S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's

M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDDEBIHAL

POLICY DOCUMENT ON GREEN CAMPUS

Co-ordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

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PRINCIPAL,

M.G.V.C. Arts, Com. & Science College MUDDEBIHAL - 586212. **Policy Document on the Green campus**

Green campus:

A green campus is a place where environment friendly practice and education combine to promote sustainable and Eco-friendly practices in the campus. The green campus concept offered an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social and economic needs of mankind.

Objectives of the Go Green Programme:

To give this initiative more clarity and authenticity, we now roll out a POLOCY DOCUMENT spelling out the strategies, plan and other allied tasks to tasks to make this Program functional officially.

We believe that greening the campus is all about sweeping away wasteful inefficiencies and using conventional sources of energies for its daily power needs, correct disposal handling, purchase of environment friendly supplies and effective recycling program. The administration of the institute believes that everyone has to work out the time bound strategies to implement green campus initiatives. These strategies need to be incorporated into the institutional planning and budgeting processes with the aim of developing a clean and green campus.

Composition of the Go- Green Committee:

- 1. Principal of the college- Chairperson
- 2. IQAC Coordinator Secretary
- 3. Faculty Representative nominated by the Principal
- 4. Student Representative general Secretary of the College
- 5. Non-teaching Staff Representative Office Superintendent

B. Role of the Go- Green campus Programme:

The impetus for a successful Green Campus must begin at the top and emanate throughout the rest of the campus. Without a strong message of commitment and involvement from both the Chairperson and Members of the Committee. Well – intentioned initiatives may be too fragmented to allow for Institute- wide participation. Thus in view of this, the committee will plan and execute to:

- 1. Seek views of all the Stakeholders to make the Go Green Campus initiative functional throughout the year.
- 2. Conduct the campus environmental impacts to identify the targets for improvements.
- 3. Establish a Green Campus Environmental Ethics Awareness campaigns.

- 4. Set forth a Green Campus Mission and Statement of Principles.
- 5. Link Green Campus activities to academics in the Institute.
- 6. Organize Awareness Programs for the students, faculty and society.
- 7. Chart out a yearly plan of the Institute, local community and Stakeholders.
- 8. Phase out the CFL and conventional light source such as bulbs and tube lights, halogen and mercury street/ campus lights and get them replace by LED's.

C. Promotion of "Save Energy Tips" in and outside the Institute:

- Activate power management features on your computer and monitor so that it will go into a low power "Sleep" mode when you are not working on it.
- Turn off your monitor when you leave your table.
- · Whenever possible, shut down rather than logging off.
- Turn off unnecessary lights and use daylight instead.
- Avoid the use of decorate lighting.
- Use LED or compact fluorescent bulbs.
- Keep lights off in conference rooms, classrooms, lecture halls when they are not in use.

M. G.V. C. Arts, Com. & Science College MUDDEBIHAC-586212

- Use the fans only when they are needed.
- Rainwater Harvesting
- Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus.
- Plastic free campus
- Tree Plantation Drive
- Cleanliness Drive
- Landscaping and gardens
- Use of LED's only
- Digital Library/ E-Learning Centre.
- Organization of sensitization programs for the stakeholders
- · Green, Environment and Energy Audit conducted
- · Restricted entry of automobiles

The Institute will make all the necessary efforts to involve the students, faculty and staff in "Green Campus Initiatives" by designation the volunteers of Eco Club, NSS and NCC cadets, printing T-shirts/ Caps with green campus initiative slogan specially designed for the purpose.

> M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science Correge MUDDEBIHAL-586212, Dist: Vijayapur.

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Since 1968

FLORA

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COLLEGE CAMPUS



Prof. Shantayya.V. Gurumath Department of Botany

M.G.V.C.College Muddebihal









FLORA

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COLLEGE CAMPUS



The Great Donor

We are evergreateful to Late Matoshree Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar Muddebihal

Flora is word of Latin origin referring to flora, the goddess of flowers. Flora can refer to a group of plants as well as to bacteria.

Importance of Flora to Humans

The flora of plant is so important for us that we can even think about living without them. Plants support life both on the land. Botanists have been writing since the early 1600s. Physicians used Floras for information on medicinal plants while horticulturists used flora to identify plants that might be brought into cultivation. Flora have documented plants collected in exotic places as well as plants growing in a Botanists own area.

Muddebihal is located at 16° 20' 14" N and 76° 07' 55" E with an average elevation of 563 meters (1847 feet) above sea level. Muddebihal is 80 km/49.7 miles away from the main district city of Bijapur and 500 km/310.68 miles from the state capital, Bangalore. The nearest major railway station to Muddebihal is at Almatti (23 km), and the nearest airport is at Kalburgi(184 km), Hyderabad 350 km

As of the 2001 Indian census Muddebihal had a population of 28,219, which categorizes it as a Class III town. It has a total area of 8.25 km². The population is evenly split, with males constituting 51% of the population, and females 49%, while 14% of the population is under 6 years of age. The average literacy rate of Muddebihal is 67%, which is higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 75%, and female literacy is 58%. The economy is dependent on agriculture, with the main crops consisting of Ground nuts, Sunflowers, Bajra, and wheat. The average summer temperature is 42 °C, while the average winter temperature is 28 °C.



SI	Family	Botanical name	Common
No			name
1	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia spathacea	Tradescantia
2	Rubiaceae	Pentas ianceolata	Starcluster
3	Araceae	Xanthosoma sagittifolium	Elephant ear
4	Xanthorrhoaceae	Aloe vera	Aloe vera
5	Verbenaceae	Duranta erecta	Golden dewdrops
6	Apocynaceae	Calotropis gigantea	Giant milk weed
7	Bromeliaceae	Ananas comosus	cosmos
8	Leguminoceae	Senna obtusifolia	Senna
9	Leguminoceae	Indigofera spicata	Creeping indigo
10	Compositae	Partheniumh ysterophorus	Cogress grass
11	Strelitziaceae	Ravenala madagascariensis	Travelar plam
12	Compositae	Tridax procumbers	Coatbuttans
13	Amarylidaceae	Zephyrathes candida	Zephyr lily
14	Rubiaceae	Ixora coccinea	Ixora
15	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia hirta	Asthmaplant
16	Apocynaceae	Cathranthus roseus	Periwinkle
17	Betulaceae	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
18	Rutaceae	Murraya koenigi	Curry leaf tree
19	Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea glabra	Bougainvillea
20	Apocynaceae	Nerium oleander	Nerium
21	Combertaceae	Terminalia arjuna	Terminalia
22	Nyctaginaceae	Boerhavia diffusa	Boerhavia
23	Combertaceae	Terminalia bellarica	Terminalia
24	Euphorbiaceae	Acalypha chamaedrifolia	Acalypha
25	Leguminoceae	Astragalus boeticus	Yellow milk - vetch
26	Anacardiaceae	Mangifera indica	Mango
27	Aspargaceae	Cordyline australis	Cabbage palm
28	Lamiaceae	Stachys byzanthia	Lamb's -ear
29	Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum pulverulentum	Broad leaf mullein





30	Malvaceae	Hibiscus	Hibiscus
		rosasinensis	
31	Araceae	Aglaonema	Aglaonema
	0	commutatum	
32	Cactaceae	Pilosocereus	Wooly torch
22		leucocephalous	Dalata
33 34	Leguminosae	Robina hispida Solanum	Robina
34	Solanaceae		Garden
25	A	lycopersicum	tomato
35	Amaranthaceae	Iresine herbstii	Blood leaf
36	Aspargaceae	Dracaena marginata	Dragon tree
37	Myrtaceae	Psidium guajava	Guvaac
38	Papavaraceae	Chelidonium	Chelidonium
		majus	
39	Euphorbiaceae	Ricinus	Caster
		communis	
40	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus	Prickly
		spinosus	amaranth
41	Amaranthaceae	Avera lantana	Lantana
42	Poaceae	Setaria	Bristle grass
43	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia	Ridge-seed
		glyptosperma	spurage
44	Acanthaceae	Acanthus	Acanthus
		montanus	
45	Arecaceae	Chamaedorea	Palm
		seifrizi	
46	Compositae	Lactuca serriola	Prickly lettuce
47	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia pallida	Tradescantia
48	Annonaceae	Polyalthia	Ashok tree
		longifolia	
49	Annonaceae	Artabotrys	Artabotrys
		hexapetatus	
50	Papaveraceae	Argemone	Prickly weed
		mexicana	
51	Cruciferae	Brassica	Mustrad
		campestris	
52	Capparidaceae	Capparis aphylla	Capparis
53	Malvaceae	Abutilon indicum	Abutilon
54	Asclepidaceae	Calotropis	Calotropis
		gigantea	
55	Leguminoceae	Crotalaria sericea	Bauhinia
56	Leguminoceae	Crotalaria juncea	Indian hemp
57	Leguminoceae	Delonix regia	Gold mohur
58	Leguminoceae	Albizzia lebbek	Acacia
59	Myrtaceae	Psidium guayava	Guava
59	Myrtaceae	Psidium guayava	Guava







60	Myrtaceae	Callistemon	Bottle brush
		lanceolatus	
61	Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis sativus	Cucumber
62	Cactaceae	Opuntia dillenii	Prickly pear
63	Umbelliferae	Eryngium foetidum	Wild coriander
64	Rubiaceae	Mussaenda frodosa, indica	Mussaenda
65	Compositae	Tridax procumbens	Tridax
66	Compositae	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower
67	Compositae	Xanthium strummarium	Xanthium
68	Apocyanacae	Nerium indicm	Nerium
69	Apocyanacae	Alstonia scholaris	Devil tree
70	Apocyanacae	Allamanda cathari	Allamanda
71	Convolvulaceae	Ipomia purpurea	Ipomia
72	Solanaceae	Sestrum nocturnum	Queen of the night or Rat ki Rani
73	Solanaceae	Datura stramonium	Thorn apple
74	Scrophulariaceae	Mazus japonicus	Weed
75	Bignoniaceae	Bignonia unguis	Cats nail
76	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia alta	Thunbergia, yellow flowers
77	Verbenaceae	Vitex nigundo	Vitex, shrub
78	Verbenaceae	Duranta repens	Duranta, hedge plant
79	Verbenaceae	Tectona grandis	Teak
80	Verbenaceae	Lantana aculeata	Lantana, climber
81	Labiatae	Ocimum basilicum	Basil, tulasi
82	Nyctaginaceae	Mirabilis jalapa	Four o'clock plant
83	Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea spectabilis	Glory of the garden
84	Euphorbiaceae	Poinsettia pulcherrima	Poinsettia
85	Moraceae	Morus Iba	Mulberry
86	Casuarinaceae	Casuarina epuisetifolia	Casuarina
87	Liliaceae	Aspargus racemosus	Aspargus



Liliaceae	Dracaena sps	Dracaena
Graminae	Bambusa nana	Bambo
Graminae	Panicum &	Lown grasses
	Paspalum	
Santalaceae	Santlum album	Sandal wood
Palmaceae	Cocus nucifera	Coconut
Rutaceae	Citrus	Citrus,lemon
	aurantifolia	
Rutaceae	Aegle marmelos	Wood apple
Meliaceae	Azadirachta	Neem
	indica	
Rhamanaceae	Zizyphus jujuba	Zizyphus
Rubiaceae	Rubia cordifolia	Rubia
Compositae	Xanthium	Xanthium
	strumarium	
Malvaceae	Abelmoschus	Okra
	esculentus	
Nyctaginaceae	Abronia	Abronia
	umbellanta	
	Graminae Graminae Santalaceae Palmaceae Rutaceae Rutaceae Meliaceae Rubiaceae Compositae Malvaceae	GraminaeBambusa nanaGraminaePanicum & PaspalumSantalaceaeSantlum albumPalmaceaeCocus nuciferaRutaceaeCitrus aurantifoliaRutaceaeAegle marmelosMeliaceaeAzadirachta indicaRubiaceaeZizyphus jujubaRubiaceaeRubia cordifoliaCompositaeXanthium strumariumMalvaceaeAbelmoschus esculentusNyctaginaceaeAbronia





M. G.V.C. ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MUDDEBIHAL

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON BIOTECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENTS



Date- 26/08/2021

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Time- 1.00 PM

Wel Come You All

Otwie

Co-ordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

PRINCIPAL.

M. G.V.C. Arts, Com. & Science College MUDDEBIHAL - 586212.



S. G. V. C. Vidya Prasarak Trust's, Matoshri Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar Arts, Commerce & Science College, MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist. Vijayapur (Karnataka)

(Accredited with CGPA of 2.58 on seven point scale at 'B+' Grade)

* email : princmgvc@gmail.com * www.mgvcmbl.org *

Ref. No. :

Date :

NOTICE

Department of Botany organized One Day Biotechnology Workshop on 26.08.2021 at 1pm in Botany Lab. Hence all the teaching, non teaching staff members and B.Sc Sixth Semester students are here by informed to attend the function.

Principal

Internal Quality Assurance Cell M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College MUDDEE1HAL-503212. Dist: Vijayapur.

NCIPAL.

M. G. V. C. Arts, Com. & Science College MUDDEBIHAL - 586212. M. G.V.C. ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MUDDEBIHAL

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON BIOTECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENTS

Chief Guest- Prof. Smt: RAJESWARI

Chief Guest- Shri. Ashok. S. Tadasad Chairman S.G.V.C.V.P Trust. Special Guest. Prof: A. B. Kulkarni

Administrator S.G.V.C Trust Muddebihal

President, Principal: Prof: S. N. Poleshi

Dr. B. A. Guli IQAC Coordinator

Prof. B. N. Chawadapur

Organizer: Prof. D. S. Talikoti

Staff members & B. Sc VI Sem Students

Date- 26/08/2021

Time- 1.00 PM

PRINCIPAL, M. G. V. C. Arts, Com. & Science Cellege MUDDEBIHAL - 586212.

M.G.V.C. ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MUDDEBIHAL

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

PROGRAM

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON

BIOTECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENTS

1. WELCOME SPEECH- D. S. TALIKOTI

2. INAUGURATION BY DIGNITARIES

3. GARLANDING- i. CHIEF GUEST FROM AKSHATA HUBBALLI

ii. SPECIAL GUEST FROM ANIL JADHAV

iii. PRINCIPAL FROM BASAVARAJ K

iv. Dr. B. A. GULI FROM PRAVEENKUMAR

v. PROF. B. N. CHOWDAPUR FROM SACHIN P

vi. ORGANISER: PROF. D. S. TALIKOTI FROM JYOTHI H

4. CHIEF GUEST SPEECH- PROF. Smt. RAJESHWARI.

5. SPECIAL GUEST SPEECH- Prof. A. B. Kulkarni.

6. PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS- Prof. S. N. Poleshi

7. VOTE OF THANKS: ANIL JADHAV

DATE:26.8.2021

TIME: 1 PM

Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College MUDDESIHAL-585212. Dist: Vijayapur.

PRINCIPAL, M. G.V. C. Arts, Com. & Science College MUDDEBIHAL - 586212.

M. G.V.C. ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MUDDEBIHAL DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON BIOTECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENTS





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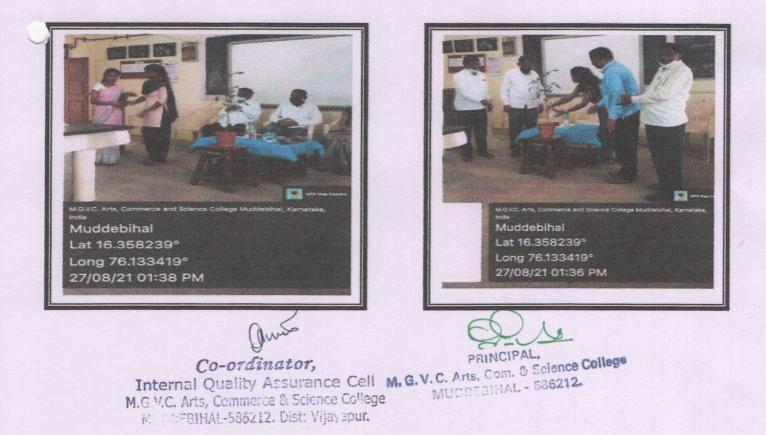
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M. G.V.C. ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MUDDEBIHAL DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON BIOTECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENTS











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* email : princmgvc@gmail.com * www.mgvcmbl.org *

Ref. No. :

Date :

REPORT

Department of Botany organized One Day Biotechnology Yorkshop on 26.08.2021 at 1pm in Botany Lab. Chief Guest Prof Smt.Rajeshwari, Special Guest Sri Ashok.Tadasad and Administrator Prof:A.B.Kulkarni presence in this function. Prof:S.N.Poleshi Principal, presided over the IQAC function. Coordinator Dr.B.A.Guli Prof.B.N.Chawadapur, Organizer Prof- D.S.Talikoti, B.Sc Sixth Students and all other teaching and non teaching staff members graced the occasion. Kumar Anil Jadhav proposed vote of thanks.

> ncipal PRINCIPAL. M. G. V. C. Arts, Com. & Science College

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NAAC Coordinator

Co-ordinator - NAAC C. Art., inclusive & Science College, Munucomai - 586212.

1.		Dept. Botany
ART	S. G. V. C. Vidya Prasarak Trust's, MATOSHRI GANGAMMA VEERAPPA CHH S, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE, MU ATTENDANCE REPORT	NIWAR DDEBIHAL.
Name of the Event Class : B.Sc. V	One Day Norkshop on Biote " Cem Date : 26.08.2021	Time: 1 PM
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S.G.V.C VIDYA PRASARK TRUST'S M. G.V.C. ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MUDDEBIHAL

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND ECO CLUB

CELEBRATION

"NATIONAL POLLUTION CONTROL DAY 2021"



Date: 08.12.2021

Time: 10.30 am

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PRINCIPAL. M. G. V. C. Arth. Com. & Science College - 500 FEAL - 586212.

Co-ordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur,



S. G. V. C. Vidya Prasarak Trust's, Matoshri Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar Arts, Commerce & Science College,

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MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist. Vijayapur (Karnataka) (Accredited with CGPA of 2.58 on seven point scale at 'B+' Grade)

email : princmgvc@gmail.com * www.mgvcmbl.in

Ref. No. :

Date :

ECO CLUB ACTIVITY- "NATIONAL POLLUTION CONTROL DAY"

Date	08.12.2021
Programme Name	"National Pollution Control Day 2021"
Resource Persons	Prof A.B.Kulkarni Administrator and Prof.A.S.Bagawan
Organizer	Prof.S.V.Gurumath
Number of Students participated	30
Report	The "National Pollution Control Day 2021" was celebrated by Department of Botany and ECO CLUB on 8 th December 2021 at 10.30 am in Dept of Botany. Prof A.B.Kulkarni Administrator as a Chief Guest of this function and addressed the gathering. Prof: S.N.Poleshi Principal, presided over the function. NAAC Coordinator Prof:S.V.Gurumath, Prof.B.N.Chawadapur all other teaching and non teaching staff members graced the occasion. Prof.Sudharani. Chiraladinni proposed vote of thanks.





Co-data Coroordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell

M.C. V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science CollegeMUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

PRIN M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

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(Accredited with CGPA of 2.58 on seven point scale at 'B+' Grade)

email : princmgvc@gmail.com * www.mgvcmbl.org * *

Ref. No. :

Date :

ECO CLUB ACTIVITY- "WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2021 "

Date	05.06.2021	
Programme Name	"World Environment Day 2021"	
Resource Person	Prof A.B.Kulkarni Administrator	
Organizer	Prof.S.V.Gurumath	
Report	"World Environment Day 2021" was celebrated by IQAC Initiative, Dept of Botany and Eco club on 05.06.2021 at 11.am in Botany Lab. Our Administrator Prof:A.B.Kulkarni as a Chief Guest of this function addressed the gathering. Prof:S.N.Poleshi Principal, presided over the function. NAAC Coordinator Prof:S.V.Gurumath, Prof. B.N.Chawadapur and all other teaching and non teaching staff members graced the occasion. Prof.D.S.Talikoti proposed vote of thanks.	





THA Co-det forcerdinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College MUDDERIUM Frommerce & Science College M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College

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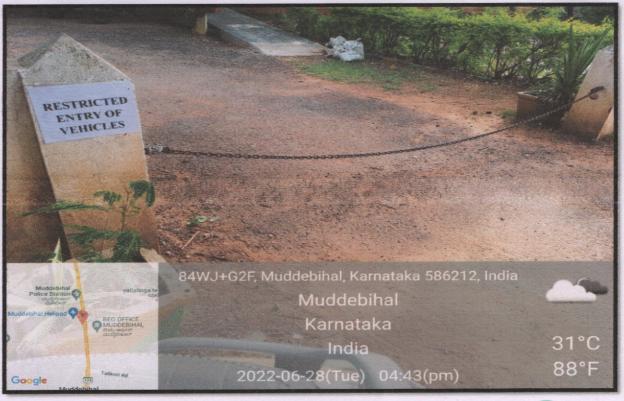
MGODEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

Convener Eco Club Co-ordinator,



RESTRICTED ENTRY OF VEHICLES



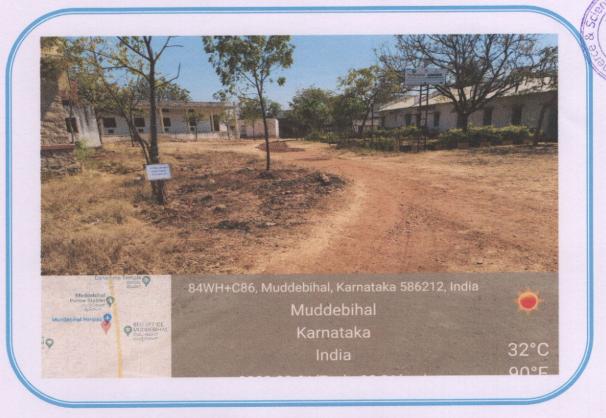


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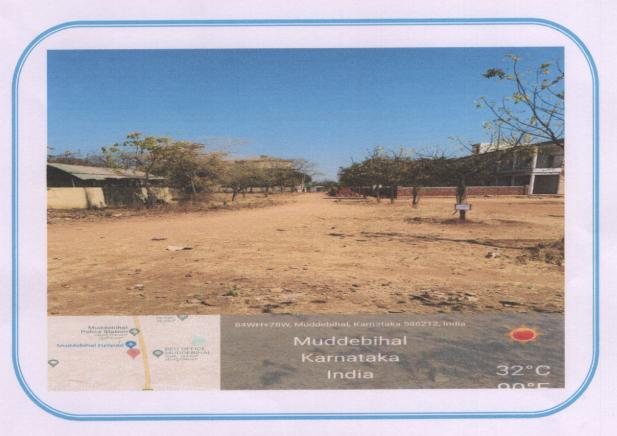


M. G. V. C. Arts, Com. & Science College MUDDEBIHAL - 586212.

PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY PATHWAY



PATHWAY TO INDOOR STUDIUM AND ITI COLLEGE



PATHWAY TO GREEN HOUSE

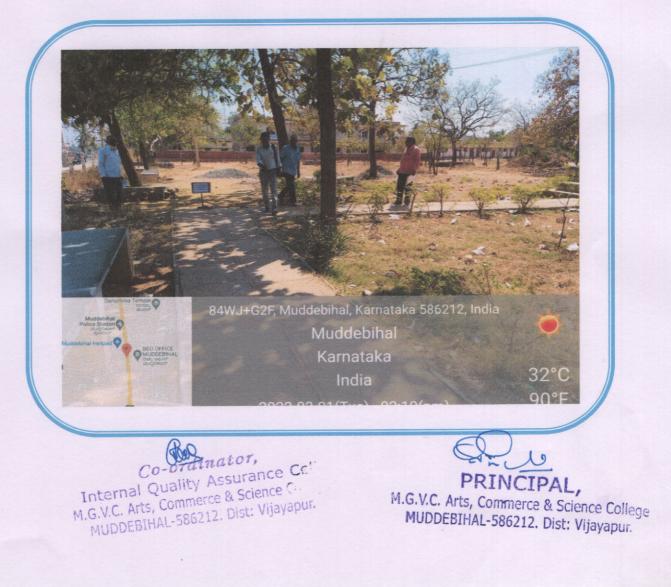
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PATHWAY TO STATISTICS DEPARTMENT



PLASTIC IS BANNED IN THE CAMPUS



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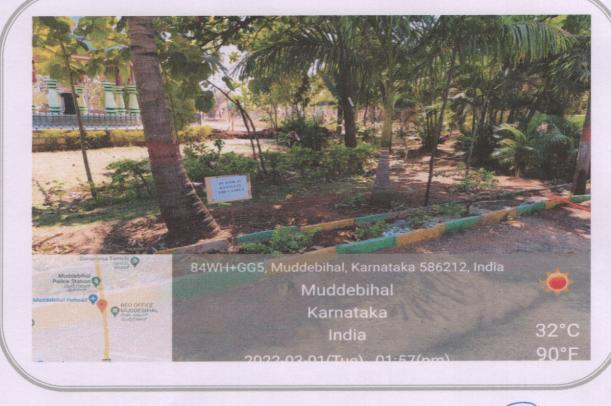


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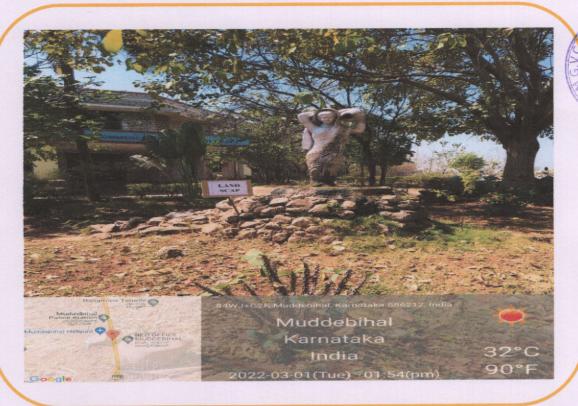


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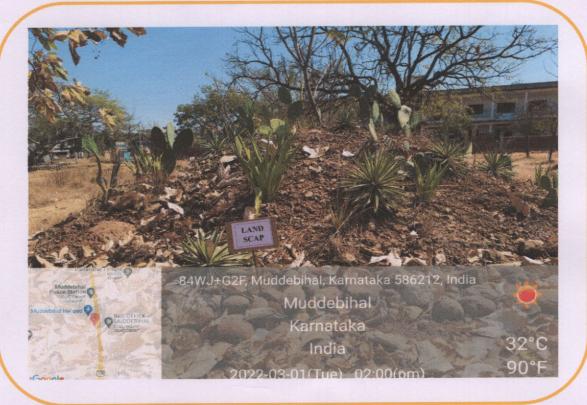


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LAND SCAPE



LAND SCAPE INFRONT OF COLLEGE



LAND SCAPE BESIDE MATOSHREE'S STATUE

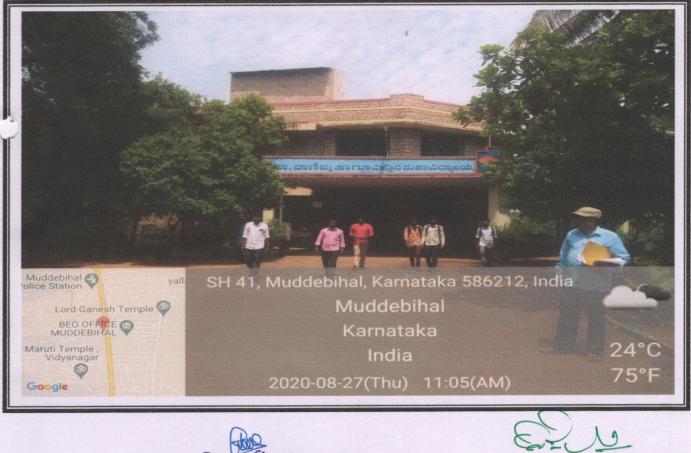
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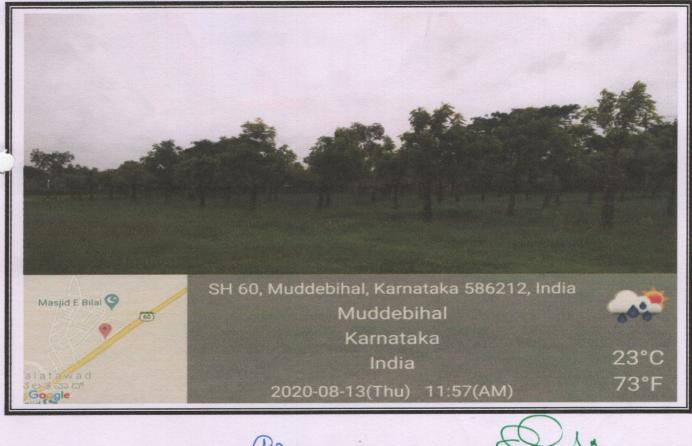
Pedestrian Friendly Pathway



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Since 1968

FLORA

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COLLEGE CAMPUS



Prof. Shantayya.V. Gurumath Department of Botany

M.G.V.C.College Muddebihal









FLORA

a

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The Great Donor

We are evergreateful to Late Matoshree Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar Muddebihal

Flora is word of Latin origin referring to flora, the goddess of flowers. Flora can refer to a group of plants as well as to bacteria.

Importance of Flora to Humans

The flora of plant is so important for us that we can even think about living without them. Plants support life both on the land. Botanists have been writing since the early 1600s. Physicians used Floras for information on medicinal plants while horticulturists used flora to identify plants that might be brought into cultivation. Flora have documented plants collected in exotic places as well as plants growing in a Botanists own area.

Muddebihal is located at 16° 20' 14" N and 76° 07' 55" E with an average elevation of 563 meters (1847 feet) above sea level. Muddebihal is 80 km/49.7 miles away from the main district city of Bijapur and 500 km/310.68 miles from the state capital, Bangalore. The nearest major railway station to Muddebihal is at Almatti (23 km), and the nearest airport is at Kalburgi(184 km), Hyderabad 350 km

As of the 2001 Indian census Muddebihal had a population of 28,219, which categorizes it as a Class III town. It has a total area of 8.25 km². The population is evenly split, with males constituting 51% of the population, and females 49%, while 14% of the population is under 6 years of age. The average literacy rate of Muddebihal is 67%, which is higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 75%, and female literacy is 58%. The economy is dependent on agriculture, with the main crops consisting of Ground nuts, Sunflowers, Bajra, and wheat. The average summer temperature is 42 °C, while the average winter temperature is 28 °C.



SI	Family	Botanical name	Common
No			name
1	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia spathacea	Tradescantia
2	Rubiaceae	Pentas ianceolata	Starcluster
3	Araceae	Xanthosoma sagittifolium	Elephant ear
4	Xanthorrhoaceae	Aloe vera	Aloe vera
5	Verbenaceae	Duranta erecta	Golden dewdrops
6	Apocynaceae	Calotropis gigantea	Giant milk weed
7	Bromeliaceae	Ananas comosus	cosmos
8	Leguminoceae	Senna obtusifolia	Senna
9	Leguminoceae	Indigofera spicata	Creeping indigo
10	Compositae	Partheniumh ysterophorus	Cogress grass
11	Strelitziaceae	Ravenala madagascariensis	Travelar plam
12	Compositae	Tridax procumbers	Coatbuttans
13	Amarylidaceae	Zephyrathes candida	Zephyr lily
14	Rubiaceae	Ixora coccinea	Ixora
15	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia hirta	Asthmaplant
16	Apocynaceae	Cathranthus roseus	Periwinkle
17	Betulaceae	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
18	Rutaceae	Murraya koenigi	Curry leaf tree
19	Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea glabra	Bougainvillea
20	Apocynaceae	Nerium oleander	Nerium
21	Combertaceae	Terminalia arjuna	Terminalia
22	Nyctaginaceae	Boerhavia diffusa	Boerhavia
23	Combertaceae	Terminalia bellarica	Terminalia
24	Euphorbiaceae	Acalypha chamaedrifolia	Acalypha
25	Leguminoceae	Astragalus boeticus	Yellow milk - vetch
26	Anacardiaceae	Mangifera indica	Mango
27	Aspargaceae	Cordyline australis	Cabbage palm
28	Lamiaceae	Stachys byzanthia	Lamb's -ear
29	Scrophulariaceae	Verbascum pulverulentum	Broad leaf mullein





30	Malvaceae	Hibiscus	Hibiscus
		rosasinensis	
31	Araceae	Aglaonema	Aglaonema
	0	commutatum	
32	Cactaceae	Pilosocereus	Wooly torch
22		leucocephalous	Dalata
33 34	Leguminosae	Robina hispida Solanum	Robina
34	Solanaceae		Garden
25	A	lycopersicum	tomato
35	Amaranthaceae	Iresine herbstii	Blood leaf
36	Aspargaceae	Dracaena marginata	Dragon tree
37	Myrtaceae	Psidium guajava	Guvaac
38	Papavaraceae	Chelidonium	Chelidonium
		majus	
39	Euphorbiaceae	Ricinus	Caster
		communis	
40	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus	Prickly
		spinosus	amaranth
41	Amaranthaceae	Avera lantana	Lantana
42	Poaceae	Setaria	Bristle grass
43	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia	Ridge-seed
		glyptosperma	spurage
44	Acanthaceae	Acanthus	Acanthus
		montanus	
45	Arecaceae	Chamaedorea	Palm
		seifrizi	
46	Compositae	Lactuca serriola	Prickly lettuce
47	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia pallida	Tradescantia
48	Annonaceae	Polyalthia	Ashok tree
		longifolia	
49	Annonaceae	Artabotrys	Artabotrys
		hexapetatus	
50	Papaveraceae	Argemone	Prickly weed
		mexicana	
51	Cruciferae	Brassica	Mustrad
		campestris	
52	Capparidaceae	Capparis aphylla	Capparis
53	Malvaceae	Abutilon indicum	Abutilon
54	Asclepidaceae	Calotropis	Calotropis
		gigantea	
55	Leguminoceae	Crotalaria sericea	Bauhinia
56	Leguminoceae	Crotalaria juncea	Indian hemp
57	Leguminoceae	Delonix regia	Gold mohur
58	Leguminoceae	Albizzia lebbek	Acacia
59	Myrtaceae	Psidium guayava	Guava
59	Myrtaceae	Psidium guayava	Guava







60	Myrtaceae	Callistemon	Bottle brush
		lanceolatus	
61	Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis sativus	Cucumber
62	Cactaceae	Opuntia dillenii	Prickly pear
63	Umbelliferae	Eryngium foetidum	Wild coriander
64	Rubiaceae	Mussaenda frodosa, indica	Mussaenda
65	Compositae	Tridax procumbens	Tridax
66	Compositae	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower
67	Compositae	Xanthium strummarium	Xanthium
68	Apocyanacae	Nerium indicm	Nerium
69	Apocyanacae	Alstonia scholaris	Devil tree
70	Apocyanacae	Allamanda cathari	Allamanda
71	Convolvulaceae	Ipomia purpurea	Ipomia
72	Solanaceae	Sestrum nocturnum	Queen of the night or Rat ki Rani
73	Solanaceae	Datura stramonium	Thorn apple
74	Scrophulariaceae	Mazus japonicus	Weed
75	Bignoniaceae	Bignonia unguis	Cats nail
76	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia alta	Thunbergia, yellow flowers
77	Verbenaceae	Vitex nigundo	Vitex, shrub
78	Verbenaceae	Duranta repens	Duranta, hedge plant
79	Verbenaceae	Tectona grandis	Teak
80	Verbenaceae	Lantana aculeata	Lantana, climber
81	Labiatae	Ocimum basilicum	Basil, tulasi
82	Nyctaginaceae	Mirabilis jalapa	Four o'clock plant
83	Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea spectabilis	Glory of the garden
84	Euphorbiaceae	Poinsettia pulcherrima	Poinsettia
85	Moraceae	Morus Iba	Mulberry
86	Casuarinaceae	Casuarina epuisetifolia	Casuarina
87	Liliaceae	Aspargus racemosus	Aspargus



Liliaceae	Dracaena sps	Dracaena
Graminae	Bambusa nana	Bambo
Graminae	Panicum &	Lown grasses
	Paspalum	
Santalaceae	Santlum album	Sandal wood
Palmaceae	Cocus nucifera	Coconut
Rutaceae	Citrus	Citrus,lemon
	aurantifolia	
Rutaceae	Aegle marmelos	Wood apple
Meliaceae	Azadirachta	Neem
	indica	
Rhamanaceae	Zizyphus jujuba	Zizyphus
Rubiaceae	Rubia cordifolia	Rubia
Compositae	Xanthium	Xanthium
	strumarium	
Malvaceae	Abelmoschus	Okra
	esculentus	
Nyctaginaceae	Abronia	Abronia
	umbellanta	
	Graminae Graminae Santalaceae Palmaceae Rutaceae Rutaceae Meliaceae Rubiaceae Compositae Malvaceae	GraminaeBambusa nanaGraminaePanicum & PaspalumSantalaceaeSantlum albumPalmaceaeCocus nuciferaRutaceaeCitrus aurantifoliaRutaceaeAegle marmelosMeliaceaeAzadirachta indicaRubiaceaeZizyphus jujubaRubiaceaeRubia cordifoliaCompositaeXanthium strumariumMalvaceaeAbelmoschus esculentusNyctaginaceaeAbronia









SGVC VIDYA PRASARAK TRUT'S

M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MUDDEBIHAL

MEDICINAL PLANTS IN COLLEGE CAMPUS



Shrí: S.V.Gurumath Assocíate professor HOD of Botany - Euphorbia hirta



Family-Euphorbiaceae Botanical Name –Euphorbia hirta

Habitat: It is a small plant with a upright or upright does not exceed 40 cm high and grows on the roadsides in all climatic regions. The leaves are oval, mostly reddish. The flowers are small and yellowish. This plant is found throught India.

Medicinal Uses:

* Euphorbia hirta can be easily used to remove amebiasis or dysentry by drinking three days in a row a decoction of 100 grams of plant in the body. *Similarly this preparation eliminates asthma attacks by dilation of the bronchi. *The plant is known for thhree main actions that are found in all tropical countries; antiasthmatic. Antidiarrheal and antiamibian. Carica papaya



Botanical Name: Carica papaya

Family: Caricaceae

Habitat: It is a small fruit tree up to 2 to 10 meters high with straight bole, the leaves are grouped towards the top, all parts of the plant contain latex, the papaya is mostly dioecious and the fruit is fleshy is an ovoid berry of varying size, shape and colour according to the variety.

Planting the seeds if we are going to have a female or male tree. If the fruits seem scarce, it is usual to split machetes transversally downwards and on the sun side to the trunk of the tree. This makes it possible to transform a male and sterile tree into a fruiting tree.

Medicinal Uses:

*Cook a green fruit or 10 gm of root bark with chiken and take it as a meal.

*To get rid of pinworms,roundworms, take 4or 8 grams of fresh latex for children and double for adults, then take a laxative to eliminate worms.

Tamarindus indica



Botanical Name:Tamarndus indica

Family: Fabaceae

Habit: It is a tree 12 to 20 meters high that can live for a very long time. The leaves are paripinnate. The flowers are yellowish. The fruits are thick, woody pods, containing a pulp intermixed with fibres and bogging 5 to 6 it is a tree considered sacred and which, it seems.

Medicinal Uses:

*The pulp contains tartaric acid and pectin responsible for the laxative action.

*This action is sweet so recommended for children; tamrind is used in certain medicinal specialties.

*Pound the fruit after removing the seeds. The mass obtained is kneaded with water and give as a drink in the morning on an empty stomach, it can also be sweetened by doing so a refreshing and slightly tart drink.

Tulsi-Ocimum sanctum



Family:Lamiaceae

Botanical Name: Ocimum sanctum

Habit: Tulsi is also known as leaves, is a fairly common plant in Indian households. Considered holy by many religeons, the tulsi plant is revered for its divine properties.

Medicinal Uses:

*Its acts as a detoxifying, cleansing and purifying agent both from within and without.

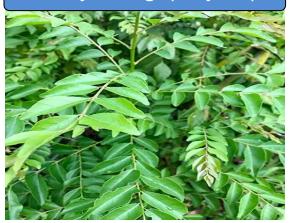
*It is good for skin both when consumed and applied topically.

*It is also effective in treating skin disorders itching ans issues like ringworms.

*It has antibiotic, anti-viral, antibacterial and anti-carcinogenic properties.

*It helps relive stress, strengthen immunity and facilitate proper digestion.

*It counters elevated blood sugar levels and is therefore beneficial for diabetics. Murraya koenigii (curry tree)



Botanical Name-Murraya koenigii

Family-Rutaceae

Habit-The tree is native to the Indian subcontinent commercial plantations have been established in India.

Medicinal uses: The fresh leaves are an indispensable part of Indian cuisine and Indian traditional medicines. They are most widely used in southernand west coast Indian cooking, usually fried along with vegetable oil, seeds and mustard chopped onions in the first stage of the preparation.

They are widely used as a seasoning in South Indian dishes like sambar, rasam, chutney.

Tinospora cordifolia



Botanical Name: Tinospora cordifolia

Family-Menispermaceae

Habit-Tinospora cordifolia is a herbaceous vine of the family indigenous to tropical regions of the Indian sub continent. It has been used in Ayurveda to treat various disorders.

Medicinal uses: Tinospora cordifolia has an importance in traditional ayurvedic medicine used for ages in the treatment of fever, jaundice, chronic diarrhea, cancer, dysentery, pain, asthma,skin diseases, snake bite.

Neem-Azadirachta indica



Botanical Name-Azadirachta indica

Family-Meliaceae

Habit-Neem is a fast growing tree that can reach a height of 15-20 meters and rarely 35-40m. It is deciduous, shedding many of its leaves during the winter months. The drv branches wide and are spreading. The fairly dense crown is roundish and many reach a diameter of 20-25 m

Medicinal Uses: Products made from neem trees have been in the traditional used medicine of India for centuries, insufficient but there is clinical evidence to indicate any benefits of using neem for medicinal purposes. Neem cake may be used as а fertilizer.Neem oil has been shown to avert terminate attack as an ecofriendlyand economical agent.

Ribes uva-crispa

Botanical Name-Ribes uvacrispa

Family-Grossulariaceae

Habit- The gooseberry is a straggling bush growing to 1.5 meters in height and width, the branches being thickly set with sharp spines, standing out singly or in diverging tufts of two or three from the bases of the short short spurs or lateral leaf shoots. The fruits are berries. smaller in wild than the gooseberries cultivated varieties, but often of good flavor. The berries, smaller in wild gooosberries than the cultivated varieties, but often of good flavor.

Medicinal Uses: Amla berries are rich in antioxidants, which reduce the risk of chronic health conditions like heart disease, diabetes and cancer. Sandalwood -Santalum album



Botanical Name: Santalum album

Family: Santalaceae

Sandalwoods are medium-sized hemiparasitic trees Indian sandalwood Santalum album. S. albumis a threatened species indigenous to Southeast Asia and Southern India.

Medicinal Uses: Sandal wood has a distinctive soft, warm, smooth, creamy, and milky precious-wood scent.

Sandalwood oil in India is widely used in the cosmetic industry.

Sandalwood's main components are the two isomers of santalol(about 75%). It is used in aromatherapy and to prepare soaps.



Botanical Name-Aloe vera

Family-Asphodelaceae

Habit-Aloe vera is a stemless or verv short-stemmed plant growing to 60–100 centimetres (24-39 inches) tall. The leaves are thick and fleshy, green to grey-green, with some varieties showing white flecks on their upper and lower stem surfaces. the The margin of leaf is serrated and has small white teeth. The flowers are produced in summer on a spike up to 90 cm (35 in) tall, each flower being pendulous, with a yellow tubular corolla 2-3 cm.

Medicinal Uses:Two substances from Aloe vera – a clear gel and its yellow latex – are used to manufacture commercial products.

Aloe vera may be prepared as a location,gel soap or cosmetics product for use on skin as a topical topical medication or throat.



Botanical Name- Aegle marmelos

Family-Rutaceae

Habit-It is distributed throughout India in dry forests also cultivated.

The plant is medium sized armd deciduous tree with straight, sharp thorns, axillary leaves trifoliate.aromatic alternate. leaflets ovate or ovate lanceolate, flowers, greenish white. sweet scented, in axillary panicles.Fruits are globose,woody berry with vellowish rind seeds numerous oblong.

Medicinal Uses: Roots are sweet astringent, bitter & febrifuge. They are useful in diarrhea, dysentery, cardiopalmus.

Leaves are astringent, laxative,febrfuge and expectorant and are useful in opthalmia.

Fruits are bitter,acrid, sour astringent, digestive.

Nerium oleander



Botanical Name- Nerium oleander

Family-Apocynaceae

Habit-It is either native or naturalized to a broad area spanning from Northwest Africa and Iberian peninsula eastward through the Mediterran region, to the Arabian peninsula, southern Asia, and as far east as Yunnan in southern parts. It typically occurs around stream beds in river valleys, where it can alternatively tolerate long seasons of drought inundation from and winter rains. Nerium oleander is planted in many subtropical and tropical areas of the world.

Medicinal Uses: oleander plants are evident quickly, requiring immediate medical care in suspected or known poisonings of both humans and animals Drugs derived from N. oleander have been investigated as a treatment for cancer, but have failed to demonstrate clinical utility

Hibscus rosa-sinensis



Botanical Name: Hibscus rosasinensis

Family: Malvaceae

Habit- The leaves are alternate, ovate to lanceolate, often with a toothed or lobed margin. The flowers are large, conspicuous, trumpet-shaped, with five or more petals, colour from white to pink, red, blue, orange, peach, yellow or purple, and from 4– 18 cm broad.

Medicinal Uses: It has been claimed that sour teas derived from Hibiscus sps may lower blood pressure

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis is described as having a number of medical uses in Indian Ayurveda.

Ficus religiosa-Bodhi Tree



Botanical Name: Ficus religiosa

Family: Moraceae

Habit-Plants uptake Carbon dioxide and release oxygen during the day (photosynthesis) and uptake oxygen and release Carbon dioxide during the night (respiration). Some plants such as Peepal tree/Arali Mara can uptake Carbon dioxide during the night as well because of their ability to perform a type of photosynthesis Crassulacean called Acid Metabolism (CAM).

Which purifies the Air/Environment around us. Plant trees every where in the city, find a vacant land, start growing Trees. Only way to purify the Air other wise, We may have to buy oxygen masks in next couple of years.

Medicinal Uses: Ficus religiosa is used to treat many ailments like Asthma,Diabetes,Diarrhea, Epilepsy, Gastric problems,inflammatory disorder,Ulcers





Botanical Name: Asparagus racemous

Family: Liliaceae

Habit- It is distributed throught India, and armed, climbing undershrub with woody terete stems and recurved or rarely straight spines, young stems very delicate, britle and smooth leaves reduced to minute chaffy scales and spines.

Medicinal Uses:

The roots are bitter, sweet, emollient, cooling, nervine, ophthalmic, anodyne, diuretic, carminative, antispasmodic and tonic.They are very useful in nervous disorders, dyspepsia.



Botanical Name: Boerhaavia diffusa

Family:Nyctaginaceae

Habit- It is distributed throught India as a weed in waste lands and road sides. The plant is perennial diffuse herb with stout root stock and many procumbent branches, leaves simple opposite flowers pale rose coloured small, short stalked, in irregular clusters of terminal panicles at the ends of branches.

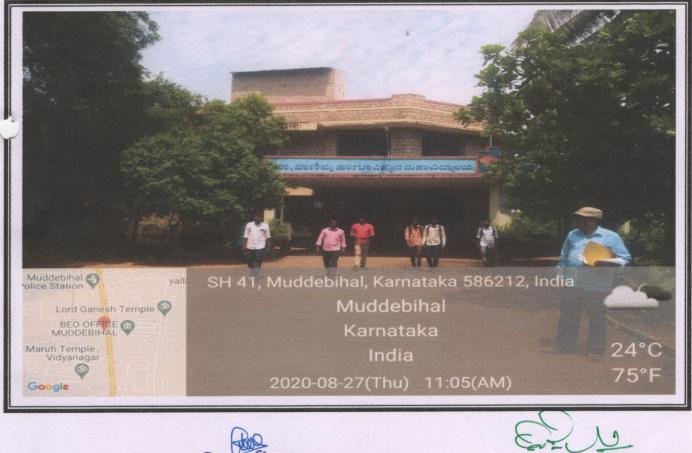
Medicinal Uses:

It is considered bitter, cooling, and pungent. It acts on plasma, blood, muscles, fat, nerves, and reproductive organs.

The herb exhibits significant anti-inflammatory, laxative, and diuretic action along with stomachic, expectorant, rejuvenative.



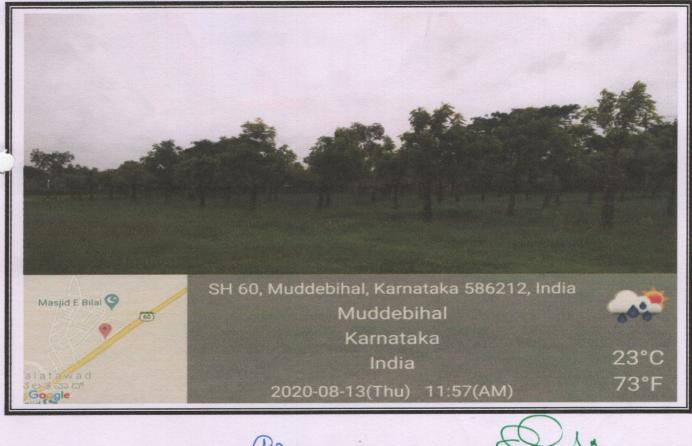
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