MODULE-2

HERITAGE WALK AND CRAFTS CORNER

SIGNIFICANCE OF VIDHANA SOUDHA

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- Vidhana Soudha (lit. 'Legislative House') is a building in Bangalore, India which serves as the seat of the state legislature of Karnataka
- The then Prime Minister Sri Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru laid the foundation on 13th July 1951.
- The general appearance of the Vidhana Soudha with its skillful blending of ancient and modern 'architectural styles, is both massive and striking
- It is constructed in Neo-Dravidian style and completed in 1956.
- It consists of government offices, archives, a library and a banquet hall in the same building with artistic elements added representing the tradition of Mysore state

1.2 HISTORY

- The two houses of legislature of the princely state of Mysore, the legislative assembly and the legislative council, were established in 1881 and 1907 respectively. Sessions of the two houses took place in Mysore with joint sessions taking place in the Bangalore Town Hall.
- The Vidhana Soudha houses the state secretariat and legislature, and that it was the brainchild of the late Kengal Hanumanthaiah, Chief Minister of Mysore state

- Hanumanthaiah vowed to create a monument so magnificent that it would showcase the best of Karnataka's indigenous architectural style. This resulted in the Vidhana Soudha, the seat of Legislature in Karnataka
- The original site was within Cubbon Park, somewhere in the vicinity of the Press Club. With Hanumanthaiah's chief ministership came not only a determination to see the Vidhana Soudha built but to see it built as a grand edifice that would represent Karnataka united.
- The Vidhana Soudha was completed in four years: construction began in 1952 and was finished in 1956.
- The entire cost of the project was Rs 1.75 crore.

1.3 FEATURES

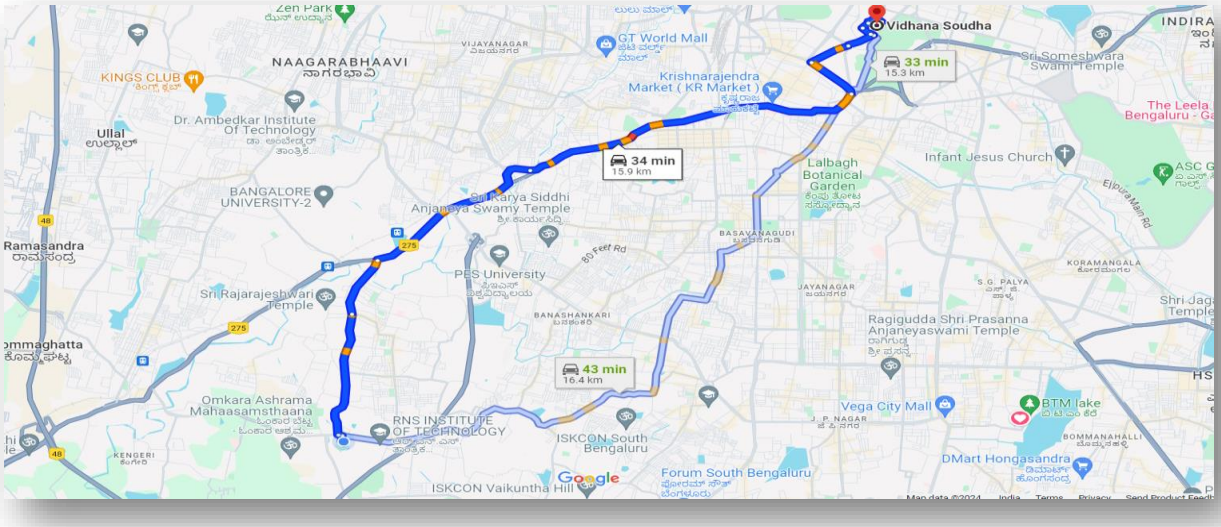
- It was designed in the neo-Dravidian architecture which includes elements of styles from various dynasties such as Chalukyas, Hoysalas and Vijayanagara.
- The Vidhana Soudha is built largely with "Bangalore granite", excavated from the areas around Mallasandra and Hessaraghatta. For visual effect and relief, "Magadi pink" and "Turuvekere black" stones have also been used.
- Its overall length is 700 feet, width is 350 feet and height (measuring from floor level to top of central dome) is 150 feet.
- One of the interesting feature of this building in grand stairs in its front. The grand stairs has a flight of forty-five steps 204 feet wide 70 feet deep giving a direct access to the foyer of first floor leading to an Assembly Chamber.
- The Vidhana Soudha has three main floors (each of which measures over 1,32,400 sq ft) and a top floor (1,01,165 sq ft). The total floor area adds up to 5,05,505 sq ft.

- The building's central dome is sixty feet in diameter and is supported by eight pillars. It also has six smaller domes, four in front and two behind. There are twelve forty-foot columns over the entrance steps.
- About 5000 labourers and 1500 chisellers, masons and wood-carvers worked on the project.
- The phrase *Government Work is God's Work* and its Kannada equivalent *Sarkarada kelasa devara kelasa* (in Kannada script as "ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸ ದೇವರ ಕೆಲಸ") are inscribed on the entablature.

1.4 PRESENT DAY

- There are 224 Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and are directly elected by people through adult franchise.
- **Vidhana Soudha** is one of the popular **tourist** attractions in Bangalore.
- The entire structure of the Vidhan Soudha is lit up with a million colourful lights on Sunday evenings and on special occasions. Thousands of tourists flock to witness this remarkable light show, a show with numerous vibrant lights enlightening the structure
- This spectacular sight can only be witnessed during evening time between 6:30 PM and 8:00 PM.


GPS Map Camera
Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
Vidhana Soudha, Ambedkar Veedhi, Sampangi Rama Nagar,
Bengaluru, Karnataka 560001, India
Lat 12.978865°
Long 77.59157°
02/12/23 10:43 AM GMT +05:30
Google


Vidhana Soudha
33 min
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34 min
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43 min
16.4 km
GT World Mall
Krishnarajendra Market (KR Market)
Sri Someshwara Swami Temple
NAAGARABHAAVI
KINGS CLUB
Dr. Ambedkar Institute Of Technology
Ullal
BANGALORE UNIVERSITY-2
Sri Kariya Siddhi Anjaneya Swamy Temple
Lalbagh Botanical Garden
Infant Jesus Church
Ramasandra
PES University
Sri Rajarajeshwari Temple
Ragigudda Shri Prasanna Anjaneyaswami Temple
Omkara Ashrama Mahaasamsthaana
RNS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ISKCON South Bengaluru
ISKCON Vaikuntha Hill
Forum South Bengaluru
Vega City Mall
BTM lake
DMart Hongasandra
Google

MODULE-3

ORGANIC FARMING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

1.1 ORGANIC FARMING

1.1.1 INTRODUCTION

- Organic farming can be defined as an agricultural process that uses biological fertilisers and pest control acquired from animal or plant waste.
- organic farming is a new system of farming or agriculture that repairs, maintains, and improves the ecological balance.
- naturally-occurring pesticides such as pyrethrin are permitted, while synthetic fertilizers and pesticides are generally prohibited
- Organic agricultural methods are internationally regulated and legally enforced by transnational organizations (as European Union) and many nations, based in large part on the standards set by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), an international umbrella organization for organic farming organizations established in 1972.
- As of 2020, approximately 75,000,000 hectares (190,000,000 acres) worldwide were farmed organically, representing approximately 1.6% of total world farmland.

1.1.2 HISTORY OF ORGANIC FARMING

- Traditional farming was the original type of agriculture, and has been practiced for thousands of years. All traditional farming is now considered to be "organic farming".

- The British botanist Sir Albert Howard is often referred to as the father of modern organic agriculture From 1905 to 1924, he and his wife Gabrielle, herself a plant physiologist, worked as agricultural advisers in Pusa, Bengal, where they documented traditional Indian farming practices and came to regard them as superior to their conventional agriculture science.
- The term "organic farming" was coined by Walter James (Lord Northbourne), a student of Biodynamic Agriculture, in his book *Look to the Land.*
- Concern for the quality and safety of food, and the potential for environmental damage from conventional agriculture has led the retail market for organic farming to grow by about 20% annually.

1.1.3 ADVANTAGES OF ORGANIC FARMING

- **Economical:** In organic farming, no expensive fertilisers, pesticides, or HYV seeds are required for the plantation of crops. Therefore, there is no extra expense.
- **Good return on Investment:** With the usage of cheaper and local inputs, a farmer can make a good return on investment.
- **High demand:** There is a huge demand for organic products in India and across the globe, which generates more income through export.
- **Nutritional:** As compared to chemical and fertiliser-utilised products, organic products are more nutritional, tasty, and good for health.
- **Environment-friendly:** The farming of organic products is free of chemicals and fertilisers, so it does not harm the environment.

1.1.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- Waste management system is an approach in which comprehensive strategies are implemented to efficiently manage wastes from their origin until their final disposal.
- There are multiple waste management strategies and methods available. Modern waste management strategies are geared towards sustainability.
- The aim of waste management is to reduce the dangerous effects of such waste on the environment and human health.
- A large portion of waste management practices deal with municipal solid waste (MSW) which is the bulk of the waste that is created by household, industrial, and commercial activity.

The 5Rs of Waste Management

The 5Rs of waste management are a set of principles that guide efforts to reduce the environmental impact of waste. These 5Rs are:

- **Refuse** – This involves saying no to things that are not necessary, such as single-use plastics or excessive packaging.
- **Reduce** – This emphasizes the importance of minimizing the amount of waste generated by using fewer resources and being more conscious of consumption.
- **Reuse** – Instead of disposing of items after a single use, consider finding ways to reuse them. This could involve repurposing items or using durable goods that have a longer lifespan.
- **Repurpose** – This involves giving items a new purpose or use, extending their lifespan, and reducing waste.
- **Recycle** – Recycling involves processing used materials into new products, reducing the need for raw materials, and lowering the overall environmental impact.

1.2 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

1.2.1 INTRODUCTION

- Sewage comprises waste water generated from households, hotels and may include industrial waste water.
- Sewage usually contains a high quantity of organic wastes and may also consist of inorganic wastes. It is essential to treat sewage before its entry into any water body.
- Sewage treatment plants collect, treat, and discharge wastewater, providing a service essential to environmental and public health.
- Returning sewage/wastewater to a specified quality for safe discharge is the most crucial role of the sewage treatment plant.

1.2.2 THREE STAGES OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT

There are three main stages of the wastewater treatment process, aptly known as primary, secondary and tertiary water treatment.

Primary Treatment

- During primary treatment, wastewater is temporarily held in a settling tank where heavier solids sink to the bottom while lighter solids float to the surface.
- Once settled, these materials are held back while the remaining liquid is discharged or moved through to the more rigorous secondary phase of wastewater treatment.
- These large tanks are also often equipped with mechanical scrapers that continually drive collected sludge in the base of the tank to a hopper which pumps it to sludge treatment facilities.
- Effluent from primary treatment consists of 45-50 % unstable organic matter.

Secondary Treatment

- Secondary treatment of wastewater works on a deeper level than primary and is designed to substantially degrade the biological content of the waste through aerobic biological processes.

- **Biofiltration -** Biofiltration uses sand filters, contact filters or trickling filters to ensure that any additional sediment is removed from the wastewater

- **Aeration -** Aeration is a lengthy process which increases oxygen saturation by introducing air to wastewater. Typically, the aeration process can last for up to 30 hours, but it is very effective.

- **Oxidation ponds -** Typically used in warmer climates, this method utilises natural bodies of water such as lagoons, allowing wastewater to pass through for a set period before being retained for two to three weeks.

Tertiary Treatment

- The aim of tertiary wastewater treatment is to raise the quality of the water to domestic and industrial standards, or to meet specific requirements around the safe discharge of water.
- In the case of water treated by municipalities, tertiary treatment also involves the removal of pathogens, which ensures that water is safe for drinking purposes.
- The effluent then undergoing tertiary treatment is disinfected by incorporation of UV radiation or chlorination.
- Other methods such as sand filters and reverse osmosis may also be used instead for this stage of treatment, depending upon the nature of the sewage and the effluent from secondary treatment.


GPS Map Camera
Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
RNSIT Girl's Hostel, Uttarahalli Main Rd, Channasandra,
Srinivaspura, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560098, India
Lat 12.902008°
Long 77.517224°
01/12/23 11:34 AM GMT +05:30
Google

MODULE– 4

WATER CONSERVATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

- Water conservation is the responsible management and use of water resources to ensure their long-term availability and quality.
- With a growing global population, increasing water demand, and the impact of climate change, the need for effective water conservation measures has become more urgent than ever.

4.2 IMPORTANCE OF WATER CONSERVATION:

- **Sustainable Ecosystems -** Healthy ecosystems rely on balanced water availability. Conserving water helps maintain natural habitats, biodiversity, and the overall health of ecosystems.
- **Food Security -** Agriculture, a major water user, plays a crucial role in food production. Efficient water use in agriculture is vital for ensuring global food security.
- **Urban Water Security -** Growing urban populations require sustainable water management practices to meet the demands of households, industries, and public services.
- **Climate Resilience -** Climate change exacerbates water scarcity in many regions. Water conservation contributes to building resilience against the impacts of climate variability.

4.3 CURRENT CHALLENGES:

- **Water Scarcity -** Many regions globally are facing water scarcity due to factors such as over-extraction, pollution, and inefficient water use.
- **Depletion of Aquifers -** Over-extraction of groundwater from aquifers is leading to their depletion, threatening a vital source of freshwater.
- **Water Pollution -** Contamination of water sources due to industrial discharge, agricultural runoff, and improper waste disposal poses a threat to both human health and the environment.
- **Inefficient Water Use -** Inefficient irrigation practices, water leakages in urban infrastructure, and lack of awareness contribute to wasteful water use.

4.4 STRATEGIES FOR WATER CONSERVATION:

- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Educating the public about the importance of water conservation and providing tips for reducing water consumption in daily life.
- **Efficient Irrigation Practices:** Encouraging the adoption of modern irrigation techniques, such as drip irrigation and soil moisture monitoring, in agriculture.
- **Infrastructure Improvements:** Investing in water infrastructure upgrades to reduce leaks, improve distribution efficiency, and promote responsible water use in urban areas.
- **Wastewater Recycling:** Implementing wastewater treatment and recycling systems to reuse treated water for non-potable purposes like irrigation and industrial processes.
- **Policy and Regulation:** Enforcing and updating water conservation policies, regulations, and incentives to promote responsible water use at both individual and industrial levels.

4.5 CONCLUSION:

- Water conservation is a shared responsibility that requires collective efforts from governments, businesses, communities, and individuals.
- By adopting sustainable water practices and embracing innovative solutions, we can ensure the availability of this precious resource for current and future generations.

MODULE – 5

FOOD WALK: PRACTICES IN SOCIETY HISTORY OF VIDYARTHI BHAVAN

5.1 FOUNDATION AND ESTABLISHMENT:

- Vidyarthi Bhavan was founded in 1943 by Srinivasa Rao.
- The establishment was originally intended to be a meeting place for students ("Vidyarthi" translates to student in Sanskrit), providing them with a space to discuss various topics and share ideas.
- Over time, it evolved into a popular eatery known for its delicious South Indian cuisine.

5.2 EARLY YEARS:

- During its early years, Vidyarthi Bhavan became a hub for intellectuals, students, and the literary community in Bangalore.
- The eatery fostered an environment that encouraged intellectual discussions and served as a gathering place for like-minded individuals.

5.3 CULINARY LEGACY:

- Vidyarthi Bhavan gained fame not only for its cultural and intellectual ambiance but also for its delectable food.

- It became renowned for its South Indian breakfast items, particularly its crispy and flavorful masala dosa.
- The dosas served at Vidyarthi Bhavan are considered among the best in Bangalore, and the eatery has continued to maintain its culinary legacy.

5.4 TRADITIONS AND ATMOSPHERE:

- Vidyarthi Bhavan has retained its traditional ambiance, with vintage wooden furniture, high ceilings, and old photographs adorning the walls.
- The establishment has consciously preserved its original charm, contributing to its unique appeal.

5.5 IT'S FAMOUS FOOD – MASALA DOSE:

- The exact origins of Masala Dosa are a subject of debate, but it is believed to have originated in Udupi, Karnataka.
- It has been a staple in South Indian cuisine for centuries and has gained immense popularity beyond regional boundaries.

5.6 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

- **Regional Identity:** Masala Dosa is deeply rooted in the culinary traditions of South India, representing the region's diverse flavors and ingredients.
- **Global Popularity:** Beyond India, Masala Dosa has gained popularity worldwide, finding a place on the menus of Indian restaurants and becoming a favorite among food enthusiasts.
- **Street Food Icon:** Masala Dosa is often associated with street food culture, where vendors skillfully prepare and serve it to eager customers.

5.7 CONCLUSION:

- Masala Dosa stands as a testament to the rich culinary heritage of South India.
- Its unique combination of flavors, crispiness, and the medley of accompanying chutneys and sambar make it a cherished dish enjoyed by people around the world.
- As a symbol of cultural diversity and culinary innovation, Masala Dosa continues to captivate the taste buds of those who savor its delicious and wholesome goodness.