

SRINIVAS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Accredited by NAAC)
Valachil, Mangaluru-574143



Department of Computer Science and Engineering

A report on

AICTE ACTIVITY POINT PROGRAMME

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| NAME | SAHANA | USN | 4SN23CS092 |
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Activity Head

Tourism Promotion Innovative Approaches

Activity Name

Visit to Pilikula

Duration

| Dates | No. of Hours |
|------------|--------------|
| 21/12/2024 | 10 |

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Mentor's Name | Prof. Dikshit M Borkar | Mentor's Signature with date | |
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2024 – 2025

1. Introduction

Our visit to Pilikula on 5th December 2024 was an enlightening experience that gave us a profound insight into the cultural, ecological, and artisanal richness of Tulunadu. Known as a prominent heritage and ecological center in Karnataka, Pilikula presents a harmonious blend of tradition, biodiversity, and sustainable practices. Through our exploration of Pilikula Guttu Mane, the Biological Park, the Botanical Garden, and Kushala Karmi Grama, we discovered how heritage preservation, environmental stewardship, and traditional craftsmanship come together seamlessly.

Pilikula Guttu Mane showcased the architectural brilliance and cultural value of traditional Tulunadu homes, allowing us to connect with the region's history, way of life, and legacy. The Biological Park revealed the area's diverse wildlife and highlighted efforts in conservation and ecological education. The Botanical Garden, with its diverse collection of flora, underscored the importance of plants in maintaining ecological balance and raising awareness about regional vegetation.

At Kushala Karmi Grama, the artisans' village, we observed the intricate creation of traditional crafts and gained immense respect for the dedication, skill, and artistry of local craftsmen. This village is a shining example of the need to protect traditional art forms while uplifting rural livelihoods. The visit underscored Pilikula's invaluable role in preserving cultural heritage, protecting the environment, and supporting community development, offering a comprehensive understanding of the interconnected relationship between nature, tradition, and sustainability.

2. Objective of the activity

- Explore the Historical and Cultural Roots of Guttu Mane, Analyze the role of Guttu Mane in reflecting the socio-cultural life of the Tulunadu region and its heritage preservation efforts.
- Study the Ecological and Educational Contributions of Pilikula Biological Park, Explore the habitats and wildlife to understand the park's role in protecting endangered species.
- Understand the Role and Significance of the Botanical Garden, Explore the role of the Botanical Garden in promoting environmental awareness and preserving regional biodiversity.
- Experience and Document Traditional Craftsmanship at Kushala Karmi Grama, Interact with local artisans to learn about their skills, techniques, and challenges faced in maintaining traditional practices.
- Promote Awareness and Appreciation of Pilikula's Cultural, Ecological, and Craft Heritage, Showcase the unique aspects of Guthu Mane, the Biological Park, the Botanical Garden, and Kushala Karmi Grama to foster appreciation among visitors.

3. Methodology

- Collect information from existing publications, reports, and online resources about Pilikula and its components, including Guttu Mane, Biological Park, Botanical Garden, and Kushala Karmi Grama.
- Identify key individuals and groups connected to Pilikula's sites to gather detailed insights. Key Stakeholders like Administrators and staff managing Pilikula. Botanical Garden horticulturists and researchers. Artisans and craftsmen in Kushala Karmi Grama.
- Observe artisans at work and document the traditional art and craft-making processes. Learn about the tools, raw materials, and techniques used in various crafts. Interact with artisans to understand their challenges, experiences, and efforts in preserving traditional art forms.
- Design survey questionnaires with questions, Awareness and impact of conservation activities in the Biological Park and Botanical Garden. Perception of Kushala Karmi Grama's role in preserving traditional crafts and promoting rural livelihoods.

- Use thematic analysis for qualitative data, identifying key themes such as heritage preservation, ecological awareness, traditional craftsmanship, and visitor engagement. Interpret findings to evaluate the cultural, environmental, and educational contributions of Pilikula and its sites.
- Present findings in a structured format with actionable suggestions for enhancing visitor experience and conservation efforts. Prepare a report detailing the significance of Pilikula's sites, visitor impressions, and community impact. Provide recommendations for improving educational initiatives, preservation of heritage, biodiversity conservation, and promotion of traditional crafts

4. Details

Pilikula, located in the coastal region of Karnataka, offers an enriching experience for those who seek to immerse themselves in the region's cultural and natural heritage. The visit on 6th December 2024 provided a multifaceted exploration of Tulunadu's history, biodiversity, and crafts. Below is a detailed breakdown of each key unit within Pilikula:

Pilikula Guttu Mane (Traditional House):

Pilikula Guttu Mane is a striking example of traditional Tulunadu architecture. The term Guttu Mane refers to a traditional house in Tulunadu, and this specific house was constructed using locally sourced materials and techniques that date back centuries. The house is an embodiment of the region's rich cultural heritage, with its elaborate wooden carvings, terracotta-tiled roof, and traditional furniture that reflect the lifestyle of Tulunadu's ancestors. Upon entering, visitors are greeted by a large wooden structure adorned with intricate carvings that depict local folklore, deities, and everyday life in the past. The house has several rooms, each furnished with antiques, such as traditional wooden chairs, large wooden chests, and cooking implements, all providing a glimpse into the daily lives of the people. Some sections also showcase artifacts related to rituals, family customs, and agricultural practices. The Guttu Mane represents more than just an architectural structure; it is a living museum that tells the story of the past. The house is also a great educational tool, allowing visitors to understand the social, familial, and economic structures of the region. Cultural practices such as Koli (traditional dance), festivals, and community gatherings were often held in homes like these, making it a critical site for understanding the local traditions.

Pilikula Biological Park:

The Pilikula Biological Park is an expansive 400-acre park designed to protect and promote the conservation of the region's diverse wildlife. The park features a variety of naturalistic enclosures that house native species of flora and fauna, such as tigers, leopards, snakes, and exotic birds, alongside several endangered species. The primary goal of the park is to engage in wildlife conservation efforts and provide a safe haven for animals in the region. As visitors walk through the park, they are given a chance to observe the animals in environments that closely resemble their natural habitats. The tiger and leopard enclosures, for example, are designed to mimic dense forests, while the aviary is home to several species of native and migratory birds. Additionally, the park also has a reptile house with snakes and other reptiles, which are an essential part of the local ecosystem. One of the most enlightening parts of the visit is interacting with the park's caretakers and naturalists, who explain the various conservation programs that the park is involved in. These include initiatives such as breeding programs for endangered species, the rehabilitation of injured animals, and community outreach programs focused on wildlife education. The park also addresses the challenges of preserving the region's biodiversity, such as habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, and the introduction of invasive species.

Pilikula Botanical Museum:

The Pilikula Botanical Museum is a key educational center dedicated to the study and preservation of plant species. The museum houses a vast collection of native and exotic plants, showcasing the rich diversity of flora that thrives in the region. The museum is split into several thematic zones, each highlighting a specific aspect of plant life, such as medicinal plants, aromatic herbs, and rare species endemic to the Western Ghats. One of the main attractions of the museum is the medicinal plant garden, which features plants that have been traditionally used in the region for healing purposes. Visitors can learn about the therapeutic properties of various plants and their role in traditional medicine. The botanical gardens also highlight the importance of sustainable farming and conservation practices in preserving these valuable resources. In addition to its educational value, the museum plays an important role in research and conservation. It conducts studies on plant diversity and works closely with environmental organizations to safeguard endangered plant species. The botanical garden is also a site of beauty, with neatly landscaped areas that encourage visitors to appreciate the beauty of plants while learning about their ecological significance.

Kushala Karmi Grama (Artisan's Village):

Kushala Karmi Grama is a village that showcases the traditional craftsmanship of Tulunadu. It is a place where artisans practice and preserve age-old crafts such as pottery, weaving, wood carving, and metalworking. The village offers an immersive experience, allowing visitors to watch skilled artisans at work, using tools and techniques passed down through generations.

The experience is both educational and cultural, as visitors learn not only about the intricate processes behind each craft but also the history and significance of these traditions. For instance, in the pottery section, visitors can see artisans shaping clay into pots, jars, and other traditional items, all using methods that have been employed for centuries. Similarly, the weaving area showcases the creation of traditional sarees and fabrics using handlooms, with an emphasis on the skills involved and the cultural importance of these textiles in the community. In addition to the crafts, Kushala Karmi Grama plays a crucial role in supporting rural livelihoods by providing a platform for these artisans to showcase and sell their work. The artisans are also involved in teaching workshops, ensuring the continuation of these traditions among younger generations. Visitors can not only learn about the crafts but also purchase unique handmade items, thus supporting the local economy and the preservation of cultural heritage.

The visit to Pilikula was a profound journey through the multifaceted heritage of Tulunadu. Each unit within Pilikula, from Guttu Mane to Kushala Karmi Grama, offers a unique experience that connects visitors with the region's cultural and natural heritage. The Pilikula Biological Park and Botanical Museum highlight the importance of conservation, while Kushala Karmi Grama emphasizes the need to preserve traditional crafts. Together, these attractions provide a holistic understanding of the interconnectedness between culture, nature, and sustainable livelihoods. The experience left visitors with a deep appreciation for the region's history, ecology, and artisanal traditions.

5. Outcomes

The visit to Pilikula was an enriching experience that provided valuable insights into the cultural, ecological, and artisanal heritage of Tulunadu. At Guttu Mane, we deepened our understanding of traditional Tulunadu architecture and lifestyle, exploring how these structures reflect the region's history and cultural identity. This experience gave us a better appreciation for the importance of preserving such heritage sites. The Pilikula Biological Park further broadened our perspective on biodiversity conservation, where we learned about the various species of flora and fauna and the efforts being made to protect them. The Botanical Museum reinforced our understanding of ecological preservation through its diverse plant collections and educational programs, highlighting the need for sustainable practices in preserving both native and exotic species.

Additionally, the visit to Kushala Karmi Grama allowed us to connect with the region's artistic traditions. Observing artisans in action, we gained insights into the techniques, tools, and materials used in crafting traditional artworks and learned about the challenges artisans face in keeping their crafts alive. The experience was not only educational but also enjoyable, with interactive exhibits, personal encounters with park staff and artisans, and a peaceful, immersive environment. The trip gave us a broader perspective on how cultural heritage, environmental conservation, and rural livelihoods are interconnected, reinforcing the importance of supporting and preserving these elements to ensure a sustainable future. It was a truly valuable visit, blending learning with enjoyment and leaving us with lasting memories and a deeper appreciation for Tulunadu's rich legacy.

6. Geotag Photos



Figure 6.1 Reaching Pilikula

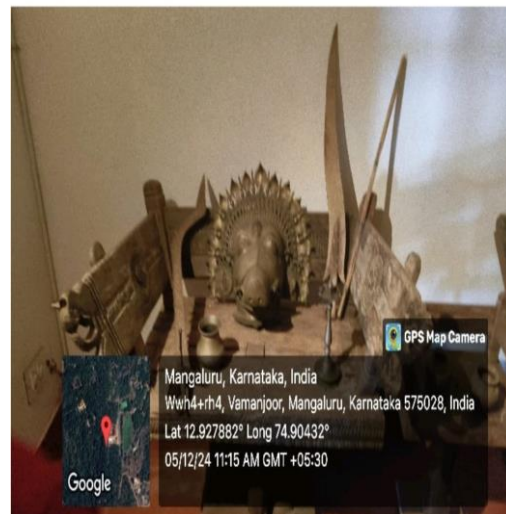


Figure 6.2 Traditional Mancha

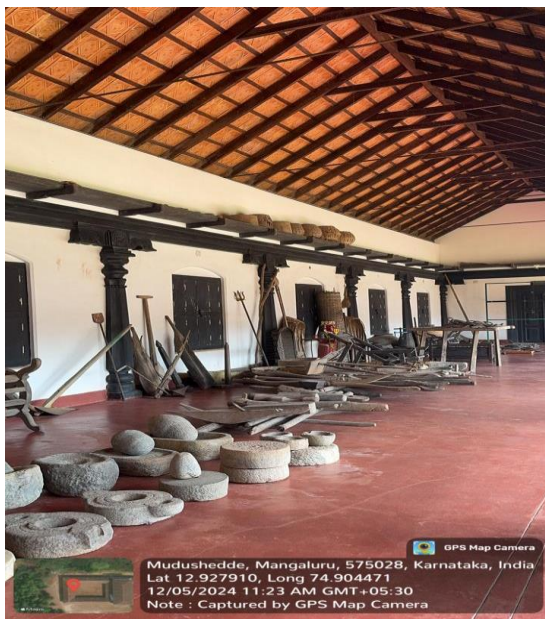


Figure 6.3 Traditional Utensils



Figure 6.4 Yakshagana Art



Figure 6.5 Different of Animal Species



Figure 6.6 Exploring Guttu House



Figure 6.7 Preserved Plant Species



Figure 6.8 Discovering pottery-making processes

7. Annexure

Link:

Websource:

https://www.google.com/search?q=pilikula&rlz=1C1VDKB_enIN1130IN1130&oq=pilikula&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYOdIBCDQ2MzdqMGo3qAIAsAIA&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8