



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

Accredited by NAAC With 'A' Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur
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NAAC SSR CYCLE- 2



Criterion 1	Curricular Aspects
Key Indicator 1.3	Curriculum Enrichment
1.3.1 Institution integrates crosscutting issues relevant to Professional Ethics, Gender, Human Values, Environment and Sustainability into the Curriculum	



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Human Values



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प्रति,

मा. प्राचार्य / संचालक / समन्वयक / अधिविभागप्रमुख,
सर्व संलग्नित महाविद्यालये / मान्यताप्राप्त संस्था / संबंधित अधिविभाग,
शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर

विषय - सर्व विद्याशाखेअंतर्गत भाग-1 पदवी अभ्यासक्रमांमध्ये 'लोकशाही, निवडणूक व सुशासन' हया सक्तीच्या विषयाचा अभ्यासक्रमाचा समावेश केल्याबाबत.

महोदय / महोदया,

उपरोक्त विषयसंदर्भात आपणास आदेशान्वये कळविण्यात येते की, राज्य निवडणूक आयोगाच्या दिनांक 13-06-2017 च्या पत्रास अनुसरून शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2017-18 पासून विद्यापीठ अधिकार मंडळाने सर्व विद्याशाखेअंतर्गत भाग-1 पदवी अभ्यासक्रमांमध्ये 'लोकशाही, निवडणूक व सुशासन' हया सक्तीच्या विषयाचा समावेश केला आहे. सदर अभ्यासक्रम सोबत (Soft Copy) जोडला असून तो विद्यापीठाच्या www.unishivaji.ac.in हया संकेत स्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला आहे.

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तेंव्हा उपरोक्त बाब सर्व संबंधित विद्यार्थी व शिक्षकांच्या निदर्शनास आणावी.
कळावे,

आपला विश्वासू,

उपकुलसचिव

प्रत:-

1. स्वीय सहाय्यक, मा.कुलगुरु, मा.प्रभारी प्र.कुलगुरु,
मा.कुलसचिव व मा.परीक्षा नियंत्रक } यांना माहितीसाठी
2. प्रभारी अधिष्ठाता सर्व विद्याशाखा व अध्यक्ष, विषय समन्वय समिती } यांना माहितीसाठी
3. बी.ए., बी.कॉम, बी.एस्सी,
4. इतर परीक्षा 1, 2, 3, 4 विभाग
4. परीक्षक नियुक्ती विभाग
5. संलग्नता विभाग
6. दूरशिक्षण केंद्र
7. पात्रता विभाग
8. आय.टी.सेल
9. सभा विभाग
10. पी.जी.बी.यु.टी.आर. विभाग
11. पी.जी.प्रवेश विभाग
12. पी.जी.सेमिनार

यांना माहितीसाठी व पुढील योग्य त्या कार्यवाहीसाठी



SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

Implemented from Academic year 2017-18

Compulsory for First Year D

egree courses under All Faculties

Syllabus for First Year Bachelors

Module: Democracy, Elections and Good Governance

- **Democracy in India**

- Dimensions of Democracy: Social, Economic and Political
- Decentralisation: Grassroots Level Democracy
- Challenges before Democracy: women and marginalised sections of the society

- **Election to Local Self Government Bodies**

- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts: Institutions at the local level and Role of State Election commission
- Local Body Elections: Urban & Rural
- Duties of an Individual towards electoral process

• Good Governance

- Meaning and concept
- Government and Governance
- Good Governance initiatives in India

Rationale: the rationale of the study is to make the pupils aware of the importance of democracy. What constitute democracy, what is its importance from the point of view of the role of individual and what exactly can a individual get if he performs his role well in the society. This module also aims to make the individual understand the different aspects of democracy and its implications in the overall development of the state. The syllabus is introduced from the point of view that all students upon entering into the college, enroll themselves as voters and encourage and enthuse other members of the society to participate not only in election process but also electoral and political process in general.

I. Democracy

A. Introduction

Democracy is derived from the Greek word Krates meaning power or rule. Democracy thus means rule of the demos (the demos refereeing to the people, although the Greeks originally used this to mean the poor or the many. Thus democracy essentially links to the govt to the people and hence Abhram Lincon's famous definition of —Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people|| rightly expresses the spirit of democracy.

Very broadly, democracy may mean the following

1. The system of rule by the poor and disadvantaged.
2. A form of government in which the people rule themselves directly and without the need for professional politicians or public officials.
3. A society based on equal opportunity and individual merit rather than hierarchy and privileges.
4. A system of welfare and redistribution aimed at narrow social inequalities.
5. A system of decision making based on the Principe of majority rule

6. A system of rule that secures the right and interests of minorities by placing checks upon the power of the majority.
7. A means of filling public offices through a competitive struggle for the popular vote.
8. A system of government that serves the interest of people regardless of their participation in political life.

Democracy is broadly classified as:

- ☐ Direct Democracy and
- ☐ Representative Democracy

Direct Democracy is also called as participatory democracy this was the first ever model of democracy introduced in the Greek city state of Athens in 3rd century BC. In this form of democracy, citizens participated in the affairs of the state directly and had a say in the governance of the city state. Every citizen had a political right in theism state. (women and slaves were not allowed to participate).

Direct democracy thus obliterates the distinction between government and the governed and between the state and civil society.

Features of Direct Democracy

It heightens the control that citizens can exercise over their own destinies as it is the only pure form of government.

It creates a better informed and more politically sophisticated citizens.

It enables the public to express their own views and interests without having to rely in self-serving politicians.

Representative Democracy

It is also called limited or indirect democracy. The narrow meaning of representative democracy as understood by many is periodic voting after a stipulated time (in case of India it is every five years). However the larger meaning of democracy is full participation in the day to day affairs of governance. The process of election is essentially to establish a link between the government and the governed.

Features of representative democracy:

It is a practicable form of democracy.

It relieves ordinary citizens the burden of decision making thus possible a division of labour in politics.

It allows governed to be placed in the hands of those with better education, expert knowledge and greater experience.

Principles of Democracy are as follows

1. **Government by consent:** democracy is government by consent of the people. Rational consent can be obtained by persuasion for which an atmosphere of free discussion is essential. Consent is obtained at two levels.

A) Among the representatives of the people in the legislative assemblies where members of the opposition have their full say and

B) At a public level where there is a direct communication between the leadership and the people.

2. **Public Accountability:** It essentially means the representatives must remain answerable to the people. As we have seen earlier that democracy essentially is based on public consent, therefore it is implied that the government should be responsible and responsive to the people. Whatever will and aspirations of the people are, the government should attempt to fulfil/realise those if they fall well within the constitutional framework of the country.

3. **Majority Rule:** In modern representative democracies, decisions are taken in several bodies right from electing the government to the committees that are constituted. It is considered to be the heart of the democratic system that all issues in all the bodies from legislature to cabinet, executives and other committees are resolved through majority decisions. Political equality is secured by the principle of 'one man one vote', which implies that there will be no privileged sections claiming special weightage nor any underprivileged section whose voice is ignored. No discrimination is allowed on grounds of religion, race, Caste, Sex, Place of birth or ownership of property. The principles of majority rule relies on the wisdom of the Majority.

BOX1: Popular Sovereignty:

It means people's rule. The authority of the State and government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives.

It means people are supreme authority and not the elected representatives.

4. Constitutional government and Rule of Law: Constitutional government means 'government by law' rather than by men. Democracy requires an infinitely complex machinery of process, procedures and institutions to translate the majority will into action. If one compromises with the law, rampant corruption and decay of democracy is ensured. It is, therefore, essential to have a well-established tradition of law and constitution for the stability of a democratic government.

Box 2: Constitutional Supremacy

As the rule book the constitution is supreme and not the Parliament. The laws emanating from the constitution should supersede all laws caste, sex, place of birth or ownership of property. The principle of majority rule relies on the wisdom of the majority.

II. Dimensions of Democracy: Social Democracy, Economic and Political

Definition a democratic welfare state that incorporates both capitalist and socialist practices.

Meaning: Social Democracy is a political, social and economic ideology that supports economic and social interventions to promote social justice within the framework of a capitalist economy, as well as a policy regime involving a commitment to representative democracy, measures for income redistribution, and regulation of the economy in the general interest and welfare state provisions. Social democracy thus aims to create the conditions for capitalism to lead to greater democratic, egalitarian and solidaristic outcomes; and is often associated with the set of socioeconomic policies that became prominent in Northern and Western Europe. In India Dr. B.R Ambedkar the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution strongly advocated for Social Democracy.

Core values of Social Democracy are as follows.

1. Freedom, Equality and Fraternity: This was the battle-cry of the French Revolution; and these broadly remain the core values of democratic parties today. The formulation of core values began in the nineteenth century with the rise of the bourgeoisie and they began to conquer the world at the latest in the mid-twentieth century – they came to be the standard by which states and societies were judged.

2. This is also reflected in the legal foundations of the United Nations. With the UN's two Human Rights Covenants of 1966 the fundamental civic, political, economic, social and cultural rights attained the apex of their legitimacy and have been ratified by almost every country in the world. They constitute something like a global legal foundation. Fundamental rights are supposed to ensure the transposition of core values into formal legal claims.

3. Fundamental Rights: These are the rights enshrined in the constitutions of democratic countries. These are claims that individuals have in a state. In India, Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the constitution. If the fundamental rights are abridged by any individual or the state, any citizen can move the Supreme Court or the High courts.

BOX 2: Six Fundamental Rights:

Right to equality
 Right to freedom
 Right against exploitation
 Right to freedom of religion
 Educational and cultural right
 Right to constitutional remedies

Economic democracy or stakeholder democracy is a socioeconomic philosophy that proposes to shift decision-making power from corporate managers and corporate shareholders to a larger group of public stakeholders that includes workers, customers, suppliers, neighbours and the broader public. No single definition or approach encompasses economic democracy, but most proponents claim that modern property relations externalize costs, subordinate the general well-being to private profit, and deny the polity a democratic voice in economic policy decisions. In addition to these moral concerns, economic democracy

makes practical claims, such as that it can compensate for capitalism's inherent effective demand gap.

Political Democracy is a means for the people to choose their leaders and to hold their leaders accountable for their policies and their conduct in office. The people decide who will represent them in parliament, and who will head the government at the national and local levels. They do so by choosing between competing parties in regular, free and fair elections. Government is based on the consent of the governed. In a democracy, the people are sovereign—they are the highest form of political authority. Power flows from the people to the leaders of government, who hold power only temporarily. Political Democracy is a means for the people to choose their leaders and to hold their leaders accountable for their policies and their conduct in office. The people decide who will represent them in parliament, and who will head the government at the national and local levels. They do so by choosing between competing parties in regular, free and fair elections. Government is based on the consent of the governed. In a democracy, the people are sovereign—they are the highest form of political authority. Power flows from the people to the leaders of government, who hold power only temporarily.

B. Decentralisation:

Decentralisation can be usefully understood as a political process whereby administrative authority, public resources and responsibilities are transferred from central government agencies to lower-level organs of government or to non-governmental bodies, such as community-based organisations (CBOs), ‘third party’ non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or private sector actors

In 1993, the Government of India passed a series of constitutional reforms, which were intended to empower and democratise India's rural representative bodies – the Panchayats. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution formally recognised a third tier of government at the sub-State level, thereby creating the legal conditions for local self-rule – or Panchayati Raj. Since this time, the process of decentralisation has been highly variable, ranging from ambitious attempts at Gram Swaraj (or village self-rule).

Box 3: Political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation.

Political decentralisation transfers policy and legislative powers from central government to autonomous, lower-level assemblies and local councils that have been democratically elected by their constituencies.

Administrative decentralisation places planning and implementation responsibility in the hands of locally situated civil servants and these local civil servants are under the jurisdiction of elected local governments.

Fiscal decentralisation accords substantial revenue and expenditure authority to intermediate and local governments.

Source: World Bank

Defining features of Decentralisation:

- ☐ popular control of policy makers, both by regular elections and by the pressure of social interest groups;
- ☐ the institutionalisation of all adult citizens in voting (i.e. one person, one vote);
- ☐ political freedom in the eyes of the state;
- ☐ policy decisions made on the basis of majority rule

What makes local institutions accountable?

In this section, we consider three broad conditions under which local institutions can be made more accountable to poor and politically marginal groups:

- ☐ an active citizenry, whose participation in broad areas of political life, such as voting, campaigning, attending meetings, running for office, lobbying representatives, etc., serves to counter balance the arbitrary use of power;
- ☐ fiscal and political support from higher level authorities within government;

□ the existence of competitive political parties whose legitimacy depends at least in part on the ability to support the needs of the poor.

C. Challenges before Democracy

The basic challenges before democracy in India are poverty, illiteracy, lower participation, criminalisation of politics, political violence, corruption, communalism, Regionalism. Apart from this the two very crucial areas of (non)participation are women and marginalised sections.

Women

After family, patriarchy exists most in politics. Women are always considered to be the secondary citizens of the country. Hence, the opportunities for participation are minimal to them. In most cases they do not even have the right to select their own candidates and are often forced to vote for a candidate who the head of the family (generally male) asks to. If at all women come out to vote during various elections from parliamentary to state legislature to the local bodies of Municipal corporations, municipal councils, the zilla-parishads to panchayat samities to the gram panchayat, the turnout is generally very low. As regards contesting elections women though 33% reservation is available very few women volunteer for the same. As the posts are reserved the political families or the male members of the family operate from behind the curtain.

Marginalised population:

As regards the marginalised sections (the dalits, the tribals, casual workers, fisher folks, construction, migrated and labour, the voting percentage is very low. The government machinery cannot all the time attempt to bring them to the main stream. Hence community initiatives are most needed in this sphere. These marginalised groups are not even registered voters and hence a large number of people are out of the fray of election and in turn democratic process. It is therefore imperative to bring these people into the political sphere of the country.

II. Elections to Local Self Government Bodies:

India is considered as one of the largest functional democracy in the world. This democratic

Experiment has withstood the test of the time. It has been possible because we have been able to conduct free and fair elections at regular intervals (Except during 1976 Emergency). The constitution of India guarantees its people the right to choose their representatives and people who govern them. This takes place through elections at following three levels:

National Level: At this level people directly elect their representatives to the House of People i.e. Lok Sabha for a period of five years. The person elected thus is a representative of that particular area or constituency in the parliament. E.g. Lok Sabha has 543 members which are directly elected by the people through the first past the post system. People cast their votes for candidates belonging to a variety of political parties. The one who secures the highest number of votes is declared elected. Members of the Council of States i.e. Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of Lok Sabha and members of the state legislative assembly.

State Level: The parliamentary form of government has been adopted at the state level as well. At this level people of a particular state directly elect their representatives to the state legislative Assembly i.e. Vidhan Sabha for a period of five years. The person elected thus is a representative of particular area or constituency from a state in the state legislature. E.g. State legislature of Maharashtra has 288 members in the Vidhan Sabha which are directly elected by the people of the state of Maharashtra.

Local Level: In order to achieve ideals of good governance the constitution of India since 1990's has added one more tier to the government, in the form of local self-governing bodies, both in rural and urban areas. In this part of the chapter we shall go into details of Urban and Rural Local Body Elections.

Institutions at the Local Level:

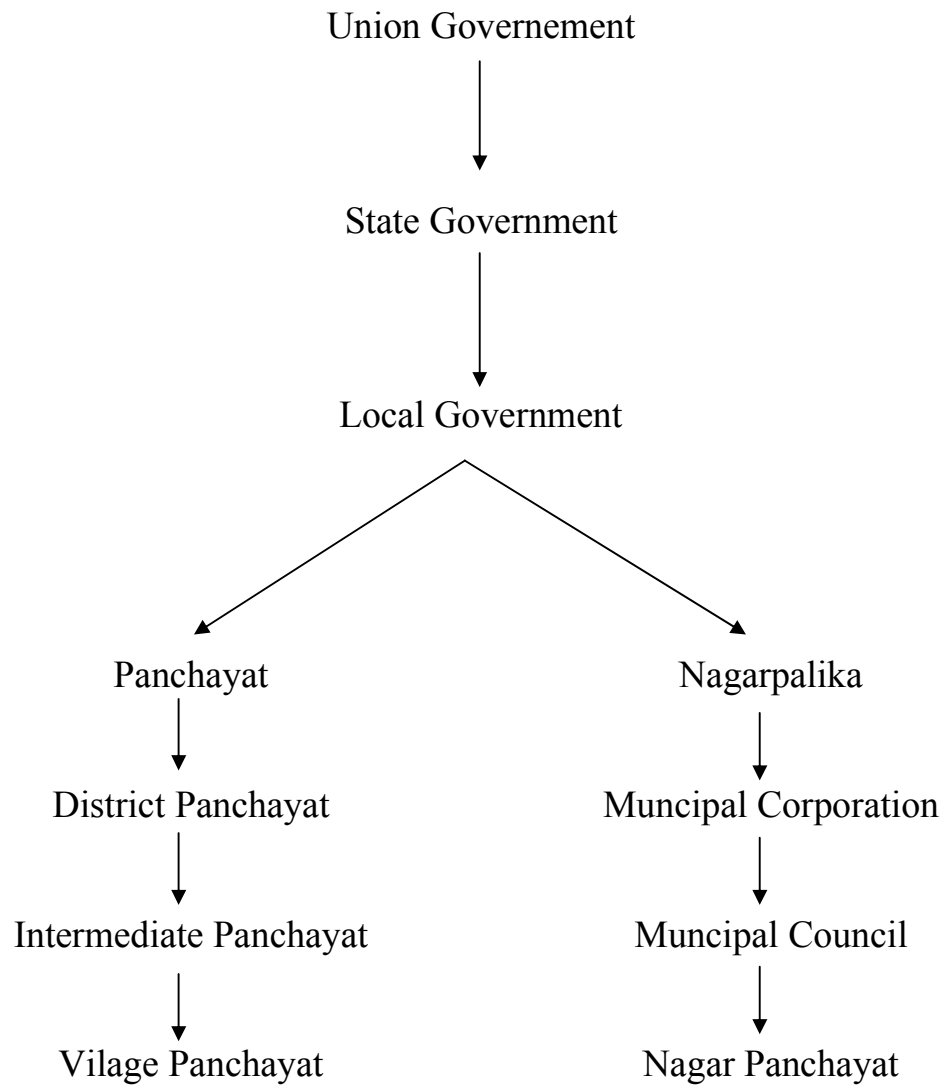
The geographical length and breadth of our country coupled with unimaginable socio cultural diversity makes her a unique nation state. In addition to this a huge population poses many governance challenges before us. Our constitution has divided the powers and functions between the union and state in the form of three lists mentioned in part VII of the constitution. But with changing times and growing expanse of governance,

it was realised that a government is needed which closer to people, where people are part of the governing process and also a part of electing their own local representatives to address their local problems and concerns. To this effect in 1993 two historic constitutional amendments were passed by the Indian Parliament. The 73rd CAA and 74th CAA celebrate the spirit of local democracy and local governance in India.

Constitutional Provisions of the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts:

The 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India has given legal sanctity to the Panchayat Raj System in rural arrears and Municipal Governance in Urban areas. India has a chequered history of local self-governing bodies working at the local level. The council of five elderly members from a village i.e. Panchayat existed in India since time immemorial. Sir Charles Metcalf called these village communities as ‘Little Republics’. But with the passage of time these communities became dysfunctional. After independence, through the recommendations of various committees like Balwant Rai Mehata Committee, Ashok Mehta committee and others, Indian government tried to revive these institutions. But unfortunately they all failed miserably. However with the onsets of liberal reforms in 1990’s , the process of decentralisation also gained momentum. And finally in 1993 73rd and 74th CAA were passed by the Indian Parliament. These acts implement Article 40 of the DPSP. It added Part XI and XI A to the constitution. It covers Article 243 to 243 O which relates to Panchayati Raj System in rural areas and Article 243 P to 243 ZG which relates to urban local governance in India. These acts also added two schedules to the constitution, namely 11th and 12th schedule. The 11th schedule prescribes a list of 29 functions to be performed by rural local bodies and 12th schedule prescribes a list of 18 functions to be performed by the urban local bodies.

These two acts have added third tier to the federal framework of our Government and thus it makes India a unique three tier federal democratic polity in the world. The following flow chart explains this:



Important features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts:

1) **Gram Sabha or Ward Sabha (Meetings)** : It is a deliberative body at the grassroots level. It comprises of all the registered voters in a village in rural areas or a ward in an urban area. It is the foundation of local democracy and process of decentralisation of powers in India. People at grassroots level can directly participate in the meetings of Gram Sabha or Ward Meeting, where they can discuss issues concerning them, offer suggestions, question their representatives and also approve the plans and budgets prepared by their representatives. In a way it's a miniature of the parliament of India at the grassroots level.

2) **Reservation of seats for SC/ ST and Women:** In order to provide fair and equal representation to all the sections of the society, seats are reserved for SC, ST in proportion to their population. Along with this, one third seats are also reserved for women candidates. States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat now reserve fifty per cent of the seats in their Panchayati raj institutions.

3) **State Election Commission:** This amendment provides for the establishment of the State Election Commission for conduct of elections to the urban and rural local self-government. This consist of Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats in urban areas and Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis, Village Panchayats in rural areas. This amendment made provision of Article 243-K and 243-ZA wherein State Election Commission were established. The main objective for 73rd and 74th amendment and making this provision was to create independent status of State Election Commission so that elections are conducted in free and fair, without other intervention.

Role of an individual towards electoral process at the local level:

Democracy as a system and as a way of life becomes meaningful only when there is active participation of people in the electoral process. Following suggested activities help us understand our role as a citizen and as an individual in the electoral process.

Suggested Activities:

- 1) Find out the name of elected local representative from your rural or urban area in which you live. What promises he made at the time of election and how much work he had done in your area?
- 2) Register yourself in the voters list of your area of residence, to be able vote at the time of National, State or local Elections. If you shift your residence then you also must shift your name to the voters list of that area. Voter registration can now be done online as well.
- 3) Visit a Local body. E.g. Gram Panchayat or Municipal Corporation or Zilla Parishad
- 4) Attend a Gram Sabha or Ward Meeting in your own area.
- 5) Find out what functions rural or urban local bodies are supposed to perform in your Area.
- 6) Find out what are the problems, challenges and concerns of your area. What steps local body has taken to address the same?
- 7) Find out the names of political parties which contested election in your area last time. What was their electoral manifesto or agenda? How far the party has been able to address the local concerns? What is their party ideology? What is their party symbol?

III. Good Governance

Introduction:

Governance has been defined to refer to structures and processes that are designed to ensure accountability, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law, stability, equity and inclusiveness, empowerment and broad based participation. When a government sticks to these principles while making policies and implementing them, it is said to be good governance.

Let us now look at the concept of Good Governance in detail.

Meaning of Good Governance:

In 1989, the concept of ‘governance’ was for the first time highlighted in a World Bank study ‘Sub-Saharan Africa-from Crisis to Sustainable Growth’ to describe the need for institutional reform and a better and more efficient public sector in Sub-Saharan countries. The study report mentioned four key dimensions of good governance:

- i. Public sector management
- ii. Accountability
- iii. Legal framework for development
- iv. Information and transparency

For a country like India where democracy forms the base of all the governing systems, governance needs to be inclusive and is largely determined by the participation of its people. In a democracy like ours, a system of governance which is accountable and transparent demands the participation of people at every level. People’s participation on one hand can help the government formulate better policies which can be communicated to the society again through participation and also implemented well with its help.

If policies of the government are inclusive and people friendly, it would help encourage the participation of citizens in the mainstream political process. In turn, when people participate directly- by contesting or indirectly by voting or by being a part of the electoral process, it would help strengthen the government and would help in bringing more people friendly policies.

Good governance thus has to be understood as a two way process- the government should ensure that the values of good governance like accountability and transparency are taken care of while framing policies while on the other hand, people should participate in the process of governance to make it better.

After having a detailed discussion about the origin, development and meaning of good governance, let us try to understand the essential components of good governance reflected in the various documents and study reports of international organisations, policy makers and in the writings of the researchers and academicians.

Characteristics of Good Governance:

1. Participation:

The first characteristic refers to equal participation by all members of society as the key element of good governance, with everyone having a role in the process of decision-making. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand. All the section of society should be allowed to express their concerns in the policy making influencing them without any fear and discrimination.

2. Rule of Law:

Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force. It also involves provision of free legal aid to the poor and needy people who cannot afford to pay to the legal practitioner. It focuses on judicial and legislative reforms and the importance of legal education and training.

3. Transparency:

Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

4. Responsiveness:

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe. By being responsive, governmental institutions gain ‘legitimacy’ in the public realm which will automatically ensure their wider acceptance and thus effectiveness in governance.

5. Consensus oriented:

There are several actors and as many viewpoints in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development.

6. Equity and inclusiveness:

A society’s well-being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being.

7. Effectiveness and efficiency:

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance

also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

8. Accountability:

Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

Government, Governance and Good Governance: The word ‘Governance’ lends itself to wider meaning which includes the processes as well as the results, making it more comprehensive in meaning and implications than the word ‘government’. Government refers to the machinery and institutional arrangements of the ‘political community’ whereas governance means making policies for the development of organisations as well as people.

While governance, on the one hand, deals with collaborative partnership networks which are necessary for policy formulation and implementation, good governance, on the other hand, attempts to make this activity not just efficient but also more accountable, democratic and responsive to the public needs.

Good governance goes beyond the formal institutions of democratic government to address several other central issues which includes — representative legislature; non-discriminatory laws; efficient, impartial and rapid judicial processes; transparent public agencies; Universal protection of human rights; accountability for decisions by public officials, devolution of resources and decision making to local.

Good Governance in India:

Kautilya’s Arthashastra highlighted the principle of good governance as, —In the happiness of his people lies king’s happiness, in their welfare his welfare, whatever pleases himself he shall not consider as good, but whatever pleases his people he shall consider as good.||

The Indian Constitution has not used the term even once in its preamble. Indeed, the Constitution has used ‘governance’ only once — in its directive principles of state policy. Article 37 says: ‘The provisions contained in this part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.’ The directive principles of the state

policy emphasize the 'content' part of good governance. E.g. Right to an adequate means of livelihood, Equal pay for equal work for both men and women is ensured, equitable distribution of resources etc.

The problem of good governance (read administrative reform) is discussed in each five-year plan as well as by parliamentary committees. Besides, the Government of India has appointed no less than 34 committees devoted to good governance making a large number of recommendations.

The plan documents in post 1990 reflected the essential principles of good governance including constitutionally protected right to elect government, accountable and transparent government, effective and efficient delivery of social and economic public services, a special attention for ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of local governments, delivery of key services such as primary education and health, the rule of law, protection of the disadvantaged groups, especially the SCs, STs, minorities and others etc.

One of the best policies that has set an example in the country is the Right to Information Act which came into full force in the midnight of 12th and 13th October 2005. Under the act any citizen can seek information from government or public authorities as notified in the act. The act seeks to deepen Indian democracy by empowering the citizens to obtain the needed information from the public authorities at the national, state and local levels and aims at good governance by ensuring the much-needed transparency and accountability in them.

Another such initiative is The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005, which has now been renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). It is one such step towards implementing the provision of Right to Work and is the largest social welfare scheme of its kind in the world.

Even The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, may be legitimately hailed as one of major landmark legislations that have been enacted by Parliament in the 21st century, with a view to achieve the objectives of Good Governance. It aims at fulfilling the promise of universal education by making it a mandatory obligation for the state to ensure that all children of the 6-14 years age group enroll themselves in schools and attend the classes.

In conclusion

After understanding the concept, meaning, principles and examples of good governance, one can infer that it is a broad and dynamic concept. Governance to become good governance needs participation of people at each stage through which ideals of the same can be achieved for a better welfare of people. The values of good governance need to be cherished and practiced in a true sense to make governance more efficient, effective and beneficial to the citizens.

Operation of the syllabus:

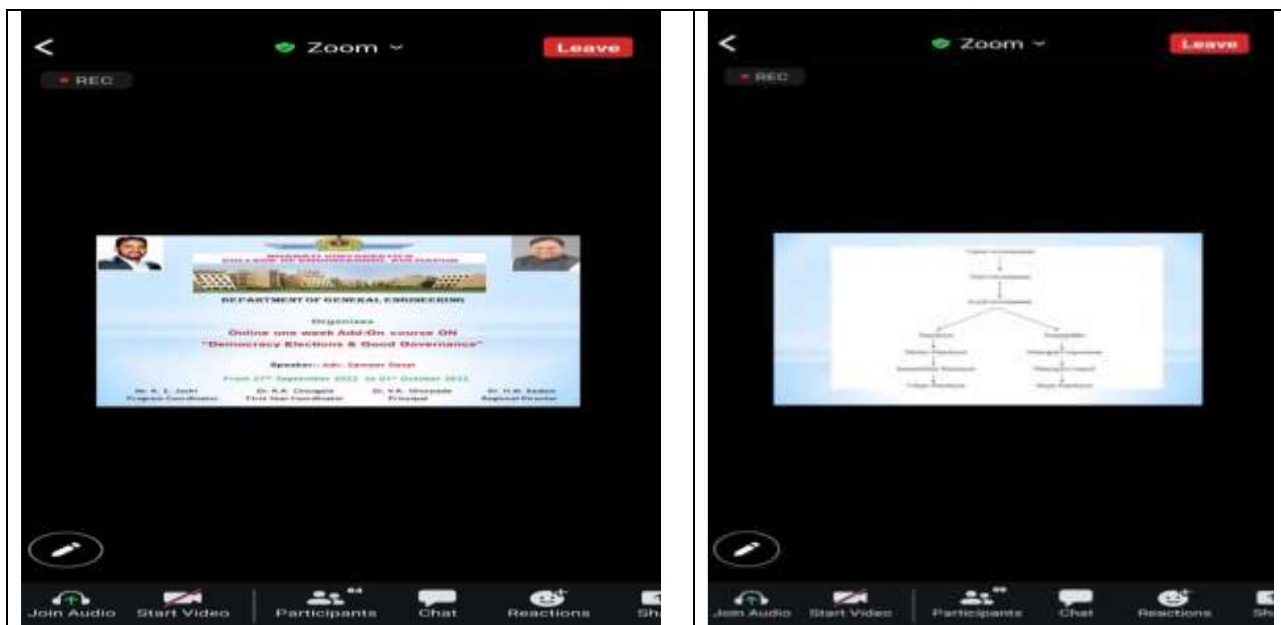
The syllabus has to be operationalized in the following manner

- ☐ Apart from the theoretical understanding given in the above section, the students should be encouraged to follow democratic principles in their daily life
- ☐ They should be encouraged to make presentations on various electoral processes
- ☐ They should be encouraged to propagate and enthuse for registering voters
- ☐ The students should ensure full class registers as voters if they are not.
- ☐ The school/colleges may have essay writing competitions on electoral /democratic processes
- ☐ Interview atleast on elected representative or politically active individual or one who had contested election to anybody in the area and make presentation in the class.
- ☐ Role play, skits, short stories, short dramas, short films in case of BMM students', posters (fine and applied arts students) be used for part assessment during the course.
- ☐ Depending upon the activities carried out by the students one student be declared leader of the month.
- ☐ Mock Elections can be organised in your institutions.



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department:** General Engineering Department
- **Name of Activity:** Add-on course on "Democracy Elections and Good Governance"
- **Name of Coordinator:** Mr. K.S.Joshi
- **Name of Resource Person:** - Adv. Sameer Desai
- **Date of Activity:** 27/09/2021 to 01/10/2021 through online mode
- **Participants:** F.Y. Students and Faculty
- **Details of Activity:** Significance of DEGG
Democracy in India
Election to Local Self Government Bodies
Good Governance
Economics of Democracy and Rights
- **Outcome of Activity:**
Engineering Graduate Students get information about "Democracy Elections and Good Governance".
- **Photos:**



Dr. R. K. Chougale
First Year Coordinator

Dr. V. R. Ghorpade
Principal

Syllabus of the Course

◆ Significance of DEGG

Concept of Democracy

Individual and Societal Role in Democracy

Significance of Democracy, Elections and Good Governance

◆ Democracy in India

Dimensions of Democracy: Social, Economic and Political

Decentralisation: Grassroots Level Democracy

Challenges before Democracy: women and marginalised sections of the society

◆ Election to Local Self Government Bodies

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts: Institutions at the local level and Role of

State Election commission

Local Body Elections: Urban & Rural

Duties of an Individual towards electoral process

◆ Good Governance

Meaning and concept

Government and Governance

Good Governance initiatives in India

Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, Kolhapur

Department of General Engineering

Date :20/09/2021

Notice

All F.Y. Students are hereby informed that, A One week Add-On Course on **"Democracy Elections and Good Governance" (FY212201)** is arranged from 27/09/2021 to 01/10/2021 through online mode.

Course details -

Name of course : Democracy Elections and Good Governance (DEGG) (FY212201)

Course fee : Free

Duration : 1 week

Sr. No.	Date	Course Content
1	27/09/2021	♦ Significance of DEGG
2	28/09/2021	♦ Democracy in India
3	29/09/2021	♦ Election to Local Self Government Bodies
4	30/09/2021	♦ Good Governance
5	01/10/2021	♦ Economics of Democracy and Rights



First Year Coordinator



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

Accredited by NAAC With 'A' Grade

FOUNDER & CHANCELLOR

Dr. Patangrao Kadam

M.A., LL. B., Ph. D.

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Near Chitranagari, Kolhapur - 416013 (MS)

DTE INSTITUTE CODE : EN-6288

Tel.No.: (0231) 2638893, 2638894, Fax : 2636050

Web : <http://coekolhapur.bharatividyaapeeth.edu> E-mail : coekolhapur@bharatividyaapeeth.edu

PRINCIPAL

Dr. Vijay Ghorpade

M.E., Ph. D. (Computer)

Date: 21 /09/2021

Invitation Letter

To

Adv. Sameer Desai

Subject : Regarding One week Add-On Course on "Democracy Elections and Good Governance"

On behalf of General Engineering Department, Bharati Vidyapeeth college of Engineering, Kolhapur, We are arranging an One week Add-On Course on "**Democracy Elections and Good Governance**" to Our Students . We think that if you give your valuable knowledge about "**Democracy Elections and Good Governance**" to students of our Department, It will be beneficial to being a good citizen of the nation.

So we request you to kindly accept the invitation for conducting of the said course from 27/09/2021 to 01/10/2021.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. R. K. Chougale

(First Year Coordinator)

Bharati Vidyapeeth's
College of Engineering, Kolhapur



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PRINCIPAL

Dr. Vijay Ghorpade

M.E., Ph. D. (Computer)

Date : 01/10/2021

Thanking Letter

To

Adv. Sameer Desai

Dear Sir,

On behalf of our General Engineering Department, Bharati Vidyapeeth college of Engineering, Kolhapur, We would like to express our gratitude to you for the talk On "Democracy Elections and Good Governance".

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for taking time from your busy schedule to be the expert resource person for One week Add-On Course. Everyone present for course was not only in awe of your knowledge, but also greatly impressed by your presenting style. It would be our immense pleasure to invite you once more to spread awareness around the subject in the near future.

I look forward to our next interaction soon. Wish you great health and success with all your future endeavors.

Thanking you!

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. R. K. Chougale

(First Year Coordinator)

Bharati Vidyapeeth's
College of Engineering, Kolhapur



Social Transformation Through Dynamic Education

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR**

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Certificate of Completion



This is to certify that
Omkar Bhimrao Patil

has successfully completed One week Add-on course on "Democracy Elections and Good Governance" from 27/09/2021 to 01/10/2021, Organized by General Engineering department, at Bharati Vidyapeeth's college of engineering, Kolhapur

Dr. R.K. Chougale

First Year Coordinator

Dr. V.R. Ghorpade

Principal

Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering Kolhapur

Department of General Engineering

Name of course : One week Add-on course on “Democracy Elections and Good Governance”

Attendance Report:27/09/2021

Sr.no.	Name of student	Timestamp
1	ATTAR TABUSUM RIJWAN	27/09/2021 10.04.05
2	BANDGAR NAVNATH ABASO	27/09/2021 10.04.05
3	BEDAGE POONAM SANJAY	27/09/2021 10.04.05
4	BHATALE SAKSHI SANJAY	27/09/2021 10.04.05
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62	YADAV DASHRATH VASANT	27/09/2021 10.07.45
63	DHALGADE RAJASHRI VASANT	27/09/2021 10.07.45
64	GHOTANE RANJEET DHANAJI	27/09/2021 10.07.45
65	GONUGADE AADITI AMAR	27/09/2021 10.07.45
66	JADHAV SHREYA SUNIL	27/09/2021 10.07.45
67	KADAM PRATIKRAJ MOHANRAO	27/09/2021 10.07.45
68	KENDALE DHANANJAY SHAHAJI	27/09/2021 10.07.45
69	KHADE SHWETA JANARDAN	27/09/2021 10.07.45
70	KOLEKAR SANSKRUTI MUKUND	27/09/2021 10.07.45
71	KOLI ABHISHEK PRAKASH	27/09/2021 10.07.45
72	KOTKAR DEVANG DILIP	27/09/2021 10.07.45
73	MALWADKAR CHETANA MOHAN	27/09/2021 10.07.45
74	MANE SHWETA SHISHIKANT	27/09/2021 10.07.45
75	MANE SNEHAL ANKUSH	27/09/2021 10.07.45
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78	MORE PARTH SADANAND	27/09/2021 10.07.45
79	MULIK NIKITA MUKUND	27/09/2021 10.07.45
80	PATIL PRASAD DILIP	27/09/2021 10.07.45
81	PATIL SHITAL KRUSHNA	27/09/2021 10.07.45
82	PATIL VISHWARAJ SUNIL	27/09/2021 10.07.45
83	PAWAR RUTUJA SUNIL	27/09/2021 10.07.45
84	PRABHULKAR FIZA DILAWAR	27/09/2021 10.08.52
85	SAH ADITYA SHAMBHU	27/09/2021 10.08.52
86	SALUNKHE OM BALASAHEB	27/09/2021 10.08.52
87	SADULE SHOEB SHABBIR	27/09/2021 10.08.52
88	SHINTRE ANUJ RAVINDRA	27/09/2021 10.08.52
89	TARAVDEKAR AISHWARYA RAHUL	27/09/2021 10.08.52
90	TIPPANNA TEJAS RAJENDRA	27/09/2021 10.08.52
91	TUPARE DIPTI SANDEEP	27/09/2021 10.08.52
92	VADAR PRATHMESH VIRAPPA	27/09/2021 10.08.52
93	BAGDE SANKALP SHRIKANT	27/09/2021 10.08.52
94	CHILE SHUBHAM TANAJI	27/09/2021 10.08.52
95	Domb Deepak Mahadev	27/09/2021 10.08.52
96	Ghadage Sudarshan Arjun	27/09/2021 10.08.52
97	GIRKAR MOIN IRFANKHAN	27/09/2021 10.08.52
98	GULAVE PRATIK ASHOK	27/09/2021 10.08.52
99	JADHAV NEERAJ PRATAP	27/09/2021 10.08.52
100	NAIK SANIKA VISHWAS	27/09/2021 10.08.58

28/09/2022

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80	Domb Deepak Mahadev	01/10/2021 10.07.45
81	Ghadage Sudarshan Arjun	01/10/2021 10.07.45
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83	GULAVE PRATIK ASHOK	01/10/2021 10.07.45
84	JADHAV NEERAJ PRATAP	01/10/2021 10.08.52
85	NAIK SANIKA VISHWAS	01/10/2021 10.08.52



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department** : Computer Science & Engineering
- **Name of Activity** : Social activity at AVANI sanstha
- **Date of Activity** :10/01/2022
- **No. of Participants** 100
- **Details of Activity** :

A Visit for SY, TY and BE Students was organized on 10/01/2022. The main agenda for the visit was to let the students know about Social work to be done. Students have collected lots of material which is must in our day today life and all this material was being donated to small children's at avani sanstha.

In the session following points were covered:

- **Outcome of Activity** :

1. To develop emotional intelligence

Social events develop social skills and empathy—the outward-oriented dimensions of emotional intelligence (EQ). The interactions or conversations elicited by events helps students build relationships, understand different perspectives and engage other cultures. Social events provide an opportunity to expand one's social circle.

2. To take a break

All work with no breaks diminishes productivity. It's good to take one's mind off the troubles of exams or reports from time to time—something that participating in events can provide. Whether it's by watching a movie or volunteering for a fundraiser, a "study break" lets students recuperate by focusing on activities that exercise other creative, mental muscles.

3. To build relationships

Participating in on-campus social events enables students to meet people who share common interests and individuals who can help them academically, or even professionally. Relationship-building is a good habit that students need to learn because the world of work requires aptitude in negotiation, communication and, well, more networking.

Photos:



Social Activity at AVANI Sanstha

Mr. P A Kharade
Co-Ordinator

Mrs. S. M. Mulla
HOD

Dr. Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department:** NSS.UNIT BVCOEK
- **Name of Activity:** 'Constitution Day 'Celebration Constitution Day Oath Programme.
- **Date of Activity** : 26/11/2021.
- **No. of Participants:** NSS VOLUNTEERS
- **Details of Activity:** - As per guidelines from Govt.of Maharashtra and Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering arranged Constitution Day Programme in college campus (Auditorium) on 26th November 2021.In this programme common oath is read by NSS Coordinator Mr..R.B.Lokapure to all participants. Also, information about constitution is given by volunteer Mr.Omkar Suryawanshi. For this programme NSS coordinator Mr.R.B.Lokapure& Physical Director Mr.H.B. Patil, all NSS.Volunteers were present.





NSS Volunteers Taking Oath



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department** : Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Engineering Kolhapur
- **Name of Activity** : Cleaning camp at Ankalkhop, Tal. Palus, Dist Sangli
- **Date of Activity** : 27th - 28th July 2021
- **No. of Participants** : 41

• **Details of Activity:** Due to heavy rainfall in July 2021 many of the villagers are suffering due to their loss and destruction of farms homes. With respect to this Bharati Vidyapeeth's college of Engineering Kolhapur carried out Rehabilitation work (Cleaning camp) after flood situation at Ankalkhop. Two days cleaning camp dated 27th and 28th July 2021 is organized at Ankalkhop, Tal. Palus, Dist Sangli. NSS unit of BVCOEK, disaster management cell work in combine to conduct this activity.

- **Outcome of Activity:** Helping a people rebuild their lives after flood situation.

• **Photo:**





Cleaning of flood affected area in Ankalkhop



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department** : Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering Kolhapur
- **Name of Activity** : Covid Vaccination drive
- **Date of Activity** : 25th Oct 2021
- **No. of Participants** : 26
- **Details of Activity:**

With respect to current Covid-19 pandemic situation Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering Kolhapur has organized a Vaccination Drive. This drive was arranged on 25th October 2021 for the students of the BVCOEK in the college campus in collaboration with Primary Health Care Center Kaneri Math Kaneriwadi Kolhapur. Around 26 students were given Covishield/Covaxin vaccine first and second doses as per their vaccination schedule. Later on they were asked to follow the suggestions as per doctor's advice. The Health Minister of Maharashtra state, Mr. Rajesh Tope had announced about special inoculation drive for the students age group of 18 to 25. The Government of Maharashtra had started vaccination drive for college students in the state under the campaign, 'Mission Yuva Swasthya'. The college has taken online survey prior to the vaccination drive to collect data of college student vaccination status, so that the vaccination drive will be organized in appropriate way.

- **Outcome of Activity:**

Organizing such activity can be beneficial to create social awareness in youth and society.

- **Photo:**



Covid Vaccination drive for college students in college campus



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department :** Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering

- **Name of Activity:** -Donation at COVID center

- **Name of Coordinator:** -Ms.P.S.Mali

- **Date of Activity:** -21st June 2021

- **Details of Activity:** -Corona pandemic is turning life upside down for many. Many people can be seen waiting outside the hospitals awaiting the discharge of their relatives undergoing treatment at the hospitals. Their problems have got doubled with the imposition of lockdown by the government as they are not in a position to go anywhere to get food or water. In a move to offer relief to the patients White Army and Sakal Group has started free food distribution for the needy at the Jain boarding Covid center. With respect to this E&TC Department of Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Engineering donated food items and other necessities to the Jain boarding Covid center. White Army, Sakal Group, HOD of E&TC Dr.K.R.Desai ,ETSA co-ordinator Ms.P.S.Mali, ETSA committee members were present for this activity.

- **Impact of Activity:** Students are aware about social responsibility

- **Photos:** - Donation at COVID center





Donation at Covid center Jain boarding



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department:** Civil Engineering Department
- **Name of Activity:** Social Activity on Occasion of Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti
- **Date of Activity :** 19th February 2021
- **Participants:** HOD, Faculty and Students of Civil Engineering department
- **Details of Activity:** On the occasion of Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti, various activities were conducted at college in order to create awareness in the young minds of students regarding the valiant Maratha warrior Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. On this occasion of Shivjayanti students of the Civil and mechanical department donated food grains, grocery item, vegetables, fruits, sweets etc. to Matoshree old age home. The manager of Matoshree old age home appreciated students contribution to needy peoples. On this occasion Principal Dr. V R Ghorpade, Prof V S Kadam, HOD Civil Engineering department, faculty members and around forty students of civil engineering department were present
- **Outcome of Activity:**
 1. Awareness is created in young minds to involve in social activity.
 2. Students are motivated due to celebration of Shi Jayanti with such noble cause.



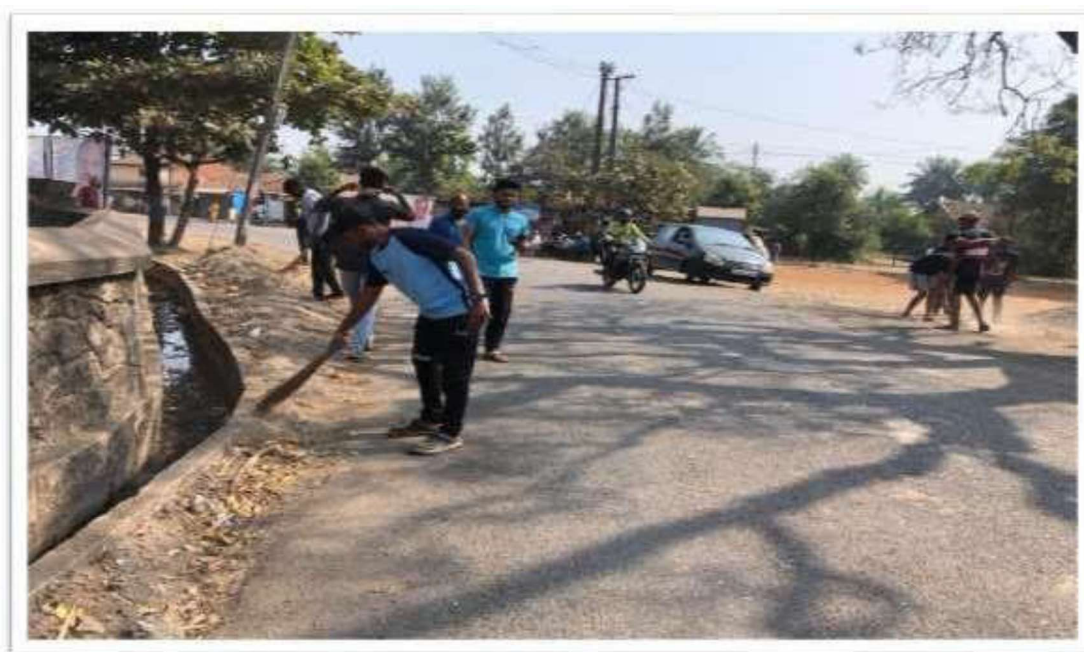
Students at Matoshree old age home



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department:** NSS unit BVCOEK
- **Name of Activity :** Gram Swachhata Abhiyan
- **Date of Activity :** 5th Feb 2020
- **Participants:** HOD, Faculty and Students of Civil Engineering department
- **Details of Activity:** NSS residential camp was organized at Mouje Sangaon. NSS

Volunteers worked out for cleaning of Main roads of village and collecting all types of waste and scrap materials. After doing heaps of this material all waste is burnt by NSS Volunteers. This abhiyan is conducted at Dasra chouk.in Mouje Sangaon, Z.P.HOSPITAL, Asohok talav etc. In this Abhiyan all NSS Volunteers participated. Such abhiyan is conducted under guidance of Shri. Nandkumar Patil (Social Worker) and NSS Coordinator. R.B.Lokapure



Volunteers Cleaning- Ashok Talav Area





Gram Swachhata Abhiyan. -Near Z.P. School, Gutter Side Roads Etc.



NSS Volunteers worked for next day to clean Z.P. school areas. And village gutter side wastage cleaned, under the guidance of social worker Shri Nandkumar Patil so, and NSS Head R.B. lokapure.



‘Cleanliness of Pir Darga Parisar’ in Mouje Sangaon.

During this camp all village roads cleaned by our volunteers but the Darga area where huge wastage and other unwanted materials is there so same collected and all areas is cleaned





NSS Unit BVCOEK



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department :** NSS unit of BVCOEK
- **Name of Activity :** Rally regarding public awareness of cleanliness
- **No. of Participants :** 25
- **Details of Activity:** In order to create awareness regarding various social issues rally is a

very effective medium. It is possible to spread a message in wide population through this. As a contribution to this NSS unit of BVCOEK planned and executed a rally in Mouje Sangaon Kolhapur. The main purpose of this rally to create public awareness on various social issues such as save the water, importance of the trees in our life, trees plantation, save the girl child. Also stress is given on, 'Digital India'. In the rally there are various Banners, posters where included that spreads awareness among the people, which will also bring in the sense of responsibility and duty towards nation. Different slogans are given by NSS volunteers. The slogans are about, 'Save baby girl', 'Tree plantation', 'Save water', 'Swachha Bharat, Sunder Bharat', & 'Jay jawan, Jay Kisan'. etc. All participants took active participation in this rally.



Ralley-At Various Places In A Village



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department:** NSS unit BVCOEK
- **Name of Activity :** "SWACHHTA ABHIYAN" at Panhala fort.
- **Date of Activity :** 07/03/2020
- **No. of Participants:** 100 Nos. Volunteers
- **Participants:** NSS Coordinator Mr.R.B.Lokapure, Mr.H.B.Patil and Volunteers.
- **Details of Activity:** MTDC officials have raised concerns over the poor condition of the state's forts in Maharashtra. With reference to this as a social responsibility Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering Kolhapur taken an initiative to clean Panhala fort swachhta abhiyan drive. In this swachhta abhiyan NSS unit of BVCOEK participated. NSS team has cleaned and washed Bajiprabhu Statue, and as well as cleaned roads. Also collected plastic and other waste from fort. For this activity college NSS Coordinator Mr.R.B.Lokapure, Mr.H.B.Patil, Mr.R.R.Suryawanshi, all departmental coordinators and NSS Volunteers were present.



NSS volunteers participated in "SWACHHTA ABHIYAN" at Panahala fort.



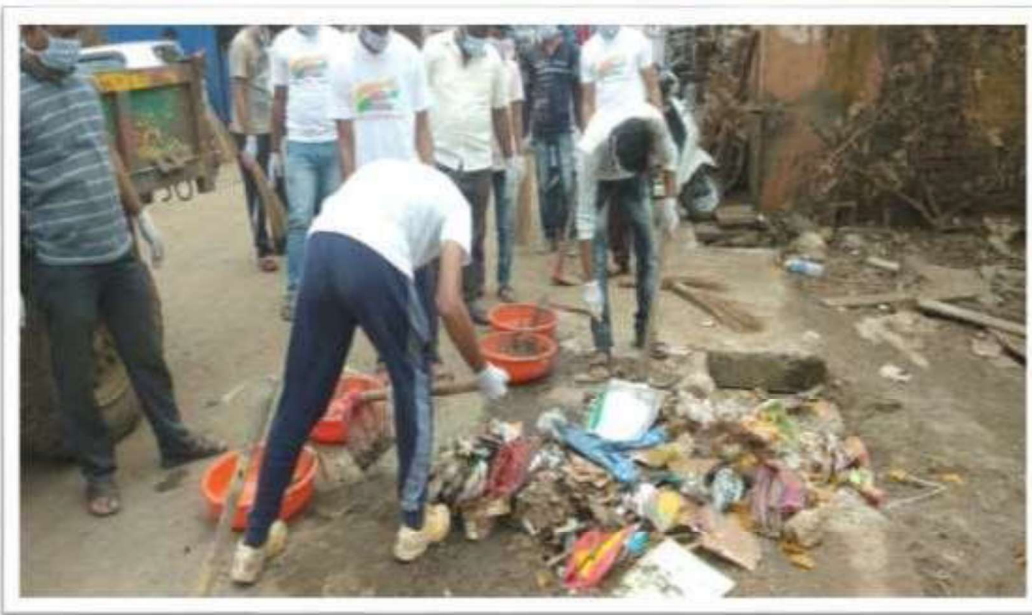
BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department:** NSS unit BVCOEK, Disaster Management Cell
- **Name of Activity:** Rehabilitation work at Ankleshop (Sangli) after heavy rainfall & Flood.
- **No. of Participants :**60
- **Date of Activity:** -13/08/2019 to 14/08/2019
- **Participants:** -N.S.S. Coordinator, Disaster Management Cell Coordinator, 50 N.S.S. Volunteers and staff members
- **Details of Activity:** In August 2019 heavy rainfall results into flood situation. The Panchganga and Krishna River crosses their limits. This causes flood situation in Kolhapur and Sangli district. On behalf of Bharati Vidyapeeth's college of Engineering Kolhapur Hon. Secretary and MLA Dr. Vishwajeet Kadam sir decided to take Rehabilitation work at village Ankleshop (District: Sangli). NSS Team of 50 volunteers and Disaster Management Cell of BVCOEK worked for two days from 13/08/19 to 14/08/19. In this mission NSS volunteers cleaned and collected waste from village main roads. Helped villagers to clean and wash their homes.etc.



NSS Volunteers Collecting Flood Wastages From Village Houses.



NSS volunteers collecting all wastages



KIT (Food grain, Mineral water, Biscuits etc.) Distribution in Kolhapur city. .



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department :** NSS unit BVCOEK
- **Name of Activity:** KIT (Food grain, Mineral water, Biscuits etc.) Distribution in Kolhapur
- **Date of Activity** : 11th August 2019.
- **No. of Participants:** 50 N.S.S.Volunteers.
- **Details of Activity:** In year 2019-20 due to heavy rainfall in July, August 2019 rivers Panchganga and Krushna are full which arises in to a heavy flood situation. Some villages of Kolhapur and Sangli district highly affected due to flood situation. With respect to this as social responsibility Bharati Vidyapeeth's college of Engineering, Kolhapur decided to distribute life useful kit (Containing essential food, water etc.) in flood affected area near Kolhapur city. NSS unit of BVCOEK worked for this on 11/08/19. In this mission NSS volunteers distributed kit to poor and needy families those who are affected due to heavy flood.





NSS. Volunteers–Distributing Kit In Kolhapur City.





NSS Volunteers Kit Distribution To Needy Family.

- **Organizing Department:** National Service Scheme (NSS) UNIT
- **Name of Activity:** Gram Swachhata Abhiyan.
- **Date:** 11th FEB. 2019.
- **No. of Participants:** 100 NSS Volunteers
- **Details of Activity:** On SIXTH Day of Camp, NSS Volunteers worked out for cleaning of Main roads of village and collecting all types of waste and scrap materials. After collecting this waste material material all waste is burnt by NSS Volunteers. This Abhiyan is conducted at Dasra chouk.in Mouje Sangaon. In this Abhiyan all NSS Volunteers participated. Such Abhiyan is conducted under guidance of Shri. Nandkumar Patil (Social Worker) and NSS Head R.B. Lokapure.





NSS Volunteers in SwachhtaAbhiyan.





BHARTI VIDYAPEETH'S
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING KOLHAPUR.
Seven Days Residential NSS CAMP AT MOUJE SANGAON.
Academic Year 2017-18

Day	Date	Activity
1	12-2-2017	Inauguration of Camp Rally Regarding Public Awareness & Cleanliness
2	13-2-2017	Survey at Mouje Sangaon-
3	14-2-2017	Welcome Ceremony& Camp Inauguration-
4	15-2-2017	Computer Literacy Programme. - At Primary School In Mouje Sangaon.
5	16-2-2017	Gram Swachhata Abhiyan.
6	17-2-2017	Survey at Mouje Sangaon-
7	18-2-2017	Participation in Health Camp'. Valedictory Function.

DAY-FIRST.DATE: 12thFEB 2018.

WELCOME CEREMONY& CAMP INAGURATION.

Under the guidance of BVCOEK & Shivaji University Kolhapur the NSS camp (*visheshshram-sanskarshibir*) was organized for 7 days from 12thfeb 2017 to 18thfeb 2018. Keeping the aim in the vision of literacy, human health, save the girl child, & 'Digital India' etc. the following chief guest were present on the occasion of welcome ceremony.

Chief guest of Function. -Hon.Shri.Mr. KrishnatPatil. (President. ShetiUtpannaBajarSamiti, Kolhapur.) & Village SarpanchMrs.SwatiPatil.

Dr.V.R. Ghorpade.Principal Bharati Vidyapeeth'sCollege of Engineering, Kolhapur(B.V.C.O.E.K. Kolhapur)

Shri.S.J. Kadam, R.L. Kadam, (HOD.Mech, Admin Officer.)

Following personalities were present on the Dias. Introductory speech is delivered by Principal Dr.V.R. Ghorpade, our chief guest given speech on Todays village progress & role of NSS.

1. Mrs.SwatiPatil (Sarpanch).
2. Mr. VijaysinhPatil (dep. Sarpanch).
3. Mr. KrishnatPatil (former Sarpanch).
4. Mr. Kallesh Mali (Director Virshiav Co-Op. Bank. Kolhapur.).
5. Mr. NandkumarPatil (Social Worker.).

All staffs of BVCOEK& So many villagers were participated for above function.



Guest Felicitation by Hands of Principal Dr.V.R. Ghorpade



Camp Inauguration by Dr.V.R. Ghorpade



NSS.Volunteers gathered for the Opening Ceremony.



RALLY REGARDING PUBLIC AWARENESS ON VARIOUS SOCIAL ISSUES AND CLEANLINESS

On the first day of NSS camp rally was arranged in Mouje Sangaon. This rally is to create public awareness about various social issues like the save water, importance of the trees in our life, trees plantation, save the girl child, Digital India. Rally is organized with help of various Banners and posters that spread awareness among the people which will also bring sense of responsibility and duty towards the nation. The slogans are about, 'Save baby girl', 'Tree plantation', 'Savewater' 'SwachaBharat, Sunder Bharat', & Jay Jawan, Jay Kisan' etc.



Ready for Rally at Mouje Sangaon

DAY- SECOND.

DATE-13thFEB.2018.

SURVEY AT MOUJE SANGAON.

On Second day of camp survey of villagers is carried out by NSS team. Total six groups of NSS volunteers were prepared for conducting the survey of the village regarding problems in the village and villagers. There are about 5000 homes in Mouje Sangaon. During this survey information is collected related to following points.

Family's elder member's mobile phone number is recorded for S.M.S. purpose.

.1) Family's male –Mobile no.

2) Any Cashless Facility installed in Own Shop.

3) Family's Male/Female count.

4) Separate Water connection.

5) Own Toilet.

6) Adhar card

All major points are covered as per the above list for the individual family



NSS Volunteers Surveying & Collecting DATA from Villagers.





NSS. Volunteers Collecting Various Data.



Survey Related to Mobile No&. Adhar Card Etc. Done by NSS Volunteers.

DAY-THIRD.

DATE: 14thFEB 2018.

` Programme On, `Indian Constituency`

Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering Kolhapur arranged NSS Camp (Residential) from 12/02/2018 to 18/02/2018. In this camp one of the important activity carried out is 'Gram sakshrata Abhiyan.' In the evening session a programme was arranged on '*INDIAN CONSTITUENCY*'. An introductory welcome speech was given by Miss Sonali Kharade. This lecture was delivered by Shri. Sharad Mirashi & his interview was conducted by Mr. Pravin Rajigare. For this event all NSS volunteers, NSS Coordinator Mr.R.B. Lokapure and all departmental coordinators were present



Lecture On 'Indian Constituency' By- Shri.Sharad Mirashi.



Lecture Delivered by-Mr..Sharad Mirashi.



Audience-All NSS. Volunteers Attending Lecture.

DAY- FOUR.

DATE: 15th FEB 2018.

`Computer Literacy Programme and Science Quiz`

At Primary School in Mouje Sangaon.

As a part of NSS camp activity a session on `Computer Literacy Programme` was carried out At Primary School in Mouje Sangaon by Mr. Ashish Mane NSS volunteer final year mechanical Engineering student. This session was on the importance of Computer literacy for school children's which include information about basic computer parts such as CPU, Keyboard, and Mouse etc. In primary school, some information about science and various games was also given by NSS Volunteers. For this Programme Head Master Shri M.S. Ghatge, Shri.S.M.Jirge provided all necessary support to conduct this activity in school. This speech created interest in students about use of computer and inspired them to use computer in day to day life. During this a science quiz is also carried out for school children's to create interest about science in children's mind.



**NSS CO-ORDINATOR&A.K. Chogule & All NSS Volunteers Delivering Information @
Computer.**



Information & Science Quiz at Primary School.



Quiz Participant



'e-Learning' Through LED TV, At Primary School.



Information & Science Quiz at Primary School.



Primary School Staff. & NSS.Volunteers.

DAY- FIFTH.

DATE-16thFEB.2018.

GRAM SWACHHATA ABHIYAN.

On the fifth Day of Camp, NSS Volunteers worked out cleaning of Main roads of the village and collecting all types of waste and scrap materials. After heaps of this material, all waste is burnt by NSS Volunteers.

In this Abhiyan, all NSS Volunteers participated. Such Abhiyan is conducted under the guidance of Shri. NandkumarPatil (Social Worker) and NSS Head R.B. Lokapure.





NSS Volunteers Cleaning Roads.



Cleaning Roadside Area.



Working Group of NSS Volunteers.



Participated NSS Volunteers.



NSS. Volunteers from (Mechanical Branch)-Assembling & Fitting Box (Fiber Material) For Dumping Waste from Village.



Assembly Complete-NSS Volunteers Group Photo.

EVENINGPROGRAMME.

`SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 'FOR HIGHSCHOOL STUDENTS(SSC.).

NSS. Volunteer SangransinghKamalkar is giving a speech on the subject `` PMKVY' i.e. Pradhanmantri Koushal Vikas Yojana..

In this speech, he totally concentrates on the importance of skill development for students who are studying at the high school level etc.

In this school some information about NSDC, PMKVY etc. Also information on various courses such as DTH set-top box installation., Welding technician & Plumbing etc. In this programme all NSS Volunteers present .This programme& speech is very informative and quite useful for all Students &Staff.



Information @ Various Courses Run Under Pmkvy Scheme Given by Sangramsingha Kamalkar. At High School.



Teaching Lessons by NSS Volunteers



Teaching Lessons by NSS Volunteers



High school Staff with Head Master Shri.Palekar. & NSS Head R.B.Lokapure.

EVENING PROGRAMME.

`HEALTH CAMP CAMPAIGNING PROGRAMME 'Arranged by Grampanchayat & Kagal Taluka Chemist Association.

Health camp is arranged by Grampanchayat & Kagal Taluka Chemist Association. On dt.- 18/02/2018 for local villagers. So for getting a fast response from all villagers our NSS Volunteers have taken an active part in the distribution of camp pamphlets to all houses.

DAY- SIX.DATE-17thFEB. 2018.

SURVEY AT MOUJE SANGAON.

A total six groups of NSS volunteers are doing the survey of the village, and problems in the village and villagers. The solution is also given to villagers. There are about 900 homes at Indira Nagar& Mane Nagar in Mouje Sangaon. During this survey, information is collected related to the following things.

- 1) Family's male –Mobile no.
- 2) Any Cashless Facility installed in Own Shop.
- 3) Family's Male/Female count.
- 4) Separate Water connection.
- 5) Own Toilet.
- 6) Adhar card etc.

All major points are covered as per the above list for the individual family.



Survey Related to Bank A/C.Adhar Card Etc. Done by NSS Volunteers.



NSS Volunteers Surveying & Collecting Data from Villagers.



NSS Volunteers Collecting Various Data

DAY- SEVEN.DATE-18th FEB 2018.

VALEDICTORY FUNCTION.

The Valedictory & Prizes Distribution Function is held under the presence of Sarpanch Mrs Swati Patil Madam & Shri Nandkumar Patil (Social Worker) also NSS Programme Co-Coordinator Lokapure R.B. in the village hall. During this last day of our camp, our Ganesh Teli NSS student coordinator and Trupti Sawant girls NSS co-coordinator shared his experience with NSS.Camp, Also so many NSS.Volunteers speak about their experience of NSS.Camp. in presence of, Mr Vishal Patil we thanked Sarpanch Patil madam for providing various facilities to volunteers. We felicitate winners by giving prizes to them to impair them for their bright future



Valedictory programme in Presence of Sarpanch Mrs. Swati Patil.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

`Participation in Health Camp'.

All NSS Volunteers took part in the health camp for giving all kinds of help such as Registration, helping old villagers etc. In this programme all NSS Volunteers present

In this Camp Programme villagers checked their Blood group, sugar test and also blood pressure checked by expert Doctors.

This programme is quite useful for all Villagers, Students & Staff...

NSS COORDINATOR

PRINCIPAL



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department:** Department of Mechanical Engineering
- **Name of Activity:** Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund Kerala (Flood donation)
- **Date:** 07-09-2018
- **Name of Coordinator :** Mr.Suyash Kamble
- **Detail of Activity:** On 16 August 2018, severe floods affected the south Indian state Kerala, due to unusually high rainfall during the monsoon season. It was the worst flood in Kerala in nearly a century mainly from Chengannur, Pandanad, Edanad, Aranmula, Kozhencherry, Ayiroor, Ranni, Pandalam, Kuttanad, Malappuram, Aluva, Chalakudy, Thrissur, Thiruvalla, Eraviperoor, Vailankulam, NorthParavur, Chellanam, Vypin Island and Palakkad. All 14 districts of the state were placed on red alert. It is the worst flood in Kerala affecting life of millions of peoples. As social responsibility Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering Kolhapur contributed in donation of rs.8000/- in this situation.



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

36528/Funds-2/18/Fin

Finance Fund Department
Thiruvananthapuram
Dated 07-09-2018

From:

The Principal Secretary(Finance)
Govt. Secretariat,
Thiruvananthapuram.

To:

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING ,KOLHAPUR

Sir/Madam,

**Sub : Contribution received towards Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund - Receipt
Forwarding- Reg.**

Please find enclosed receipt for your valuable contribution towards Chief
Minister's Distress Relief Fund through electronic transfer No 0253604663916
for ₹. 8000 /- (Rupees Eight Thousand only)

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Principal Secretary (Finance)

Encl Receipt No 127815362997432 dated 07-09-2018 for ₹. 8000 /-



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KOLHAPUR

- **Organizing Department:** National Service Scheme (NSS) UNIT
- **Name of Activity:** National Voter Day
- **Date:** 25th JAN 2018.

- **Venue:** College Campus to Bindu chour
- **No. of Participants:** Principal, HOD'S, Teaching & Non-teaching Staff With 100

NSS Volunteers

- **Detail of Activity:** More than 60 % of the total voters in India are young and their active Engagement in the electoral process will make democracy meaningful, strengthen democratic politics and improve government. In view of this national voter, the day holds much significance. Celebrating voter's day will not just make people aware of their right to vote but will also bring in a sense of responsibility and duty toward the nation. It will make people realize that every vote counts. Putting up placards and posters, and holding meetings on this day will spread awareness among the people so our college NSS volunteers arranged a program of rally about awareness of young voting's towards democracy. Rally was conducted from the college campus to R.K. NAGAR Chour. taking various posters and cards. In the end, the rally is converted into a session.

- **Outcome of Activity:** Volunteers learnt about the importance of Voting and its effects on our Nation.

- **Photos:**



NSS Volunteers Participated in Voter's Day Rally.