



**PITHAPUR RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS), KAKINADA-533 001, AP-533001**

REACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

AFFILIATED TO ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM, AP

IQAC

7.1.6 GREEN AUDIT
REPORT

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GREEN AUDIT REPORT



PITHAPUR RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT COLLEGE(A),
KAKINADA



PREPARED BY
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

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Date: 2-4-2022

Green Audit Certificate

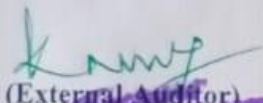
This is to certify that 'Green Audit' for Pithapur Rajah's Government College (Autonomous), Kakinada-533001, AP has been conducted by us from 1-3-2022 to 31-3-2022 to assess the institution's green initiatives taken up as per environmental policies and objectives. In this audit the efforts of the institution on the green environment, which include waste management, water management, energy management and policies and facilities in the institution, are considered.

Place : Kakinada

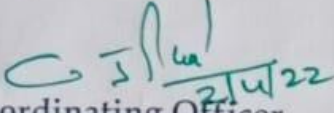
Date : 2-4-2022

1) Ms KNVSN Eswari
Lecturer in Botany
ASD Govt Degree College for Women (A)
Kakinada

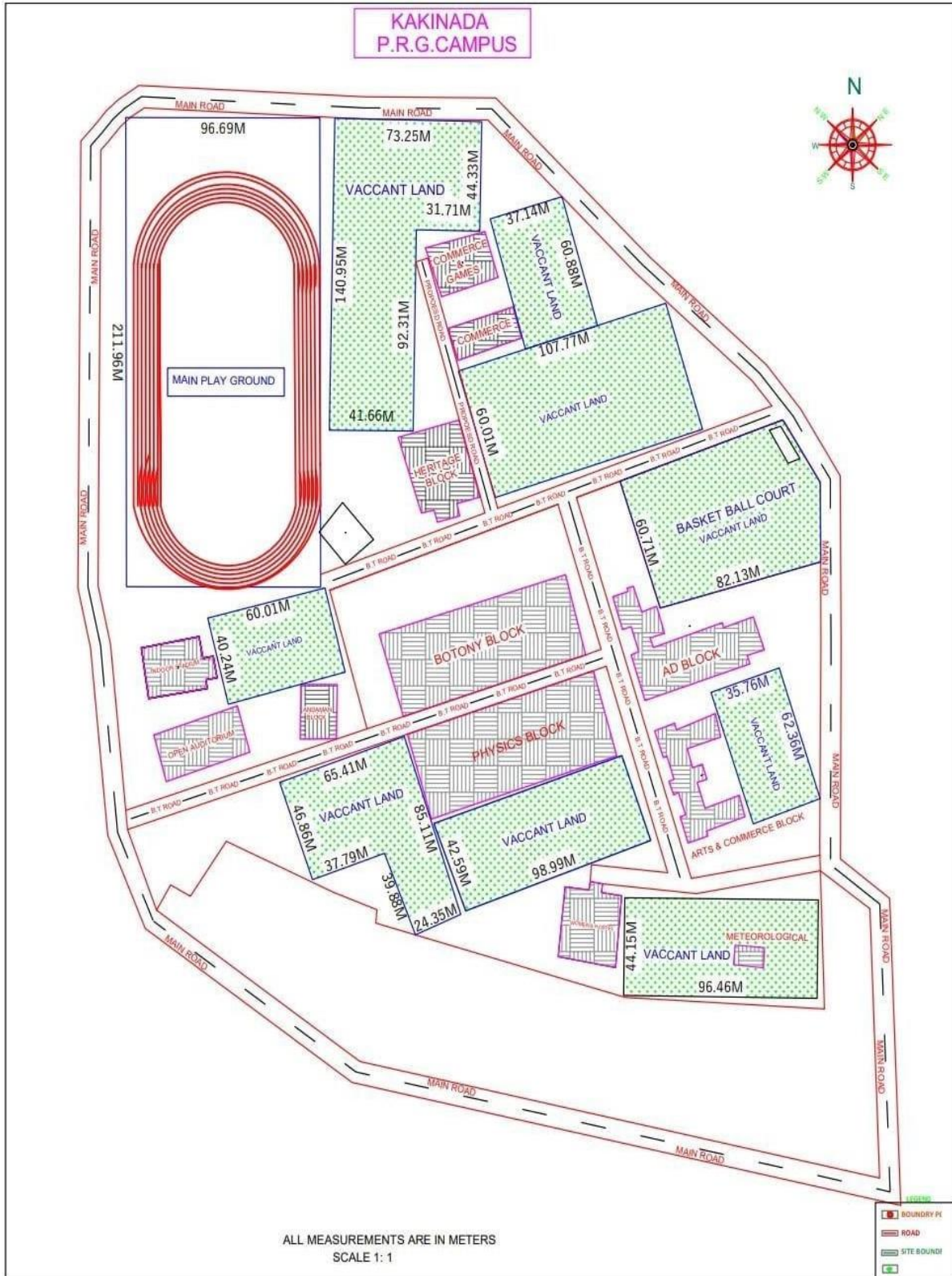
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Kakinada

ABOUT THE COLLEGE



Founders



**Sri Rau Venkata
Maheepati Gangadhara
Ramarau**

The Maharajah of Pithapuram
Samsthanam
(1842-1890)

Sri Rau Venkata Kumara
Maheepati Gangadhara
Ramarau,
The Maharajah of
Pithapuram was a
legendary philanthropist
and founder of famous
Pithapuram Rajah's
College (P.R. College)



**Sri Rao Venkata Kumara
Mahipati Surya Rao
Bahadur Maharaj**
(1885-1964)

The Maharajah spent huge amounts of money on education. He raised the P.R. College to the first grade status. P.R. College is the pride of Kakinada, the first of its kind in this area. Here girls were given education free. The Science College, the High School and the attached Hostels were the gift of the Maharajah. When the strength grew in numbers, the Arts College was shifted to the present building situated in the heart of the town. It has an area of 36 acres full of green lawns and mango trees.

ABOUT THE FOUNDERS OF THE COLLEGE

The Pithapuram estate was ruled by illustrious sons of Rao family, beginning from Sri Rao Rayanam Garu in 1602. In the succession, later on, NeeladriRayanam Garu was recognized by Moghul Vice Roy as Rajah of Pithapuram.

His eldest grandson Sri Rao Venkata Mahipathi Gangadhara Rama Rao became the Rajah in 1861. He was good administrator and legendary philanthropist. Today's P.R. Government College was first started by him as a High School in August 1884.

In appreciation of his services the prince of Wales conferred on him the richly deserved title "Maharajah" in 1887. Later he was nominated as a member of the then Madras Legislative Council in 1877. He was blessed with a son on 5th October 1885 who was named as Surya Rao Bahadur. The child lost his mother on the third day after his birth. Sri Gangadhara Rama Rao also died in 1890 when the child was five years old.

Smt. Rani Bhavayamma Rao of Chitrada groomed the boy. At the age of nine he was sent to Madras where he had his High School education in Newingdon School. He passed his Matriculation Examination from Madras University at the age of seventeen.

After winning a legal battle he ascended the throne and became the Maharajah of Pithapuram on 19-02-1907. He married Rani Chinnamamba Devi, Daughter of Sri Rajah Venkata RangaiahAppa Rao of Nuzvid Estate.

Sri MokkalpatiSubbarayudu was his tutor in Madras High School, who moulded the Rajah into a fine gentleman with noble qualities.

Sri Subbarayudu was a genius and a scholar in English, Telugu & Sanskrit. He was a great visionary. He was brought as a dewan of Pithapuram Estate. He had done Yeoman service to develop the estate.

Sri Surya Rao Bahadur himself was a scholar in English, Telugu and Sanskrit languages. He was a lover and patron of men of letter and artists.

Pithapuram estate flourished well during the reign of the Maharajah.

More than any one, it was Brahmaharshi Venkata Ratnam Naidu garu, the revered guru of the Maharajah, who guided him in matters of religion, education and social reform. He also encouraged him in works of charity and welfare of the people.

The Pithapuram Durbar was an abode for all men of letter, writers, pundits and musicians. It was really a golden age for Pithapuram. Like Sri Krishna Deva Raya, the Maharajah encouraged many poets and writers in his court. Veritably the Court was a nest of nightingales. Pundits like SripadaLakshminarayana Sastry, Tata Subbaraya Sastry, the famous musician Sri T. Sangameswara Sastry adorned the court of the Maharajah. Sri Panugantivaru and Devulapalli Brothers, and Venkata ParvatisaKavulu were the "Court Poets". Similarly a number of famous Telugu writers like Chilakamarthi and VeeresalingamPantulu were welcomed and honoured.

The Maharajah's service to Telugu literature was commendable. The Telugu Academy was started under the guidance of Late Sri JayantiRamayyaPantulu Garu. He took keen interest in publishing old manuscripts. With enormous financial assistance he brought out an Encyclopedia in Telugu, which was named after him, the 'Surya Raya Nighantuvu'. A number of eminent scholars like late Sri KasibhotlaSubbaraya Sastry and late Sri DivakarlaVenkatavadhani were employed for the work. In recognition of his service to Telugu Literature, the Andhra University conferred on him D.Litt and Kalaprapoorna.

It was in the Maharajah's Court that the great Veena exponent late Sri T.Sangameswara Sastry spent his whole life as estate musician. (1873-1932) There were a number of episodes about his expert rendition on the Veena. Tagore once visited Pithapuram and Rajah donated one lakh of rupees for Santhinikethan.

Kakinada, was the gift of the late Maharajah of Pithapuram, Sri Rao Venkata MahipathiSuryarao Bahadur. Its cosmopolitan culture, its religious tolerance were due to the influence of

Brahmoism - a sort of refined Hinduism - practiced and propagated by the Maharajah under the benign influence of his great guru late Sri Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu.

Brahmarshi Sri R. Venkata Ratnam Naidu Garu, was a servant, a scholar of eminence and a staunch Brahma leader. With his imposing personality and dignified figure, with his religious fervour and zeal for social reform, he exercised a wholesome influence on the intellectuals of Kakinada. He was the Principal of P.R. College for 17 years. Kakinada was a seat of Brahmoism for three decades. The BrahmasamajamBrahmoMandir opposite to the Science College was the citadel of Brahmoism. Here marriages were solemnized under the guidance of Sir R.VenkataRatnam Naidu, Dr. Vemuri Ramakrishna Rao and Sri Peddada Rama Swamy, Eminent scholars used to deliver lecturers in this Mandir. Till recently it housed the library of Sir R. Venkata Ratnam Naidu.

The Maharajah spent huge amounts of money on education. He raised the P.R. College to the First Grade status in 1926, when the Andhra University was started in the same year. P.R. College is the pride of Kakinada, the first of its kind in this area. Here girls were given education free. The Science College, the High School and the attached Hostels were the gift of the Maharajah. When the strength grew in numbers, the Arts college was shifted to the present building situated in the heart of the town. It has an area of 36 acres full of green lawns and mango trees. The place now occupied by the Super Bazar, the L.I.C. building and Venkataratnapuram are the gifts of the Maharajah. The Building where Sir R. Venkata Ratnam Naidu lived and passed away was given to the Harijan Hostel in Venkata Ratnapuram.

The Maharajah's heart was tender and full of the milk of human kindness. His compassion for the poor and the depressed classes and his concern for the Harijan Girls resulted in the birth of an orphanage. The beautiful and spacious building which is now Rangaraya Medical College was the orphanage run by the Maharajah of Pithapuram. Here Harijan Girls were fed, clothed and given free education. The Maharajah took up the Harijan problem even before Gandhiji thought about it. So too in Pithapuram there used to be a similar facility for Harijan Boys and Girls.

The Shastipurti celebrations of the Maharajah were held for five continuous days at Pithapuram. It was a splendid spectacle for all, a feast to the eye and the ear. poets and musicians, pundits and philosophers, artists and actors, the poor and the needy received invaluable gifts on the occasion. He personally distributed silver bowls containing gold coins to all the scholars and pundits. It was a land mark in the life of the Maharajah.

In 1948 with the abolition of the 'Zamindari System' the Maharajah handed over the management of the College with its assets and buildings to the Government of Madras. The century old institution, trained thousand of students and provided opportunities to many students to serve and work in the institution. Many eminent administrators, scientists and artists were the products of this great institution. The College was the heart of Sri R. Venkataratnam Naidu Garu and the orphanage was the darling child of the Maharajah.

The Maharajah passed away in 1964 With him the glory of the estate also waned and an era ended. He was a fine gentleman, cultured, dignified and charitable. His charity knew no bounds. The spirit of the Maharajah Broods over the college. But his college, a temple of Learning stands there forever spreading sweetness and light, a monument to the munificence of the Maharajah. We shall remember him with profound gratitude.

VEGETATION **IN CAMPUS**

PITHAPUR RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT COLLEGE(A)

KAKINADA

**Important plant species identified in the campus of
Pithapur Rajah's Govt College (A), Kakinada**

S.NO	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY
1	Lebbeck tree	<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	Fabacea
2	Devil tree	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae
3	Neem tree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
4	Custard apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae
5	Devakanchanam	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Fabacea
6	Ponna	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Calophyllaceae
7	Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Myrtaceae
8	Peacock flower tree	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Fabacea
9	Cannon ball tree	<i>couroupita guianensis</i>	Lecythidaceae
10	Rosewood	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>	Fabacea
11	Gul mohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabacea
12	Banyan tree	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Moraceae
13	Cluster fig tree	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae
14	peepal tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae
15	Indian rubber	<i>Heavea brasiliensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae
16	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i>	Malvaceae
17	Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae
18	Jamiacum-cherry	<i>Muntingera calabura</i>	Elaeocarpaceae
19	Parijatham	<i>Nyctanthus arbortristis</i>	Nyctaginaceae
20	Yellow flame tree	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Fabacea
21	Goose berry	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae
22	Red sanders	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Fabacea
23	Naramamidi	<i>Polyalthia longofolia</i>	Annonaceae
24	Ganuga	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabacea
25	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae
26	Wild badam	<i>Sterculia foetida</i>	Malvaceae
27	Neredu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae
28	Arjuna tree	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae
29	Badam	<i>Teminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae
30	Indian tulip tree	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae

VEGETATION AROUND ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

S.NO	Common Name	Botanical name	Family	Number
1	Lebbeck tree	Albizia lebbeck	Fabaceae	5
2	Bottle brush	Callistemon citrinus	Myrtaceae	2
3	Cluster fig tree	Ficus racemosa	Moraceae	1
4	Yellow Flame tree	Peltophorum pterocarppum	Fabaceae	9
5	Ganuga	Ponhamia pinnata	Fabaceae	19
6	Arjuna tree	Terminalia arjuna	Combretaceae	6
7	Badam	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	12

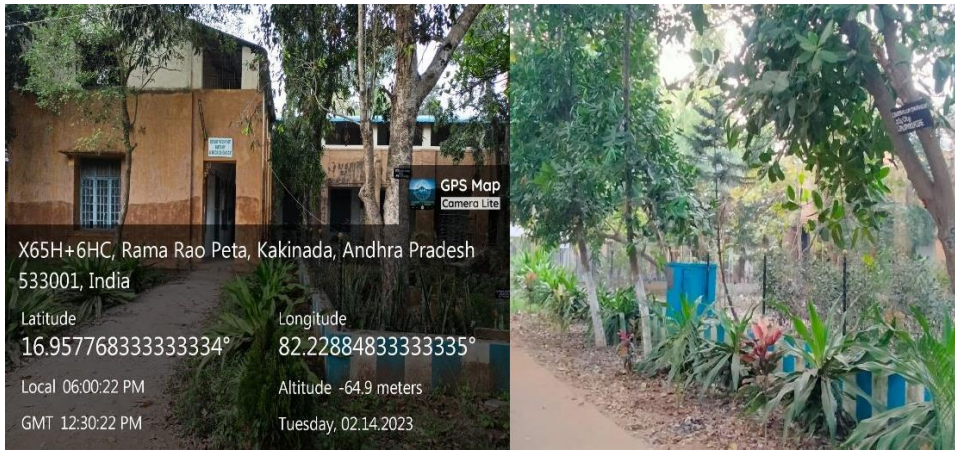
S.NO	Common Name	Botanical name	Family	Number
1	Neem	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	1
2	Custard apple	Annona sqamosa	Annonaceae	1
3	Ponna	Calophyllum inophyllum	Calophyllaceae	2
4	Bottle brush	Callistemon citrinus	Myrtaceae	2
5	Pepal tree	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	1
6	Indian rubber	Heavea brasiliensis	Euphorbiaceae	1
7	Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Malvaceae	2
8	Mango	Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae	2
9	Gorinta	Lawsonia inermis	Lythraceae	1
10	Goose berry	Phyllanthus emblica	Euphorbiaceae	2
11	Naramamidi	Polyalthia longifolia	Annonaceae	6
12	Neredu	Syzygium cumini	Myrtaceae	1
13	Badam	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	3
14	Indian tulip tree	Thespesia populnea	Malvaceae	1
15	Rose wood	Dalbergia sisso	Fabaceae	1
16	Red sander	Pterocarpus santalinus	Fabaceae	1

VEGETATION IN BOTANY DEPARTMENT GARDEN

S.NO	Common Name	Botanical name	Family	Number
1	Neem	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	1
2	Custard apple	Annona sqamosa	Annonaceae	1
3	Devakanchanam	Bauhinia purpurea	Fabaceae	2
4	Cannon ball tree	Couroupita guianensis	Lecythidaceae	2
5	Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Malvaceae	3
6	Jamiacum-Cherry	Muntingera calabura	Elaeocarpaceae	1
7	Goose berry	Phyllanthus Emblica	Euphorbiaceae	2
8	Naramidi	Polyalthia longifolia	Annonaceae	2
9	Ashoka tree	Saraca asoca	Annonaceae	1
10	Jeeluga	Caryota urens	Arecaceae	1
11	Badam	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	1

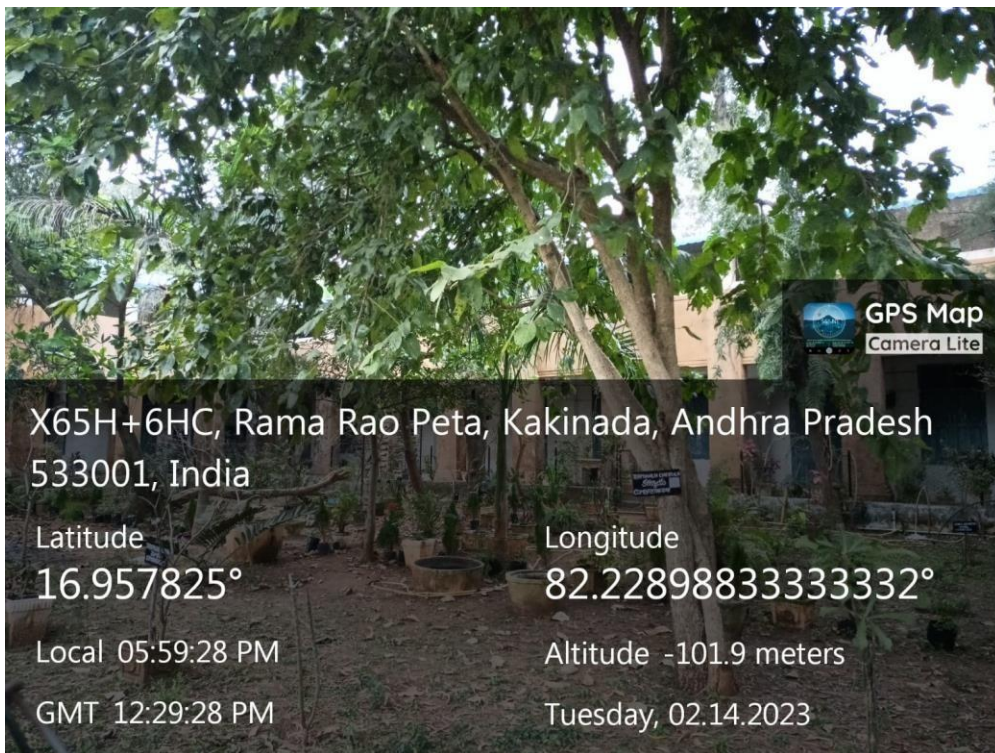
VEGETATION AROUND OPEN AUDITORIUM

S.NO	Common Name	Botanical name	Family	Number
1	Yellow flame tree	Peltophorum pterocarpum	Fabaceae	12
2	Ganuga	Pongamia pinnata	Fabaceae	26
3	Badam	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	3
4	Devakanchanam	Bauhinia purpurea	Fabaceae	6
5	Jack fruit	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Moraceae	1

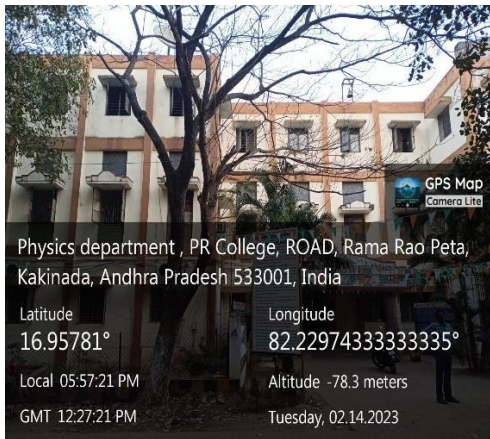


Plants near the Dept. Of Botany

Plants in the Garden near Botany department



Botanical Garden in the college



Physics department , PR College, ROAD, Rama Rao Peta,
Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh 533001, India

Latitude 16.95781° Longitude 82.22974333333335°
Local 05:57:21 PM Altitude -78.3 meters
GMT 12:27:21 PM Tuesday, 02.14.2023

Vegetation near administrative block



Trees in the college campus



**Plants potted in the corridor of
botany department**



Trees near the Dept.of Physics



Vegetation in the college campus



plantation near Library



Geo Tagging to Plants by the Department of Botany

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE
PLANTATION

ON THE OCCASION OF
AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV

Date :- 14/08/2022 to 18/08/2022

THEME:-

- Department of Botany and horticulture organized the PLANTATION programme on the occasion of AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV, celebrating 75 years of Independence from 14-08-2022 to 18-08-2022. The programme was started at from 10:30 in the campus of P.R.GOV'T (A) COLLEGE., KAKINADA.
- The principal of the college and all the faculty members were participated in this programme. It was a 5 days programme which includes plantation of several evergreen and ornamental plants which leads to the development of the landscape of the college. This creates a new learning experience to students. All the students from different groups enthusiastically participated in this plantation programme in all days.

AIM:-

- The main aim of the programme is to create awareness towards the importance of trees.
- The target number of Saplings that to be planted in the programmed was 1850 inside the campus of P.R GOV'T(A) COLLEGE.
- It will create a pollution free environment in the campus.
- The main objective of this programme is to upgrade and promote, protection, preservation and monitoring of environment in the college campus.

AS PART OF AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOSAV, THE FLAG WAS HOISTED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE





PLANTATION PROGRAM WAS DONE IN ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

INNOVATIVE PROJECTS FROM WASTE TO BEST:

**PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR SOWING
OF SEEDS**



**AFTER TWO MONTHS SEEDS CONVERTED
INTO SAPLINGS**



FINAL YEAR HORTICULTURE STUDENTS AND STAFF WITH PROPAGATED BONSAI

NATURAL PESTICIDES

- Organic pesticides generally come from things in nature that can be used to control pests. This includes substances derived from plants, minerals and microorganisms.
- Many organic pesticides are less toxic than their synthetic counterparts, but that doesn't mean they are safe or won't cause environmental. Organic pesticides are less harmful than synthetic pesticides.
- It controls population of pests and insects, which could become carriers of vector borne diseases.

PROJECT ON TYPES OF MANURES AND FERTILIZERS



PREPARATION OF LIQUID PESTICIDES



PREPARATION OF JEEVAMRUTHAM

PREPARATION OF ARTS WITH DRY FLOWERS AND BOUQUETS

- A flower bouquet is a collection of flowers in a creative arrangement. Flower bouquets can be arranged for the decor of homes or public buildings, or may be handheld.
- Handheld bouquets are classified by several different popular shapes and styles, including nosegay, crescent, and cascading bouquets.
- Flower bouquets are often given for special occasions such as birthdays, anniversaries or funerals.
- Ceremonies. Bouquets arranged in vases or planters for home decor can be arranged in either traditional or modern styles.

ART WITH FALLEN FLOWERS



PREPARATION OF GREETING





PREPARATION OF BOUQUET

ART WITH SPICES



ART WITH PULSES



PROPAGATION OF PLANTS BY USING COCONUT SHELLS AND CYCLE TIRES

PREPARATION OF INSECT REPELLENTS WITH ESSENTIAL HERBS AND OILS

- ✚ Malaria is considered as endemic in 114 countries and territories around the world necessitating its control.
- ✚ Essential oils belonging to various plant species and possessing mixtures of hydrocarbons have been seen to act as effective repellent against various pests.
- ✚ The monoterpenoids constituting the major component is found to be cytotoxic to plant and animal tissue thus impairing the normal functioning of these tissues.
- ✚ The commercially marketed repellents basically consist of essential oils from plants, Basil leaves, Indian Bay leaves, cymbopogon excavatus, Mentha piperita, Azadirachta indica.



INCENSE STICKS

- ✚ Incense has played an important role in many of the world's great religions.
- ✚ The ancient Egyptians staged elaborate expeditions over upper Africa to import the resins for daily worship before the sun god Amon-Ra and for the rites that accompanied burials.
- ✚ The Egyptians also made cosmetics and perfumes of incense mixed with oils or unguents and blended spices and herbs.

- ✚ Incense was employed more extensively in eastern religions,
- ✚ The Hindu, Buddhist, Taoist, and Shinto religions all burn incense in festivals, processions, and many daily rituals in which it is thought to honour ancestors.



**COLLECTION OF FLOWERS FROM VARIOUS PLACES AND DRYING PROCESS
PREPARATION OF INSENCE STICKS BY STUDENTS**





HORTICULTURE CLUSTER STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN VARIOUS PROJECTS

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL DAY

DATE : 05-06-2022

THEME :

ONLY ONE EARTH

OBJECTIVES :

- To protect the environment from degradation and take actions to improve the current condition.
- To implement the decisions made at the UN conference on the human Environment held in stockholm in 1972.
- To set up a government body to look after the industries and regulate the effect they have on environment , and also issue direct orders such as for closure of industries.
- To punish and penalise those posing a danger to the environment, health, and safety. for each failure , a fine upto 1Lakh, a prison term of five years , or both can be included. In certain cases, the term can be extended up to 7 years.
- To coordinate the work of all the agencies for the protection of environment under existing laws.
- To enforce this law in all regions , including the places earlier exempted under the previous laws;
- To encourage and work towards sustainable development of environment.

CONVENOR

(SARA PALAPARTHY)

STAFF MEMBERS

CAPTIAN. M. KRISHNA RAO P. RAJESH

I. ANI

N. NAVYA

P. RAJESWARI

M. PRABHU RAJ

G. CHADHINI

G. MISPA KUMARI

OBJECTIVES

- On this Sunday 5th, June 2022, our college organized an awareness program on the occasion of World Environment Day.
- All the students and faculty members have participated with full energy in this program. Our Principal and Vice-Principal, Sir were also present at the program.
- The objective of this program is to spread awareness among people about saving our environment from various types of pollution and to plant more and more trees to make our mother earth full of greenery.
- Our program started with prayer at 6:30 am. All the students were given one sapling by the Botany and Horticulture Departments, which was to be planted all around the college campus.
- After the start of the program, all the students started planting their saplings around the campus, as well as all the teachers also helped the students in planting.
- There were also some groups of students who were also engaged in cleaning the college campus.
- The gardener of our college used to roam the entire campus and was also making sure that all the students did the planting properly or not.
- After the plantation program was over, all the students were sent to the college Auditorium. In the auditorium, the principal sir of our college gave a very good and well-researched speech about how the condition of our environment today is and why we need to be aware.
- He also tells us what steps we should take immediately so that we can make our environment healthy.
- In the end, he took a promise from all the students that no one will pollute the environment and will not allow anyone to do so.



PITHAPUR RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT COLLEGE



Autonomous & Accredited with A Grade by NAAC (3.17 CGPA)
Kakinada - 533001, E.G.Dist, Andhrapradesh.



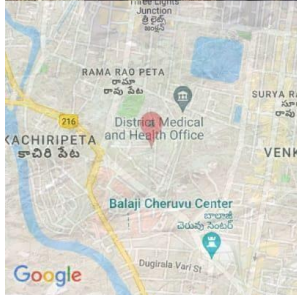
WORLD

ENVIRONMENT

DAY

JUNE 5

Theme : Only One Earth



X64H+XR4, Rama Rao Peta, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh 533001, India

Kakinada

Andhra Pradesh

India

2022-06-05(Sun) 07:40(AM)



32°C

90°F



X64H+XR4, Rama Rao Peta, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh 533001, India

Kakinada
Andhra Pradesh
India

2022-06-05(Sun) 07:48(AM)

32°C
90°F



OUTCOMES:

- Environmental pollutants can cause health problems like respiratory diseases, heart diseases, and some types of cancer.
 - Hence clean environment is an essential aspect of human life.
 - Economic growth means an increase in real output and consumption we are likely to see costs imposed on the environment,
 - The environmental impact of economic growth includes the increased consumption we are likely to see costs imposed on the environment.
 - The environmental impact of economic growth includes the increased consumption of non – renewable resources, higher levels of pollution, global warming and the potential loss of environmental habitats.
 - The firm's impact on the natural environment (e.g., carbon emissions, pollution, and waste).
- Delmas et al. argued that “ companies may excel at reporting, governance, and the utilization of environmental performance systems but still emit substantial amounts of pollution”.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

WASTE TO BEST ACTIVITY PROGRAMME

DATE:21/02/2022

NADEP COMPOSTING

THEME

NADEP method of making miracle compost was first invented by a farmer named Narayan Deotao Pandharipande (also popularly known as “Nadepkaka”) living in Maharashtra (India). NADEP method uses a permanently built tank of mud or clay bricks, or cement blockettes. This is good where moisture is limiting, and is the best way to make compost after the rains have finished and during the dry season.

INTRODUCTION

Composting began a comeback toward end of the last century with interest surging in recent years as economic and environmental factors have begun to change the way the world looks at crop production, environmental concerns chemical agriculture raises, and waste society generates. Compost is a way of returning safe, easily mineralised, organic matter or humus, to the soil. Even though organic matter is a relatively small fraction of soil content, it can have a dynamic influence on the health of the soil as a whole. Compost is organic matter that has been broken down through the action of aerobic microbes and the heat they produce then subsequently built up into humus. Art and science of making compost for use as fertilizer has been around for centuries. Midwest Bio-Systems has combined this art with today's science, specialized equipment and proprietary methodology that together produce compost that can help solve many of world's agricultural and waste management problems.

This method becomes quite popular among the farmers in western India. In dryland conditions, organic manures play a great role as they not only supply balanced nutrients but also retain substantial amount of moisture. Traditionally, farmers used to apply farmyard manures to crops grown under rainfed condition. No scientific

procedures are followed for preparing the manure and as a result the quality of the manure used to be very poor. Slowly over a period of time farmers have lost interest in farmyard manure and mainly depending on chemical fertilizers, which further deteriorated the soil health, infiltration and water holding capacities compost can be prepared from wide range of organic materials including dead plant material such as crop residues, weeds, forest litter and kitchen waste.

Compost making is an efficient way of converting all kinds biomass into high value fertilizer that serves as a good alternative to farmyard manure, especially for crop-growing households without livestock. Selecting and Preparing the Site for NADEP Tank NADEP method uses a permanently built tank of mud or clay bricks, or cement blockettes. It is, therefore, important to choose the permanent site for the tank with care. This is good anytime of the year where moisture is limiting, and is the best way to make compost after the rains have finished and during the dry seasons

NADEP METHOD OF COMPOSTING

This method becomes quite popular among the farmers in western India. In dryland conditions, organic manures play a great role as they not only supply balanced nutrients but also retain substantial amount of moisture. Traditionally, farmers used to apply farmyard manures to crops grown under rainfed condition. No scientific procedures are followed for preparing the manure and as a result the quality of the manure used to be very poor. Slowly over a period of time farmers have lost interest in farmyard manure and mainly depending on chemical fertilizers, which further deteriorated the soil health, infiltration and water holding capacities compost can be prepared from wide range of organic materials including dead plant material such as crop residues, weeds, forest litter and kitchen waste. Compost making is an efficient way of converting all kinds biomass into high value fertilizer that serves as a good alternative to farmyard manure, especially for crop-growing households without livestock.

SELECTING AND PREPARING THE SITE FOR NADEP TANK

NADEP method uses a permanently built tank of mud or clay bricks, or cement blockette.

It is, therefore, important to choose the permanent site for the tank with care. This is good anytime of the year where moisture is limiting, and is the best way to make compost after the rains have finished and during the dry season.

Prepare and dig the pit, or better still, a series of three pits, when land is moist and easy to dig, and/or when there is a gap between other farming activities.

If possible, make compost immediately at the end of the rainy season while there are plenty of green and moist plant materials. In the dry season, make the pit near a place where water can be added, e.g. next to the home compound where waste water and urine can be thrown on the compost materials, or near a water point, e.g. a pond, or near a stream where animals come to drink.

Mark place of the pit with a ring of stones or a small fence so people and animals do not fall into it accidentally

Reduced cash expenses on chemical fertilizer, improved soil fertility, increased crop yield.

Supports organic crop production, reduced dependence on outside inputs.

From each NADEP tank approximately 2.5 tons of compost is prepared within 90-120 days.

The use of compost reduced the need for mineral fertilizer thus reducing production costs and outside dependence.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NADEP TANK

➤ NADEP method uses a permanently built tank of mud or clay bricks, or cement blockettes.

➤ the rains have finished and during the dry season

which is indeed useful as organic fertilizer to our garden medicinal plants.







NYMFA GALANGA
Mangrove
ZINGIBERACEAE

CIRCAD LINGA
Mangrove
ZINGIBERACEAE

WATER RECHARGING TANKS



P.R.GOVERNMENT COLLEGE(A), KAINADA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

GEO TAGGING

DATE :- 30-12-2022

Department of Botany organised an activity regarding GEO TAGGING to the trees in the campus of P.R.Government college(A), kakinada on 30-12-2022.

THEME:-

The main aim of the activity was to label all the plants particularly trees in the college campus with their scientific name, common name (in telugu) and family related to that particular tree along with the GEO TAG.

The main moto of providing this GEO TAG is to provide information about the plants to each and everyone as they can get the information by scanning the QR code through their mobile phones. Plants like Pongamia pinnata, Peltophorum pterocarpum, Jatropha gossypifolia etc., were provided with GEO TAG

This information includes the entire description of the plant like its morphological characters, the distribution of the plant, medicinal properties and the exact location of the plant in the campus, related pictures of the plant.

The principal of the college Dr.B.V.Tirupanyam sir, the faculty members of Botany department, and students were participated in this programme.

PHOTOGRAPHS DURING THE LABELLING OF PLANTS

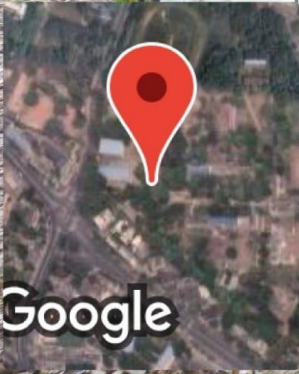




Google

GPS Map Camera

Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, India
X64H+XR4, Rama Rao Peta, Kakinada,
Andhra Pradesh 533001, India
Lat 16.957764°
Long 82.229458°
30/12/22 09:32 AM GMT +05:30



Google

GPS Map Camera

Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, India
X65H+59J, Rama Rao Peta, Kakinada,
Andhra Pradesh 533001, India
Lat 16.95787°
Long 82.228287°
30/12/22 10:01 AM GMT +05:30

CONCLUSION

Considering the above mentioned facts the environmental awareness initiatives taking by the college and significant. The plantation programme, developing botanical garden, nadep composting, geo tagging, value added course like ornamental gardening are new worthy steps.

This may lead to the prosperous future in the context of the green campus of the college, and thus sustainable environment and community development