

MODULE 1: Plantation and Adoption of Tree

1.1: Introduction

AIM:

Plantation of a tree that will be adopted for four years by a group of students. They will also make an except either as a documentary describing the origin. Plantation of a tree in convenient area and adopting the same.

On **2nd February 2024**, as a part of SCR activity we visited our college campus and planted a **Polyscias fruticosa** and **Pleroma semidecandrum**

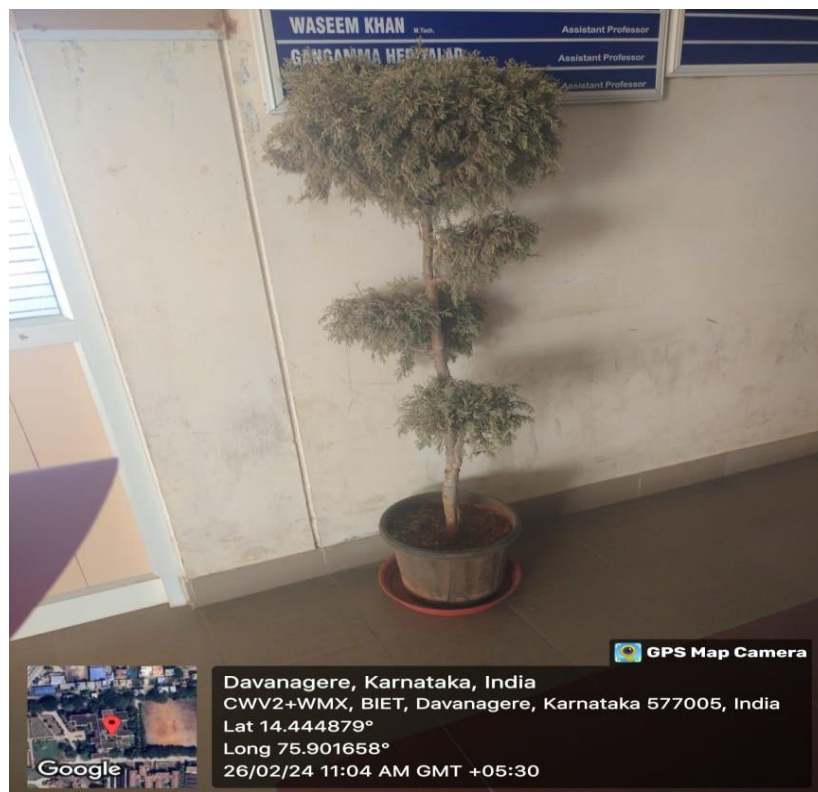


1.1: Plantation and Adoption of Tree

1.2: Eucalyptus Nicholii

Eucalyptus nicholii, commonly known as the **narrow-leaved black peppermint** or **willow peppermint**, is a species of small to medium-sized tree that is endemic to New South Wales. It has thick, rough, fibrous bark on the trunk and branches, small, narrow adult leaves, flower buds arranged in groups of seven, white flowers and small, hemispherical, bell-shaped or conical fruit.

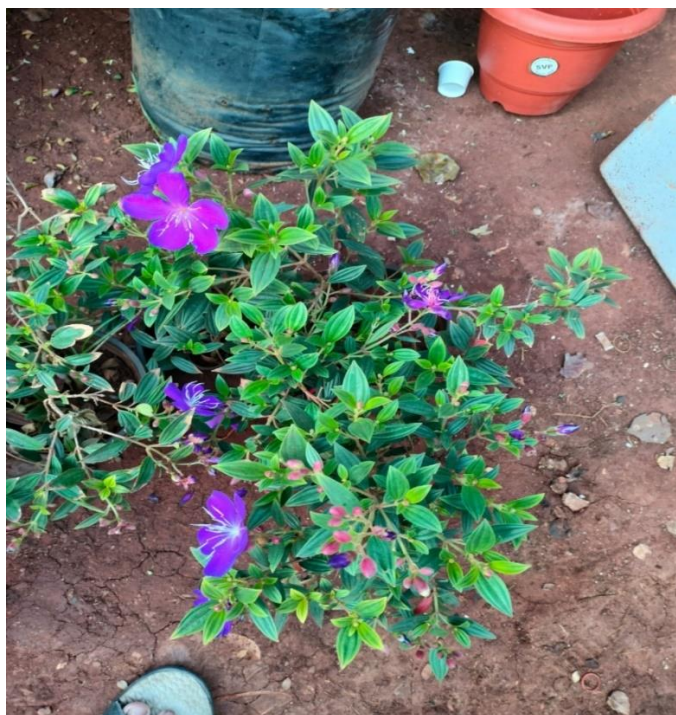
Eucalyptus nicholii is a tree that typically grows to a height of 15–18 m (49–59 ft) and forms a lignotuber. It has thick, rough, fibrous, yellowish-brown to grey-brown bark with red-brown underlayers. The bark is coarsely fissured on the trunk and branches, but the outer branches sometimes have smooth bark that is shed in short ribbons.



1.2: Eucalyptus Nicholii

1.3: Pleroma semideacandrum (princess flower)

Pleroma semideacandrum, commonly known as the "Spider Agave," is a striking succulent native to Mexico. It belongs to the Agavaceae family and is prized for its architectural form and ornamental appeal. This plant typically features rosettes of narrow, arching leaves with toothed margins, resembling spider legs, hence its name. In optimal conditions, it can reach heights of up to 4 to 6 feet (about 1.2 to 1.8 meters) and spread about 4 to 6 feet wide. Spider Agaves prefer well-draining soil and full sun exposure, thriving in USDA hardiness zones 9 to 11. They are drought-tolerant once established and are ideal for xeriscaping or desert-themed gardens. However, they may need protection from extreme cold temperatures. Additionally, the *Pleroma semideacandrum* occasionally produces tall flower spikes adorned with clusters of creamy white blossoms, adding to its allure.



1.3: Pleroma semideacandrum

Module-2: Heritage Walk and Crafts Corner

2.1: Introduction

AIM:

Heritage tour, knowing the history and culture of the city, connecting to people around through their history, knowing the city and its craftsman, photo blog and documentary on evolution and practice of various craft forms.

On **20th February 2024**, we visited **SANTEBENNUR** as a part of the SCR activity for **Heritage Walk**. Santebennur is a town known for its cultural richness and historical significance. Nestled in the heart of Karnataka, it boasts a blend of traditional and modern influences, with ancient temples and vibrant local traditions. Santebennur provides a glimpse into Karnataka's diverse cultural tapestry.

2.2: Pushkarni



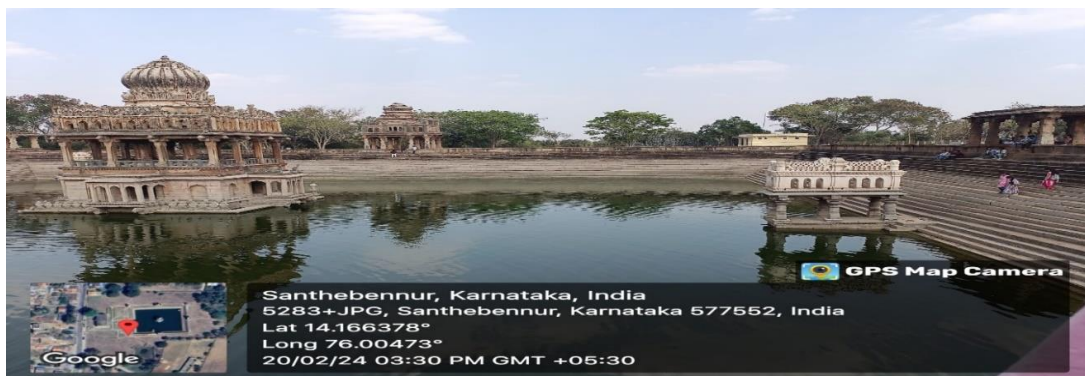
2.1: Vasanta Mantapa



2.2: Santebennur

Pushkarini has a length of 250 feet (76 m) and width of 240 feet (73 m), and the depth is over 30 feet (9.1 m). The sides are lined with granite steps. Originally there were eight towers; only six remain. Pushkarini has a length of 250 feet (76 m) and width of 240 feet (73 m), and the depth is over 30 feet (9.1 m). The sides are lined with granite steps. Originally there were eight towers; only six remain.

At the centre of the pond is Vasantha Mantapa, also known as karanji (fountain) mantapa, a symmetrical pillared tower which is built in Indo-Arabic style of architecture. It is built using granite, brick and mortar.[3] The design of this multi-levelled tower, which covers an area about 34 sq ft (3.2 m²), is in such a way that it appears to be floating in water when viewed from the banks of the pond. The arches, vaults and domes of the mantapa are built in the Arabic style of architecture while its columns, pyramidal towers and carvings are built in the Indian style. According to the local people, the water can cover the mantapa to a height of 10 feet (3.0 m) when the pond is full.



2.3: Pushkarani

2.3: Hodigere Shahaji Bhosale Smaraka



2.4 Shahaji Bhosale Smaraka

2.5 Hodigere

Shahaji Raje Bhosle died in accident, while on hunting mission in nearby jungles. He had fallen from running horse on 23rd Jan 1664. His samadhi was first erected by his son Vyankoji at this place. In the beginning Adilshah has granted one or two villages for its maintenance.

Shahaji Raje Bhosle (Marathi: शहाजी राजे भोसले) was a Maratha general. He was an early exponent of guerilla warfare. He was the eldest son of Maloji Bhosale of Verul (present-day Ellora, Maharashtra). He brought the house of Bhosle into prominence. The princely states of Tanjore, Kolhapur and Satara are Bhosle legacies. He was father of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire. Islamic ruler Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur, appointed Hindus to key positions and changed the official court language from Persian to Marathi. Maloji was childless for a long time. Two sons were born to him after seeking blessings from a famous Sufi pir of the time, named Hazrat Shah Sharifji. In honour of the pir, Maloji named his sons Shahaji and Sharifji. Maloji was a capable soldier and eventually became Sar Giroh and was awarded independent Jagir of Pune & Supe districts in the court of Nizam Shah of Ahmednagar.

2.4: Raghavendra Swamy Mata:

Raghavendra Tirtha (*Rāghavēndra Tīrtha*), also referred as **Raghavendra Swami**, (c.1595 – c.1671) was a hindu scholar, theologian, and saint. He was also known as **Sudha Parimalacharya** (*Sudhā Parimaḷācārya*). His diverse oeuvre includes commentaries on the works of Madhva, Jayatirtha, interpretation of the Principal Upanishad from the standpoint of Dvita and a treatise on Purva Mimamsa. He served as the pontiff of the maths at Kumbakonam from 1621 to 1671. Raghavendra Tirtha was also an accomplished player of the veena and he composed several songs under the name of *Venu Gopala*. His shrine Mantralayam attracts lakhs (hundreds of thousands) of visitors every year.



2.6. Raghavendra Swamy Mata



2.7 Sri Ravagavendra

2.8 Godess Padmavati

Module-3: Organic Farming and Waste Management

3.1: Introduction

AIM:

Usefulness of organic farming wet waste management in neighboring villages and implementation in the campus. To visit any of neighbor village farm to know about organic farming.

On 20th January 2024, we visited **Taralabalu Krishi Vigyan Kendra**, LIC colony, BIET road, Davanagere for the demonstration of organic farming and waste management. TKVK was established on 2005, by Indian council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) New Delhi. The mission of this council is the farmer-centric growth in agricultural and allied sectors through application of appropriate technologies



3.1 Taralabalu Krishi Kendra



3.2 Earthworm Organic Manure

3.2: Organic Farming

Organic farming is an agricultural approach that emphasizes sustainable and eco-friendly practices, eschewing synthetic chemicals and genetically modified organisms. It aims to work in harmony with nature, promoting soil health, biodiversity, and long-term sustainability. In organic farming, natural fertilizers like compost and manure replace synthetic ones, and pest control relies on beneficial insects and companion planting rather than chemical pesticides.

One of the key principles of organic farming is maintaining soil fertility through crop rotation and cover cropping, reducing erosion and preserving the soil's structure. This approach enhances the nutritional quality of the produce while mitigating environmental impacts. Organic farmers prioritize the well-being of the ecosystem, fostering a holistic approach to agriculture.

By avoiding synthetic chemicals, organic farming contributes to the reduction of water pollution and soil degradation. Additionally, it helps mitigate climate change by promoting carbon sequestration in the soil. Consumers who choose organic products often cite health benefits, as organic farming prohibits the use of synthetic chemicals, antibiotics, and hormones.

Organic farming is an agricultural system that uses ecologically based pest controls and biological fertilizers derived largely from animal and plant wastes and nitrogen fixing cover crops.

Despite facing challenges like lower yields and higher labour costs, the global interest in organic farming continues to grow. Many see it not just as a method of food production but as a commitment to a healthier planet, supporting sustainable agriculture practices that prioritize both environmental and human well-being.



3.3 Organic Matter



3.4 Medicinal and aromatic plants

3.3: Waste Management

Waste management is a critical aspect of environmental stewardship, focusing on the collection, transportation, processing, recycling, and disposal of waste materials. With the escalating global population and industrialization, effective waste management has become indispensable in mitigating environmental impacts.

Proper waste management involves waste reduction strategies, recycling initiatives, and the safe disposal of residual waste. Recycling plays a pivotal role, as it minimizes the need for raw materials, conserves energy, and reduces the volume of waste sent to landfills. Governments, communities, and industries are increasingly adopting waste-to-energy technologies and incineration methods to convert waste into useful energy while minimizing environmental pollution.

Community awareness and education are integral to successful waste management. Encouraging the practice of the 3Rs – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle – helps instil a culture of sustainability. Additionally, the implementation of waste segregation at the source facilitates more efficient recycling and reduces the burden on landfills.

In conclusion, effective waste management is essential for preserving natural resources, reducing pollution, and promoting a sustainable future. Collaboration between governments, industries, and individuals is crucial to developing and implementing comprehensive waste management strategies that address the challenges posed by the increasing amounts of waste generated globally.

Module-4: Water Conservation

4.1: Introduction

AIM:

Knowing the present in the surrounding villages and implementation in the campus To visit any one of the lake or check dam to know about rain water harvest. On **20th February 2024**, as a part of SCR activity we visited 'Shanti Sagara'



4.1 Shanti Sagara



4.2 Sulekere

The embarkment is constructed between two hills, it is around 950 ft (290 m), but it is of stupendous width (Max 120 ft (37 m), min 70 ft (21 m)), height and strength, though not quite straight.

The tank, which has a water spread of 6,550 acres (2,651 ha), has a circumference of 30 km (19 mi). It has a total drainage basin of 81,483 acres (32,975 ha). It irrigates 4,700 acres (1,900 ha) of land and more than 170 villages are benefited by it.

Shanti Sagara, translating to "Ocean of Peace," is a serene and spiritually significant water body in Karnataka, India. Often associated with religious and cultural importance, Shanti Sagara is renowned for its tranquil ambiance and picturesque surroundings. Many temples and spiritual retreats are situated along its banks, attracting devotees seeking a peaceful environment for meditation and prayer.

Apart from its spiritual significance, Shanti Sagara serves as a source of water for the local communities, contributing to the region's agricultural activities. The scenic beauty of Shanti Sagara, surrounded by lush greenery and often accompanied by cultural festivals and rituals, makes it a popular destination for tourists and pilgrims alike. The name "Shanti Sagara" itself encapsulates the essence of this place, embodying a sense of calmness and serenity that resonates with those who visit, seeking a respite from the hustle and bustle of everyday life.

The name is derived from "Sule" courtesan and "kere" tank. Sulekere renamed to Shanthi Sagara, where "shanthi" is the first name of princess Shantava, who constructed this tank. "Sagara" means Ocean, as this tank is one of the biggest tanks in Asia, so the tank is compared to an ocean. The construction of the tank is assigned to 11th or 12th century, and remains are pointed out, said to have belonged to Svargavathi, the city was submerged, its king Vikrama raaya, who had no children, adopted the son of gowda of Billahalli. Drinking water is supplied from Shanthi Sagara to Chitradurga, Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) has funded ₹ 80 crore to this project. Presently, Chitradurga city is getting 30 million litres of water a day from the Shanti Sagara Water Supply System. Off-late, there are fears of the lake completely drying up

Module-5: Food Walk

5.1: Introduction

AIM:

City's culinary practices, food lore and indigenous materials of the region used in cooking. To visit a restaurant in the city and to create awareness in the city and to create awareness in the staff of restaurant about hygiene in hotel promise.

On **6th January 2024** as a part of SCR Activity we conducted food walk in our college.



5.1 Varieties of food

5.2: Bengaluru

Bengaluru, known for its diverse culture and vibrant lifestyle, showcases a rich tapestry of foodstyles that reflect the city's cosmopolitan essence. The culinary landscape in Bangalore is a delightful blend of traditional South Indian flavors, global influences, and a thriving café culture.

South Indian cuisine takes center stage, with iconic dishes like idli, and vada finding a place in every corner. However, what sets Bangalore apart is its fusion of traditional tastes with modern twists. You'll discover innovative dosa fillings, like avocado or paneer tikka, in the city's eateries.



5.2 Menu Card

5.3: Tumkur

Tumkur boasts a repertoire of iconic dishes that have become synonymous with its culinary identity. One such dish is "Akki Rotti," a savory rice flour pancake that is typically served for breakfast or as a snack. It is often accompanied by chutney, pickles, or a spicy curry, making it a wholesome and satisfying meal.

Another beloved delicacy is "Menthya Soppu Saaru," a nutritious soup made with fenugreek leaves, lentils, and spices. This hearty dish is not only delicious but alpacked with vitamins and minerals, making it a popular choice among health



5.3 SCR group

5.4: Gubbi

The traditional dishes of Gubbi showcase the culinary expertise passed down through generations. Time-honored recipes, carefully guarded family secrets, and a deep-rooted appreciation for culinary arts characterize the town's food culture. Staple ingredients like ragi, jowar, and local millets find their way into various dishes, providing a distinct nutritional profile to the local cuisine.

The town's street food scene is a vibrant reflection of its food culture. From savory snacks like Maddur vada to the aromatic filter coffee that permeates the air, Gubbi's street vendors offer a tantalizing array of flavors. These street-side delights provide a convenient and accessible way to savor the town's culinary treasures.



5.4 picture with mentor and HOD madam

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the plantation and adaptation of trees play a pivotal role in fostering environmental sustainability and community well-being. Through initiatives like heritage walks and a crafts corner, communities can not only appreciate the ecological significance of trees but also actively engage in preserving their heritage. The integration of organic farming and waste management further amplifies the positive impact, promoting a holistic approach to environmental stewardship. Trees, as a cornerstone of this effort, contribute to carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and overall ecosystem resilience.

Water conservation is another vital aspect, where tree plantation aids in maintaining water balance and enhancing groundwater recharge. Additionally, initiatives like food walks not only promote healthy lifestyles but also showcase the interconnectedness of trees and food sources, emphasizing the importance of sustainable practices. In essence, the plantation and adaptation of trees, coupled with these multifaceted initiatives, represent a harmonious coexistence between communities and their natural surroundings. This holistic approach ensures that the benefits of tree plantation extend beyond mere aesthetics, creating a sustainable and resilient environment for present and future generations.



Bapuji Educational Association ®

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Assessment Details for CIE (both CIE and SEE)

Weightage	CIE – 100%	Marks
Field Visit, Plan, Discussion	10 Marks	
Commencement of activities and its progress	20 Marks	
Case study-based Assessment Individual performance with report	20 Marks	
Sector wise study & its consolidation	25 Marks	
Video based seminar for 10 minutes by each student at the end of semester with Report. Activities 1 to 5, $5 \times 5 = 25$	25 Marks	
Total marks for the course in each semester	100 Marks	

NSS Officer

Program Co-ordinator

Principal