

COMPENDIUM ON SDG 15

LIFE ON LAND

<u>2020-2021</u>



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1. INTRODUCTION

To protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss have always been at the centre of considerations while policy formulation relating to the environment.

Terrestrial ecosystems including forests and wetlands provide goods such as timber, raw materials for construction and energy and food for all. Besides, a series of ecosystem services including maintenance of soil quality, provision of habitat for biodiversity, maintenance of water quality, as well as regulation of water flow and erosion control, are provided by land ecosystems.

Humans depend on earth and the ocean to live. This goal aims at securing sustainable livelihoods that will be enjoyed for generations to come. The human diet is composed 80% of plant life, which makes agriculture a very important economic resource. Plant life provides 80 percent of the human diet, and we rely on agriculture as an important economic resource. Forests cover 30 percent of the Earth's surface, provide vital habitats for millions of species, and important sources for clean air and water, as well as being crucial for combating climate change.

Land and forests are the foundation of sustainable development. Forests, in addition to providing food security and shelter, are key to combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and are home to the indigenous population. Forests are home to more than 80% of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects. At the same time, around 1.6 billion people also depend on forests for their livelihood, including some 70 million indigenous people. While 15 percent of land is protected, biodiversity is still at risk. Nearly 7,000 species of animals and plants have been illegally traded. Wildlife trafficking not only erodes biodiversity, but creates insecurity, fuels conflict, and feeds corruption.

Urgent action must be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity which are part of our common heritage and support global food and water security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and peace and security.

This necessitates urgent action to be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity which are part of our common heritage and support global food and water security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, peace, and security. Hence Goal 15 aims to protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combating desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, contributing to flourishing life on earth.

2. JSSAHER SUPPORTING LIFE ON LAND-SDG 15

JSSAHER has taken various action plans to sustainably manage and protect aquatic ecosystems and environmental conservation to avoid significant adverse impacts by environmental education and environmental conservation outreaches. JSSAHER has offered various environmental science and conservation programs at UG, PG and PG diploma level in both regular and open distance learning mode that certainly make an individual to know about the importance of environmental conservation and management of various environmental components. It has organized various environmental conservation walkathons and ecosystem restoration drives, awareness and education programs, national and international environmental events to bring resilience towards sustainable conservation of land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species. JSSAHER has implemented various technological and management strategies towards conservation of environmental and reduction of carbon food prints by declaring the campus as vegetarian, plastic free, eco-zone, etc. It has extended eco-friendly services like bicycle services, paperless communication in the campus including less energy consuming lighting, water saving toiletries and tap system in support of conservation and helping life on land.

JSSAHER FOCUS ON THE NINE "OUTCOME TARGETS"

There are 12 targets in Goal 15 to measure the changing health and status of terrestrial ecosystems. A total of 16 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets with a focus on the nine outcome targets.

JSSAHER'S progress towards the nine "outcome targets"

- Conserving and restoring terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.
- Ensuring conservation of mountain ecosystems.
- Protecting biodiversity and natural habitats.
- Protecting access to genetic resources and fair sharing of the benefits.
- Eliminating poaching and trafficking of protected species.
- Preventing invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems.
- Integrating ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning.
- Increasing financial resources to conserve.
- Sustainably using ecosystem and biodiversity.

The nine outcome targets are worked through following strategies supporting SDG 15:

- 1. Curriculum enrichment matching the requirement
- 2. Research and publications
- 3. Outreach and community services
- 4. Nature club and awareness
- 5. Animal protection and adoption
- 6. Inhouse Conservation measures
- 7. Endangered species protection and care

3. <u>GREEN CAMPUS SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY- JSSAHER GREEN CAMPUS</u> <u>INITIATIVES</u>

The Institution also has included a subject Environmental Sciences in all courses as stipulated by UGC and organizes Environment Day and Water Day. The Institution believes in preserving traditional medicine and has established medicinal plants garden and promotes eco-friendly cultivation practices by organizing medicinal plants exhibition in JSS Urban Health Centre. To meet the needs and sustainable management of fresh water, the rainwater harvesting, and utilization systems have been established in all the campuses of the university to aid towards the greater objectives of water management and conservation and increasing recharge of groundwater by capturing and storing rainwater, rainwater harvesting from rooftop run-offs and natural water bodies and the community development. The below mentioned models are established in the various buildings based on the size of the building and the extent and topography of the land.

• Simple roof water collection systems - Most of the rooftop rainwater harvesting has been completed by constructing five water storage structures with a storage capacity of 1000 m3.

• Land surface catchments – a simple way of collecting rainwater by retaining the flows (including flood flows) of small creeks and streams in small storage reservoirs (on surface or underground) created by low-cost dams

• Collection of storm water – The surface runoff collected in storm water ponds/reservoirs is subject to a wide variety of contaminants and every effort is made to keep these catchments clean.





4. JSS AHER CAMPUS-HOME FOR BIRDS AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

JSS AHER is a green campus with nearly 2400 trees turning the campus into bird habitat. The campus has accommodated nearly 30 species of birds of which few are having biological importance. The common bird species found in the campus are Rock pigeon, common myna, crow, sparrows, Brahminy Kite and, red napped ibis spotted owlet. The other important species include Indian grey hornbill, black-necked ibis and Indian spotted eagle are of threatened /near threatened categories have footfall in the campus The green environment provides shelter for many birds including rare birds like Chestnut-headed Bee-eaters, Swinhoe's Snipe Gallinago megala etc and also the serene garden has decorational shrubs and numerous flowers bearing plants that develops an ecosystem with beautiful honey bees, colourful insects and ants etc. The beautiful landscaping and gardens reflect JSSAHER's emphasis on environmental sustainability. Also, the ecosystem gardening forms a cohesive and balanced environment for healthy campus living.

JSSAHER NEST FOR BIRDS:

Indian spotted eagle:

This bird is the largest south Asian bird predator, with 60cm in length and 150cm wingspan. It is a vulnerable species found in the South Asian region. Prominent white spots in the brown feather are identification marks. This can usually fly high and can be found on high raised buildings; sighted on the top of the Medical College building, on any time of the day.

Small owl found in tropical Asia and mainland of India found in hollows or cavities of trees. These are often found near human settlements for the availability of prey base. Prominent white spots on the grey, brown feather fetches the name spotted owlet. These are least concerned species and endangered according to IUCN. This bird live in the campus of School of Life Science of JSSAHER.





Indian Gray hornbill:

Common hornbill found in Indian subcontinent, always sighted in pairs. Name of the bird come from the structure on the beak. The color of the bird is usually gray found on large trees in urban regions. At campus, these birds are sighted near FLS Parking Lot.



Brahminy Kite:



Chestnut-headed Bee-eaters



Swinhoe's Snipe Gallinago megala



Black headed Ibis



Haliastur indus:

Bird found in Austrails and south Asia, found in Mysore, India are *Haliastur indus indus*. It is a predatory organism, depends on fish, small animals like rat, snakes. They are usually flying around JSSAHER Campus, preying on rodants and insects during the daytime.

Black headed Ibis:

Indian White Ibis or Black necked Ibis are found in the south and southeastern parts of Asia. Adults measure about 65-75 cm in length with distinct white body and neck and beak are black whereas juveniles are grey in color. They are usually sighted during monsoon season; at our campus Black necked Ibis were spotted near water hole of the campus in the early mornings.

Scaly breasted munia:

Also called as Nutmeg mannikin, categorized as least concerned species under IUCN. Identification marks include prominent feather markings on breast and belly. These birds are usually sighted in the evenings near the water sprinkler in the campus.

Other Birds found in the in the campus are:

- 1. Red vented Bulbul
- 2. Purple sunbird
- 3. Red Whiskered bulbul
- 4. Purple ramped sunbird
- 5. Cattle egrat
- 6. Rose ringed parakeet
- 7. Laughing dove
- 8. Common Myna
- 9. White cheeked barbet
- 10. Common Kingfisher
- 11. Greater coucal
- 12. Asian koel
- 13. Oriental megpin robin
- 14. Pond heron
- 15. Red wattled lopwing
- 16. Indian golden oriole
- 17. Indian robin
- 18. Wagtail Sp.
- 19. Tailor Bird
- 20. White rumped munia
- 21. Little egrat
- 22. White throated kingfisher
- 23. Woodpecker sp
- 24. Coppersmith barbet

5. JSSAHER HOME FOR THE FOLLOWING ENDANGERED BIRDS OF WESTER GHATS

At least 10 birds endemic to the Western Ghats listed under Red List of IUCN are found in JSSAHER Campus The following birds in red list of IUCN are found in JSSAHER Campus

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status
Psittacula columboides	Bluewinged Parakeet	Least concern
Ocyceros griseus griseus	Malabar Grey Hornbill	Least concern
Anthracoceros coronatuscoronatus	s Malabar Pied Hornbill	Near threatened
Columba elphinstonii	Nilgiri Wood-Pigeon	Endangered
Dendrocitta leucogastra	Southern or Whitebellied Treepie	Least concern
Pycnonotus priocephalus	GreyheadedBulbul	Least concern
Turdoides subrufus hyperythrus	Rufous Babbler	Least concern
Garrulax cachinnans	Nilgiri Laughing Thrush	Endangered
Garrulax deleserti	Wayanad laughing thrush	Least concern
Garrulax jerdoni fairbanki	White breasted Laughing Thrush	Least concern
Ficedula nigrorufa	Black-and-Rufus Flycatcher	Near threatened
Eumyias albicaudata	Nilgiri Flycatcher	Near threatened
Schoenicola platyura	Broadtailed Grass Warbler	Vulnerable
Brachypteryx major albiventris	White bellied Shortwing	Vulnerable
Anthus nilghiriensis	Nilgiri Pipit	Near threatened
Nectarinia minima	Crimson-backed Sunbird	Least concern

6. NATURE CLUB OF JSSAHER

Activities:

- 1. Ensuring greenery in and around the campuses of JSS AHER
- 2. May develop at least one plant by each member. And, nurturing it till 1 to 5 years becomes the responsibility of the member (including bonsai plant)
- 3. work for ensuring green resilience
- 4. Identifying the grey areas (for ensuring the smart elements) and finding solutions to strengthen the smart campus initiative.
- 5. Providing/ educating the stakeholders/community by all ways/means and create awareness to understand the need for supporting these activities of Sustainable Development Goal of UNO
- 6. Providing formal and informal education to the stakeholders of JSS AHER and to the community (certificate programme/ 10 to 20 hrs of formal teaching...)
- 7. Adopting animals from the authorised agency/ Govt
- 8. committed for eradicating all sort of menace (for the campus and campus inmates/stakeholders "Health and well being")
- 9. Inclusiveness should be the riding clause of all activities

Responsibility:

- 1. Implementation of the identified/ listed activities becomes the responsibility of the member secretary, group leaders and volunteer members.
- 2. Continuously if a member is not able to attend the activities in the desired duration more than 3 consecutive months, he/she may automatically lose their membership.
- 3. Supporting SDG's and contributing to that should be the spirit of it.

Theme: "Let out attitude and develop inclusiveness for better tomorrow"

May formulate things and seek the guidance of the authorities to have formal JSS AHER GREEN CLUB.

7. ANIMAL CONSERVATION THROUGH ANIMAL ADOPTION - AN INITIATION TO PROMOTE LIFE ON LAND

Animal Adoption from Nature Club JSS AHER, Mysuru

Mysuru/Mysore "THE HERTAGE CITY OF WESTERN GHATS" is famous for tourism globally, famous among them being Sri. Chama Rajendra Zoological Gardens. The Mysuru Zoo is more than century old *(Established in the year 1892)* and has international recognition for having more than 151 species of animals.

Covid-19 pandemic situation has not spared Mysuru Zoo. Maintenance of food, shelter, health, and other facilities for Zoo Animals are maintained by the funds generated from the tourist entrance fee collection.

Due to Covid-19 prevailing condition, the Zoo was closed for many months in the year 2020 and the tourists visited during 2020 were very less in number. This has resulted in less funds for maintenance of the Zoo and its animals.

For its sustainability, JSSAHER felt necessary to exhibit our social responsibility by adopting one/few animals in zoo depending upon the kind donations of family members of JSS AHER, this being a noble cause.

Staff and student of JSS AHER Family contributed largely under **Nature Club JSSAHER** and adopted four animals.

The animals which were adopted were-

- Tiger
- Lion tailed macaque
- Mouse deer
- peacock

Need for Animal Adoption

The adoption programme is a novel way to show your support and care for wild animals. By adopting your favourite animal, you will contribute towards feeding of the animal for one full year (or period of adoption), and would be a part of Mysore Zoo's efforts in wildlife conservation. Mysuru Zoo is involved in captive breeding programme of endangered species and other conservation projects which require the support from the community.

The JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research, having understood the importance of contributing to animal adaption for the animals in Mysore zoo has started JSSAHER Nature club. This club as a part of the initiative took to collect voluntary contribution to support towards animal adoption.

Animal Adoption at Mysuru Zoo from "JSS AHER Nature Club"

Mysuru is a place of tourism & historically know for Mysuru palace, Zoo, KRS, Chamundeshwari temple... Presently, because of the pandemic situation since March 2020, tourism is at great threat and in turn its maintenance as the main source of income is generated through the entrance fee. Protecting the cultural heritage of the city becomes the responsibility of each & every responsible citizen.

To commemorate the National Wildlife Day a plea was circulated intending for adoption of Animals at Zoo through "JSS AHER Nature Club". As a response within 3 days span, 1.20 lakhs+ have been donated by family members of JSS AHER for the noble cause & this shows our inclusiveness & kindness.

SI	Name of the JSS AHER	Amount collected		
No	Institutions			
1	JSS AHER	27,800		
2	JSS Medical College, Mysuru	28,200		
3	JSS Dental College & Hospital, Mysuru	23,600		
4	JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysuru 20,000			
5	JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty 10,800			
6	Life Sciences & Natural Sciences Depts	6,600		
7	Dept of Health System & management Studies	2,400		
8	Dept of Nutrition & Dietetics	1,600		
	Total Amount	1,21,000		

The details donation are as below:

Benefits of Animal adoption:

Proposed the list of Animals for adoption was decided in the meeting held on 12.09.2020

- 1. Create inclusiveness by joining hand for the noble cause during tough time & hand holding.
- 2. Exhibits generosity & Influences to have better world: Creates of feeling of contribution (irrespective of the amount) & exhibits the kindness of the individual.
- 3. Gesture of selflessness of officials/staff of JSS AHER (through it is proposed under the umbrella "JSS AHER Nature Club" & not with individual entity)
- 4. Visibility of JSS AHER in the noble cause (as the contributor details will be put up Infront of the adopted animal).
- 5. Supporting Life on Land (Intangible benefit)- Indirectly supporting the SDG's of UNO
 - SDG 13- Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change & its impacts (Through Education)
 - SDG 15 Life on Land:- Protect, restore & promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, & halt & reverse land degradation & halt biodiversity loss (Societal responsibility- Supporting for maintenance of Ecology)
 - SDG 16- Promote peaceful & inclusive societies for sustainable development and inclusive Institutions at all levels (Gesture of selflessness)
- 6. Protecting endangered animal/Species (being on of the cause of Zoo authority)
- 7. Creating awareness amongst the stakeholders through JSS AHER Green Club
- 8. Promotion of Eco friendly activities supporting the sustenance of Ecology through promotion of broader framework for JSS AHER Nature club will be worked out & submitted on due course.

JSS AHER Nature club has generous in contributed amount of Rs.1,21,000/- (by the family members of JSS AHER) for adoption of listed animals.

Category	Animal Name	Amount of Contribution
А	Tiger	1,00,000
В	Nilgiri Langur	10,000
С	Mouse deer	7,500
D	Peacock	3,500
	Total Amount	1,21,000

8. JSSAHER ENSURES THE CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR SERVICES, IN PARTICULAR FORESTS, WETLANDS, MOUNTAINS, AND DRYLANDS, IN LINE WITH OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

Utilise sustainable water extraction technology:

In JSS AHER campus, we have installed Ultra Filtration plant of capacity 3000 LPH, at Girl's hostel building (G+7 floors), where all the rooms are provided with attached bathrooms. This plant is to avoid residual scale formation in pipelines & bathroom fittings due to more hardness in borewell water. Which in turn maintenance cost will be more as well often & often CP fittings will goes spoil due to this scale formation.

Reject water (wastewater coming after treatment) is about 75% of the treated water. This reject water will be made use for watering the greenery of the campus. As a result of this, easy flow of water in pipelines will be there without any clogging. Another thing is, life of bathroom fittings also will be more when we compared to the use of direct borewell water without any treatment for bathrooms.

We are having Reverse Osmosis plant of capacity 3000 LPH for supplying water for drinking purposes, Kitchens, Dental chairs, Laboratories etc., where we need little soft water. Here reject water will be more when we compared to UF plant. So, quantity of treated water & reject water is of same. This wastewater also will be channelised to feed greenery areas.

We have installed 25KLD STP plant of Bio-digester Vortex system exclusively for Guest house wastewater treatment (Pilot plant). In this system no chemicals are used to treat, no sludge formation, odourless treated water, low carbon footprint etc., Treated water is connected to the sprinklers of the garden area.

In guest house, we are having rainwater collecting tank of capacity 10K Ltrs to collect all terrace & courtyard rainwater, this water will be pumping for nearby garden sprinklers & for watering surrounding plants.

In JSSCPM campus also, we have installed individual RO units for Girl's hostel, Boy's hostel & Admin blocks to get treated water for cooking & for drinking purposes. Reject water will be used for watering lawns/garden etc.,

The JSSAHER has adopted many rainwater harvesting systems like pits done by inserting concrete rings by following all procedures for ground re-charging, 2 to 3 nos. of huge rainwater harvesting pits etc.,

9. WATER CONSERVATION -RAINWATER HARVESTING AND RETENTION FACILITY IN THE CAMPUS IN SUPPORTING LIFE ON LAND

Rainwater harvesting



Rainwater purify photos



10. THE CONSERVATION TREE PLANTING PROGRAM

A program of JSSAHER, distributing trees and shrub seedlings every a year to student volunteers to plant them in the biosphere of NSS and out reach activities. This group works to plant trees and conserve forests across the Mysore and Nilgiris District.

Tree plantation is one of the major activity along with vermicomposting and development of sustainable technology for water treatment and wastewater reclamation technology that using natural sunlight as an alternative driving energy are the main activities at JSSAHER to support life on land.

Small shrub are planted in the garden in the campus to hold back the garden side yard, which hold back water and sand. Thus, avoiding soil erosion and water logging preventing the loss of trees and plant during monsoon rainy season. The campus gives high priorities for repairing storm damaged trees and immediate replacement of fallen trees.



Plant nursery in the campus





NSS Volunteers participated in the "Swachh Bharat Mission" at the Nanjanad village. The students were briefed at the DRDA office latter they went for field work to Nanjanad village and created an awareness in the village people on cleanness, sanitization, defecation and various swachh initiatives. Celebrated International Yoga day at the campus.

NSS Volunteers along with the official of the Forest Department organized the "Tree Plantation Program" under the scheme of "Jalasakthi Abiyan" to create an awareness on tree plantation in Thalaikunda forest area which was initiated by The Nilgiris District Collector and Assistant Conservative Forest officer.

The awareness and plantation of indigenous and solar grass varieties in The Nilgiris Library which was organized by the Youth Red Cross. Thirty NSS Volunteers were took part in that event and planted the indigenous and solar grasses in The Nilgiris Library.

Dental screening program was conducted at PUM School in association with the JSS Dental College, Mysuru at Mayor. About 7 of our JSSCPO NSS volunteers actively participated in this outreach program. Around 100 members of that village were benefited the dental screening program.

The NSS Volunteers were participated in "Tea Promotion Campaign" organized by the Tea Board India which was held at Tribal Resource Centre and we have got third prize in the event. This event was initiated by the District Assistant Collector.









The details of the trees available in JSSAHER Campus in Mysore.

Total Trees in JSSAHER Campus at Mysore is around 1500 Total Trees in JSSAHER Campus at Mysore is around 250

SI.	Scientific	Common name	Total no's	Uses	
1	Morinda coreia	Indian mulberry ಮಡ್ಡಿ ಮರ	10	The bark is tonic, astringent, febrifuge and antiseptic.	
2	Roystonea regia	Royal palm ರಾಯಲ ಪಾಮ್	67	Landscape usages	
3	Pithecellobium dulce	Monkey pod ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಹುಣಸೆ	25	Leaf decoction is taken for leprosy, jaundice and for proper growth of hairs. Plant paste is applied for poisonous bites.	
4	Terminalia arjuna	White murdah ಅರ್ಜುನ್ ಮರ	05	Bark decoction is the best cardiac tonic and highly recommended for nervous debility. It also helps to reduce high blood pressure.	
5	Terminalia catappa	Indian almond tree තෙර සංසාඩා	07	Bark powder is used as tooth powder in case of gum diseases, mouth ulcers and thrush in tongue. Leaves cooked with rice are eaten for gastritis.	
6	Araucaria columnaris	Christmas tree ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಮಸ್ ಮರ	04	Landscape usages	
7	Pongamia pinnata	Hongay oil tree ಹೊಂಗೆ ಮರ	64	Bark cooked with rice is eaten for three days in case of uterine diseases and conception failure. Bath with leaf decoction is recommended for arthritis and rheumatism.	
8	Grevillea robusta	Southern silky oak -ಸಿಲ್ಡರ್ ಮರ	56	Ornamental Fuel	
9	Azadirachta indica	Neem ಬೇವಿನ ಮರ	52	Bark powder is recommended for septic wounds. Neem oil is applied for healing wounds and ulcers.	
10	Albizia lebbeck	East Indian walnut ಬಾಗೆ ಮರ	28	Seed decoction is given for piles and to stop purgation. Leaf and bark powder are applied for ulcers as well as snake bite.	
11	Swietenia mahagoni	West Indian mahogany ಮಹಾಗನಿ ಮರ	14	Timber	
12	Cocos nucifera	Coconut ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರ	70	Tender coconut water is the antidote for indigestion caused by beaten rice. Paste of leaf ash fried with ghee is applied for old chronic ulcers and wounds	
13	Areca catechu	Arecanut palm ಅಡಿಕೆ ಮರ	20	Decoction made of its root, Cocos nucifera root and salt are used as a gargle for toothache. Young fruit (ground) is given as a sour agent for thrush in tongue.	
14	Delonix regia	Royal gulmohur	17	Antispasmodic and antirheumatic.	

15	Ficus benghalensis	Banyan tree ಆಲದ ಮರ	02	White terminal portion of prop root ground in milk is given for burning sensation and is a general tonic. Paste prepared from its bark, castor oil, bee wax and turmeric are used as a quick healer for cracks in feet.
16	Ficus racemosa	Cluster fig ಅತ್ತಿ ಮರ	02	Fruit juice is used for gastritis. Bark paste is applied to ulcers or boils on body due to excessive heat.
17		ರ್ಶೆಟ್ರು ಮರ	10	
18	Wrightia tincto ria	Pala indigo ಬೆಪ್ಟಲ ಮರ	02	Leaf paste is filled into dental cavities for toothache and cavities. Leaf paste in coconut oil is applied for skin diseases.
19	Bauhinia purpurea	Butterfly tree ಬಸವನ ಪಾದ ಮರ	03	Stem bark decoction is given for diarrhoea, ulcers, swellings, leprosy, cough and menstrual irregularities
20	Lagerstroemia microcarpa	Virgin tree of the forest ನಂದಿ ಮರ	02	Leaf or young shoot tip paste is applied for cuts, wounds and for skin diseases
21	Albizia amara	Bitter albizzia ಸುಜಲ್ ಮರ	02	Medicinal and agroforestry
22	Ficus religiosa	Peepal tree ಅರಳಿ ಮರ	08	Young shoot tip ground and boiled in milk is given for dysentery and amoebiasis
23	Millingtonia hortensis	Indian cork tree ಆಕಾಶ್ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ	42	Bark decoction is recommended internally for fever, cold, indigestion and diarrhoea
24	Acacia catechu	Red cutch ತಾರೆ ಮರ	01	Twig is used as toothbrush for strengthening teeth and gums. Bark decoction is used as a gargle for mouth ulcers
25	Plumeria rubra	Temple tree ದೇವಗಣಗಲೆ	32	Bark cooked with rice is taken for jaundice, venereal diseases and joint pain
26	Saraca asoca	Asoka tree ಅಶೋಕ ಮರ	171	Bark decoction is used for menstrual problems, dysentery, diarrhoea and as a blood purifier
27	Ficus benjamina	Golden fig ಜಾವ ಹತ್ತಿ ಮರ	01	Medicinal and agroforestry
28	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Jack fruit tree ಹಲಸಿನ ಮರ	07	Fruit is nutritive and it clears excretory system. Seeds are sweet with aphrodisiac action
29	Aegle marmelos	Bael fruit ಬಿಲ್ವಪತ್ರೆ ಮರ	03	Leaf juice is given to children suffering from stomach-ache. Leaf is eaten for diabetes.
30	Sapindus laurif olia	Soapnut ಅಂಟವಾಳ ಮರ	01	Folk medicine and insecticide
31	Thespesia populnea	Cork tree ಬುಗರಿ ಮರ	05	Fruit and bark decoction is much used to wash for septic wounds and ulcers
32	Prosopis cineraria	Indian mesoquite	02	Astringent and coolant

34	Tabebuia	Caribbean		Ornamental and timber
	aurea	trumpet-tree ක්ෂ්ඩ නාධ	40	
35	Tamarindus	Tamarind tree		Leaf decoction is poured over the body parts to
	indica	00000 000	09	Steam of boiled fruit juice is given for pain.
36		ಯಾಮಿ ಮರ	02	Steam of Boned Han Jaree is Arten for pane
37	Cassia javanica	Pink shower		Widely planted as an ornamental.
		ಕ್ಯಾಸಿಯ ಮರ	06	The wood is used for general construction, furniture and cabinet making
38	Cassia fistula	Indian		Bark paste is applied for skin diseases.
		ಕಕೆ ಮರ	09	juice collected from heated fruit is taken to exper- intestinal worms
39		ನೀಲಿ ಪಾದಿ ಮರ	02	incation worns
40	Alstonia schola	Indian devil	04	Bark is used to treat asthma, heart disease, for
	ris	tree		chronic ulcers, and other ailments.
		ಹಾಲೆ ಮರ	01	Powder mixed with ginger is given to new mothers
				the first day after birthing to cleanse the blood and promote lactation
41	Santalum	Indian		Sandalwood oil was used traditionally to treat skin
	album	sandalwood	80	diseases, acne, dysentery, gonorrhea,
		ಗಂಧದ ಮರ		
42	Callistemon	Bottlebrush		Antibacterial and ornamental
		ಬದಲ ಬಶ್	17	
43	Holoptelea inte	Indian elm		Oil prepared from its bark is used for chronic ulcers.
	grifolia	ತಾವನೆ ಮರ	04	Bark paste is applied to the spot of pit viper bite and
	Usersa	Dubber dust		to arrest bleeding from wounds
44	brasiliensis	Rubber ರಲ್ಲರ್ ಮರ	04	Rubber and timber
45	Mangifera	Mango tree		Bark cooked with rice is given for gastritis. Seed
	indica	2006010 2000	06	kernel ground in butter milk is applied on head for
46	Michalea cham	Golden champa		Agroforestry, fuels and oil
	paca	ಸಂಪಿಗೆ ಮರ	18	
47	Elaeocarpus	Woodenbegar		Ground seed is given to small children for increasing
	ganitrus	ರುದ್ದಾಕ್ಷ ಮಠ	02	intellect and memory power. Wearing its seeds as packlase is said to control CNS.
48	Melia dubia	Malabar neem		Leaf juice or extract is used both externally and
		wood	18	internally as a haemostatic agent
		ಹೆಬ್ಬೆ ಬೇವು ಮರ		
49	Annona	Bullock's heart	01	Fruit is beneficial for tuberculosis.
50	reticulata	Discis elses		Dried truit extract is given for dysentery
50	cumini	ನೇರಳ ಮರ		seed powder or bark decoction is much used for diabetes.
			02	Bark decoction is recommended for ulcers in the
				mouth, diabetes, and liver disorders
51	T	ಗೋಲ್ಡಡ್ ಸೈಫ್ರಿಡ್	35	
52	rectona	Teak Alore	1450	Fresh lear and truit extract are applied for mouth
	grations		1450	Seed and flower decoctions are diuretic

Various trees available in JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty campus

Sl No.	Name of the Tree	Nos. available		
1.	Acacia	39		
2.	Cypress	10		
3.	Eucalyptus	21		
4.	Jacaranda	06		
5.	Silver Oak	17		
6.	Pynes	01		
7.	Plums	31		
8.	Peaches	10		
9.	Bottle Brush	19		
10.	Photo Creeper	20		
11.	Jungle Wood	75		
	TOTAL	249		

11. SUSTAINABLE FARMING AT JSSAHER

BANANA PLANTATION & HARVEST AT JSS HOSTEL CAMPUS- SELF SUFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY



Sustainable farming at JSSAHER helps in supporting the following SDGs

JSS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION & RESEARCH JSSAHER Hostel

List of vegetables and green leaves grown in our hostel premises during the period from 01.01.2020 to 30.10.2021

- Coriander
- Spinach
- Curry leaves
- Amaranth
- Brinjal
- Tomato
- green chili
- Moringa
- Sapota
- Banana

JSSAHER SUSTAINABLE FARMING SUPPOERTS THE FOLLOWING SDGs

SDG 15 (Life on land) Kitchen garden & farming is developed by our inhouse team voluntarily and growing organic ,garden fresh ,quality greens, vegetables and fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates and visitors is helping the life on land

SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production Kitchen garden & farming is developed by our inhouse team voluntarily and growing organic -garden fresh -quality greens, vegetables, fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates. This small initiative has boosted up their potentiality, imbibed confidence to do better, think out of box concept for optimal utilization of all sorts of energy. This selfless work and keenness exhibited is the exemplary work of the hostel workers in taking care of their inmates.)

SDG 2 (Zero hunger) Kitchen garden and farming is developed by our inhouse team voluntarily and growing organic -garden fresh -quality greens, vegetables, fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates

Hunger is not only hunger due to poverty; but, it has satisfied the

- hunger of knowledge by experimenting new things and waste management
- contentment in their work as they were part of producing quality food for the consumption of hostel inmates who are away from their home town and encouraging them to have balanced diet and maintenance of nutritional level
- hunger of optimal utilization of resources exhibits their belongingness/ inclusiveness in their work in way of shramadana (by way of investing their physical energy)

SDG 3 (Good health and well being) - The team of dedicated workers take care of the Good health and well being of the hostel inmates by preparing and serving healthy nutritious food; but also exhibits their sense of moral responsibility of taking care of the health of the hostel inmates by voluntarily and growing organic -garden fresh -quality greens, vegetables, fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates.

SDG 4 (Quality education) - The act of selflessness of the inhouse team voluntarily growing the organic garden fresh -quality greens, vegetables, fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates itself indirectly bringing the culture of developing kitchen garden at the houses in course of time and imbibe the essence of inclusiveness, moral responsibility... are the intangible benefits in bringing up Quality Education.

12. VERMICOMPOST ACTIVITIES OF JSS AHER

The green wastes from the garden are processed in the in-house vermicomposting pits. Two vermicompost pits are established in the isolated area of the campus which can accommodate 250 kg of green wastes. The green wastes such as grass, leaves, straw, other plants/trees shreds are collected and lined/ dumped in the pit. These materials are covered with manure sand and worms were added and allowed to decompose for a period of one month. The vermicompost are collected and used as organic manure for the garden, which helps to maintain the natural ecosystem of the garden. Thus, JSSAHER contribute for the sustenance and revitalization of terrestrial living system



13. <u>CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS THROUGH MEDICINAL PLANTS</u> <u>CULTIVATION - MEDICINAL PLANTS CONSERVATION</u>

JSSAHER has established an impressive garden with collection of over 500 plant species in a total plinth area of one acre and we practice soil stewardship by not using pesticides on in the garden.



Medicinal Plant Garden

Conservation of Ecosystems by cultivating rare and endangered species of medicinal Plants. The Department of Pharmacognosy was established i to keep abreast of the rapid developments in the knowledge and utilization of medicinal plants. There is an ever-increasing acceptance for the past three decades for herbal drugs all over the world. The universal role of plants in the treatment of disease is exemplified by their employment in all the major systems of medicine. The department is involved in the protection of endangered medicinal species and the isolation of new drugs and lead compounds from traditional remedies.

Medicinal plants exhibition

The department of Pharmacognosy, JSS College of pharmacy conducted the medicinal plants exhibition at the Govt. Botanical Garden, Ooty every year. The exhibition has the intension of creating awareness to the public about the utilization and importance of medicinal plants growing in this biosphere and elsewhere.

14. SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN JSSAHER'S HOSTELS

JSSAHER Hostels and Campus Maintenance Committee understands that sustainability is a way of life and practices organic inhouse farming to cater the need of fresh vegetables and fruits of the staff and students.

- JSSAHER grows own organic vegetables and fruits and source them from organic farmers from the village and is used to produce biogas and bio compost.
- 80% of the energy the hostel uses comes from renewable sources, both solar and biogas energy and biogas heating system that produces zero CO2 emissions.
- Low energy lighting inside the hostel and activated lighting sensors in common areas such as corridors and garden.
- JSSAHER offers reusable bottles to buy/ borrow, thus reducing the use of plastic in campus.
- JSSAHE constantly raising awareness about the importance of sustainability in hostel campus.
- Kitchen waste, dead leaves from trees and food waste is composted on-site for making fertilizer, compost manure for the garden and farm.
- Tissues, paper napkins, toilet papers and cleaning products are completely biodegradable
- Bicycle facilities in hostel campus, promoting sustainability among students by helping them find ecological means of transport like cycling and walking.
- JSSAHER's Nature Club offers ecological hiking, cycle rides, book exchanges, and guided picnics, camps, outreach programs to nearby farm and villages to support eco-friendly activities.
- JSSAHER Hostels supporting SDG 15 (Life on land) Kitchen garden & farming is developed by our inhouse team voluntarily and growing organic ,garden fresh ,quality greens, vegetables and fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates and visitors is helping the life on land
- JSSAHER Hostels supporting SDG 15 SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production Kitchen garden & farming is developed by our inhouse team voluntarily and growing organic -garden fresh quality greens, vegetables, fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates. This small initiative has boosted up their potentiality, imbibed confidence to do better, think out of box concept for optimal utilization of all sorts of energy. This selfless work and keenness exhibited is the exemplary work of the hostel workers in taking care of their inmates.)
- JSSAHER Hostels supporting SDG 15 SDG 2 (Zero hunger)- Kitchen garden and farming is developed by our inhouse team voluntarily and growing organic -garden fresh -quality greens, vegetables, fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates
- JSSAHER Hostels supporting SDG 15 SDG 3 (Good health and wellbeing) The team of dedicated workers take care of the Good health and wellbeing of the hostel inmates by preparing and serving healthy nutritious food; but also exhibits their sense of moral responsibility of taking care of the health of the hostel inmates by voluntarily and growing organic -garden fresh -quality greens, vegetables, fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates.
- JSSAHER Hostels supporting SDG 15 SDG 4 (Quality education) The act of selflessness of the inhouse team voluntarily growing the organic garden fresh -quality greens, vegetables, fruits for the inhouse consumption of hostel inmates itself indirectly bringing the culture of developing kitchen garden at the houses in course of time and imbibe the essence of inclusiveness, moral responsibility are the intangible benefits in bringing up Quality Education.

• Reverse osmosis and filtration system are used and no chemicals are used for water treatment .

Water Facility and consuming water



15. CONVERSION THROUGH BIODIESELS

Biodiesel can be produced from vegetable oil, animal oil/fats, tallow, and waste cooking oil. The process used to convert these oils to Biodiesel is called **transesterification**.

To overcome the problems of fuel and associated material, in Department of Environmental Science, students working on the extraction of oils and conversion of biodiesels are carried out under the guidance of Dr. Vadiraj K T. The biomass is being used to extract the energy and helps to achieve one of the sustainable development goals of affordable clean energy.

Dr. Vadiraj KT and his group to vaporize the plastic waste to useful fuels developed plastic pyrolysis reactor. This objective of this project is to reduce plastic waste and use it as better energy resource. The objective of this work correlated with the Affordable Clean energy and life on Earth goals of SDG





16.JSS HOSPITALS & URBAN HEALTH CENTRE SUPPORTING LIFE ON LAND

https://jsshospital.in/

JSS Hospital in Mysore has a long history. To serve the needy and poor sections of the society and to bring quality medical service within the reach of the poor, His Holiness Dr. Sri Shivarathri Rajendra Mahaswamiji started J.S.S. Health Centre as early as in the year 1963 on a small scale, under the aegis of JSS Medical Service Trust. Thus the seed of the present Hospital was planted. It is currently an 1800-bed hospital with 35 specialties and super specialties. It is now serving as a teaching hospital to the JSS Medical College.

JSS Hospital is one of the pioneers in offering comprehensive medical services in Mysuru. A notable feature of this hospital is that it caters to the needs of the patients of rural parts of the districts viz., Mysuru, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Coorg, and Hassan in Karnataka and Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu. It treats on average, 800 to 1000 patients daily in the outpatient department and has facilities to accommodate 1800 inpatients. Several health activities are organized in rural areas to create health awareness.

JSS urban health centre works under Department of Community Medicine, JSS Medical College, Mysore. The aim of the centre is to achieve the goal of health for all for the people residing in urban slum. The centre provides comprehensive health care services to the people that include preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects. The JSS UHC caters to the population of 5294 of which 53% are males and 47% are females.

The centre provides a spectrum of services to the people mainly,

- 1. Out patient services
- 2. Provision of essential drugs at affordable costs.
- 3. Basic laboratory facilities.
- 4. Maternal and child health services including family planning.
- 5. Immunization.
- 6. Dental care
- 7. Referral services
- 8. Specialist services on weekly basis
- 9. Health education activities
- 10. Observation of National and International health days
- 11. Women empowerment
- 12. Training of Undergraduate and Post graduate students
- 13. DOTS centre





Total number of patients who received care in Urban health centre : 4266 Various activities conducted by JSS Urban Health Centre, Medar's Block, Bamboo bazar, Mysuru

The centre provides a spectrum of services to the people mainly,

- a. Out patient services
- b. Comprehensive Oral Care
- c. Provision of essential drugs at affordable costs.
- d. Basic laboratory facilities.
- e. Referral services
- f. Specialist services on weekly basis
- g. Health education activities
- h. Observation of National and International health days
- i. Women empowerment
- j. Training of Undergraduate and Post graduate students

Poor Patient Fund at JSS Hospital

The Hospital has created Poor Patients fund to help the poor patients. Donations are collected from JSS Staff, allied institutions, general public and philanthropists. The fund is used to meet the treatment expenses of the poor patients. Apart from this the hospital also offers discounts/concessions in the treatment charges incurred to the deserving patients.

Initiatives taken by the institution to align with the goal

The Institution has included a subject Environmental Sciences in all courses as

stipulated by UGC and organizes Environment Day and Water Day.

• The Institution believes in preserving traditional medicine and has established

medicinal plants garden and promotes its use by display of medicinal plants in

exhibition at Suttur Jatra.

17.CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS AND INHOUSE BREEDING SUPPORTING LIFE ON LAND

Conservation of Ecosystems through sustainable use of experimental animals and inhouse breeding Animal facility plant built in compliance with guidelines of National Institutes of Health (NIH), USA and CPCSEA, Govt of India.

Centre For Experimental Pharmacology and Toxicology

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER) has endowed an extensive ABSL2 preclinical facility "Centre for Experimental Pharmacology and Toxicology" to support the comprehensive research activities of its constituent colleges (medical, dental, pharmacy, life sciences) and departments. The facility is licensed (261/PO/ReBi/S/2000/CPCSEA) by Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA), Govt of India, to conduct experiment on small animal models and breeding for in-house use. The vivarium is in a serene and peaceful ambiance within the University campus. A built space of 7000 sq ft primarily constitutes rodent barrier facility, small animal clinico-pathology labs and supportive suites. Animal facility plant is built in compliance with guidelines of National Institutes of Health (NIH), USA and **CPCSEA, Govt of India**.

Physical Plant

- PT is a BSL-II barrier facility with dual corridors, temperature, humidity, light, noise and differential air pressure monitored 24X7
- Epoxy terrazzo coated floor, concrete masonry walls, and moisture resistant ceilings
- Facility is provisioned with Isolated ventilated cages
- Clinicopathology, test item control office, archive on site

Animal care is monitored daily including weekends and holidays

- Health monitoring within the animal facilities is ensured through a sentinel program, supplier reports, and environmental testing by trained veterinarians
- Sterilised Bedding, food, and portable mineral water
- Consistent healthcare from study initiation to study completion
- Practice in force on humane endpoints policy to minimize pain and discomfort

Experience with and equipped to conduct studies in a wide array of species

- Rat
- Mouse
- Rabbit
- Guinea Pig

Collaborations

Internationals

- NIAAA, NIH, USA
- Macquarie University, Australia
- Sultan Qaboos University, Oman
- University of Saskatchewan, Canada
- Seton Hall University, USA
- University of Johannesburg

National

- CSIR Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru
- CSIR-IITR Lucknow
- IIT, Madras
- Department of Chemistry, University of Delhi
- National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore
- Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Hyderabad
- Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu



Biochemistry Lab

PPE Change Rooms



Air Shower Entry

Entrance to Clean Corrido



Clean Corridors

Rodent Room



Cages Autoclave

Service corridor



Stereotaxic Apparatus

18. **BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION SEMINARS, WORKSHOP, MEETINGS**

Virtual lecture workshop on "Biodiversity Conservation: Issues and Challenges" was held at JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER). The workshop was jointly sponsored by the three prestigious Science Academies. The workshop was organized by the Department of Environmental Science, Faculty of Natural Sciences, JSS AHER.



The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Surinder Singh, Vice – Chancellor, JSS AHER. In his inaugural address he highlighted the importance of biodiversity conservation, and he thanked the Science Academies' for conducting the workshop at JSS AHER. Lectures were delivered on 15th and 16th July 2021 by the resource persons after the inaugural function.Dr. M. Sanjappa, Former Director, Botanical Survey of India, CSIR Emeritus Scientist, INSA Senior Scientist, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK in his lecture highlighted the effort made during British India related plant diversity documentation. He discussed the importance and role of Botanical Survey of India with respect to survey, documentation, and conservation of plant diversity.

Dr. KR. Shivanna, Formerly Professor and Head, Department of Botany, University of Delhi, INSA Honorary Scientist, ATREE, Bengaluru, spoke about Sixth mass extinction crisis and its impact on biodiversity and human welfare. He also gave detailed account on ultimate causes for species vulnerability, global strategy for plant conservation.Dr. Ramakrishna, Former Director, Zoological Survey of India, presented a detailed account on the concept of biodiversity, its levels, threats, continental drift & plate tectonics. He also briefed the success stories of conservation programs in India. He ended his talk by expressing his concern about biodiversity loss with special reference to climate change.Prof. R. Uma Shaanker, Formerly Professor, Department of Crop Physiology, University ofAgricultural Sciences, G.K.V.K, threw light on discoveries of new animal species, temporal species distribution with reference to endemic and non – endemic species. He stressed the need for a deeper understanding the mechanics of biodiversity for sustainable solutions. 150 participants representing students, research scholars and faculties attended the event.

Celebration of World Environmental Day by the Department

Dept. of Environmental Science – Faculty of Natural Sciences, JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER), Mysuru, conducted one-day webinar to mark the occasion of World Environment Day, 2021 on the theme "Restoration of Ecosystem" through Zoom platform.



Dr. Balasubramanian, Director (Research) & Dean, Faculty of Life Sciences, JSS AHER, in his opening address motivated the participants to use traditional knowledge along with scientific touch to solve environmental problems. Dr. Raveesha KA., Head & Prof., Faculty of Life Sciences, JSS AHER, in his special address explained the history and significance of World Environment Day celebrations. Four speakers from academic, research and administrative background shared their experiences related to the theme.

Mrs. Anusha P., Assistant Conservator of Forest, Mysore, briefed the importance of ecosystem restoration and ecosystem services.Mr. K. Srinivasan., Project Coordinator - Western Ghats, Nature Conservation Foundation, explained about ecological restoration of degraded rainforest in Anamalai Hills, Western Ghats. He concluded his speech by highlighting the challenges faced by his team to convince the locals towards restoration process.Dr. Gururaja KV, Faculty and researcher, Srishti Manipal Institute of Art, Design and Technology, Yalahanka Bengaluru, highlighted the role of amphibians in maintaining ecosystem equilibrium. In the question-and-answer session, he mentioned that how amphibians play a role as bioindicators to assess the environmental quality.The talk was delivered by Amarakshar V M, Assistant Conservator of Forests from Karnataka Forest Department on "Role of the forest department in Eco-Restoration" in which he emphasized on the activities of forest dept. in ecosystem improvements. He also stressed upon the critical importance of the ecosystems and their restoration for the preservation of our planet.

Around 210 participants including faculty, scholars, students and public attended the webinar and interacted with speakers.

19. RESEARCH PROJECTS SUPPOTING SDG 15:

https://jssuni.edu.in/jssaher/research/research-project-search.html

Analysis of depression, anxiety, stress & healthy eating behavior (DASHe) during Covid-19 pandemic **Principal Investigator:** Dr Sudha Sairam **Duration:** 1 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Nutrition & Dietetics Elucidating low nutrient stress response in parthenium Principal Investigator: Dr Charukesi R Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics Establishment of plant tissue culture facility for the in vitro regeneration of Banana Cv Nanjanagudu Rasabale **Principal Investigator:** Dr Mohan T C **Duration:** 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics SIG on Biofilms in Clinical Settings and their Control Principal Investigator: Dr Jamuna Bai A Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Microbiology & Tissue Culture Early Detection of the Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis with Specific Gene Identification Process Principal Investigator: Dr Sumana K Duration: 4 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Microbiology & Tissue Culture Heterostructured nanocomposite particles for wastewater treatment; an environmental remediation tool Principal Investigator: Dr Shankramma K Duration: 1 Year(s) 11 Month(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Nanoscience & Technology Inorganic/inorganic nano-interfaces for sustainable Environmental Remediation Principal Investigator: Dr Anil Kumar K M Duration: 1 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Environmental Sciences Development of a Device for the Detection of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis, casual agent of Extra **Pulmonary Tuberculosis** Principal Investigator: Dr Sumana K Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Microbiology & Tissue Culture Beneficial effects of banana (Musa sp. Var. Nanjangud rasa bale) flower and pseudostem on pain and functional dearth associated with diabetic neuropat Principal Investigator: Dr Ramith Ramu Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics Repurposing of the drugs targeting the oncogenes of MAPK pathway of lung cancer by in silico and invitro analysis **Principal Investigator:** Dr Ashwini P **Duration:** 1 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Microbiology & Tissue Culture Evaluation of anti- mucosal inflammatory effect of Acacia fernesiana using Zebra fish as model organism Principal Investigator: Dr Chandan S Duration: 1 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics A prospective study of synergistic effect of combination therapy of FDA approved drugs and in silico characterization against Alzheimers disease Principal Investigator: Dr Chandan S Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics Mycorrhizal influence on the growth and bioactive compounds composition of Ocimum sanctum and Plectranthus amboinicus

Principal Investigator: Dr Nagalambika Prasad Duration: 1 Year(s)

Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Microbiology & Tissue Culture Medical and Life Sciences Research Fund Bursary award Principal Investigator: Dr Mohan T C Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics Establishment of plant tissue culture facility for in vitro regeneration of Banana Cv Nanjanagudu Rasabale **Principal Investigator:** Dr Mohan T C **Duration:** 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics Proteomic analysis of rice roots exposed to arsenate to identify the novel regulators of arsenic stress response **Principal Investigator:** Dr Mohan T C **Duration:** 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics The intervention of Phytohormones to reduce arsenic accumulation in Rice grains Principal Investigator: Dr Mohan T C Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics Placental microbiome and factors affecting it Principal Investigator: Dr Archer Ann Catherine Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Microbiology & Tissue Culture Bacteriocin coated nanoparticles and bacteriophages as strategies for combatting antibiotic and multidrug resistance from sewage and clinical samples Principal Investigator: Dr Archer Ann Catherine Duration: 1 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Microbiology & Tissue Culture STUDY OF RARE DISEASE POPULATION FROM MYSORE DISTRICT TO ESTABLISH BASELINE CYTOGENETIC DATA & ANALYSIS **Principal Investigator:** Dr Raghu N **Duration:** 1 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Molecular Biology VACCINE-ADJUVANT CO-DELIVERY WITH FOOD ALLERGEN VIA INTESTINAL MUCOSA AS A NOVEL ALLERGEN-SPECIFIC **IMMUNOTHERAPY APPROACH TO FOOD ALLERGY** Principal Investigator: DR KIRAN KUMAR M N Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Biotechnology [BIOTECH] Filamenting temperature sensitive mutant Z (Fts-Z) a novel target for anti-bacterial action of selected phytochemicals: - potential treatment for drug **Principal Investigator:** Dr Kanthesh M Basalingappa **Duration:** 1 Year(s) 1 Month(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Molecular Biology [MOLBIO] Evaluation of Neuroprotective effect of Boswellic acid in Drosophilla Model of Parkinsons Disease **Principal Investigator:** Chandan D **Duration:** 1 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences JSSU Department: Division of Biochemistry Characterization of immunomodulatory molecules targeting p38 MAPKcPLA2 pathway from Sanadhika plant in Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis Model Principal Investigator: Kavitha Raj V Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life sciences JSSU Department: Division of Biochemistry Antisnake Venom Animal Study Project **Principal Investigator:** Dr J R Kumar **Duration:** 1 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Biochemistry-General [BICHEM] Exploring the effect of Bioactive Molecule(s) from BoerhaaviaDiffusa (Sanadika) on Myelin Regeneration and Immunomodulaton in Inflammatory Demyelin Principal Investigator: Dr J R Kumar Duration: 3 Year(s)

Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Biochemistry-General [BICHEM]

Systematic studies on the Anti-inflammatory Immunomodulatory and Remyelinating effect of Lutein and Zeaxanthin in Experimental autoimmune encephalomy Principal Investigator: Dr J R Kumar Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Biochemistry-General [BICHEM] Microbial Risk Assessment Withspecial Reference To Gastroenteritis And Its Implications of Risk Management In Urban Water Systems Of Mysore, Karnataka **Principal Investigator:** Dr Suriyanarayanan S **Duration:** 3 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Environmental Sciences [ENVSCI] Study of Alpha and Beta Radioactivity in Karnataka Drinking water with GIS mapping Principal Investigator: Dr Suriyanarayanan S Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Environmental Sciences [ENVSCI] Targeting TSPO with ligands to check their efficacy on mitochondrial cholesterol uptake Principal Investigator: Dr Raghu Ram Achar Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Biochemistry-General [BICHEM] Geospatial analysis to identify regional disparities in the SC/ST dominated forest fringe villages of Mysore and Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka st Principal Investigator: Mr Ravi Kumar M Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Geoinformatics [GEOINFO] Degenerative effects of organophosphate pesticides on the formation of an inner plexiform layer during retinal development and protective roles of gro Principal Investigator: Dr Gopenath T.S Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: School of Life Sciences - Mysuru Department: Biotechnology & Bioinformatics Herbal remedies for the treatment of Hemorrhagic diseases by Platelet Enhancing activity Principal Investigator: Dr K Mruthunjaya Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysore **Department:** Pharmacognosy Exploring the Herbal remedy for specific haemorrhagic disease through platelet enhancing activity Principal Investigator: Dr K Mruthunjaya Duration: 3 Year(s) Institute: JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysore Department: Pharmacognosy Exploring the Herbal remedy for specific haemorrhagic disease through platelet enhancing activity **Principal Investigator:** Dr K Mruthunjaya **Duration:** 3 Year(s) Institute: JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysore **Department**: Pharmacognosy Ongoing Project - Development of herbal concoction against kidney stone using novel combination of natural constituents Principal Investigator: Mr Ramu.G. Duration: 2 Year(s) Institute: JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty Department: Pharmacognosy The Mechanism of action of certain Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants on Alzheimers by dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibition using herbs Principal Investigator: Dr Duraiswamy Basavan Duration: 3 Year(s) 11 Month(s) Institute: JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty [JSSCPO] Department: Pharmacognosy [PCOG] A study on phytochemical and chemico-biological interactions of bioactive principles from Trichodesma indicum in the management of experimental autoim Principal Investigator: Hamsalakshmi Duration: 3 Year(s) 7 Month(s) Institute: JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysuru Department: Pharmacognosy **Anti snake Venom Animal Study Project Principal Investigator:** Dr J R Kumar **Duration:** 1 Year(s) Institute: Faculty of Life Sciences [FLS] Department: Biochemistry-General [BICHEM]

PUBLICATIONS SUPPORTING SDG 15

https://jssuni.edu.in/jssaher/research/research-publication-search.html





Assessment of Microbial Load Reduction Efficiency of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in Mysore, Karnataka, India

First Author: Severeni Ashili [Journal Article] [Year: 2019]

Journal: Water and Wastewater Treatment Factor: 0 Volume #: 8 Issue #: 9 Page #: 142 - 149 Publisher: Sciforschen

AN OVERVIEW ON MEDICINAL PLANTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACNE

First Author: D. MANOGNA REDDY [Journal Article] [Year: 2019] Journal: Journal of Critical Reviews Factor: 0 Volume#: 6 Issue#: 6 Page#: 7 - 14 Publisher: Journal of critical reviews

Anti-cancer properties of Annona muricata (L.): A Review

First Author: Prasad Shashanka K. [Journal Article] [Year: 2019] Journal: Medicinal Plants - International Journal of Phytomedicines and Related Industries Factor: 0.131 Volume #: 11 Issue #: 2 Page #: 123 - 134 Publisher: Indian journals.com



HOME RESEARCH COUNCIL REGULATIONS RESEARCH Y PROJECTS Y PUBLICATIONS Y

Inhibitory effect on nitric oxide and protein denaturation of two traditional plants used in arthritis treatment

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Culturable diversity of bacterial endophytes associated with medicinal plants of the Western Ghats, India

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JSSAHER'S ACTION ON FOREST CONSERVATION IN PRESERVING TEAK TREES.

Teak Tree Forest with in JSSAHER Campus - Home for thousands of species

The teak forests are under pressure because of the high value of teak timber. The teak tree forests are also suffering from overexploitation and conversion to agricultural land. JSSAHER protects and preserves the teak forests remain at its Campus in Mysore as a part of its conservation strategy. This Teak Tree Forest is a home for thousands of living species helping the life on land.







