

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BELAGAVI, KARNATAKA– 560018



Report on

SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY

[BSCK307]

Submitted by:

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[1AM22EEO24]



DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

AMC ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(NBA Accredited, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to VTU, Belagavi)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that the Course Entitled “**Social Connect and Responsibility**” carried out by **VAISHNAVI B DODDAMANI(1AM22EE024)** is a bonafide student of AMC ENGINEERING COLLEGE, is in partial fulfilment of the requirement of III semester (Activity Report) **BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING in Electrical and Electronics Engineering** from Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year 2023-2024. It is certified that all the corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report submitted to the department.

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DECLARATION

I, VAISHNAVI B DODDAMANI, student of 3rd semester Bachelor of Engineering at the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, AMC Engineering College, Bengaluru declare that the report entitled “SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY” has been carried out by me and submitted in partial fulfilment of the course requirement for the award of degree in Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical and Electronics Engineering of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year 2023-24. I also declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the report is been done here.

VAISHNAVI B DODDAMANI

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The joy and satisfaction that accompany the successful completion of any task would be incomplete without the mention of those who made it possible. I am glad to express my gratitude towards my prestigious college AMC ENGINEERING COLLEGE for providing me with utmost knowledge, encouragement and the maximum facilities in undertaking the activity.

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Place: Bangalore

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Date: 26.03.2024

1AM22EE024

ABSTRACT

The objectives of Social connect and Responsibility student activity is to expose students to the real time life challenges, to provide opportunity to gather data, analyses data, propose solutions and implement solutions, provide an opportunity for personal development, to create engineers who are proud volunteers having a sense of achievement and ready to take up projects having social impact and to create digital awareness.

Apart from technical knowledge and skills, to be successful as professionals, students should have excellent soft skills, leadership qualities and team spirit. They should have entrepreneurial capabilities and societal commitment. In order to match these multifarious requirements, Social connect and Responsibility has created a unique mechanism of awarding Activity Points over and above the academic grades. Helping local schools to achieve good result and enhance their enrolment in Higher/ technical/ Vocational Education.

Preparing an actionable business proposal for enhancing the village Income. Developing Sustainable Water Management System Tourism Promotion Innovative Approaches. Promotion of Appropriate Technologies. Reduction in Energy Consumption. To Skill rural population. Facilitating 100% Digitized money transactions. Setting of the information imparting club for women leading to contribution in social and economic issues. Developing and managing efficient garbage disposal system. To assist the marketing of rural produce. Food preservation/packaging. Automation of local activities.

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INTRODUCTION

Social connection and responsibility are two important concepts that are closely linked to each other. Social connection refers to the ways in which individuals relate to and interact with others in their communities and society. It includes building and maintaining relationships, participating in social activities, and contributing to the common good. Social responsibility, on the other hand, refers to the obligations and duties individuals have to their communities and society at large. It includes taking actions that promote the well-being of others and the environment and behaving in an ethical and accountable manner.

Both social connection and responsibility are essential for creating a healthy, supportive, and sustainable society. When individuals feel connected to others, they are more likely to participate in activities that benefit the community and to act in ways that promote the common good. Likewise, when individuals feel a sense of responsibility to their communities, they are more likely to engage in behaviors that promote social cohesion, environmental sustainability, and ethical conduct. There are many ways in which individuals can foster social connection and responsibility.

They can participate in community activities, volunteer their time and skills, support local businesses and organizations, and engage in political and civic activities. They can also practice kindness and empathy, treat others with respect and dignity, and take steps to reduce their impact on the environment. Overall, social connect and responsibility are important values that contribute to a healthy, vibrant, and sustainable society. By fostering these values in ourselves and others, we can help create a world in which everyone can thrive

Module -1
“Plantation and Adoption of trees”

MODULE CONTENTS

SI.NO	TOPICS
1	Introduction
2	Plant Origin
3	Adaption of the Plant
4	Conclusion

MODULE-1

PLANTATION AND ADAPTATION OF TREE

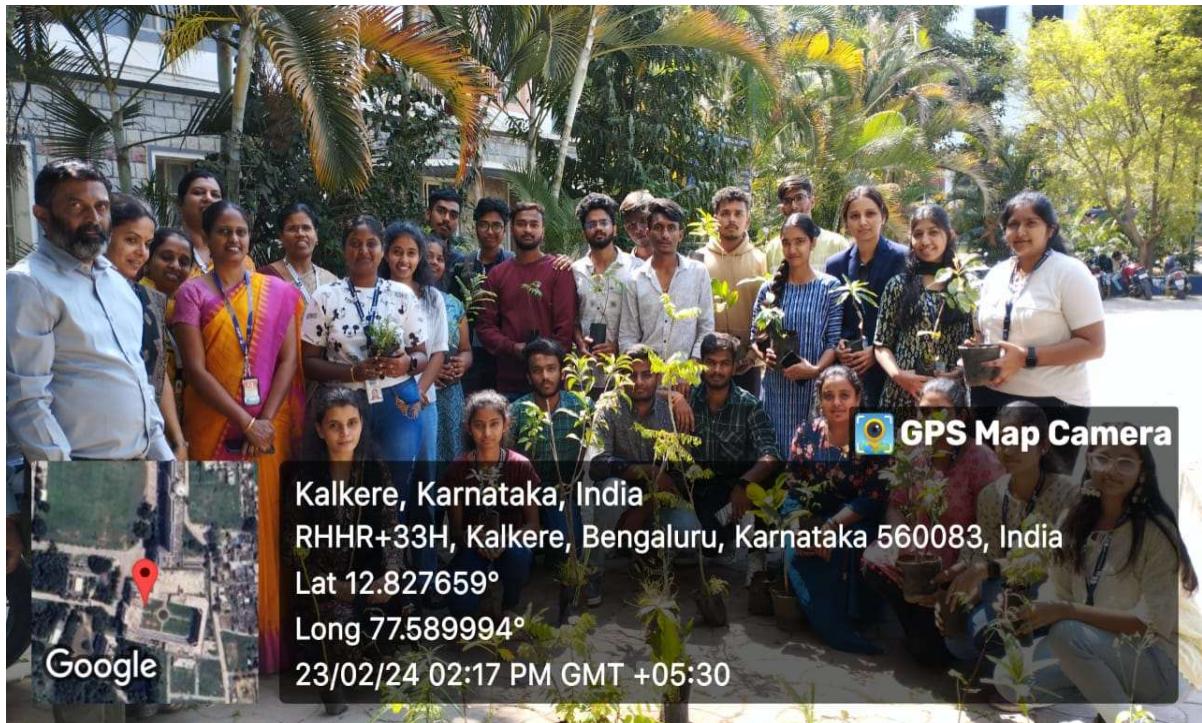


Fig 1(a)

Introduction:

Mango, scientifically known as *Mangifera indica*, is a captivating tropical fruit with a rich history and widespread cultivation.

Revered for its succulent sweetness and versatility in culinary applications, the mango holds a special place in the hearts and diets of people across the globe.

Its journey from the lush landscapes of South Asia, particularly India, to becoming a cherished crop in diverse climates worldwide is a testament to its adaptability and the human fascination with harnessing nature's bounty.



fig 1(b)

As trade routes crisscrossed the globe, mangoes found their way into the hands of explorers, merchants, and settlers, spreading their aromatic influence far beyond their native shores. Arab traders carried mango seeds along the maritime Silk Road, introducing them to the Middle East and North Africa. Portuguese navigators brought mango saplings to the shores of Brazil, from where they journeyed northward to the Caribbean and beyond. Today, mangoes are cultivated in over 100 countries, spanning six continents, a testament to their adaptability and enduring allure.

ADAPTATION OF PLANT:

The mango's remarkable adaptability has played a pivotal role in its global dissemination. This resilient plant can thrive in a wide range of soil types, from sandy dunes to clay-rich earth, provided drainage is adequate.

It showcases a remarkable tolerance to both acidic and alkaline soils, underscoring its ability to colonize diverse environments. While mango trees prefer tropical and subtropical climates, they have been successfully cultivated in regions as varied as the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, and even parts of the United States.

Moreover, mango trees exhibit a remarkable capacity to withstand environmental stresses, including prolonged periods of drought and high temperatures. Their deep root systems enable them to access water stored deep within the soil,



Fig 1(c)

while their thick, waxy leaves minimize water loss through transpiration. Additionally, mango trees exhibit a degree of frost tolerance once mature, although they require warmer temperatures for optimal flowering and fruiting.

Despite their hardiness, mango trees are not immune to challenges. Pests such as mango fruit flies and diseases like anthracnose can pose significant threats to mango orchards, requiring vigilant management practices to mitigate their impact. Nevertheless, with proper care and attention, mango farmers worldwide continue to reap bountiful harvests, ensuring a steady supply of this beloved fruit to markets and households alike.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the mango plant stands as a testament to humanity's enduring relationship with nature and our ability to harness its gifts for sustenance and enjoyment.

From its humble origins in South Asia to its global presence today, the mango's journey reflects the interconnectedness of cultures and ecosystems. As we continue to cultivate and study this

remarkable plant, we uncover new insights into its genetic diversity, ecological significance and potential for sustainable agriculture

MODULE 2

HERITAGE WALK AND CRAFTS CORNER

Cultural heritage refers to the collective set of traditions, customs, practices, artifacts, buildings, monuments, and knowledge that a society inherits from its past.

It encompasses the tangible and intangible aspects of a community's identity and reflects the shared values, beliefs, and experiences that have been passed down through generations.

Cultural heritage is an integral part of a community's identity, shaping its present and influencing its future. There are two main categories of cultural heritage: tangible and intangible

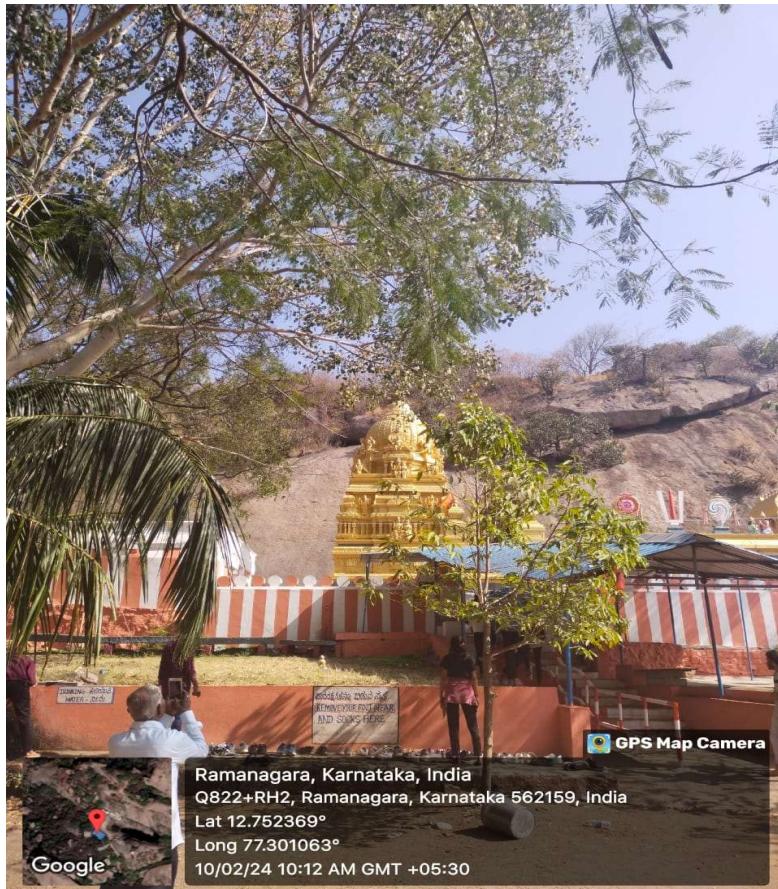


Fig 2(a)

Tangible Cultural Heritage: Artifacts: Physical objects such as artworks, tools, pottery, sculptures, manuscripts, and historical documents. Built Heritage: Architectural structures, monuments, buildings, and sites with historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Cultural Landscapes: Natural or man-made landscapes that bear cultural significance, often shaped by human activities over time.

Intangible Cultural Heritage:

Traditions and Customs: Practices, rituals, ceremonies, festivals, and events that are passed down through generations. Oral Traditions: Folklore, stories, myths, legends, and languages transmitted orally from one generation to another. Performing Arts: Dance, music, theater, rituals, and other forms of artistic expression that are part of a community's

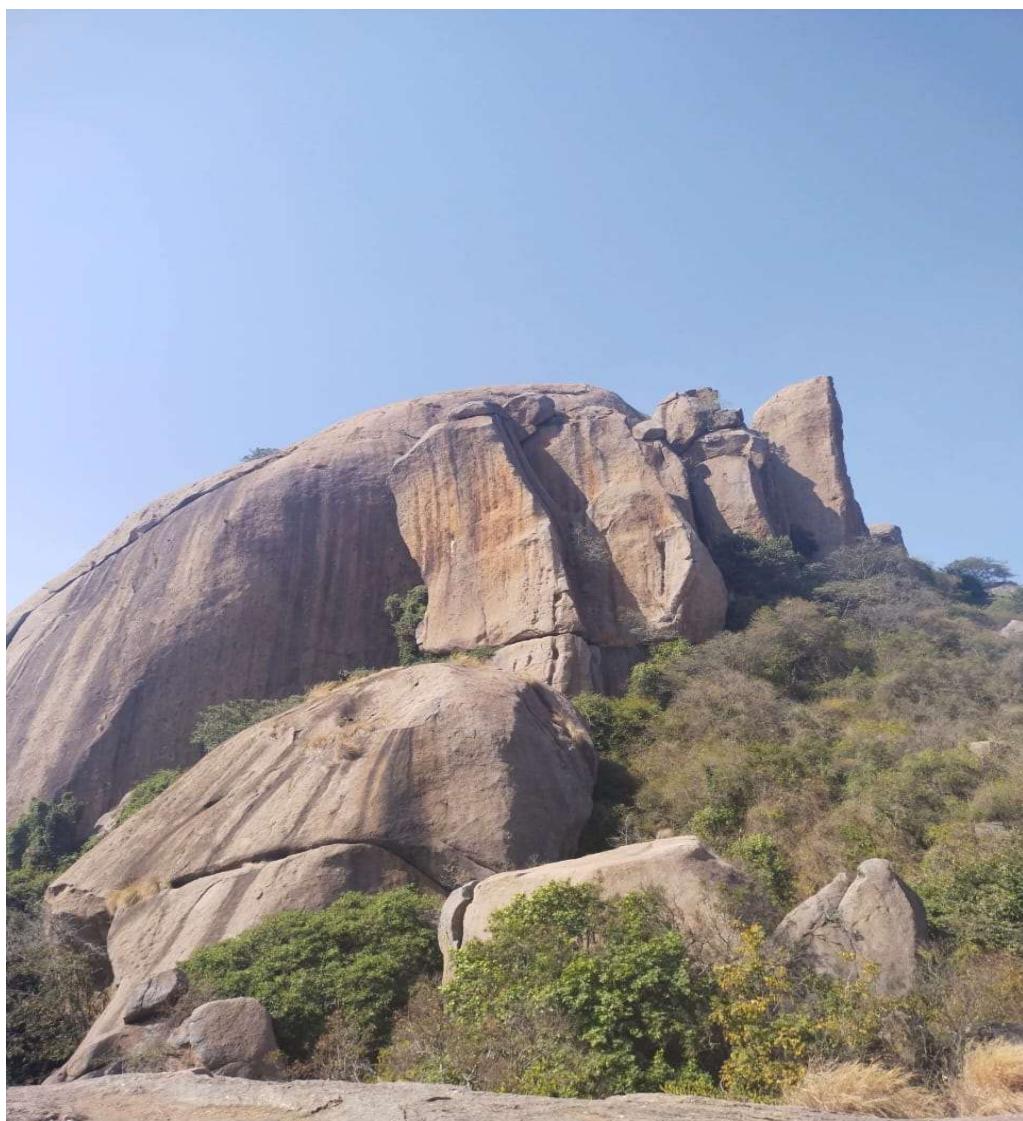


Fig 2(b)

cultural identityCultural heritage plays a crucial role in fostering a sense of identity, continuity, and belonging among communities. It provides a link between the past, present, and future, allowing people to understand their roots and preserve their cultural diversity. Additionally, cultural heritage contributes to the enrichment of global knowledge, as different communities share their unique contributions to human history and civilization. Preserving and safeguarding cultural heritage is often a shared responsibility involving governments,UNESCO

Architectural Marvels

The hill is dotted with ancient temples dedicated to Lord Rama and Lakshmana, contributing to its name “Ramadevara Betta.” The temples showcase intricate carvings and architectural details, reflecting the artistic prowess of the bygone eras. The shrines serve as both religious sanctuaries and historical artifacts, attracting devotees and history enthusiasts alike. The revered Ramadevara Temple on the hilltop is a focal point for pilgrims. The temple’s architecture, with its traditional

HISTORY AND ARCHITECHTURE OF RAMADEVARABETTA



Fig 2(c)

Ramadevara Betta Nestled amidst the picturesque landscape of Ramanagara, Karnataka, Ramadevara Betta stands as a prominent hill that holds not only natural beauty but also a rich historical and spiritual significance. This ancient hillock, also known as Ramagiri, is a popular destination for history enthusiasts, trekkers, and spiritual seekers alike.

Historical Significance

Ramadevara Betta boasts a history that dates back centuries. It served as a strategic vantage point for various rulers, including the mighty Vijayanagara Empire and the legendary chieftain Kempegowda. The hill is adorned with several ancient temples, ruins, and inscriptions, offering glimpses into the region's historical past.

The area was strategically crucial for its commanding view of the surroundings, making it an ideal location for military and defensive purposes. One of the most interesting stories associated with this place is Lord Rama's killing of Kakasura (the crow demon, who is also the son of Lord Indra) with an arrow made of a blade of grass (dharbhe hullu), when it was troubling Sita Matha. Finally, Kakasura sought refuge and pleaded for forgiveness from Lord Rama when the other gods declined any help. As Lord Rama relieved him from being a crow which was the demon's cursed form, it is said that no crows have ever been sighted in and around this place



Fig 2(d)

CONCLUSION :

Visit to ramadevarabetta was organized by our department . during our visit we trekked to the Peak of the hill. It was quite an amazing experience that almost all of experienced, we learnt About the history of the ramadevarabetta and how significant it was to ramanagara district atlast the peaks of ramadevarabetta still lingers the back of mind.



Fig 2(e)

Visit to janapada loka

Bangalore – mysore highway 4 km from Ramanagara. Janapada loka or Folk world or folk culture, folk museum that has an exclusive display of the village folk arts of Karnataka. It is under the aegis of the Karnataka janapadaa parishat.

Loka mahal, a wing in the museum has a display of 5,000 folk artifacts. It is situated in Ramanagara district , on the south of Bangalore. H. L. Nage Gowda, an Indian civil servant and folklorist thought of creating a museum to exhibit the varied folk art and culture of Karnataka. According Karnataka janapada parishat was first established on 21 march 1979. Folk arts museum, Loka mahal, chitra kuteera, Doddamane, Shilamala, Arghyamala etc. The museum has a collection of 5,000 folk artefacts.

The display includes an array of agriculture hunting and fishing implements, weapons, ingenious household gadgetsmasks, dolls and shadow puppets this place is most attract of tourists. Restaurant, drinking water, accomadation, and other facilities are available

Depiction of Rural Life



Fig 2(f)

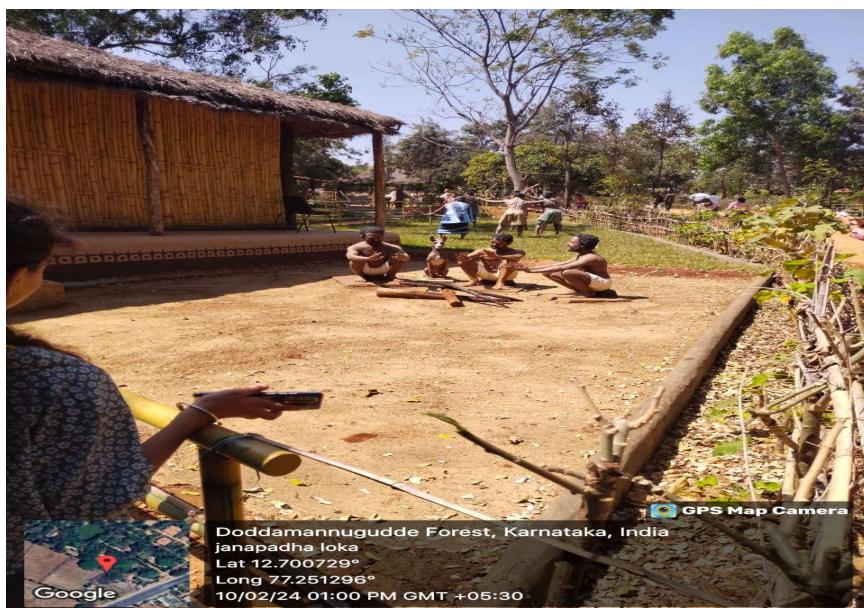


Fig 2 (g)

KARAGA

History:

During Mahabharata, Draupadi, wife of five Pandavas created several Veera Kumaras (brave sons) to form a mini army and defeat demon Timirasura. At the time of her death, these Veera Kumaras begged Draupadi not to leave them. Draupadi instead promised to return each year during the full moon day of Chaitra masa (month). Karaga festival is celebrated each year to mark the return of Draupadi in the form of Adishakti.



Fig 2(h)

A legend that tells the origin of the Karaga ritual is as follows: It is said that Draupadi created an army of soldiers, called Veerakumaras, after the Mahabharata war, to fight a demon called Timirasura. When the Pandavas were ascending to heaven, the Veerakumaras asked her to stay back. She promised them that she would come back to earth once every year. The ten-day Karaga marks the homecoming of Draupadi. It is a belief.

The original secret of this ritual is kept secret by the elders of the Vahnikula Kshatriya community, the priests who form and carry the Karaga. It may be their position that revealing the secret of divine ritual is bad for the clan and bad for the community. The tradition of worshiping this festival has been carried on by the indigenous people of Bengaluru, Malur, Kolar region Vahnikula Kshatriyas. Their mother tongue is mix of Tamil and Kannada languages . It is known that Vahnikula Kshatriyas people are living in the Bangalore surroundings even before 11th century. Later this race seems to have expanded in Bangalore rural and Kolar districts. These people are Pandavas from the beginning. It is believed that his ancestor Veera Vahni Majoraja was born in fire. That's why they have been conducting an inexhaustible ritual in the name of Draupadi, who is the goddess of fire, the unlimited prowess and the wife of the Pandavas

Dharmaraya Swamy temple in Bangalore is the center of Karaga Mahotsava. There is no clear evidence as to when this temple was built. Bangalore Karaga is being celebrated more than 800 years . Some records say that this temple was built in 11th century. This temple was there before the time when Magadi Kempegowda was building the city of Bangalore. Dharmaraya Swamy temple was built by the Vahnikula Kshatriyas in Bangalore. There is a record that Shri Mummadri Krishnaraja Wodeya gave inam lands to Dharmaraya Swamy temple. The temple is attractive with a spacious courtyard, ashwathtakatta, tall pillared hangings.

There are three pictorial towers in Dravidian style. Entering through the Mahadwara, there are beautiful sculptures of stone elephants on both sides of the Mukha Mantapa. The mantapa of the first half rests on solid carved pillars. The other half is the sanctum sanctorum. Inside the sanctum sanctorum of this temple, there are idols of Dharmarayawamy to the left of the audience and Lord Krishna to the right. In front of both of them is the pedestal of divine power. On this Peetha, the Hasikarga is decorated and worshipped. Besides this there are beautiful idols of Arjuna, Draupadi and Bhimasena..

Bangalore Karaga is a nine-day ceremony. After the New Year Ugadi festival, there are various programs starting from the flag hoisting. Among these, community aartiseva Deepotsava on
Dept of ISE AMCEC

Dwadashi, creation and installation of Hasikaraga on Trayodashi, Pongaluse on Chaturdashi and Karagada Utsav on Purnami – these events are prominent.

TRIBAL VILLAGE

Tribal village murals are artistic expressions found in various indigenous communities around the world. These murals often depict cultural narratives, myths, traditions, and daily life activities of the tribal people.



Fig 2(i)

They serve multiple purposes within these communities.

Cultural Preservation: Tribal village murals often depict scenes from the tribe's history, folklore, and traditions. They serve as a visual record of their culture, ensuring that important stories and customs are preserved for future generations.

Community Identity: These murals are a source of pride and identity for the community. They reflect the unique heritage and way of life of the tribe, fostering a sense of belonging and unity among its members.

Education and Communication: Murals can convey important messages and teachings to community members, especially younger generations. They serve as educational tools, passing down knowledge about tribal customs, values, and social norms.

Tourism and Cultural Exchange: In some cases, tribal village murals attract visitors and tourists interested in learning about indigenous cultures. This can facilitate cultural exchange and provide economic opportunities for the community through tourism-related activities..

Overall, tribal village murals play a significant role in preserving and celebrating the cultural heritage of indigenous communities, while also serving as platforms for artistic expression and communication within the tribe and beyond..

HALAKKI VOKKALIGA

The Hallaki Vokkaliga are a tribal community primarily found in the state of Karnataka, India. They are considered as one of the Scheduled Tribes in India, which is a classification used by the government to identify historically disadvantaged indigenous groups. Here are some key points about the Hallaki Vokkaliga tribal people

Ethnic Identity: The Hallaki Vokkaliga belong to the Vokkaliga community, which is one of the prominent agricultural communities in Karnataka. However, they are distinct from mainstream Vokkaligas and are recognized as a separate tribal group due to their unique cultural practices and socio-economic status....



Fig 2(j)

Livelihood: Historically, the Hallaki Vokkaliga have been predominantly engaged in traditional occupations such as agriculture, animal husbandry, and gathering forest produce. However, with changing socio-economic dynamics, some members of the community have also diversified into other livelihoods such as wage labor, small-scale businesses, and government employment.

Geographical Distribution: The Hallaki Vokkaliga primarily inhabit the hilly and forested regions of Karnataka, especially in the districts of Chamarajanagar, Mysuru, Hassan, and Kodagu. Their traditional settlements are often located in remote and rural areas

Culture and Traditions: The Hallaki Vokkaliga have their own distinct cultural practices, rituals, and social customs. These often revolve around agricultural festivals, religious ceremonies, and community gatherings. They have their own dialect, which is a variation of Kannada, the predominant language spoken in Karnataka

Challenges: Like many tribal communities in India, the Hallaki Vokkaliga face various socio-economic challenges including poverty, lack of access to education and healthcare, land alienation, and marginalization. Efforts by the government and non-governmental organizations aim to address these issues through targeted development programs and welfare schemes

Overall, the Hallaki Vokkaliga tribal people have a rich cultural heritage and continue to maintain their distinct identity despite the challenges they face. Efforts to preserve their culture and improve their socio-economic conditions are crucial for their well-being and empowerment

a piece of memory :



fig 2(l)

handmade Ganesha murthi ,which is made by soil and fired to keep it in place .

MODULE-3

ORGANIC FARMING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

RAM GOLD ORGANIC FARM



Fig 3(a)

Organic farming is a method of agricultural production that relies on natural processes and biological diversity to maintain soil fertility, control pests and diseases, and produce crops without the use of synthetic chemicals or genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Here are some key aspects of organic farming

SOIL HEALTH: Organic farming prioritizes the health of the soil. Practices such as crop rotation, cover cropping, composting, and the use of organic fertilizers (such as manure and compost) are employed to enhance soil structure, fertility, and microbial activity

AVOIDANCE OF SYNTHETIC INPUTS: Organic farming prohibits the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemical inputs. Instead, natural methods such as biological pest control, crop diversity, and cultural practices are used to manage pests, weeds, and diseases.

CROP DIVERSITY: Organic farms often grow a variety of crops in rotation or intercropped arrangements. This helps to reduce pest and disease pressure, improves soil health, and enhances biodiversity on the farm.

ANIMAL WELFARE: Organic farming standards typically include guidelines for the humane treatment of animals. Livestock raised on organic farms are provided with access to outdoor areas, pasture, and are fed organic feed that is free from synthetic additives and GMOs.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS: Organic farming practices are generally more environmentally sustainable compared to conventional agriculture. They promote biodiversity, reduce soil erosion, conserve water, and minimize pollution of air, soil, and waterways.

CONSUMER DEMAND: Organic farming has experienced significant growth in recent years, driven by increasing consumer demand for food that is perceived as healthier, safer, and more environmentally friendly. Organic products are often sold at premium prices compared to conventional counterparts.

Overall, organic farming represents a holistic approach to agriculture that emphasizes sustainability, environmental stewardship, and the production of high-quality, nutritious food. While it presents certain challenges and limitations, its benefits in terms of soil health, biodiversity conservation, and food safety make it an increasingly important part of the global agricultural landscape.

MILLET PROCESSING UNIT



Fig 3(b)

Millets are a group of cereal grains that belong to the *Poaceae* family, commonly known as the grass family

it's widely consumed in developing countries throughout Africa and Asia. While it may look like a seed, millet's nutritional profile is similar to that of sorghum and other cereals

Millets have gained popularity in the West because they are gluten-free and boasts high protein, fiber, and antioxidant contents

MANGO FARM.

Mangoes, a widely enjoyed tropical fruit, hold a prominent position in global consumption. Mangoes are celebrated for their unique blend of sweetness and tanginess, while also serving as a nutrient powerhouse rich in vital vitamins, minerals, and fiber. With cultivation spanning across more than 100 countries, it is in India where mango production reaches its zenith, establishing the country as the foremost global producer.

The global appeal and significance of mangoes are a testament to their exceptional flavor and abundant nutritional benefits. Within this comprehensive guide, we will delve into the realm of mango farming, exploring the nuances of cultivation, diverse varieties, and the manifold benefits as



Fig 3(c)

sociated with this delectable fruit. Prepare to embark on a journey that unravels the secrets of successful mango cultivation and unlocks a world of flavors and nourishment.Organism.

mango farming is a sustainable and environmentally friendly approach to cultivating mango trees. It involves the use of natural methods and practices that prioritize soil health, biodiversity, and the well-being of both the mango trees and the ecosystem in which they grow.Organic mango farming is a sustainable and environmentally friendly approach to cultivating mango trees.

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It involves the use of natural methods and practices that prioritize soil health, biodiversity, and the well-being of both the mango trees and the ecosystem in which they grow. Top of Form

Mango Farming Techniques

Mango farming encompasses a variety of techniques, encompassing both traditional and modern approaches. Traditional methods of mango farming rely on organic fertilizers, natural pest control methods, and manual labor for cultivation. Conversely, modern techniques utilize chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and mechanized equipment to enhance productivity. By employing a combination of these techniques, mango farmers can strike a balance between the wisdom of traditional practices and the efficiency of modern innovations, ultimately optimizing their farming endeavors.

1. Traditional Mango Farming Techniques

In the realm of mango farming, traditional practices have long relied on organic fertilizers like cow dung and compost to enhance the soil's fertility and foster robust growth. To keep pests and diseases at bay, natural pest control measures like neem oil and garlic spray are employed. The tasks of pruning and harvesting are carried out manually, with diligent labor and care.

2. Modern Mango Farming Techniques

Contemporary practices in mango farming encompass the adoption of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and mechanized machinery, which play a pivotal role in augmenting crop production and curbing labor expenditures. Chemical fertilizers serve as a vital source of essential nutrients, nurturing optimal plant growth, while pesticides aid in the management of pests and diseases.

Furthermore, the utilization of mechanized equipment like tractors and harvesters facilitates heightened efficiency and diminished labor-related expenses.

Waste management



Fig 3(d)

waste management system is a streamlined process that organizations use to dispose of, reduce, reuse, and prevent waste. Also known as waste disposal, it is an approach where companies implement comprehensive strategies to efficiently manage wastes from their origin until their final disposal.

Possible waste disposal methods are recycling, composting, incineration, landfills, bioremediation, waste to energy, and waste minimization.

Waste Disposal Methods:

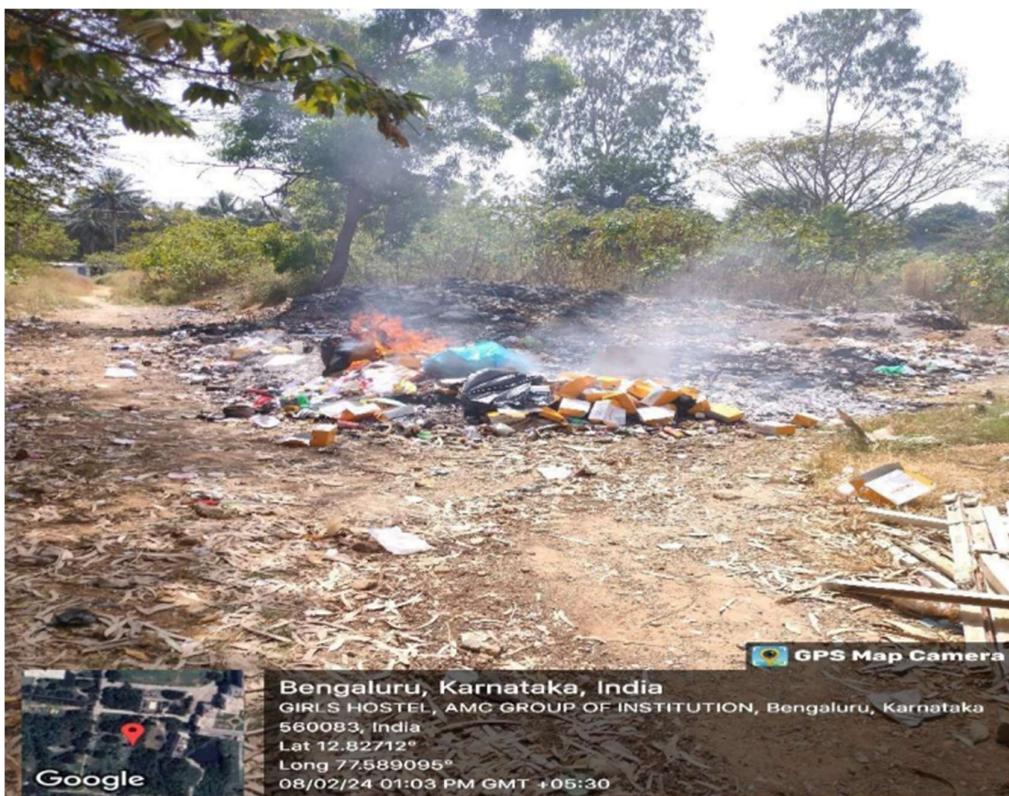


fig 3(e)

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

Recycling –

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

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

Anaerobic digestion – the biological reprocessing of animal manure and human excreta into methane-rich biogas. Plasma gasification uses a plasma-filled vessel operating at high temperatures and low levels of oxygen to transform hazardous waste into syngas. Another option for disposing of hazardous waste is bioremediation, the treatment of contaminants, toxins, and pollutants through micro-organism

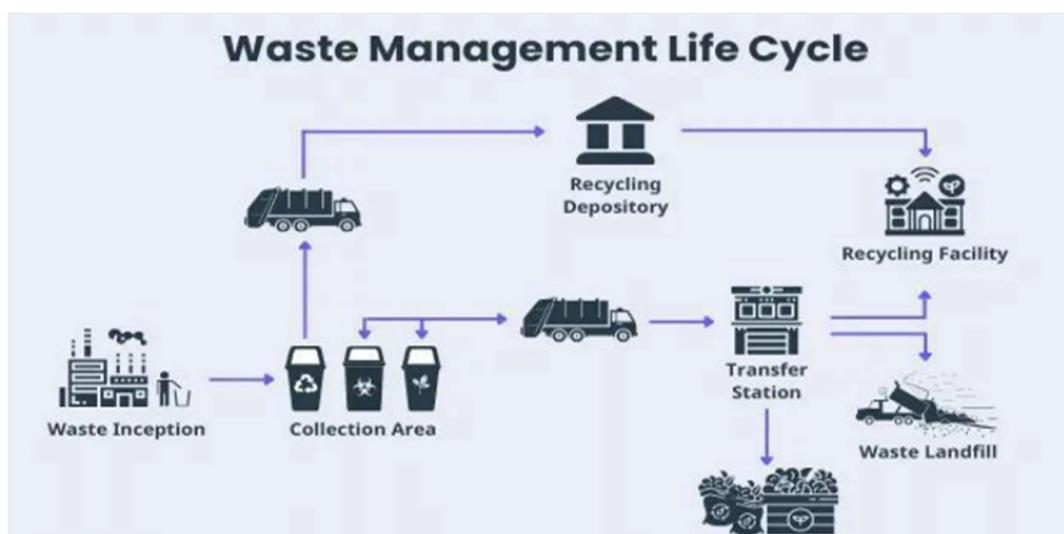
The **5Rs** of Waste Management The 5Rs of waste management are a set of principles that guide efforts to reduce the environmental impact of waste. These 5Rs are:

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. These principles are aimed at promoting responsible and sustainable waste management practices and encouraging individuals and businesses to be more mindful of their consumption and disposal habits. The aim of waste management is to reduce the dangerous effects of such waste on the environment and human health.



A big part of waste management deals with municipal solid waste, which is created by industrial, commercial, and household activity

MODULE-4

WATER CONSERVATION

Water conservation refers to the efforts made to reduce water usage, protect water sources, and improve the efficiency of water use in order to preserve this valuable natural resource for future generations. It involves the implementation of strategies and practices to reduce water waste, increase water reuse, and promote water sustainability.

Water conservation is important because access to clean and sufficient water is essential for human health, food production, economic development, and ecosystem functioning. However, water scarcity is becoming an increasingly pressing issue around the world due to population growth, urbanization, climate change, and environmental degradation.

By conserving water, we can help to ensure that there is enough water available for all the needs of society, including drinking, sanitation, agriculture, and industry. There are many ways in which individuals, households, businesses, and communities can conserve water. Some examples include fixing leaky faucets, installing low-flow toilets and showerheads, collecting rainwater for gardening, using drought-resistant landscaping, recycling water for industrial processes, and implementing water-efficient technologies in agriculture.

These practices can help to reduce water waste, save money on water bills, and promote environmental sustainability.

PRACTICES

Water management is a process of developing, optimizing and planning of water resources via many practices which are defined by many policies and regulations. With the increase in the population which has been doubled to over 6 billion people from 1900, the use of water has popped up to 600%. According to the statistics, the health of people is threatened by inadequate access to clean water for drinking and sanitation



Fig 4(a)

Water is essential to our daily lives. Whenever water is used, there is a potential for conservation both inside and outside of your home or business. Fresh water is a limited resource, making water conservation an important factor for the environment. With population growth, expansion of industry, increasing levels of development activity, and the potential for climate change impacts there is increasing pressure placed on the province's water resources. Whether you are on a municipal or a private domestic water supply, water conservation is a wise practice. Here are some reasons why you might want to use less water: Save money on your power bills by using less energy to heat and pump water. Delay or prevent expansion of costly water and wastewater treatment plants in your community which can save money on taxes. Reduce water shortage frequency and impacts.

Environmental benefits

Water Usage On average, Canadians use approximately 223 litres of water per person per day – making Canada one of the largest per capita water consumers in the world. Newfoundland and Labrador is the highest per capita residential water consumer in Canada, using approximately 628 litres of water per person per day. How to Use Less Water The majority of indoor household water use comes from toilets, washing machines, baths, showers, faucets and leaks. Outdoor water usage for things like watering the grass, washing the driveway, and for recreational uses can also use significant amounts of water. What you can do to save water is fairly

simple. There are numerous ways to decrease your water use and help conservation efforts:

CHECK FOR LEAKS Frequently checking for leaks helps to ensure you aren't using large amounts of water. Toilets are the most common source of water leakage.

INSTALL WATER SAVING DEVICES

- Adding water-saving devices to your home or business can help to conserve water. Consider adding:
 - Water faucet aerators
 - Low-flow showerheads
 - Toilet dams
- OTHER SIMPLE CONSERVATION TIPS

Conservation in the bathroom

- The bathroom accounts for the majority of indoor water use. Learn how to check for leaky toilets and other tips to save water.
- Install water efficient toilets and fixtures.
- When washing, brushing your teeth or shaving, never let the tap run continuously.
- Turn off the taps tightly (but gently) so they do not drip.
- Take shorter showers.
- Fix leaky faucets and toilets. Even the smallest drip from a worn washer can waste 75 or more litres a day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds.
- To check for a toilet leak, place a few drops of food coloring or dye test tablets (available at home improvement stores) in the toilet tank. Do not flush; wait 10-15 minutes. If the bowl water changes colour, you have a leak

Conservation in the kitchen

- Take foods out of the freezer early to allow plenty time to thaw rather than running water over it.
- Keep water in the fridge so you don't have to run the tap to get cold water.
- Completely fill the dishwasher before you turn it on. It can use 35-45 litres per cycle.
- If you wash dishes by hand, don't leave the water running for rinsing.
- Don't let the faucet run while you clean vegetables. Just rinse them in a stoppered sink or a pan of clean water

MODULE-5

FOOD WALK

[DELIGHTS OF V.V.PURAM FOOD STREET]



Fig 5(a)

VV Puram Food Street isn't just a place to eat;

it's a sensory assault in the best way possible. Imagine yourself strolling down the narrow lane, aromas of sizzling spices and freshly fried delicacies swirling around you. The rhythmic clanging of metal and the chatter of excited crowds create a vibrant soundtrack. Colorful banners announce culinary treasures, while vendors' shouts add another layer to the sonic tapestry

1. **Dosa Varieties:** Indulge in a plethora of dosa varieties, from classic masala dosa to innovative twists like cheese dosa.
2. **Idli Sambar:** Savor soft and fluffy idlis served with piping hot sambar and a variety of chutneys.
3. **Vada Pav:** Experience the Mumbai street food favorite, vada pav, with its spicy potato filling sandwiched in a soft bun.
4. **Bajji:** Crispy and golden, these deep-fried delights come in various flavors like potato, chili, and onion

5. Chaat: Explore the tangy and spicy world of chaat with options like pani puri, sev puri, and bhel puri.

6. Pav Bhaji: Dive into a plate of buttery pav bhaji, a flavorful mashed vegetable curry served with soft bread rolls.

7. Puliyogare: Enjoy the tangy and aromatic flavors of puliyogare, a traditional South Indian rice dish.

8. Gulkand Ice Cream: Indulge your sweet tooth with gulkand ice cream, a unique treat infused with rose petal preserves

9. Obbattu: Delight in the rich and sweet flavors of obbattu, a traditional South Indian flatbread stuffed with sweet fillings.

10. Akki Roti: Try akki roti, a flavorful rice-based flatbread typically served with spicy chutney or curry. **11. Mysore Pak:** Indulge in the melt-in-your-mouth goodness of Mysore Pak, a famous South Indian sweet made from gram flour, ghee, and sugar.

12. Filter Coffee: Sip on aromatic filter coffee, a South Indian specialty known for its rich flavor and frothy texture.

13. Samosa: Enjoy the crispy and spicy goodness of samosas, filled with a savory mixture of potatoes and spices.

14. Rose Milk: Refresh yourself with rose milk, a cooling beverage flavored with rose syrup and garnished with basil seeds.

CONCLUSION,

ON V.V.PURAM FOOD STREET VV Puram Food Street transcends its bustling facade, offering more than just delectable bites. It's a living tapestry woven from generations of family recipes, cultural heritage, and the warmth of the local community. From the aroma of sizzling spices to the friendly smiles of vendors, each element contributes to its unique charm.

Beyond satiating appetites, VV Puram provides a window into the soul of Bangalore. It fosters connections, ignites cultural understanding, and offers a glimpse into the city's evolving culinary landscape. Whether you're a seasoned foodie or a curious explorer, the street welcomes you with open arms and an array of flavors waiting to be savored. As you bid farewell to the vibrant lanes, remember, the experience lingers long after the last bite.

VV Puram Food Street serves as a reminder of the enduring power of tradition, the passion of local artisans, and the joy of shared culinary experiences. It's a place where history meets modernity, where flavors captivate and stories unfold, leaving you with a lasting impression and a desire to return for more.

One of the most striking features of VV Puram Food Street is its diverse offerings, showcasing a wide range of traditional South Indian delicacies alongside popular street food favorites from across the country. From crispy dosas and fluffy idlis to spicy vadas and savory bondas, there's something to satisfy every palate.

Moreover, the ambiance of VV Puram Food Street adds to its allure, with its bustling atmosphere, colorful stalls, and tantalizing aromas wafting through the air.

Visitors can stroll along the narrow lanes lined with vendors, sampling an assortment of treats as they soak in the lively sights and sounds of this culinary hotspot

