

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Jnana Sangama, Belagavi - 590 018



SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY^{ES} (21 SCR36)

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of 3rd Semester in the year
2022-2023

Bachelor of Engineering

In

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

By

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MANASA T M
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1VK21EC009
1VK21EC014
1VK21EC015
1VK21EC022

Under the Guidance of

Dr. SHAILA K

Professor, Department of ECE and Placement Officer-VKIT



VIVEKANANDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gudimavu, Kumbalgodu(P), Kengeri(H), Bengaluru -560074

2022-2023

VIVEKANANDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gudimavu, Kumbalgodu(P), Kengeri(H), Bengaluru -560074

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the ^{81SCR36} ~~course code~~, titled "**Social Connect and Responsibility**" is carried out by

DEEKSHITHA N: 1VK21EC009

MANASA T M: 1VK21EC014

MASOOD AHMED: 1VK21EC015

THORUN L: 1VK21EC022

who are the Bonafide students of Vivekananda Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree Bachelor of Engineering in **Electronics and Communication** Engineering of Visveswaraya Technology University, Belagavi, Karnataka during the academic year 2022-2023. It is certified that the corrections/suggestions indicated for the Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the Social Connect and Responsibility report deposited in the department library. The Social Connect and Responsibility report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirement with respect to the **SCR** work prescribed for the said degree.


06/04/2023
Subject Coordinator


HOD


PRINCIPAL

EXAMINERS

Name of the Examiners

1. Dr. Shaila K
2. Dr. Vidya A

Signature with date


06/04/2023


06/04/2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

An engineer with only theoretical knowledge is not a complete engineer. Practical knowledge is very important to develop and apply engineering skills.

It is my pleasure to be indebted to various people, who directly or indirectly contributed to the development of this work and who influenced my thinking, behaviour and acts during the course of study.

We whole heartedly express our sincere thanks to **Dr. D V Chandrashekar** our beloved Principal, Vivekananda Institute of Technology & HOD Dr Bhagyalakshmi N for the encouragement and support. We also wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to **Dr Bhagyalakshmi N**, Prof. and Head of Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering for providing with all facilities necessary for making internship a great success.

We would like to extend our deep sense of gratitude to our **Course Coordinator Dr. Shaila K** Professor, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, and placement officer for providing us the required guidance and in preparing the report during Social Connect and Responsibility.

We would like to express our deep sense of gratitude to Dr Vidya A, HOD of CSE department, Dr Vanajakshi P, HOD of ISE department, Dr Pavan G, HOD of AI&ML department and all the faculty members of VKIT for their constant and excellent guidance.



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EVALUATION REPORT FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-2023

3rd Semester Electronics and Communication Engineering

Social Connect and Responsibilities (21SCR36)

NAME OF THE STUDENT	Deekshitha.N.				
GROUP NUMBER	3.				
USN	1VK21EC009.				
	MODULE-1	MODULE-2	MODULE-3	MODULE-4	MODULE-5
Daily Report	05	05	05	05	05
Planning and Scheduling	05	05	05	05	05
Information /Data Collection	05	05	05	05	05
Analysis	05	05	05	05	05
Presentation	09	10	10	09	10
Visit/Lecture	05	05	05	05	05
Activity	05	-	-	-	05
Report Writing	10	10	10	10	10
	49	45	45	44	50
AVERAGE: 47					

NAME OF THE STUDENT	Manasa T M				
GROUP NUMBER	3.				
USN	1VK21EC014				
	MODULE-1	MODULE-2	MODULE-3	MODULE-4	MODULE-5
Daily Report	05	05	05	05	05
Planning and Scheduling	05	05	05	05	05
Information /Data Collection	05	05	05	05	05
Analysis	05	05	05	05	05
Presentation	10	10	10	10	10
Visit/Lecture	05	05	05	05	05
Activity	05	05	-	05	05
Report Writing	10	10	10	10	10
	50	50	45	50	50
AVERAGE: 49					

NAME OF THE STUDENT	Masood Ahmeed.				
GROUP NUMBER	3.				
USN	IVK21EC025				
	MODULE-1	MODULE-2	MODULE-3	MODULE-4	MODULE-5
Daily Report	05	05	05	05	05
Planning and Scheduling	04	04	04	04	04
Information /Data	05	05	05	05	05
Analysis	04	04	04	05	05
Presentation	07	07	07	07	07
Visit/Lecture	05	05	05	05	05
Activity	05	-	-	05	-
Report Writing	10	10	10	10	10
	45	40	41	45	41
AVERAGE: (49)					

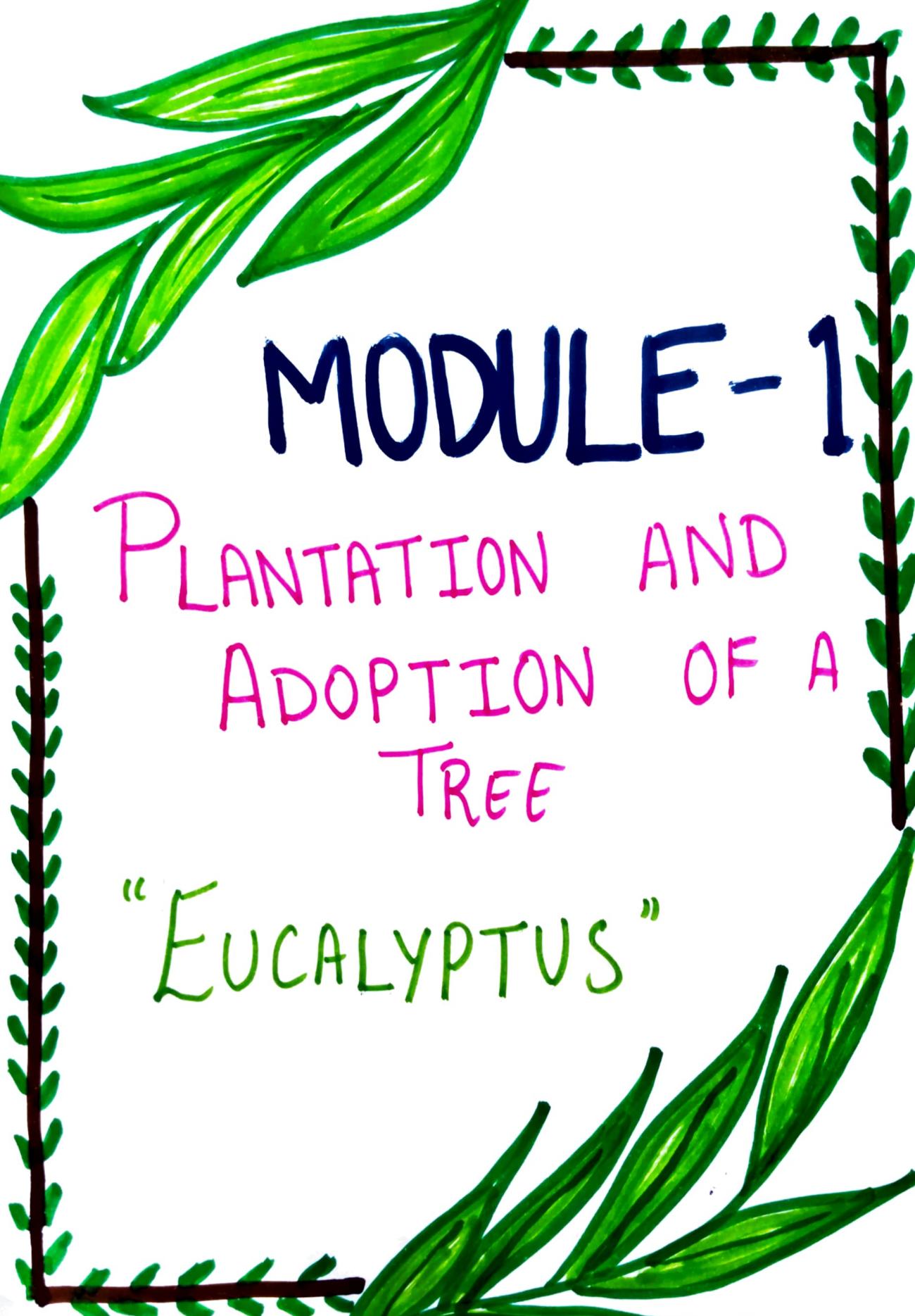
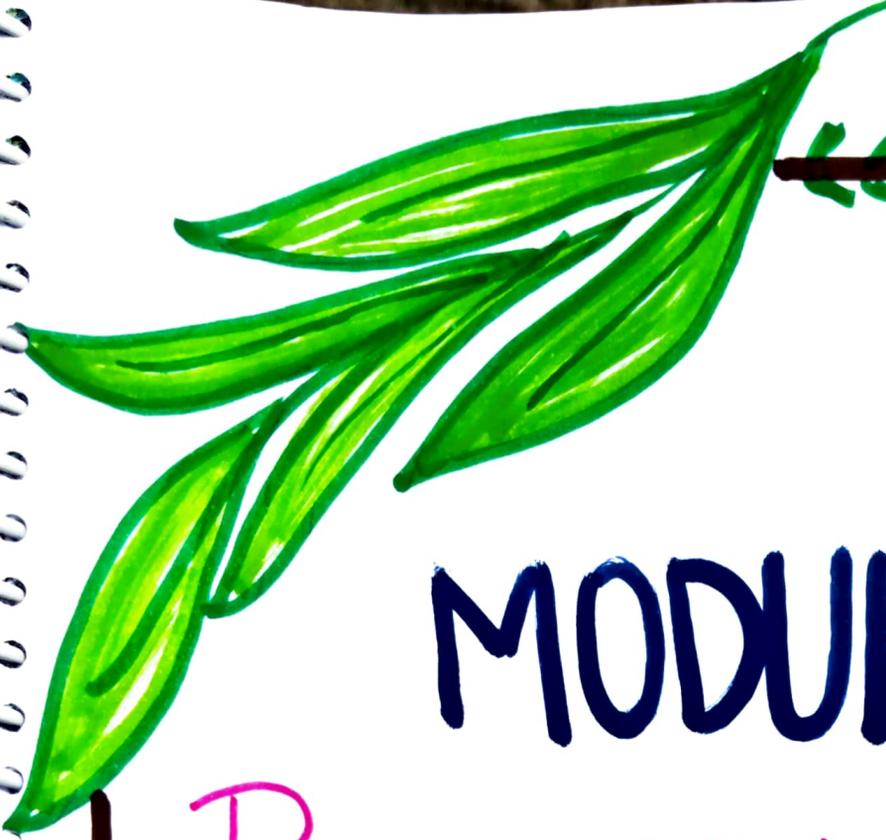
NAME OF THE STUDENT	Tholun L				
GROUP NUMBER	3				
USN	IVK21EC022				
	MODULE-1	MODULE-2	MODULE-3	MODULE-4	MODULE-5
Daily Report	05	05	05	05	05
Planning and Scheduling	04	06	04	04	04
Information /Data	05	05	05	05	05
Analysis	04	04	05	05	05
Presentation	08	08	08	08	09
Visit/Lecture	05	05	05	05	05
Activity	05	-	05	-	-
Report Writing	10	10	10	10	10
	46	44	40	42	43
AVERAGE: (44)					


 06/04/2023
 Signature of the course co-ordinator

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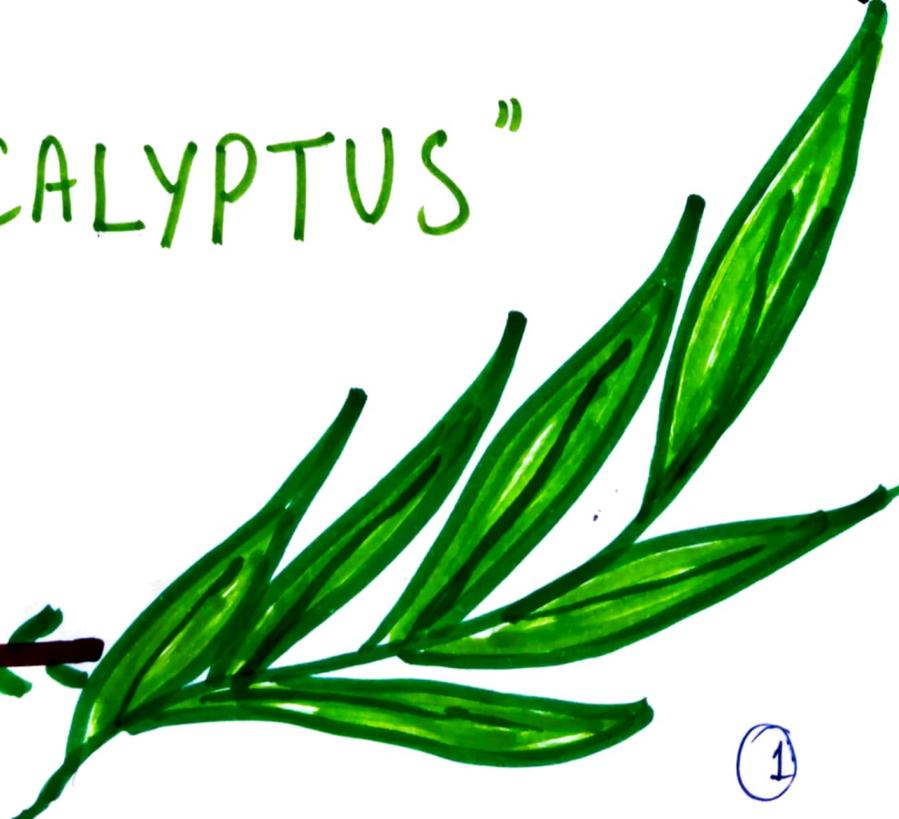
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MODULE-1

PLANTATION AND
ADOPTION OF A
TREE

"EUCALYPTUS"





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Student's Daily Diary/Daily Log for Academic Year 2022-23

For 3rd Semester Students

SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY

Group NO: 03

Student Name: Manasa.T.M, Deekshitha.N, Masood Ahmed, Thorun.L

Module NO and Name: Module 01 - Plantation and adoption of a tree

Name of Course Coordinator: Dr. Shaila.k

Date	Time	Main points of the day
3/11/22	11.50 - 12.50	In the first class, Course Coordinator Explained us about the course and gave introduction about Plantation.
17/11/22	11.50 - 12.50	We gave powerpoint presentation about "Eucalyptus" Plant. We learnt it's characteristics and uses.
26/11/22	9.30 am to 12.30 pm	We had a talk on plantation by Dr. Nagaraja.B.C. They gave presentation about plants and took us for a walk in the campus and told the characteristics of plants in our campus. Dr. Nagaraja.B.C is the Professor, Dept. Of Environmental Science.

Signature of the Student with

Manasa.T.M Manasa

Deek Deekshitha.N

Mas Masood Ahmed

Thor Thorun.L

Signature of the Course Coordinator

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus is a fast growing Evergreen tree. This tall tree grows upto 300 feet and is known for its essence and fragrance. This is generally found in the Nilgiris region of India so, it is commonly known as Nilgiri tree. It has variety of species.

Botanical Name: *Eucalyptus Globulus*

Family: Myrtaceae

Kingdom: Plantae

They vary in sizes and habit from Shrubs to tall trees.

- Small : 10m (33 ft) in height
- Medium : 10-30m (33-98 ft)
- Tall : 30-60m (98-197 ft)
- Very Tall: Over 60m (200 ft)



Fig: 1.1 Eucalyptus leaves

Characteristics:

These trees usually have a single main stem or trunk. Their leaves are long, slender, oval in shape and taper to a point averaging 7-10 centimeters in length. The surface of the leaves is leathery, waxy, and has a grey to bluish green hue. Their leaves are intensely aromatic.

The most rapidly or readily recognisable characteristics of Eucalyptus species are the distinctive flowers and fruits (Capsules or Gum nuts). Their flowers have no petals, but instead decorate themselves with many stamens.

The woody fruits or Capsules are roughly cone shaped and have valves at the end which open to release the seeds, which are waxy, rod shaped and have about 1mm length and yellow brown in colour.

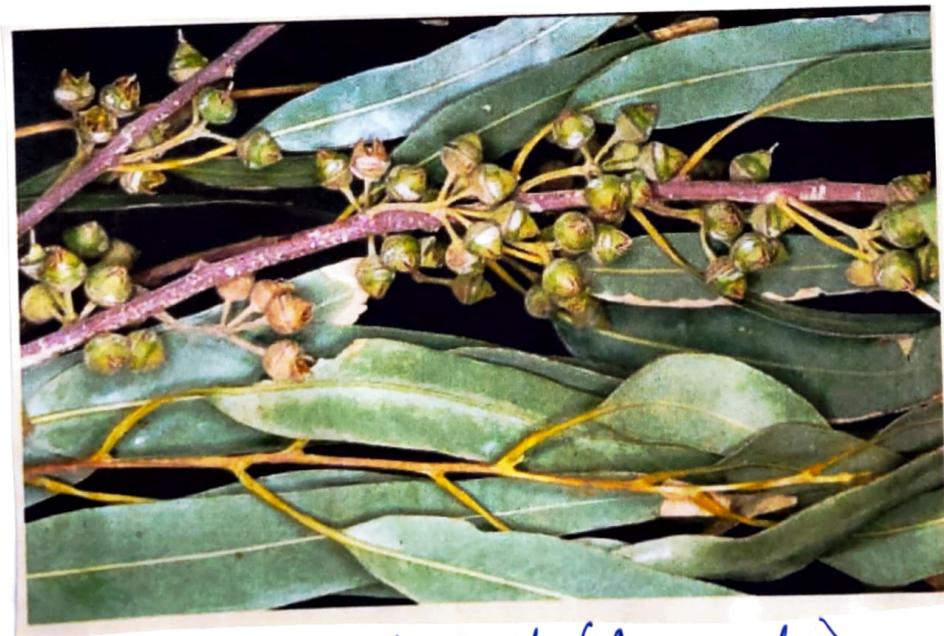


Fig: 1.2 Eucalyptus fruits (gum nuts)

Benefits of Eucalyptus

- * High in antioxidants
- * Relieves Cold Symptoms
- * Treats Dry Skin
- * Reduces Pain
- * Promotes Relaxation
- * Refreshes mind
- * Helps keeping teeth healthy
- * Natural Insect Repellent
- * Oil Can be Extracted from leaves
- * Antibacterial
- * Antifungal
- * Fights acne
- * Sun burn Relieve
- * Relieves Anxiety & Pain



Fig: 1.3 Eucalyptus as medicine

Why is Eucalyptus Famous

Eucalyptus wood is Extensively used in Australia as fuel, and the timber is commonly used in building and fencing.

Among the many species of timber yielding Eucalypti are the black peppermint tree; South Mahogany. Eucalyptus is widely used as a natural cold remedy and is a common ingredient in cold and cough treatment.

Remarkable Facts:

- * Eucalyptus flowers have no petals.
- * Cineole is a colourless liquid organic compound which is a secret ingredient.
- * Koala bear eats a lot of Eucalyptus leaves which makes them smell like Eucalyptus.
- * They can help prevent malaria.
- * They can help to manage waste water issues.
- * These trees grow Super fast.
- * They are used in cold and cough medicines.



fig: 1.4 Eucalyptus flowers.

USES:

Eucalyptus has Enormous Uses:

- * It is used in treatment of cough, cold, sore throats and asthma.
- * It is used as ointment and sprays to treat minor aches.
- * It is used in cleaning house.
- * As it is antiseptic, it is used to cure insect bites, cuts and burns.
- * The oil extracted is used as



Fig: 1.5 Eucalyptus tree.
mosquito Repellent.



Fig: 1.6 Eucalyptus flowers

CONCLUSIONS

- * Trees are the essential part of our ecosystem, and thus it is our responsibility to preserve & protect it.
- * Eucalyptus is a fast growing evergreen tree and is also known as Neelgiri tree.
- * It has many medicinal values.
- * It is famous for its fragrance.

Fig: 1.7 Eucalyptus leaves



Fig: 1.8 Koala bear

TALK ON PLANTATION

By

Dr. B.C. NAGARAJU

INTRODUCTION:

Brief About Dr. B.C. Nagaraju



Fig. 1.9 Dr B.C. Nagaraju

- M.Sc in Botany from Bangalore University in 1995.
- Ph.D in Botany from Bangalore University on Restoration Ecology from 1995 to 2000.
- Post Doctoral Fellow at Center for Ecological Science, Indian Institute of Science,

Bangalore from 2000 to 2005. Where in worked in all India IFM and CFM.

- Presently Working as Professor and chairman of the Department of Environmental Science, Bangalore University. Working as faculty member from 2006 to till date.
- Guided Six Ph.D Students and presently Seven students are working on various issues of forest, climate change and Sustainability issues.
- Published more than 100 research papers in peer review journals.
- Travelled to Norway, Germany, USA, Canada, Austria, France, South Africa and Vietnam to attend project Collaboration meetings, Conference, Workshop and Seminars.
- Completed Eight Research projects founded by National and State government.

- Completed more than 100 EIA projects on River valley, mining and other development Projects since 2001.
- Accredited as EIA Consideration and functional Area Expert from National board of Accreditation for Education & Training, Quality Council of India in 2010.
- Appointed as member of Tree Expert Committee Constituted by Honorable high Court of Karnataka
- Appointed as Subject matter specialist by ICFRE, MOEF & CC for Preparation of DPR. "Rejuvenation of River Krishna and Cauvery using Forestry Approach".
- Appointed as per team member of National Accreditation and Assessment Council, MHRD, GOI.

TREE PLANTATION

The tree is the key to a pollution free Environment for a long time because they are responsible for providing oxygen, improving the quality of air, climate amelioration, conserving water, soil preservation, and supporting has become necessary in the present scenario as pollution.

Due to all these reasons, tree plantation has become necessary in the present scenario as pollution is at a peak. Tree plantation is the only way to control pollution to some extent.



Fig: 1.10 Tree Plantation

Benefits of Tree Plantation

- Plants have a complete cycle of taking in Carbon dioxide (CO_2) and giving out oxygen (O_2). Thus Planting more trees would help in reducing the amount of CO_2 that is present in the atmosphere.
- Temperature has been constantly fluctuating due to a decrease in the number of Plants. Plants can maintain atmospheric temperatures.
- In hot Regions, having more plants would help regulate the heat.



Fig:1.11 Planting Saplings.

Dr B C Nagaraju was our guest for the day and he gave us very inspiring and motivational talk on how to preserve nature around us for the betterment of our future and the coming generations.

He started the talk with a brief introduction on the importance of planting trees and plants and how it is our duty as responsible citizens and humans on this earth to preserve and protect our nature. He spoke about various trees and plants & gave us information and instructions on how to plant the trees, conditions best suited for plantation, the soil to be used, etc... He encouraged us to go ahead and plant a tree in our college campus. It was truly a great training experience to have received so much knowledge from such a resourceful person.



Fig: 1.12 Seminar on Plantation

Later he spoke about various influential people who have strived towards the main goal of protecting and preserving our nature and maintaining its property throughout the years.

He spoke about the most notable movements in the history of Chipko and appiko movement which took place in 1983 which has left a mark and has been a true inspiration for all the nature lovers and activists till date.



Fig: 1.13 Plants

All of this Encouragement and Motivation let us to planting our own tree in our collage Campus which was truly exhilarating and an exciting task for us. The Unavailability of the selected Eucalyptus tree by our group at the moment led us to choose the "Jamun Tree" which was just as good

as an alternative. All the members of the group have dedicated themselves into taking care of the plant by watering it consistently without missing a day. Along with the knowledge and encouragement we also learnt about the importance of dedication and commitment.



Fig: 1.14 Planting in our Campus

CONCLUSIONS:

- Tree plantation is a key to save the Earth from pollution.
- Tree planting is cost effective, thus making it simpler to achieve the goal of making it simpler to Earth a safer place by making it free from pollution.



 GPS Map Camera

Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

vivekanand Institute of technology, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560074, India

Lat 12.85257°

Long 77.453166°

24/12/22 11:12 AM



Google

SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESONANTILITIES

Eucalyptus TREE

BOTANICAL NAME
FAMILY



GPS Map Camera

Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
VF44+Q2C, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560060, India

Lat 12.856965°

Long 77.455077°

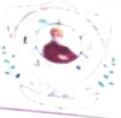
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MODULE-2
HERITAGE
WALK &
CRAFTS CORNER
"MYSORE"



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Student's Daily Diary/Daily Log for Academic Year 2022-23

For 3rd Semester Students

SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY

Group NO: 03

Student Name: Deekshitha.N, Manasa.T.M, Masood Ahmed, Thorun.L

Module NO and Name: Module 02 - Heritage Walk and Crafts Corner.

Name of Course Coordinator: Dr. Shaila.K

Date	Time	Main points of the day
26/11/22	9.30-10.30	In this module we gave power point Presentation about the "Heritage and Culture of Mysore". We learnt the history of Mysore and its tourism.
19/12/22	10am to 3pm	We had a visit to Chhatrapatna as it is known as toy city. We had been to "Chhatrapatna Crafts park" where we go to see the preparation of toys with wood. After that, we were taken to Janapada Loka which is the cultural Center in the Doddamannugudde forest. We got to see the Statues of folk Culture, folk arts and ancient artefacts

Signature of the Student with

Manasa.T.M

Deekshitha.N

Masood Ahmed.

Signature of the Course Coordinator

M

Y

S

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Mysore is the second largest city in the state of Karnataka, India.

The city is spread across an area of 128.42 km² and is situated at the base of Chamundi Hills.

The name Mysore is an anglicised version of Mahishura, which means the abode of Mahisha. Mahisha stands for mahishasura, a demon from the Hindu mythology, whom the goddess Chamundeshwari had killed. Later it became Mysore.

Mysore is famous for the festivities that takes place during the Dasara festival when the city receives a large number of tourists. It is known as Cultural Capital of Karnataka.

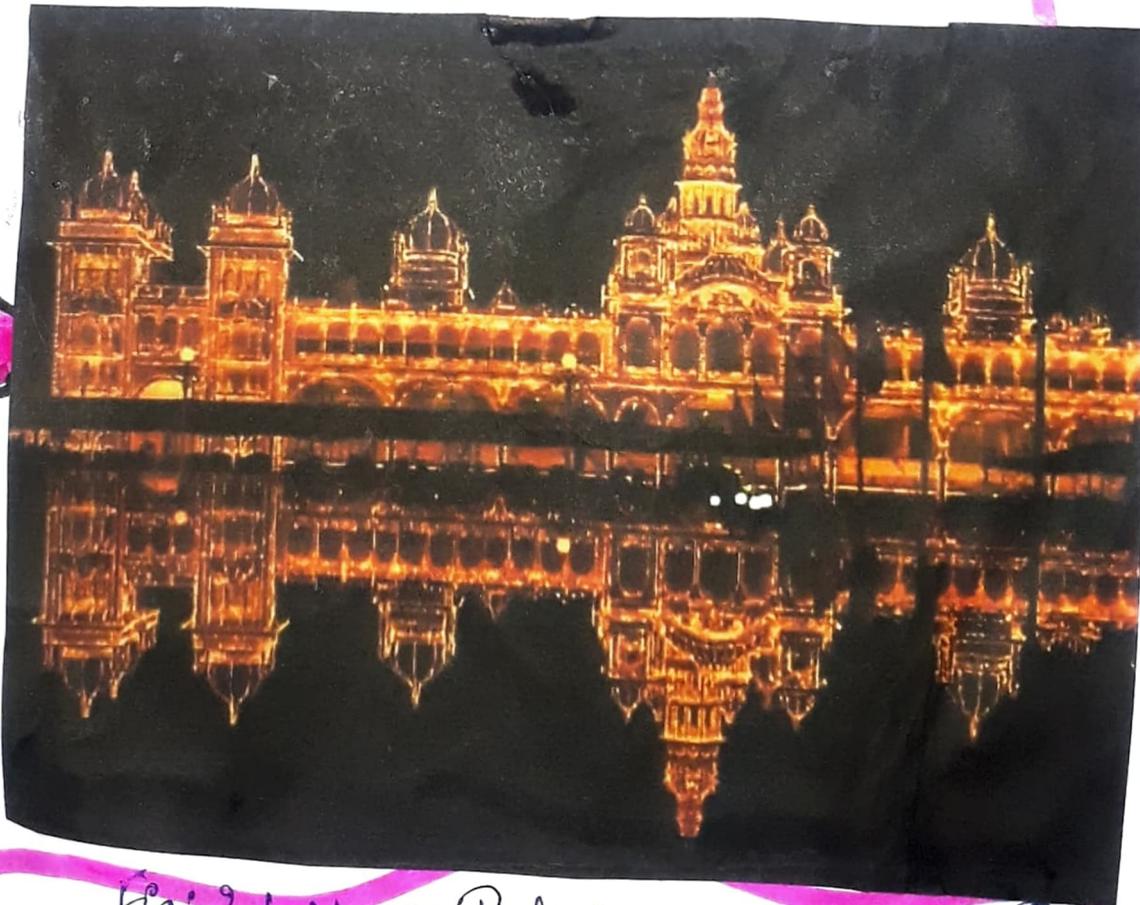


Fig: 2.1 Mysore Palace



Fig: 2.2 Painting of Heritage and Culture of Mysore (20)

History of Mysore

Until 1947, Mysore was the Capital of the Kingdom of Mysore which was ruled by the Wodeyar dynasty, except for a brief period in the late 18th Century when Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan took power. The Wodeyars were Patrons of art and culture and have contributed significantly to the cultural growth of the city, which has led to Mysore earning the sobriquet Cultural Capital of Karnataka. Tipu Sultan and Hyder Ali also contributed significantly by planting Mulberry trees, introducing silk in the region and fighting four wars against the British.

According to Hindu Mythology, the area around Mysore was known as Mahishuru and was ruled by a demon Mahishasura. The demon was killed by the Goddess Chamundeshwari, whose temple is situated on top of the Chamundi Hills. Mahishuru later became Mahisuru and finally Mysuru.



Fig: 2.3 Chamundi hills

DASARA



Fig: 2.4 Dasara celebration

Mysore Dasara is the Nadahabba (State festival) of the state of Karnataka in India. It is a 10-day festival, starting with Navaratri and the last day being Vijaydashami.

This festival celebrates the good over evil. It was the day when goddess Chamundeshwari (Durga) killed the Demon Mahishasura. The Mysuru tradition celebrates the warriors and the state fighting for the good during this festival, ritually worshipping and displaying the State Sword, weapons, elephants, horses along with Hindu Devi goddess in her warrior form as well as the Vishnu avatar Rama.

Each day of Navaratri is dedicated to a goddess

Day 1 - Brahmcharini Shailputri

Day 2 - Brahmcharini

Day 3 - Chandraghanta

- Day 4 - Krishnananda
- Day 5 - Skandamata
- Day 6 - Katyayani
- Day 7 - Kaalratri
- Day 8 - Mahagauri
- Day 9 - Siddhidatri

The Main attraction of the Dasara is the Jamboo Savari Procession on Vijaydashami. During the procession 12 trained elephants adorned with colourful attire are taken around the streets. One of them carries Chamundeshwari's idol atop a golden Ambari. The one which carries Ambari is Arjuna. The weight of the Ambari is 750 kilograms and is made of Pure gold.

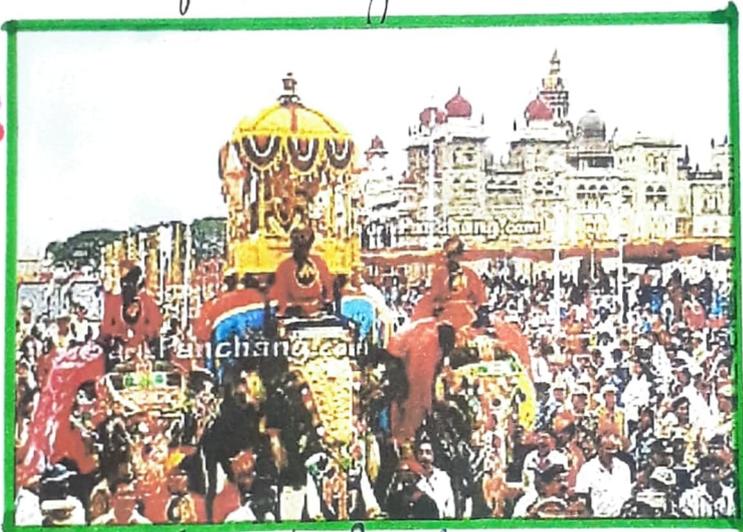


Fig. 2.5 Jamboo Savari

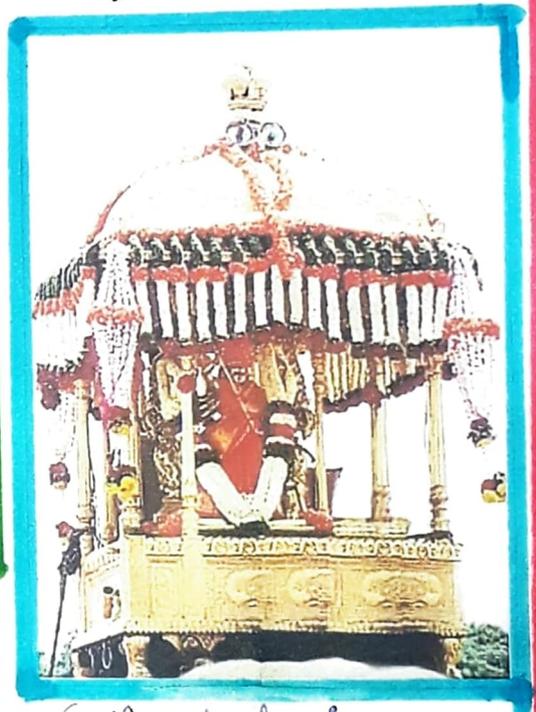


Fig. 2.7 Ambari



Fig. 2.6 Chamundeshwari temple

Art & Culture

Mysore is a city known for its culture, It is known as the Cultural Capital of Karnataka. Wodeyars were great Patrons of art and music and have contributed significantly to make Mysore a Cultural Centre.

Mysore is well known for its palaces, museums and art galleries and the festivities that take place here during the period of Dasara.

Mysore has lent its name to various art forms and culture such as Mysore Dasara, Mysore Painting, Mysore Peta, Mysore Silk Saree, Mysore pak, Mysore Sandal Soap. Mysore is also known for betal leaves and its special variety of Jasmine flower fondly referred as variety of Jasmine flower fondly referred as "Mysore Mallige". Tourism is the major industry alongside the traditional industries.

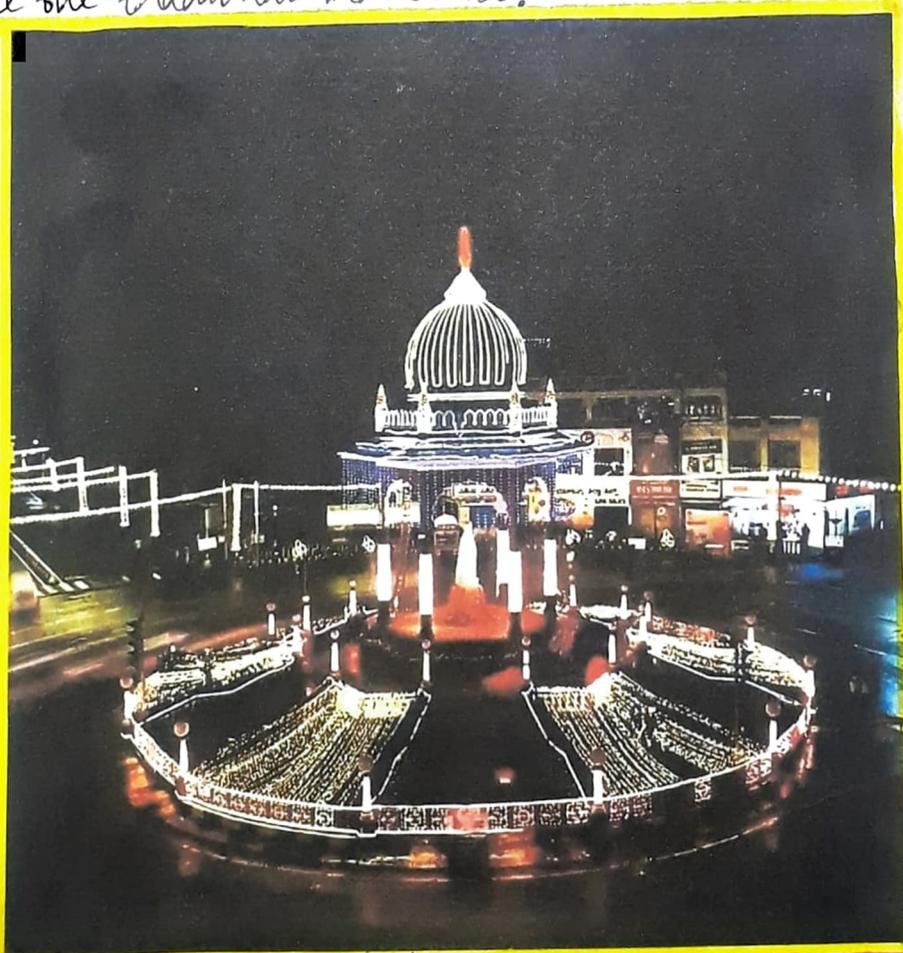


Fig: 2.8 Mysore Circle

Entrance of to the Ambarivilas Palace, Commonly known as Mysore palace. The Mysore municipality was established in 1888 and the city was divided into 8 wards. In 1897, an outbreak of bubonic plague killed nearly half of the population of the city. With the establishment of the city improvement Trust Board (CITB) in 1903, in 1919 Mysore became one of the first cities in Asia to undertake a planned development of the city.

After the Indian independence, Mysore city remained as a part of the Mysore State under India. Jaya Chamarajendra Wodeyar, the King of Mysore, was allowed to retain his titles and was nominated as the Rajapramukh of the State.

Over the years, Mysore has become well known as a Centre for tourism and the city has remained largely peaceful.



Fig: 2.4 Mysore Palace.

ATTRACTION & TOURISM

- Mysore Palace
- Brindavan Gardens
- Mysore Zoo
- KRS Dam
- Chamundeshwari temple
- Somanathapura temple.
- Mysore rail Museum
- Jagannohan Palace.
- Mandi temple.
- St. Philomina's Cathedral.
- Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary.
- Sri Sriranga Patna
and so on...



Fig: 2.10. Jagannohan palace

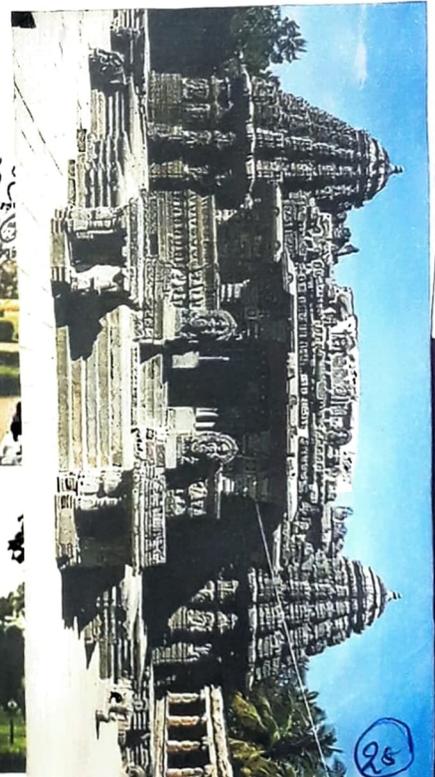


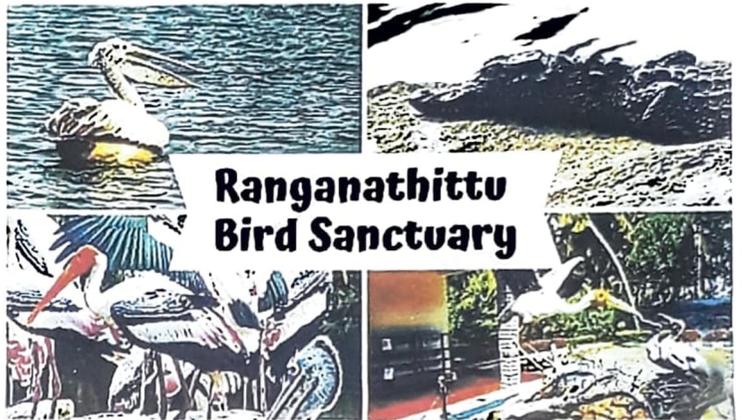
Fig: 2.11 Sri Sriranga Patna

Fig: 2.12 Somanathapura temple

PLACES To Visit



Fig: 2.13. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary



Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

Fig: 2.14. Birds in Ranganathittu

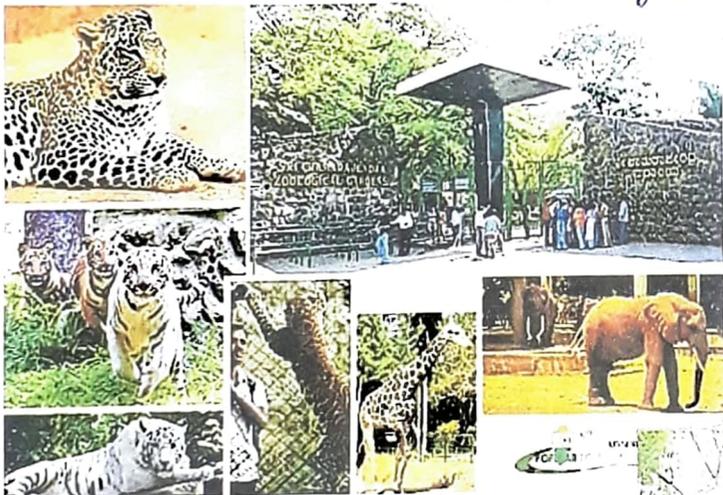


Fig: 2.15. Mysore Zoo

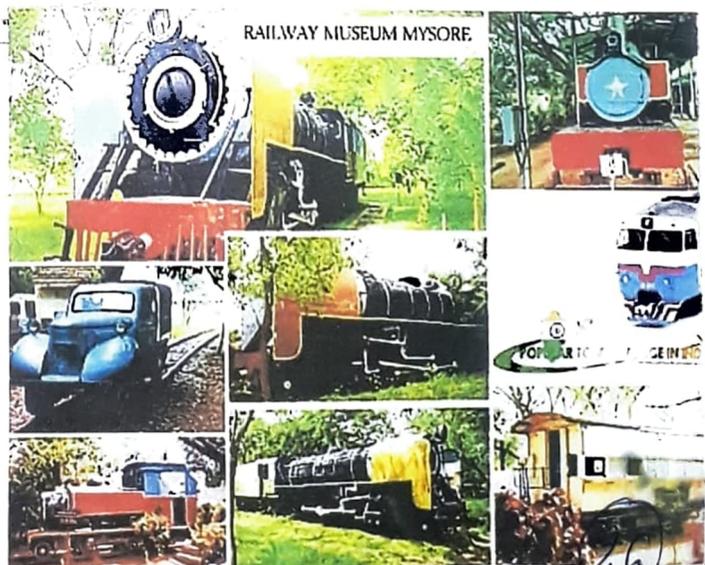


Fig: 2.16. Rail museum

CONCLUSIONS:

- * Mysore is a beautiful Place.
- * It is known for its heritage structure and is called as Cultural Capital of Karnataka.
- * As we all know it is the cleanest city in Karnataka.
- * Mysore is known for its tourism so, please do visit.



Fig: 2.17 Culture of Mysore

VISIT To
CHANNAPATNA
CRAFTS PARK
&

JANAPADA LOKA

Channapatna Crafts PARK

- * Channapatna crafts park is India's first Craft park and it is located at Channapatana in Karnataka, South India.
- * Channapatana is craft cluster of over 3000 traditional artisans engaged in the production of lacquerware.
- * The park was established to help preserve nature and grow their skill by providing them employment opportunities.
- * The infrastructure and facilities of the park are also available to Architect Designers & companies for crafting and manufacturing of wooden products & lacquer ware.



Fig: 2.18 Channapatna Crafts Park

ASHRAFI FASHION

- * The incredible streets of Channarayana are filled with the colourful wooden toys which one cannot find anywhere else.
- * The small town produced ample wooden toys which are so unique & showcase the unblemished talent of the craftsmen.



Fig: 2.19

Ashrafi fashion
Crafted toys.



Fig: 2.20; Bharat arts & Crafts

Bharat Arts & Crafts

- * Bharat art & craft built on the strong tradition of Channarayana toy manufacture. we believe in all-around development & improvement of lives.



AJMAL HANDICRAFTS

- * Ajmal Handicrafts is dedicated to the quality products to meet the needs & demands.
- * The need & demands of our client while achieving an acceptable return on investment.
- * We intend to expand our presence in the export market by developing & sending quality of supply.
- * By exploration of opportunities for growth when presented.



Fig: 2.20: Preparation of Ajmal Handicrafts

Fig: 2.21: Finished Product of AJMAL Handicrafts.



KUSHALA KALA



- Fig: 2.22: Kushala Kala
- ✦ Channapatana toys are made from soft ivory wood or hale mara & then coated with lacquer which is made from vegetable dyes.
 - ✦ These days are used in the colouring process to ensure that the toys & dolls are non-toxic & safe for use by children.

SHILPA TRUST

- ✦ Hand craft colourful wood toy by artists of Channapatna

- ✦ This is colored with natural vegetable dyes and chemical free colors.

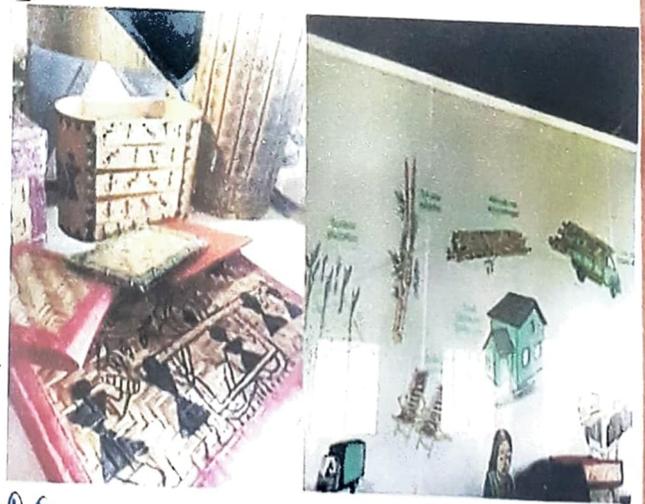


Fig: 2.23: Shilpa Kala

Sri Beerushwara Arts & Crafts

* We just stopped in a time lathe work it was their tea break but Srinivasa turned on the lathe & before our eyes transformed a piece of ivory wood into a perfect little top which he gave us as a present! So cool.

* These companies are engaged in the production of fashion accessories, corporate gifts, kitchen accessories, lifestyle products, wooden furniture.



* Channarayana ^{Fig. 2.26: woven articles.} Crafts park is a registered society with representation from the department of industries & commerce, government of Karnataka, exports promotion council for handicrafts & six manufacture exports.

* Channarayana toys are made from soft ivory wood or hale more & then coated with lacquer which is made from vegetable dyes.



Fig: 2.25 : Group Picture of our visit.

JANAPADA LOKA (FOLK WORLD)

* Next we visit on more famous place in Ramnagar, Chamapatana road which is known as folk world - "JANAPADA LOKA".



* The term "Janapada" ^{fig. no. 26. Janapada loka} means the land where the jana or the people set foot & settled down". Some of the important Janapadas were Avanti, Kosala, Vastu & Magadha.

* Bangalore - Mysore highway 4km from Ramnagar. Janapada loka or Folk culture, folk museum that has an exclusive display of the village folk.

* Janapada Loka ('Folklore world or Folk-culture world'), is a folk museum that has an Exclusive display of the village for folk arts of Karnataka. It is under the Karnataka Janapada Parishat. Loka Mahal, a wing in the museum has a display of 5,000 folk artifacts. It is situated in Ramanagara, Ramanagara district in the Indian State of Karnataka (33 mi) to the South of Bangalore.

* H. L. Nagegowda, an Indian Civil Servant and folklorist, thought of creating a museum to Exhibit the folk art and culture of Karnataka. Accordingly Karnataka Janapada Parishat (Janapada Academy) was first Established on 21 March 1979. Gowda and his friends continued collecting antique for this institution for the next three decades. The Current museum land in Bangalore-Mysore highway was bought on 12th March 1994.

* Janapada loka is divided into separate wings - folk arts museum, Loka Mahal, Chitra Kuteera, Doddamane, Shilamala, Arghyamala etc., The Museum has a collection of 5,000 folk artefacts

* The main area of interest in the Janapada loka is the folk arts museum, which plays host to artifacts belonging to the folk culture, along with different instruments of music, agriculture & farming.



Fig: 2.27 Yakshagana Character

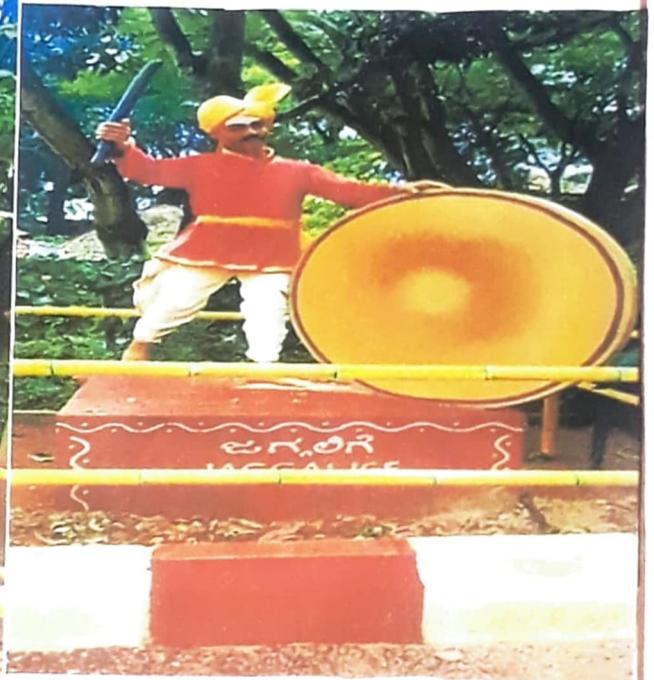


Fig: 2.28: Taggalige.

CONCLUSIONS:

- * 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 Karnataka Janapade Parishat.
- * Loka mahal, a wing in the museum has a display of 5000 folk artifacts.
- * Janapada Loka is Established on a 15-acre (61,000m²) Campus.
- * It also houses a plethora or of rural artifacts which bring out the theme of "folk literature, music, dance, festivals, sculpture & lifestyle".



Fig: 2.29 Folk art

HERITAGE & CULTURE of MYSORE

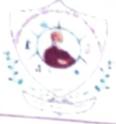




MODULE-3

ORGANIC
FARMING
&

WASTE
MANAGEMENT



VIVEKANANDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Student's Daily Diary/Daily Log for Academic Year 2022-23 For 3rd Semester Students

SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY

Group NO:	03
Student Name:	Manasa T.M., Deekshitho.N, Masood Ahmed, Thorun.
Module NO and Name:	Module 03 - Organic Farming and Waste Management
Name of Course Coordinator:	Dr. Shaila.k

Date	Time	Main points of the day
3/12/22	9.30-10.30	In this module, We gave presentation on "Organic farming and waste management" where we learnt different methods of organic farming and its benefits. Also we learnt ways to manage waste and the importance of waste management.
16/12/23	10am to 1 pm	We visited Thanushree Bio farm, in Bidadi, where we got to see the methods of organic farming, They used bio fertilisers to grow plants. They have Cattle farm through which they make fertilizers using Cattle waste. We also learnt waste management.

Signature of the Student with

Manasa Manasa T.M

Dee Deekshitho.N

Mas Masood Ahmed

Thor Thorun.L


Signature of the Course Coordinator

ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming, also known as Ecological farming or biological farming, is an agricultural system that uses fertilizers of organic origin such as compost manure, green manure and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation and companion planting.

Organic agricultural methods are internationally regulated and legally enforced by many nations, based on large part on the standards set by the international Federation of organic agriculture movements.

On International Umbrella Organisation for organic farming organisations established in 1972, organic agriculture can be defined as "An integrated farming system that strives for sustainability, the enhancement of soil fertility and biological diversity while with rare expectations, prohibiting synthetic pesticides."

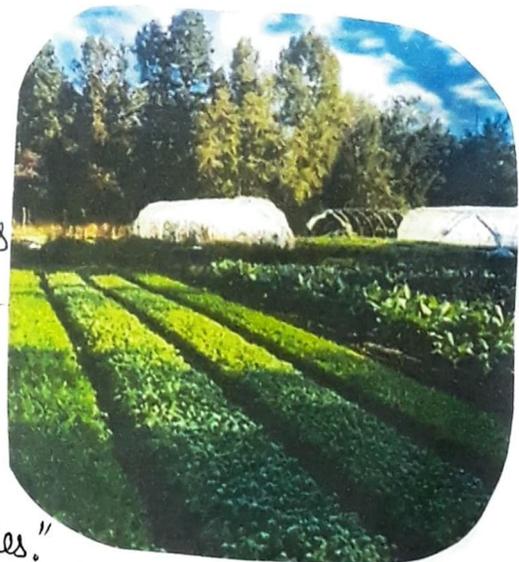


Fig 3.1: Organic Farm

NEED OF ORGANIC FARMING

- x. Excessive use of chemical fertilisers reduces the fertility of soil.
- x. Excessive use of chemical has led to soil, water, and air pollution.
- x. To conserve ecosystem.
- x. To promote sustainable development.
- x. Inexpensive farming.
- x. Increased demand of organic products due to safety of food.

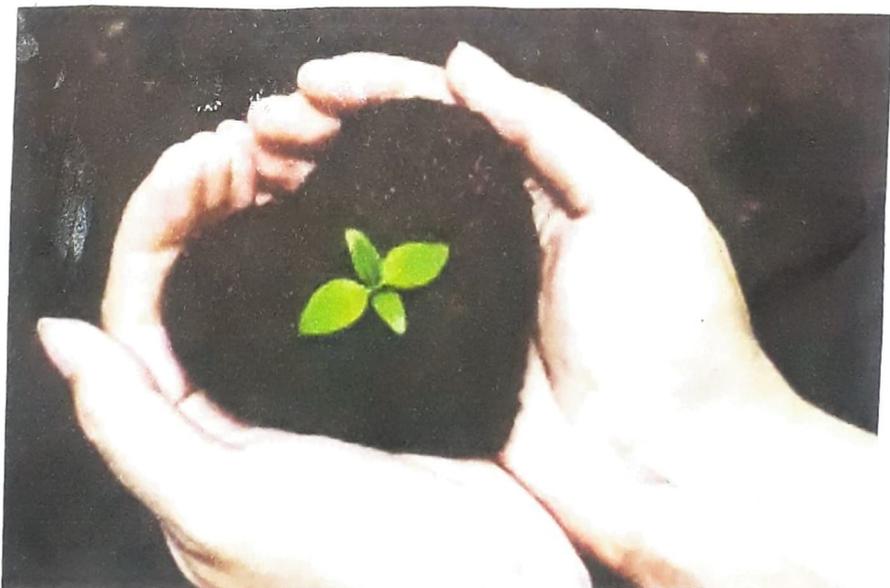


Fig: 3.2 Need of Organic Farming.

TYPES OF ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming is divided into two types, namely:

- x. Integrated Organic farming
- x. Pure Organic farming

Pure Organic farming means avoiding all unnatural chemicals. In this process of farming, all the fertilisers and pesticides are obtained from natural sources such as bone meal or blood meal.

Integrated organic farming includes the integration of pest management and nutrients management to achieve ecological requirements and demands.



Fig 1.3.3 Types of organic farming

BENEFITS OF ORGANIC FARMING:

- * Environment-friendly.
- * Promotes sustainable development.
- * Healthy and tasty food.
- * Inexpensive process.
- * It uses organic inputs.
- * Generates income.
- * Generates income through exports.
- * Source of employment.
- * Organic farming is more labour intensive. Hence, it generates more employment.



Fig 3.4: Organic fruits and vegetables

Organic farming can be beneficial on biodiversity and environmental protection at local level. However, because organic farming has lower yields compared to conventional farming, additional agricultural land is needed elsewhere in the world, which means that natural land has to be converted into agricultural land. This can cause loss of biodiversity and negative climate effects that outweigh the local environmental gains achieved.



Fig: 8.5 : Healthy Crops

Methods of Organic Farming

- * Crop diversity
- * Crop rotation
- * Biological pest control
- * Soil management.
- * Green manure.
- * Compost.
- * Weed management.
- * Controlling other organisms.

Objectives of Organic farming

- * Increase genetic diversity.
- * Control pests, diseases, and weeds.
- * Promote more usage of natural pesticides.
- * Make sure the right soil cultivation at the right time.
- * Keep and build good soil structure and soil fertility.



Fig- 3.6 : Labours in organic field

Characteristics Of Organic farming

- * Protecting the long term soil fertility by maintaining organic matter levels, encouraging soil biological activity, and careful mechanical interrention.
- * Providing crop nutrients indirectly using insoluble nutrient sources which are made available to the plant by the action of soil micro-organisms.
- * Nitrogen self-sufficiency through the use of legumes and as well as effective recycling of organic materials including crop residues and livestock manures.
- * Organic farming makes use of pesticides and fertilizers if they are considered natural and avoids the use of petrochemical fertilizers and pesticides.

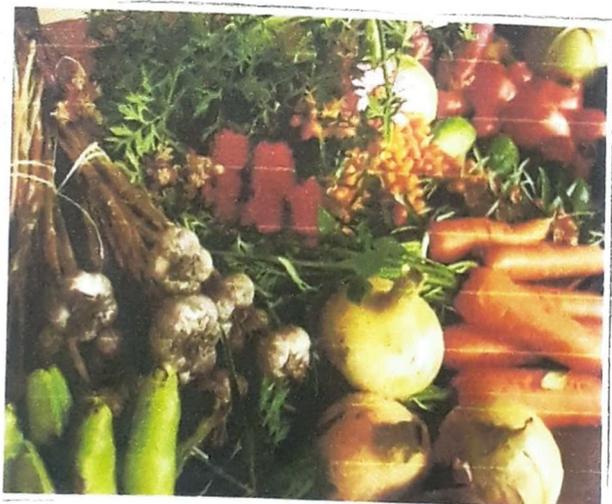


Fig: 3.7: Organic vegetables

Advantages of Organic Farming

- * Environment friendly.
- * Healthy and tasty food.
- * Promotes Sustainable development
- * It is more labour intensive
Hence, it generates more
Employment.
- * It uses organic inputs.
- * Increases Soil Fertility

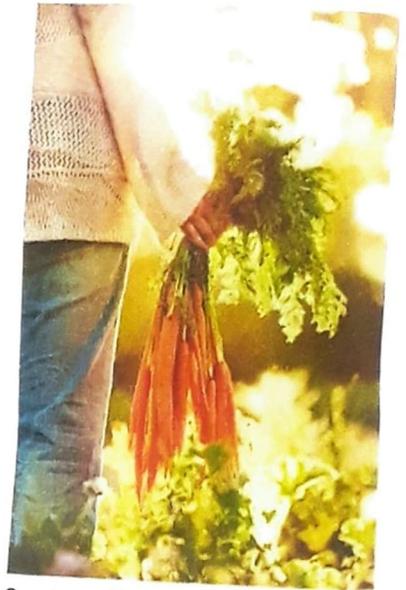


Fig: 3.8. Organic Carrot.

Disadvantages:

- * Organic food is more Expensive.
- * It is knowledge - intensive farming.
- * It requires more work
- * Maintenance cost is high.
- * Organic farms have to go through tough
Certification processes.

CONCLUSIONS

- * Organic farming is the best and most viable alternative for traditional farming techniques.
- * The producer of organic farming has high nutritional value in comparison to conventional food.
- * Organic farming helps in reducing soil pollution and air pollution.
- * Use of harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides will poison our food cycle.
- * The only drawback of organic farming is it is costlier in comparison to conventional farming methods.

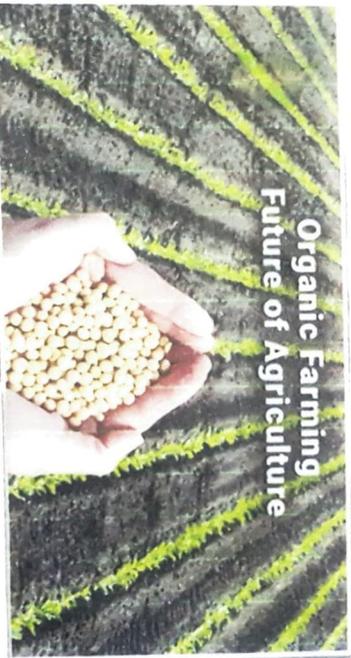


Fig: 3.9: benefits & need for organic farming.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

Waste can be Solid, liquid or gaseous and Each type has different methods of disposal and management. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological, household, municipal, organic, biomedical, radioactive wastes.

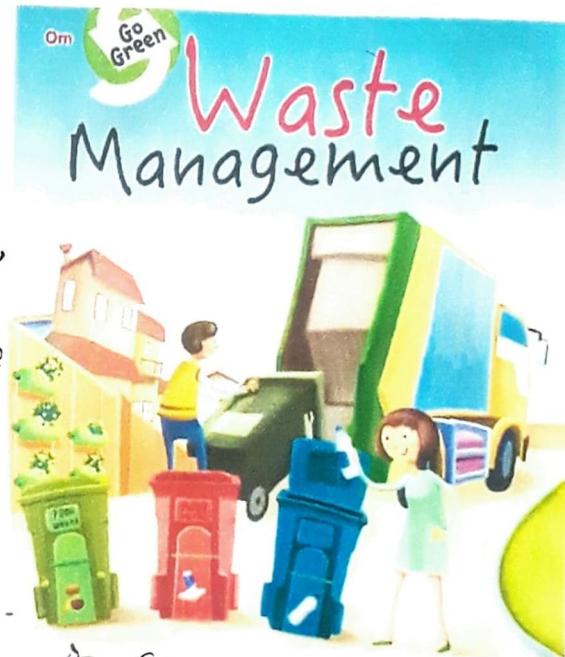


Fig. 3.10: Waste management.



Proper management of waste is important for building sustainable and livable cities, but it remains a challenge for many developing countries and cities.

A report found that effective waste management is relatively expensive usually comprising 20-50% of municipal budgets. Operating this essential municipal service requires integrated systems that are efficient, sustainable, and socially supported.

A large portion of waste management practices deal with municipal solid waste (MSW) which is the bulk of the waste that is created by house hold industrial and commercial activity.

According to the intergovernment panel on climate change, municipal solid waste is expected to reach approximately 3.4 Gt by 2050; Policies can reduce the

amount of waste produced in different areas and cities of the world.



Fig: 3.11: Segregation of waste.

How To MANAGE WASTE

- ① Use a reusable bottle cup for beverages on-the-go.
- ② Use reusable grocery bags, and not just for groceries.
- ③ Purchase wisely and recycle.
- ④ Avoid single-use food and drink containers and utensils.
- ⑤ Buy second hand items and donate used goods.
- ⑥ Shop local farmers markets and buy in bulk to reduce packaging.
- ⑦ curb your use of paper: mail, receipts, magazines.



Fig: 3.12: 3 R's

Directly, through the handling of solid waste, and indirectly through the consumption of water, solid and food.

The aim of waste management is to reduce the dangerous 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.

Waste management practices are not uniform among countries (developed and developing nations); regions (urban and rural areas) and residential and industrial sectors can all take different approaches.



Fig: 3.13: Strategies of Waste management Fig: 3.14 Biodegradable waste

PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

Plastic is one of the most popular materials used all around the world. You name a thing and it's made up of plastic! From shampoo bottles and carry bags to computers and batteries, all have some element of plastic present in them. Being used so commonly all over the world, the waste generated from the use of the element is enormous. This waste, if not managed properly, has numerous ill effects on the environment and living being, hence it is important.



Fig: 3.16 Volunteers cleaning

Despite plastic having a lot of advantageous properties, the ways plastic impacts the environment can't be neglected. Plastic causes countless ill-effects, which are follows:-

* Non-biodegradable: Plastic stays in the environment forever. Plastic can't be decomposed.

* Health ailments: Burning plastic leads to the emission of numerous harmful gases and toxic chemicals.

* Water contamination and accumulation:

Plastic, on entering water sources, contaminates the sources, making it unfit for drinking.

* Threats to Wildlife:

Plastic affects wildlife drastically. Animals and swallow plastic which leads to their death.



Fig: 3.16 Plastic waste management.



CONCLUSIONS

- * The behaviour of generating garbage is too dangerous not only for today's generation, but also for future generations.
- * We should encourage the practice of 3R's Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
- * We should categorize Solid and wet waste.
- * Waste management is necessary for better life.



Fig: 3.17: Managing waste by Segregation

REDUCE... REUSE...



Recycle...



VISIT To THANUSHREE BIO-FARM

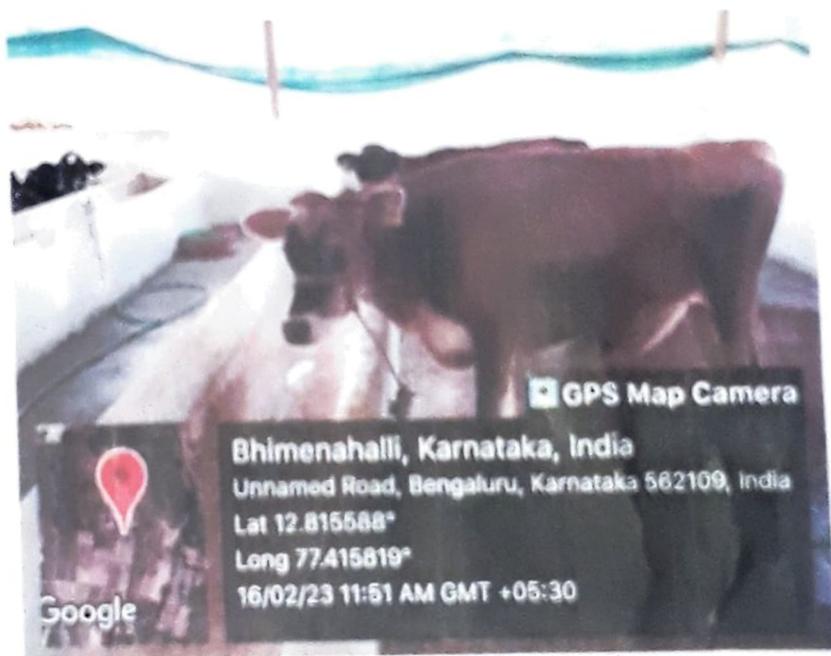


Fig: 3.18 Thanushree Bio-farm

Thanushree Bio Farms

Thanushree Biofarm is a Private Farm located in Bidadi (in Bhimenahalli). Which is Owned by Mr. Vinay, who has done B.Sc. Agriculture in GKVK College. After graduation, He and his Friend started this Farm.

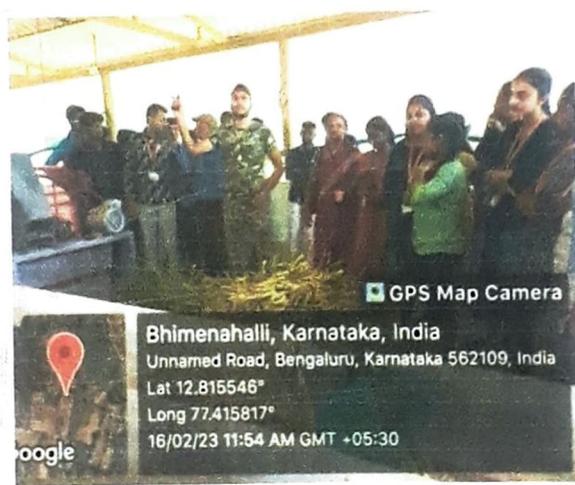
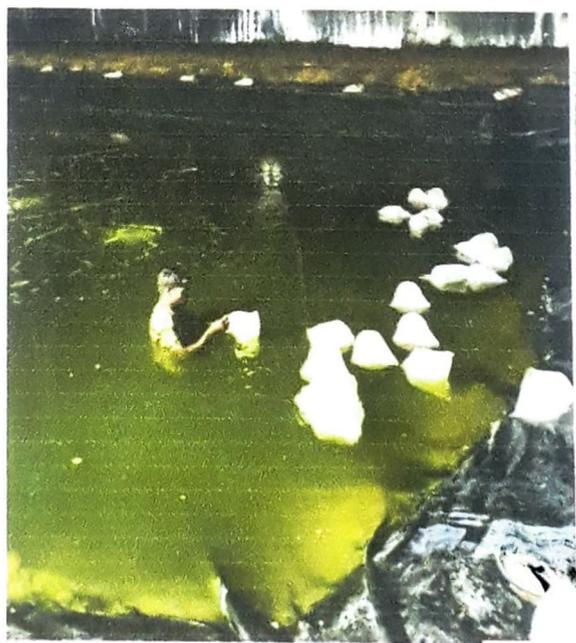


Fig: 3.19 Mr. Vinay Explaining
Here, they Prepare Organic Fertilizers in many ways. They have Cattles through which Cow fertilizers are prepared. Crabs and Prawn fertilizers are also prepared. They grow plants using these fertilizers.

BIOFERTILIZERS.

Biofertilizers are low cost, eco friendly fertilizers, which are being used to improve the quality and fertility of the soil. They are used as an alternative for chemical fertilizers. They are basically made from microorganisms cultured in a laboratory and packed with a suitable carrier. They are beneficial to the soil, as they enrich soil with micro-organisms that helps in producing organic nutrients, which in turn help the soil to fight disease. They therefore enrich the nutrient quality of the soil. They also restore the depleted nutrients of soil to fight diseases.

They have become a major constituent for organic farming. Bio fertilizers are being viewed as the future of fertilizers, as they have the ability to solve the problems of salinity of the soil, chemical-run offs from the fields. Applications of Compost / manure, thin stillage, distiller grain and fish food additives which can provide Nitrogen, Phosphorous and other important nutrients and minerals have been studied.



3.20: Prawn Cultivation.

PRAWN CULTIVATION

Marine waste contains, proteins, carbohydrates and moisture which provides nutrient to the soil. In the present work crab and prawn waste were used as nutritional supplements to plants. It was found that crab shell waste increases the germination rate & growth of plants in terms of shoot and root length when compared to prawn waste.



S. & L: Prawns

COW FERTILIZER

Cow manure is rich in nutrients and is suitable for plant growth. It has 3% nitrogen, 2% phosphorus, and 1% potassium - 3-2-1 NPK, making it the right type of fertilizer for almost all types of plants and crops. That's because it brings back nutrient balance to fields organically.

However, cow manure is also rich in ammonia and sometimes can contain dangerous pathogens and bacteria, such as E. coli. So, an aging or decomposition process is necessary to break down the organic matters and eliminate the harmful substances before the manure gets to the fields.

ADVANTAGES

* Cow dung improves soil structure, helps regenerate the soil, and is an effective source of nutrients needed for growing plants of all type, from grains to garden plants to fruit and vegetables.

* It's organic, so you can grow plants with no need for chemical products, Moreover, using cow manure as fertilizer is an eco-friendly way to manage cattle waste so that it doesn't end up in fields where it can impact air & water quality.



3.22. Cattle farming

* If you control the composting process of enable anaerobic digestion inside biogas units, you can obtain biogas for cooking or heating, besides fertilizer.

DISADVANTAGES

- * You need relatively large quantities of fertilizer to ensure high quality crops.
- * Composting cow dung outside biogas units will release high amounts of methane into the atmosphere.
- * Collecting, storing and managing cow manure is time-consuming and dirty. Moreover, incidents can quickly turn into public issues.



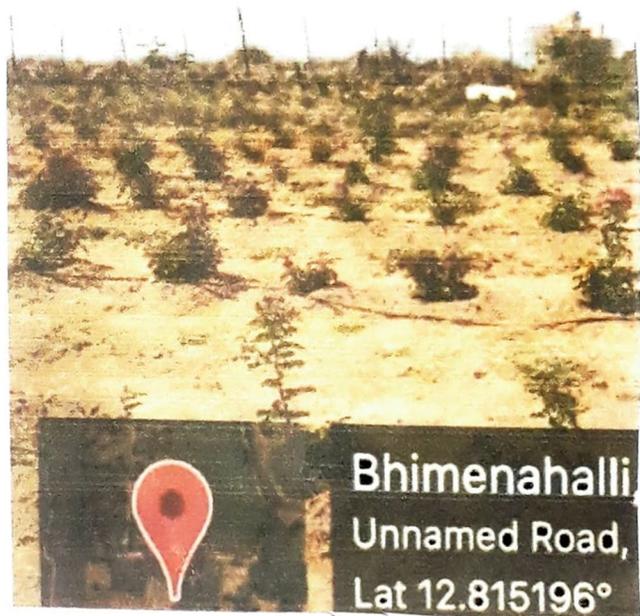
3.23: Disadvantages of Bio gas.

CONCLUSIONS

* Manure is a natural resource that is a great source of organic materials, nitrogens & phosphorus, aiding in the production of healthier plants and crops. It can also help reduce soil erosion and improve soil structure, leading to increased water retention and nutrient availability in the soil.

* However, it also has a few drawbacks. Manure can contain hazardous contaminants such as heavy metals, pharmaceuticals, and pathogens, that can harm human health.

* It can also attract pests, such as flies and rodents, if not managed properly. Additionally, improper application of manure can lead to water and air pollution.



3.24: Rose plantation.







MODULE-4

WATER CONSERVATION





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Student's Daily Diary/Daily Log for Academic Year 2022-23

For 3rd Semester Students

SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY

Group NO: 03

Student Name: Manasa.T.M, Deekshitha.N, Masood Ahmed, Thorun.L

Module NO and Name: Module 04 - Water Conservation

Name of Course Coordinator: Dr. Shaila.K

Date	Time	Main points of the day
14/1/23	9.30-10.30	In this module, we gave power point Presentation about "Water Conservation". We learnt the importance of water in daily life and ways to conserve water. Water Conservation is Essential as there is Scarcity of water.
16/2/23	10am-1.30pm	We visited Thanushree Biofarm in Bidadi which is a private farm implemented by Mr. Vinay. They practice Aqua Culture, organic farming and Cattle rearing. We learnt ways in which water can be reused. They used only organic matters which is Ecofriendly.

Signature of the Student with

Manasa Manasa.T.M

Dee Deekshitha.N

Mas Masood Ahmed.

Thorun Thorun.L

Signature of the Course Coordinator

Water Conservation

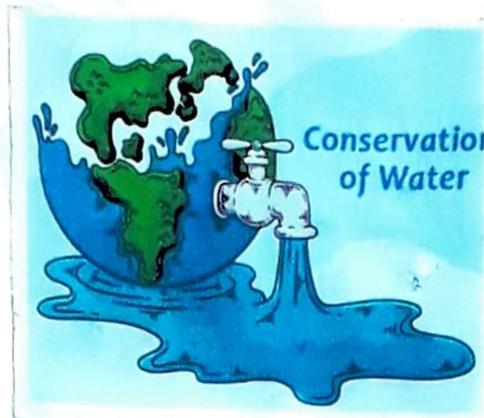


Fig: 4.1 Conservation of water.

Water Conservation includes all the policies, strategies and activities to sustainably manage the natural resource of fresh water, to protect the hydrosphere, and to meet the current and future human demand.

Many countries have already implemented policies aimed at water conservation, with much success. The key activities to conserve water are as follows: any beneficial reduction in water loss, use and waste of resources, avoiding any damage to

water quality ; and improving water management practices that reduce the use of water or enhance the beneficial use of water . Technology solutions exist for households, commercial and agricultural applications .

Aim of Water Conservation

The aims of water conservation efforts include :

Ensuring the availability of water for future generations where the withdrawal of freshwater from an ecosystem does not exceed its natural replacement rate .

Energy conservation of water pumping, delivery and wastewater treatment facilities consume a significant amount

of energy. In some regions of the world, over 15% of the total electricity consumption is devoted to water management.

Habitat conservation where minimizing human water usage helps to preserve freshwater habitats for local wildlife and migrating waterfowl, but also water quality



Fig: 2.2 importance of water. (74)

Importance of Water Conservation

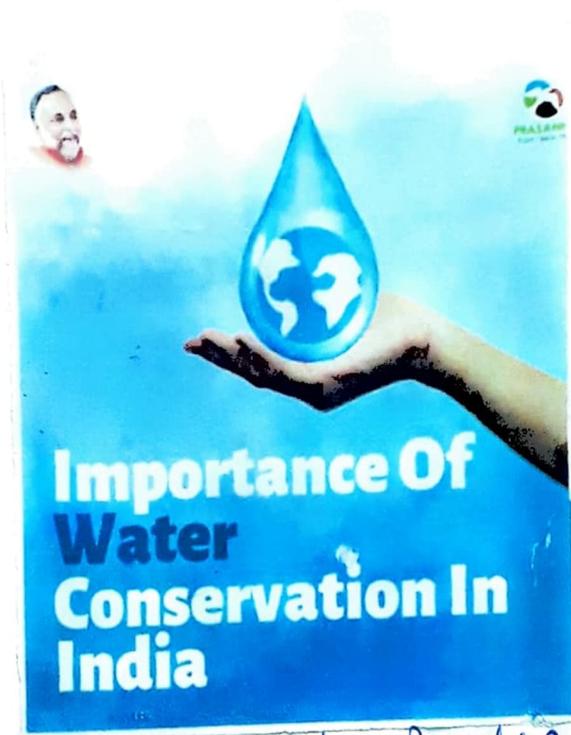


Fig: 4.3 : Importance of water Conservation.

Well, for starters, the one that everyone knows:

Human beings are 60% water. Water is a vital part of our functioning, which is true for the rest of life on this planet. Plants, animals, and the environment all need water to survive and function. Humans use water for just about everything, from growing food, to sanitation, and recreation. Water is an important and essential

part of every ecosystem on the planet, and when it's damaged or reduced, there are serious repercussions and consequences for human and animal life.

Some people don't realize that drinking water is a valuable and limited resource and that conservation makes a huge difference. When you conserve water, you ensure that there will be enough for people to use of water makes a huge difference. Especially in times of drought, conservation helps make it so a given area has enough water to go around. Water scarcity is an enormous problem in some parts of the world. While conserving water domestically isn't going to necessarily help abroad, conserving locally can make sure that your community has access to food and clean water for drinking, cleaning, hygiene, and sanitization in daily life.

Ways to Conserve Water



Fig: 4.4: Save water Save life.

There are several ways to conserve water. There are some important and easy ways for the conservation of water.

- Keeping the tap closed when not in use.
- Check for the openings or leaks in water distribution pipes.
- Make sure to use collected rainwater for gardening or washing purpose.
- Always have a measure of how many buckets of water is wasted in a day any try to reduce.
- Do not run more water than necessary

while washing and cleaning clothes, utensils, etc.

- Donot prolong your bathing . Go for a quick shower rather than wasting buckets of water .
- Rainwater harvesting is one of the best method used for conserving water . There are different methods used to preserve rainwater insted of getting it wasted .



Fig: 4.5: Daily usage of water



Rain Water Harvesting



Rain water harvesting (RWH) is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allowing it to run off. Rain water is collected from a roof like surface and redirected to a tank, cistern, deep pit, aquifer, or a reservoir with percolation, so that it seeps down and restores the ground water.

Dew and fog can also be collected from nets or other tools. Rain water harvesting differs from storm water harvesting as the run off is typically collected from roofs and other surface for storage and subsequent reuse.

Its uses include watering gardens, livestock, irrigation, domestic use with proper treatment and domestic heating. The harvested water can also be committed to longer-term storage or ground water recharge.



Methods:

Broadly there are two ways of harvesting rainwater, namely: Surface run off harvesting and rooftop rainwater harvesting.

1. Surface run off Harvesting:

In Urban areas, rainwater flows away as surface run off. This run off can be caught and used for recharging aquifers by adopting appropriate methods.

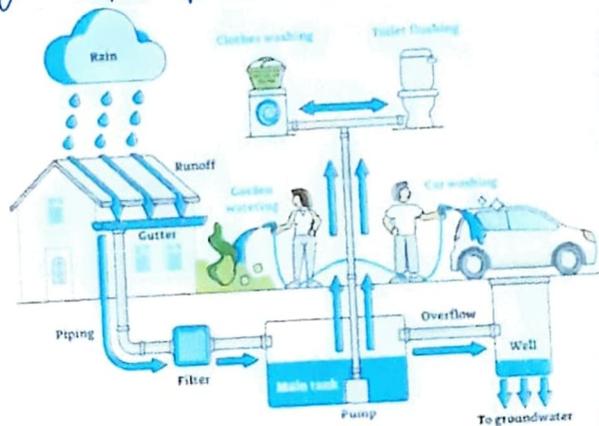


Fig: 4.6
Rainwater
harvesting

2. Roof top Rainwater Harvesting.

It is a system of catching rainwater where it falls. In this method, the roof becomes the catchment, and the rainwater is collected from the roof of the house/building.

Distribution of Earth's Water

Earth is a watery place. About 71% of the Earth's surface is water-covered. Out of which the oceans hold about 96.5% of all Earth's water, out of which only 3% of fresh water is available and in that only 1% is easily accessible for drinking.

In 1% of fresh water, 52% is available in lakes and rest 38% is in soil, 8% as vapour and in rivers 1%. Therefore, it is necessary to conserve water.

Save Water
Save Life ...

Where does water come from and where does it go?

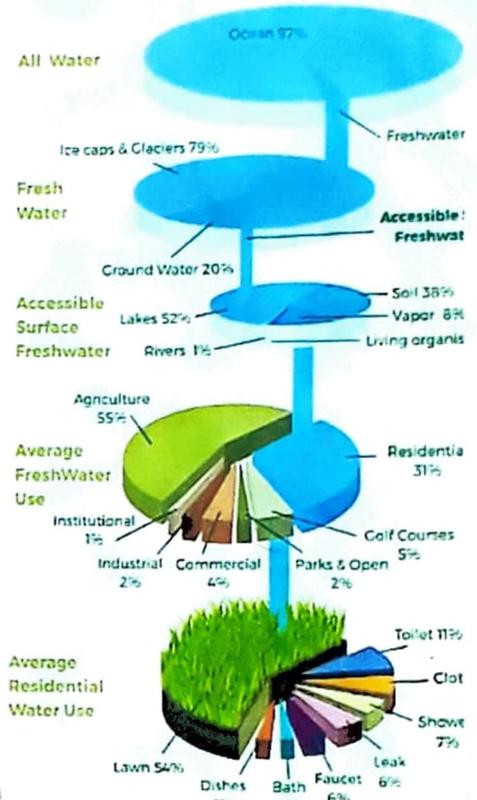


Fig. 4.7. Percentage of Water on Earth.

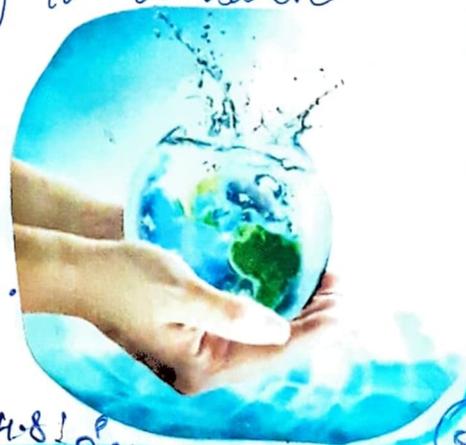


Fig. 4.8. Save water

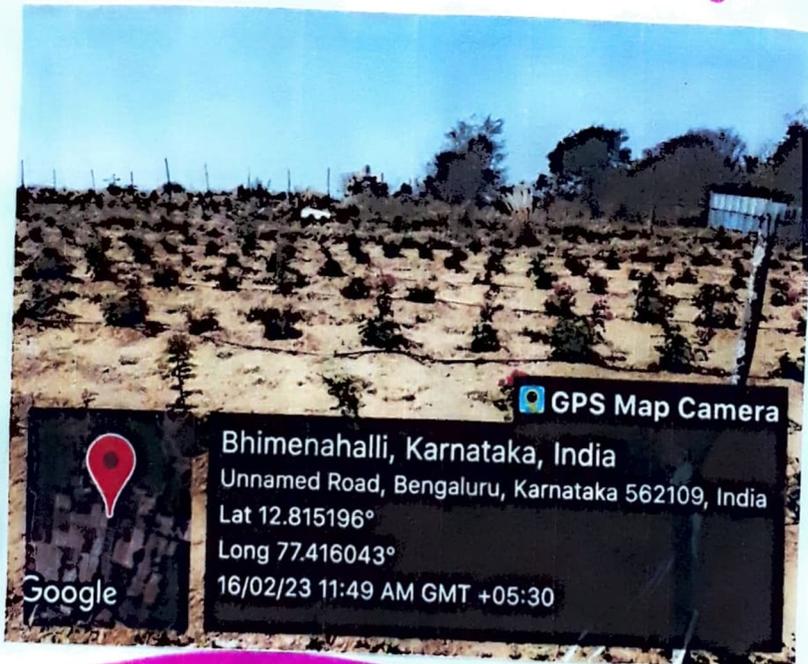
CONCLUSIONS

- * Water is an Essential natural resource and a very important part of human life and hence should be conserved.
- * We should understand the fact that now only 1% of water is left on Earth.
- * Therefore, we should start conserving water before it gets exhausted.
- * Save Water Save Life...



Fig: 4.9: Water Conservation.

VISIT TO THANUSHREE BIO-FARM



INTRODUCTION TO WATER CONSERVATION

- * Water Conservation is a vital aspect of sustainable living that focuses on reducing water usage & waste to ensure that there is enough water available for everyone & for the environment.
- * With increasing population growth, climate change, and environmental degradation, the need to conserve has become more urgent than ever before.
- * It involves a range of practices and techniques aimed at reducing water consumption, promoting efficient water use, and preventing water wastage.

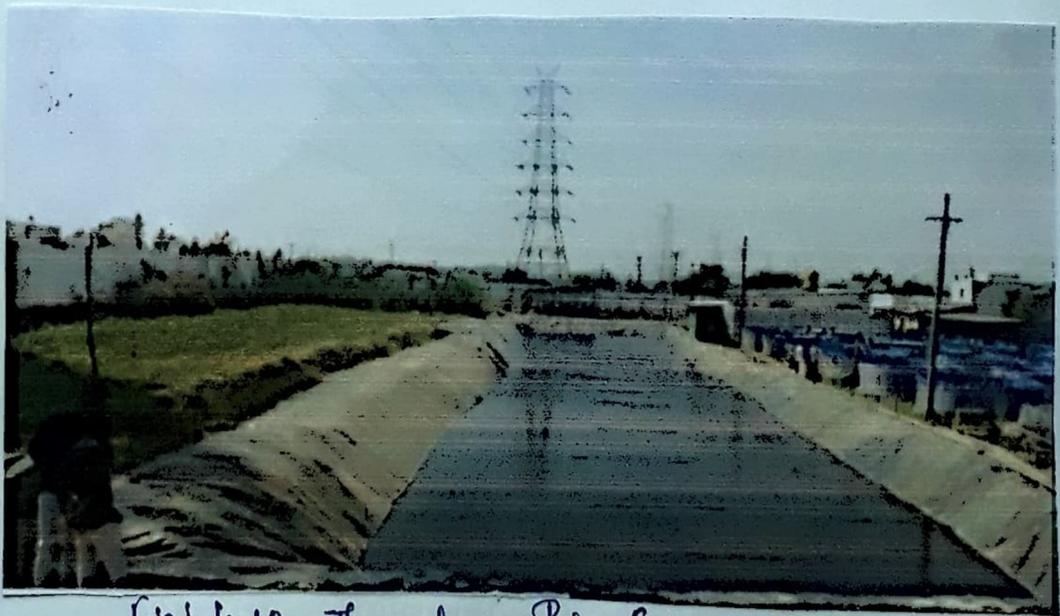


Fig 4.10. Thanushree Bio farm

* These practices includes fixing leaky faucets and pipes, using water-efficient appliances & fixtures, harvesting rain water, and practicing responsible irrigation methods in agriculture.

* The benefits of water conservation are numerous, including the preservation of fresh water resources the reduction of water bills, and the reduction of energy are associated with water treatment and distribution.

* Water Conservation also plays a critical role in mitigating the effects to climate change by reducing the amount of energy used for pumping support biodiversity.

* Here we know how water conservation is used for Drown farming.

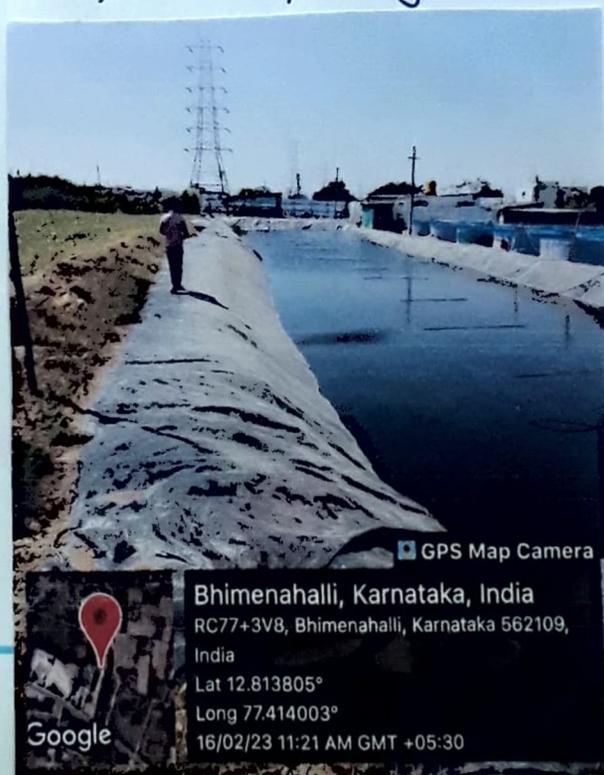


Fig: 4.11. Water Storage

DESCRIPTION

- * Water conservation is the practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage.
- * There are various ways to conserve water and here they are using rain water harvesting.
- * Rain water harvesting is the simple process or technology used to conserve rain water by collecting, storing, conveying & purifying of rain water for later use.
- * Harvesting rain water & using it for prawn fish farming can be a sustainable way to conserve water resource.
- * Here they store the rain water in tanks so that they can use it even during dry periods.

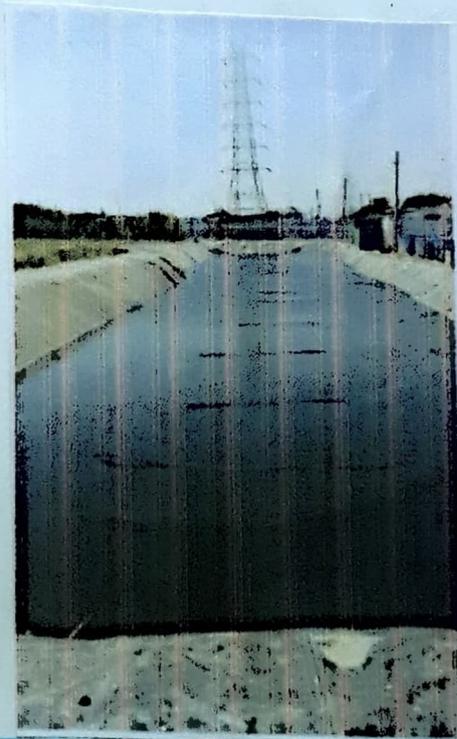


Fig: 4.12 Water Reservoir

- * To set up a rain water and using it for prawn fish farming we need to calculate the amount of water needed for the fish & the size of the tank need to store the water.
- * After harvesting the fish they divided the water into two tanks.
- * The first tank is used to hold purified water which can then be used to Water Plants.
- * The Second tank can hold the water waste from the prawn farming, which can be used as a fertilizer for plants.
- * This can be done by allowing the water to settle in a separate tank where the solids are settle to bottom & removed.
- * The remaining liquid can then be used as fertilizer.

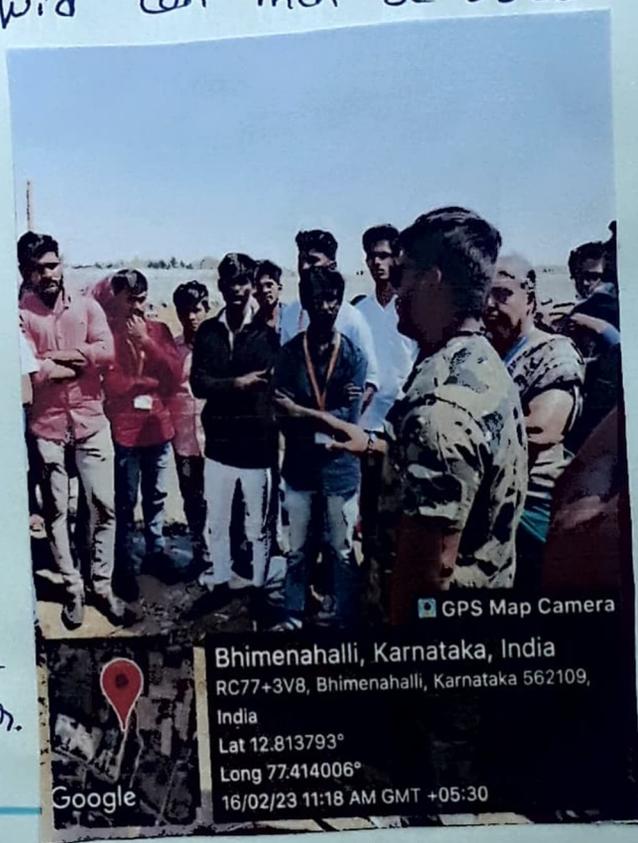


Fig: 4.13: Explanation on how to Conserve water.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- *. Here we come to know about basis of rainwater harvesting, including how it works & why it is important in water conservation.
- *- And here we learned about the process of prawn fish farming including its farming practices, and the need for water in prawn fish farming.
- *. We learnt about environmental benefits of rain water harvesting in prawn fish farming, including the reduction of water pollution, conservation of water resources & promotion of sustainable farming practices.



Fig: 4.14 : Water turbines to fix O_2



EVERY DROP COUNTS

THE Earth Cracks with Blistering Heat.
Rivers Dry, Crops wilt.

If water is consumed without a thought
we shall bear the burn of Drought.

All global waters can't make us drink
Most of the water around us are Saline
Few Available as fresh, and here we get
to think.

The necessity of Saving the water.

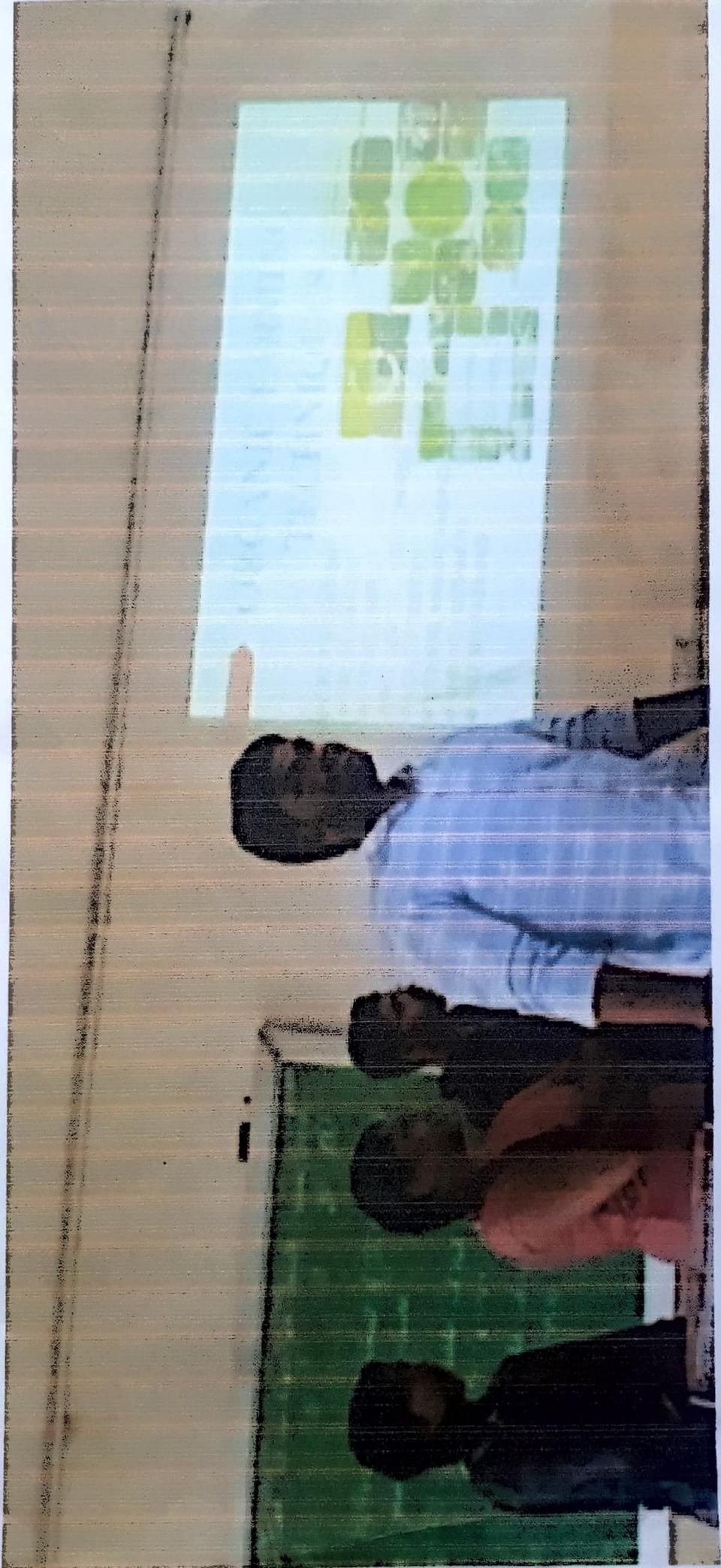
We all need water to Survive
Therefore we should Conserve
To Quench our thirst we need water
So why not Save it for the future.

Tons of water down the Drain
taking those long showers again
More water splashing in the Sink
Please Stop and think.

The leaky tap drips day and night
Just fix it right or shut it tight
It seem the Earth with water Abounds
But think it's Every Drop that Counts.

SAVE WATER

SAVE LIFE...





MODULE-5



FOOD WALK "SOUTH KARNATAKA"





**Student's Daily Diary/Daily Log for Academic Year 2022-23
For 3rd Semester Students**

SOCIAL CONNECT AND RESPONSIBILITY

Group NO: 03

Student Name: Manasa.T.M, Deekshitha.N, Masood Ahmed, Thorun.L

Module NO and Name: Module 05 - Food Walk.

Name of Course Coordinator: Dr. Shaila K.

Date	Time	Main points of the day
20/2/23	9.30-10.30	In this module, We gave Presentation on "Food walk of South Karnataka". where we spoke about different cuisines of Karnataka which varies from district to district. We learnt that food culture depends on the climate of the region.
9/3/23	10 am to 12.30 pm	We visited Nandini Milk Production at Kumbalgodu. Here, we got to see how the milk is processed step by step. We saw milk packaging process and the dispatch of the Packed milk in the containers were distributed. It was a great Experience visiting to the milk Production factory.

Signature of the Student with

Manasa Manasa.T.M

De Deekshitha.N

M Masood Ahmed.

Thorun Thorun.L


Signature of the Course Coordinator



FOOD WALK

Most of us have fond memories of food from our childhood whether it was our moms home made Lasagna or a memorable chocolate birthday cake, food has a way of transporting us to back to the Past.

Food has a culture, history, story and it has relationships.

People believe that South Indian Cuisine is all the same where one can find only idly, Dosa and Sambar, As opposed to this misconception, Entire South India has a Rich Culinary History.

Today, we will see about Karnataka, which is the largest South Indian State and is home to different cultures. The Culinary History of Karnataka itself is very unique and here the cooking traditions vary from Region to Region.

CUISINES OF SOUTH KARNATAKA

The South Karnataka Cuisine is dominated by Steamed Rice and Ragi (finger millet) and the traditional dish is the Ragi ball. Other must try dishes include Benne Dosa (Butter Dosa), Akki Roti and Ragi Roti.



Fig: 5.1 : Cuisines of South Karnataka

Also there is a vast variety of Rice Dishes, like Bisi bele Bath, Kesari bath and Vangi bath. Here, People Extensively use spices like mustard seeds and Curry leaves. Curd is a typical part of every meal in the regions of Karnataka.

MANDYA



Fig: 5.2: Ragi mudda.

Mandya Reminds us of Ragi ball (Ragi mudda). It is a wholesome meal in the State of Karnataka.

Ragi mudda, a store house of multi-nutrients, has only two ingredients, the Ragi flour and water. It is the main food in Kolar, Mandya, Hassan, Mysore, Tumkur Districts in Karnataka.

Ragi mudda is traditionally eaten with Sambhar and the best combination is with Nati Koli Sambhar. Ragi mudda - Bassaru is a popular combination among the farming communities in Karnataka.

MYSORE

Mysore is famous for its "Mysore Masala Dosa".

Mysore masala Dosa is Crisp and Soft Dosa spiced with Red Chutney and Served with Sagu, along with Coconut chutney.

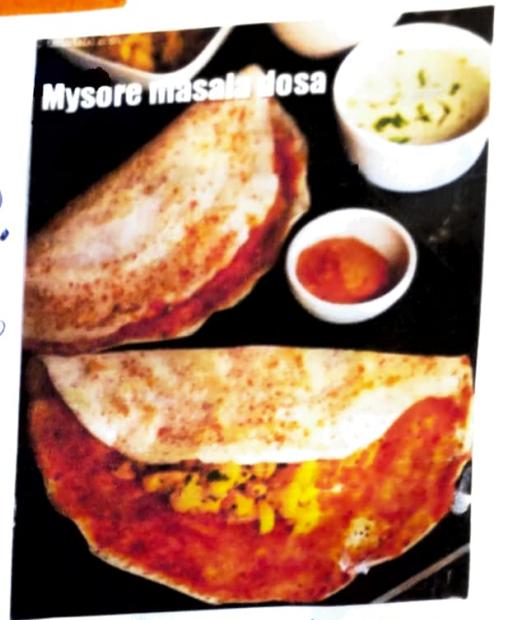


Fig: 5.3 Masala Dosa

The Mysore masala Dosa Doesn't have a filling of Spicy Potato, Instead of the Potato filling, it has a mildly flavourful Greenish Sagu. The Exterior is Crisp and the interior of the Dosa Miraculously is soft and fluffy.

The Dosa is Served with a Pat of Unsalted butter that melts slowly into the warm Dosa. It comes with a side of Sagu (A dish of Curried mixed vegetables) And Coconut Chutney.

TUMKUR

Some typical food famous in Tumkur includes Ragi Roti, Akki Roti, Bisibele bath, Khara bath, Benne Dosa, Ragi mudde, Vaangi bath and Uppittu.

So when it comes to Ragi Roti, it is a healthy roti made with Ragi or finger millet flour.

These healthy rotis can be served with any vegetable Dish or Pickles. It has high amounts of fibre in it that keeps your stomach full and stops you from unwanted cravings. This helps in weight loss. It helps in reducing the the level of blood sugar in your body and turns it into insulin. Ragi is best suited when you consume it in the morning.



Fig. 5.21 Ragi Roti

MANGALORE

Mangalore food is an Eclectic mix of cuisines from different Communities who have long inhabited the Coasts of Karnataka.

Mangalorean Cuisine has also ^{been} influenced by the food of South Karnataka which is why you will find an abundance of Curry leaves and Coconut.

As Mangalore lies in the coastal region we find lot of sea food there. They prepare variety of fishes and also Crabs and Prawns.

The most famous dishes are:

Goli bajji: The tea snack

Kori roti: Wafer and Curry

Mandakki: Chat

Anjal fry: The king of Sea food

Mangalore buns: Iconic breakfast



Fig. 5.5: Fish fry



Fig: 5.6. Mangalore Buns

Kori Rotti



Fig: 5.7. Kori Rotti

Kori Rotti is a spicy dish of Mangalorean Cuisine. A combination of Red-Chilli and Coconut milk based chicken Curry and crisp, dry wafers made from boiled rice.

Mangalorean's comfort food is Kori Rotti and it is on the top of their list.

'Kori Rotti' also known as 'Kori Ghashi' is a traditional Mangalorean chicken dish that is loved all through the coast. These wafers sheet is thin broken into pieces and served with steaming hot chicken Curry.



Fig: 5.8. Kori Ghashi

COORG

Coorg or the Kodagu District boasts a unique and distinctive cuisine. The cuisine of Kodavas emerged from the vast landscape of the region, defined by wild forests lush with jams, wild figs, boars, fowl, Bamboo and other flora.

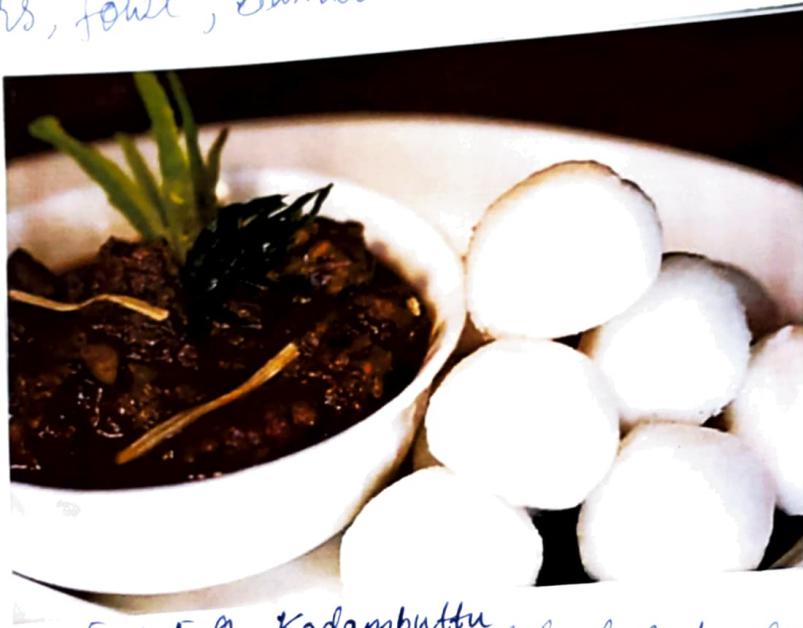


Fig: 5.9 Kadambuttu
With Eating habits solely dedicated by beans, Kodava cuisine celebrates fresh and local ingredients. The staple food in Coorg is Kadambuttu (Steamed Rice balls). It is made from broken rice and coconut which is boiled till it becomes mushy and then shaped into round balls and steamed again to hold its shape. These are prepared in many of the special occasions in Coorg. It is usually accompanied by Pandi Curry which is also one of the delicacy found in that region.

HOLIGE

Holige or bele obbatu is a sweet, which is a sweet stuffed flatbread that are traditionally made on Karnataka's new year i.e., Ugadi festival. It is made using whole wheat flour and has a stuffing made with Chana dal or split chickpeas and Jaggery. The stuffing also contains few aromatics or spices like Cardamom and Nutmeg. It is made during major festivals, weddings or family function. It is usually made with maida. It is served with ghee and some warm milk.



Fig: 5.10 Holige (Bele Obbatu)

KOSAMBARI



Fig: 5.11 Kosambari

Kosambari is a popular Salad dish in Karnataka majorly served as an appetizer. It is made from Split legumes of moong dal and is seasoned with mustard seeds. Sometimes for added flavouring cucumber slices is also added. It is easy to prepare the dish and has many beneficial nutrients as well as high protein content. It is mostly prepared during festivals, celebrations and also offered as a prasada to devotees.

CONCLUSIONS

- x. Most of us have found memories of food from our childhood memories.
- x. The culinary history of Karnataka itself is very unique and here the cooking tradition vary from region to region.
- x. Food has separate fan base in Karnataka.
- x. The South Karnataka Cuisine is dominated by steamed rice & Raji ball.



Fig: 5.12 Chiroti



Fig: 5.13 Mysore Pak

VISIT To
MILK
PRODUCTION
PLANT

(UTH - TETRA PACK)

UHT-TETRA PACK MILK PLANT KUMBALGODU PRIMARY MILK PROCESSING

* After the milk has been delivered from the dairy, it is pasteurised.

* Pasteurisation is a process used to kill harmful microorganisms, such as certain pathogenic bacteria, yeasts and moulds, which may be present in the milk.

* Killing any harmful bacteria will make the fresh milk safe to drink/consume.

* This process also extends the shelf life of milk.

* Each side of the tank has capacity of 60000 litres



Fig: 5.14 Tetra Packaging Process

PASTEURISATION

- * The basic process for whole milk involves heating the milk to a temperature of no less than 71.7°C for 25 seconds.
- * This process is known as High temperature Short time (HTST).
- * The milk is then cooled for packing storage and transportation.



Fig: 5.15 Pasteurisation process

STERILISATION

- * This process uses a temperature in excess of 135°C in order to destroy nearly all micro-organisms present in milk.
- * This is important as some micro-organisms can form spores which have the ability to survive at high temperatures.
- * Sterilisation enables milk to be kept for months unopened and unrefrigerated but may result in a burnt, caramelised flavour and browning.
- * Once opened, the milk should be refrigerated and consumed within three hrs.



Fig: 5.16 Sterilisation.

HOMOGENISATION

- * Homogenisation of milk involves the milk being pumped at very high pressures through narrow tubes, breaking up the fat globules in order for these to disperse through the liquid.
- * This process produces milk of a uniform composition and palatability, without removing or adding any constituents.
- * Most milk available for purchase is homogenised.
- * In this method the milk fat is broken into less than a micron size.

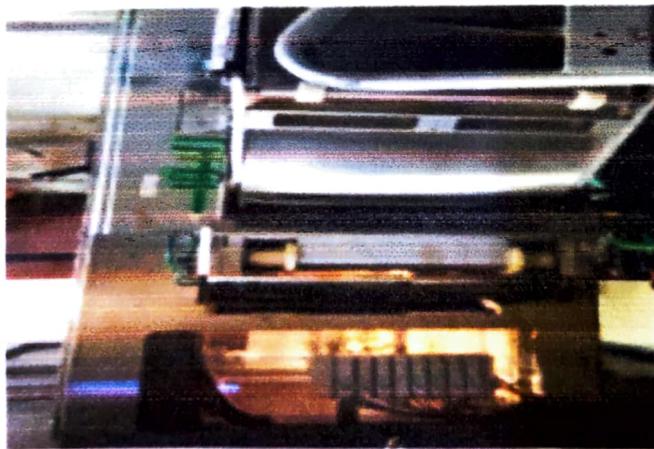


Fig: 5.17 Homogenisation

TETRA PACKING

* The tetra Paking contains a total of six layers in this order: polyethylene, paperboard, polyethylene, aluminium foil, polyethylene and ensuring that Nestle's products stay fresh for months without refrigeration.

* Tetra Pak cartons are made up of six layers, which helps to protect the milk, juice or juice drink inside from germs, sunlight & air.

* It should be done in aseptic manner because once the foreign particles enters entire milk will be destroyed.



Fig 5.18 Tetra Packing



Group Photo of Visit to Milk Production Plant.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the experiment are as follows:
1. The first part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction increased with increasing concentration of the solution.
2. The second part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the temperature on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction increased with increasing temperature.
3. The third part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the surface area of the reactants on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction increased with increasing surface area of the reactants.



CONCLUSIONS

- * The first module Enabled us to understand, identify different types of trees, learn about benefits of planting trees, to understand the importance of proper tree care, and to develop an appreciation for nature.
- * The Second module helped us to understand the Culture, tradition & significance of traditional Crafts to develop hands on skills, to understand the Economic impact of traditional crafts and to develop an appreciation for the arts.
- * The third module Enabled us to understand the principles of organic farming, to develop practical farming skills, to learn about waste management and to develop waste management skills.
- * The fourth module Enabled us to understand the importance of water, to learn about water Conservation techniques and understand water management Policies.
- * The fifth module Enabled us to understand local food systems, to learn about different types of food and develop an appreciation for diverse cuisines. It helped us to understand the Economic impact of food systems and helped us to develop critical thinking skills.