

BEST INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICES



PAVANATMA COLLEGE

Herbal Garden & Herbarium

(Best Institutional Practices – I, Herbal Garden & Herbarium)



Title of the Practice:

"Herbal Garden & Herbarium: Promoting Biodiversity Conservation and Education"

Objectives of the Practice:

The objective of this best practice is to create an educational resource and a platform for biodiversity conservation by establishing a herbal garden & herbarium.

It aims to provide students and researchers with hands-on learning opportunities while preserving and cataloguing plant specimens. The underlying principles include promoting environmental awareness, research, and sustainable practices in higher education, also create a dynamic learning space at our college that combines a herbarium and herbal garden. This practice aims to foster research, conservation, and education about herbal biodiversity. The underlying principles include hands-on learning, sustainability, and preserving indigenous herbal knowledge.

The Context:

In the context of higher education, there is a need to address the lack of practical, experiential learning opportunities in the field of biodiversity conservation. Challenges included limited access to preserved plant specimens and a disconnect between theoretical knowledge and practical application.

In our region, traditional herbal knowledge was at risk of being lost. Challenges included limited resources for herbal research and declining herbal biodiversity. To address this, we established a unique collaboration between our college's herbarium and herbal garden.

The Practice:

We established a herbal garden and herbarium within our college campus, where students and faculty of Bhoomithra and Nature club could collect, preserve, and catalogue of plant specimens. This practice is unique in Indian higher education, as it integrates botanical knowledge with hands-on experience. Constraints included limited space and initial resource investment. Our herbarium, equipped with modern facilities, houses a collection of dried plant specimens, while the herbal garden showcases living plants and name boards. Students, researchers, and the community can access these resources for study and research on the same time public can donate plants. On behalf of the development of the herbarium we have collaborated with some institutions. This approach bridges the gap between theory and practice in herbal studies, promoting sustainable practices. Constraints included initial setup costs and space limitations.

Evidence of Success:

Over the years, our herbarium has grown to include hundreds of plant specimens, aiding research and education. Student engagement and understanding of biodiversity have significantly increased. Our herbarium has become a benchmark for other institutions.

Since implementation, our herbarium-herbal garden collaboration has led to a 30 percent increase in student engagement in herbal studies. Research output related to herbal biodiversity has doubled. This success indicates a positive impact on learning and conservation efforts.

Pavanatma Herbal Garden has more than 250 species of Medicinal Plant species. The plants are assigned with QR codes. With the help of QR scanner app, even a layman can identify the scientific name and the common name along with its medicinal properties. This creates interest and enhances knowledge among the students about the medicinal properties of the plants and enables the students to utilize technology in a proper way. QR codes are a fast-track access to our website pages.

Methodology

It is under the initiative and interest of the Bhoomithra Club, the herbal garden is being developed and preserved in the campus. Members of the club do gardening during their leisure hours. Watering, removing weeds, manuring, pruning, etc. are done by them. New varieties are cultured at home and brought to the garden. Rare species are brought from the tribal settlements during the field visits conducted for the students under

the supervision of teachers. The medicinal value of the common plants found around are investigated during interactions with the tribal chieftains and aged people of the local population and are cataloged.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required:

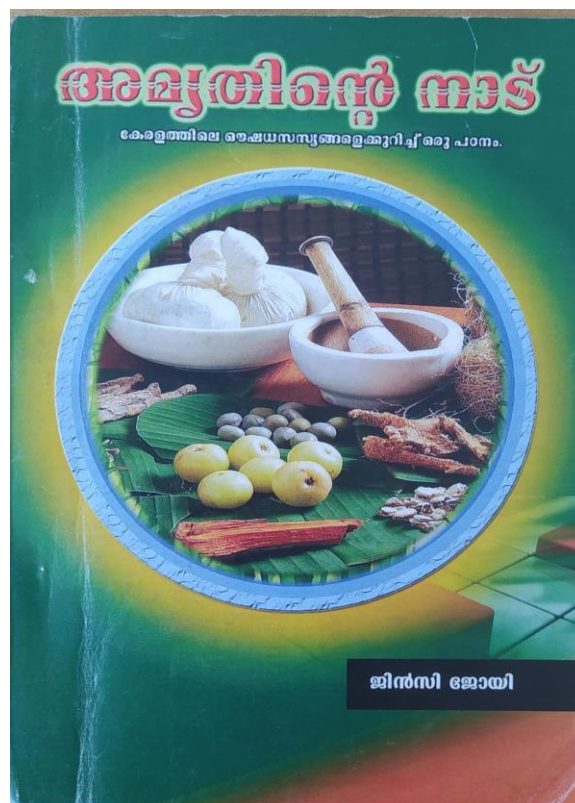
Challenges included space constraints, initial costs for setting up the herbarium, and the need for skilled personnel. Adequate resources, such as funding and trained staff, were essential for successful implementation. Challenges included securing funding for the herbal garden's establishment and maintaining the living plant specimens. Resources required include dedicated staff, research grants, and ongoing maintenance funds.

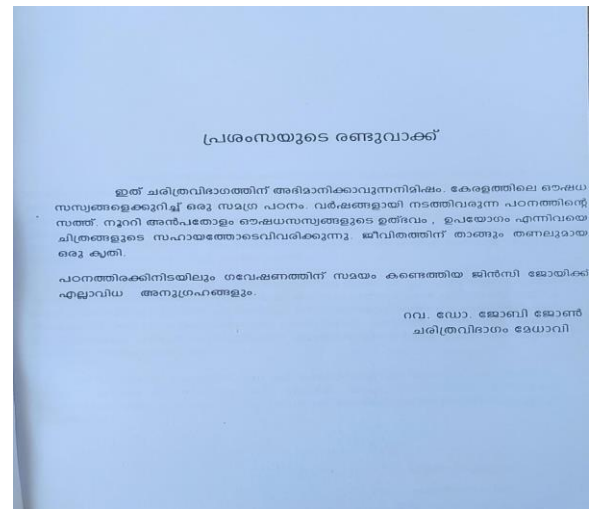
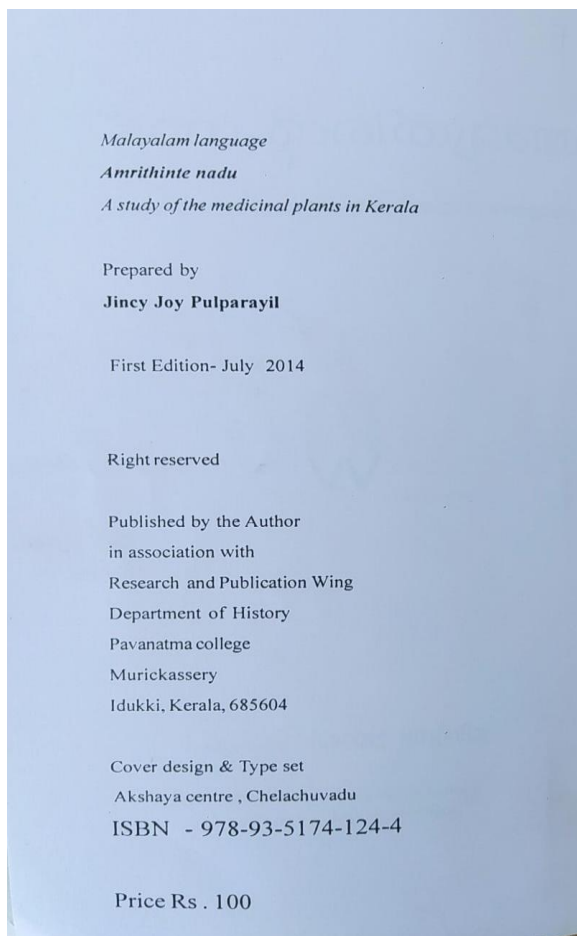
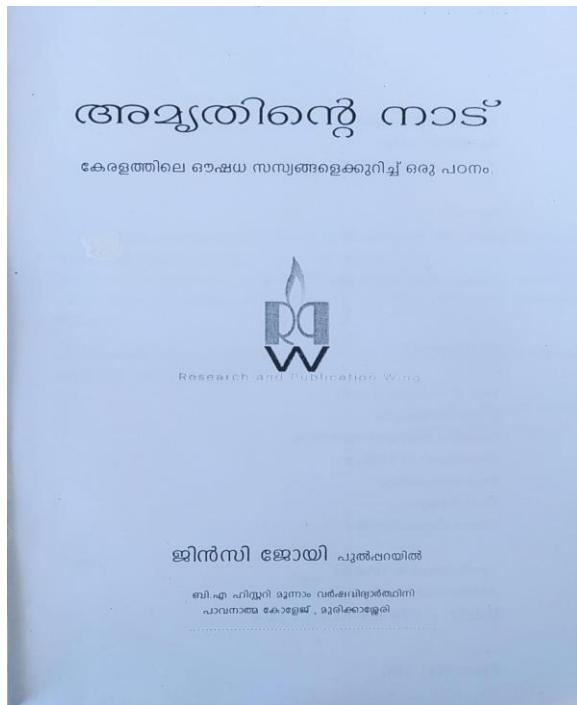
Notes:

Other institutions can adopt this best practice by securing necessary resources, fostering collaborations with botanical experts, and promoting sustainability in higher education. The herbal garden and herbarium aligns with our institutional values of knowledge dissemination and environmental stewardship. Other institutions can adopt this practice by leveraging local biodiversity, collaborating with botanical experts, and seeking grants for initial setup. Emphasizing sustainability and hands-on learning can

enhance herbal education nationwide. Additionally, integrating this practice into the curriculum can further boost its impact. This initiative aligns with our university's commitment to preserving traditional knowledge and fostering innovative educational practices, ensuring a brighter future for herbal studies.

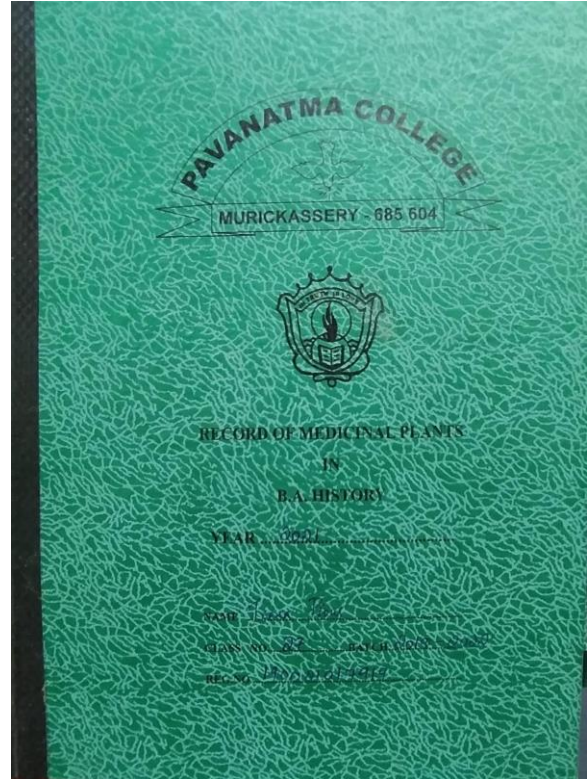
Book Published by Jincy Joy, BA -History in 2016 based on Pavanatma Herbal Garden



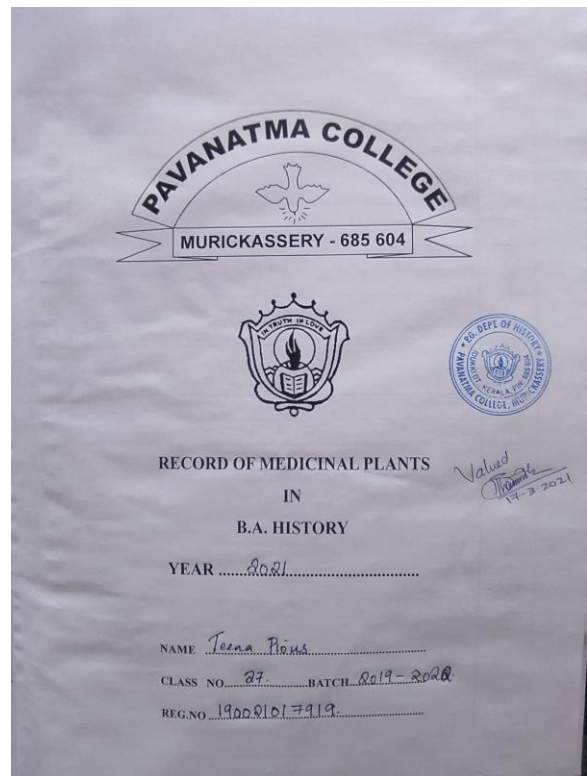


HERBAL GARDEN -INAUGURATION





HERBARIUM



Sl. No.	Name	Page No.
1.	Custard Apple leaf	1
2.	Neem	2
3.	Guava	3
4.	Sauvagandhi	4
5.	Malabanggi	5
6.	Chadavazh	6
7.	Cinnamon	7
8.	Cleodendrum	8
9.	Rose leaf	9
10.	Nasuneendi	10
11.	Koonampala	11
12.	chunda	12
13.	Touch me not	13
14.	Jungle geranium	14
15.	Insulin	15
16.	Madu leaf	16
17.	Lemon leaf	17
18.	Adalodakam	18
19.	Hibiscus	19
20.	Spreading Hogweed	20
21.	Gooseberry leaf	21
22.	Passion fruit leaf	22
23.	Mulberry leaf	23
24.	Eupatorium	24
25.	Brahmi	25
26.	Keshanelli	26
27.	Cheni	27
28.	Pavai	28

Sl. No.	Name	Page No.
29.	Pepper	29
30.	Kudampuli	30
31.	Deum Stick Plant	31
32.	Valam Puli	32
33.	Kusundhatti leaf	33
34.	Neeruti	34
35.	Vonal Pacha	35
36.	Guava leaf	36
37.	Thunasic leaf	37
38.	Chesula	38
39.	Pacha	39
40.	Thulasi	40
41.	Changazi	41
42.	Agasadam	42
43.	Kasi Pachte	43
44.	Muyalcheviyan	44
45.	Indian Rock Soil	45
46.	Chumakootka leaf	46
47.	Naval Palam leaf	47
48.	Kilinaval Palam leaf	48
49.	Bedel leaf	49
50.	Gingee leaf	50

External Collaborations

Visit of Herbarium

Fr.Dr. K.Jose SVD

(Director, Tribal Research
Centre, Gowahati, Assam



POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
PAVANATMA COLLEGE, MURICKASSERY

**TRIBAL LIFE & CULTURE IN
NORTH EAST, ASSAM**

FR. DR. K JOSE SVD
Director Tribal Research Centre
Gowahati, Assam

20/12/2023
SEMINAR HALL
11.00 AM







