



INVENTURE ACADEMY PRESENTS:
MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2019

FUTURISTIC CRISIS COMMITTEE



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A LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Delegates,

My name is Dhriti Naidu and I will be your director for the BBMP city council this year. I'm absolutely delighted to welcome you to INMUN 2019 and our very first city council.

With predictions that Bangalore will become uninhabitable between 2025 and 2030, pollution poses a huge threat to life in Bangalore. At a time like this, where things seem to only be worsening, our crises aim to raise the stakes and take a peek into what we imagine Bangalore will be like at its worst in terms of air and water pollution. Set in the year 2030, our committee explores how far Bangalore can go, how to recover from the deadly situations we're faced with and of course how to prevent finding ourselves in a crisis like this again.

As fellow citizens of Bangalore, I'm sure none of you are strangers to the horrific state of Bangalore's pollution. 35 percent of the children in Bangalore suffer from asthma and as many as 80 percent of children below the age of five years suffer from wheezing at least once since their birth. All this due to our heavily polluted, congested and dust covered roads. Our agenda really doesn't require too much of an introduction because you all are living and breathing in the challenge we look forward to tackle.

What we're looking for from committee, is out of the box solutions that are practical at the same time. In this council every stakeholder has the power to make change. Remember the responsibility all of you are carrying as delegates who have the future of Bangalore in your hands. Remember to push yourselves to come up with ideas and solutions that are relevant, practical while also creative.

We hope to see good debate and innovative ideas that ultimately save our city. With just two days, we hope to avoid playing the blame game. Instead



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of focusing on what brought us to this situation we want to flash the spotlight on how to get out of our pollution crisis and develop long term solutions.

Aditi, Khayaal and I really hope that you have a really good time in committee with us this year. Thank you for choosing our committee and we promise to help you make the most out of this experience. Whether you're an experienced delegate or this is your first MUN, we hope that you learn a lot and also have a lot of fun! We truly look forward to meeting all of you and discussing your promising ideas.

Please reach out to any of us on the EB if you have any questions at all, we'll be happy to help you out. However small or silly you think your query is, don't hesitate to get in touch with us, we're here to guide you



Aditi Khandavilli



Dhriti Naidu



Khayaal Khadam



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INTRODUCTION TO FUTURISTIC CRISIS COMMITTEE

The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike is the fourth largest municipal body corporation in India and exists to maintain and manage Bengaluru's government and infrastructure. Under these responsibilities BBMP works and improves on aspects such as hygiene, health, licensing, education, trade and the quality of life around water bodies, greenery, construction of roads, clearing sewage, waste disposal and maintenance of bridges and pavements etc.

In committee, we will have two main groups- Government representatives, which include BBMP Corporators, MLA's or members of the legislative assembly, members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and Nominated residents, including: the Youth, Environmentalists, Industrialists and Environmental Researchers. More information about these stakeholder groups is given toward the end of this background guide.

The 8 standing committees in BBMP are Taxation and finance, Public health, Town planning and improvement, Public services, Accounts, Education and social justice, Appeals, and Agriculture and marketing. In our committee we will focus on aspects such as town planning and improvement, public health, and a little bit of finance and government spending on projects etc. Our committee will be a mix of agriculture, public health and town planning and will include aspects from the other committees as our agenda revolves around water and air pollution.

The main focus of our committee is to try to improve conditions revolving around water and air pollution. Under this umbrella, we have issues such as sewage treatment, greenhouse gasses from traffic, water purification processes, industrial waste, agricultural influences, etc. and their effect on our lives. stakeholder group plays a role in the impact, the urgency of solutions that the impact calls for etc.



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RULES OF PROCEDURE:

Privilege Motion: This motion is used when a member of the parliament has provided an unreliable source or has made a factually incorrect statement. When using this motion, one should ensure that their own data is reliable as all statements can be verified by the Executive Board. We would also advise members to use restraint as too many such motions can disrupt the flow of debate.

Motion to Lay on the Table: This motion is to be used when the consideration of a resolution or main motion is to be suspended to introduce an urgent, unexpected matter that needs to be dealt with immediately. This may often be used after a crisis update.

Previous Question: This motion calls to stop all debate on a give motion or resolution indefinitely and move directly into the voting procedure.

Motion to Postpone Indefinitely: This can be used when a member feels that the topic has been debated enough or believes that a particular item on the agenda will not be beneficial to the committee. The committee will not be able to vote on the resolution or motion if this passes and requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote to pass.

Motion to Amend: This motion is used when a member wishes to amend another motion raised by a different member of the house.

Motion to Commit: This is used to submit all pending motions into consideration by either the Executive Board or the House where it will be voted upon.

Motion for Recess: This motion is not debatable and is used at the end of each session. It will often be passed by the discretion of the chair.

Adjourn Sine Die motion: Adjourns house at the end of all sessions and marks the end of both formal and informal debate.



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RULES OF PROCEDURE (contd.):

Point of Order: This point, also known as a Point of Parliamentary Procedure, is used when a member feels that the Executive Board has erred or that there has been a mistake regarding the rules of procedure. *This is not to be used to correct another member of the house.*

Point of Personal Privilege: This is used when a member feels that there is something hindering their ability to participate in the committee or is resulting in personal discomfort.

Point of Information: This point can be raised after another member of the house has finished a speech where one addresses a question to the speaker in relation to their speech. While a substantial amount of debate can arise, there is usually a limit on how many Points of Information will be allowed per speech, so as to not disrupt the flow of debate.



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ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. A quorum or majority is established. A minimum of 1/5th of the committee must be present to begin committee whereas resolutions require a simple majority (>50%) to pass.
2. Attendance is then taken where the Executive Board ensures that a quorum is present.
3. A “round-robin” is conducted where each member of the committee is given one minute to state their stance on the topic being discussed. This is an important way to establish your viewpoint for the benefit of the committee as well as a way to identify stakeholders who might empathize with your actions in the future.
4. The crisis is introduced. This will be done by the executive board and will force members of the parliament to think quickly and decisively.
5. Crisis updates after the introduction will ensue. Informal reports and plans of action can be stated in speeches made during the time allotted. Crisis updates will often put certain stakeholders in the hot seat and do not operate on a static timeline.
6. At the end of committee, a formal plan of action or resolution is to be drafted. The Executive Board prefers that this is a committee-wide resolution where each delegate uses their portfolio powers efficiently and in a cooperative manner.



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POINTS TO REMEMBER

- We expect delegates to use the information in the background guide to come up with improved solutions based on past efforts to improve air and water pollution.
- Delegates will be required to identify the issues in existing efforts and bridge those gaps with better planning and detail.
- There should be greater coordination and partnership between stakeholder groups.
- If a delegate wishes use a technical approach, it must be possible with the resources and knowledge available in 2019. Delegates cannot assume that there have been technological advancements between the present and 2030.
- If there are any unusual solutions/solutions implemented abroad but not heard of in India, delegates should be able to provide sufficient research to convince the board that the solution is possible.
- Delegates need to be familiar with the information in the background guide because a vast amount of the information about the future is in this guide and will not be found anywhere else online.
- Delegates need to use statistics and facts to back up their claims and should research about other efforts, acts, bodies and causes to introduce them in committee and bring some diversity in discussion.
- Delegates will need to be sure of their stance with regard to their stakeholder group and maintain a clear personal goal while working in the benefit of committee.
- Delegates must be able to identify who is responsible for what to be able to question other groups and defend themselves and previous actions. However, the EB would prefer that more time is spent working constructively rather than against one another.



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GROWING ISSUES AND EVENTS RELATED TO WATER AND AIR POLLUTION

These are timelines created expressly for use in this committee.

Air Pollution:

Note: Air Quality Index (AQI) is a way of measuring air quality. It uses a scale between 0-500 where 0-50 is considered "Good", 51-100 "Satisfactory", 101-200 "Moderate", 201-300 "Poor", 301-400 "Very Poor", and 401-500 "Severe".

2020-2022

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Bangalore city should have had 160 air quality monitoring stations. In 2020, the city was only equipped with 21 monitors, with its meters not responding accordingly, and their sensitivity being inadequate, showing a result of a lower reading of pollution than there actually is. The past state budgets laid out plans to deploy more monitors, but there was no execution of the plan.

The causes for Bangalore's air pollution have remained constant: Burning of fossil fuels, waste disposal, vehicle emissions, waste from industrial processes, usage of diesel to produce electricity, and even festivals like Diwali.

As advised by the BBMP, there is an increase in local agencies and citizen awareness and ownership revolving around solid waste management. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board was understaffed, with it experiencing a 60% staff crunch in 2020. Since 2020, there have been initiatives taken by BBMP to file a criminal complaint against builders accountable for not clearing construction and demolition waste (C&D waste), however, this is still on hold because of one of the main arguments over who is responsible for the waste, the contractor or the vendors.



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BBMP is now also working on making public transport the primary means of transportation by improving its quality and developing new means of transport by assigning more finance to the R&D department.

Environmental researchers have recently drawn up a report concluding that air pollution is the main source for infections and respiratory issues, affecting 30% of Indians.

2022-2024

The AQI in Bangalore has increased to 350 and the air is filled with chemicals and harmful greenhouse gasses which have become a threat to human life. BBMP's staff crunch has increased to 70%. Despite a rise in the number of employees, the number of staff that the urgency of the situation requires is still not met.

A study conducted by the WHO spanning over the last 5 years concluded that the planting of more trees is no longer a viable solution for air pollution and climate change. This is primarily due to a lack of space, restricting the number of trees that can be planted. The number of trees that could realistically be planted would be insufficient to absorb existing amounts of carbon dioxide. Hence, lacking the ability to soften the pace of climate change, let alone reverse it.

The manufacturing industries in Bangalore have increased the amount of waste released into the atmosphere by 30%. Local organizations like 'Whitefield rising' and 'Talking Earth' have protested multiple times to push the government to take legal action against industrialists. The State Pollution Control Board, responsible for testing the air quality around industries and controlling manufacturing processes, have reportedly not been doing their job, due to lack of coordination between other governments to get warrants to search and access otherwise restricted areas in these industries. sparking a lot of anger within the youth. There is a rise in tertiary sectors working on improving air quality with the use of technological advancements.



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2024-2026

The AQI in Bangalore has increased to 375.

Meanwhile the legislative body in India tried to come up with logical and effective laws to reduce the amount of waste given out by industries. The burning of coal and waste has been banned and other research-based facilities try minimizing the impact of burning by controlling the smoke produced and segregating it and using elements like carbon monoxide for soilless irrigation.

BBMP still tries to convince the government to allow them to take legal action against C&D waste, since 2020, but there is still no progress on that front. The involvement of public transportation has increased in 2024 tremendously due to better quality from newer cleaning systems and revised cleaning standards. However, the prices to use this transport has increased tremendously, making the lower-class in Bangalore riot.

2027-2029

The AQI in Bangalore is now 460 and the staff crunch faced by BBMP has risen to 80% because, while the number of employees has increased, the amount of immediate action needed to take place requires many more people. BBMP has finally been able to take legal action against producers of C&D waste, because of BBMP working with the government and showing them the urgency of the situation due to exponential growth in infrastructure in 2029. Plastic has been banned and new materials are being developed, mixing materials like wool and other plant-based products created to reduce thermal and electrical conductivity and provide a high strength to weight ratio, copying those properties of plastic after undergoing many procedures.

WHO published a report in 2027 that air and water pollution have become the leading cause of death, especially around rural areas, surpassing what has always been a huge cause of death due to the financial gap in India, malnutrition. This opened the eyes of people to see the kind of impact pollution has.



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Rural areas were given importance in the report due to the waste that is released from industries on the outskirts of Bangalore that affect the villages around them. The life expectancy of the average Indian has decreased by 10 years despite advances in medicine as no type of medicine has been able to reverse the effect of carcinogens and other chemicals from pollution, so surgery and transplants have become more common a solution in this area. However, rural medical centers do not have hygienic conditions and sterile equipment, 75% of people in Bangalore's rural areas die due to this.

50% of BBMP's budget is already given to improve air and water pollution, but most of it goes into research and development, to carry out experiments and find solutions such as chemicals neutralizing others, or the development of cleaning facilities. Unfortunately, the actual execution of these solutions requires a lot more finance that BBMP could not provide.

The youth constantly protest for more actions to be taken by the government and constantly fight to be recognized better, politically. They ask for meetings to be more public and for their voices to be heard. They take control of and lead local anti- pollution NGO's and raise money for the development of rural facilities and pass on their influence through the use of media like social media, portraying their views with the help of factual articles and online awareness campaigns etc.

In September of 2029, 2 protests led to police firing on youth with 17 dead in total. The general response from the government seems to be that they cannot take more pressure based on the issue of pollution by people who do not know what steps the government is already struggling to make to improve the situation in Bangalore.



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Water Pollution

2020-2022

Rainwater harvesting is mandatory for all properties exceeding 1,200 square feet. As of 2020, 1.1 lakh out of a total of 1.6 lakh houses were in accordance with this law. Pressure from the BBMP, communities and citizen groups have helped increase this number by around 30,000 from 2017.

Water sensors were planted around the Bellandur, Varthur and Agara lakes, providing real-time data on 12 parameters such as the Chemical Oxygen Demand, Biological Oxygen Demand, turbidity and acidity levels. Rs 9 crore were allocated for this project.

The youth started using the #DripDrop where for every share of a video about water conservation, 50 rupees were contributed towards building a functional sewage treatment plant in the Bellandur area. This was widely regarded as successful and sparked a wave of more such similar fundraising ideas that utilized social media.

The Mahadayi river tribunal's verdict was enacted, ending a 30-year dispute between Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra. However, Karnataka received 13.3 tmcft as opposed to the 13.5 tmcft that was decided in early 2018.

2022-2024

A new investigation conducted revealed that multiple MLAs had been embezzling money from city's budget, a sizable portion of which was taken from the 21% of the city's budget allocated towards providing water supply. Citizens blame the failure of multiple schemes aimed at providing water to rural areas on this event.

It was also discovered that 56% of all water being supplied to Bangalore was unaccounted for due to leaks and theft, a steep rise from the 49% in 2019.



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Civic agencies are attempting to divert the sewage flow into Varthur and Bellandur lake by creating temporary channels. This was backed by the National Green Tribunal and Bangalore development authority. Citizen groups expressed concern over the fact that the sewage water would be flowing downstream and could potentially contaminate residential water supplies. There has also been significant backlash as existing infrastructure could be compromised. Finally, work to divert the channel could disrupt the flow of traffic as well as being a potentially huge loss of funds if unsuccessful.

2024-2026

Contaminated water caused an outbreak of hepatitis E. and cholera. Citizens blamed this on the lack of awareness and healthcare facilities, demanding that the government take immediate action.

The water purifier market in India was worth \$4.08 billion in the July of 2024. Despite this, contaminated water still caused one death every 2.5 hours, straying from the average of 1 every 4 hours from the years prior (2012-2018)

Small and marginal farmers living in the Varthur area started a protest, angered by a small textile factory that allegedly had been discharging its waste into the river drain that flows to the village. Rain had caused this drain to overflow and start logging the agricultural area on numerous occasions, threatening the farmer's source of livelihood as well as polluting the local water supply.

Following a dry monsoon, the hot summer dried out borewells across the city. Industrialists profited off this state of frenzy and dug borewells in areas that were previously supposed to be conserved and located near heritage sites, selling the water in plastic bottles. This enraged environmentalists who proceed to take violent action.



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2026-2029

An acute water crisis gave rise to an all-powerful “water mafia” operating in various parts around Bangalore who sold private tankers of water at exorbitant prices, with the highest increase in price being that of 600%.

Environmental researchers from IIT developed a cheap way to purify water, but a lack of funding prevented them from sharing their innovation on a larger scale.

Out of Bangalore’s most polluted lakes, Bellandur lake and Challakere lake were both measured being ‘Poor’ in 2019, and in 2029 have measures below 10 WQI, almost beyond saving.

Efforts by the government have been made to increase the efficiency and the percentage of sewage water that is treated. There are now tertiary treatment plants every 20 square kilometers. As of 2029, Bangalore generates 2000 MLD of wastewater, but also has an increased treatment capacity, with 1200 MLD being treated.



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CURRENT STATE: 2030

AIR POLLUTION

The AQI, or air quality index measured in some parts of Bangalore stays beyond the 500 mark. There are many local agencies such as the 'RK foundation', 'Ride A Cycle Foundation', the 'Trees for Free Foundation' and 'Saahas' which were founded between 2015 to 2020 continue to stay strong and beat air pollution today. These groups work on planting more trees, use waste to make products rather than giving rise to burning waste, segregation and waste management, and using alternatives to air polluting vehicles. BBMP have funded some of the projects these local groups carry out and have given importance to the research and development division by expanding their budget and hiring more employees as well as working with many organizations abroad to ensure more efficient cleaning processes and better-quality public transportation. However, the prices for using the transport has also increased significantly, 6 times the price public transport used to be in 2020, giving rise to riots within the lower class and people preferring to use their own transport free of cost. BBMP has also exercised many planning regulations, setting a radius of about 100 meters (depending on the specific area), preventing industries to be set up in the specific radius, next to places of agricultural development or places with greenery such as a lake and the land around it, or green parks, e.g. Cubbon park. However, a main cause

that remains unaddressed is the pollution construction and demolition causes, known as 'C&D waste'. BBMP has time and time again tried to file criminal complaints for producing this waste, but have not succeeded even now. Karnataka's PCB or Pollution Control Board is currently experiencing an 80 percent staff crunch, making it hard for them to set standards, regulations and execute projects for the welfare of the state.



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WATER POLLUTION

As per the Water Quality Index, Bellandur lake and Challakere lake in 2029 had measures below 10, almost beyond saving. Now, both lakes have stooped down and shift between the 0 and 1 mark on the scale. The other lakes too have become a quality measuring 10-20. The industries present to date are stopped from staying in close range of lakes with the planning regulations given by BBMP, but the waste is so vast in quantity because of the amount of processing and development taking place in 2030 that industries 10 kilometers away still impact quality of lakes as there is a large amount waste and no place to keep it or burn it and not enough tertiary industries that work on water purification. BBMP's regulations revolving around radii set to preserve lakes (refer to current state- air pollution) is proving ineffective for this reason. Moreover, the Chief Minister is having trouble because of these restrictions on industries setting up due to the need for constant growth of the economy and competitiveness in the same field. Bangalore now generates 2500 MLD (millions of liters per day), but recognizes an increase in the amount of water treated, being 1700 MLD. BBMP have increased the amount of grants given to tertiary water treatment plants by 30% form 2020 and have low enterprise zones set up especially for them. Attempts to divert sewage flow into Varthur and Bellandur are still being drawn out ten years later. Experts believe that this is the only way to rejuvenate these lakes.

The number of local organizations such as 'project Agastya' and 'Saahas' which aim to reduce pollution and have existed ever since 2019 have increased and have now started to influence others more than ever. Along with their usual work of developing technology, improving processes, better distribution etc., they also schedule meetings with apartment boards to enforce new plans such as waste segregation, water treatment and rain water harvesting, to ensure apartments contribute to their movement. They use social media to their advantage and often hold events contributing to their cause and frequently organize public panel discussions etc. to increase awareness and citizen ownership and participation.



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STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Our committee will be divided into these stakeholder groups. Each person will have their own persona which we will give to you later, but your persona will fit into one of these sub-factions.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

- **BBMP Corporators** - Corporators are nothing but elected members from BBMP. They are aggressive anti - pollution activists and work on making Bangalore a healthier place. Their focus will be pollution in Bangalore rather than other functions of the BBMP throughout the committee, mainly in terms of water and air pollution. They are expected to come up with innovative solutions and respond to crises accordingly. They also have to be able to defend any claims against their failures in the past. For that and many other reasons, they should be well versed with how the BBMP functions and their work done in the past.
- **MLA's/Members of the Legislative Assembly** - These MLA's are representatives of the law-making body of the state and need to be well versed with the laws they have passed on relating to the agenda. They have the power to suggest laws that might help the situation and may be questioned on the effectiveness of the laws they have passed. They also are aggressive anti - pollution activists.
- **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha** - Both of these have the same stand/opinion about the agenda as the other representatives and will have to work with the council to come up with effective solutions relating to the agenda. Based on what party their persona will be a part of, they have to tweak their solutions to and keep in mind what their party stands for, eg. is their party capitalist or socialist and is it left or right wing, and how will this affect your approach to the agenda and solutions you come up with?



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NOMINATED RESIDENTS

- **Industrialists** - They also care about the welfare of Bangalore in terms of pollution control, their focus tends to revolve around Bangalore's economic growth. They will have to come up with solutions that not only improve the state of Bangalore's pollution, but also protect their businesses. They will have to work together with the Government officials to try and find the middle ground and are important in making sure Bangalore is an economically developing and eco-friendly city.
- **Environmentalists** - These people consist of citizens that feel like it is everyone's duty to work against pollution and make sure everybody else acknowledges their duty and works toward it as well. They will work with government officials to try to come up with innovative solutions and ensure that stakeholders present who cause pollution and worsen the issue are questioned and stopped. Under this group there will also be animal rights activists, which adopt the same moral code except focus on how this issue of air and water pollution affects animals and in turn, humans.
- **Youth** - These people represent the youth of Bangalore and their ideas. They care about the impact on their and future generations caused by the issue formed in a world they don't have a say in. They are aggressive and fight for what they want. They are expected to come up with new, fresh solutions fitting of the new developing world. They can use their knowledge of the internet and its impact, as well as other technology to come up with solutions that are outside the box.
- **Environmental Researchers** - These people come from organizations dedicated to providing knowledge, research and statistics about pollution and how it affects Bangalore. They can be held accountable for the research they provide and aim to increase awareness of this issue. They have a much better understanding of the science and technicalities of the pollution in Bangalore and will help and work with government representatives to improve Bangalore's quality of life.



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