

MY LEARNING EXPERIENCES DURING COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY TOUR



By,
Hemnisha.s
Leader water team,
Kumari arivial peravai.

Hi! it's my pleasure to submit my report about what we had learnt on the coastal environmental study tour. Before that I wish to narrate the steps we had undergone before we were selected as young scientist by **KUMARI ARIVIAL PERAVAI**. It was in a step by step manner. First we attended a seminar at **St. Joseph Matric. Hr. Sec. School Nagercoil**. We were asked to submit a single page abstract about impact of climate change. We were given an opportunity to do and submit a project on the same topic at **Amala Convent Thuckalay**. We also submitted poster and models at **St. Joseph Hr. Sec School Thiruthuvapuram** and **C.S.I. Matriculation Higher Secondary School Nagercoil**. Among the participants only 50 of us were selected as young scientist and we were divided into 5 groups and each group has a guide teacher, convenor, consultant and scientist. Now I am going to explain my learning experience during the period of time with KAP.

We started our program from **MARTHANDAM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**. Here **Er. T. James Wilson** gave the welcome speech; **Mr. Mullanchery M. Velaian** gave introductory address; the meeting took place in the presence of **Prof. Thiyagaswamy, Mr. V.Sundar Raju**

IFS, Dr. K. Vijaya Kumar, Dr. A. Jayalal, Mr. Johnson, Mr. M. John Rabi Kumar and they gave the felicitation. We thank all the above mentioned persons. Dr. Gladdis Wilson released our team notice which we were distributing to create awareness among the people.

Before we start our journey we planted trees in the MACET campus. At 10 O clock the buses left the campus.

NEERODI

People of neerodi are mainly engaged in fishing as their occupation. The womenfolk used to sell fishes. After the tsunami, the fishing is largely affected in this area. They had considered "sori" type fishes as useless once but it is the fish now largely found in this area during January season. The sea level rise doesn't leave this area too. It had invaded about 75 feet in the land surface during the last 40 years.

The main type of Fishes during various seasons

- Jan - May they catch "masoli", "vaalai", Sori.
- Oct - Dec they get "vilai" in large quantity.

They use different Ways to catch fishes. They are

- Engine
- Light
- Prey

Some sad facts

☹ They are not much aware of global warming. So, we explained about it and gave the notice prepared by us.

⊗ The waste materials are disposed in to sea .

Sea turtles:

The sea turtles numbers have been reducing now a days, as they are eaten by human and their eggs are sold. There were 7 species of turtles before but now there is only 5 species.

VALLAVILAI

This is the place where we learnt about fishing is not an easy occupation. The main fishes caught by fishers are Kilathi, Ayarai and Kozhivalai

Other facts 30% of the fishes are obtained from here. The economic condition of the fisherman is poor as they receive only low costs for fishes.

The sea water entered in to the land surface about 20m in this area.

The sea waves are high during June, July and August months.

NITHIRAVILLAI

We were given a warm welcome by members of patriot sports club here . They provided a nice lunch. Mr. Velaian and Scientist Shri. S Ingersol gave their address in the meeting.

PARTHIBAPURAM

We got an opportunity to visit an old fashioned beautiful temple. It was built by Ayi king at 1758. It had a university equal to Nalandha at that time. It had 12 wells but due to several wars 11 of them were destroyed. First this place was under Kerala State. After the separation of Kanyakumari district from Kerala, the Parthibapuram temple came under the control of Tamil Nadu state.

THENGAIPATTINAM

This place is famous for its **ESTUARY**, which is useful for reproduction of fishes. It joins Erayumanthurai and Thengaipattinam. It is the place where the AVM CANNAL starts and THAMIRABHARANI ends.

INAYAMPUTHANTHURAI

We visited St. Antony's Higher Secondary School in Inayamputhanthurai. Sister. Felinda welcomed us. We were astonished to witness the dance by the school children. The varieties of fishes are Kozhivalai and Vaalai.

As we were told in Neerodi , these people also use different ways to catch fishes. They are using Thundil maram and Prey made of plastics. Fisher men enter into the sea for about 75 km. The sea water occupied about 15m inside the land surface during the last 25 yrs. Sad facts

☹️ They are not keeping the place much clean. The area is filled mostly with plastic material.

KARUNKAL

We all assembled at Annai hospital at Karunkal, where we met Mrs. Gladis Paul Swami, a brave government official.

COLACHAL

This place is much affected by tsunami. There are a lot of export companies which used to export prawn, thymus, seer fish and some more fishes to. We visited the place where 414 people were buried in a single place who died during tsunami. Even the child of 11 days old and a man of 88 yrs were buried there. Many people lost their home and the beach was completely destroyed during tsunami.

Thanks to

Mr. Chinapillai, a businessman

VIVEKANANDHA MATRIC SCHOOL

This is where we stayed at night. We had a debate also. Students made us happy by providing various cultural programmes.

We went to bed at 10 O clock and woke up at 5 O clock in the next day morning. We practiced some asana and exercises on a clean surrounding which was lead by Mr. Sathishkumar. We convey our hearty thanks to Mr. Manikandan, correspondent of Vivekananda Matric School, who presented a memento to Mr.Velaian.

KADIAKKAPATTINAM

Scientist A. Benzhiga Rajan gave some useful information about this place. Here the River Valliaru joins with the sea. The sand here is mixed up with minerals; the red colour shows the presence of silicon and black, the thorium. Silicon is useful for making electronic devices. Sea water invaded about 250 m into the land surface.

MUTTAM

Here we had discussion with our team consultant Dr. Arul Prakash . He told us about water borne diseases such as typhoid, cholera and he added that the recent graphs shows that the diseases have decreases in the sea side areas. This is because of awareness only. The area is a hard rocky place. A number of tortoises can be seen in this area. But their numbers are reducing nowadays. We visited a light house built in the year 1882. We were unable to visit the top because it was in a dilapidated condition. The light of this house passes for about 50 km in diameter.

Rajakamangalam

After that, our journey continued towards Rajakamangalam, a beautiful seashore of KK district. Scientist A.Benzigar Rajan briefed us about the turtles and the fishes living in the area. He explained about the breeding and living condition of them. The population is about 5000.

Periakadu

Then we reached Periakadu. The breaking zone in this place is very useful. It is used to control ocean currents and Tides. In the month of August and September the waves are high.

Chothavilai,

We had our lunch here. We had a discussion about preparing our report. Shri. A.Benzigar Rajan asked us about the previous days function. With the kind hospitality of Mr. Raghuvaran and his family members, we felt that we were in our own homes.

Manakudi

Here Mr. Mangavilai Rajendhiran briefed us with various news about mangrove forests. They are also known as tidal forest. They grow even in salt water. It helps in breeding of fishes. They grow in marshy places. They have silt root which reduces the speed of waves. In Tamil nadu they are found in vedharanyam, pichavaram and kulakadu. They have respiratory roots. They grow in tropical areas. We saw the bridge broken out during tsunami.

VATTAKOTAI

Advocate Rajadhurai welcomed us. Mr. Ravi explained about this place. This palace was built in 1741 by the king Marthanda Varma. Now it is under the control of the Department of Archeological Survey of India. It is spread over an area of 3 acres and 96 cent. We were very much astonished to witness the sun set at Kovalam beach and to see the view of Thiruvalluvar statue and Kudankulam project.

Vivekanandha Kendra

We had a talk with some people from Karnataka. We submitted our team report. Shri. Palvannan and Mr. M. Velaian explained us how to prepare a report.

THANKS TO

We convey our hearty thanks to

Mrs. Esalda and her family members who gave more information about

Neerodi,

Dr. Joe prakash who gave information about sea turtles,

Mr. Yovan who gave information about fishing,

Mr. Rajesh, the secretary and other members of patriot sports club,

Mr. China Nadar, Shivashakthi Matric. School,

Sister. Felinda

St. Antony's Hr. Sec. School, Prof. James Wilson, Vice president, MACET,

Scientist Shri. S. Ingersol, Captain Bal Benit, Principal, Shri M. Sreekumar,

Correspondent, Mr. Manikandan, Dr. Arulprakash & Dr. Arumugam,

Madam Saraswathi, Vivekanandha Kendra, Adv. Rajadhurai, and Mr. Ravi

who gave information about Vattakottai.

We distributed notice in all the places given above. I feel that they would read the notice and get awareness about climate change. It would be better if the people don't use sea shore areas for their nature call. And we want to construct toilets to maintain hygiene. They shouldn't throw the plastic materials in the sea shore. The places which had green field before is, now full of houses. We collected water samples to analyze it and found the water was much contaminated.

We thank **Mr. Mullanchery. M. Velaian**, the organizer of KAP, for arranging such a wonderful opportunity. We thank all the **guide teachers, convenors, consultants and scientists**. I thank all our well-wishers too.

குமரி அறிவியல் பேரவை



நீர் அணி :

இளம் விஞ்ஞானிகள் :

**S.ஹேமனிஷா, ஹிவானி,
தர்ஸனா, சரண்யா, அனு,
ஜினோபிளஸ்சில், ஜெனிசா,
ஷைனி, சிவசங்கர்**

எழுமின்! விழுமின்!

அழகானக் கடற்கரை, அன்புள்ளம் கொண்ட பாசமிகு தமிழ் மக்கள், கொஞ்சி விளையாடும் கடற்கரை; கடவுளின் அருமையானப் படைப்பு இத்தகைய, அழகுள்ள நமது கடற்பகுதிகள் நம்மால் அழிந்தால் நம்மை நமது மனசாட்சி சும்மா விடுமா?

காரணம் யார்?

நாம். ஆமாம், நம்மைப் போன்ற கோடிக்கணக்கான மக்கள் தான் காரணம் எவ்வாறு என்று நீங்கள் கேட்கலாம். நான் பதிலைக் கூறுகிறேன்.

காற்று மாசுபடுதல்

வாகனங்கள் ஆலைகள் இவற்றிலிருந்து வெளியிடப்படும் கார்பன் டைஆக்ஸைடு (CO₂) என்னும் வாயு மற்றும் மனித செயல்பாடுகளால் தோன்றும் வேறு சில வாயுவும் புவி வெப்பமடைய காரணமாய் இருக்கின்றன. விளைவு, துருவ பகுதியில் பனிகட்டிகள் உருகி கடல் மட்டத்தை உயர்த்துகின்றன. கடல் மட்டம் உயர்வதால் பல தீவுகளும் கடற்பகுதிகளும் முழுகிவிடும் அபாயம் உள்ளது.

நீர் மாசுபடுதலும் விளைவுகளும்

நமது நீர் ஆதாரங்களில் கலக்கும் கழிவுகளால் குடிநீர் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்படும் வாய்ப்பு உள்ளது. மிகப்பெரிய மீன்பிடி கப்பல்கள் சில, மீன்களை பிடிப்பதோடு பல கழிவுகளை கடலில் கலக்கின்றன. இதனால் மீன் வளம் குன்றும் அபாயம் உள்ளது. நீரில் கலக்கும் எண்ணெய் முதலிய பொருட்களால் மழை வளத்தையும் இழக்க நேரிடும். இது மக்களுக்கு பெருந்துன்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும்.

பரிகாரம்

நாம் செய்த மாசுபடுத்தல் என்னும் பாவத்தைப் போக்க ஒரே ஒரு பரிகாரம் தான் உள்ளது. அது மரங்களை நடுவதாகும். அது நம்மை பல ஆபத்துகளில் இருந்து காப்பாற்றும் மரங்களை நடுவது சுனாமி போன்ற இயற்கை பேரழிவுகளின் பாதிப்பை குறைக்கும். கார்பன்டை ஆக்ஸைடு அளவை குறைக்கும்.

நமது கடமை என்ன?

இயற்கை அன்னை கருணைமிக்கவள். அவளை நாம் தான் அழிவை ஏற்படுத்த கட்டாயப்படுத்துகிறோம். எனவே மரங்களை நட்டு அவளது சீற்றத்தை குறைப்பது நமது கடமையாகும்.

நீர் வளம் இயற்கை அன்னையின் கொடை வளம். இது காலத்தின் கட்டாயம் ஆகும். அதனை அழிப்பதை அனுமதியோம்.

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