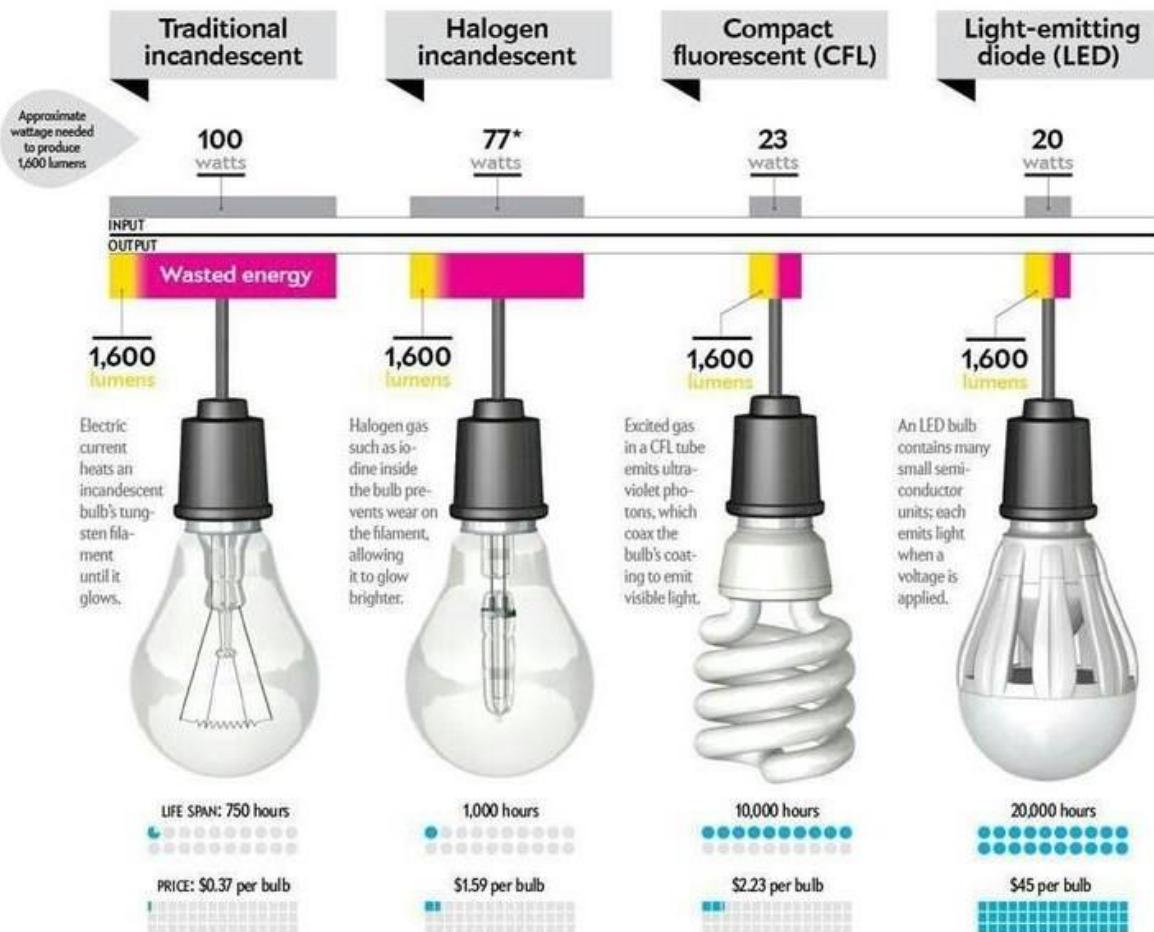
Energy-efficient windows and doors: Energy-efficient windows and doors can also help to reduce energy consumption by keeping heat in during the winter and heat out during the summer.



Fig 2.2 Energy-efficient windows and doors

- Energy-efficient appliances and devices: Energy-efficient appliances and devices use less energy to operate than traditional appliances and devices. This can save a significant amount of money on energy bills over time.

- Fig 2.3 Energy-efficient Bulbs



Programmable thermostats: Programmable thermostats can be set to automatically adjust the temperature of your home when you are asleep or away. This can help to save energy on heating and cooling. You can save money on your heating and cooling bills by simply resetting your thermostat when you are asleep or away from home. You can do this automatically without sacrificing comfort by installing an automatic setback or programmable thermostat.

Using a programmable thermostat, you can adjust the times you turn on the heating or air-conditioning according to a pre-set schedule. Programmable thermostats can store and repeat multiple daily settings (six or more temperature settings a day) that you can manually override without affecting the rest of the daily or weekly program.



Fig 2.4 Programmable thermostat

- Weather sealing: Weather sealing helps to seal air leaks around windows, doors, and other openings in buildings. This can help to reduce energy consumption by preventing heat from escaping in the winter and cool air from escaping in the summer.



Fig 2.5 Weather sealing

- Behavioral changes: Small changes in behavior, such as turning off lights when leaving a room and unplugging electronics when they are not in use, can also make a big difference in energy consumption.



Fig 2.6 turning off switches

- Maintain your heating and cooling system: Regular maintenance of your heating and cooling system can help to ensure that it is operating efficiently. This can help to save energy and reduce your energy bills.
- Use natural light: Natural light is free and can help to reduce your reliance on artificial light. Open your curtains and blinds during the day to let in natural light.
- Plant trees: Trees can help to shade your home in the summer and block wind in the winter. This can help to reduce your energy consumption on heating and cooling. By implementing energy efficiency measures, we can save money on energy bills, reduce your environmental impact, and make your home or business more comfortable.

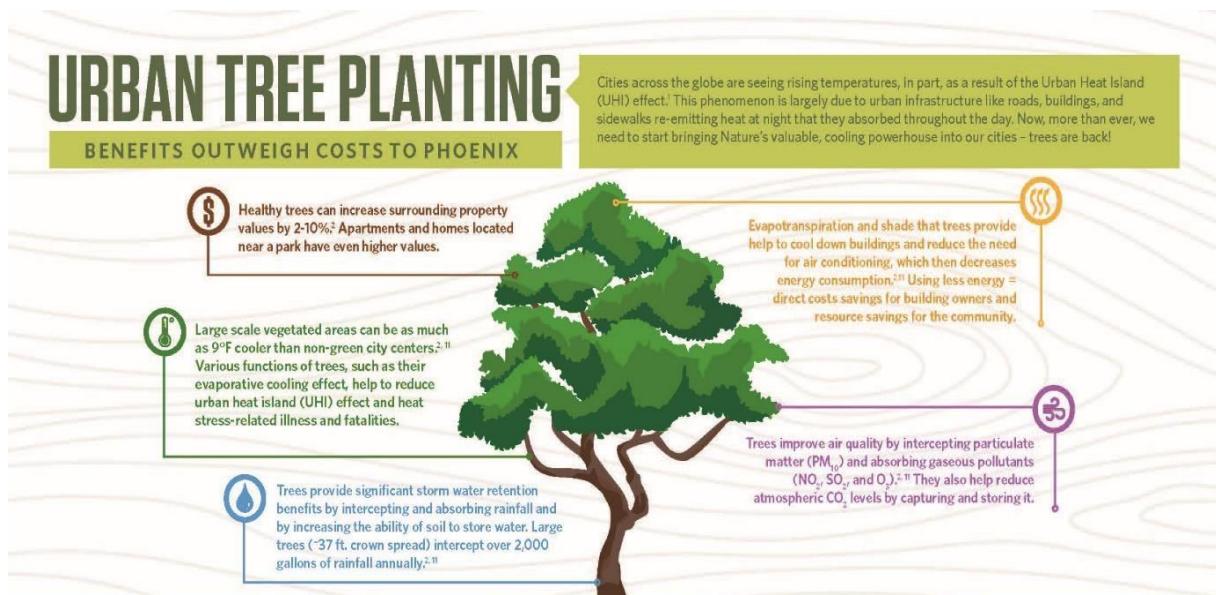


Figure 2.7 Urban tree planting

3.RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Renewable resources play a vital role in energy conservation. They provide a clean and sustainable source of energy that can help to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels.

Renewable resources can be used to generate electricity, heat homes, and power transportation. For example, solar panels can be used to generate electricity for homes and businesses. Wind turbines can also be used to generate electricity. Hydroelectric dams can be used to generate electricity and provide water storage. Biofuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, can be used to power vehicles.

Renewable resources are also becoming more affordable and efficient. The cost of solar panels and wind turbines has fallen significantly in recent years. This makes renewable energy more accessible to a wider range of people and businesses.

Benefits of renewable resources for energy conservation:

- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions: Renewable energy sources produce little or no greenhouse gas emissions. This helps to reduce our impact on climate change.
- Reduced air pollution: Renewable energy sources also produce little or no air pollution. This helps to improve air quality and reduce the risk of respiratory problems.
- Increased energy security: Renewable energy sources can help to reduce our reliance on imported fossil fuels. This can improve our energy security and make us less vulnerable to energy price fluctuations.
- Job creation: The renewable energy sector is growing rapidly and creating new jobs. Investing in renewable energy can help to boost the economy and create jobs.

There are a number of ways to support renewable energy and energy conservation.

Some of these include:

- Installing solar panels or wind turbines on your home or business.
 - Purchasing renewable energy from your utility company.
 - Driving an electric vehicle.
- Reducing your energy consumption by making changes to your lifestyle, such as turning off lights when you leave room and unplugging electronics when they are not in use.

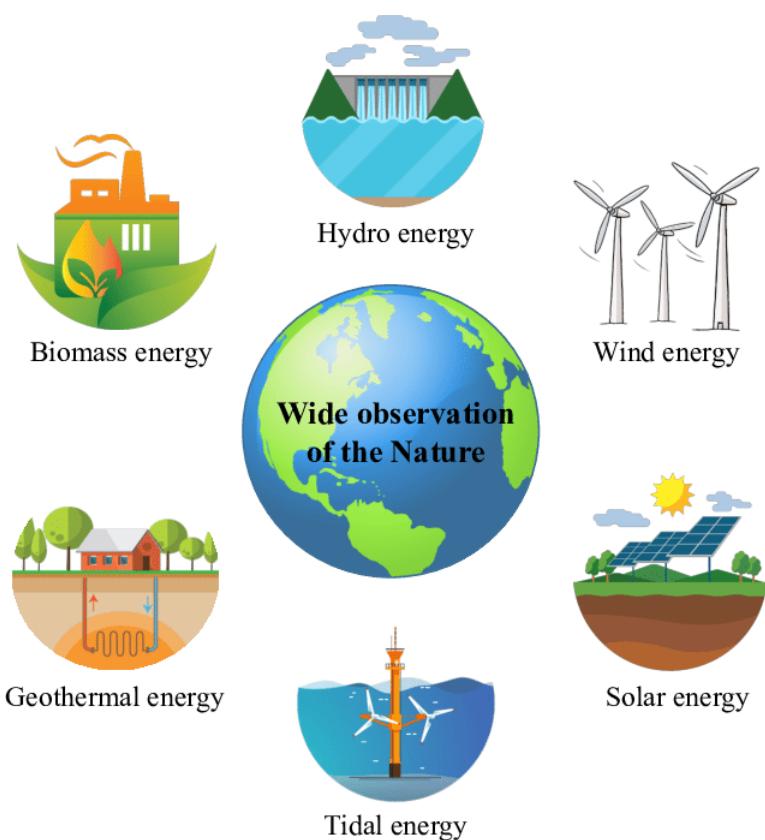


Fig 3.1 Renewable energy sources

The Energy Pyramid

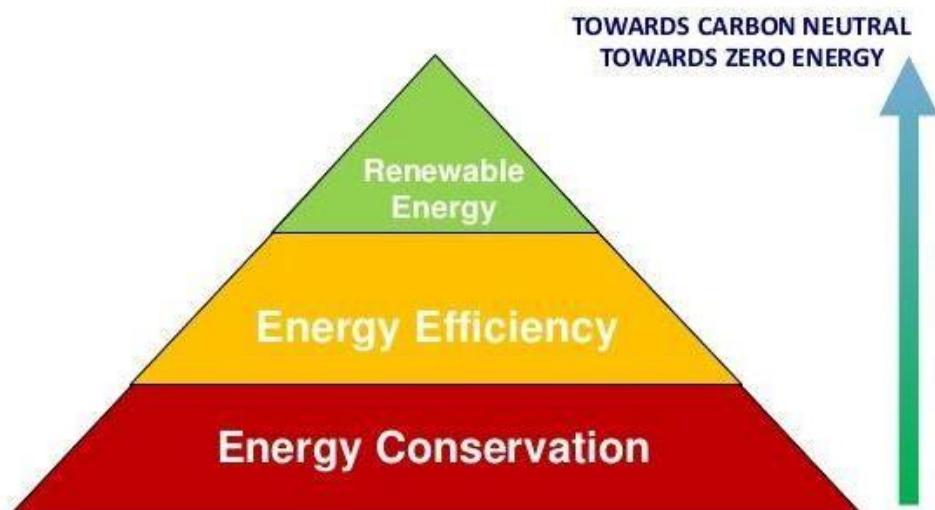


Fig 3.2 The energy pyramid

One of the most effective strategies to reduce energy consumption is improving energy efficiency. Energy-efficient technologies, practices, and habits can substantially decrease energy use while maintaining or even improving the quality of life. Here are some key areas where energy efficiency can make a significant impact.

Buildings: The construction industry is a major consumer of energy. Implementing better insulation, energy-efficient appliances, and smart building management systems can drastically reduce energy consumption in homes and commercial buildings.

- **Transportation.** The transportation sector is a significant contributor to energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The development and adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), public transportation, and cycling can reduce energy consumption and emissions.
- **Industrial Processes:** Industries can benefit from improved energy management and the implementation of energy-efficient technologies. These measures can reduce energy costs and enhance competitiveness while lowering environmental impacts.
- **Renewable Energy:** Shifting to renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power, can provide clean energy alternatives that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuels.
- **Consumer Behavior.** Individuals can contribute by adopting energy-efficient appliances, reducing unnecessary energy consumption, and being mindful of their energy usage.

Reducing energy consumption is not merely a choice but an imperative for the well-being of our planet and future generations. The environmental and economic costs of excessive energy use are too great to ignore. By embracing energy efficiency, adopting renewable energy sources, and implementing effective government policies, we can make significant strides toward a more sustainable and prosperous future. It is a collective responsibility that requires the active participation of individuals, businesses, and governments worldwide to ensure a healthier planet and a more sustainable energy future.

4. ADVANTAGES OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION REDUCTION

Reducing energy consumption has a number of advantages, including:

- **Reduced costs:** Reducing energy consumption can lead to lower energy bills. This can save money for individuals, businesses, and governments.
- **Reduced environmental impact:** Reducing energy consumption helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants. This can help to improve air quality and reduce the impact of climate change.
- **Increased energy security:** Reducing reliance on fossil fuels can help to improve energy security. This is because renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, are not subject to the same price volatility and supply disruptions as fossil fuels.
- **Job creation:** The clean energy sector is growing rapidly and is creating new jobs. Reducing energy consumption can help to accelerate the transition to a clean energy economy and create new jobs.
- **Improved health:** Reducing air pollution can lead to improved health outcomes. This is because air pollution can cause a number of health problems, including respiratory problems, heart disease, and cancer.
- **Increased sustainability:** Reducing energy consumption can help to create a more sustainable future for our planet. By using less energy, we can reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and protect our natural resources.



Fig 4.1 Benefits of energy efficiency

In addition to these advantages, reducing energy consumption can also have a number of other benefits, such as:

Increased comfort: Energy-efficient homes and businesses are often more comfortable to live and work in. This is because they are better insulated and have better ventilation.

Increased property value: Energy-efficient homes are often more valuable than non-energy-efficient homes. This is because they save money on energy bills and are more attractive to buyers.

Reduced risk of blackouts: Reducing energy consumption can help to reduce the risk of blackouts. This is because it reduces the demand for electricity.

Overall, there are many advantages to reducing energy consumption. Reducing energy consumption can save money, reduce pollution, improve health, and create a more sustainable future.

5.CHALLENGES OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION REDUCTION

Reducing energy consumption is not always easy. There are a number of challenges that need to be addressed, including:

- **Lack of awareness and understanding:** Many people are not aware of the benefits of energy reduction or how to implement energy-saving measures. This can make it difficult to achieve widespread reductions in energy consumption.

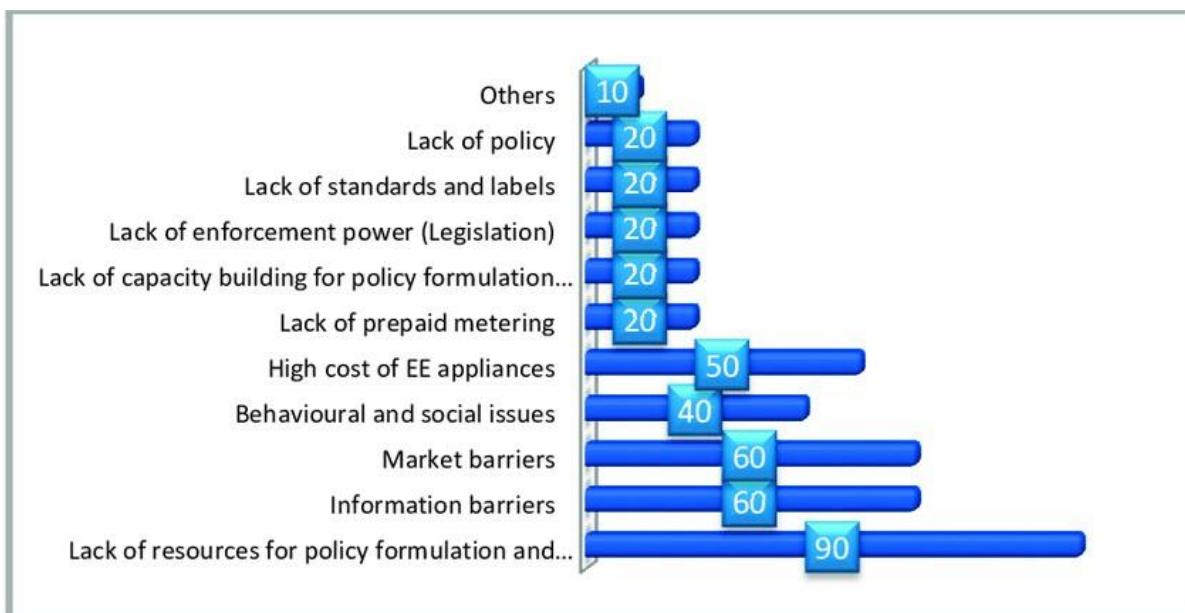


Fig 5.1 Energy consumption reduction barriers

- **Cost:** Some energy efficiency measures, such as installing insulation or new windows, can have a high upfront cost. This can deter people from implementing these measures, even though they can save money on energy bills in the long term.
- **Behavioral changes:** Reducing energy consumption often requires behavioral changes, such as turning off lights when leaving room or unplugging electronics when they are not in use. These changes can be difficult to make for some people, and they may require education and support.
- **Technology development:** Some energy-saving technologies are still in development or are not yet cost-effective. This limits the ability to reduce energy consumption in certain areas.



Green Tech

[grēn 'tek]

Technology that
is considered
environmentally friendly.

 Investopedia

Despite these challenges, there are a number of things that can be done to overcome them and reduce energy consumption. These include:

- **Education and outreach:** Raising awareness of the benefits of energy reduction and how to implement energy-saving measures can help to overcome the lack of awareness and understanding challenge.
- **Financial incentives:** Financial incentives, such as rebates and tax credits, can help to offset the cost of energy efficiency measures.
- **Behavioral programs:** Behavioral programs can help people to make the necessary changes to their habits to reduce energy consumption.
- **Research and development:** Continued research and development of new energy-saving technologies can help to overcome the technology development challenge.

By addressing these challenges, we can accelerate the transition to a clean energy economy and reduce our reliance on fossil fuels.

6.CONCLUSION

This activity provided a much-needed exposure to our group as a whole and as an individual too.

It helped us to take up responsibility, improve our team working skills and for us to come together as a team, to divide up our tasks and made sure that we did our part.

It was also a necessary soft skill development, as engineers it is important for us to be good at both technical skill and communication. It also boosted our public speaking confidence and our way to convey complex technical topics in a much more simpler manner understandable to common people.

Interacting with the residents gave us the opportunity to teach new things and to delve deeper into topics that they would not have known before. Seeing the resident's enthusiasm in learning ways to conserve energy resources allowed us to reach out to more people of different background. The residents were very enthusiastic and pledged to reduce energy consumption in their day to day lives.

This activity was important for us to reflect on ourselves as future engineers. To build a better world, we believe that it is important to understand the world around us and this exposure made us want to learn more about the issues societies are facing and to develop comprehensive products to contribute as engineers. It also motivated us to work collectively for the sustenance of the future generation.

Overall, everyone had a great time performing the activity and in turn helped us to socialize more, meet new friends and play our role as responsible engineers.

PHOTOS







Brief information of the activity

"Engineers operate at the interface between science and society."

With that powerful idea in mind, this activity was a massive undertaking by the AICTE, assigned to engineering students across various streams. Driven with the purpose of creating awareness of basic computer science concepts to the common masses, the activity aimed to bring out holistic development in budding engineers .With the consent of the HOD, groups of students were sent to different government schools and high schools in the district to teach young children about computers, some of its basic utilities and to give an insight into a career in computer science.

Spanning around fifteen days, rigorous efforts were made to enlighten kids about the world of computers .Our group was sent to a little school named Jyoti School, not far from our college. The first few days of teaching proved to be a little cumbersome due to linguistic differences, but we eased into it as time passed by. The children were extremely enthusiastic and showed eagerness to learn .We began with the bare basics-the definition of computer, its components, applications, advantages , disadvantages and such. Having taught everything from scratch, it also helped us refresh our memory .The next few days were spent teaching the

kids about different application software such as MS Word, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint, and a bird's eye view of the internet. The kids showed to be inquisitive and were mindful of the concepts being taught .To make our sessions more interactive and to ensure that we were reaching the students, we engaged them in frequent quizzes and tests. It would be an understatement to say that we were overwhelmed by the kids' participation and performances, as each one was better than the other.

Conclusion

All in all, this activity was a testament to our skills and helped push ourselves to our limits .To summarize, this activity proved to be beneficial to us in more ways than we can imagine. It provided us with a lot of perspective and brought out feelings of responsibility toward society .I also helped us overcome some of our own fears and shortcomings, as this was much harder than we had expected. As the activity progressed, we observed significant improvements in our public speaking skills and an increased amount of patience. It aided us in better controlling our emotions and made us grow as individuals .Working as a group, there

was a plethora of learning opportunities in terms of teamwork and teambuilding. We saw ourselves bond very well during this activity and it helped establish a close-knit network of peers.

On a more serious note, this activity was one of the most inspiring and meaningful experiences of our lives, and we are grateful for having made it worthwhile. It was eye-opening

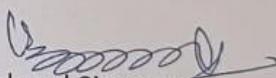
and helped us develop a sense of servitude .Most importantly, everybody had lots of fun in the

activity and that is what really matters at the end of the day!

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the following students from The Department of Computer Science & Engineering, The National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru, have successfully conducted AICTE Activity Point Program for 2 weeks on "Reduction In Energy Consumption" in the locality of Jaipura, Mysuru.

USN	NAME
4NI20CS010	Alson Chris Dsouza
4NI20CS033	Dyuthi K Urs
4NI20CS055	Monika K
4NI20CS063	Pradeep B R
4NI20CS064	Prajwal J


Seal and Signature
The National Institute of Engineering
Mysuru
Karnataka
India

CSE Department students
NIE Mysuru -570008

Subject: Request for Permission to Conduct Reduction In Energy Consumption

Dear ma'am,

I am writing on behalf of the Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) Department students of the National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru, seeking permission to conduct rural produce marketing in "Jaipura" for 15 days. Our initiative aims to connect rural producers with urban consumers while providing valuable learning experiences. We assure compliance with regulations, COVID-19 protocols, and community engagement. We kindly request your approval and support, as it will not only fulfil educational objectives but also contribute to local socio-economic development.

Yours sincerely,

Alson Dsouza

Prajwal J

Monika K

Pradeep B R

Dyuthi K Urs

CSE Department Students

National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru

ಜಂಬಾಯಿತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ
ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ
ಮೈಸೂರು ವಾಲ್ಯೂಟ್

The Corporator,
Mysuru City

20th Feb 2022

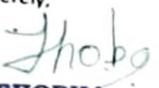
To whomsoever it may concern,

Sub: AICTE ACTIVITY POINTS – SWACHH BHARAT
Respected Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above subject, the students of Computer Science Department from The National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru have conducted the Swachh Bharat activity as a part of their AICTE Activity points from 2nd February – 16th February 2022 in the Chamundi Hill premises.
This is for your kind information.

Regards

Your sincerely,

X 

SHOBHA

Corporator, Mysore City Corporation
Ward No. 61

Attendance R-

Academiejaar = 2021-2022

School: Government model higher primary school and girls government high school

BATCH - A4

Signature of the headmaster

సమాజిక ప్రాయశ్చిత్త

Nadiya Khan
3rd semester
2nd year
Computer Science and Engineering
The National Institute of Engineering
Mysore-570 008

22nd December 2021

Head of the Department
Computer Science and Engineering
The National Institute of Engineering
Mysore-570 008

Subject: Seeking permission to conduct the AICTE Activity Point Programme.

Respected Madam

With respect to the above mentioned subject we the students of group 4 have chosen to help the local schools to achieve good result and enhance their enrolment in Vocational/technical/higher Education, as our activity for this semester. We are conducting the activity for students of class 5-7 of Government model Higher primary school and girls government high school, Ashokapuram, Mysore. We are going to introduce to the students the world of computer and its applications. The programme aims to provide the technical knowledge of computers that is used in day to day life. The activity is conducted for 15 days. So I kindly request you to grant permission to perform the mentioned activity.

Group 4
4NI20CS017-Arnav Kumar
4NI20CS029-Dhruv Tyagi
4NI20CS031-Divyashree C
4NI20CS043-Jayalakshmi Y
4NI20CS055-Monika K
4NI20CS056-Nadiya Khan
4NI20CS058-Naman Arbind
4NI20CS068-Pratham Vijay Vargiya
4NI20CS107-Soundarya K
4NI20CS121-Vigneshwar Ravindran

*S. V.K.
12/12/21*
Prof. S. V.K.
Dept. of Computer Science and Engg
National Institute of Engg
MYSORE-570008

Thanking You
Yours Faithfully

Academic Year 2021-22

School Name :

USN	Name	02 Feb	03 Feb	04 Feb	05 Feb	06 Feb	07 Feb	08 Feb	09 Feb	10 Feb	11 Feb	12 Feb	13 Feb	14 Feb	15 Feb	16 Feb
4NJ20CS013	Anandkumar	Arun														
4NJ20CS018	Arun G.	Arun														
4NJ20CS020	Ashika Jayanth	Ashika														
4NJ20CS022	Bhavyashree B.	Bhavyashree														
4NJ20CS028	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy	Debraj Roy
4NJ20CS033	Dyothi K. Urs	Dyothi														
	Signature															

Signature of Professor & Head

Signature of Headmasters / Headmistress and Seal



Arun G
3rd semester
2nd year
Computer science and Engineering
The National Institute of Engineering
Mysore-570008
5th January 2022
Head of the Department
Computer Science and Engineering
Subject: Seeking permission to conduct the AICTE Activity point programme.

Ms. Prilyanka
Dc
Professor and Head
Dept. of Computer Science and Engg.
National Institute of Engg.
MYSORE-570008

Respected Madam

With respect to the above mentioned subject we the student of group 5 have chosen to help the local schools to achieve good result and enhance their enrolment in vocational/technical/higher education, as our activity for this semester. We are conducting this activity for student of class 5 to 7 of Government model high primary school. We are going to introduce to the students the world of computer and its applications. The programme aims to provide the technical knowledge of computers that is used in day to day life. The activity is conducted for 15 days. So I kindly request you to grant permission to perform the mentioned activity.

GROUP – 5

4NI20CS018 - ARUN G
4NI20CS013 - ANAND KUMAR
4NI20CS020 - ASHIKA JAYANTH
4NI20CS028 - DEBRAJ ROY
4NI20CS022 - BHAVYASHREE B
4NI20CS033 - DYUTHI K URS

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

Arun G

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the following students from The Department of Computer Science & Engineering, The National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru, had conducted 2 weeks Activity Points Programme on Computer Basics, MS Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint), Internet to our Higher Primary School students from February 2nd 2022 to February 16th 2022.

USN

4NI20CS033
4NI20 CS020
AN120CS022
ANT20CPO19
4NI20 CS023
4NI20CS013

NAME

Dyuthi K Verma
Shruti Jayanthi
Bhavyashree B
Syam G
DEBRAS Roy
Anand Kumar

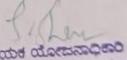
Signature of the Head Master / Head Mistress & Seal



Attendance Sheet
NIE ACTIVITY POINT PROGRAMME
ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-2023

Panchayat	Mysuru Zilla Panchayat	Assistant Secretary Name	SUBRAMANYA SHARMA
-----------	------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------

USN	Name	12 Sep	13 Sep	14 Sep	15 Sep	16 Sep	17 Sep	18 Sep	19 Sep	20 Sep	21 Sep	22 Sep	23 Sep	24 Sep	25 Sep	26 Sep
4NI20CS010	Alson Chris Dsouza	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
4NI20CS033	Dyuthi k urs	Beller														
4NI20CS055	Monika k	Maule														
4NI20CS063	Pradeep B R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
4NI20CS064	Prajwal J	Project														


 AS seal and signature

10,
The National Institute of Engineering
Computer Science Department,
Mysuru.

Subject: Successfully conducted Awareness Program on Digital Literacy and Financial Transactions

Dear Sir/Madam,

I trust this letter finds you in good health. I am writing to inform you that a group of enthusiastic students from the Computer Science and Engineering department at NIE College, Mysuru, have expressed a keen interest in conducting an awareness program on cashless transactions and the digitalization of financial transactions.

The students have taken the initiative to organize and execute this program in various rural localities of Mysuru over a period of 15 days (2 weeks). The primary objective of this program is to educate the public about the benefits and nuances of digital financial transactions.

The students are committed to disseminating valuable information regarding cashless transactions, the advantages of digital transactions, and the broader scope of digitalizing financial practices. This initiative aligns with our commitment to fostering financial literacy and promoting the adoption of secure and convenient digital transactions.

Best Regards,

[A N Subramanya Sharma]

ಸಹಾಯ ಯೋಜನಾದಿಕಾರಿ
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಚರಿ, ಚಿಂತಾ, ಪರಂಪರಾಯಾ
ಮುಂದು

Attendance Sheet

NIE ACTIVITY POINT PROGRAMME

ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-2023

Panchayat	Mysuru Zilla Panchayath
-----------	-------------------------

Assistant Secretary Name	SUDRAMANYA SHARMA
-----------------------------	-------------------

USN	Name	12 Oct	13 Oct	14 Oct	15 Oct	16 Oct	17 Oct	18 Oct	19 Oct	20 Oct	21 Oct	22 Oct	23 Oct	24 Oct	25 Oct	26 Oct
4NI20CS010	Alson Chris Dsouza	A+														
4NI20CS033	Dyuthi k urs	Githa														
4NI20CS055	Monika k	Moni														
4NI20CS063	Pradeep B R	B+														
4NI20CS064	Prajwal J	Prajwal														

P. Ray
Asstt Secretary
Asstt Secy. signature
AS secy. signature

To,
National Institute of Engineering
Computer Science Department,
Mysuru

Subject: Successful Completion of Swachh Bharat Awareness Program.

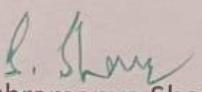
Dear Sir/Madam,

I trust this letter finds you in good health. I am pleased to share the successful execution of a Swachh Bharat awareness program by a dedicated group of students from the Computer Science and Engineering department at NIE College, Mysuru.

Over a period of 15 days (2 weeks), these enthusiastic students organized and conducted the program in various rural localities of Mysuru. The primary objective was to raise awareness about the Swachh Bharat initiative and encourage community participation in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene.

The students demonstrated a strong commitment to disseminating valuable information regarding the importance of cleanliness, waste management practices, and the overall mission of Swachh Bharat. This initiative aligns with our institution's commitment to social responsibility and community development.

Best Regards.


[A N Subramanya Sharma]
Assistant Secretary (Admin)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮಂಡಿ.
ಮೈಸೂರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
ಮೃತ್ಯು

