



B.V.V.S

**SHRI S.R.KANTHI ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE  
COLLEGE MUDHOL**

*Accredited with "A" Graded by NAAC for 4<sup>th</sup> Cycle*

**ANNUAL QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT 2023-24**

## Criterion-VII

**INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST  
PRACTICES**

**7.1.5 GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVES INCLUDE**



## 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 practice 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 modularity and authenticity, we now roll out a POLICY DOCUMENT spelling out the strategies, plan and other allied tasks to make 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 environmental friendly supplies and effective recycling program. The administration of the institute believes that everyone has to work out the time bound strategies need to be incorporated into the institutional planning and budgeting processes with the aim of developing a clean green campus.

#### **Composition of 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 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:

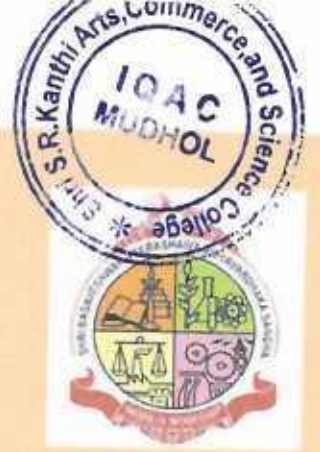


1. Seek views of all the stakeholders to make the Go Green Campus initiative throughout the year.
2. Conduct the campus environmental impacts to identify the targets for improvements.
3. Establish a Green Campus Environmental Ethics Awareness Companies
4. Set a forth a Green Campus Mission and statement 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 sourcee 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 logging off.
- Turn off unnecessary lights and use daylight instead.
- Avoid the use of decorator lighting.
- Use LED or compact fluorescent bulbs.
- Keep lights off in conference rooms, classrooms, lecture halls when they are not in use.
- 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 sanitization programs for the stakeholders.
- Green, Environmental 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 initiatives" by designation the volunteers of Eco Club, NSS volunteers, Printing T-Shirts/ Caps with Green Campus initiative slogan specially designed for the purpose.



# FLORA



## COLLEGE CAMPUS



*Dr. S.H. Modi*

*Prof. S.B. Belagali*

*Department of Botany*

*Shri S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce &  
Science College*

**Coordinator  
IQAC**

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# FLORA

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## COLLEGE CAMPUS

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.

Mudhol is 60 km miles away from the main district city of Bagalkote and 530 km from the state capital, Bangalore. The nearest major railway station to Mudhol is at Bagalkote (60 km), and the nearest airport is at Belagvi(129 km), current estimated population of Mudhol Town Municipal Council in 2022 is apprcimately 71,000. It has a total area of 60 km (37miles) . The total number of villages in this Taluka is 73.

Mudhol Taluka sex ratio is 1,000 females per 1000 males. Literacy percentage is 55.40 % out of these 31.55% is male literates and 23.84% is female literates. Total Taluka Agriculture farmers % is 14.60% in Mudhol. The economy is dependent on agriculture, with the main crops consisting of Sugarcane, Turmeric , Sunflowers, Bajra, and wheatetc. The average summer temperature is 40-42 °C, while the average winter temperature is 28-30 °C.



  
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60	Myrtaceae	Callistemon lanceolatus	Spittle brush
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 strumarium	Xanthium
68	Apocyanaceae	Nerium indicum	Nerium
69	Apocyanaceae	Alostonia scholaris	Devil tree
70	Apocyanaceae	Allamanda cathartica	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 lba	Mulberry
86	Casuarinaceae	Casuarina epuissetifolia	Casuarina
87	Liliaceae	Asparagus racemosus	Asparagus

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Sl No	Family	Botanical name	Common name
1	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia spathacea	Tradescantia
2	Rubiaceae	Pentas lanceolata	Starcluster
3	Araceae	Xanthosoma sagittifolium	Elephant ear
4	Xanthorrhoeaceae	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	Parthenium hysterophorus	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	Combretaceae	Terminalia arjuna	Terminalia
22	Nyctaginaceae	Boerhavia diffusa	Boerhavia
23	Combretaceae	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



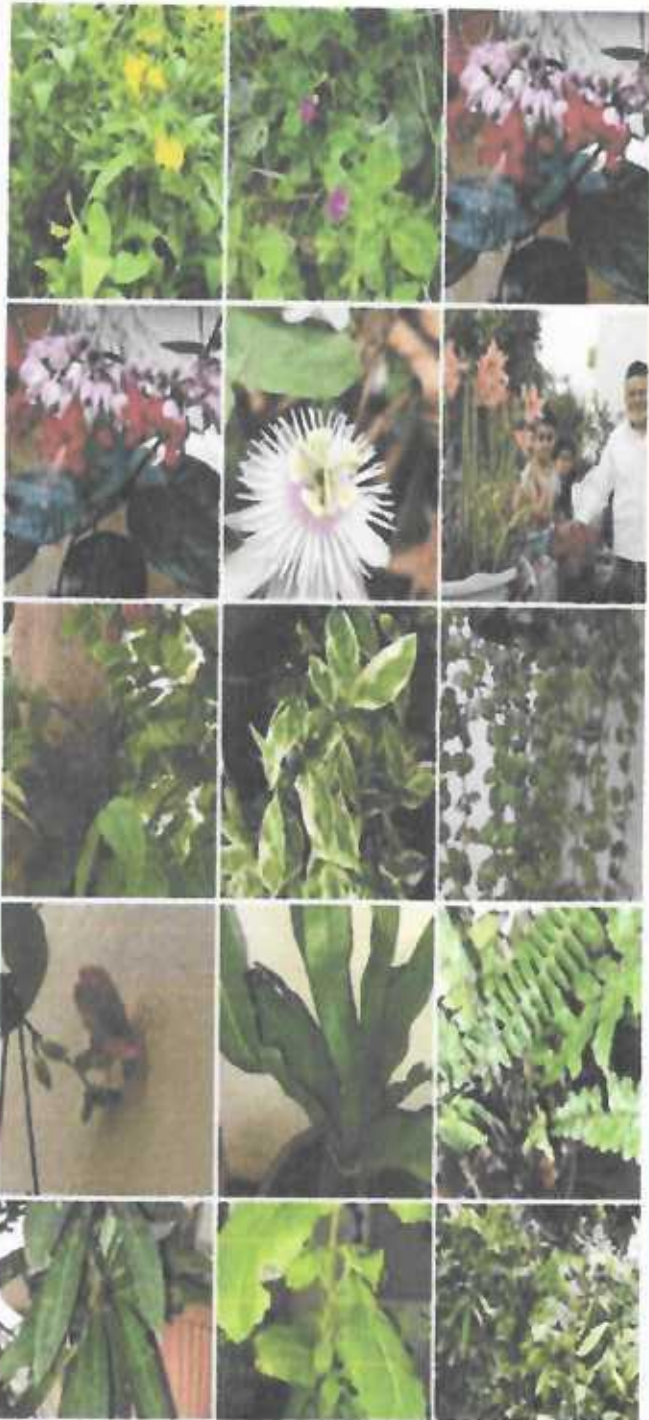
88	Liliaceae	Dracaena sps	Dracaena
89	Graminae	Bambusa nana	Bambo
90	Graminae	Panicum & Paspalum	Lown grasses
91	Santalaceae	Santlum album	Sandal wood
92	Palmaceae	Cocos nucifera	Coconut
93	Rutaceae	Citrus aurantifolia	Citrus,lemon
94	Rutaceae	Aegle marmelos	Wood apple
95	Meliaceae	Azadirachta indica	Neem
96	Rhamanaceae	Zizyphus jujuba	Zizyphus
97	Rubiaceae	Rubla cordifolia	Rubla
98	Compositae	Xanthium strumarium	Xanthium
99	Malvaceae	Abelmoschus esculentus	Okra
100	Nyctaginaceae	Abronia umbellanta	Abronia



  
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30	Malvaceae	Hibiscus rosasinensis	Hibiscus
31	Araceae	Aglaonema commutatum	
32	Cactaceae	Pilosocereus leucocephalous	Wooly torch
33	Leguminosae	Robina hispida	Robina
34	Solanaceae	Solanum lycopersicum	Garden tomato
35	Amaranthaceae	Iresine herbstii	Blood leaf
36	Aspargaceae	Dracaena marginata	Dragon tree
37	Myrtaceae	Psidium guajava	Guvaac
38	Papavaraceae	Chelidonium majus	Chelidonium
39	Euphorbiaceae	Ricinus communis	Caster
40	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus spinosus	Prickly amaranth
41	Amaranthaceae	Avera lantana	Lantana
42	Poaceae	Setaria	Bristle grass
43	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia glyptosperma	Ridge-seed spurge
44	Acanthaceae	Acanthus montanus	Acanthus
45	Arecaceae	Chamaedorea seifrizi	Palm
46	Compositae	Lactuca serriola	Prickly lettuce
47	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia pallida	Tradescantia
48	Annonaceae	Polyalthia longifolia	Ashok tree
49	Annonaceae	Artabotrys hexapetatus	Artabotrys
50	Papaveraceae	Argemone mexicana	Prickly weed
51	Cruciferae	Brassica campestris	Mustard
52	Capparidaceae	Capparis aphylla	Capparis
53	Malvaceae	Abutilon indicum	Abutilon
54	Asclepidaceae	Calotropis gigantea	Calotropis
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



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# PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY PATH WAY



  
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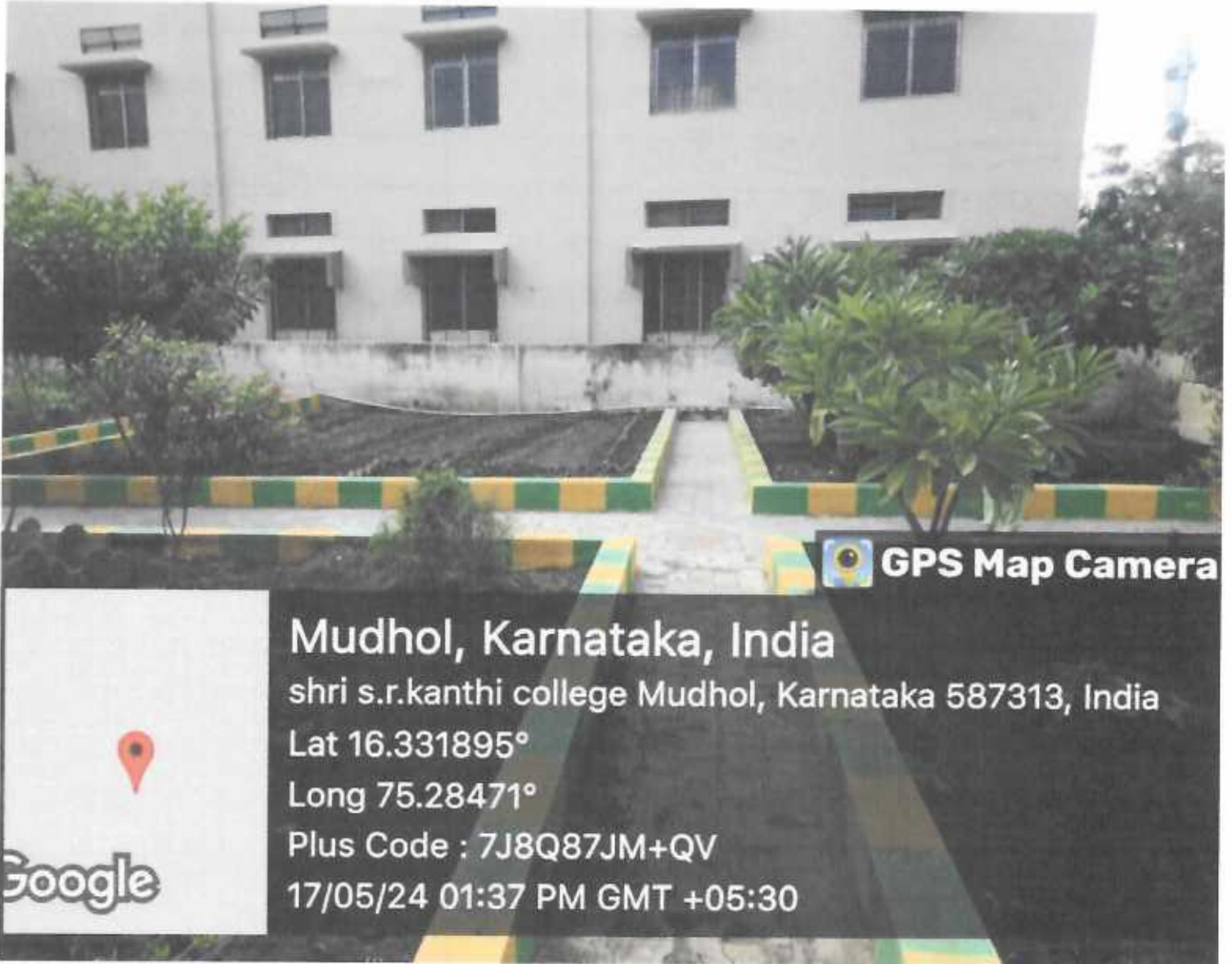
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## FRIENDLY PATH WAY IN BOTANICAL GARDEN



 **GPS Map Camera**

**Mudhol, Karnataka, India**

shri s.r.kanthi college Mudhol, Karnataka 587313, India

Lat 16.331895°

Long 75.28471°

Plus Code : 7J8Q87JM+QV

17/05/24 01:37 PM GMT +05:30



  
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**PATH WAY TO DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**



  
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## LANDSCAPING TOWARDS BOTANICAL GARDEN



Mudhol, Karnataka, India

shri s.r.kanthi college Mudhol, Karnataka 587313, India

Lat 16.331895°

Long 75.28471°

Plus Code : 7J8Q87JM+QV

17/05/24 01:37 PM GMT +05:30

Google

  
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**LANDSCAPING IN INDOOR STADIUM**



  
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**LANDSCAPING INFRONT OF COLLEGE**



 **GPS Map Camera**

**Mudhol, Karnataka, India**  
shri s.r.kanthi college Mudhol, Karnataka 587313, India  
Lat 16.331895°  
Long 75.28471°  
Plus Code : 7J8Q87JM+QV  
17/05/24 01:29 PM GMT +05:30



  
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B.V.V. Sangha's

# SHRI S.R. KANTHI ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDHOL

## MEDICINAL PLANTS IN COLLEGE CAMPUS



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**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 southern and west coast Indian cooking, usually fried along with vegetable oil, mustard seeds and 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.

  
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**Botanical Name:** *Tamarindus 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.



**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 religions, 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 and issues like ringworms. \*It has antibiotic, anti-viral, antibacterial and anti-carcinogenic properties. \*It helps relieve stress, strengthen immunity and facilitate proper digestion. \*It counters elevated blood sugar levels and is therefore beneficial for diabetics

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**Sandalwood -Santalum album**



**Botanical Name:** *Santalum album*

**Family:** *Santalaceae*

**Habit:** Sandalwoods are medium-sized hemiparasitic trees Indian sandalwood *Santalum album*. *S. album* is 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.

**Aloe vera**



**Botanical Name:** *Aloe vera*

**Family:** *Asphodelaceae*

**Habit:** Aloe vera is a stemless or very 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 margin of the 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 lotion, gel soap or cosmetics product for use on skin as a topical topical medication or throat.

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**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 axillary thorns, leaves trifoliate, aromatic alternate, leaflets ovate or ovate lanceolate, flowers, greenish white, sweet scented, in axillary panicles. Fruits are globose, woody berry with yellowish rind seeds numerous oblong.

**Medicinal Uses:**

Roots are sweet astringent, bitter & febrifuge. They are useful in diarrhea, dysentery, cardiopalmus. Leaves are astringent, laxative, febrifuge and expectorant and are useful in ophthalmia. Fruits are bitter, acrid, sour astringent, digestive.



**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 Mediterranean 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 and inundation from 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.

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**Asparagus racemous**



**Botanical Name:** *Asparagus racemous*

**Family:** *Liliaceae*

**Habit-** It is distributed throughout India, and is an armed, climbing undershrub with woody terete stems and recurved or rarely straight spines, young stems very delicate, brittle 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.

**Boerhaavia diffusa**



**Botanical Name:** *Boerhaavia diffusa*

**Family:** *Nyctaginaceae*

**Habit-** It is distributed throughout India as a weed in waste lands and road sides. The plant is a perennial diffuse herb with a 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, and rejuvenative.

  
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**Hibiscus rosa-sinensis**



**Botanical Name:** *Hibiscus 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 called Crassulacean 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

  
 Coordinator  
 IQAC

**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 dry winter months. The branches are wide and 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 used in the traditional medicine of India for centuries, but there is insufficient clinical evidence to indicate any benefits of using neem for medicinal purposes. Neem cake may be used as a 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 gooseberries than the cultivated varieties, but often of good flavor. The berries, smaller in wild goosberries 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.

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