

ALVA'S INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Shobhavana Campus, Mijar - 574225, Moodbidri.

Dakshina Kannada Karnataka, India.



SRISTHI CLUB REPORT

ALVA'S INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Recognised by Government of Karnataka)
Shobhavana Campus, Mijar – 574225, Moodbidri.
Dakshina Kannada Karnataka, India.



A Report on

SRISHTI

-The Nature Club



ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15

Content

Sl. No.	Date	Event Details
1	15/10/2014	Visited Sammilan's Butterfly Park & Soans organic farm
2	21/02/2015	Trekking to Ballalarayana Durga Fort

SRISHTI- The Nature Club

About the Club:

Human being is one among the dependent species of the world. He needs valuable natural resources such as water fruits minerals etc for his living. He also depends on nature for his living and is also protected by the nature. Many a times he forgets his duty towards the very nature that has protected him so far. Greed overcomes need and results in destruction of nature. SRISHTI a venture of the Alva's Education Foundation aims to remind the students of AIET about their responsibility towards conservation and development of nature by conducting various activities like guest lecturers, nature visits, workshops and many other competitions. It believes that this is possible only when we understand and appreciate the selfless contribution in our life towards nature.

“SRISHTI” is a nature and environmental club of Alva's Education Foundation (AEF) which offers wide spectrum of environmental and nature activities and platform to enhance, exhibit the relationship with Mother Nature.

The club conducts various learning and adventurous activities for students of Alva's Education Foundation (AEF) which attempts for overall development of students.

The Vision is to be a role model club by initiating innovative, creative and contemporary practices to secure Mother Nature.

The Mission is to emphasize in creating the awareness on environmental issues and its impact to the students of AEF.

The objective of the club is to conducts various programmes in an attempt to create awareness on environmental issues through

- Expert views on environmental issues.
- Sensitizing students on burning environmental issues through audio-visual programmes.
- To launch environmental awareness campaigns through posters and drawing competitions.
- Organize trekking camps at surrounding forest belts to explore the beauty of nature.
- To plant saplings and rejuvenate the forest belts.
- To celebrate World Environment Day (June 5th) at the Institute.

Alva's Institute of Engineering and Technology

PRESENTS



SRISHTI



A Journey Towards Building Greener World

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The Principal
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For further information
Mr. Yuvaraj T
Coordinator
Dept. of ECE
AIET, Moodbidri-574225
Mob: 9916070911

Activities of SRISHTI for the academic year 2014-15

Visited Sammilan Shetty's Butterfly park & Soans farm

Venue: Beluvai

Date: 15th September 2014

Topic: Different species of Butterflies and their behaviors, Organic farming

Report:

The students visited Butterfly park with the coordinators. The purpose of butterfly park is “promote public enjoyment and conservation of butterflies.” an important place in the scientific study of butterflies and other insects, but it is the support of butterflying, the hands-off observation, study, and identification of free-flying butterflies in nature. Those who pursue butterflying with the naked eye or through binoculars cannot help but notice that these beautiful animals are active and behaving in all sorts of interesting ways.

Some General Points about Butterfly Behavior To set a context for this guide there are a few features of butterflies and the study and interpretation of their behavior that need to be kept in mind. First, there are over 20,000 species of butterflies in the world and the differences in behavior among species are as large as their differences in coloration, body size, and preferred habitats. As a result, generalizations about behavior that apply to all butterflies are inaccurate more often than not, and so we will often highlight the diversity or qualify our broader claims as being true of many butterflies but not all. In this brief guide we will try to give a sense of the diversity but will obviously not have the space to do it full justice. Second, once a butterfly emerges from its chrysalis or pupa it will not molt (or grow) again and individuals in most species are expected then to live for only a week or two or three.

Moreover, butterflies are adult organisms which are fully mature and capable of reproduction. Mating and the production of eggs are key determinants of their success as adults, so during butterfly evolution, selection is expected to have produced adults that are behaviorally focused on reproduction. However, the consequences of selection to reproduce should be different for males and females, that is, males and females should behave differently. Females, once mated, should be focused on finding the resources to produce eggs and good places to lay them. Males, on the other hand, should be focused on finding females and “convincing” them to mate with them, often mating with multiple females over their short lifetime.

Third, butterflies, unlike us, do not generally create their own body heat. They do like to be warm and, when active, keep their body temperature up at or close to 98°F. They do this mostly by exposing themselves to the warming rays of the sun. At body temperatures much below their preferred temperature they cannot fly and move slowly, if at all.

Butterflies are complex creatures. Their day-to-day lives can be characterized by many activities. If you are observant you may see butterflies involved in many of the follow activities. To observe some activities, such as hybernation, may involve some detective work. To observe other activities such as basking, puddling, or migrating, you will need to be at the proper place at the proper time. Keep an activity log and see how many different butterflies you can spot involved in each activity. The information from the individual butterfly pages may give you some hints as to where (or on what plants) some of these activities are likely to occur. Students are benefited with the knowledge of Role of butterflies in environment & the importance of their conservation.

Students visited Soans farm to know about benefits of organic farming. Organic farming works in harmony with nature rather than against it. This involves using techniques to achieve good crop yields without harming the natural environment or the people who live and work in it.

On an organic farm, each technique would not normally be used on its own. The farmer would use a range of organic methods at the same time to allow them to work together for the maximum benefit. For example the use of green manures and careful cultivation, together provide better control of weeds than if the techniques were used on their own. The soil is a living system. As well as the particles that make up the soil, it contains millions of different creatures. These creatures are very important for recycling nutrients. Feeding the soil with manure or compost feeds the whole variety of life in the soil which then turns this material into food for plant growth. This also adds nutrients and organic matter to the soil. Green manures also provide nutrients and organic matter. These are plants with high nitrogen content that are sown as part of a rotation and are dug into the soil when young. It is important to remember, however, that using too much animal manure or nutrient rich organic matter, or using it at the wrong time, could be as harmful as using man-made, artificial fertilisers. Students were benifited with the knowledge of organic farming.



Visit to Ballarayanadurga fort

Venue: Ballarayana Durga

Date: 21st February 2015

Report:

On 21st February 2015, 120 students visited Ballalarayana Durga Fort with the faculty coordinator, Forts always have a mysterious aura surrounding them. Most of them are reminiscences of a rich bygone era. Every fort has a history associated with it. Now if a fort exists in the midst of dense forest and atop a hill in the beautiful Western Ghats, it is bound to be a place full of history and mystery. Ballalarayana Durga fort in the Chikmagalur district of Karnataka is one such amazing fort.

Apart from its historical significance the Ballalarayana Durga fort is also famous as a trekking destination. The most frequented trek route is the one that starts at Mundaje and takes one to the Bandeje Arbi before proceeding to the ruined fort. The trek to the fort is a difficult one and presents quite a few challenges to the trekker. It is easier for an experienced trekker to cover this route than for someone who is a novice in trekking.

This isolated fort can only be reached by trekking through the hilly forest region. It is situated in Bettabalige that stands in the midst of Chikmagalur's Kottegehara village and the Kalasa temple-town. It is one of the few forts that can be found in the Western Ghats. The Ballalarayana Durga fort was constructed by the wife of Veera Ballala I who was the king of the Hoysala Empire in the 12th century. The Hoysalas were known to be patrons of art and architecture and built several temples and a few forts during their rule. The Ballalarayana fort was built in the Karnata Dravida style of architecture, the architectural style that was popular in the Hoysala Empire during their rule.

Situated atop a hill that is 1509 metres high, the fort overlooks the town of Sunkasaale. The fort has lost its glory and stands as a distant reminder of its beautiful past. Visitors can find just a few shattered walls of the fort that still exists there as a proof of the grand structure that had once stood there with pride. In its completely ruined and dilapidated condition the fort remains as an example of an ancient structure that has been destroyed due to the lack of proper preservation.

The students were informed about importance of conservation of forest. The most important function of forests is that it produces mass amounts of oxygen as a by-product of photosynthesis. Oxygen is the main respiratory gas for all animals, it ensures our survival. And while photosynthesis, trees also absorb carbon dioxide from the air. This is one of the main pollutants of air pollution. Hence forests also reduce air pollution. Forests also prevent soil erosion and keep soil pollution in check. Deforestation, in fact, leads to soil erosion on a large scale since the topsoil comes loose. Forests also play an important part in the water cycle and control moisture levels of our ecosystem. And finally, forests are the natural home and habitat for millions of species of animals, birds, and insects.



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A Report on

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ACADEMIC YEAR 2015-16

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Sl. No.	Date	Event Details
1	09/09/2015	Inaugural talk by N.A Madhyastha
2	24/09/2015	Guest talk by Dr. Harish R Bhat
3	04/04/2016	Guest talk by Dr. T V Ramachandran
4	30/04/2016	Guest talk by Mr. Snake Shyam

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Activities of SRISHTI for the academic year 2015-16

Inaugural talk by N.A Madhyastha

Venue: AIET auditorium

Date: 09th September 2015

Topic: Different species of birds and their behaviors

Report:

SRISHTI club for the academic year 2015-16 was inaugurated by Prof. N.A Madhyastha, an environmental biologist. Prof. Madhyastha also delivered a talk on different species of birds and their behaviors.

Introduction of the guest:

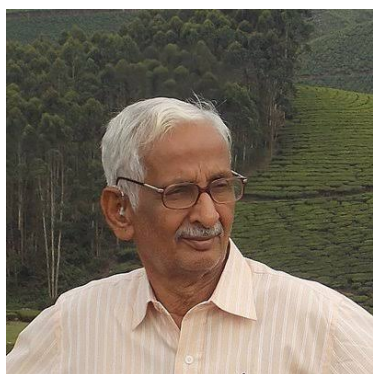
Neelvara Ananthram Aravind Madhyastha completed his B. Sc. (BZC) in the year 1996 from Poornaprajna College, Udupi then his masters (Biosciences) from Mangalore University in 1998. He termed Yettinahole project totally illegal and a project envisioned purely on political agenda.

Event:

Bird behavior refers to the actions of a bird in response to environmental situations. Some bird behavior is instinctive, whilst other behavior is learned. Behavior includes caring for itself, feeding and interaction with others (birds, humans, other animals). To develop a happy and satisfying relationship with your pet bird it is important to understand its behavior. Birds view people as part of their flock and therefore act accordingly. Dominant behavior by birds is displayed when the bird believes it is head of the pecking order. It is thus very important to establish the pecking order with your bird as the subordinate. A dominant bird may develop "bad"; behavior such as biting or screeching. It may feel it needs to defend its territory against disliked people and attack them. Such behavior by birds can be avoided by keeping the top of the bird's head level with your chest. Do not allow it to perch above you or on your shoulder as this encourages dominant behavior. Bird

behavior can often be interpreted, much like a foreign language. Tongue clicking is an invitation to interact. Grinding of the beak indicates contentment. Panting is a sign that a bird is overheated or perhaps uncomfortable. A sharp flick of the wings demonstrates annoyance. Observe your pet bird's behavior carefully and you will gain much insight into its state of mind and general well-being. Preening is an important part of bird behavior as it keeps feathers in good condition. Preening involves the smoothing of feathers by stroking the feathers with the beak. Preening behavior by garden birds may include dust baths and splashing around in water. Bird feeding behavior may change due to temperature, season and time of day. This is especially evident in the feeding behavior of garden birds. In winter they are more likely to make use of bird feeders due to a lack of natural food sources. Your pet bird may begin bobbing his/her head when hungry or excited by the prospect of being fed. Many birds expect to be fed at a certain time every day. Some species are very messy feeders and feed with great enthusiasm. Bird behavior is intricate and fascinating, whether you are observing the behavior of garden birds, birds in the wild or your own beloved pet.

Around 250 students from AIET had attended this talk



Guest talk by Dr. Harish R Bhat

Venue: AIET auditorium

Date: 24th September 2015

Topic: Bio engineering and bio mimicry

Report:

The guest talk at Srishti-the nature club by Dr. Harish R Bhat, Research Scientist. The session had the presence of Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation.

Introduction of the guest:

Shri Harish R. Bhat has Carried out systematic study on Herbaceous flora in the selected sites along the Western Ghats, has also Co-ordinated the Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project of Karnataka State in the People's Biodiversity Register Project (1997-98), has Co-ordinated the Syllabus Committee of Karnataka State for incorporating Biodiversity Study in the UG and PG Syllabii (1999), has Co-ordinated the Karnataka State Committee to suggest the changes required for the Draft Biological Diversity Bill, 2000 for India, and many more to name.

He's been honored with prestigious positions and awards in the society such as

1. Former Honorary Wildlife Warden, Bangalore
2. Former Member, Biodiversity Management Committee, Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palika (BBMP)
3. Former Member, State Level Steering Committee, wetland conservation programme, Govt. of Karnataka
4. Member, CBSE syllabus committee, Directorate for text books, Govt. of Karnataka
5. Member, Scientific Review Core Committee, and Jury at IRIS programme.
6. Jury and core committee member at National Children's Science Congress

Event:

It is hard to improve on the real thing—nature has been engineering itself since the first life forms appeared on the planet.

As human engineering solutions become more challenging, engineers are taking a closer look at how natural processes work, often at the molecular or atomic scale, for inspiration; such as the changing colors on a butterfly's wings, the motion of an insect's joint, or how termites build towering structures. These working prototypes have been with us all along, it's just a matter of recognizing them and studying their design and function. According to the Biomimicry Guild, "Biomimicry is an innovation method that seeks sustainable solutions by emulating nature's time-tested patterns and strategies—for example, a solar cell inspired by a leaf. The goal is to create products, processes, and policies—new ways of living—that are well-adapted to life on Earth over the long haul. Biomimicry follows life's principles, such as build from the bottom up, self-assembly, optimize rather than maximize, use free energy, cross-pollinate, embrace diversity, adapt and evolve, use life-friendly materials and processes, engage in symbiotic relationships, and enhance the biosphere. By following these principles you can create products and processes that are well-adapted to life on Earth."

Biodesign, in which living organisms can be used as a design input, is a study field that takes nature as an example and aims to make sustainable, functional, durable, and nonhealth threatening products. In literature, biodesign appears together with concepts such as biomimetics, biomimicry, design inspired by nature and morphogenic design . Bioengineering is the application of engineering's analytical, mathematical, and result-oriented approaches to the world of biology, while traditional engineering approaches focus on just mathematical and physical applications to solve the problems or produce a product; bioengineering uses all the information about life, human, and all living organisms. This area includes all the necessary sciences. Bioengineering deals not just with scientific knowledge but also with engineering approaches. In addition to this, biodesign is a methodological

approach of new innovations inspired by nature or using the living organism itself to make life easier. The biodesign aims to be ecological, environmental friendly, and also economical. Bioengineering is a scientific discipline that fully encompasses the applications of biodesign . Recently, researchers working in areas such as biology, engineering, architecture, and chemistry have come together to work on bioengineered design. The concept of bioengineered design must be absolutely interdisciplinary . As is known, there are great differences between the language used by basic scientists and engineers. However, it is tried to find common points in these studies. With the accomplishment of this challenging task, a great new generation of biologically inspired design products emerges .

Around 100 students from AIET had attended the talk on this topic.



Guest talk by Dr. T V Ramachandran

Venue: MBA Seminar Hall

Date: 04th April 2016

Topic: Carbon Footprints

Report:

The guest talk at Srishti-the nature club by Dr. T V Ramachandran, scientist, IISc. The session had the presence of Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation.

Introduction of the guest:

Dr. T.V. Ramachandra, FIE, FIE(UK) obtained Ph.D. in Ecology and Energy from Indian Institute of Science. At present, Coordinator of Energy and Wetlands Research Group (EWRG), Convener of Environmental Information System (ENVIS) at Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES). During the past fifteen years he has established an active school of research in the area of energy and environment. He was a Member of Karnataka State level Environment Expert Appraisal Committee (2007-2010), appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and a member of Western Ghats task force appointed by the Government of Karnataka. He is a recipient of Energy Legend (2011), Energy Engineer ((international) 2009) of Association of Energy Engineers (USA), Johny Biosphere Award for Ecology and Environment (2004) and Satish Dhawan Young Scientist Award, 2007 of Karnataka State Government. He is an associate faculty at Centre for Sustainable Technologies (astra) and Centre for infrastructure, sustainable Transportation and Urban Planning (CiSTUP) at Indian Institute of Science. He is an Elected Fellow of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE, UK; 2005), Indian Association of Hydrologists (India; 2006), Institution of Engineers (IE, India; 2003), and a Senior Member, IEEE (USA; 2000) and Association of Energy Engineers (USA; 2000), National Institute of Ecology (2011). TVRs research interests are in the area of energy systems, renewable energy, energy conservation, energy planning, aquatic

ecosystems, biodiversity, EIA, valuation of ecosystems, environment auditing, ecological modeling, geoinformatics, urban planning, carbon footprint, environmental engineering education research and curriculum development at the tertiary level. He has published over 215 research papers in reputed peer reviewed international and national journals, 40 book chapters, 182 research papers in the international and national symposiums as well as 14 books.

Event:

Carbon footprint refers to the measure of carbon dioxide and its equivalent emitted due to various anthropogenic sources such as electricity, industry, agriculture, transportation and waste disposal sector. It is mainly employed to quantify the emission sources and its constituents which in turn help to mitigate the carbon dioxide emission from the sources into the environment. In developing countries like India, the urban population is growing at rate of 2.3% per annum and global urban population is increasing from 220 million in 1900 to 3.2 billion in 2005 and is projected to step up to 4.9 billion by 2030. There are about 48 urban cities having a population of more than one million in 2011. Unplanned urbanization and urban sprawl in the metropolitan area have posed serious problems like lack of infrastructure and basic amenities (like supply of treated water, electricity, sanitation facilities), loss of wetlands, green spaces, and increases in the concentration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Biggest challenge during the 21st century is to provide clean air, water, energy, land, with the sustainable livelihood options for billion people.

Rapid urbanisation consequent to globalisation in cities like Bangalore, has led to large scale land cover changes with the serious environmental degradation, posing serious challenges to the decision makers in the city planning and management process involving plethora of issues like infrastructure development, traffic

congestion, enhanced pollution levels (land, water, air and environment), basic amenities (electricity, water, and sanitation), etc. Apart from this, major implications of urbanisation are:

- Loss of wetlands and green spaces: Urbanisation (925% concretisation or paved surface increase) has telling influences on the natural resources such as decline in green spaces (78% decline in vegetation) including wetlands (79% decline) and / or depleting groundwater table. Quantification of number of trees in the region using remote sensing data with field census reveal 1.5 million trees and human population is 9.5 million, indicating one tree for seven persons in the city. This is insufficient even to sequester respiratory carbon (due to breathing which ranges from 540 -900 g per person per day).
- Floods: Conversion of wetlands to residential and commercial layouts has compounded the problem by removing the interconnectivities in an undulating terrain. Encroachment of natural drains, alteration of topography involving the construction of high-rise buildings, removal of vegetative cover, reclamation of wetlands are the prime reasons for frequent flooding even during normal rainfall post 2000.
- Decline in groundwater table: Studies reveal the removal of wetlands has led to the decline in water table. Water table has declined to 300 m from 28 m over a period of 20 years after the reclamation of lake with its catchment for commercial activities. In addition, groundwater table in intensely urbanized area such as Whitefield, etc. has now dropped to 400 to 500m.
- Heat island: Surface and atmospheric temperatures are increased by anthropogenic heat discharge due to energy consumption, increased land surface coverage by artificial materials having high heat capacities and conductivities, and the associated decreases in vegetation and water pervious surfaces, which reduce surface temperature through

evapotranspiration. . The study unravels the pattern of growth in Greater Bangalore and its implication on local climate (an increase of ~2 to 2.5 °C during the last decade) and also on the natural resources (78% decline in vegetation cover and 79% decline in water bodies), necessitating appropriate strategies for the sustainable management of natural resources.

- Increased carbon footprint: Due to the adoption of inappropriate building architecture, the consumption of electricity has increased in certain corporation wards drastically. The building design conducive to tropical climate would have reduced the dependence on electricity. Adoption of building architecture unsuitable for Bangalore climate has contributed to higher electricity consumption and hence higher GHG (Greenhouse gases). Per capita electricity consumption in the zones dominated by high rise building with glass facades require 14000-17000 units (kWh) per year compared to the zones with eco-friendly buildings (1300-1500 units/person/year) Higher energy consumption, enhanced pollution levels due to the increase of private vehicles, traffic bottlenecks have contributed to carbon emissions significantly. Apart from these, mismanagement of solid and liquid wastes has aggravated the situation.

Bangalore is experiencing unprecedented urbanisation and sprawl in recent times due to concentrated developmental activities with impetus on industrialisation for the economic development of the region. This concentrated growth has resulted in the increase in population and consequent pressure on infrastructure, natural resources and ultimately giving rise to a plethora of serious challenges such as climate change, enhanced green-house gases emissions, lack of appropriate infrastructure, traffic congestion, and lack of basic amenities (electricity, water, and sanitation) in many localities, etc. Of all the sectors, the domestic sector is one of the dominant sector accounting 45% of total primary energy and

final energy consumption is of 30% (excluding energy used for transport). During past few decades, the energy consumption pattern, land use patterns, technological advancements which lead to increase in the quantum of urban MSW generation has changed due to the rise in the economic level, change in the demographic structure, consumer attitude and lifestyle of the residents. The change in the lifestyle provokes the transition of end-use energy in the household sector. Such as from using fuel wood to kerosene, kerosene to LPG and electricity for cooking and fuel wood to solar heater and electrical heater for water heating. Solid waste is also an important factor in the emission of 60% Methane (CH_4) and 40% Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) to the atmosphere due to the anaerobic decomposition. Solid waste is commonly known as garbage which consists of biodegradable and non-biodegradable components produced by the various activities in the society. Municipal solid waste has become the serious problem in the recent years because about 3/4th of MSW generated from urban areas are being disposed in an unscientific way which in turn possess the serious threat to the ecosystem and human health.

Around 120 students from AIET had attended the talk on this topic.



Guest talk by Mr. Snake Shyam

Venue: AIET auditorium

Date: 30th September 2016

Topic: Different species of birds and their behaviors

Report:

A talk on snakes; the famous snake charmer Mr. Snake Shyam from Mysore demonstrated a wide variety of poisonous and non poisonous live snakes to the students.

Introduction of the guest:

M. S. Balasubramania (alt spelling Balasubramanya; born 1967), popularly known as Snake Shyam, is a snake enthusiast, wildlife conservationist and lecturer in Mysore, India. He was elected to the Mysore City Corporation in 2013, a role he served until 2018. Though not a trained herpetologist, Shyam is known throughout the Mysore region as a "naturalist on wheels". He rescues and rehabilitates snakes and educates the public about them. He is also sometimes consulted by local hospitals to identify a species of snake prior to treating a snakebite victim. Shyam has been widely recognized for his work. National Geographic featured him in its Croc Chronicles: Snakes, Karma, Action special. He has also been featured on the Discovery channel. Mysore city has named a street for him and has dedicated its first "urban forest" to him and fellow environmentalist Hyder Ali Khan.

Event:

There are more than 3,000 species of snakes on the planet and they're found everywhere except in Antarctica, Iceland, Ireland, Greenland, and New Zealand. About 600 species are venomous, and only about 200—seven percent—are able to kill or significantly wound a human. Nonvenomous snakes, which range from harmless garter snakes to the not-so-harmless python, dispatch their victims by swallowing them alive or constricting them to death. Whether they kill by striking with venom or squeezing, nearly all snakes eat their food whole, in sometimes astoundingly large portions. Almost all snakes are covered in scales and as

reptiles, they're cold blooded and must regulate their body temperature externally. Scales serve several purposes.

Around 140 students had attended the talk

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ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17

FACULTY Coordinator: Prof. Yuvaraj T

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1	07/09/2016	Inaugural talk by Sri Saalumarada Thimmakka
2	09/09/2016	Guest talk by Mr.Karthikeyan
3	22/09/2016	Guest talk by Mr.Dinesh Holla
4	18/03/2017	Trekking to Charmadi Ghats

SRISHTI- The Nature Club

About the Club:

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The objective of the club is to conducts various programmes in an attempt to create awareness on environmental issues through

- Expert views on environmental issues.
- Sensitizing students on burning environmental issues through audio-visual programmes.
- To launch environmental awareness campaigns through posters and drawing competitions.
- Organize trekking camps at surrounding forest belts to explore the beauty of nature.
- To plant saplings and rejuvenate the forest belts.
- To celebrate World Environment Day (June 5th) at the Institute.



Alva's Education Foundation

Presents

SRISHTI

A JOURNEY TOWARDS BUILDING GREENER WORLD



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Mission: To emphasize in creating the awareness on environmental issues and its impact to Alva's Education Foundation (AEF) students.

The club also conducts various programs in attempt to create a channel of awareness on environmental issues like

- *Disseminating expert views on environmental issues and subjects.*
- *Sensitizing students to burning environmental issues through audio-visual shows.*
- *To launch environmental awareness campaign through posters and drawing competition.*
- *To organize trekking camps like mountaineering at surrounding forest belts.*
- *To conduct plant saplings to rejuvenate the forest belts.*
- *To celebrate World Environmental Day on June 5th of every year.*

"Go Green" is our motto. This club gives an opportunity to explore nature and its beauty. Srishti aims at protecting green and enriches the sense of responsibility of a student towards mother nature.



For further information:
Mr. Naveen
Coordinator
Department
AEC, Moodbidri-574205
Web: srishtiaef.org



**"Test your Nature Quotient
and
Get your Green Cap"**



Activities of SRISHTI for the academic year 2016-17

Inauguration of SRISHTI

Venue: AIET auditorium

Date: 07th September 2016

SRISHTI club was inaugurated by Sri Saalumarada Thimmakka for the academic year 2016-2017 on 07th September 2016.

Report:

The inaugural talk of SRISHTI-the nature club was presented by Sri Saalumarada Thimmakka, Indian Environmentalist, along with Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation, Dr. Peter Fernandes, Principal, AIET.

Introduction of the guest:

Saalumarada Thimmakka, also known as Aalada Marada Timmakka, is an Indian environmentalist from the state of Karnataka, noted for her work in planting and tending to 385 banyan trees along a four-kilometer stretch of highway between Hulikal and Kudur. She has also planted nearly 8000 other trees.

Thimmakka was born in Gubbi Taluk, Tumukuru District in Karnataka. She was married to Chikkaiah, a native of Hulikal village in the Magadi taluk of Ramanagar district in Karnataka. She received no formal education and worked as a casual laborer in a nearby quarry. The couple could not have children. It is said that Thimmakka started to plant banyan trees in lieu of children.

Ficus(banyan) trees were aplenty near Thimmakka's village. Thimmakka and her husband started grafting saplings from these trees. In total, 384 trees were planted, and their asset value has been assessed at around 1.5 million rupees. The management of these trees have now been taken over by the Government of Karnataka.

Today, Thimmakka is invited to many afforestation programs in India. She has also been involved in other social activity like constructing a tank to store rainwater for the annual fair held in her village. She also has a dream of constructing a hospital in her village in remembrance of her husband and a trust has been set up for this purpose.

Event:

India is a land which has a rich essence of greenery and forestry in it, but now due to a rapid exponential increase in technology as well as the population the greener aspect of India is under a major threat. Taking this into concern, Thimmakka has been addressing this issue to hundreds of people on a regular basis which includes the young minds from various institutions, working men and women around the country, etc.

Thimmakka said “I have no (birth) certificate. But I got married in 1928, at the age of 20, and was childless for 20 years. That is when we started planting trees. My oldest tree is 65 years.”

When she was about 40, Saalumara Thimmakka—heartbroken after being repeatedly called barren—jumped into the village pond to end her life. But, as fate would have it, she held on to a plant and survived. Almost 65 years later, the green crusader beams with pride every time people address her as Vruksha Maathe (mother of trees). “Saalumara”, which means a row of trees in Kannada, was prefixed to her name after she planted about 400 banyan trees in Hulikal village, and thousands more elsewhere in Karnataka.

When Belur approached her for the biography (Saalumarada Saradaarini, published in 2015), Thimmakka agreed, on condition that the book should not read like a film script but remain truthful to her life. After the national award, there was a steady stream of awards and accolades. Another high point in her life was when Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah announced funds for the ‘Saalumarada Thimmakka Shade Plan’ in 2014-15 and again in 2015-16, as part of the mission to plant trees along roadsides.

Over the years, her trips to Hulikal have also become less frequent, although people still invite her to settle disputes. “I visit my village every year as the Hulikal house has earned me a lot of goodwill and fame,” she says. This time,

her stopover at Hulikal makes her sad as she looks at a dry expanse of land. “This was our land, which I sold,” she says. “I am now surviving on widow pension and goodwill of people. I have got awards but have always struggled for a living.” She walks towards her trees, runs her hands on the trunk and asks: “Why are they felling so many trees in the cities? A good tree is one that provides fruits and seeds to birds, gives clean air and shade to people. But, where are such trees today?”

About 750 students from AIET and Alva’s Degree College attended this talk on the topic.

Photos





Alva's Education Foundation (R), Moodbidri



SRISHTI
The Nature's Club



**Invites you all for the
Inaugural Talk**

Date :- 7th September 2016
Time :- 3 pm
Venue :- Auditorium (AIET)

Cheif Guest - Saalumarada Thimmakka
Environmentalism

Guest talk by Mr.Karthikeyan

Topic: An introduction to Indian biodiversity

Venue: MBA Seminar hall

Date: 09th September 2016

Report:

The guest talk at Srishti-the nature club by Mr. Karthikeyan S Environmentalist. The session had the presence of Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation.

Introduction of the guest:

Karthikeyan S, known to most as Karthik, has nurtured a deep love for wildlife for over 30 years. He is an avid birdwatcher and also has a keen interest in butterflies. As an amateur photographer he has till date photographed a wide variety of subjects including butterflies, landscapes, wild flowers, flowering trees, lesser mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and other insects. Many of his works have been published in leading dailies like Deccan Herald, magazines like March of Karnataka, Sanctuary Asia, The Bengaluru Pages and Newsletters of WWF-India and publications like – Some South Indian Butterflies, Amphibians of Peninsular India, A Field Guide To Indian Mammals, Encounters in the Forest, A Photographic Guide to Birds of India and Nepal, 'A concise field guide to Insects and Arachnids', Mammals of South Asia (Vol. 1), Garden Climbers and publications of Centre for Environment Education to name a few. Karthik has been educating and creating awareness among the young and old alike on various aspects of natural history through nature camps, talks, slide shows, and nature-based activities. He has undertaken various faunal surveys including those at Biligirirangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary and Devarayanadurga State Forest and Bannerghatta National Park. He has also done a project on the little known Indian Tree Shrew. He has over 50 technical publications in International/National journals and periodicals and over 85 popular articles (most with supporting pictures) in leading dailies, magazines and other periodicals. Prior to joining Jungle Lodges and Resorts

Ltd. as their Chief Naturalist, he was working with WWF-India for over 13 years.

Event:

India is one of the world's most biologically and culturally diverse countries. It is also one of the poorest in terms of per capita income. The existence of mass poverty on an enormous scale lies upon two important facts: first that the country exports natural products that command high prices in overseas markets, such as basmati rice and Darjeeling tea, as well as products like medicinal and aromatic plants that are major inputs in rapidly expanding industries; and second that India has achieved significant capabilities in industrial chemistry and the life sciences. As per the given information by Mr.Karthikeyan India has tremendous biodiversity, genetic as well as of species and ecosystems. It contains over 7 per cent of the world's biodiversity on 2.5 per cent of the Earth's surface. This diversity can be attributed to the vast variety of landforms and climates resulting in habitats ranging from tropical to temperate, and from alpine to desert. The number of plant species in India is estimated to be over 45,523 representing about 11.8 per cent of the world's flora. These include over 17,500 flowering plants of which 4,950 species are endemic to the country.

About 150 students from AIET attended this talk on the topic.

Photos



Alva's Education Foundation (R), Moodbidri

 **SRISHTI** 
The Nature's Club

Date :- 9th September 2016
Time :- 3 pm
Venue :- MBA Seminar Hall (AIET)

Invites you all for the
Guest Talk on
**An Introduction to
Indian
Biodiversity**

By - **Mr. Karthikeyan S** Environmentalist

Guest talk by Mr.Dinesh Holla

Topic: Problems faced by Western Ghats

Venue: MBA Seminar hall

Date: 22nd September 2016

Report:

The guest talk at Srishti-the nature club by Mr.Dinesh Holla Environmentalist. The session had the presence of Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation.

Introduction of the Guest:

Self taught artist with a unique style of handwriting and line art sketches. He is multi-talented rotating between a trekker, environmentalist, amateur naturalist, freelance writer, artist, art critic and designing kites. A nature, wild life and writing enthusiast. A number of articles on art, artists, trekking destinations, write-up, poetry and stories are published in state publications, since 2004 to present.

He has conducted over 300 monthly treks to the western ghat for 15 years. Had been an active participant in national himalayan trekking expedition 2011, sarpass valley.

A member of the 'team mangalore', kites for hobby group, mangalore and a kite designer for the team. A 36ft. Kathakali kite designed by him for team mangalore has entered the 'limca books of records 2004' as the biggest of its kind in india. His creations were adjudicated the best in international art kite festivals held in france and england. He had participated in international kite festival at france 2008,2010,2012 ,international kite festival at south korea and srilanka and international art evento cervia italy 2011 and also various places within india.

Writings are 'chiguru' (couplets) 2003, 'adaviya naduve' (poems) 2005, 'kadalatadada sooryakantigalu' (profiles) 2007, 'bettada hejje galu' (stories) 2009, and holeya beladingalu (poems) 2010.

Invited as guest to demonstrate and exhibit his art work at 'art evento' 32 international kite festival 2011, cervia, italy and 17th dieppee international kite

festival, 2012, france.⁴

Event:

The Western Ghats form the most important watershed divide in Peninsular India. All the major rivers in India south of Narmada originate from this north-south hill chain parallel to and close to the Western coast of India. By decidedly influencing the weather and the climate, particularly rainfall during the monsoons through orographic effect, all the river runoff in the southern part of India is controlled by the Western Ghats. Thus agriculture in the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are crucially regulated by the Western Ghats. It is the major source for hydel power in these States.

The 'traditional' plantation crop areas i.e. tea, coffee, cardamom and pepper which have occupied all the accessible and potentially manageable areas since the late 19th century are in a state of agricultural collapse. It is not only an ecological crisis but also a major economic and socio-political crisis which is adversely affecting the State's economy and the lives of millions of plantation labour. These plantations located mostly between 600m and 2000m had originally destroyed the best evergreen forests and currently for survival these stranded labour population is coming to depend upon the remaining natural forests. Taking all these into considerations Mr.Holla said " We being the children of western ghats it is our primary responsibility to note and build up a proper systematic solution which can bridge the gap between the wildlife and the manhood".

About 250 students from AIET and Alva's Degree College attended this talk on the topic.

Photos



Alva's Education Foundation (R), Moodbidri



SRISHTI
The Nature's Club



Invites you all for the Guest Talk on "Problems faced by Western Ghats"

Date :- 22nd October 2016

Time :- 11 am

Venue :- MBA Seminar Hall (AIET)

By - Mr. Dinesh Holla
Environmentalist



Trek to Charmadi Ghats(2 days)

Venue: Kodaikallu Gudda, Bale Gudda, Jenukallu Gudda, Hosmane Gudda

Date: 18/03/2017

Report:

With an intention to provide an exposure to students on wildlife and greenery, Srishti-the nature cub organized a trek to the mighty ghats of Charmadi which was a lead by Mr.Dinesh Holla,Environmentalist with the presence of the managing trustee, Mr.Vivek Alva, AIET and the faculty coordinator of Srishti club, Prof. Yuvaraj, AIET.

Events:

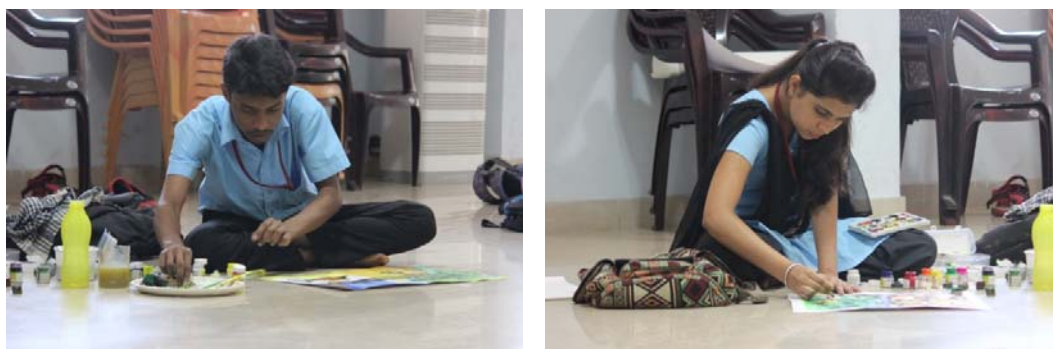
As there was huge lot of students who were interested in this activity, the following competitions were conducted to shortlist the best and the interested ones.

1. Poster making: Here the participants were asked to design colorful and descriptive posters on **Any species of their choice**. A total of 25 teams took part in this competition and the top 10 of them were chosen as the best under the judging guidance of Dr.Harish Bhatt.



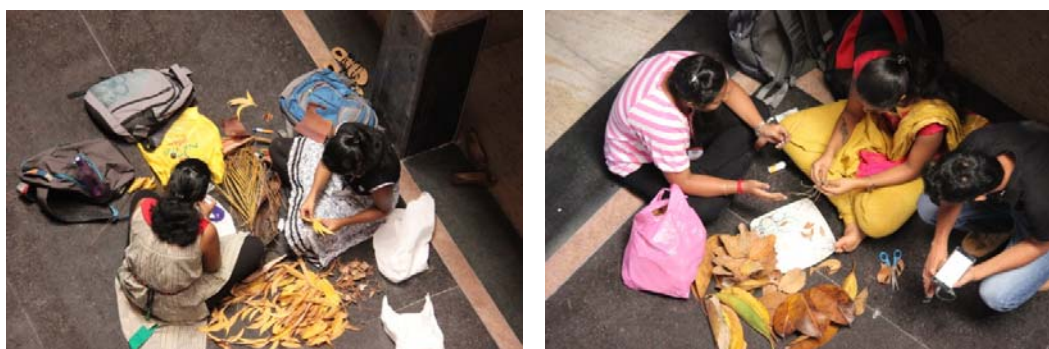
Sample copy of Posters designed by students

2. Painting: Here the participants were asked to paint without the usage of paint brushes rather using any other resources naturally available on the theme **“NATURE AND WE”**. A total no. of 14 participants took place among which 5 were recognized as the best under the judging guidance of Dr.Harish Bhatt.



Students participating in Painting without paint brush

3. Dry Leaves Art: Here the participants were asked to design anything of their choice using dry leaves as their main resource. A total of 12 members took part in this competition and 5 of them were shortlisted as the best under the judging guidance of Dr.Harish Bhatt



Students involved in Dry Leaves Art Competition.

All the above 30 shortlisted students were taken for trekking to Charmadi Ghat under the guidance of Mr.Dinesh Holla and with the support and presence of the managing trustee, Mr.Vivek Alva, AIET and the faculty coordinator the club Prof. Yuvaraj, AIET.

Photos



ALVA'S INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Recognised by Government of Karnataka)
Shobhavana Campus, Mijar – 574225, Moodbidri.
Dakshina Kannada Karnataka, India.



A Report on

SRISHTI

-The Nature Club



ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18

FACULTY Coordinator: Prof. Yuvaraj T

Content

Sl. No.	Date	Event Details
1	02/09/2017	Inaugural talk by Dr.M D Subhash Chandra
2	05/10/2017	63 rd Vanyajeevi Saaptha
3	06/03/2018	Gueat talk by Prof. Raghavendra
4	22/03/2018	Guest talk by Mr. Govindraaj
5	11/04/2018	A guest talk by Mr. Nanda
6	10/05/2018	Guest talk by Mr. Sammilan Shetty

SRISHTI- The Nature Club

About the Club:

Human being is one among the dependent species of the world. He needs valuable natural resources such as water fruits minerals etc for his living. He also depends on nature for his living and is also protected by the nature. Many a times he forgets his duty towards the very nature that has protected him so far. Greed overcomes need and results in destruction of nature. SRISHTI a venture of the Alva's Education Foundation aims to remind the students of AIET about their responsibility towards conservation and development of nature by conducting various activities like guest lecturers, nature visits, workshops and many other competitions. It believes that this is possible only when we understand and appreciate the selfless contribution in our life towards nature.

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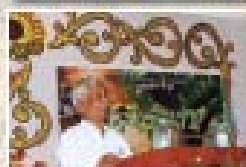
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" Test your Nature Quotient and Get your Green Cap"



For more information contact:
Mr. Yuvaraj T
Coordinator
Dept. of ECE
AEL, Moodbidri-574225
Mob: 9996070981



Activities of SRISHTI for the academic year 2017-18

Inaugural talk by Dr.M D Subhash Chandra

Venue: MBA Seminar Hall

Topic: Rich biodiversity of Western Ghats.

Date: 02nd September 2017

Report:

The inaugural talk of the academic year was presented by Dr.M D Subhash Chandra, a research scientist who shared his experience and knowledge on the rich bio-diversity of western ghats.

Introduction of the speaker:

Dr. Subhash was born in Palghat district, Kerala. He did all his primary schooling in Kerala and then completed his BSc & MSc Botany from Kerala University. Years after he pursued his Ph.D. from Karnataka University, Dharwad on forest ecology.

Work experience:

- Technical officer, Food Corporation of India at Calicut
- Main career: Taught botany in Dr Baliga College of Arts & Science for three decades
- Worked on deputation to Indian Institute of Science for two years
- Consultant for EMPRI (Environment Management & Policy Research Institute, Govt of Karnataka) during 2003-2006.
- Working as Consulting Scientist for Indian Institute of Science (from 2006 onwards).

Awards

- Govt. of Karnataka Best teacher for Science, award at collegiate level for 2002-03.
- Karnataka Rajyotsava Award for 2013 (in Environment & Agriculture Sector)

Event:

Nature is an integral part of our lives, it's the world around us. It

keeps changing from season to season, from minute to minute. And to be a part of this change, to appreciate its immense power and spread awareness of its deterioration 'SRISHTI-The nature's club' was craved.

Older than the Himalaya mountains, the mountain chain of the Western Ghats are well known for their rich biodiversity, and one such person having an immense insight over it is Dr. M D Subash Chandran from Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science Bangalore who presided over the inaugural of SRISHTI-2017 as the guest speaker accompanied by Mr. Vivek Alva and Mr. Yuvaraj.

As rightly put across by Subash Sir that the planet is ours and we need to take the community in the right path. He drove us through a couple of presentation slides, few of them which included the circum-Atlantic Appalachian terrain, the continents breaks, diversity, flexibility and harmony and so on which was quite a visual treat to see and admire its emergence over the years.

During the talk, he also threw light on endemic fishes, recalling one of the engineering student's work on current science-fish indulgence and its relation to habitat. We were also reminded of the fact that the more simple the ecosystem -the more danger we are in and the complex it is-more is the stability. Wherein Rajasthan being the desert land now was once a rainforest which reminds us of the destruction we've caused to the nature to fulfill our needs.

The split of India from Tethys Sea was also one among the highlights of the talk. We gained knowledge on the evidence of vertical split with Madagascar, the silent valley and landslide in karwar, the asteroid crash in Yucatan and much more.

It was overwhelming to hear that we from Karnataka and those from Kerala are the proud owners of the original rocks and the maharashtrians proudly conquering the volcanic rocks. Nilgirstahr and Himalayan tahr were also the highlights.

Overall we all were into understanding Western Ghats-West Coast for developing management criteria for the day and yes it was enlightening to listen to MD Subash as he reminded us of our responsibility towards nature as well the importance to keep the dynamic balance.

Join us in the Green Faith Pledge to make our surrounding a better place to live in for today and tomorrow. About 250 students from AIET and Alva's Degree college attended the talk on this topic.

63rd Vanyajeevi Saaptha

Venue: Karkala, Karnataka

Date: 05/10/2017

Report:

As per the notice from the Forest department of Karkala the students of the nature club were taken to the “63rd Vanyajeevi Saapthi” an awareness program conducted by the Karnataka Government every year with a motive to spread awareness among the youth about wildlife conservation and its importance.

Guest talk by Prof. Raghavendra

Venue: MBA Seminar Hall, AIET

Date: 06/03/2018

Topic: Threats to wildlife

Report:

The guest talk at Srishti-the nature club by Prof. Raghavendra. The session had the presence of Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation.

Introduction of the guest:

Prof. Raghavendra was born in Sigdal (Koppa tq, Chickmagalore Dist). He completed his schooling in Chickmagalore and then pursued his masters in Environmental Science and now and Currently Working as Lecturer in Sri JCBM College, Sringeri. In collaboration with Karnataka Forest Department he did various Wildlife Awareness Programs to School and College Students across Chickmagalore and Dakshina Kannada Districts. He has participated in Tiger census 2014, Elephant Census and Volunteerly worked with forest department in Fire Patrolling Activities . Currently in collaboration with Sri Math Hariharapura he is working in water assessment in river Tunga project.

Event:

Prof. Raghavendra said "Nobody knows how many species are being lost each year, nor the total number of species that exist" . Besides poaching, loss of habitat, toxins cause deaths It is not just India's national animal tiger which is in danger at the hands of poachers in the country. Official figures suggest that the future of other animals in the wild - elephants, rhinos and critically-endangered gharials - is also not so safe despite efforts being put in by the Centre and state governments. Between December 2007 and February 2008, as many as 105 gharials have been reported dead. However, the reason for the decline in their numbers is attributed to possibility of nephro-toxin entering the food chain and loss of habitat due to illegal sand mining. Official records

reveal that in the past three years, the number of poaching cases related to elephants has been steadily rising. During 2004-05, 18 elephants were poached, during 2005-06, the number of dead tuskers was 16 and in 2006-07, it increased up to 23. The 2007 Census said there are 18,663 elephants in the country, minus the Northeastern states. Similar has been the case with rhinos. As per the information released by the Assam Government, 18 rhinos were poached in 2007 and four rhinos have already fallen prey to the poachers' greed till date in 2008 in the Kaziranga National Park and adjacent areas in Assam. Regarding the critically endangered gharials, the MoEF said that as per the last Census in 2007, the number of gharials in National Chambal Sanctuary is 1457, Son Gharial Sanctuary 106, Ken Gharial Sanctuary 12 and Katarniaghat Sanctuary 70 to 80. About 105 gharials have been reported dead between December 2007 and February 2008. While no particular reason can be attributed to their mortality, the possibility of nephro-toxin entering via the food-chain cannot be ruled out, officials say, adding that another reason has been the loss of habitat due to illegal sand mining. The Central Government has taken several initiatives, including constitution of multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) comprising officers from the police, forest, customs and other enforcement agencies to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife. The government is also providing financial and technical assistance to state governments under the various Centrally sponsored schemes - Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Project Tiger and Project Elephant. State governments too claim to be taking measures, including increase in patrolling and coordination with other law enforcing agencies, which clearly are not enough. And it is not just poaching that wild animals are at risk with. As per information available, four tigers and 21 elephants were killed due to train and road accidents during the past three years in the 514 wildlife

sanctuaries in the country.

Around 150 students from AIET has attended the talk on this topic.

Guest talk by Mr. Govindraj

Venue: MBA Seminar Hall

Date: 09/03/2018

Topic: Bonsai Art

Report:

A guest talk was organized on bonsai art by Mr. Govindraj who gave his views about how the concept of Bonsai art can be cultivated among students.

Event:

Mr, Govindraj said, when I was young, I had always thought that Bonsai was a certain type of tree that, through genetics, remained small while still resembling a larger mature tree. As I progressed through life, I learned more and more about what bonsai is and what it takes to create it. And I have grown more interested and fascinated by the art form with the passing of every year. The word bonsai is a Japanese expression that literally translates to “tray planting.” The name may seem mundane, but the true beauty and joy behind the idea of bonsai is found in trying and attempting to perfect the craft. Bonsai is the art of growing certain trees and shrubs, of many varieties, in small, shallow containers. It is through careful and precise training and pruning, that the plant is slowly shaped and manipulated to give the appearance of an older, mature tree. The tree takes on a shape that is more in tune with how a tree would look growing out in nature. Training a growing tree or shrub into a desired shape over several years takes a calm patience, with every aspect being well thought out and every action precise and deliberate.

Around 150 students from AIET had attended this talk on Bonsai art.

A guest talk by Mr. Nanda

Venue: MBA Seminar Hall

Date: 11/04/2018

Topic: Phenology of Tropical Trees

Report:

A guest talk was delivered by Mr. Nanda, a botanist who on the phenology of tropical trees. He explained how a climate change and other changing environmental factors can be studied by observing the tropical trees.

Introduction of the guest:

Nanda was born in Bhadravathi taluk, Shimogga district, Karnataka in the year 1977. He did his schooling in Bhadravathi, completed his bachelors of science in 2000 from Kuvempu University, masters of science in 2002 from Kuvemou university, Doctor of philosophy 2009 from Kuvemou university. He holds a fellowship as a junior and senior research fellow 2004-06.

Event:

As climate change progresses and its deleterious effects become more evident, advocacy groups, politicians, and international organizations are beginning to call our current situation what it really is - a crisis. Changing the verbiage doesn't make it any less problematic, but calling it a climate crisis (or emergency) connotes a certain sense of urgency, pushing people to take action. And that's great! In case you needed any more convincing that the warming of our planet is in fact a crisis - or maybe you need to convince someone else - here are 5 facts you may not have known. And because we are all about making a difference, included are 5 solutions that could improve our chances of fixing the damage already done. Deforestation is a leading driver of global GHG emissions. While estimates vary, more than 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activity can be attributed to deforestation. As you probably know, trees are remarkably adept at storing carbon dioxide. Approximately 50% of

a tree's dry mass (trees being about 65% water) is made of carbon, but when they are cut down, that carbon is released back into the atmosphere causing elevated levels of GHGs to warm the planet. Losing some tree coverage is natural, and even sustainable forestry is acceptable when done correctly. However, the rate at which humans are cutting down trees is unprecedented and untenable. On average, we are losing one football field of forest each and every second, which means an area the size of Italy is destroyed every year. The rate of deforestation has doubled over the last 15 years, and destruction of critical tropical forests (mostly rainforests) has doubled in just the past decade. Despite the high rate of deforestation and how critical trees are for capturing CO₂ emissions, just 2% of funding for climate action goes towards protecting and expanding global forest coverage. The whole lot of students was briefed about their responsibilities and fundamental duties as the children of nature. Around 120 students from AIET had attended the talk on this topic.

Guest talk by Mr. Sammilan Shetty

Venue: MBA Seminar Hall

Date: 10/05/2018

Topic: Butterflies and their roles in natural world

Report:

A butterfly enthusiast Mr. Sammilan Shetty addressed the student members of srishti on "Butterflies and their roles in natural world". He explained the life cycle of butterflies and roles of butterflies in the nature to maintain a balance.

Introduction of the guest:

In 2004 Sammilan Shetty found sudden interest in butterflies on his frequent visits to the area as part of a regular zoology assignment. The youngster went on to become a full-time lecturer, but in 2011 he quit the job and started this environmental venture that has become the southern state's first private butterfly park.

Event:

Don't need an exotic plantation to host butterflies," says Shetty, 32. "Regular saplings or even wild plants that you find in your home backyard would do for these beautiful insects to breed. Unfortunately, most people uproot them, terming them as unwanted weeds. Even my family was initially reluctant towards my going ahead with this passion for butterflies." Today, into the seventh year of its existence, the park has its visitors being familiarised with the names and behaviour pattern of certain butterflies. Prior to the walk, one will be introduced to the details through audio-video media. "The idea is to enable them to relate to the creatures and the ambience during their actual encounter with the species out there in the wild," says Shetty. A 30-minute walk through the park gives a unique opportunity for the visitors to see the transformation of an egg to caterpillar-pupae and then the adult butterfly emerging out of it. While the "host plant" is where the butterflies lay their eggs, the male milkweed butterflies suck alkaloid from the plants rich in it. "Alkaloids are essential for male

milkweed butterflies to attract their female counterparts,” points out Shetty. “Lower the alkaloid, the male butterflies might fail to impress their prospective female-mates.”

Around 200 students from AIET had attended the talk on this topic.

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Shobhavana Campus, Mijar – 574225, Moodbidri.
Dakshina Kannada Karnataka, India.



A Report on

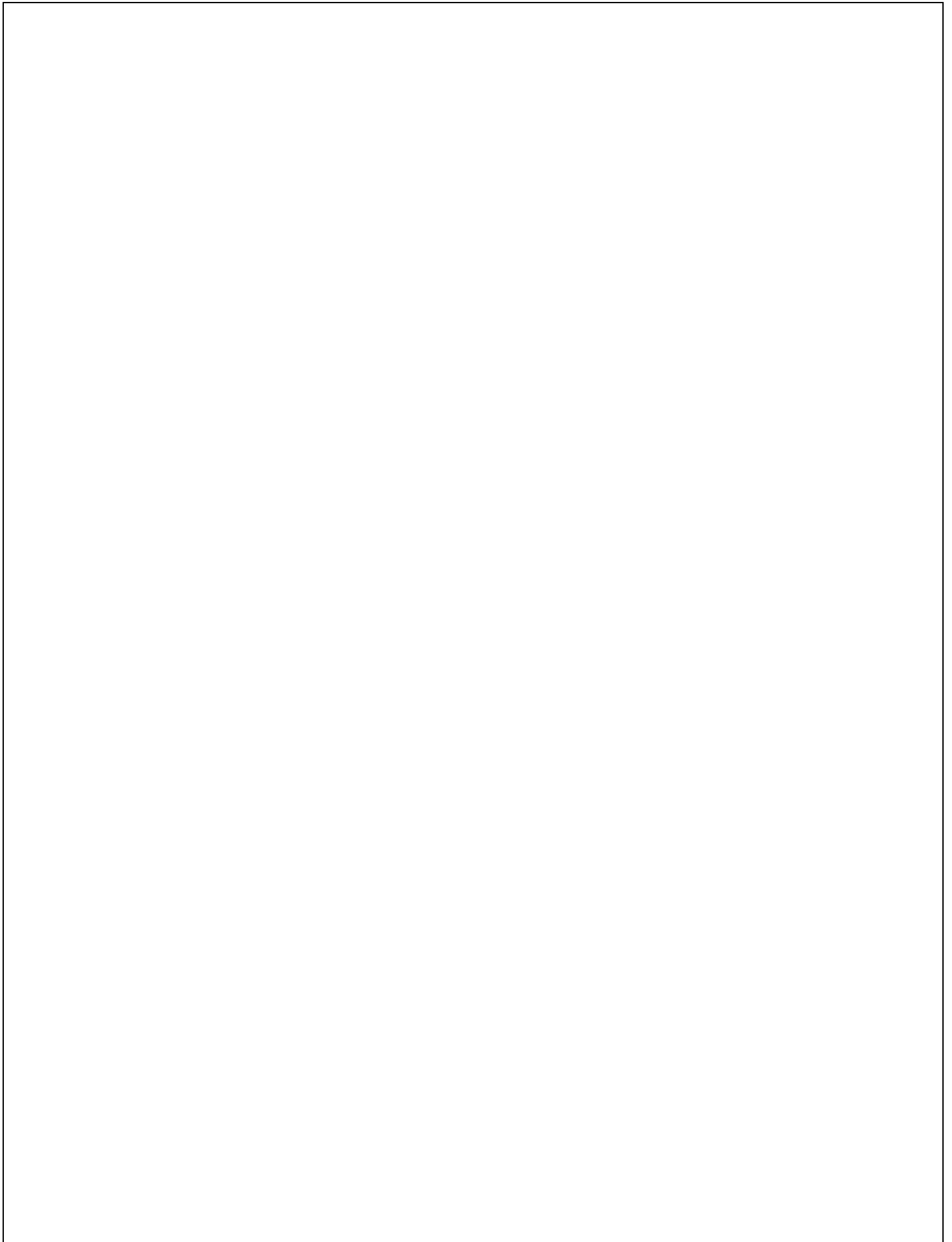
SRISHTI

-The Nature Club



ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19

FACULTY Coordinator: Prof. Yuvaraj T



Content

Sl. No.	Date	Event Details
1	29/07/2018	Western Ghats Green Campaign
2	06/10/2018	64 th Vanyajeevi Saaptha
3	11/11/2018	Massive Ocean Cleanup Program
4	13/02/2019	Gueat talk by Prof. Raghavendra
5	08/03/2019	Awareness Program on Wildlife
6	23/03/2019	VARUNA-2K19-NATURE FEST

SRISHTI- The Nature Club

About the Club:

Human being is one among the dependent species of the world. He needs valuable natural resources such as water fruits minerals etc for his living. He also depends on nature for his living and is also protected by the nature. Many a times he forgets his duty towards the very nature that has protected him so far. Greed overcomes need and results in destruction of nature. SRISHTI a venture of the Alva's Education Foundation aims to remind the students of AIET about their responsibility towards conservation and development of nature by conducting various activities like guest lecturers, nature visits, workshops and many other competitions. It believes that this is possible only when we understand and appreciate the selfless contribution in our life towards nature.

“SRISHTI” is a nature and environmental club of Alva's Education Foundation (AEF) which offers wide spectrum of environmental and nature activities and platform to enhance, exhibit the relationship with Mother Nature.

The club conducts various learning and adventurous activities for students of Alva's Education Foundation (AEF) which attempts for overall development of students.

The Vision is to be a role model club by initiating innovative, creative and contemporary practices to secure Mother Nature.

The Mission is to emphasize in creating the awareness on environmental issues and its impact to the students of AEF.

The objective of the club is to conducts various programmes in an attempt to create awareness on environmental issues through

- Expert views on environmental issues.
- Sensitizing students on burning environmental issues through audio-visual programmes.
- To launch environmental awareness campaigns through posters and drawing competitions.
- Organize trekking camps at surrounding forest belts to explore the beauty of nature.
- To plant saplings and rejuvenate the forest belts.
- To celebrate World Environment Day (June 5th) at the Institute.



Alva's Education Foundation

Presents

SRISHTI

A JOURNEY TOWARDS BUILDING GREENER WORLD



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Mission: To emphasize in creating the awareness on environmental issues and its impact to Alva's Education Foundation (AEF) students.

"Go Green" is our motto. This club gives an opportunity to explore nature and its beauty. Srishti aims at protecting green and enriches the sense of responsibility of a student towards mother nature.

" Test your Nature Quotient and Get your Green Cap"



For more information contact:
Mr. Yuvaraj T
Coordinator
Dept. of ECE
AIEET, Moodbidri-5-74225
Mob: 9956070911

Activities of SRISHTI for the academic year 2017-18

Western Ghats Green Campaign

Venue: Hebri region, Kanataka.

Date: 29th July 2018

Report:

Srishti started its activity for the academic year 2018-19 on 29TH July 2018 with “Western Ghats Green Campaign” program. The student members of Srishti and the NSS volunteers of Alva’s Degree College, Moodubidire, participated in this event by planting around 200 saplings near the Hebri region. This event was organized by National Environmental Care Federation(NECF) Mangalore.

Event:

Srishti in Collaboration with NSS chapter of Alva’s Degree College took active part in “Western Ghats Green Campaign” which was held by the National Environmental Care Federation (NCEF) Mangalore. Around 120 students took part in this event by planting more than 200 saplings near the Hebri region. This event was conducted with intention to inculcate the sense of human responsibilities into the young aspiring minds. They were given awareness on afforestation by the resource persons from NCEF.



64rd Vanyajeevi Saaptha

Venue: Karkala, Karnataka

Date: 06/10/2018

Report:

As per the notice from the Forest department of Karkala the students of the nature club were taken to the “64th Vanyajeevi Saapthi” an awareness program conducted by the Karnataka Government every year with a motive to spread awareness among the youth about wildlife conservation and its importance.

Around 120 Srishti members attended this Event

Massive Ocean Cleanup Program

Venue: Mulki

Date: 11/11/2018

Report:

Members of SRISHTI participated in Massive Ocean Cleanup Program on 11/11/2018 which was organized by Mantra Surf Club, Mulki. Around 50 student members of SRISHTI along with the NSS volunteers were a part of this massive ocean cleanup program. The student members collected the thrash along the sea shore and segregated them.

Event:

On 11TH November 2018 “ocean cleanup” program was held by Alva’s Institute of Engineering and Technology in association with Mantra Surf Club, Mulki. About 50 Students from both Srishti club and National Service Scheme of Alva’s Institute of Engineering and Technology have participated with great enthusiasm in the event. On this auspicious occasion the participants were made aware of the need of beach cleaning in the current times and different causes that are causing pollution in the ocean. And they were also informed about how to keep the ocean clean. The student members collected the thrash along the sea shore and segregated them.

Faculty coordinator from Srishti club Prof. Yuvraj and NSS Program Officer Prof. Suresh .P.S graced the occasion.



Guest talk by Prof. Raghavendra

Venue: Shobhava Garden, AIET

Date: 13/02/2019

Topic: Threats to wildlife

Report:

The guest talk at Srishti-the nature club by Prof. Raghavendra. The session had the presence of Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation.

Introduction of the guest:

Prof. Raghavendra was born in Sigdal (Koppa tq, Chickmagalore Dist). He completed his schooling in Chickmagalore and then pursued his masters in Environmental Science and now and Currently Working as Lecturer in Sri JCBM College, Sringeri. In collaboration with Karnataka Forest Department he did various Wildlife Awareness Programs to School and College Students across Chickmagalore and Dakshina Kannada Districts. He has participated in Tiger census 2014, Elephant Census and Volunteerly worked with forest department in Fire Patrolling Activities . Currently in collaboration with Sri Math Hariharapura he is working in water assessment in river Tunga project.

Event:

Prof. Raghavendra said "Nobody knows how many species are being lost each year, nor the total number of species that exist" . Besides poaching, loss of habitat, toxins cause deaths It is not just India's national animal tiger which is in danger at the hands of poachers in the country. Official figures suggest that the future of other animals in the wild - elephants, rhinos and critically-endangered gharials - is also not so safe despite efforts being put in by the Centre and state governments. Between December 2007 and February 2008, as many as 105 gharials have been reported dead. However, the reason for the decline in their numbers is attributed to possibility of nephro-toxin entering the food chain and loss of habitat due to illegal sand mining. Official records

reveal that in the past three years, the number of poaching cases related to elephants has been steadily rising. During 2004-05, 18 elephants were poached, during 2005-06, the number of dead tuskers was 16 and in 2006-07, it increased up to 23. The 2007 Census said there are 18,663 elephants in the country, minus the Northeastern states. Similar has been the case with rhinos. As per the information released by the Assam Government, 18 rhinos were poached in 2007 and four rhinos have already fallen prey to the poachers' greed till date in 2008 in the Kaziranga National Park and adjacent areas in Assam. Regarding the critically endangered gharials, the MoEF said that as per the last Census in 2007, the number of gharials in National Chambal Sanctuary is 1457, Son Gharial Sanctuary 106, Ken Gharial Sanctuary 12 and Katarniaghat Sanctuary 70 to 80. About 105 gharials have been reported dead between December 2007 and February 2008. While no particular reason can be attributed to their mortality, the possibility of nephro-toxin entering via the food-chain cannot be ruled out, officials say, adding that another reason has been the loss of habitat due to illegal sand mining. The Central Government has taken several initiatives, including constitution of multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) comprising officers from the police, forest, customs and other enforcement agencies to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife. The government is also providing financial and technical assistance to state governments under the various Centrally sponsored schemes - Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Project Tiger and Project Elephant. State governments too claim to be taking measures, including increase in patrolling and coordination with other law enforcing agencies, which clearly are not enough. And it is not just poaching that wild animals are at risk with. As per information available, four tigers and 21 elephants were killed due to train and road accidents during the past three years in the 514 wildlife

sanctuaries in the country.

Around 150 students from AIET has attended the talk on this topic.



Awareness Program on Wildlife

Venue: Kadalkere Nisargadhama, Moodbidre

Date: 08/03/2019

Report:

An awareness program on wildlife was arranged for the students of Srishti in association with forest department of Moodbidre with an intention to provide basic and general awareness about conservation of wildlife.

Event:

Maintaining the balance in the ecosystem has become one of the most difficult tasks today. Somewhere down the lane when deeply seen it's the man's greed which stands as the ultimate reason for this imbalance. Taking this into consideration Srishti in collaboration with the Forest dept., Moodbidre organized a wildlife awareness program at Kadalkere. The students briefed about the effects and limitations of poaching, hunting, deforestation, and many such high hot topics. The students were also given a chance to interact with the forest officials, rangers to view on their adventurous experiences and to gain knowledge on the wildhood. Around 200 students of AIET and many more from other institutions took part in this awareness program.



VARUNA-2K19-NATURE FEST

Venue: AIET Campus

Date: 23rd March 2019

Report:

On 23rd March, 2019, the inaugural ceremony of VARUNA took place in AIET Auditorium at 10:00am. The chief guest of the ceremony was Dr. Kishore Kumar K, Assistant Professor and Head of Botany Department – Farook College, President of the ceremony was Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation. The occasion was also graced by the presence of Dr. Peter Fernandes, Principal –AIET, Mr. Hemanth and Ms. Sharmila, Principal-KLE public school and Mr. Yuvaraj T – Faculty coordinator of the SRISHTI. Over 500 students of Alva's Education Foundation attended the inaugural ceremony.

Event:

The inaugural ceremony was hosted by Ms. Aishwarya Mangashree, student of final year ECE. The ceremony began with the lightening of lamp. Ms. Hema, student of final year CSE welcomed the gathering and the chief guest was florally welcomed by Mr. Vivek Alva. The chief guest Dr. Kishore Kumar K was introduced by Ms. Aishwarya Mangashree, final year student ECE. The president of the ceremony Mr. Vivek Alva addressed the gathering by congratulating the team for conducting the event. He advised the students to take this experience as a learning curve and embrace all the experience that you get in conducting and arranging the events for the Nature-Fest. This was followed by the addressing of Dr. Peter Fernandes. He spoke about the nature and how it is related to our daily life and studies. He also congratulated the team for conducting a fest on nature. Then Dr. Kishore Kumar K addressed the gathering and gave a talk "Forest to Oceans-

Wonderful Journey of Rivers”. He explained about the rivers of India and its importance. He explained more details of rivers and his experience over 25years. He motivated students to conduct such events and learn more about nature. The ceremony was concluded by a memento handed over to Dr. Kishore Kumar K by Mr. Vivek Alva for accepting the invitation and gracing the occasion with his presence.

The inaugural ceremony was followed by various events like mud painting, face painting, nature photography, elocution etc., which took place in Shobhavana garden. Students from different institution of Alva’s Education Foundation participated in the different events listed in the table below.

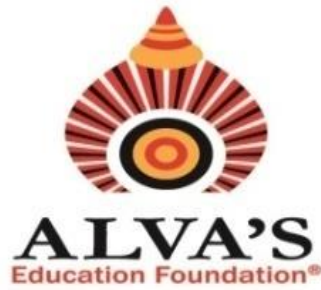
EVENTS	No. of PARTICIPANTS/ Team Registered	WINNER
VadanaVarana (Face Painting)	8	1)Apiksha Hegde & team 2)Shraddha & team
Mud Chithrakaree (Mud Painting)	12	1)Davala
Smrithi Pariksha (Test Your Memory)	12	1)Vishal S
Anvesana (Search Me)	16	1)Akshith & team 2)Amith & team
Nature in a click (Nature Photography)	68	1)Vishnu Vinod
Nature in your campus	86	1)Deepthi
Vikriya (Best out of Waste)	5	1)Sairochana & team
Prakritibashana	15	1)Akash M

(Ellocution)		
Green Hunt (Treasure Hunt)	35	1)Hema& team 2)Iftikar& team
Chithrakreeda (Poster Making)	10	1)Kavya Shree
ApurvaNisarga (Video Making)	5	1)Bindu Shree K S



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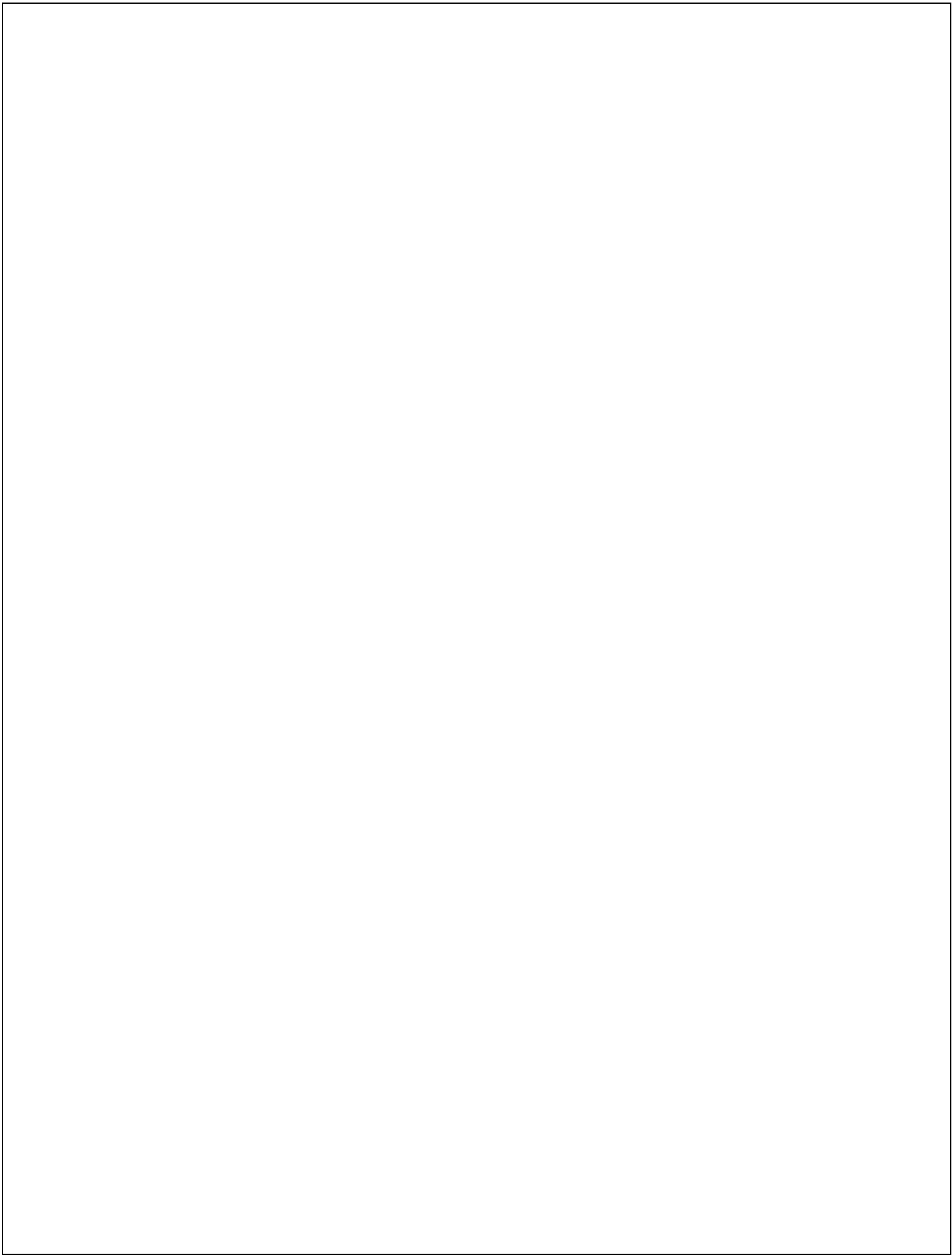
SRISHTI

-The Nature Club



ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20

FACULTY Coordinator: Prof. Yuvaraj T
Prof. Sandeep



Content

Sl. No.	Date	Event Details
1	22/09/2019	Massive Ocean Cleanup Program
2	24/09/2019	“Saving Karnataka’s Natural Heritage” Inauguration and guest talk by Dr. Sanjay Gubbi
3	05/10/2019	65 th Vanyajeevi Sapthaha
4		
5		
6		

SRISHTI- The Nature Club

About the Club:

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Alva's Institute of Engineering & Technology

Shobhavana Campus, Mijar, Moodbidri - 574225



SRISHTI

A JOURNEY TOWARDS BUILDING GREENER WORLD *The Nature's Club*

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Activities

Guest Talks
Awareness Programmes
Nature fest
National park visit
Trekking



Faculty Co-ordinators
Prof. Yuvaraj, T (9916070911)
Prof. Sandeep Kumar (9743645857)

Student Co-ordinators
Shikar V Jain (916432052)
Girija R (8861237427)

Activities of SRISHTI for the academic year 2019-2020

Massive Ocean Cleanup Program

Venue: Mulki

Date: 22/09/2019

Report:

Members of SRISHTI participated in Massive Ocean Cleanup Program on 22/09/2019 which was organized by Mantra Surf Club, Mulki. Around 75 student members of SRISHTI were a part of this massive ocean cleanup program. The student members collected the thrash along the sea shore and segregated them.

Event:

On 22nd September 2019 “Ocean Cleanup” program was held by Alva’s Institute of Engineering and Technology in association with Mantra Surf Club, Mulki. About 75 Students from SRISHTI club of Alva’s Institute of Engineering and Technology have participated with great enthusiasm in the event. On this auspicious occasion the participants were made aware of the need of beach cleaning in the current times and different causes that are causing pollution in the ocean. And they were also informed about how to keep the ocean clean. The student members collected the thrash along the sea shore and segregated them.

Faculty coordinators of SRISHTI club Prof. Yuvaraj, Prof. Sandeep and Prof. Bhargavi graced the occasion.



Guest talk by Dr. Sanjay Gubbi

Venue: Engineering Seminar Hall, AIET

Date: 24/09/2019

Topic: Saving Karnataka's Natural Heritage

Report:

SRISHTI club for the academic year 2019-20 was formally inaugurated by Dr. Sanjay Gubbi. The session had the presence of Mr. Vivek Alva, Managing Trustee, Alva's Education Foundation. Dr. Gubbi also delivered the inaugural talk on Saving Karnataka's Natural Heritage. Dr. Gubbi explained the importance of biodiversity of Karnataka and its significance in balancing the ecosystem. He also encouraged the students to take initiatives in saving the endangered species. He also explained the adverse effects of Seed ball.

Sanjay Gubbi works mainly on conservation issues in Karnataka state. Sanjay bridges a strong understanding of the socio-economic and political aspects of conservation with its scientific bases.

Sanjay's PhD examines factors underlying the variation of leopard distribution across a habitat modification gradient in southern Karnataka, and evaluates current approaches to management of leopard-human conflict to help achieve a better understanding and management of this beleaguered species.

Sanjay's recent work, focusing on the Western Ghats of Karnataka, India has strived to reduce the impact of habitat fragmentation, collaborated with the Karnataka Forest Department towards an expansion of protected areas, helped institute new social security and welfare measures for forest watchers and guards. On these projects, Sanjay works with a wide cross-section of people, including policy makers, media and social leaders.

Sanjay also conducts training workshops for print and electronic media and conservation enthusiasts, among others, to expand support for and enhance public understanding of conservation. He has taught Master's program courses at the National Centre for

Biological Sciences and the Wildlife Institute of India. Today, Sanjay sits on the State Wildlife Board and other key panels of the state.



ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿನ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯಾಗಲಿ

ಜೆ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಕುಲವನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಿ



ಆತ್ಮಾವಿಶ್ವಾಸವು ಆದಿ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ 2019-20 ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಗಣ್ಯರೊಬ್ಬರೊಬ್ಬರು.

ಮೇಗಲದವರ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆ ಸಂಕೇತವೆತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಅಭಿಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೇಲೆ ದ್ವಿ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ಉಳಿದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇವುಗಳ ಸ್ವಭಾವ. ಎದ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಮದ್ದುಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದು ಸಿದ್ಧವೆಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾದರೂ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದು ಸಿದ್ಧವಿಲ್ಲದವರು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು

ಸೇವೆಯಾದ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು, ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರವಿಲ್ಲದವರು, ಮಗು, ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪುಟ್ಟ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಿದೇಶಿನಿ, ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಇತರರು ಪರಿಣಿತರಾದವರು, ಇವರು ಇವರು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಎಂಬುದುಂಟು ಇತರರು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಇತರರ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು, ಅದರಂತೆ ಸಹ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾದ ಹೊಸದಾದ ವಿದೇಶಿ.

ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ಯಾನಗಳು
ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಪರಿಸರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಗಾಗಿ
ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿ
ಎಂದರು.

ಯುವ ಮಹಾಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಷತ್
ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ
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ಸಹಿತ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಎಂದರು.

ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಯುವರಾಜ
ಶ್ರೀಧರ ವಿಜಯ್ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಕಿರಣ
ಉಡು.

ಸೀಡ್‌ಬಾಲ್ ಬಳಕೆ ಬೇಡ: ಸಂಜಯ್ ಗುಬ್ಬಿ

ಮೂಡದಿದಿರೇ: ಸೀಡ್‌ಬಾಲ್
(ಮಣ್ಣು ಮೆತ್ತಿದ ಬೀಜದ ಉಂಡೆ)
ಬಳಕೆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತ
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ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೇ
ಇರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ' ಎಂದು
ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಜೀವವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ
ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಸಂಜಯ್ ಗುಬ್ಬಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

అక్టోబర్ ఎంబెసియరింగ్
కాలేజీన సృష్టి క్లబ్ 2019-20
శ్రేక్షణిక వర్షద బేయవలకగళన్న

ಜೀವ ಸಂಕುಲವನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಡಗುವ ಮೊದಲು,
ಅವುಗಳ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಆವಾಸ



ಮೂಡುಬಿದಿರೆಯ ಆಲ್ಫಾಸ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಸಂಜಯ್ ಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.

ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಖ್ಯ.
ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದ ಹೊರತು,
ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರೊಡನೆ ನಿಜವಾದ

ಕಾಳಜಿ ಮೂಡದು. ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿಗೆ
ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜೀವಿಗಳನ್ನು
ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೊದಲ

ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಬೇಕು' ಎಂದರು.

ಅದ್ವೈತ ವಹಿವಾಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ
ಅಲ್ಲಾಸ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನದ
ಮಾನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟಿ ವಿವೇಕ್
ಅಳ್, 'ಅಲ್ಲಾಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪರಿಸರ
ಶೋಧಕರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ
ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಗ್ರೇಸ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್
ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು,
ಶೋಧನಾಪನ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಪಕ್ಷಿ
ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಕ್ಕಿ ಉದ್ಯಾನಗಳನ್ನು
ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ
ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ನಮಗಿರುವ ಐದಕ್ಕೇ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ' ಎಂದರು.

ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಯುವರಾಜ್,
ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ
ಶಿಖರ್ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಅನುಭಾ
ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದರು.

65th Vanyajeevi Saaptha

Venue: Karkala, Karnataka

Date: 05/10/2019

Report:

As per the notice from the Forest department of Karkala the students of the nature club were taken to the “65th Vanyajeevi Saapthi” an awareness program conducted by the Karnataka Government every year with a motive to spread awareness among the youth about wildlife conservation and its importance.

Around 60 SRISHTI members attended this Event

