



“LAKES” – OUR BREATHING SPACES

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LAKES WE WORKED ON ...

Lakes mapped and analyzed :

1) Munnekolala lake

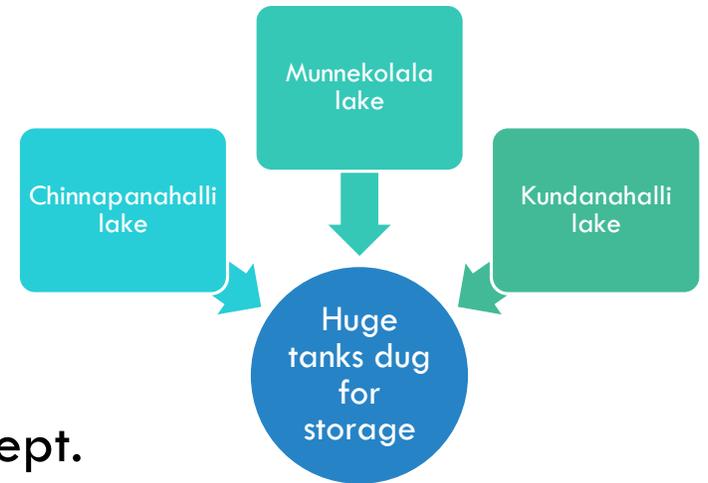
2) Chinnapanahalli lake

3) Kundalahalli lake

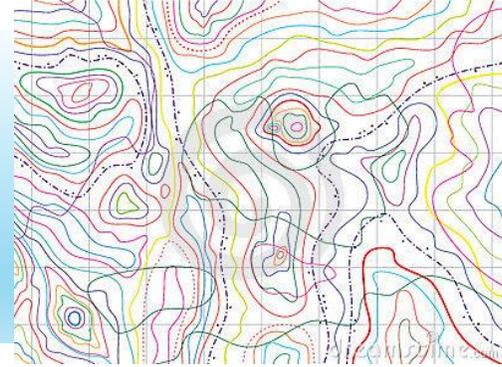


INTRODUCTION

- The lakes we studied are actually endorheic lakes.
- Bengaluru is a plateau , located at an elevation of 3000ft above sea level and has no rivers flowing in or out and nearby.
- Lake management has been a very important traditional concept.
- Effect of urbanization has taken heavy toll on these beautiful lakes/tanks in Brooke fields.



TOPOLOGICAL DATA



- the city has radial slopes towards east and west with a smooth ridge running north to south.
- Rainfall over the ridge area gets divided and flows east or west into the gentle slopes and valleys of the city.
- Small streams were formed by each valley starting with the ridge at the top.
- A series of shallow tanks varying in size were developed.

HISTORICAL DATA



- Most of the lakes and tanks of Bangalore were man made for purposes of drinking water, irrigation and fishing needs .
- Thus these lakes were dug to satisfy the needs of the people.
- The lake waters have also served as “Dhobi Ghats” or places where washer–men have traditionally used them as a means of livelihood for washing clothes and drying them.
- In the 1960s the number of tanks and lakes in Bangalore (as per records) was 280 and by 1993 the number decreased to less than 80.
- Water from tanks like Sankey and Ulsoor was supplied throughout the city.

CLIMATIC DATA



- Bangalore receives an annual rainfall of 900 mm (3.0 ft.) with three different rainy seasons covering nine months of the year.
- June to October is the rainy season accounting for 64% of the total annual rainfall in the S-W monsoon period and 324 mm (1.1 ft.) during the N-E monsoons (November – December.)
- Bangalore has a pleasant climate with an annual mean temperature of 24 °C.
- The dependence on lakes, tanks, ponds, wells and other sources, in the past for supply of raw water to the city was de-linked with treated supplies arranged from river based schemes such as the "Chamarajendra Water Works" of Hesaraghatta Lake built in 1894

CURRENT ANALYSIS



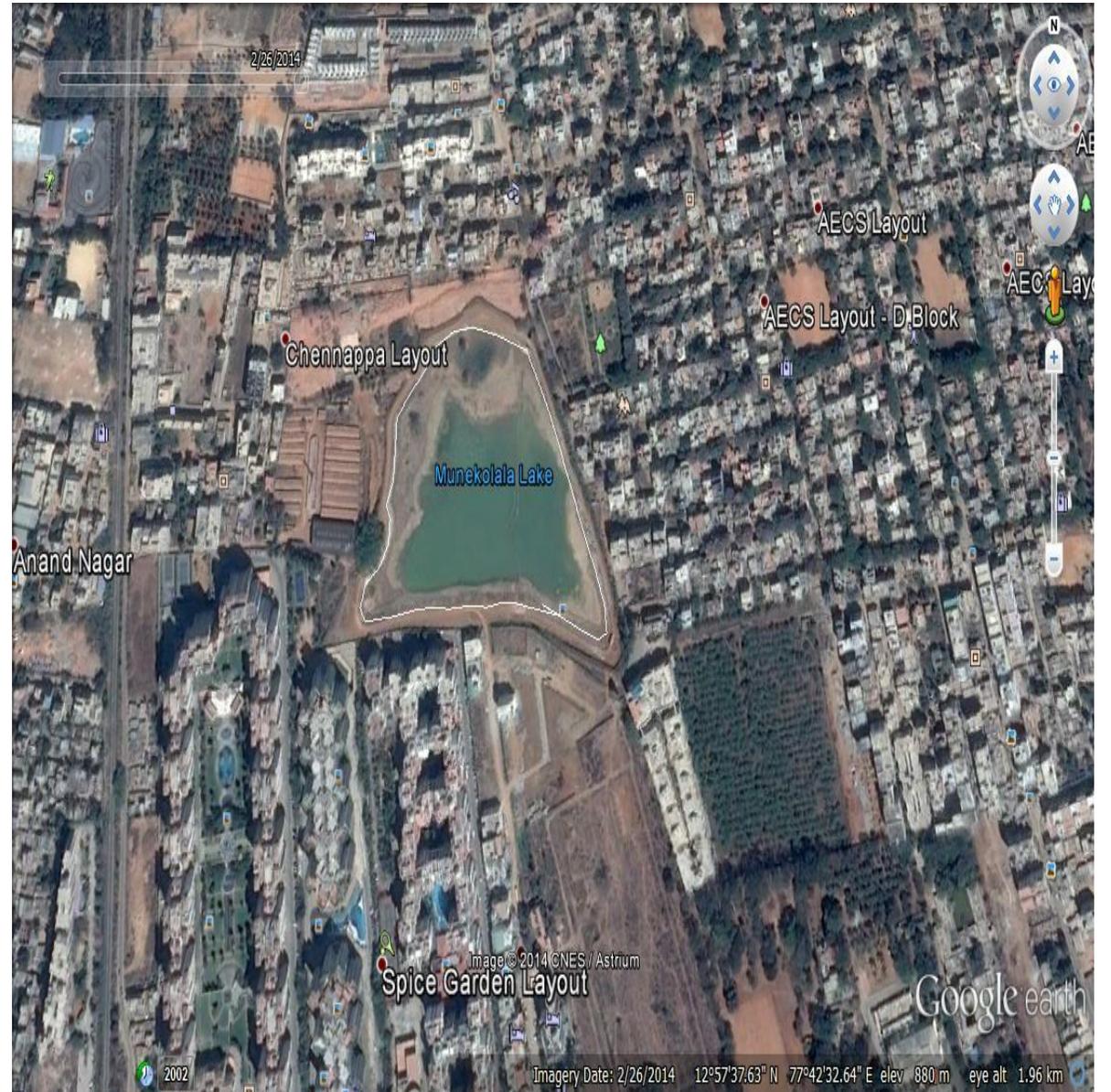
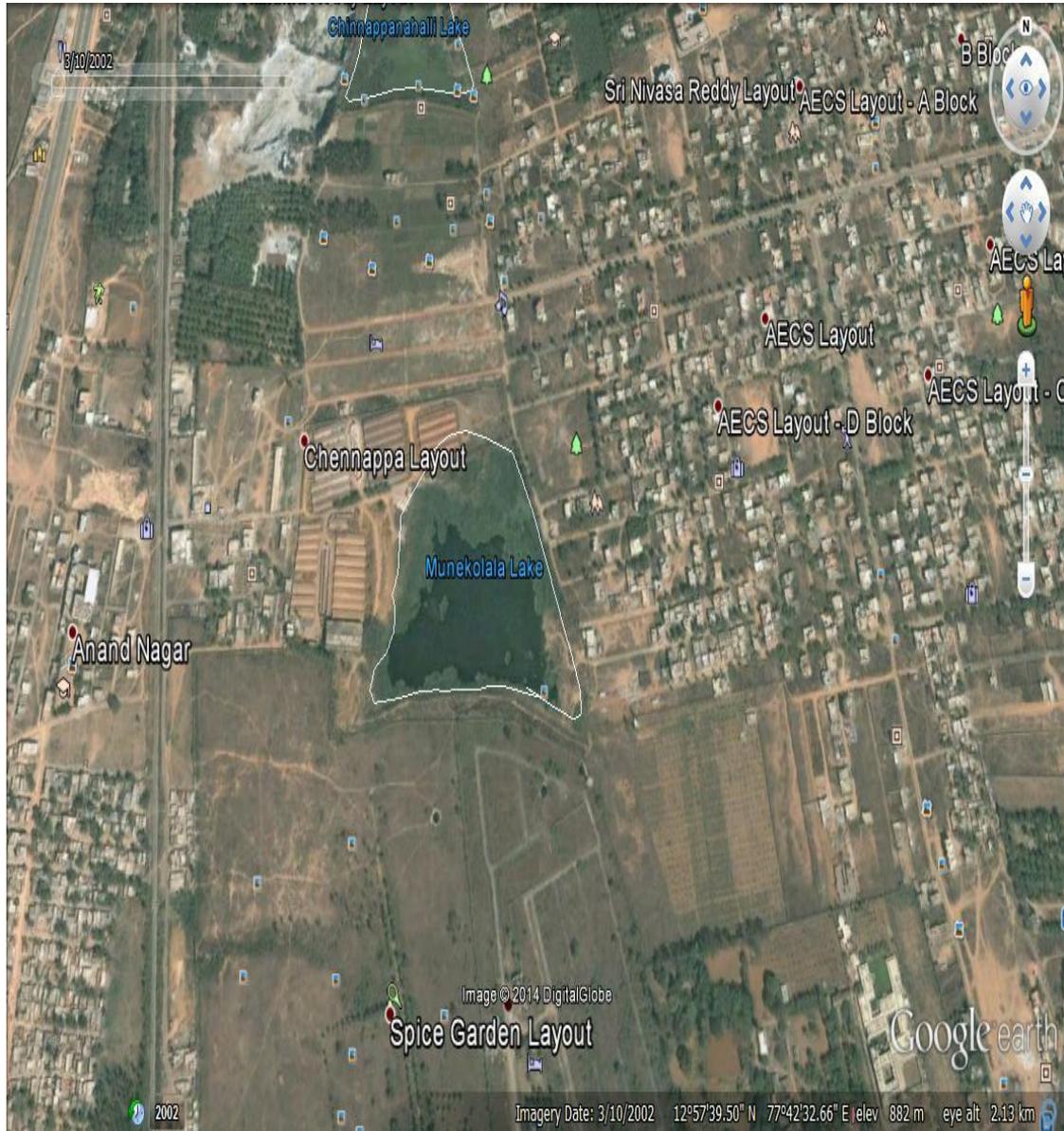
- The effect of urbanization has taken some heavy toll on the Beautiful lakes in Bangalore.
- The lakes in the city have been largely encroached for urban infrastructure and as result; in the heart of the city only 17 good lakes exist as against 51 healthy lakes in 1985.
- Urban development has caused 16 lakes getting converted to bus stands, Golf courses, playgrounds and residential colonies, and few tanks were breached under the malaria eradication program.

MUNNEKOLALA LAKE IN 2002

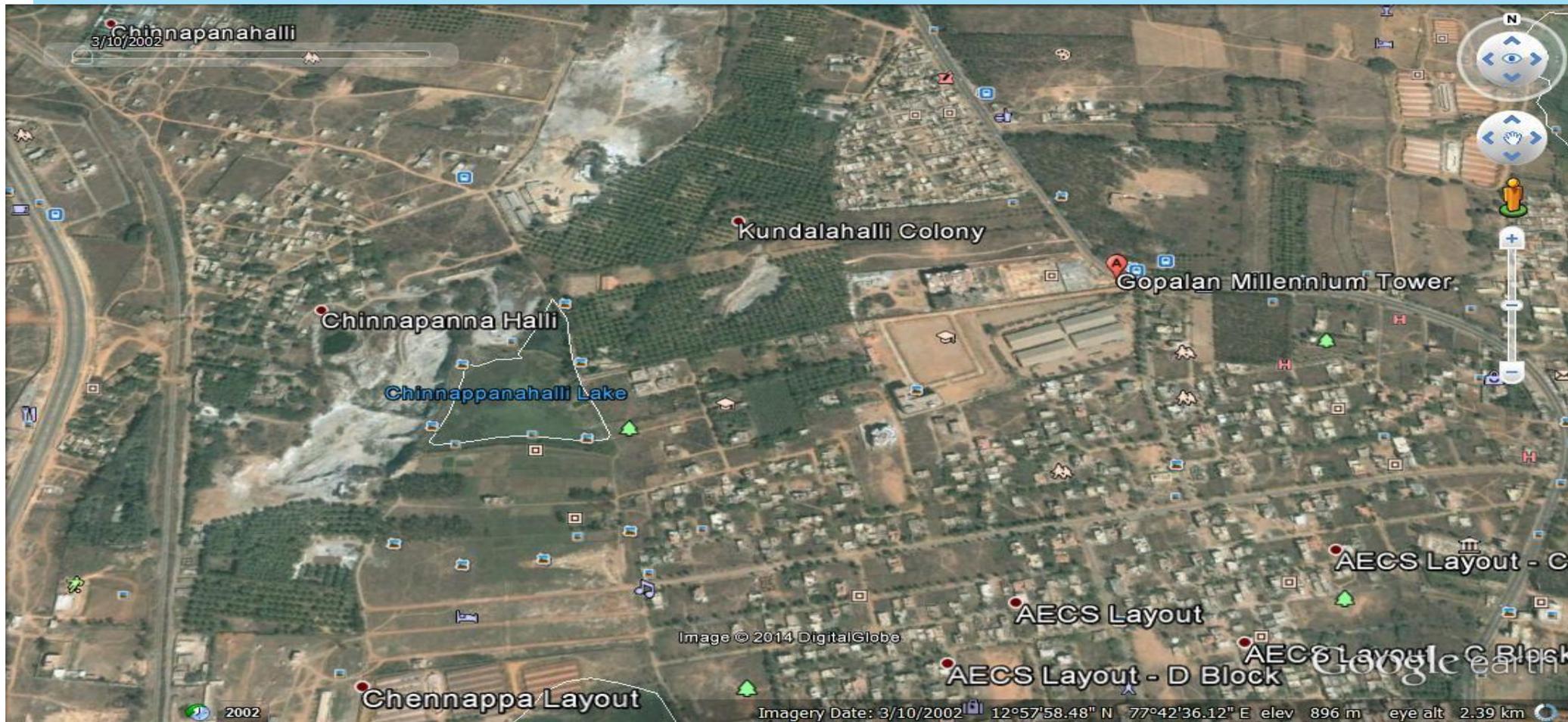


MUNNEKOLALA LAKE AT PRESENT



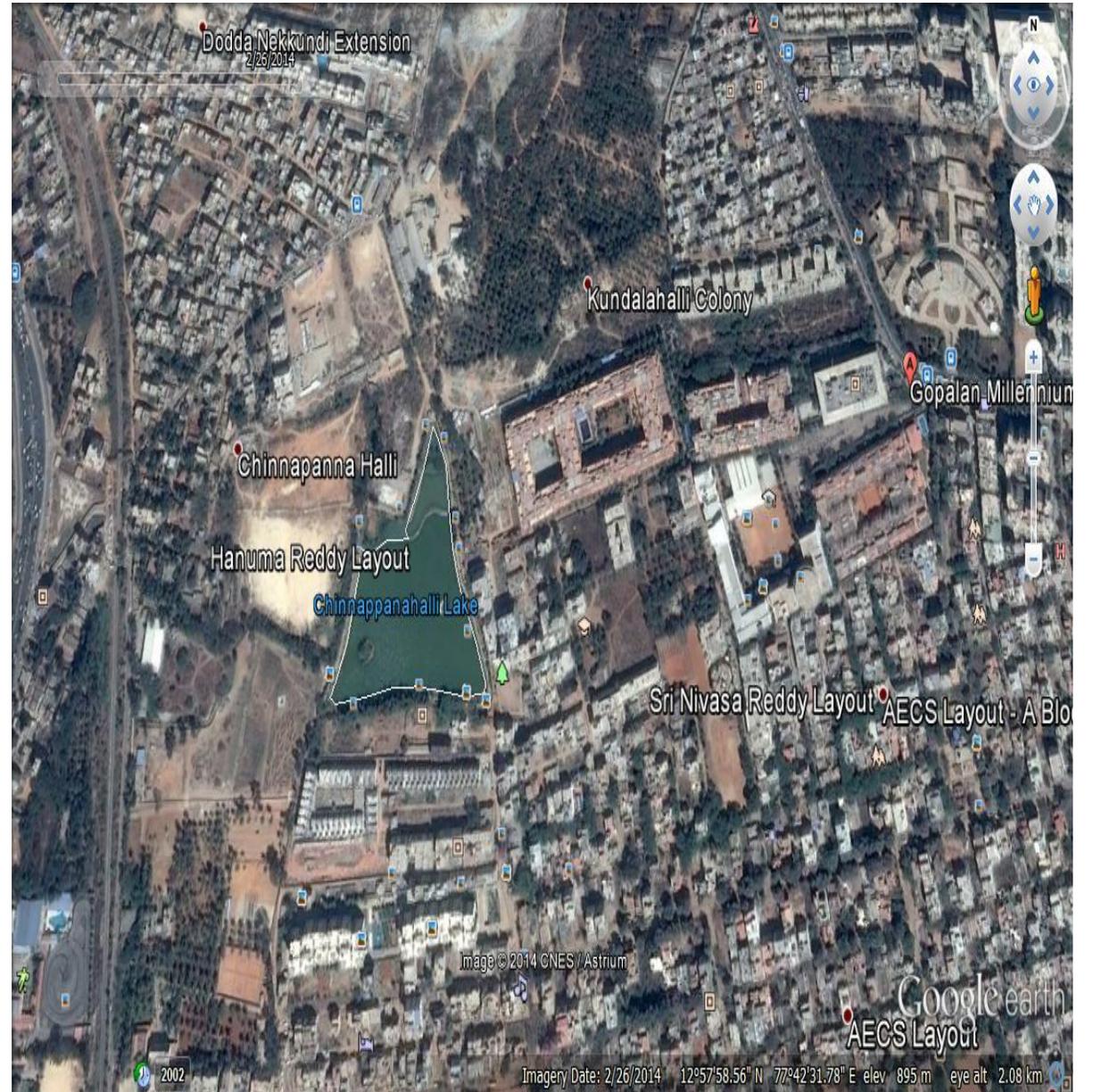
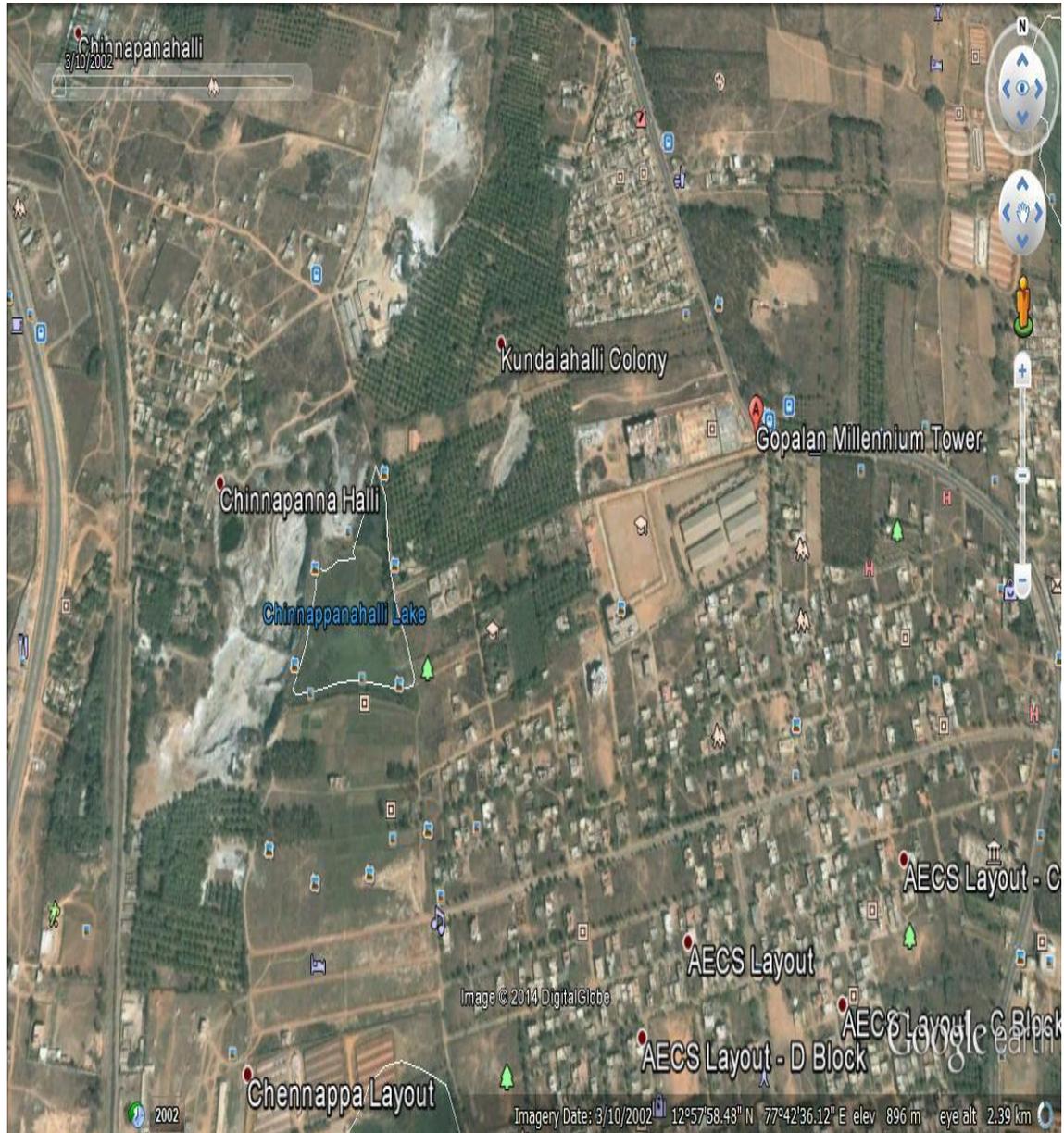


CHINNAPANAHALLI LAKE IN 2002



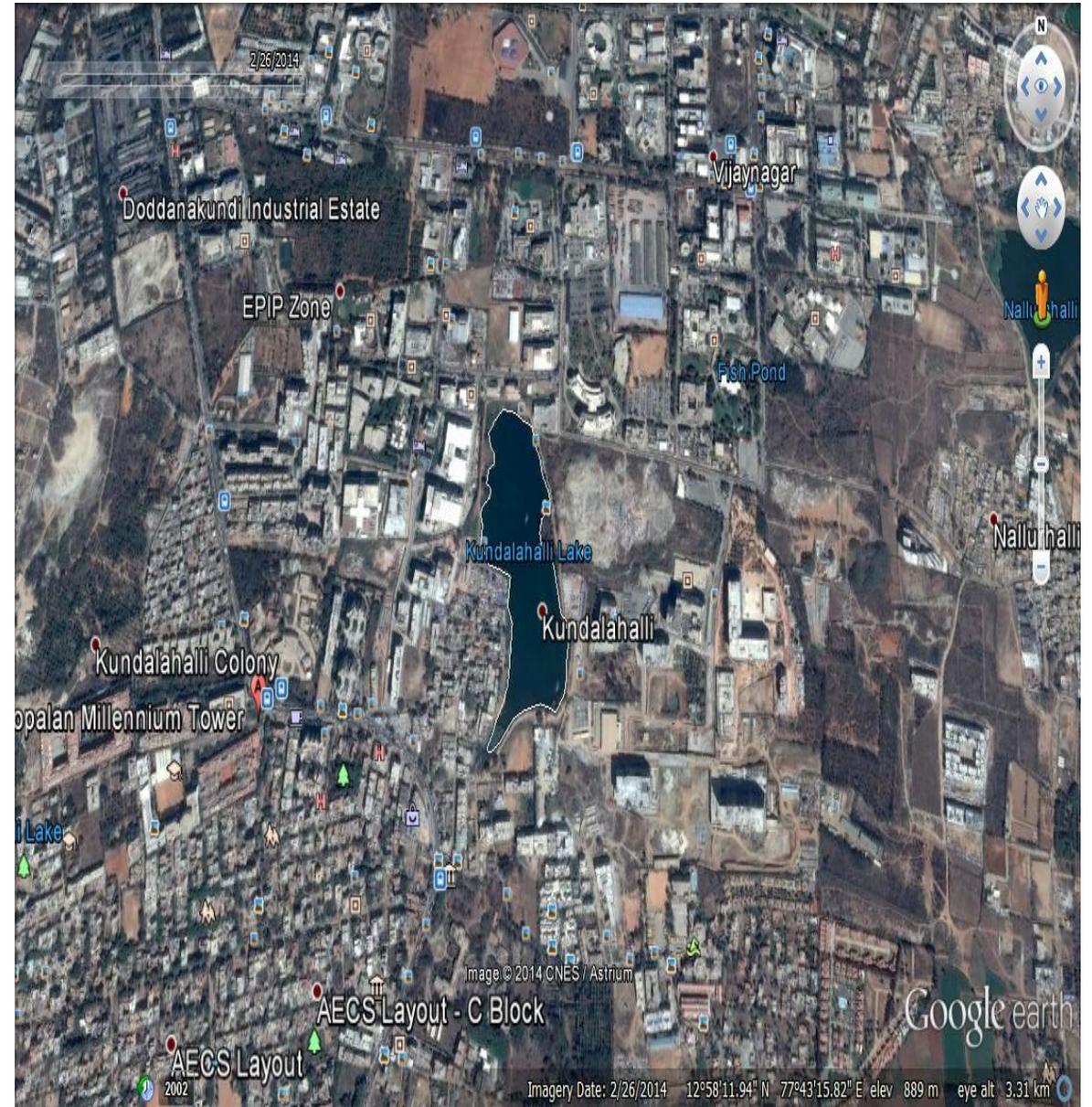
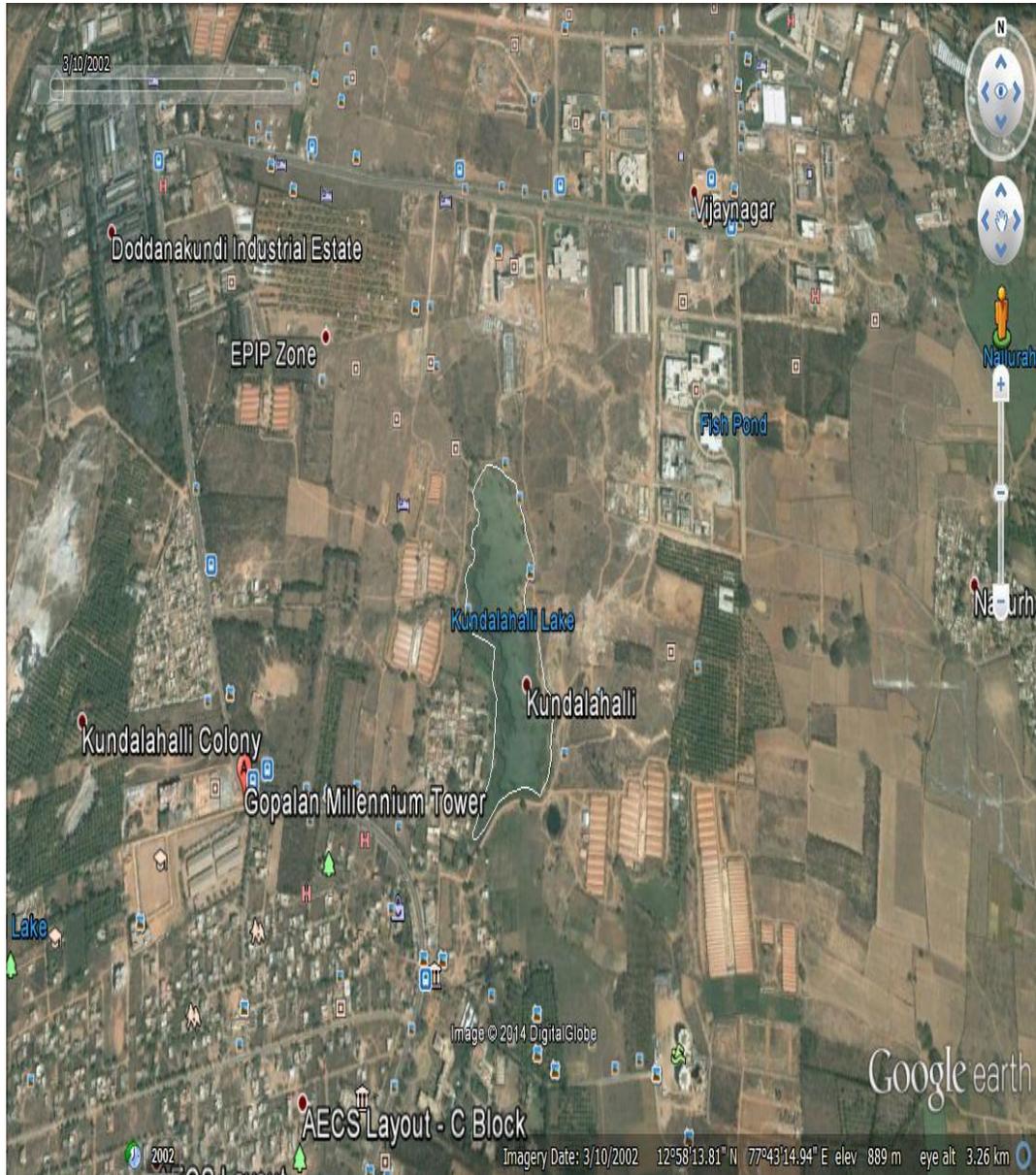
CHINNAPANAHALLI LAKE AT PRESENT





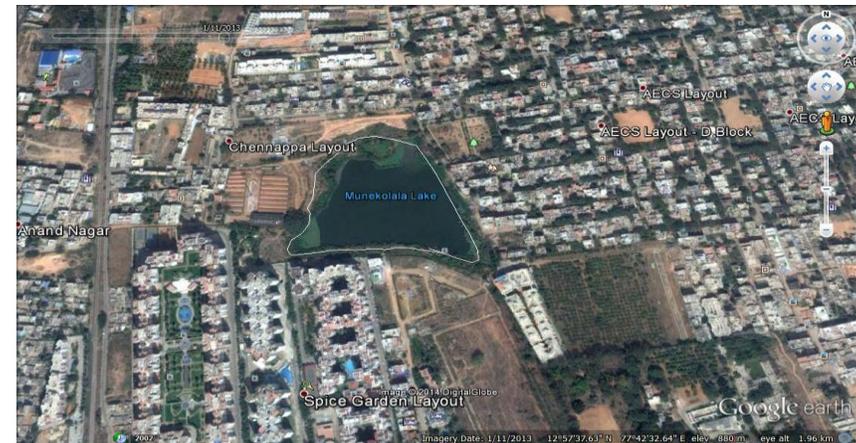
KUNDALAHALLI LAKE IN 2002





OBSERVATION OF MUNNEKOLALA LAKE

- The lake is contained by a fence but in a bad shape.
- The surroundings of lake are filled with occupied residential apartment buildings or under construction complexes.
- The margins are filled with many aquatic weeds and water was found to be green coloured.
- There was a brick factory on one side.



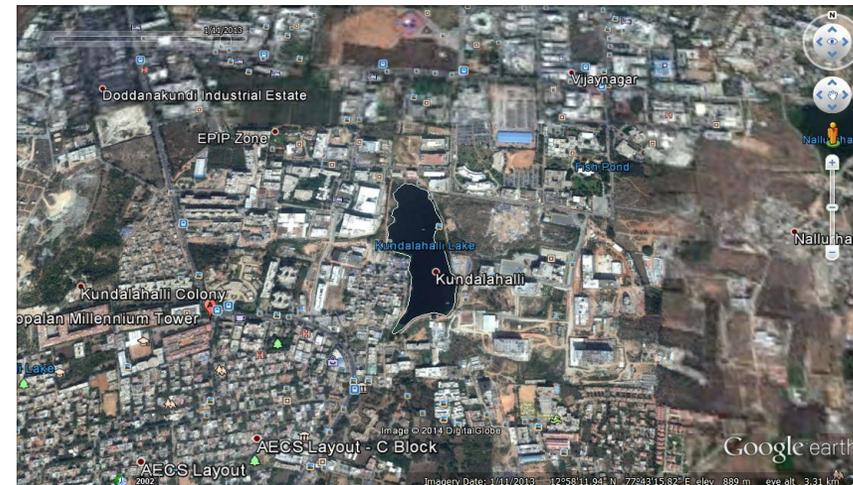
OBSERVATION OF CHINNAPANAHALLI LAKE

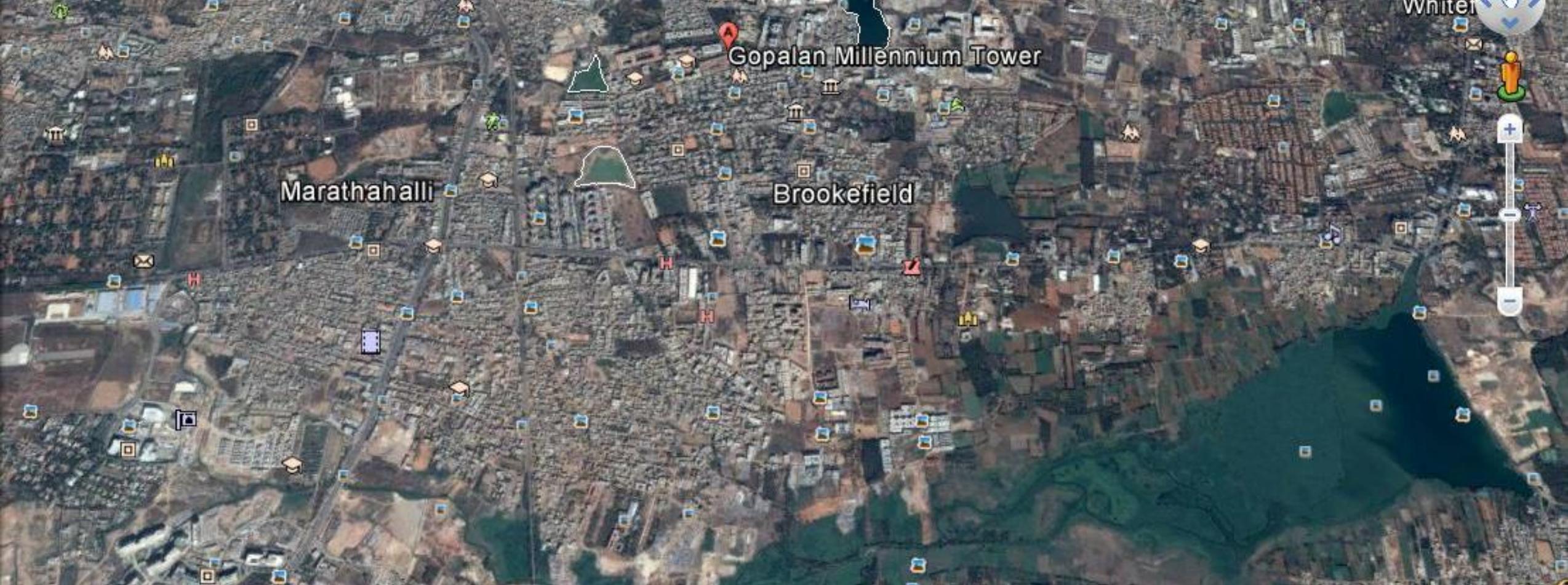
- The lake is contained with well-built fence and a gate to allow citizens.
- It is neat, well maintained and has a jogging track throughout the circumference with benches to sit.
- There was a watch man guarding the lake and its surroundings and a board displaying timings.
- The water appeared cleaner and had no foul smell.
- The place also has a nice well maintained garden.



OBSERVATION OF KUNDALAHALLI LAKE

- This is a very big lake with lot of water .
- We saw few Dhobis' washing clothes in one end of the lake.
- There were fisher men fishing and we also found many birds sitting on a tower in water.
- The water was grayish green &
- and with little foul smell on one side of lake whereas the other side was fine.





**MANY LAKES ARE PRESENT IN THE AREA AND ARE INCLINED
TOWARDS
VARTHUR KERE**

- Munnekolala lake
- Chinnapanahalli lake
- Kundalahalli lake
- Thubarahalli lake

RESULT

- The chinnapanahalli lake/tank is well maintained and is such a pleasant place to relax.
- The tank is giving the residents of AECS layout a breathing space to help relax, build healthy body and mind.
- If all the lakes/tanks were maintained like this, Bangalore can be a clean and healthy city which leads towards sustainability.



CONCLUSION

Most of the lakes have vanished due to encroachment and construction activity for urban infrastructure expansion.

- The city (as understood) had once 280-285 lakes of which
- 7 cannot be traced, 7 are reduced to small pools of water,
- 18 have been unauthorisedly encroached by slums and private parties,
- 14 have dried up and are leased out by the Government.
- 28 lakes have been used by the Bangalore Development Authority to distribute sites and build extensions for residential areas.
- 16 lakes were converted to bus stands, Golf courses, playgrounds and residential colonies.

CONCLUSION ...

- This is the time that we all should collectively work towards healthy Bangalore.
- Stringent action should be taken on encroachments and waste dumping into these water bodies.
- If possible each tank can be adapted up by MNCs towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

REFERENCES

Resource People:

- Residents of AESC Layout
- Residents of Brooke Fields
- Dhobis at Dhobi ghat
- Fisher men
- R&D Facilitators in Vagdevi Vilas School
- Research Associates from IISC
- Social Studies Teachers
- Sri. Gopal and his friends (WAT Committee members of Brooke fields)
- Organisers of lake 2014
- Our mentor Anita ma'am

REFERENCES

Books and Websites:

- Newspapers (Archives)
- www.Google.com
- www.Wikipedia.com

THANK YOU !