

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

JNANA SANGAMA, BELAGAVI - 590018



AICTE activity report on

“AICTE ACTIVITY POINT PROGRAMME”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree in

Bachelor of Engineering

in

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

by

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Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the AICTE Activity report entitled "**AICTE ACTIVITY POINT PROGRAMME**" submitted by **SHIVAKUMAR H H (4HG19EE030)** in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical and Electronics Engineering of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year 2022-2023. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report. The AICTE activities report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of AICTE Activity work prescribed for the said degree.

Signature of Guide

Signature of HOD

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CHAPTER 01

PREPARING AN ACTIONABLE BUSINESS PROPOSAL FOR ENHANCING VILLAGE INCOME

CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING FARMERS INCOME
- THE ACTION PLAN FOR DOUBLING FARMER'S INCOME
- PAST TREND IN FARMER'S INCOME
- SOURCES OF GROWTH IN FARMERS INCOME
- SOURCES OF INCOME GROWTH WITHIN AGRICULTURE SECTOR
- STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING FARMER'S INCOME
- ROADMAP AND ACTION PLAN
- PHOTO GALLERY
- CONCLUSION

Introduction

Past strategy for development of the agriculture sector in India has focused primarily on raising agricultural output and improving food security. This strategy involved (a) an increase in productivity through better technology and varieties, and increased use of quality seed, fertilizer, irrigation and Argo chemicals; (b) incentive structure in the form of remunerative prices for some crops and subsidies on farm inputs; (c) public investments in and for agriculture; and (d) facilitating institutions. The strategy paid dividends as the country was able to address severe food shortage that emerged during mid-1960s. During the last half a Century (1965 to 2015), since the adoption of green revolution, India's food production multiplied 3.7 times while the population multiplied by 2.55 times. The net result has been a 45 per cent increase in per person food production, which has made India not only food self-sufficient at aggregate level, but also a net food exporting country.

Farmers who play a vital role in the Indian economy are mostly not aware of this Central Government strategy of doubling farmer's income by every financial year. In this guide, we will explain to you what is increasing Farmers Income, why it is important, how can we increases the income of farmers, and much more beneficial information for our farmers.

Why Increasing Farmers Income is important?

- If the income earned by the farmer is doubled then he/she will use better farm machinery, better and advanced technologies for farming to increase productivity, better quality of seeds, etc.
- Therefore, increasing farmer's income means increasing agricultural productivity.
- Doubling Farmers Income will not only increase agriculture production by using better farming techniques but also improve the quality of crops.
- Both the quantity and quality of food can be achieved by Doubling Farmers Income.
- It will lead to the growth of the Indian economy.
- Incident of farmer's suicide will come to an end if farmers are financially satisfied.

How can we increase the income of farmers?

- Strong measures are required to fulfill the aim of doubling the income of farmers.
- The following measure can be taken within the agriculture sector to double farmer's income:
 - Improvement in productivity
 - Saving in cost of production

- Cropping intensity must be increased
- There must be diversification towards high-value crops
- Action plan to double farmers income outside the agriculture sector include
- Plan to shift cultivators from farm to non-farm occupations
- There must be an improvement in terms of trade for farmers or real prices received by farmers
- What is the Strategy for Improving Farmers Income?

Farmers must adopt these strategies to improve their income

- Development initiatives like infrastructure
- Better Technology
- Awareness and implementation of Policies
- Institutional mechanism
- Roadmap and Action Plan

The Action Plan for doubling farmer's income

- Increase in productivity of crop
- Increase in crop intensity must be adopted
- Increase in production of livestock must be done
- There should be an improvement in the efficiency of input use
- Diversification towards high-value crops
- Improved price realization by farmers
- The shift of cultivators to non-farm jobs plays a vital role in doubling farmer's income.

Past Trend in Farmers' Income

It is ironic that estimates of farmers' income are not published by CSO, though time series and up to date estimates of sectoral income for agriculture are available in National Accounts Statistics. However, NSSO has generated estimates and sources of income of farmers based on its nation-wide surveys titled 'Situation Assessment of Farmers 2003' and 'Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households 2013'. The two surveys adopted different definitions of farmer or farmer households and therefore the estimates of income reported in the two surveys are not comparable.

Two national level surveys of NSSO titled Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers in

2003 (59th Round) and Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households (SAS) in 2013 (70th Round) provide estimates of farmers' income from various sources including agriculture. According to SAS for the year 2012-13, the average annual income of a farm household from farm as well as non-farm sources was Rs. 77,112. Sixty per cent of total income of an agricultural household was derived from farm activities (cultivation and farming of animals) and 40 per cent was derived from non-farm sources (wages, salary, non-farm business etc.). In absolute terms, cultivation generated annual income of Rs. 36,938 and livestock provided Rs. 9,176, per agricultural household. According to this estimate, the share of livestock activity in total farm income of agricultural household was close to 19.89 percent as shown in the table 1. This is much lower than the CSO estimates of share of livestock in net value added in agriculture sector for the same year, which was 28.6 per cent. This indicates that farm income reported in SAS differs significantly from CSO measures of farm income, presumably due to the specific definition of farmer used in the SAS 2013.

Table 1: Trend in farmers' income in India, 1993-94 to 2015-16

Year	Net value added at market prices (Rs. crore)	Wage bill at market prices (Rs. crore)	CPIAL (2004-05=100)	Total farm income of all farmers' (Rs. crore)		Cultivators (Number in crores)	Farm income per cultivator (Rs.)	
	Market price	Real prices	Current prices	Real prices	Current prices		Real prices	
1993-94	223709	45755	59	177954	1303814	14.39	12365	121110
2004-05	527289	93130	100	434160	1434160	16.61	26146	126146
2011-12	1409932	252804	183	1157128	1632514	14.62	79137	143258
2012-13	1558480	245750	220	1312730	1596695	14.36	91416	141553
2013-14	1753691	276532	245	1477159	1602922	14.10	104763	142760
2014-15	1849931	291708	261	1558225	1597020	13.85	112507	143106
2015-16	1940636	306010	273	1634625	1598764	13.60	120193	144027

Sources of Growth in Farmers 'Income

Doubling real income of farmers till 2022-23 over the base year of 2015-16, requires annual growth of 10.41 per cent in farmers' income. This implies that the on-going and previously achieved rate of growth in farm income has to be sharply accelerated. Therefore, strong measures will be needed to harness all possible sources of growth in farmers' income within as well as outside agriculture sector.

The major sources of growth operating within agriculture sector are:

- improvement in productivity,
- resource use efficiency or saving in cost of production,
- increase in cropping intensity

Sources of income growth within agriculture sector

Increase in agricultural productivity

There are two sources to increase in agricultural output viz. area and productivity. Due to rising demand for land for non-agricultural uses and already high share of arable land in total geographical area of the country, further expansion in area under cultivation is not feasible. Rather there is a decline of about 10 lakh hectares, as agricultural land has been diverted to non-agricultural uses since the year 2004-05. Therefore, agricultural output has to be increased through improvement in productivity per unit of land.

Livestock constitutes 30 per cent of the total income from agriculture sector. This sector has experienced growth rate of 4.5 per cent during 2000-01 to 2013-14. Maintaining the same growth in livestock sector in the coming years will raise total farm income by 10.8 per cent in seven years and 16.6 per cent in ten years period.

Improvement in total factor productivity

The improvement in Total factor productivity (TFP) is an important source of output growth which directly contributes to cost saving and thus increase in income. TFP is the portion of output not explained by the amount of inputs used in the production. TFP accounts for effects in total output growth relative to the growth in total inputs used in production. TFP growth represents effect of technological change, skill, infrastructure, etc, which are not counted in the set of production inputs. It also includes increase in efficiency with which inputs are utilized in the production.

Diversification towards high value crops

The improvement in Total factor productivity (TFP) is an important source of output growth which directly contributes to cost saving and thus increase in income. TFP is the portion of output not explained by the amount of inputs used in the production. TFP accounts for effects in total output growth relative to the growth in total inputs used in production. TFP growth represents effect of technological change, skill, infrastructure, etc, which are not counted in the set of production inputs. It also includes increase in efficiency with which inputs are utilized in the production.

Shifting cultivators to non-farm and subsidiary activities

In rural areas, agriculture sector engages 64 per cent of the total workforce and contributes 39 per cent of total rural net domestic product as shown in the table 2. This shows over-dependence of workforce on agriculture with significant underemployment. This also reveals large difference in per worker productivity between agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. The estimated worker productivity in agriculture sector was only Rs 62,235 as compared

Table 2: Worker productivity in farm and non-farm sectors in rural areas during 2011-12

Sector	Net Domestic Product		Workforce based on Usual Status		Worker productivity (Rs/worker)
	Rs crore	Share(%) in total	Million	Share(%) in total	
Farm	13,40,532	39	215	64	62,235
Non-farm	20,76,198	61	121	36	1,71,587
Total	34,16,730		336		1,01,567

Income of farmers can be improved substantially by shifting workforce away from agriculture. In fact, some farmers have started moving away from the agriculture sector and many are looking for suitable opportunities to leave farming.⁸ According to NSSO, workforce in agriculture sector in rural areas declined by about 34 million between 2004-05 and 2011-12, showing an annual decline at the rate of 2.04 per cent. If the same trend continues, then workforce share in agriculture will fall to 55 per cent of total rural workforce by 2022-23. The decline in workforce in agriculture is on account of both the decline in the number of agricultural labour as well as decline in the number of cultivators.

Strategy for Improving Farmers' Income

the sources of increase in farmers' income by drawing mainly from the past experience and trends. The sources of growth in output and income can be put in four categories

- development initiatives including infrastructure
- technology
- policies and
- institutional mechanisms.

Roadmap and Action Plan

framework for doubling farmers' income which has identified seven sources of growth. These are:

- increase in productivity of crops
- increase in production of livestock
- improvement in efficiency of input use (cost saving)
- increase in crop intensity
- diversification towards high value crops
- improved price realization by farmers
- shift of cultivators to non-farm jobs and

Crop productivity is required to increase by **4.1** per cent and livestock value added by 6.0 per cent per year to double farmers' income by 2022. TFP growth, which is mainly contributed by agricultural R&D, extension services, new knowledge, efficient practices like precision farming, is required to follow annual increase of 3.0 per cent. Indian farmers should raise area under two crops to 53 per cent from the present 40 per cent recorded in recent years. Area under high value crops is required to follow an increase of 4.4 per cent each year. Market reforms are required to enable farmers to get 17 per cent higher.

How to develop Vegetable business?

Developing a vegetable business without involving middle persons can be challenging, but it is possible. Here are some steps you can take to develop your vegetable business:

Establish direct relationships with farmers: One of the best ways to eliminate middle persons is to establish direct relationships with vegetable farmers. This way, you can negotiate directly with the farmers and get better prices for your vegetables.

Invest in transportation: If you want to avoid middle persons, you need to have your own transportation system. Invest in trucks or other vehicles to transport your vegetables directly from the farm to your customers.

Build a network of customers: Start building a network of customers who will buy your vegetables. This can include supermarkets, restaurants, and wholesalers. Focus on building strong relationships with these customers and delivering quality vegetables at competitive prices.

Build your own storage and packaging facilities: If you have your own storage and packaging facilities, you can store your vegetables and package them according to the requirements of your customers. This will give you more control over the quality of your vegetables and allow you to sell them at a higher price.

Market your vegetables: Once you have established your vegetable business, you need to market your vegetables to attract more customers. Use social media, online marketplaces, and other marketing channels to promote your vegetables and reach new customers.

Diversify your product offerings: To increase your customer base and profits, consider diversifying your product offerings. This can include adding new types of vegetables or offering value-added products such as pre-cut vegetables or vegetable-based snacks.

By following these steps, you can develop your vegetable business without involving middle persons and increase your profits. However, it will require hard work, investment, and patience to succeed.

How to Develop Provision store Business?

Developing a provision store business can be challenging, but here are some steps you can take to develop your business:

Choose a strategic location: The location of your provision store can significantly impact the success of your business. Choose a location that is easily accessible to your target customers and has high foot traffic.

Identify your target customers: Knowing your target customers will help you tailor your product offerings to meet their needs. Consider the demographics and buying habits of your target customers when selecting your products.

Offer a wide variety of products: A provision store should offer a wide variety of products to meet the diverse needs of customers. Offer products such as groceries, snacks, household essentials, personal care items, and more.

Keep your store clean and organized: A clean and organized store can attract more customers and make them feel more comfortable shopping at your store. Keep your store clean, organized, and well-lit.

Focus on customer service: Providing excellent customer service is essential to the success of any retail business. Train your staff to provide friendly and helpful service to customers, and be responsive to their needs and concerns.

Use technology to your advantage: Embrace technology to streamline your operations and reach more customers. Use a point-of-sale system to manage inventory and sales, and consider launching an online store to expand your reach.

Offer promotions and loyalty programs: To attract and retain customers, offer promotions such as discounts, freebies, or loyalty programs. This will encourage customers to return to your store and recommend it to others.

By following these steps, you can develop your provision store business and increase your profits. However, it will require hard work, investment, and patience to succeed.

How to develop Fruit Business?

Developing a fruit business can be challenging, but here are some steps you can take to develop your business:

Establish direct relationships with farmers: One of the best ways to obtain fresh and high-quality fruits is to establish direct relationships with fruit farmers. This way, you can negotiate directly with the farmers and get better prices for your fruits.

Offer a wide variety of fruits: A successful fruit business should offer a wide variety of fruits to meet the diverse needs of customers. Offer seasonal fruits, exotic fruits, and popular fruits to attract different types of customers.

Choose a strategic location: The location of your fruit business can significantly impact the success of your business. Choose a location that is easily accessible to your target customers and has high foot traffic.

Invest in transportation and storage: To maintain the quality of your fruits, it is essential to invest in proper transportation and storage. Invest in trucks or other vehicles to transport your fruits, and build a storage facility to keep your fruits fresh for longer.

Offer value-added products: To increase your profits and attract more customers, consider offering value-added products such as fruit salads, smoothies, and juices. This will not only increase the variety of your offerings but also provide customers with convenient and healthy options.

Market your fruits: Once you have established your fruit business, you need to market your fruits to attract more customers. Use social media, online marketplaces, and other marketing channels to promote your fruits and reach new customers.

Focus on customer service: Providing excellent customer service is essential to the success of any retail business. Train your staff to provide friendly and helpful service to customers, and be responsive to their needs and concerns.

By following these steps, you can develop your fruit business and increase your profits. However, it will require hard work, investment, and patience to succeed.

How to develop Fish marketing business?

Developing a fish marketing business can be challenging, but here are some steps you can take to develop your business:

Identify your target customers: Knowing your target customers will help you tailor your product offerings to meet their needs. Consider the demographics and buying habits of your target customers when selecting your products.

Offer a wide variety of fish: A successful fish marketing business should offer a wide variety of fish to meet the diverse needs of customers. Offer seasonal fish, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish to attract different types of customers.

Choose a strategic location: The location of your fish marketing business can significantly impact the success of your business. Choose a location that is easily accessible to your target customers and has high foot traffic.

Invest in transportation and storage: To maintain the quality of your fish, it is essential to invest in proper transportation and storage. Invest in trucks or other vehicles to transport your fish, and build a storage facility to keep your fish fresh for longer.

Establish direct relationships with fishermen: One of the best ways to obtain fresh and high-quality fish is to establish direct relationships with fishermen. This way, you can negotiate directly with the fishermen and get better prices for your fish.

Market your fish: Once you have established your fish marketing business, you need to market your fish to attract more customers. Use social media, online marketplaces, and other marketing channels to promote your fish and reach new customers.

Focus on customer service: Providing excellent customer service is essential to the success of any retail business. Train your staff to provide friendly and helpful service to customers, and be responsive to their needs and concerns.

Offer value-added products: To increase your profits and attract more customers, consider offering value-added products such as pre-cut fish, marinades, and pre-seasoned fish. This will not only increase the variety of your offerings but also provide customers with convenient and tasty options.

By following these steps, you can develop your fish marketing business and increase your profits. However, it will require hard work, investment, and patience to succeed

PHOTO GALLERY

At Mosalehosahalli Market:





Conclusion

To create a successful proposal, it's important to conduct thorough research on the village's current economic situation, the resources available, and the needs and desires of the community. This research can help identify potential business opportunities and the most effective strategies for increasing income. Once the research is done, the proposal should include a clear and concise description of the proposed business venture, including its products or services, target market, marketing plan, and financial projections. The proposal should also address any potential challenges or risks and outline a plan for mitigating them. It's important to ensure that the proposal is actionable, meaning that it includes specific steps and timelines for implementation, as well as a plan for measuring success and adjusting strategies as needed. Overall, preparing an actionable business proposal for enhancing village income requires a combination of creativity, strategic thinking, and attention to detail. If done well, it has the potential to bring about positive economic and social change for the village and its residents.

CHAPTER 02

TOURISM PROMOTION INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

CONTENTS

- LETTER OF COMMUNICATION
- LETTER OF APPECIATION
- INTRODUCTION
- LOCATION
- HISTORY
- ARCHITECTURE
- CONCLUSION

LETTER OF COMMUNICATION

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ದಿನಾಂಕ: 19/12/2021

Mosalehosahalli
Hosdum (T)
Hosan (D)

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಎ.ಎ.ಸಿ.ಟಿ.ಇ. ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಅಂಶ (AICTE Activity points) ಗಳಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಮೊಂದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎ.ಎ.ಸಿ.ಟಿ.ಇ. ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ (AICTE Activity) ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಣ್ಣೋ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ನಂತರ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ತಲೆ ಬರಹ (Letter Head) ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

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Kosaravangala temple
Hassan (T) Hassan (D)

ಮಾಸ್ತರೆ,

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ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿತವಾಲರು
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INTRODUCTON

Buchesvara Temple, Koravangala

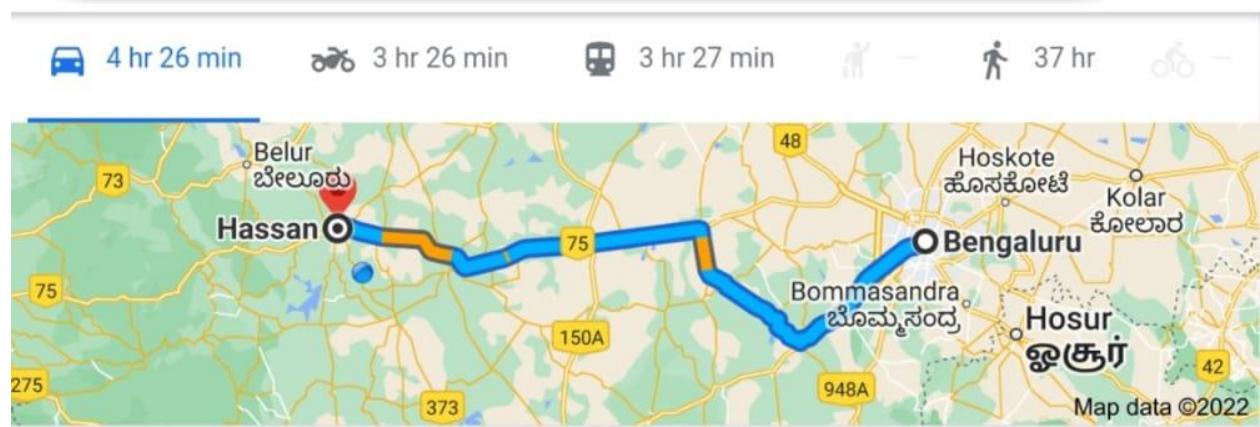
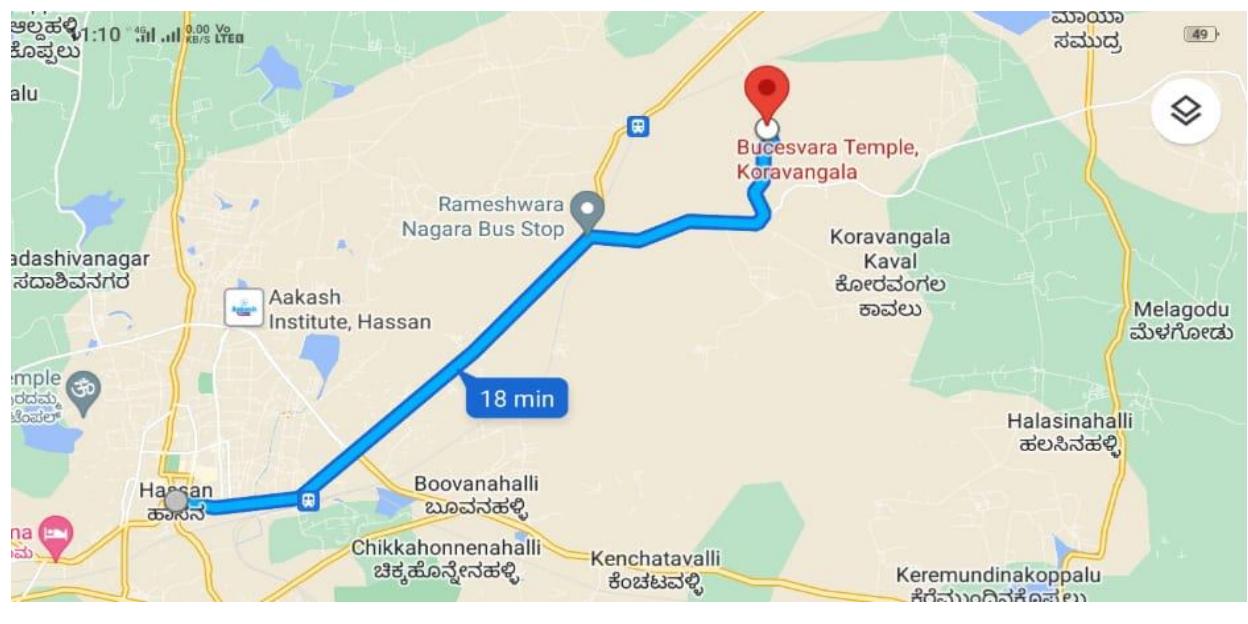
Bucesvara temple, also referred to as the Buceswara, Bucheshwara or Bhucheshvara temple, is a 12th-century Hindu temples in Koravangala village, Karnataka, India. The Buchesvara Temple is a less known, simple yet elegant specimen of Hoysala architecture. A temple built to celebrate the coronation of Hoysala King Veera Ballala II. The Bucesvara Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.



The most sophisticated historical temple in the village, it is considered to be the flag-bearer of Hoysala architecture and was built by a wealthy patron named Buchi during the reign of king Ballala.

LOCATION

It is located in the village of Korvangla, about 12 kilometres (7 mi) northeast from Hassan city in Karnataka, India. It is about 35 kilometres (22 mi) southwest of Halebidu (Dorasamudra) – the primary capital of Hoysala kingdom in the 12th-century.



BRIEF HISTORY

The temple is to the north of the village and was built in 1173 AD by a rich officer called Buci (or Buchiraja). The inscription states that it marks the coronation of Hoysala King Veera Ballala.

Koravangala was a major town in pre-14th century Karnataka, featuring at least six temples on the eastern banks of a manmade lake.

Two temples are within the Buceswara temple prakara (compound), these were built about 1173 CE; the second temple is to the eastern end of the complex and to the north of main temple; it is a smaller and simpler Bhairava temple, a form of the Hindu god Shiva.

Three temples are to the north of Bucesvara temple – Govindesvara temple (Shiva), Nakesvara temple (Shiva) and a Surya temple, completed between 1160 and 1170 CE

One is almost totally ruined and to the east-northeast, likely also late 12th-century (it is unclear to whom this was dedicated)

From the inscriptions found near these temples, it is evident that the northernmost temples here are about 15 to 20 years older than the Bucesvara temple. They were commissioned by Buci's older brothers, Govinda and Naka.

ARCHITECTURE

Bucheshwara Temple Koravangala - A Specimen of Hoysala

Koravangala is a small village located off the Hassan - Arsikere highway. 'Sri Bucheshwara temple' is a grand Hoysala temple built in 12th century AD by Bucha, the younger brother of Govinda, an officer working under King Narasimha.

This is a dwikuta (2) temple with two shrines facing each other. These shrines are connected by a closed mantapa, and an open mantapa. The western shrine facing east containing an image of Surya, the sun god, and the eastern shrine contains a Shivlinga. The entrance is very small and guarded by elephants.

There are beautifully carved dwarapalaka statues on either side. This entrance leads to a Mukha mandapa which is supported by 32 pillars. The ceiling is partitioned into 13 parts and each is carved beautifully with lotus flowers. The navaranga is square and stands on four central lathe-turned round pillars. The ceiling of the navaranga has 9 ankanas decorated with different types of moldings.



The open sabha mandapa is star-shaped, standing on four central lathe-turned round pillars. This is a dwikuta temple dedicated to Lord Shiva in the form of Linga as its principal deity and Lord Surya as a secondary deity. The temple consists of 2 garbhagrihas with 2 antaralas, a sabhamandapa and navaranga with 2 mukhamandapas.



The sanctum sanctorum has a huge Shivalinga made of black stone. As usual, there is a Nandi statue in front. There is a small shrine on the left of the sanctum dedicated to Ganesha. The outer walls of the temple are decorated with various forms of Lords Shiva and Vishnu. On the wall panel, the carving of the Gajendramoksha sequence is an absolute marvel. At the eastern end of the complex is a small shrine of Bhairava. There is also a big inscription stone inside the temple compound.



The dravidian shikara on the main garbhagriha (Sanctum) is a grand structure with 3 talas, surmounted by a vedika and kuta roof with a kalasa. The navaranga is square and stands on four central lathe turned round pillars. The ceiling of the navaranga has 9 ankanas decorated with different types of mouldings. The outer walls of the temple are decorated with various forms of Lords Shiva and Vishnu. The open sabhamandapa is star shaped, standing on four central lathe turned round pillars. The Hoysala insignia adorns the vestibule of this temple



Caretaker Ramayya plays a multi role of attending daily chores of temple,watchman and doing bit of guiding



A beautiful lawn has been laid around the temple and landscaping to entire structure looks elegant in the backdrop of waterbody. This temple is protected as a monument of national importance by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Some important sculptures of the temple:



Elephant balustrades in the Bucesvara temple. A temple plan without jagati at korvangla



Shiva with his consort Parvati, on the outer walls of the Bucheswara temple



Arjun poised to pierce the eye of a fish in this depiction on the outer wall of the Bucheswara temple



Kartikeya seated atop his ‘vahana’, the peacock, holding different objects in his hands



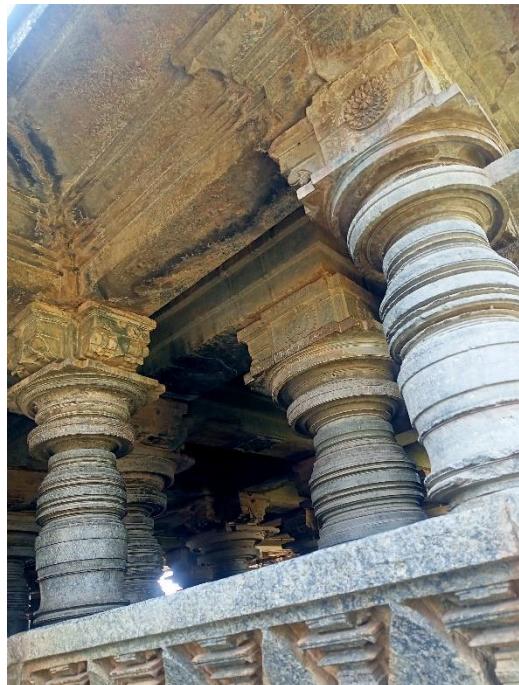
Narasimha tearing out the entrails of the demon king Hiranyakasipu



Garuda carrying Vishnu and Lakshmi, Buseswara temple



Vishnu in varaha avatar saves goddess earth, and holds her high up as he tramples Hiranyaksha



The pillars inside the Bucheswara temple are so perfectly shaped that architecture experts believe these were turned in a lathe



Intricate work on a ceiling panel, Bucheswara temple, korvangala

AICTE ACTIVITY EXECUTION

In the Hassan district, As we start our journey from Hassan towards the village of Korvangla, about 12 kilometres (7 mi) northeast from Hassan. we are talking about the temple of the Hoysalas. One of them is the Koravangala bucheswara temple in Hassan district which is 10 km away from city. The houses here are bordered houses. If coming from Hassan route, the korvangala is on the way to the arisikere by taking deviation from korvangala gate, Bucheswara temple is located. let us give you some information about the temple. This shrine falls under ASI. That is to say that the ASI was founded in the year 1861 by the British ministers. The temple is beautiful and attractive for the visitors.



Bucheswara Temple was built in the 12th century. The temple was built in 1173 AD during the Hoysala kingdom. The crowned king, 2nd Emperor of the Hoysalas , Buche, the minister under his coronation time , The temple is so called the Bucheswara Temple for his sake. There are two doors to enter the temple. One is east and the second to west. At the door, to the east are two rows of elephants. This shrine is similar to dwikuta type temple. It is made of cinnamon stone. On the premises of the shrine there are inscriptions of Kannada, Halegannada and Nadugannada, which proclaim the history of the temple.

Upon entering the temple, you will get a grand mantapa decorated with rows of pillars. The pillars are special in the Maha Mandapa. The bhuvaneshwari idol at the top of the mantapa is also very beautiful. A total of 13 bhuavaneswari engravings can be seen in the grand

mantapa. This shrine is a dwikuta-like temple, where one can see the inner sanctuary, Opposing the main sanctum, there is sanctorum of the sun god. The idol of the sun god is about 6 feet high.



The idol is beautiful and is decorated with various ornaments. In the lower part of the idol, 7 horses can be seen. Now we are talking about the main inner sanctuary. A statue of Lakshmi can be seen at the door. The inside of the sanctum sanctorum is decorated with pillars of ebony. There are also carvings of small pavilions. Some of the deities can be seen in this little pavilion. Some of the statues went missing from around 2001-2002. One can find a Saraswati idol. The Saptamaatrikey's idol is also visible. Nandi and Brungi can be seen in front of the main idol. A 4 feet tall Shivalinga idol can be seen. The lingam is worshiped by the name bucheshwara.



Next we all sat down in one place and ate the snacks we brought, cleaned the place and made our way from there. The temple is usually open from 9 am to 6 pm



HOW TO REACH BUCHESWARA TEMPLE KORVANGALA

BY ROAD:

It is about 12 kilometres (7 mi) northeast from Hassan city towards Arsikere route in Karnataka, India. It is about 35 kilometres (22 mi) southwest of Halebidu (Dorasamudra)

BY RAIL:

Hassan Railway station is about 12 km from this Temple to visit, one can reach to Hassan railway station from nearby Arsikere station or from Bangalore city through Rail.

CONCLUSION

The activity involved learning about the history of the temple and gathering information about the sculpture and architecture of the temple from local people. This allowed for a deeper understanding of the cultural significance of the temple and its importance in the community. Additionally, the activity involved a Swachh Bharath initiative, which aimed to improve the cleanliness and sanitation of the temple and surrounding areas.

Overall, this activity was a great way to learn about the local culture and history while also giving back to the community through a Swachh Bharath initiative. It helped to raise awareness about the importance of preserving cultural landmarks and maintaining cleanliness in public spaces. By participating in this activity, individuals can contribute to the preservation of the temple and help to promote a cleaner and healthier environment for all.

we can say that the Bucheswara temple is one of the historical places, by doing this activity, we learnt so much information regarding the place, timings of pooja etc. it is a place which refresh our mind, and tourism is a very productive activity, both for the tourist and the government. As they support each other simultaneously. Also ,the government should consider improving the conditions of the tourist places of the country, so that more and more number of tourists visit our country.

CHAPTER 03

CONTRIBUTION TO ANY NATIONAL LEVEL INITIATIVE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (SWACCH BHARATH ABHIYAN)

CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS
- ORGANIZATION OF REPORT THE ACTIVITY CONTAINS
- ABOUT SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN
- SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN ACTION PLAN
- SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN OBJECTIVE
- ISSUES COME UP DURING THE DISCUSSION WITH VILLAGERS
- SWACHH BHARATH ABHIYAN SURVEY
- PICTURES DURING ACTIVITY
- CONCLUSION

Introduction

“There are few things certain in life – one is death, second is change and the other is waste.” No one can stop these things to take place in our lives. But with better management we can prepare ourselves the Swachh Bharath abhiyan rally as shown in the figure 13. Here we will talk about [1] waste and waste management. Each of us has a right to clean air, water and food. This right can be fulfilled by maintaining a clear and healthy environment. Now for the first question, what is waste? Any material which is not needed by the owner, producer or processor is waste. Generally, waste is defined as at the end of the product life cycle and is disposed of in landfills. Most businesses define waste as “anything that does not create value” [2].



Figure 13: Swachh Bharath abhiyan rally

In a common man's eye anything that is unwanted or not useful is garbage or waste. However scientifically speaking there is no waste as such in the world. Almost all the components of solid waste have some potential if it is converted or treated in a scientific manner.

Waste management (or waste disposal) includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste [3] together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process and waste-related laws, technologies, economic mechanisms.

Cleanliness is both the abstract state of being clean and free from germs, dirt, trash, or waste, and the habit of achieving and maintaining that state. Cleanliness is often achieved through cleaning. Culturally, cleanliness is usually a good quality, as indicated by the aphorism: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness", [4] and may be regarded as contributing to other ideals such as health and beauty.

What is a Waste Management System?

A waste management system is the strategy an organization uses to dispose, reduce, reuse, and prevent waste. Possible waste disposal methods are recycling, composting, incineration, landfills, bioremediation, waste to energy, and waste minimization.



Figure 14:

Waste Disposal Methods

There are multiple waste management strategies and methods available. These strategies can be combined or rearranged to form a waste management system that fits an organization. Modern waste management strategies are [5] geared towards sustainability. Other alternatives for waste management is to reduce, reuse and recycle waste.

Also known as physical reprocessing, recycling is ideal for the disposal of inorganic waste such as plastic, glass, and metals. Though organic waste such as paper and food can also be recycled, composting would be a better waste disposal method as it converts organic waste into nutrient rich fertilizer.

Waste to energy on the other hand, is the conversion of non-recyclable waste into heat, electricity, or fuel using renewable energy sources such as anaerobic digestion and plasma gasification.

Approaches and Best Practices

A waste audit is an assessment of an organization's waste management system. It analyses the movement of waste from generation to disposal. Common approaches for conducting waste audits are records examination, facility walk-throughs, and waste sort.

First approach – involves looking at waste hauling and disposal records as well as contracts with recycling facilities.

Second approach – requires a team of internal auditors to identify waste-generating activities through observation and interviews with employees.

Third approach – is the physical collection, sorting, and weighing of a sample of the organization's waste. This sample can be a day's worth of waste or a collection of waste from each department.

Organization of Report the Activity Contains

Report is organized as follows:

Highlight's the introduction to developing and managing efficient garbage disposablesystem.

Describe the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Provides information about the Swachh Bharath abhiyan action plan.

Describes about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Objectives in detail[4].

Provides information about issues come up during the discussion with villagers

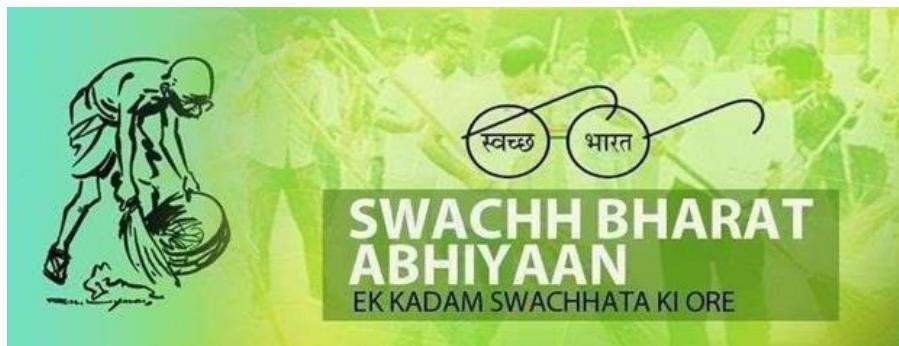
Information about Swachh Bharath Abhiyan survey

Pictures that shows involvement in the cleanliness of the college during activity

Summary of the activity report i.e. conclusion and finally the references.

About Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is one of the most popular and significant missions in the History of India. This campaign was introduced by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, and was launched on 2nd October 2014 to honor Mahatma Gandhi's vision of a clean country. Slogan "One step towards cleanliness".



Note: Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi received the award of "Global Goalkeeper" from the Gates Foundation for the initiative of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on September 25, 2019, in New York.

Initially, this Swachh Bharat Abhiyan campaign was run on a national level in all the towns, rural and urban areas.

Background of Swachh Bharath abhiyan

A Swachh that is cleanliness is the abstract state of being clean and the habit of achieving and maintaining that state. Cleanliness may imply a moral quality, as indicated by the aphorism "cleanliness is next to godliness", and may be regarded as contributing to other ideals such as health and beauty on a practical level cleanliness is related to hygiene and diseases prevention. When we talk about hygiene and diseases then it is necessary to add drinking water and sanitation with it. Without proper sanitation we can't keep our surroundings clean and prevent ourselves from diseases. Around 1989, David Strachan put forth the "hygiene hypothesis" in the British Medical Journal that environmental microbes play a useful role in developing the immune system; the fewer germs' people are exposed to in early childhood, the more likely they are to experience health problems in childhood and as adults. The valuation of cleanliness, therefore, has a social and cultural dimension beyond the requirements of hygiene for practical purposes.

Sanitation and drinking water in India have always been the central issue. However, it continues to be inadequate despite of the longstanding efforts by the various levels of the government and communities to improve the coverage. The rural sanitation programme in India was introduced in 1954 as a part of First Five Year Plan of Government of India. The 1981 census revealed that rural sanitation coverage was only 1%. The government has begun giving emphasis on rural sanitation after declaration of International Decade for Drinking water and Sanitation during 1981-90. In 2015, 40% population has access to improved sanitation, 63% in urban and 29% in rural area. In 2008, 88% of population in India had access to an improved water source but only 31% had access to improved sanitation.

In rural areas where 72% of India's population lives, the respective share is 84% for water and 21% of sanitation. In the light of the above, on 2nd October, 2014, Prime Minister of India launched a nationwide cleanliness campaign called Swachh Bharat Mission. It is India's largest ever cleanliness drive. The objectives of Swachh Bharat are to reduce or eliminate open defecation through construction of individual, cluster and community toilets. The concept of SBM is to provide sanitation facility to every family, including toilet, solid and liquid waste disposal system, village cleanliness and safe and adequate drinking water. Under the mission, nearly 10 crore toilets will be constructed by 2019. Since the launch of SBM, nearly 2 crore toilets (nearly 20% of the target) have been built.

Campaigns Under Swachh Bharat Mission

- Plastic se Raksha
- Swachhta Pakhwada

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Action Plan

The action plan for the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is laid by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The vision is to triple the facility of sanitation by 2019. The major change to be implemented is in the Making of an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India.

Action Plan Highlights:

- Improve the growth percentage of toilets from 3% to 10% by 2019
- Increase in the construction of toilets from 14000 to 48000 daily
- Launch of a National Level/State Level Media campaign through audio-visual, mobile telephony, and local programmers to communicate the message of awareness.

- Involvement of school children in the activities for spreading awareness on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1.0

- Coming to Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), it is under the Ministry of Urban Development and is commissioned to give sanitation and household toilet facilities in all 4041 statutory towns with a combined population of 377 million.
- The estimated cost is Rs 62,009 crore over five years with the center's share of assistance being Rs 14,623 crore.
- The Mission hopes to cover 1.04 crore households, give 2.5 lakh community toilet seats,
- 2.6 lakh public toilet seats
- It also proposes to establish solid waste management facilities in every town.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0

The government in the Union Budget 2021 allocated Rs 1, 41,678 crores for the Swachh Bharat Mission (U) 2.0. The components of SBM-Urban 2.0 are:

- New component – Wastewater treatment, including faecal sludge management in all ULBs with less than 1 lakh population
- Sustainable sanitation (construction of toilets)
- Solid Waste Management
- Information, Education and Communication
- Capacity building

he Finance Ministry announced in February 2021 that Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 will be launched under the “Health and Wellbeing” vertical. The SBM-U phase-II will have a new component of wastewater treatment, including faecal sludge management in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with less than 1 lakh population 3.3.

Achievements expected out of SBM Urban 2.0:

- ODF+ certification to all statutory towns.
- ODF++ certification to all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population.
- Water+ certification to half of all the statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population.
- Rating of at least 3-star Garbage Free to all statutory towns as per Ministry of Housing
- Urban Affairs (MoHUA's) Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free cities
- Bio-remediation of all legacy dumpsites.

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN OBJECTIVE

The major objective of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is to spread the awareness of cleanliness and the importance of it. The concept of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is to provide basic sanitation facilities like toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness, and safe and adequate drinking water supply to every person.

At the core of this mission lie six components:

1. Individual household toilets
 2. Community toilets
 3. Public toilets
 4. Municipal Solid Waste Management
 5. Information and Education Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness
 6. Capacity Building
- The Urban Clean India mission seeks to eradicate open defecation; convert insanitary toilets to flush toilets; eradicate manual scavenging, and facilitate solid waste management.
 - The mission emphasizes on ushering in a behavioral change among people, for healthy sanitation practices, by educating them about the damaging effects of open defecation, the environmental dangers spreading from strewn garbage, and so on.
 - To achieve these objectives, urban local bodies are being brought in and fortified to design, implement and operate systems to promote a facilitating environment for the participation of the private sector in terms of both capital and operations expenditure.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

- The Rural mission, known as Swachh Bharat Garmin, aims to make Village Panchayats open defecation free by October 2, 2019.
- Removing obstacles and addressing critical issues that affect results is the new thrust of this rural sanitation mission, which aims to provide all rural households with individual latrines; and build cluster and community toilets on public-private partnership mode.
- Considering the filth and unhygienic conditions in village schools, this programmed lays special emphasis on toilets in schools with basic sanitation amenities.

- Construction of Anganwadi toilets and management of solid and liquid waste in all Village Panchayats is the object of the Clean India mission.

Ranking of cities

Every year, cities and towns across India are awarded the title of ‘Swachh Cities’ based on their cleanliness and sanitation drive as a part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan that was launched in 2014.

Highlights

- Indore in Madhya Pradesh is India’s cleanest city and Gonda in Uttar Pradesh the filthiest
- Out of 10 cleanest cities, 2 are from Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh each while Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Maharashtra each have one
- Out of 10 dirtiest cities, Uttar Pradesh has 5 cities, 2 each from Bihar and Punjab and one of Maharashtra • 118 out of 500 cities were found to be Open Defecation Free (ODF)
- 297 cities have 100% door to door collection of garbage
- 37 lakh citizens showed interest in Swachh Surveksan
- There are 404 cities where 75% of residential areas were found substantially clean
- Gujarat has a maximum of 12 cities among the top 50 cleanest, followed by Madhya Pradesh with 11 and Andhra Pradesh with eight.

According to the survey among top 50 clean cities:

- Gujarat has a maximum of 12 cities followed by Madhya Pradesh with 11 and 8 in Andhra Pradesh
- Telangana and Tamil Nadu account for 4 cities each followed by Maharashtra with 3 cities

Note: The 2021 ranks are yet to be out. It will be released post the complete of Swachh Survekshan 2021 (1st February – 15th February 2021.)

Issues Come Up During the Discussion with Villagers

Disposal of Waste Water

It was informed by the participants that most of household use to drain the wastewater in the open or adjacent to the house called Bari. Even, nobody cares the place around the hand pump or well which was the source of drinking water. It resulted made the village full of dirt and in the rainy season it become pool of mud which also resulted rise in number of mosquito and housefly. Due to this, possibility of Malaria and dysentery became increased. Some time

it becomes a reason for criminal breach of peace. During last one-year numbers of soak pits, individual as well as community level, have been contracted. to drain the waste water.

Comments on the effect of Soak pit:

- No water accumulation on road and around the water source.
- Number of mosquitoes and housefly reduced.
- Prevention of discuses resulted increase in saving.
- Mutual relation among the villagers secured.

Construction and Use of Toilet

It was come up in the discussion that those who have constructed toilet with their own resources are using toilet however, not all are using those who constructed toilet obtained government subsidy. However, participant was found of the view that they constructed toilet because government has made this mandatory. It was revealed by many that they do not need toilet because defecation in the open became habit. Non-availability of water or insufficient water was found another reason why some people do not use toilet. Moreover, water sources are located away from the household. Some of the participants said that cleaning the tank is very difficult because few people are available who do this work.

Following are the remarks related to toilet:

- Dignity of women has been built up.
- Prevention from diseases like dysentery and malaria.
- Increase in saving due to less expenditure on treatment of diseases.
- Got freedom from fear of wild animals.
- Overall, cleanliness in the village.

Disposal of Solid Waste / Garbage

It was informed by the participants that almost all household have got own garbage pit and the same has used to throw garbage. Villagers use to burn the garbage time to time and the ash used as compost. This resulted less use of fertilizer and also saving of money.

Drinking Water

Well, hand pump and pond are the major source of water in the village. In recent times, awareness level on drinking water has been increased. Purification of water is believed to be a preventive measure which decreases the possibility of water borne diseases. Some comments are:

- Boiling the water before consume is the most effective purification method used by most of villagers.
- Filter the water by using cotton cloths.

It was observed that the abovementioned methods have helped in reducing the diseases like – Diarrheal, Typhoid and other water borne diseases.

Health

In the past, villagers use to visit to the quacks for treatment of diseases. However, awareness on health has been increased considerably. Now, most of the villagers got the PHC or private doctors.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Survey

6.1. Swachh Survekshan annual cleanliness survey Swachh Survekshan, commissioned by Ministry of Urban Development and carried out by

Quality Council of India, is an extensive sanitation survey across several hundred cities to check the progress and impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and to foster a spirit of competition among the cities. The performance of each city is evaluated on six parameters:

- Municipal solid waste, sweeping, collection and transportation
- Municipal solid waste, processing, and disposal of solid waste
- Open defecation free and toilets
- Capacity building and eLearning
- Provision of public toilets and community toilets
- Information, education and communication, and behavior change

Survey results

Even though elimination of open defecation was the core objective of the mission, it was never monitored by either of the Ministries. They both kept a track of toilets constructed and funds spent.[90] Therefore, the reality reported by independent surveys was very different from that reported by Government sponsored surveys. Researchers found divergence between

findings of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS); both conducted by the Government only a few months apart.

Pictures During Activity

Students of Govt Engineering Mosalehosahalli, Hassan. are taking part in AICTE activity at Surroundings of Government engineering college Mosalehosahalli as part of swachch Bharath Abhiyan.

AICTE Activity at GEC Mosalehosahalli







Conclusion

The Swachh Bharat activity that was held at the Government Engineering College Mosalehosahalli and local tourism places has been successfully concluded. The activity was aimed at promoting cleanliness and hygiene in the area and encouraging people to take responsibility for keeping their surroundings clean.

During the activity, participants including students, faculty members, and volunteers came together to clean up the college campus and nearby tourist spots. They also organized awareness programs to educate people about the importance of cleanliness and how to maintain hygiene. The activity received a positive response from the local community, and many people came forward to support the cause. The participants not only cleaned up the area but also planted trees and installed dustbins to ensure that the area remains clean in the future.

The activity has been instrumental in promoting a sense of responsibility among the people towards maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in their surroundings. It has also helped in creating awareness about the importance of cleanliness for the health and well-being of individuals and society as a whole. Overall, the Swachh Bharat activity at the Government Engineering College Mosalehosahalli and local tourism places has been a resounding success, and it is hoped that such initiatives will continue to be organized in the future to ensure that the area remains clean and healthy for generations to come.

CHAPTER 04

HELPING LOCAL SCHOOLS TO ACHIVE GOOD RESULT AND ENHANCE THEIR ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

CONTENTS

- CORRESPONDENCE LETTERS WITH LOCAL BODIES
- LETTER OF APPERCIATION
- ABSTRACT
- INTRODUCTION
- OBJECTIVES
- DETAILS OF THE ACTIVITY
- FEEDBACK COLLECTED AND IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT
- PHOTO GALLERY
- CONCLUSION

Correspondence letters with local bodies

1) PERMISSION LETTER

3. ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಯಾಹಿ ಹೆಸರು: ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪ್ರಿಯಾಶ್ವರಿ. ಮಹಿಲಾರ್ಥಿಗ್ಯಾ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಹಿ

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3.	ಸಾಗರ್	4H620EE420	<u>Sagar</u>
4.	ಶಿವಾಂತಿ. ಡಿ. ಈ.	4H619EE029	<u>Shivamantti</u>
5.	ಶಿವಾಂತಿ. ವಿ. ಎಚ್.	4H619EE030	<u>Shivamantti</u>
6.	ರಘುರಾಜ್. ಕೃ.	4H619EE013	<u>Raghuraj</u>
7.	ಅಧಿಕೀರ್ತ	4H620FE400	<u>Adhikirt</u>
8.	ಸುಪ್ರದ್ಯ. ಎಂ	4H619EE032	<u>Supradnya</u>
9.	ಉನ್ನತಿಕ್. ಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೆ.ಎಂ	4H619EE020	<u>Unnati Kumar</u>
10.	ಶರ್ವಿಂಬಣ್ಣ	4H619EE027	<u>Shrividya</u>
11.	ಕೌರಿಕ್. ಎಂ	4H619EE016	<u>Kourika</u>
12.	ಶ್ರೀ ಯದುಲ್ಲಿಂಗ್. ನೆಲ್ಲಿರಾಜ್ ನೆಲ್ಲಿರಾಜ್. ಎನ್	4H619EE031	<u>Nelliraj</u>

ಖಚಿತ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತಿಳಿ 2023
ಫೋನ್ ನಂ: 9888888888
ಇಮೆಲ್: abc@xyz.com

ಗೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯಾಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಹಿಂಗ
ಶಾಂತಿ ಕ್ರಿಂಥಾಲ್.
ಮೈಸ್ಟ್ರಿಬಿಂಗ್.

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ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ವೋಸಳ್ ರೋಸಹಲ್, 573212
ಹಾಸನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಎ.ಎ.ಸಿ.ಟಿ.ಇ. ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ (AICTE Activity) ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ,

ಮೇಲ್ಮೊದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ/ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎ.ಎ.ಸಿ.ಟಿ.ಇ. ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ (AICTE Activity) ಕ್ರೆಗ್ಲೇಜ್‌ಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ನಂತರ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ತಲೆ ಬರಹ (Letter Head) ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಹೆಸರು	USN	ವಿಭಾಗ
1.	ಬ್ರಿಂಧಾರ್ ಉನ್. ಭರ್	4HG20EE401	EEE
2	ಲೈಲ್.	4HG20EE417	EEE
3.	ಲಾಗ್	4HG20EE420	EEE
4.	ರಾಜ್. ನಿ. ದಿ	4HG19EE029	EEE
5.	ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ ಒಚ್. ಎಚ್	4HG19EE030	EEE
6 .	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಕೆ. ಎಚ್	4HG19EE012	EEE

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ
ವಾಂಶಿಕ ಪಾಲರು.
ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಹಾಸನಕ್ಕೆಮೊತ್ತ-573 212

ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಸಕ
ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಇಂದ್ರ,
ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಲಾಲರು
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ವೋಸಳ್ ಹೊಸಹಳ್, 573212
ಹಾಸನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

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ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಹೆಸರು	USN	ವಿಭಾಗ
1.	ಮೇನೀರಾಜ ಸುಖುರ K.M	4H619EE020	E&E
2	ಶರ್ಮಣ ಘಳಕ್ಕಿ	4H619EE027	E&E
3.	ಕೃತಿಕ M	4H619EE016	E&E
4.	ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂತಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಸೇಲ್ರಾಂಕಿ	4H619EE031	E&E
5.	ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀತಾ. K		
6.	ಅಧ್ಯೇತ ಕ	4H620EE400	E&E
6.	ಶ್ರೀತ್ಯಜಿ ಎಂ.	4H619EE032	E&E

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶಾಖಾನ್
Manohar
ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಲಾಲರು.
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಸಕ
ವೋಸಳ್ ಹೊಸಹಳ್-573 212

APPRECIATION LETTER



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪಾಠೀಯರ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆ
ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಿರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಸನ ತಾಂಜಿಲ್

ಅಭಿನಂದನಾ ಪತ್ರ

ವಿಷಯ: ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದರ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಮೊದಲ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾದ

SHARANABASAPPA USN 4HG19EE027 AICTE ಚರ್ಮವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ
ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಅರಿವು, & ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕೋರತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ,
ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಯ್ಯುತ್ತೇಂದು, ಆ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 15/12/2022 ಮತ್ತು 17/12/2022 ರಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮ
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯ ವರ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಇವರಿಗೆ
ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಫೋಟೋ
ಮಾರ್ಪಿಟ್‌ಎಂಟ್‌ಎಂಟ್‌ರೂಪ
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವಿಭಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯ
ಮಹಾರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಾಸನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

Abstract

Orientation programs are generally held to exchange ideas and have a better interaction. Prior to the beginning of their college life, it is necessary for the students to have an overview of the complete realm of university life, from academics to social activities. Students should have an exposure to the choices offered to them in their colleges. Priorly, they must also know that in order to get into prominent institutions, they must have a good score in their high school boards. Apart from the academics, students also need to improve their communication skills. Good communication skills are essential to allow others and yourself to understand information more accurately and quickly. The aim of this activity is to orient the students to achieve good results with some easy methods so that each and every student can score good results and master their communication skills.

Introduction

Education is an important tool which is very useful in everybody's life. Education is what differentiates us from other living beings on earth. It makes man the smartest creature on earth. It empowers humans and gets them ready to face challenges of life efficiently. With that being said, education still remains a luxury and not a necessity in our country. Educational awareness needs to be spread through the country to make education accessible. But this remains incomplete without first analyzing the importance of education. Only when the people realize what significance it holds, can they consider it a necessity for a good life.

For this purpose, it was necessary to give an orientation on education to the local schools to achieve good results. Education is the most significant tool in eliminating poverty and unemployment. Moreover, it enhances the commercial scenario and benefits the country overall. So, the higher the level of education in a country, the better the chances of development are. In addition, this education also benefits an individual in various ways. It helps a person take a better and informed decision with the use of their knowledge. This increases the success rate of a person in life. Subsequently education is also responsible for providing an enhanced lifestyle. It gives you career opportunities that can increase your quality of life.

These kind of orientation programs will help the students to score good results and also will motivate the students to work towards achievement of goals. This program will also help the students to understand the current scenario of educational system and how they should

take efforts to fulfil their dreams. The students will get to know the importance of good results for future studies. Because of this orientation program the students will get a direction to study and improve their skills.

This orientation program not only focuses on achieving good results but also helps to enhance their communication skills. At present, communication skills play an important role along with good marks. Having strong communication skills aids in all aspects of life – from professional life to personal life and everything that falls in between. From a business standpoint, all trans- actions result from communication. Good communication skills are essential to allow others and yourself to understand information more accurately and quickly. In contrast, poor communication skills lead to frequent misunderstandings and frustration. This orientation program aims at enhancing the communication skills in the students. Well-developed communication skills are vital to a student's academic success. At all levels of education, student must be able to communicate effectively.

Students will get an idea on how to improve their communication skills with the help of this program. They will also get to know the importance of questioning skills. It can also be helpful to pay particular attention to differences, attitudes and abilities when conveying the message. Improving the communication skills will almost certainly ease and improves the interpersonal relationships both at home and at work.

Objectives

The objectives of our activity are as given below:

Helping local schools to achieve good results

As we know “Investment in knowledge pays best interest”. Hence putting efforts in one’s academics will give a fruitful outcome. Having good results will increase the chances of being employed along with receiving a higher salary grade than those who possess mediocre achievements. Employers inevitably strive to hire the best when it comes to employees. With the help of this orientation program, we have convinced the students to focus more on their academics and score good results.

Helping students to enhance their communication skills

With the help of this orientation program students will get to know the importance of communication skills along with good marks. Many students complain that they have a problem with communication skills. We tried to interact with the students and help them to get a better exposure to a better vocabulary through our talks.

Motivating students towards the achieving their goals

Students have their own goals. Through this program we also helped the students with certain strategies to achieve goals. By giving real time examples of the great personalities, we told them that success can be owned only with hard work and perseverance. Also, to achieve their goals, students must firstly focus on scoring well in their academics and improving their communication skills.

Details of the activity

We started with first step in conducting an activity is research, that is collecting all kind of information required for the program. The information we collected was regarding the school we wanted to conduct the orientation program. We enquired the school Principal regarding availability of the students and also took permission from our college, Principal Sir agreed and grant us permission to conduct the activity from 05th DEC 2022.

We carried out this activity in a Kitturu Rani Chennamma Girls High School Hangarahalli, Hassan. Activity starting from 05/12/2022 to 22/01/2023 [1]. The program began with the introduction given by the headmaster and he informed students about our objective behind visiting the school.

We began the session by introducing ourselves to the students and gave them a basic idea about how to choose their careers based on their interests and told them about the necessity of in our professional life along with certain tips on choosing their stream and competitive exams in the future.



Figure 1: Team members with class 10th students

We told the students about our intention behind the orientation programme. We began the session by asking their names and their choices about career, so that they could feel free to interact with us. We also gave them an idea about different streams such as commerce, science, arts, diploma, etc. We told them that they must excel at the basics of Mathematics, Physics, Biology in order to choose any science relating streams.



Figure 2: Students watching tutorial

science, arts, diploma, etc. We told them that they must excel at the basics of Mathematics, Physics, Biology in order to choose any science relating streams.

The girl in the above picture is a student of 10th standard. She told us that she wants to be a doctor, and asked us how she could achieve it. We explained to her that in order to be a doctor, she should first choose Science stream in her higher secondary education. After her 12th standard she will have to attend a national level entrance exam NEET. She was satisfied with the guidance and thanked us for it.

A photo of the classroom where the orientation program was held along with the students and the class teacher.



Figure 3: Teammate explaining about the AICTE activity program

Our team comprising of 12 members visited the Government High School Muttigehirehalli Hassan. Our primary objective was to interact with the students who recently completed their SSLC and guide them about the various career options and competitive exams available.



Figure 3: Teammate explaining future Planning

We then discussed the various career paths available for students after SSLC such as engineering, medicine, management, law, and other professional courses. We emphasized the importance of choosing a career that aligns with their interests, skills, and personality traits.

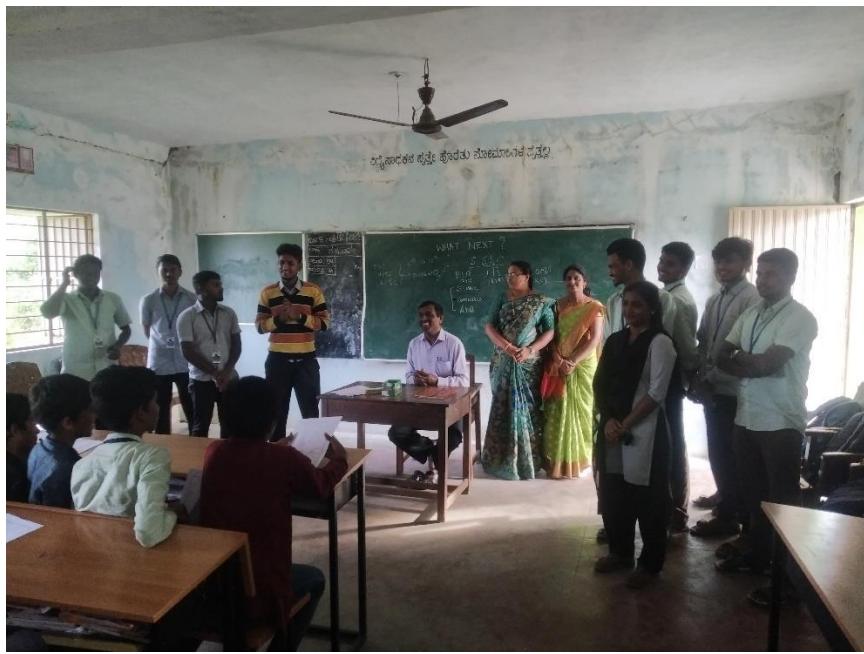


Figure 4: Teammate Explaining After SSLC what next

Next, we talked about the various competitive exams available for students to pursue higher education and secure a better future. We provided them with a basic understanding of exams such as JEE, NEET, CLAT, CAT, and other state-level exams. We also explained the exam pattern, eligibility criteria.

The importance of preparing well in advance to secure a good rank.



Figure 5: Teammate explaining about JEE, NEET, AIMS and CET exams

We then distributed handouts and notes to the students, which contained detailed information about various career options and competitive exams. We also encouraged them to discuss

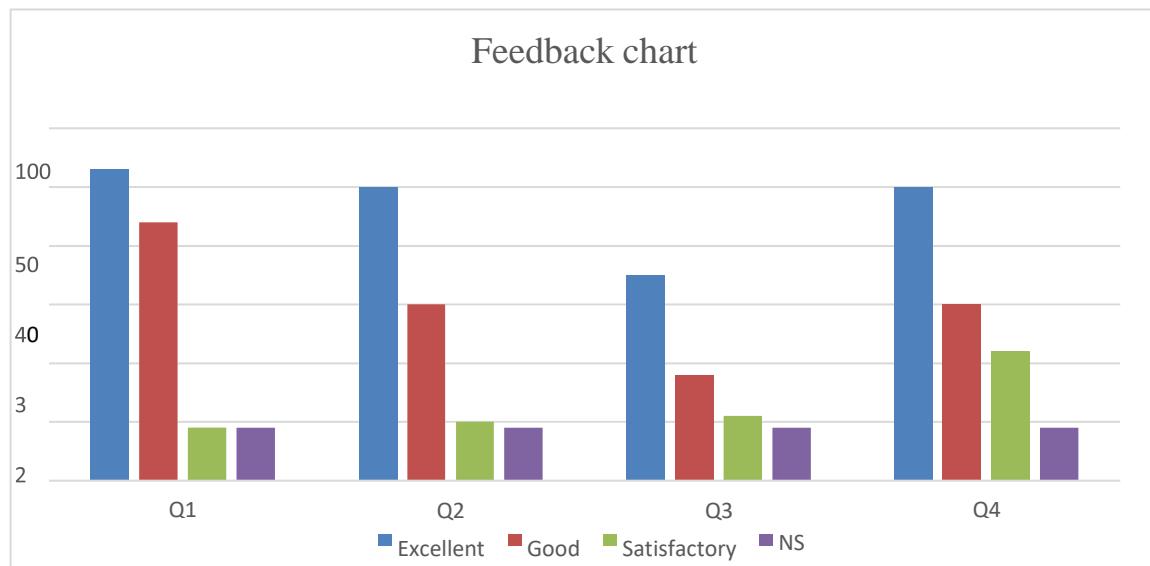
their career aspirations with their parents and teachers and seek guidance from them.

Last part of the program

The last part of this activity program was a feedback session in which students and all the teachers present for the program. The feedback from the students was collected in the form of rating. The school provided a feedback letter which shows how impactful the activity was. The activity ended with thanksgiving to all the students and staff of the school. And even we explained about the mathematics basic concepts like Pythagoras theorem and about pie diagram and about English grammar and in science we explained about the planets and the students are involve in all the discussion and interact with us positively

Impact Analysis

we can observe that the majority of the students found the session helpful (75%). Additionally, 50% of the students said that they plan to appear for competitive exams, which is an encouraging sign. However, some students found the concepts difficult to understand (25%) and a few students did not find the session helpful (10%).



Bar graphs are the pictorial representation of data (generally grouped), in the form of vertical or horizontal rectangular bars, here the blue bar indicates Excellent feedback of the people about the activity questions I have asked. In the same way red bar indicates good, green bar indicates Satisfactory and Purple bar indicates not satisfactory.

Table 1: Description of the question

Question	Description of the question
1)	Has the activity helped you?
2)	How was the presentation?
3)	Opinion about this activity?
4)	Opinion about the overall work done.

PHOTO GALLERY





Conclusion

Promoting the results of local schools is important in showcasing the academic excellence of students and the efforts of teachers and staff. It can also inspire other students to strive for academic success. After SSLC (Secondary School Leaving Certificate) exams, students have several options, such as pursuing higher education, vocational training, or joining the workforce. Encouraging and supporting students to choose the best option for their interests and abilities is crucial.

As for social responsibility activities at Kitturu Rani Chennamma Girls High School Hangarahalli, Hassan, there are several avenues that can be explored. For example, students can participate in community service projects, such as volunteering at local nonprofits or participating in environmental clean-up efforts. They can also organize awareness campaigns on social issues such as gender equality, diversity and inclusion, and sustainability.

In conclusion, promoting the results of local schools can have a positive impact on the community and inspire students to aim for academic excellence. Encouraging and supporting students to choose the best path after SSLC is crucial. Finally, social responsibility activities at schools can help students develop a sense of empathy, compassion, and responsibility towards their community and the world around them.

