

S.V.B. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, KOILKUNTLA

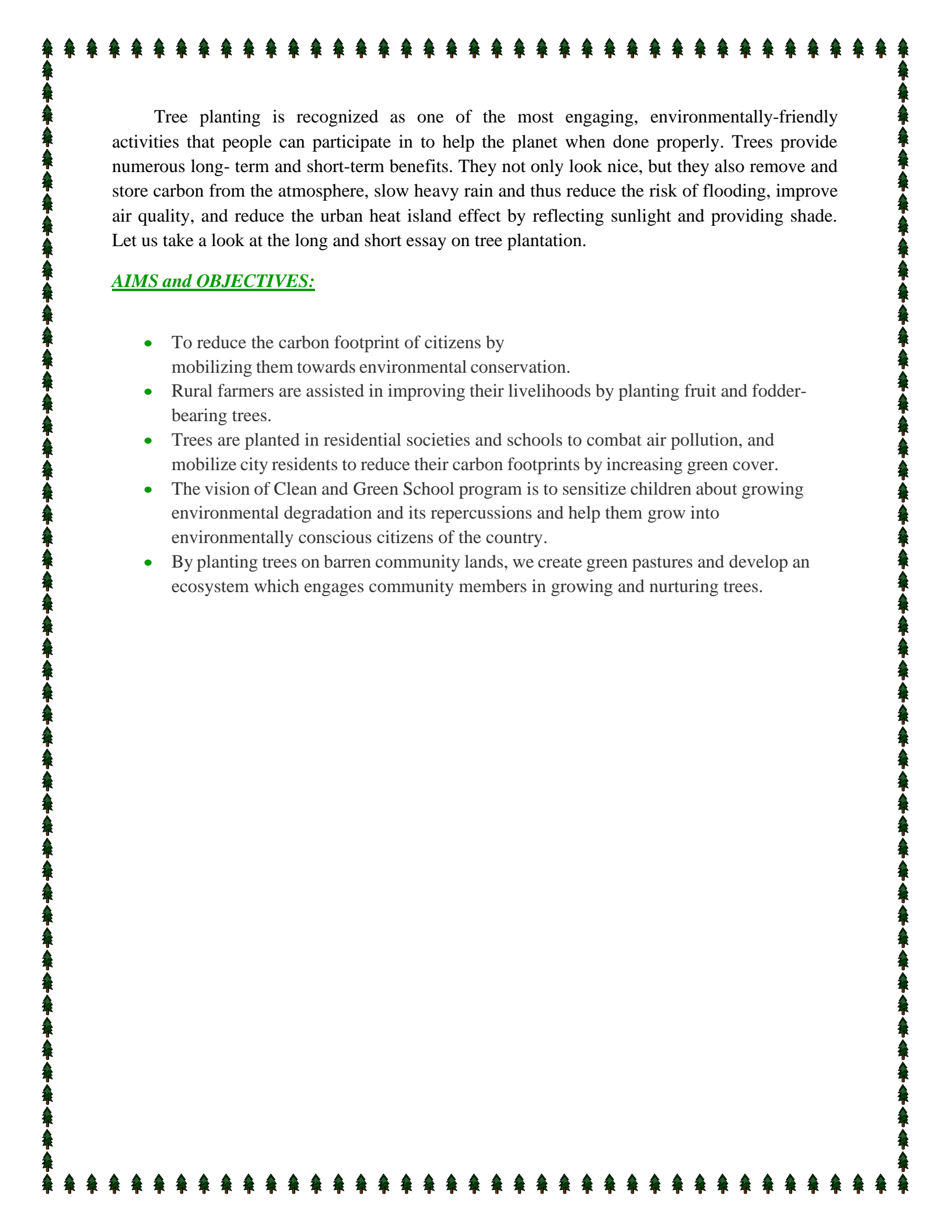
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Best Practice

Nurturing GREEN Campus

FROM 2018-19 to 2022-23





Tree planting is recognized as one of the most engaging, environmentally-friendly activities that people can participate in to help the planet when done properly. Trees provide numerous long- term and short-term benefits. They not only look nice, but they also remove and store carbon from the atmosphere, slow heavy rain and thus reduce the risk of flooding, improve air quality, and reduce the urban heat island effect by reflecting sunlight and providing shade. Let us take a look at the long and short essay on tree plantation.

AIMS and OBJECTIVES:

- To reduce the carbon footprint of citizens by mobilizing them towards environmental conservation.
- Rural farmers are assisted in improving their livelihoods by planting fruit and fodder-bearing trees.
- Trees are planted in residential societies and schools to combat air pollution, and mobilize city residents to reduce their carbon footprints by increasing green cover.
- The vision of Clean and Green School program is to sensitize children about growing environmental degradation and its repercussions and help them grow into environmentally conscious citizens of the country.
- By planting trees on barren community lands, we create green pastures and develop an ecosystem which engages community members in growing and nurturing trees.

PRACTICE:

- Plantation in college campus
- Distribution of Plants to Rural People of surrounding villages.
- To create the awareness among students and villagers on fostering greenery.

GOAL : To contribute at college or individual level for reducing global warming

CONTEXT:

- Now a day it is become mandatory cut the trees of forests for widening of roads and to establish industries.
- Due to the use of plastic for all mankind activities the global warming is increasing dramatically.
- So it is very essential to enhance the awareness of fostering greenery.

PRACTICE:

The teacher guides students to pick up native plants from their villages. Students are asked to write the medicinal and religious importance of the plants collected and to plant the plants in the context of NSS day, World Forest Day, World Earth's Day.

EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS:

The success of this practice is evident in the students' writing essay competition, participating in elocution and plantation and distribution of plants.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

It is difficult to identify the importance of plants without the help of old people and experts who known medicinal and religious importance of plants in villages.

RESOURCES REQUIRED:

Indian Red Cross Society Sponsored trees Forest

Department regularly distribute trees

NSS Unit regularly takes up plantation in the campus

Evidences:

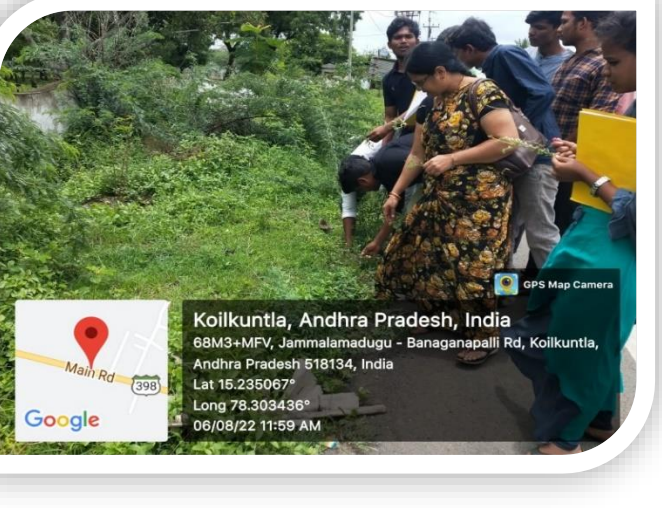
A.Y.2018-19



A.Y.2019-20



A.Y.2021-22



A.Y.2022-23



**SVB. GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE
KOILKUNTLA-518134**

Best Practice:
**Vermicomposting
for Waste
Management**

VERMICULTURE UNIT



**Vermiculture Unit established in the college by the
Dept. of Zoology on 10-11-2021**

S.V.B. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE KOILKUNTLA

Nandyala district, Andhra Pradesh

Best Practice

1. Title of the practice: Vermicomposting for Waste Management.

Introduction:

Vermicomposting is a method of using worms to transform organic waste into a nutrient-rich fertilizer. The main objective of Vermicomposting is to produce organic manure of exceptional quality for the organically starved soil by using agricultural wastes, garden wastes and animal farms waste are usually dumped into at places resulting in a foul mess.

It is healthy and clean way to eliminate wastes going into our landfills, which improves the soil environment. Vermicomposting attracted lot of interest in recent years.



Vermicompost is the product of the composting process by various species of Earthworms. Beside above composition, Vermicompost also contain biologically active substances such as plant growth regulators and microbes. Vermicomposting can be done in large scale at farm and small scales at house. The beneficiaries can understand the recycling process. The exotic earthworm species used are *Eisenia foetida* (Red Worms) and *Eudrilus eugeniae* (Night crawler).

2. **Objective of the practice:**

1. To Maintain Vermicomposting Unit in college in order to maintain eco-friendly college campus.
2. To utilize waste of campus plants and garden by using earthworms and get vermicompost.
3. To use chemical free Vermicompost as an organic fertilizer for agriculture.
4. To provide own Vermicompost to college horticulture gardens in free of cost.

3. **The context:** Vermicompost contains water-soluble nutrients and it is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner. It is used in farming and small scale sustainable, organic farming. Hence, it was thought to develop a vermicomposting unit so as to dispose of the organic waste generated in the college in a useful way.

4. **Practice:**

Our college has established vermicomposting unit in college campus supported by college Principal and NSS Volunteers of our college. We have introduced the species of earthworm- *Esinia foetida*. The daily organic waste is generated due to fallen leaves from the green cover of the campus. To make use of this waste, the college practices vermicomposting. This not only solves the problem of organic debris, but also generates rich compost which the college uses for its own garden. The vermicompost beds were maintained properly by watering and other management.

5. **Evidences of Success:**

Students of our college visited Vermicomposting unit in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Yagantipalle. Some of them are inspired to start; some of them are consulted Zoology lecturer to establish a vermicompost unit in college. This practice has helped to train students to recycle organic waste in a productive way. The investment required is very less and the students can perform vermicomposting on their agricultural lands as well. Also, this practice has solved a problem of disposal of organic waste and the college is getting good quality compost for its own garden.

6. **Problems encountered and Resources required:** The only resources required are the earthworms. The biggest challenge is to protect the earthworms and maintain the moisture in summer when the temperature is high.

S.V.B. Government Degree College
Koilkuntla,
Nandyal Dist. A.P.



Best Practice : Energy Literacy Programme
Department of Physics

Brief Description of the Practice:

Energy is the key driver of social and economic growth of any country or community. Communities and countries having sufficient energy sources are able to grow technologically and economically faster than others who don't have such access. But, current energy generation and supply systems are mainly centralized and heavily dependent on fossil fuels. This results in dependency on energy imports, the financial burden on governments, loss of energy in transmission and distribution. Moreover, currently, 80-85% of the world's energy needs are being fulfilled with fossil energy, the main cause of global warming and climate change. Its impacts can be seen in the form of forest fires, floods, heat waves, and cyclones with increasing intensity and frequency.

In this "Energy Literacy Programme" we aim to educate the student community to have an understanding of energy generation and consumption, and its impact on the environment. Energy Literacy training would enable individuals to make informed decisions on sources of energy to be used and appropriate amounts to be used.

Aims and Objectives:

- ✓ To make the students realize how much of energy we are using in day-to-day life.
- ✓ To make the students understand about the sources of energy
- ✓ To make the students know about the units of energy and how to quantify the energy in simple terms.
- ✓ To enable the students know about the carbon footprint
- ✓ To raise awareness of the students on climate change due to energy consumption

The Practice:

- Conducting classes for the student community on various topics relating to energy on different days to know about the basic facts of energy, sources of energy, misuse of energy, saving of energy, environmental effects, and alternating energy sources.
- Organizing the debates and group discussions about various topics taught during the training programme.
- Conducting an assessment test for the student community how far they understand about the energy literacy programme.

Evidences of success:

- Students have become conscious of the quantum of their daily energy consumption
- Students are able to quantify their daily energy consumption Students have become aware of the carbon footprint they are leaving behind
- Students are actively participating in environmental awareness programmes

Problems Encountered:

- The major constraint is the availability of experienced faculty.
- Though the practice has a lot of merits, there are certain challenges in developing the student community.
- To bring the student community at the same level of through to the training modules.

Resources Required:

- The availability of the proper information in the form of material.
- The trainers for delivering the information to the student community.
- Audio visual aids for the teaching as well as for the updated information.

