



PETRICHOR



Government Degree College

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University Rajamahendravaram)

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M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D.

PRINCIPAL

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE- KOVVUR

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5	Sri G. Appala Narasimham	Member
6	Sri Md.Sadik	Member
7	Dr. M. Bhupathi Rayalu	Member
8	Dr. P. Jayanand Kumar	Member
9	Smt. J. Ratna Vinola	Member
10	Tanmayi Sudha, III BA	Student Member
11	K. Dharani, II BA	Student Member
12	Uday Kiran, II BA	Student Member



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, KOVVUR WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT NEWS LETTER



From Principal's Desk



Warm greetings from Government Degree College, Kovvur. As the examination season is continued till the end of this month, students are occupied with preparation and writing examinations. Staff are involved in blended mode of teaching to VI and IV semester students as per the instructions of Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram. Thus this month is filled academic activities only.

Besides examinations, Practical examinations and blended teaching, this month also marked for Community Service Project for I & III semester students. Lecturers turned mentors oriented the students on Community based study projects in detail and sent them to field study from the last week of May onwards. Mentors' intervention in guiding and helping the students even at field level is remarkable.

Thus it was very hectic with new semester timetables, Community Service Projects and examinations. I appreciate the efforts of students participation in the Community Service Project with enthusiasm. I also appreciate their parents, who have been supporting their wards in the field study of CSP. Hope their field experience would enhance the sense of social responsibility among the students.


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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
KOVVUR, W.G.Dt.

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TEACHING LEARNING ACTIVITY

As per the information provided by the Online Teaching Learning App of the Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Andhra Pradesh, our college teaching staff has retained Grade A in teaching and learning activity.

S.No.	Institution Name	Teacher Name	Grade	Percentage of Compliance
1	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	K. NAGA SURAYANARAYANA	A	100
2	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	A SAI SUNDAR	A	97.4
3	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	G. APPALA NARASIMHAM	A	87.88
4	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	M. BHUPATHI RAYALU	A	100
5	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	Dr K.SITA MAHALAKSHMI	A	100
6	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	J RAJESWARA RAO	A	96.92
7	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	K. JANARDHANA RAO	A	100
8	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	P. JAYANAND KUMAR	A	100
9	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	K. JYOTHI	A	100
10	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	V. KANCHANAMALA	B	78.33
11	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	SK. MADAR SAHEB	A	91.11
12	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	P. MANI RAJU	A	100
13	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	J. RATNA VINOLA	A	100
14	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	SADIK AHMED	A	97.73
15	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	D.SATISH	A	100
16	GDC, Kovvuru, W.G.Dt.	V. SRINIVASA RAO	A	100
				97.08

Source: CCE,AP

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News on Events

- ❖ CCE, AP has organized Faculty Development Program on Community Service Project & Skill Development Courses at GDC, Mylavaram, Krishna District with all the regional joint directors, principals and subject experts. Sri G. Appala Narasimham, Lecturer in Commerce and subject expert for “*Logistics and supply chain Management- skill development course*” represented our college attended the workshop and later shared with all staff members of our college.



Faculty Development Program at GDC, Mylavaram

- ❖ In compliance to the CCE workshop and Principal's meeting with the honourable Commissioner, a staff meeting was conducted by the Principal Prof. J Suneetha to initiate the Community Service Project to I Year students on 21st May.2022 and have made action plan for CSP.



Staff meeting with Principal for implementation of Community Service Project

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Stream / Year No.of students	Title of the Community Service Project
BA/I/12	A Study on Village Secretariat System
BA/I/11	Women Empowerment through SHGs
BA/I/12	The Status of Socially Deprived Sections
BCom/I/13	Rythu Bharosa Kendras
BCom/I/13	YSR Cheyutha
BCom/I/12	Women Empowerment through SHGs
BSc/I/13	Water Facilities and Drinking Water Availability
BSc/I/13	Impact of Plastic on Human Civilization
BSc(BZC)/I/15	Aqua Culture & Water Pollution
BSc(BZC)/I/14	Horticulture/Floriculture
BA/II/13	A Study on the implementation of MGNREGS in Kovvur Mandal
BCom/II/18	Online Purchases & Digital Transactions
BSc/II/7	Air Pollution controlling measures in rural areas
BSc(BZC)/II/19	Herbal Plants & Organic Farming

List of Mentors allotted for each class according to the community service project title

S. No	Name of the Mentor	stream/year/no. of students	Title of the Project
1	Dr. P Jayanand	BA/I/12	A Study on Village Secretariat System
2	Dr.V Kanchanamala	BA/I/11	Women Empowerment through SHGs
3	Sri P ManiRaju	BA/I/12	The Status of Socially Deprived Sections
4	Sri K N Surayanarayana	BCom/I/13	Raithu Bharosa Kendras
5	Smt K Jyothi	BCom/I/13	YSR Cheyutha
6	Smt J Ratna Vinola	BCom/I/12	Women Empowerment through SHGs
7	Sri K Janardhana rao	BSc/I/13	Water Facilities and Drinking Water Availability
8	Sri Sadik Ahmed	BSc/I/13	Impact of Plastic on Human Civilization
9	Sri D Satish	BSc(BZC)/I/15	Aqua Culture & Water Pollution
10	Ms. S Kavya	BSc(BZC)/I/14	Horticulture/Floriculture
11	Dr K Sita Mahalakshmi	BA/II/13	A Study on the implementation of MGNREGS
12	Sri G. AppalaNarasimham	BCom/II/18	Online Purchases & Digital Transactions
13	Sri V Srinivasa Rao	BSc/II/7	Air Pollution
14	Dr. M Bhupathi Rayalu	BSc(BZC)/II/19	Herbal Plants & Organic Farming

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE- KOVVUR

- ❖ Brief Report of CSP of students of II BSc, Botany. The group consists 4 members under the mentorship of Dr.Bhupathi Rayalu, Assisitant Professor in Botany.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP) ON HERBAL PLANTS

By

B.Sc. (CBZ) :: AT THE END OF SEMESTER – II : (AY 2021-2022)

(No. of Student groups – 4)

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The use of plants for curing various ailments figured in ancient manuscripts such as The Bible, The Illiad, The Odyssey, The Rigvedas and the History of Herodotus. The ancient Chinese were used plants as drugs over 6000 years ago. The oldest Chinese source seems to be Erh-Ya, written in 3000 B.C. The Egyptians Babylonians, Sumerians, Greek and Romans, all developed their respective characteristic Materia Medica. The Sumerian ideograms, dating back to 4000 BC refers to plant uses. Ebers papyrus written in Egypt about 2838 BC is a rich ethnomedicine manuscript. At the beginning of nineteenth century the investigation of Barrows, inspired beyond the economic realm in to religious significance of plants, their place in folk worship, folklore etc.

The use of herbs in prevention and cure of diseases in India was found in the Vedic literature, the Rigveda, which was believed to be written between 3500-1800 BC. A more comprehensive account of plants based drugs were found in the later scripture Atharvanveda. Later 8 divisions of Ayurveda, written probably between 2500 and 900 BC were the real foundation of ancient medicine. Charaka and Sushruta, two of the earliest Indian authors had sufficient knowledge of the medicinal plants then in use. Their medical works the Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita are esteemed even today as treasures of literature in indigenous medicine.

The advanced developments in science notably during the last two centuries, better understanding of human body, its physiology, led to the isolation of many of the active ingredients of these herbs in pure form and formulated synthetic compounds with or without herbal extracts, obtaining the drugs mostly used in the control of diseases. Unfortunately the continuous use of potent drugs is often associated with harmful side effects of these medicines both in the affluent West as well as in the poor East. In this context the World Health Organization in its 29th and 30th assembly in 1976-77 gave a formal recognition to the herbal medicine already used by the people in developing countries of the world for thousands of years.

An all India Co-ordination Research Project was designed and launched in 1982 under “Man and Biosphere” programme has revealed the fact, that about 7,500 plant species are use for medicinal purposes. Several premier institutions in India such as Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI) have put in considerable

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efforts to gather information on medicinal plants from different parts of the country. During last two and a half decades, work has been initiated at National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), National Bureau of plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic plants (CIMAP), Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) and Central Council for Research in UnaniMedicine (CCRUM).

The Indian sub-continent is unique in the richness of plant wealth. In India, 15,000 higher plant species occur, of which 9,000 wild plants used by the tribals, for their requirements. Out of the 7,500 wild plants are used for medicinal purposes by the tribals, about 950 species found to be new claims and worthy for the scientific investigation. Recent investigators showed interest on investigating about medicinal plants and collection of folklore claims. Many traditional medicinal systems are mainly using the herbs. Many scientists of different disciplines have paid good attention in screening the medicinal plants used in different traditional systems. So the scientists have succeeded in exploring good number of healing agents.

IN THIS CONTEXT, WE ATTEMPTED TO EXPLAIN THE MEDICINAL IMPORTANCE OF OVER ONE HUNDRED HERBAL PLANTS THAT ARE COMMONLY OCCURRING IN OUR SURROUNDINGS.



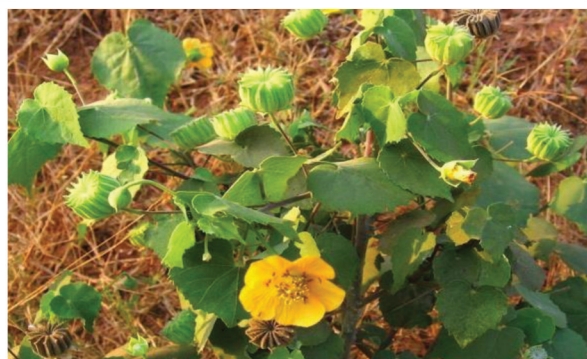
Collecting medicinal importance of plants from elders by students

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STUDENT MAPPING FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

S.NO.	Name of the Student	Topic for the CSP
GROUP – 1		
1	BANGARU SRUTHI SANDHYA RANI	Medicinal uses of some herbal plants found in Kovvur and neighbouring villages of W.G.Dt.,A.P .
2	CHIKKALA SAI RAVALI	
3	GUMMADI NISHITHA	
4	KONDE BABY	
5	POWROJU SUJANA	
GROUP – 2		
6	DEGALA DEEVENA	Medico-botanical survey of herbal plants found in and around Kovvur municipality, W.G.Dt., A.P.
7	ELLE SINDHU	
8	DODDIGARLA SATWIKALATHA	
9	KARIPOTHU PADMA	
10	MANDRU INDIRA PRIYA DARSINI	
GROUP – 3		
11	CHITTIMOJU DEVI	Organic Farming –The Return to the Nature
12	GOSALA ANJALI	
13	PALLA PRIYANKA	
14	SADALA SYAMALATHA	
15	THOTA CHANDRIKA	
GROUP – 4		
16	CHAPALA DILIP	Herbal plants and their medicinal uses
17	PIPPALA YOGI BALAKRISHNA	
18	SANDALA NANI	
19	SIMHADRI RAGHAVENDRA	

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOME STUDIED MEDICINAL PLANTS



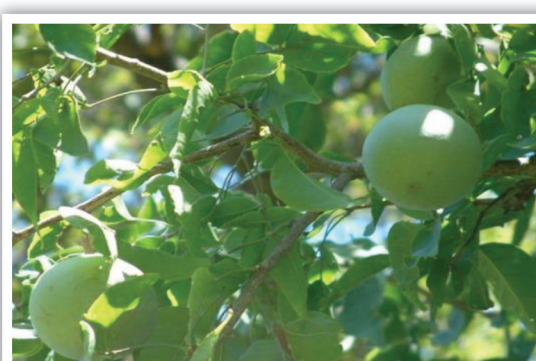
1. *Abutilon indicum*



2. *Acalypha indica*



3. *Achyranthes aspera*



4. *Aegle marmelos*



5. *Aerva lanata*



6. *Allium cepa*



7. *Allium sativum*



8. *Aloe vera*

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❖ Brief Report of CSP by II BA students on

“ A study on the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Pasivedala and Nandanur Villages of Kovvur Mandal’

National rural employment guarantee act was in passed in September, 2005 and came into force on 2 February 2006. it was first implemented in Anaparthi district of Andhra Pradesh and later extended to all states. It was named after Mahatma Gandhi in 2009. The act guarantees the right to work for minimum 100 days work to the unskilled workforce. It is in compliance with Article 41 of our Constitution, which states that all citizens are entitled to right to work. MGNREGS is targeted to the rural poor, who are semi or unskilled labour.

The scheme also aims at the creation of durable assets such as wells, ponds, roads and canals in rural areas. The scheme is designed to check the migration from rural to urban areas in search of employment. Through MGNREGS, employment is given by the local government unit whenever the unskilled labour demands work. Generally MGNREGS works are designed to serve during the times of seasonal unemployment. It is designed to avail unskilled labour force towards creation of durable assets to the village. Primarily, MGNREGS identifies the unskilled wage labourer and issues a job card to them through local Panchayat office.

The financial support is met by both central and state governments, 100% wages and 75% of the material cost come from central funding and the remaining 25% from state government. The gram panchayat registers households after making enquiry and issued a job card. Wage employment will be provided to the applicant within 15 days of demand for work through an application submitted to the Panchayat. A well designed administrative and monitoring structure is carved out for the implementation of the scheme. Recently few changes have been made in the scheme in view of COVID 19. the major change is that there has been an increase in the national average wage under MGNREHA to Rs.202 per person per day from Rs.182. Besides providing employment, the scheme also focuses on protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing urban migration and fostering social equality.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present project as a part of Community Service Project are as followed.

1. To understand the scheme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
2. To study the status of implementation of the Scheme in villages
3. To analyse its contribution in the creation of durable assets in the villages

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Methodology of the study

II BA students of GDC, Kovvur are divided in to two groups for the Community Service Project in two villages, Pasivedala and Nandanur of Kovvur Mandal. Group 1 consists of 7 members and group 2 is a six member group. The reason for selecting the above mentioned villages is that the number of students are from the two villages. The reason for selecting MGNREGS for study is to study the impact of MGNREGS in the villages in terms of employment and creation of durable assets.

Sources of the Study

The study is primarily an exploratory study, hence both primary and secondary sources will be used in the study. So far, documents from Government of India sites are accessed to understand the act and scheme, and other library sources also will be accessed as per need of further study and report writing purpose.

Status of the work

Two groups have visited their allotted villages for two weeks in the month of febraury and March 2022 in the first spell. After consolidation of the obtained data with scheme, again theyhave visited in last last week of May. Presently groups are earnestly involved in data analysis and visiting the villages on and off as per requirement of their enquiry. The



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writing part of final draft is going on. Students efforts in understanding the scheme truly laudable. Orientation and discussion sessions are simultaneously conducted through direct and digital mode during field study.

Students @ field study



- A brief report of A study on Air Pollution by the II year BSc students under the guidance of Sri. V. Srinivasa Rao garu

Study on Air Pollution caused by Rice Millers in Konaseema District B.Sc M.P.C EM (Admitted Batch – 2020-21)

Abstract:

A Rice Sheller is used for obtaining polished white rice from paddy. There are about 50 Rice Shellers in Mandapeta, Konaseema District and Kovvur, East Godavari District surroundings. During the process of shelling lot of dust is emitted from different unit operations like paddy silo, paddy shaker, bucket elevators, huskers, paddy separator etc. These dust emissions have adverse effect on the health of the workers and the wear and tear of the shelling machinery is fast. Data collected from Rice Shellers on Air Pollution control methods and necessary precautions in the part of this project.

Introduction:

Rice is a staple food in many parts of India. It is obtained from the paddy crop by shelling in Rice Shellers. The paddy processed in these Shellers contains dust and other biomass impurities. These Rice Shellers are generally using conventional technology in India and there is hardly any improvement in the ricemilling process for the last so many decades. These conventional Rice Shellers consume excessive thermal and electrical energy besides causing severe air pollution problem. However, certain progressive

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Rice Shellers are resorting to modernization of technology. In these rice mills, the whole grain rice and other biomass by products like husk and bran are obtained. In order to improve nutritional and cooking qualities of rice, a pre-treatment is given to paddy and the rice so obtained by milling the pre-treated paddy is known as parboiled rice. The rice obtained from milling untreated paddy is known as raw rice or whole grain rice. Most of these Shellers have a capacity of 2 tonnes per hour. A typical line diagram depicting different unit operations is shown in Fig. 1. For conveying the paddy from one unit operation to another bucket elevators are used.

Line Diagram showing different unit operations in a Rice Sheller

Sources of Dust Emissions:

During this process, dust is emitted from following sources:

1. While unloading the paddy in Paddy silo.
2. Paddy cleaner / vibrating screen.
3. Bucket elevators used for lifting and discharging the paddy.
4. Loading of dry paddy in Paddy silo.
5. Paddy cleaner / vibrating screen.
6. Huskers and the space between huskers.
7. Paddy separators.
8. Bucket elevators used at different stages for lifting and discharging paddy.



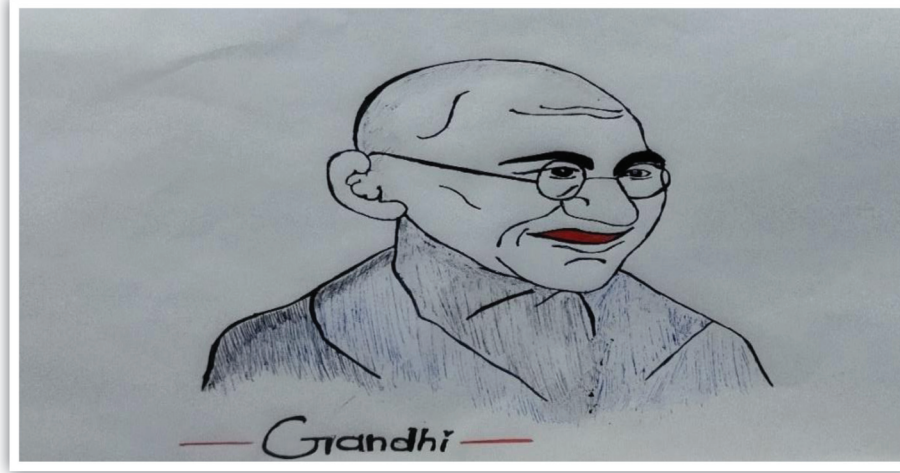
B.Sc., students interacting with the Rice Miller and collecting data on Air Pollution controlling measures

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Srujana

Creative contributions are reduced to one in this moth, as students are occupied with examinations and Community Service Project.

Mahatma Gandhi



Art by



A Dora Babu, II BA

సిగరెట్ లేకున్నా మనము బతకగలం , అయినా సిగరెట్ కంపెనీ వాడు కోటీశ్వరుడు .
మద్యం లేకున్నా మనం బతకగలం , అయినా మద్యం కంపెనీల వారు కోటీశ్వరులు .
మొబైల్ లేకుండా మనం బతకగలం , అయినా మొబైల్ కంపెనీ వాళ్లు కోటీశ్వరులు .
మన ఆకలి తీర్చే అన్నాన్ని పండించే రైతులు మాత్రం ఎప్పటికీ కష్టానికి ఫలితం దక్కక పేదవాడుగానే మిగిలిపోతున్నాడు
కడుపుకు ఆకలి తీర్చే అన్నం వీటన్నిటికంటే మనకి ముఖ్యం అన్నం మనకి అవసరం ,



By
B Uday Kiran, II BA

CANDID MOMENTS

