

A.G & S.G Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,
Vuyyuru

2021-22

Name of the event: Field trip

Place of Visit: A field trip to ANGRAU sugarcane Research station. Vuyyuru

Date: 4/12/2021

Objective:

To develop practical knowledge on Pathological & Disease control management techniques adapted by sugarcane plant. These adapting in environment are select and those varieties are supply in local cultivating farmers

- **Report:** A field trip has been arranged for III BZC Students to Sugar cane Research station reach station here by 10A.M and observed to know various aspects of research on Sugar cane crops . Sugar research center vuyyuru was established in 1978 in Krishna distric of Andra Pradesh is an area of 40 acres with mandate to develop sugar cane varieties possessing high cane and sugar yield potential Coupled with Tolerate and Resistance ,biotic and sugar yielding potential for Krishna - godavari zone in general and developing varities suitable for water logging situation with resistance tored not in particular and also to evolue suitable agro techniques and low cast plants protection technology. The Senior scientists of the research station have explained the recent research activities and management of pests. Our team reached vuyyuru by 5pm

In high yielding and disease resistant varieties selected .From those varieties produced at Coimbatore the local scientists select suitable varieties for local conditions and recommended them to the farmers for cultivation. Students obtained practical knowledge and they adapt through demonstration.

Outcome:

The field trip gave a live onsite learning experience on various concepts of Disease .

Conclusion :

All the observations are recorded by students.

Research station staff and students



Senior scientist explain sugar varieties



Plant Breeder Sudha Rani & Staff members

A.G & S.G Siddhartha Degree College for Arts & Science
(Autonomous), Vuyyuru-521165

2021-2022

Name of the event: Guest Lecture

Topic: Biodiversity conservation by using Natural farming

Date Conducted: 11.02.2022

Name and designation of the resource person : sri.s.krishna suman,Natural farming

Report on the guest lecture:

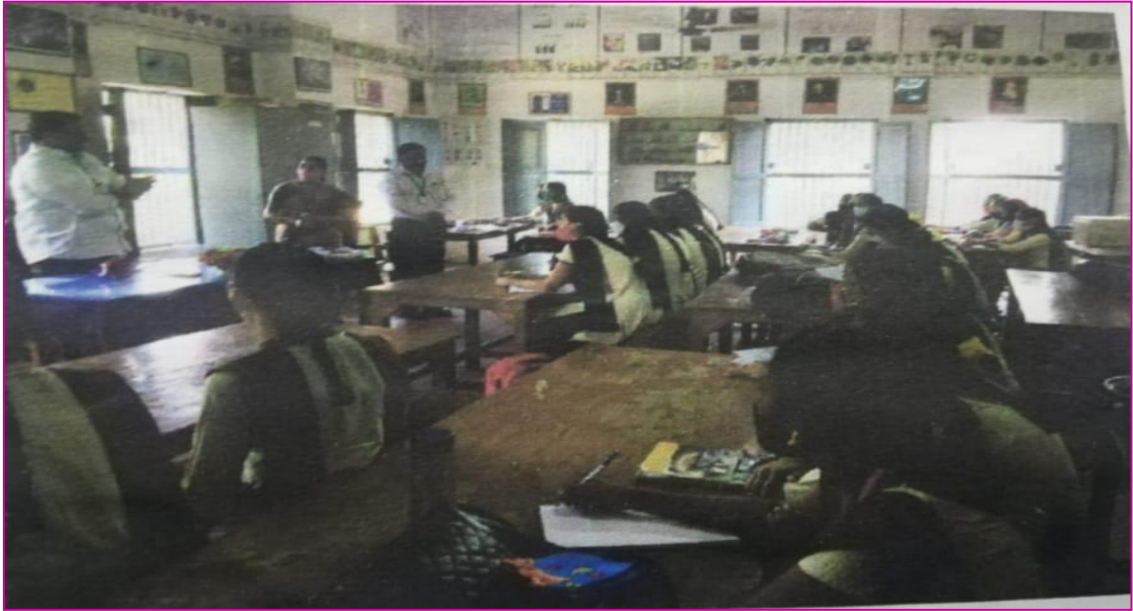
1. Objectives: Natural farming aims at restoring soil health, maintenance of diversity, ensure animal welfare, stress on efficient use of natural/local resources and promote ecological fairness. Natural farming is an ecological farming approach where farming system

2. Notes on lecture: Important practices, essential for adoption of natural farming includes:

- No external inputs,
- Local seeds (use of local varieties), .
- On-farm produced microbial formulation for seed treatment (such as bijamrita),
- On-farm made microbial inoculants (Jivamrita) for soil enrichment,
- Cover crops and mulching with green and dry organic matter for nutrient recycling and for creating a suitable micro-climate for maximum beneficial microbial activity in soil.
- Mixed cropping,
- Managing diversity on farm through integration of trees
- Management of pests through diversity and local on-farm made botanical concoctions (such as neemashtra, agniashtra, neem ark, dashparni ark etc);
- Integration of livestock, especially of native breed for cow dung and cow urine as essential inputs for several practices and
- Water and moisture conservation. Natural farming aims at restoring soil health, maintenance of diversity, ensure animal welfare, stress on efficient use of natural/local resources and promote ecological fairness. Natural farming is an ecological farming approach where farming system

3. outcome:

- Natural farming generates employment on account of natural farming input enterprises, value addition, marketing in local areas, etc. The surplus from natural farming is invested in the village itself.
- Reduced Water Consumption:-By working with diverse crops that help each other and cover the soil to prevent unnecessary water loss through evaporation, Natural Farming optimizes the amount of 'crop per drop'.



News paper cuttings:

**ప్రకృతి సాగుతో
ఆరోగ్యం బాగు**

ఉయ్యూరు, మ్యాన్ టుడే: రసాయన ఎరువులు, పురుగు మందుల వినియోగం ద్వారా పంటలు, చేపలు, పక్షులు నాశనమవుతున్నాయని, నివారణ కోసం ప్రకృతి సేద్యం మేలని ప్రకృతి సాగు అవార్డు గ్రహీత, ఉత్తమ యువ రైతు ఎన్. కృష్ణసుమన్ అన్నారు. స్థానిక ఏజీఎస్ టీఎస్ కళాశాలలో శుక్రవారం పుష్క శాస్త్ర విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఏర్పాటు చేసిన ప్రకృతి సేద్యం, ప్రయోజనాలపై జరిగిన అతిథి ప్రసంగంలో ఆయన మాట్లాడారు. ప్రకృతి సేద్యం ఉత్పత్తులు మారు శాతం ఆరోగ్యానికి మేలని పేర్కొన్నారు. తీవామృతం తయారీ విధానాన్ని వివరించారు.

A.G & S.G Siddhartha Degree College for Arts & Science
(Autonomous), Vuyyuru-521165

Name of the event: Guest Lecture

Topic: Ayurveda medicine and its importance.

Date Conducted: 14/02/2022

Name and designation of the resource person: Dr.K.Rajya Lakshmi, Ayurveda specialist.

Report on the guest lecture:

1. Objectives: The objective of Ayurveda is to give complete health and not just relieve us from physical diseases. So to become completely healthy one needs to know each and every part of him including mind and soul. Ayurveda aims at making a happy, healthy and peaceful society.

2. Notes on lecture:

- The term “Ayurveda” is derived from two Sanskrit words, Ayur and Veda. Ayur means **life** and Veda means **knowledge** or **science**. Therefore, Ayurveda means **science of life or way of life**.
- The principle of Ayurveda is based on the concept of five basic elements and tridoshas. According to Ayurveda, the whole universe made up of five basic elements (**Panchamahabuthas**).
- The whole universe includes the material world, plant kingdom and all other living beings.
- In other words, these five elements together form the basis of all matter. The five elements are – Akasha (ether), Vayu (air), Agni (fire), Jala (water), Prithvi(earth).
- There is a balanced condensation of these elements in different proportions to suit the needs and requirements of different structures and functions of the body matrix and its parts.
- The growth and development of body matrix depends on its nutrition i.e. on food. The food, in turn, is composed of above elements.
- The health or sickness depends on the presence or absence of a balanced state of the total body matrix including the balance between its different constituents.
- **TRIDOSHAS:** The five elements combine to form “Tri Doshas” i.e. Vata, Pitta, and Kapha. They are the “Basic Forces” and also known as the “Pillars of Life”

3.Outcome: Ayurveda is known for cure disease from its host without any side effects. Ayurveda is beneficial as it is a course of treatment of diseases and disorders by nature provided remedies which effects and cure from the core of origin without any side effects.



News paper clipping about guest lecture on Ayurveda

ఆయుర్వేదాన్ని ఆదరించాలి

ఉయ్యూరు, న్యూస్ టుడే: పురాతన కాలం నాటి ఆయుర్వేద వైద్యాన్ని ప్రజలు ఆదరించాలని, తిప్పతీగతో వ్యాధి నిరోధకశక్తి పెరుగుతుందని ప్రభుత్వ ఆయుర్వేద వైద్యశాల వైద్య నిపుణురాలు డాక్టర్ కె.రాజ్యలక్ష్మి అన్నారు. మంగళవారం స్థానిక ఏజీఎస్ జీఎస్ కళాశాలలో వృక్షశాస్త్ర విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో జరిగిన అతిథి ప్రసంగంలో ఆమె మాట్లాడారు.

A.G & S.G Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,
Vuyyuru

Name of the event:Field trip

Place of Visit: A field trip to ANGRAU sugarcane Research station
Vuyyuru

Date: 15/02/2022

Objective:

To develop practical knowledge on Various types of wood And observed to adapting in environment in plants are select and those varieties are supply consumer.

- **Report:** A field trip has been arranged for III BZC Students to Sugar cane Research station reach here by 10Am and observed to know various aspects of research on Sugar cane crops . Sugar research center vuyyuru was established in 1978 in Krishna distric of Andra Pradesh is an area of 40 acres with mandate to develop sugar cane varieties possessing high cane and sugar yield potential Coupled with Tolerate and Resistance ,biotic and sugar yielding potential for Krishna- godavari zone in general and developing varities suitable for water logging situation with resistance tored not in particular and also to evolue suitable agro techniques and low cast plants protection technology. The Senior scientists of the research station have explained the recent research activities and management of pests. Our team reached vuyyuru by 5pm

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Outcome:

The field trip gave a live onsite learning experience on various concepts of Disease .

Conclusion : All the observations are recorded by students

All the Students assemble particular place & explain various types of sugarcane.

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2021-2022

Name of the event: Guest Lecture

Topic: Basics in Plant Taxonomy

Date Conducted: 24.06.2022

Name and designation of the resource person: Dr. CH.Srinivasa Reddy, Lecturer in Botany.SRR& CVR Govt. Degree College, VJA

Report on the guest lecture:

1. Objectives: Plant taxonomy can be defined as the branch of botany which deals with characterisation, identification, classification and nomenclature of plants based on their similarities and differences.

2. Notes on lecture:

- The term “taxonomy” originates from two words, “taxis” meaning arrangement and “nomos” meaning laws. Plant taxonomy deals with the classification of plants according to certain set rules. The term taxonomy was coined by the Swiss botanist A. P. de Candolle in his book “Théorie élémentaire de la botanique”.
- Plant taxonomy can be defined as the branch of botany which deals with characterisation, identification, classification and nomenclature of plants based on their similarities and differences.
- The goals of plant taxonomy are:
- **Identification:** identify the unknown species based on its characteristics and by comparing with already existing species
- **Characterisation:** to describe all the characteristics of the newly identified species
- **Classification:** placing and arranging the known species into different groups or taxa according to similarities and dissimilarities
- **Nomenclature:** giving the scientific name according to the convention.
- plants into Cryptogams (non-flowering plants) and Phanerogams (flowering plants).
- In the Bentham and Hooker classification system, 97,205 species of seed plants were classified into 7569 genera and 202 families. The
- flowering plants were further classified into three classes namely Dicotyledon, Gymnosperm and Monocotyledon.
- The Bentham and Hooker system of classification was published in the book “Genera Plantarum” in three issues over the years 1862 to 1883.

3. Outcome: Identify the taxonomic position of plants, formulate the research literature, and analyze non reported plants with substantiated conclusions using first principles and methods of nomenclature and classification





A.G & S.G Siddhartha Degree College for Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru-521165

2021-2022

Name of the event: Guest Lecture

Topic: Career Guidance

Date Conducted: 13/12/2022

Name and designation of the resource person: Dr. T. Chandra Sekhar. dept of environmental science, Yogi vema University, Kadapa.

Report on the guest lecture:

1. Objectives: Career guidance is the guidance given to individuals to help them acquire the knowledge, information, skills, and experience necessary to identify career options, and narrow them down to make one career decision. This career decision then results in their social, financial and emotional well-being throughout.

2. Notes on lecture: A guide informs them of the best career opportunities and ways to do the best in the field they have chosen for themselves. Generally, people end up taking the wrong paths in order to achieve their goals. Either they realize that the career option they have chosen isn't meant for them, or it dawns upon them that the option they have chosen isn't strong enough to keep them motivated or excited throughout their professional lives. As a result, they tend to rely on an expert's advice, and that is where a guide steps in.

3. Outcome: Career guidance can be beneficial in many ways, including: Identifying suitable careers: **Career guidance can help individuals identify careers that match their skills, interests, and personality traits.** This process can help people make informed decisions about their career paths.



