

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, BICHKUNDA
DADGI X ROADS, KAMAREDDY DIST., TELANGANA

JEEVAMRUTHAM
(BEST PRACTISES)

4. Title of practice: COW DUNG SLURRY OR Jeevamrutham

- i. **Objectives:** to train students to prepare, distribute & use bio fertiliser to cater the needs of garden located in the college premises.
- ii. **Content/context:** need to *go back to nature* by increasing the use of bio fertilisers and deliberately replace the use of chemical fertilisers. Need to meet the fertiliser requirement for college botanical garden and for other needs, especially during *harithaharam*.
- iii. **Evidence of success:**



Photo 1-4 : Students participating in preparation of cow dung slurry or jeevamrutham.



Procuring of raw material by students in the local Goshala.

iv. **Practice:** Preparation of Jeevamrutham with help of students by involving them. It is prepared by mixing of cow dung,, cow urine, Jaggery, flour of pulses, red fertile soil and dried leaves. After mixing of all the above ingredients and churned in either clock or anti clock wise direction for a week and left for fermentation for fifteen days. Later the slurry becomes ready to use as bio fertililser to use the same to plants of botanical garden and other plants in college premises.

v. **Resource:** For preparation regular advice and guidance is taken from local Forest officials by visiting their nurseries and also involving students. Required raw material like cow dung and other cow excreta is gathered from nearby Goshala located at Bichkunda. Flour of pulses, jiggery, red soft soil and other material is procured locally by the staff of the college by themselves or take help from students in gathering material.



Lecturers along with officials of Botanical Survey of India (Deccan Br.) for getting required guidance as a part of green initiative.

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KITCHEN GARDENING
(BEST PRACTISES)

1. **Title of practice:** Kitchen Garden

- i. **Objectives:** To give students practical knowledge on growing organic leafy vegetables.
It is also intended to make them acquaint students about cultivation of short term and long term Crops. Students also come to know about rain fed crops and semi arid (dry land) agricultural crops along with awareness of about commercial and food crops especially about growth of short term leafy vegetables.
- ii. **Content/context:** learn to grow vitamin rich leafy vegetables by using bio-fertilizers by replacing chemical fertilizer consumption in agrl.
- iii. **Evidence of success:** Distribution of organic leafy vegetables to needy like pregnant women and also provided to staff in return of marginal monetary benefits.



Photos (1-2): G. Venkatesham, Lecturer in Economics, planting Onion saplings in autumn along with students.



Photos (3-6): Students along with Botany lecturer, A. Raghunath and T.Naresh Kumar planting various saplings consisting of Biryani leaf, Lemon grass, onion, penugreek, and coriander is cultivated by students as seen above.



iv. **Practice:** Growing leafy vegetables in selected patch of garden by arranging required facilities like seeds, seedlings, saplings, compost fertilizers etc.



B.A students along with their Economics and Telugu lecturer, Sailu.



Economics lecturer, G. Venkatesham, selling organic leafy vegetables to non-teaching staff (Majid Hussanin, sr. Asst).



lemon grass, an indigenous grass variety is also grown.

v. **Resource:** Students guided by lecturers work to realize the intended goal. Seeds, saplings are gathered from various sources and bio fertilizer known as jeevamrutham is readily utilized as it is prepared in the college premises only.

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PROMOTING ADULT EDUCATION

(BEST PRACTISES)

3. Title of practice: Amma-Nanna ku Chaduvu

- i. Objectives:** It is aimed to eliminate illiteracy. Even if one student targets one illiterate person, the adult illiteracy rate would fall drastically and the overall literacy rate of the state would go further by the next census. Students have to teach basic reading and writing to their illiterate parents and elders in their surroundings.
- ii. Content/context:** This programme was started to improve the overall literacy rate of Telangana state, which stands at 66.4 per cent, against the national average of 73 per cent, as per the 2011 census, and is ranked a lowly 32nd in literacy among all states and union territories.

This has been initiated as an innovative project by the college September 8, 2018 International Literacy Day. Though the state recorded 100 percent literacy rate among school-going children, the overall literacy percentage is dragged down by low adult literacy rate.

iii. Evidence of success:



Photo (1-3) show teaching of students to the elders at their respective villages/hamlets.

- iv. **Practice:** Students from the college can participate in the programmes. Interested students would have to go through training on how to teach their chosen learners's school. Students involve in teaching the elders on a daily basis. The total duration of the programme would be around 200 hours, after which an assessment test would be conducted by the student. The adult learners must pass a test to be officially considered literate.
- v. **Resource:** Students to become teachers and educate their illiterate parents and grandparents at home or sourrounding in order to improve the adult literacy rate. As a part of this innovative programme, active and voluntary involvement of students is required to identify and pick one illiterate parent or grandparent as the 'learner'. The content of the books used to teach adults are framed with a purpose to covers basic reading, writing and number skills.

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SEED BALL/BOMB PREPARATION
(BEST PRACTISES)

1. **Title of practice:** **Preparation of seed balls OR Seed bombs**

- i. **Objectives:** to convert sparsely planted college area into green cover - Objective is also to use available seeds extracted after consuming of fruits in better way that may provide shade and fruits to the generations to come - an effort under green initiative of this college.
- ii. **Content/context:** need to abate increasing decline of green cover.
- iii. **Practice:** The below given photos attached shows the process of seed ball making by mixing collected seed with wet mud, both students and staff participate.



photo (1 to 2) shows involvement of lecturer and students in preparation of seed balls.

- iv. **Resource:** Seeds collected by students and teachers after consuming fruits and also seeds of shade giving trees also collected from the surroundings.
- v. **Evidence of success:** Students and teachers collect seeds after consuming of various fruits and thus accumulated seeds are mixed with wet soil and balls are made and dried up. Such balls are used and sprinkled during early days of rainy season. For mass growing of plants such technique is useful in semi arid region like telangana