



# Social and Emotional Learning as per NEP

## Activities under SCR:

- PLANTATION AND ADOPTION
  
- HERITAGE WALK AND CRAFTS CORNER
  
- ORGANIC FARMING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
  
- WATER CONSERVATION
  
- FOOD WALK

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
18/02/2024  
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# Visvesvaraya technological university

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*Social Connect and Responsibility, 21SCR36 presentation*

*By*

**SRUSHTI N GOVINDAGOUDAR (1VE21EC087)**

*Under the guidance of*





# MY SCR EXPERIENCE

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# ACTIVITIES:

- PLANTATION AND ADOPTION
- HERITAGE WALK AND CRAFTS CORNER
- ORGANIC FARMING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
- WATER CONSERVATION
- FOOD WALK

## CHAPTER 1

# PLANTATION AND ADOPTION

Plantation and Adoption of plants came out to be a wonderful experience in SVCE, as our department gave a wonderful opportunity to plant young saplings and also adopt some of the trees.

All of us got an opportunity of not only planting the samplings but also knowing the importance of watering it everyday and making sure that it gets sufficient amount of water and sunlight to grow ,which would contribute to the environment over a long period of time by providing oxygen, improving air quality, conserving water, preserving soil and supporting wildlife.

This also motivated be to grow some more sapling in my garden and make a small change to the environment.



## CHAPTER 2

# HERITAGE WALK AND CRAFTS CORNER

The urban living makes the all the cities too familiar to notice anything extraordinary about it. People pass by the beautiful heritage buildings every day in a hurry to reach their offices or schools without noticing them. Heritage of a city communicates the history of that place. Heritage walk is a tool to explore the unexplored and neglected richness of the country.

As a part of the Heritage Tour, our concerned faculty Mrs.Meghavarshini planned on to take us to Wayanad, Kerala with the permission of The Principal of SVCE and the Head of Department, E&CE. We left Bangalore on 9th Feb 2023 and reached there the next morning. The heritage sites to visit were as follows;

- Edakkal caves
- Heritage museum
- Bathery jain temple

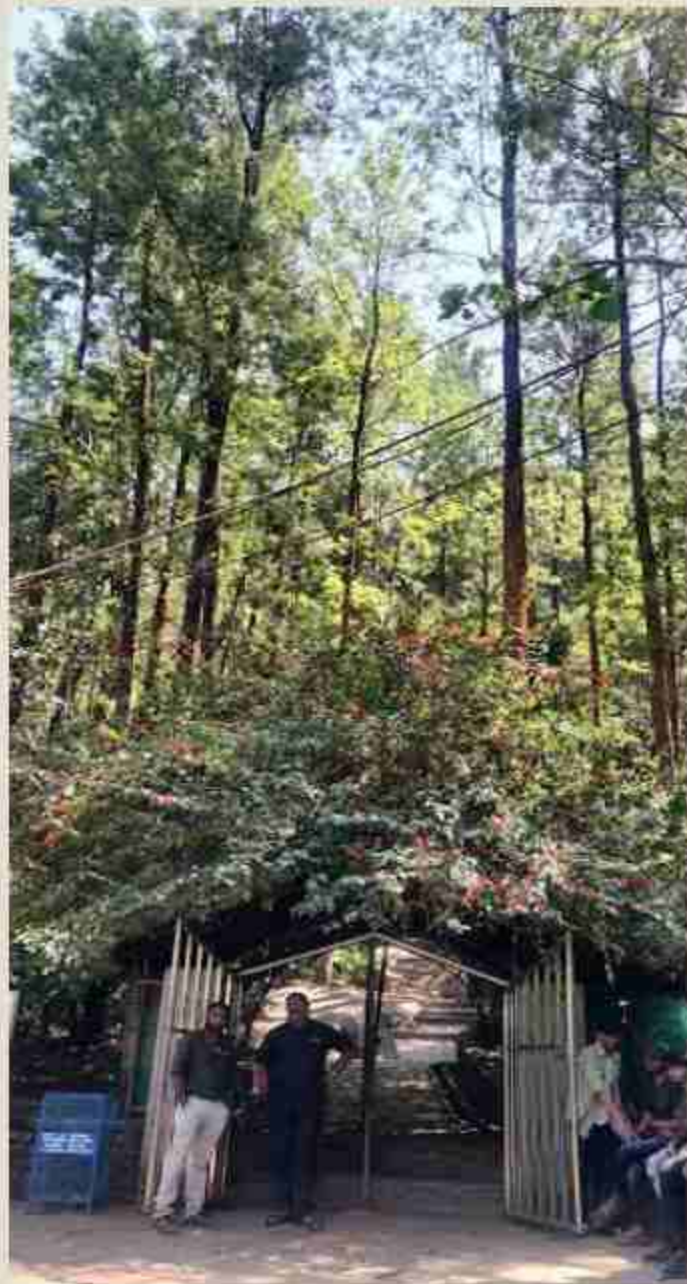
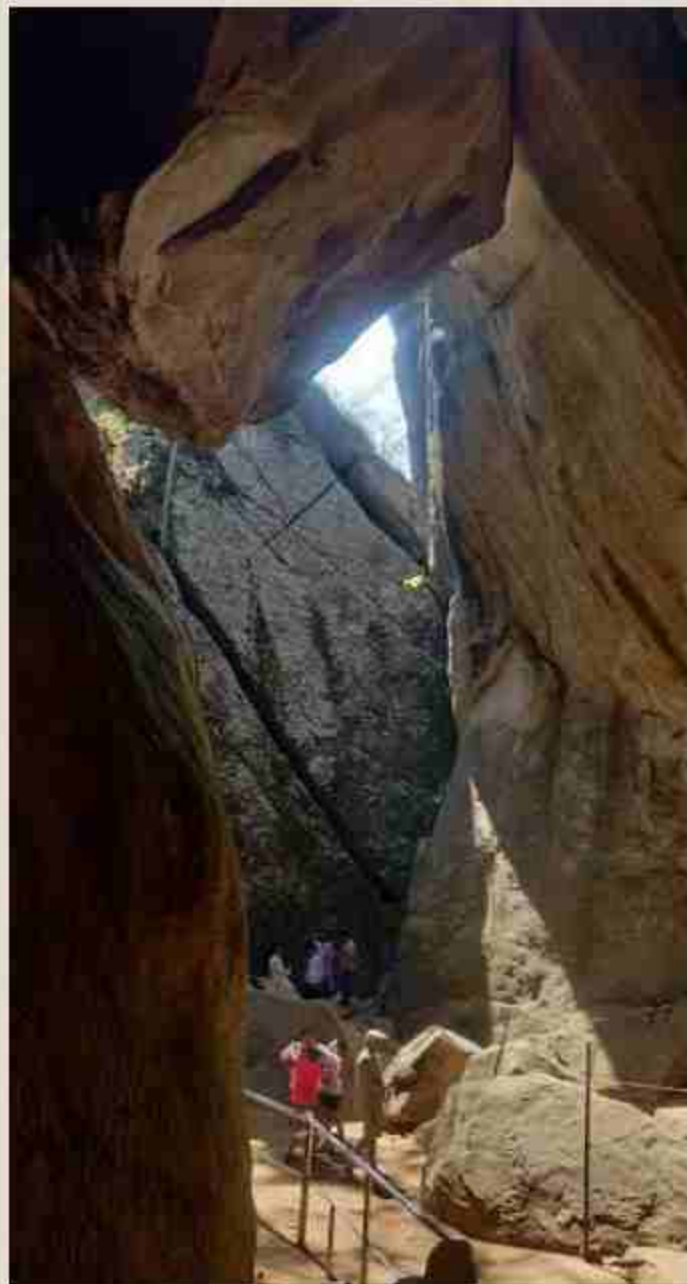
After covering the heritage sites, we went to certain tourist stops in and around Wayanad. The tourist places were;

- Lakkidi view point
- Soochipura falls
- Bypore beach, Kozikode

# EDAKKAL CAVES

- Located at about 1200 ft above the sea level, the Edakkal Caves are among the oldest human settlements ever discovered.
- Inside the caves are pictorial drawings and engravings that indicate the presence of ancient human settlements in the region.
- Despite their name, the Edakkal Caves are not actually caves. They are part of a pre historic rock shelter, formed naturally when one huge boulder got wedged between two bigger ones.
- The name Edakkal itself means “a stone in between”.
- The Edakkal cave paintings are remarkable in their sheer scale and complexity, but their origins are shrouded in mystery.
- Ever since their discovery in 1895, they have been a source of awe and wonder for tourists and historians alike.





# HERITAGE MUSEUM, WAYANAD

- The Wayanad Heritage Museum or the Ambalavayal Heritage Museum is situated at Ambalavayal.
- We visited the Museum after our trip to the Edakkal Caves.
- The museum is supposed to be one of the best maintained museums in Kerala and houses a rich collection of artefacts.
- It bears testimony to the fact that there had been an advanced civilisation which existed in the mountains of Wayanad earlier.
- The exhibits collected are preserved in four viewing galleries namely Veerasmruthi, Gothrasmruthi , Devasmruthi and Jeevanasmruthi.
- Each exhibit is beautifully labelled and displayed under the right light. There is also a gallery of the various soil types of Wayanad.
- Overall a MUST VISIT place for anyone going to Wayanad.



# BATHERY JAIN TEMPLE

- The Jain Temple at Sultan Bathery is believed to have been built in 13th century AD. The temple has an interesting history.
- It first served as a shrine, and then became an important center of commercial activity. Later in 18th century, it became a dumping ground of ammunitions by Tipu Sultan.
- The town of Sulthan Bathery was earlier known as Ganapathi Vattam and had 12 traditional Jain streets in and around the town. After Tipu's vandalism, the temple was deserted for about 150 years.
- Later the Archaeological Survey of India took over the maintenance and declared it a monument of national importance. The courtyard is well laid with lawns and ornamental plants now.
- The architecture of the temple has strong influences of the then Vijayanagar architectural style. It was built with large granite pillars that are extensively carved. The temple is mostly plain from outside with few nice carvings in the inner section.
- There is a detached pillared mandapa on the front side of the temple without roof which is known as Namaskara mandapa. The main structure has a **mukhamandapa**.
- Once a year during Mahavir Jayanthi, the idol is brought here. The temple festival falls on that day. The temple is open to the Jains for worship during the festival.



## CHAPTER 3

# ORGANIC FARMING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT:

- The next thing we thought of after planting sapling was organically producing the manure with the biodegradable waste and providing the plants with the best fertility possible.
- Composting is a managed process which utilizes microorganisms naturally present in organic matter and soil to decompose organic material.
- These microorganisms require basic nutrients, oxygen, and water in order for decomposition to occur at an accelerated pace.
- The end-product, compost, is a dark brown, humus-like material which can be easily and safely handled, stored, and used as a valuable soil conditioner.
- So we started gathering the leaves and available biodegradable wastes and created some organic fertilizers, which we also used to grow our saplings.
- The problem which arised here was finding biodegradable waste, we found a lot of non biodegradable waste which is either toxic to nature or human body. So we planned to pick all the plastic and other wastes and dump it in the nearest dustbins and requested the others to also take care about this serious situation.



## CHAPTER 4

# WATER CONSERVATION

- We heard that we had more than 80 passages to collect rain water and harvest it in our college. I was not that surprised to know about the rainwater harvesting in our college, but always wondered where they were all stored or collected.
- By visiting the treatment plant we learnt the process of rain water harvesting i.e. coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration. We were walked through each and every process and we watched how the water was purified and how the purified water was stored in a huge tank, where this water was used for our daily purposes in our college
- Water conservation is the practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage. water conservation is important because fresh clean water is a limited resource, as well as a costly one. You're probably already well aware of the financial costs of inefficient water use. Conservation of this natural resource is critical for the environment and our wallets.
- Well it was wonderful to know that my college was contributing in the role of saving water, which again motivated me to setup rain water harvesting in my house too and contribute to the environment leading to conserve and save water.





## CHAPTER 5

# FOOD WALK

- Food Festivals throughout the world are often based on traditional farming techniques, seasons; food festivals are related to food culture of an area, whether through the preparation of food served or the time period in which the festival is celebrated.
- Food festivals are considered as strengthening agents for local cultural heritage, and simultaneously celebrate this cultural heritage while also commodifying it for a national or international audience.
- As a part of the Food Walk, our concerned faculty Mrs.Meghavarshini planned on to conduct "FOOD CARNIVAL" with the permission of The Principal of SVCE and the Head of Department, E&CE. The event was held on 22nd Dec, 2022. There were many other stalls put up by all the students of ECE department.
- One such stall was DESSERTY which was looked after my group.
- The learning from this food carnival was much efficient to all of us.





# THANK YOU

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## ORGANIC FARMING

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Organic farming is the production of crops without using any synthetic chemicals and fertilizers. Organic agriculture aims at human welfare without any harm to environment which is the foundation of human life. Organic farming uses animal manures and compost. Organic farming works in the harmony with the nature rather than against it. It uses environmentally sound techniques for raising crops and livestock, that are free from synthetic compound. The methods used in organic farming seeks to increase long term soil fertility, balance insect and organism population and reduce air, soil and water pollution while maintaining or increasing levels of production.

Organic farming is an overall system of farming management and food production that combines best environmental and climate action practices, a high level of biodiversity, the preservation of natural resources. Organic farming shall maintain and enhance the health of the soil, plant, animals and humans as one and indivisible. By organic farming we are getting safe and healthy food, free from agrochemical residues. It also helps to maintenance and the increase of fertility and soil biological activity.



### 1.2 BACKGROUND

Organic farming is a type of agriculture practiced by early farmers for thousands of years. A full organic food production system is one of the most flexible and oldest agroecosystems. Inorganic methods were introduced by Industrial Revolution with severe side effects. An organic revolution was started in Central Europe in the mid1920s by Rudolf Steiner. He created biodynamic agriculture system, which is considered to be an old version of organic agriculture system. Organic agriculture was developed by Albert Howard in the 1930s in England as an independent field. Though organic farming is primitive in its widest sense, Sir Albert Howard started the post Industrial Revolution organic movement, for which he is known as the "father of organic farming." Since then, the production of organic food has moved from small experimental garden plots to organized and huge farms with their products sold under a unique organic label. Modern organic farming, from its start until now, has contributed only a small part of the total agricultural output. The increase in Ecological knowledge in the general population has altered the former supply-driven movement into a demand-driven movement. Many farm products are produced according to conventional methods in the developing countries, but these methods, although similar to organic farming, are not yet licensed. In some cases, economic reasons have forced the farmers of the developing world to transform.

### 1.3 PROBLEMS CAUSED BY CHEMICAL AGRICULTURE

#### 1.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The current intensive agriculture system causes many problems, including:

- o Artificial herbicides and fertilizers are easily washed away from the soil, polluting lakes, rivers, and water courses
- o The long-term use of artificial fertilizers results in soils with low organic matter content, which is prone to erosion by rain and wind
- o Increased dependency on artificial fertilizers, which are required every year in greater amount to produce the same crop yield
- o Artificial chemicals deteriorate the soil microorganisms resulting in poor structure of soil as well as decreased aeration and nutrient availability
- o It becomes a great challenge to control pests and diseases as they become resistant to artificial pesticides. The number of natural pests decreases because of pesticide use and

HERITAGE TOUR**1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The urban living makes the all the cities too familiar to notice anything extraordinary about it. People pass by the beautiful heritage buildings every day in a hurry to reach their offices or schools without noticing them. Heritage of a city communicates the history of that place. Heritage walk is a tool to explore the unexplored and neglected richness of the country. It plays an important role for the development of history and character of the city through generating interests and involvement of the local community in the urban conservation activity.

Wayanad is a beautiful hill station nestled in the lap of Western Ghats. Once branded as the most backward district in Kerala, it has emerged as one of the most attractive tourist destinations in the recent years. Scenic beauty, biodiversity, cool weather, tribal heritage motivate tourists to visit Wayanad. The District Tourism Promotion Council DTPC Wayanad plays a key role in managing the tourist movements and visitor amenities at various sites.

**1.2 OBJECTIVE**

- o To impart understanding of history and heritage in Students and Youths.
- o To create awareness in Public about Heritage.
- o Creating awareness in Students about the importance of historical, Heritage sites and Monuments to protect them.
- o To involve the Students in Preservation and Cleaning of Heritage sites, Buildings.
- o Promoting and Supporting the local Heritage Arts, Folklores, Handicrafts.
- o To organize Seminars, Workshops, Lectures, Field Visits, Surveys and Quizzes to create awareness about Heritage.

**1.3 ABOUT WAYANAD**

The name Wayanad is derived from Wayanad, which means land of Paddy Field. Wayanad is an emerging tourist destination in Kerala. It is located on the lap of the Western Hills sharing borders with Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Other literature indicating Wayanad include Ptolemy (mentions the borders extend to Western Ghats), and some ancient Tamil works (Sangam period) describe geographical limits of this district. An area primarily inhabited by tribes such as Kurichyas, Paniyas, Karambaras, in the thickly forested regions of highlands. The average altitude of the district is 700 meters to 2100 meters above mean sea level. The annals of history show that Wayanad was one of the passing routes of the spices and condiments to the ports of Kerala from where it was traded to Arabian countries. Prehistoric evidences show that life

prospered here during Mesolithic period. In the later periods, Jainism reached here and the old Jain Temples located in different places represent the spread of Jainism in this place. Remains of the road constructed during the rule of Tipu Sultan can also be found at several places. During the freedom struggle, Pazhassi Raja, known as the Lion of Kerala fought with British and died in the border area of Kerala with Karnataka. Historical records praise the role of Kurichyas (tribal community), their patriotism and the guerrilla warfare and how it helped Pazhassi Raja in the battle against the forces of English East India Company who headed a lone battle for freedom during the years 1774-1793.

The demographic pattern changed after large scale migration from other places. Once it was rich with bio diversity and natural beauty, the district is becoming an urban area very fast because of large scale inflow of migrants and the dependence on agriculture has been shifted to other earning sources. The hill slopes were once known for the best quality of spices and condiments producing area like cardamom, coffee, vanilla, cocoa, black pepper, ginger, turmeric etc.

**1.4 PLACES VISITED ON THE HERITAGE TOUR****1.4.1 EDAKKAL CAVES**

Edakkal Caves, located at Ambukuthimala at an altitude of 4600 feet above sea level is one of the best examples of heritage preservation in Kerala. The walls of the caves contain several carvings, designs and some scripts all made on the rough surface of the caves. These prehistoric rock engravings were studied by several historians to ascertain the time it was created and decipher meaning of the engravings.

According to legends, the name Ambukuthimala is named after an arrow from the bow of Luv and Kush hit this place. The hill appears from a distance in the form of resting (Jyoti) posture of a woman. Edakkal means a stone in between (Rajan Gurukul). The archaeological findings trace back to megalithic period (University of Calicut Study material, 2011). The study of Archaeology Department hints that some of the engravings in the cave are similar to those found from Indus Valley Civilization (The Hindu, 2009).

FOOD MANAGEMENT**1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering conducted a Food Fest at college premises of Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering. The event was a great success in terms of wide variety of food items and creative decoration of stalls from each class. There was a total of 9 stalls such as "Desserts, etc". It was a fine learning experience for the student organizers to acquire entrepreneurial skills.

This helped the students to learn teamwork, collaboration, and creativity. The idea behind the competition was to teach students to be good entrepreneurs in the future. The inauguration was done by Mr. Nagarajwaru Gupta, Principal of SVCE, in the presence of Dr. Jijesh J J, Head of Department of E&CE, faculties of all departments and the students of SVCE. The programme started with the judgment of stalls by faculties in the old cafeteria premises around 11.00 am. Every student actively participated in the activity and was eager to try out the different dishes made by their fellow peer members.

The food festival was a huge success, at the end of which both students and guests were happy and satisfied. The program came to an end at 2.30 pm.



Fig 1.1 Students from Dept. of E&CE who participated in the food fest

**1.2 OBJECTIVE**

- o Provides a learning experience for the student organizers to acquire entrepreneurial skills.
- o The main purpose is to bring out the skills and talent of budding chefs and service personnel of the future.
- o It is also done to put their theoretical knowledge into practice.
- o This hones their skill and provides hands on experience for preparing food for guests and also serving them.
- o To teach students to be good entrepreneurs in the future.
- o To help the students to learn teamwork, collaboration, and creativity.

**1.3 ABOUT THE FOOD FESTIVAL/ FOOD CARNIVAL**

The whole event is carried out by the students and the faculty only provides guidance. Right from getting the sponsorship till the winding up it is entirely their students show. These food festivals are not organized for any commercial gain. The pricing too is much less than what is charged at the commercial eateries. In the dining area and also in the kitchen it is their effort and skills which makes this festival possible.

The festival targeted mostly the 2<sup>nd</sup> year Engineering students, that participated, are mainly the students from the sections Chaidruayan and Mangalyaan from the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering.

The festival aimed at bringing about a change in the general perception of educational system. It intends to encourage ancillary activities which provide hands on experience to the students thus, enriching their skills. The festival brought about a positive feeling among the students. Hence, with the success in the event, SVCE anticipates to inspire more number of students to become good entrepreneurs with great management skills and pursue them as career in future.

## CHAPTER-01

### PLANTATION AND ADOPTION OF A TREE

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Tree planting is the process in which tree seedlings are transplanted generally for forestry, land reclamation, or landscaping purposes. Tree plantation is very necessary because trees provide oxygen to the environment and make the air quality better. If more trees are planted, then the world's environment will become a safer place to live in. Tree plantation also reduces pollution, thus making the life of future generations secure. Through this tree plantation essay, you will have a clear overview of this topic. In silviculture, the tree plantation activity is known as afforestation or reforestation. This process involves planting seedlings in an area where the forest has been damaged by a fire, disease, or harvested or got destroyed by some human activity. As we know that pollution is increasing at an alarming rate, different countries are making various strategies to fight with this situation, and tree plantation is one of the most important strategies that is being adopted.



Fig. 1.1 Tree Plantation

#### 1.2 OBJECTIVE

- To create green belt and avenues for meeting aesthetic recreational needs to the people.
- To beautify the areas for scenic beauty.
- To reduce the surface run-off discharge and checking soil erosion along the embankments.
- To reduce temperature and increase humidity.
- To reduce noise pollution to the neighboring household population.
- To reduce the impacts of air pollution and dust as trees and shrubs are known to be natural sink for air pollutants.
- To provide much needed shade on glaring hot roads during summer.
- Moderating the effect of wind and incoming radiation.
- To define the ROW especially highlight sharp horizontal curves during night.
- To promote road development as eco-friendly activity.

#### 1.3 LITERATURE SURVEY OF PLANTATION

In countless ways, plants have been in literature from the start. They literally provide surfaces and tools of inscription, as well as figuratively inspire a diverse body of writing that ranges from documenting changing social and ecological conditions to probing the limits of the human imagination. The dependence of human along with all other life on vegetal bodies assures their omnipresence in literatures across all periods and cultures, positioning them as ready reference points for metaphors, similes, and other creative devices. As comestibles, landscape features, human décor, and of course paper, plants appear in the pages of virtually every literary text. But depictions of botanical life in action often prove portentous, particularly when they remind readers that plants move in mysterious ways. At the frontiers of ancient and medieval European settlements, the plant communities of forests served as vital sources of material and imaginative sustenance. Consequently, early modern literature registers widespread deforestation of these alluring and dangerous borderlands as threats to economic and social along with ecological flourishing, a pattern repeated through the literatures of settler colonialism. Although appearing in the earliest of literatures, appreciation for the ways in which plants inscribe stories of their own lives remains a minor theme, although with accelerating climate change an increasingly urgent one. Myths and legends of hybrid plant-men, trees of life, and man-eating plants are among the many sources informing key challenges to representing plants in modern and contemporary literature, most obviously in popular genres like mystery, horror, and science fiction (10). Further enlightenment these developments



WATER CONSERVATION1.1 INTRODUCTION

Water is a simple liquid that is of great importance for human life and sustenance. Water is a very large part of our lives. In fact, 57% to 75% of our body is made out of the liquid. Water is very important for everyone living in this world, and to imagine life without water is impossible. There are about 1.4 billion people who don't have access to clean drinking water, in the world of 6.8 billion people, 20.5% don't have clean drinking water. Obviously, water is a huge part of our daily lives and without it, you cannot live. Our daily activities are so much dependent on water that we cannot even live without water for a single day. We use water for many purposes such as drinking, washing, bathing, cleaning and agricultural purposes. Water is essential for life and it is very important to save water.

It is simply impossible to imagine human life without water, if there are no ample sources of water left then it would be a matter of great concern. Without water there will be no harvesting, no drinking water, no washing, cleaning and cooking, as well. Hence it is very important to use our present water sources judiciously and try to save as much water as possible. It is very important to realize water conservation benefits and also to implement these in our day to day life. Water conservation encompasses the policies, strategies and activities to manage fresh water as a sustainable resource, and efforts to protect the water environment while maintaining a balance between current and future human demand. Population, household size and growth and affluence all affect how much water is used. Factors such as climate change will increase pressures on natural water resources, especially in manufacturing and agricultural irrigation. It is very important to realize the need for water conservation in the community as well as personal level.

Over the past few years, a rapid growth in populations, modernization, growing industrialization, and expanding agriculture has pushed up the demand for water in the urban as well as rural areas. Human demands are increasing day by day but the natural resources are in a limited quantity. Efforts have been made to collect water by building dams and reservoirs, practicing rainwater harvesting, digging wells; some countries have also tried to recycle and desalinate salty water to make it fit for drinking or washing. Water conservation has become a major need of the hour. The idea of groundwater recharging by harvesting rainwater is gaining importance in many parts of the world and has been practiced successfully in many parts of the world.

1.2 ABOUT WATER CONSERVATION

It is often a misconception that water conservation is the job of government departments and environmental analysts which is not true, in fact water conservation is not a job that is just for these technician, soil scientist, hydrologist, forester, wildlife manager, plant scientist, city planner, park manager, farmer, rancher, or mine owner alone but involves a collective effort at community as well as personal level by every household. It is a job for the everyday person who just likes to have access to the life-sustaining resource of water. It is very important that we must all recognize that water conservation is our personal responsibility and not just leave it up to other people. It has been observed that a lot of times we tend to think that my small effort would be of no use, but if we all start thinking the same way then everyone will become ignorant and there will be an effort in this field. A collection of small effort by many people makes a lot of difference.

We all enjoy benefits of water in many ways, so it becomes our moral duty to care about our water resource and take necessary steps towards conserving our water resources. There is no need of doing something big; instead, some small practices can bear some big results. We need to ensure that we do not waste our water resources and are really vigilant in case there are any running taps.

## CHAPTER-01

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**1.2 OBJECTIVE**

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Fig 1.3 Trees

Trees move and make noise in the wind, so it's no wonder to think that that the trees could house gods and spirits, a belief held by certain ancient peoples.

Even today, if you can reach a tree and touch the wood, it gives you a safe and protected feeling – a comforting thought rooted deep in our collective folkloric memory.

#### THE HOLY OAK

In ancient times, oaks were regarded as particularly good and holy trees.

Below of the Druids and kept in their sacred groves, these wonderful sentinels were thought to have magical qualities, and not just protective ones.



Fig 1.4-The Holy Oak

In fact, if you were struggling home from battle or running a fever, the water collecting in an oak tree was often used for healing those maladies well before modern medicine.

Oak contains tannins, used for tanning skins and giving the trade its name. These are also an important aging flavor for wines.

These tannins were thought to provide this apparent healing magic, but it's really not magic at all – tannins in oak trees are still used to bring down fever and staunch wounds among herbalists today, being a potent astringent.

As you probably well know, oaks are very common and well-known trees, with many species found in gardens and yards all around the world.

These trees can be categorized in two broad types – red oaks and white oaks.

As a general rule, white oaks can be identified by their smoother, round-lobed leaves, and there



SNAPS OF ALL THE STUDENTS WHO VISITED THE CAVES

## 2] HERITAGE MUSEUM

One of the best-maintained museums in Kerala, the **Ambalavayal Heritage Museum** houses a rich collection of artefacts which stand in testimony of the fact that there had been an advanced civilisation which existed in the mountains of Wayanad. This heritage museum is **one of the largest and best archaeological museums** in the state. Exhibits in the museum include many stone weapons, stone carvings, 14th to 16th century sculptures, potteries of **Megalithic Age**, hunting equipments, clay sculptures and other interesting artefacts. Idols made of hard and soft rocks, which were believed to be worshipped by the ancient people too can be seen in the museum.

The artefacts exhibited in the **Devasmruthi block** attract a lot of scholars and students interested in archaeology, as they belong to the very ancient times – from Neolithic age to the 17th century. Stone idols dating back to 12th century, terracotta figurines and local art works excavated from the Malabar region have been put on display here.



### 3] BATHERY JAIN TEMPLE

Few holy sites have ever served as a shrine, an administrative hub and as an ammunition base for an invading army. One of the holiest sites for **Jainism** across the country lies in the **gorgeous hills of Sulthan Bathery**. The Bathery Jain Temple, dating back to the **13th century**, is said to have been built in the prevalent architectural style of the then reigning **Vijayanagar Dynasty**. **Tipu Sultan** set up his battery at this site, and today the entirety of **Sulthan Bathery** is named after the same. One is immediately made aware of the sanctity and colourful past that shrouds this temple in both grandeur and mystique. The temple is now a protected monument under the **Archaeological Survey of India**.

