


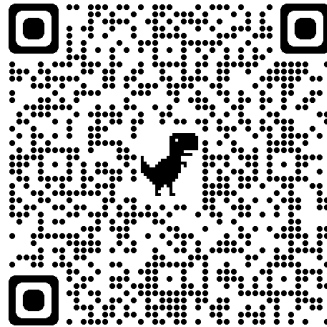

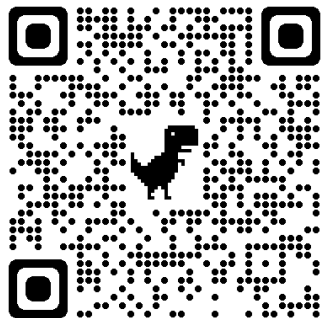

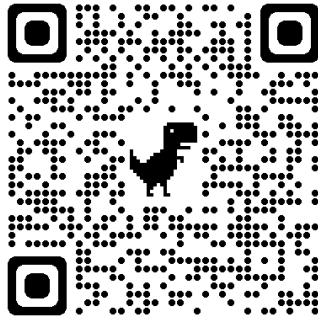

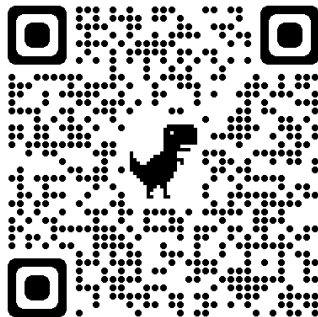




# DIGITAL GARDEN & SOCIAL

# FORESTRY

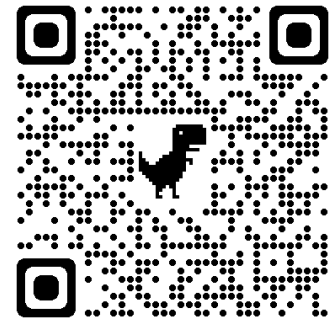



SL NO	Name	Name in Malayalam	Scientific Name	No of Trees	Discription	QR
1	Bamboo 	മുള	<i>Bambusoideae</i>	4	Bamboos are typically fast-growing perennials, with some species growing as much as 30 cm (1 foot) per day. The woody ringed stems, known as culms, are typically hollow between the rings (nodes) and grow in branching clusters from a thick rhizome (underground stem).	


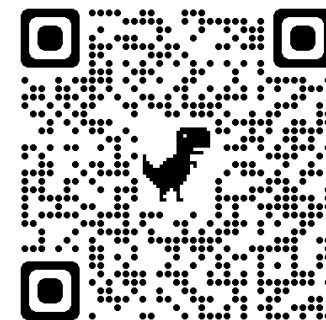
2	<p>Almond Tree</p> 	ബദാം	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	2	<p>The almond tree, <i>Prunus dulcis</i>, is a deciduous tree in the family Rosaceae which is grown for its edible seeds (nuts). The tree has brown or grey bark and either an erect or weeping growth habit depending on the variety. The trunk can reach 30 cm in diameter.</p>	
3	<p>Indian Tulip Tree</p> 	പൂവരശു	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	2	<p>Indian tulip tree is an evergreen bushy tree. It grows to 40 ft or more with a spread of 10–20 ft. It has heart-shaped leaves and cup-shaped yellow flowers that are produced intermittently throughout the year in warm climates. Each flower has a maroon eye that ages to purple.</p>	


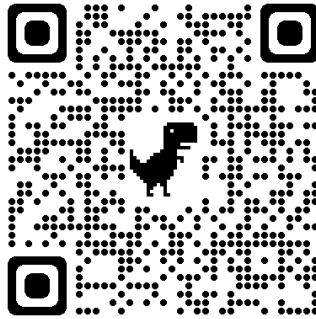

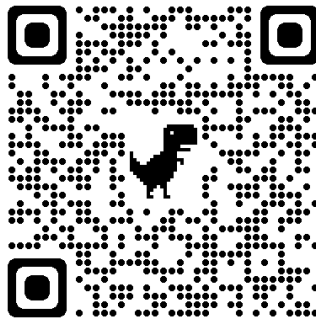
4	<p>Mango Tree</p> 	മാവ്	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	25	<p>Mango trees are evergreen trees with a thick trunk and wide canopy. They can grow to a height of 100 feet or more with a canopy extending to about 35 feet or more, depending upon the climate and richness of the soil. The leaves are leathery, lanceolate, and found in simple-alternate arrangement on the branches.</p>	
5	<p>Jackfruit Tree</p> 	പ്ലാവ്	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	7	<p>The jackfruit tree is 15 to 20 metres (50 to 70 feet) tall at maturity and has large stiff glossy green leaves about 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 inches) long. ... Jackfruit is the largest tree-borne fruit in the world, reaching up to 60 cm (about 2 feet) long and weighing up to 18 kg (about 40 pounds).</p>	

6	Fig Tree	അത്തിമരം	<i>Ficus carica</i>	5	The word 'fig' usually refers to <i>Ficus</i> , the fig tree and its fruit known as the Common fig ( <i>Ficus carica</i> ). The Common fig is a large, deciduous shrub or small tree native to southwestern Asia and the eastern Mediterranean region (Greece east to Afghanistan). It grows to a height of 3–10 m, with smooth gray bark	
7	Wild jack Tree	ആഞ്ഞിലി	<i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i>	12	These are endemic to the Western Ghats and are found in its evergreen forests. The canopy tree can reach a height of up to 35 m and about 4.5 m in girth. The tree is prized for its durable timber which is comparable in quality with teak.	

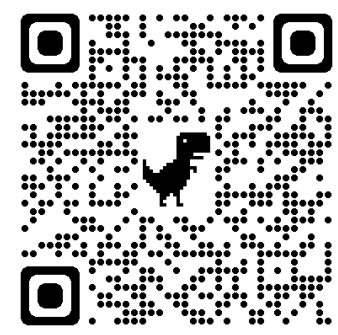
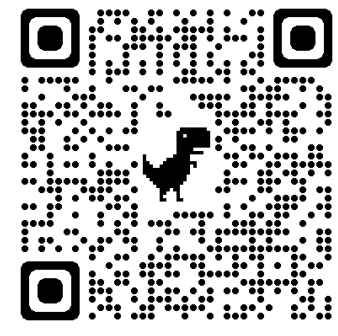


8	Cashew Tree	കശുമാവ്	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	7	The cashew tree is a multibranched, evergreen, and medium size tree which can grow up to height of 6–12 m. The crown of the cashew tree is 6–15 m in diameter and has a deep taproot. Leaves are oval-ovate shaped having 10–20 cm long and 5–10 cm broad.	
						
9	Guava Tree	ഘോര	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	6	Guava, ( <i>Psidium guajava</i> ), small tropical tree or shrub of the family Myrtaceae, cultivated for its edible fruits. Guava trees are native to tropical America and are grown in tropical and subtropical areas worldwide. Guava fruits are processed into jams, jellies, and preserves and are common pastry fillings	
						

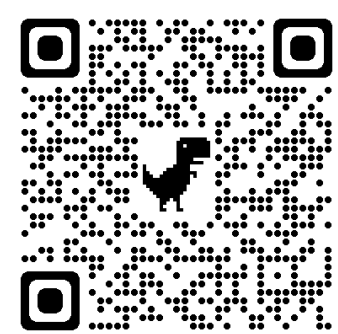
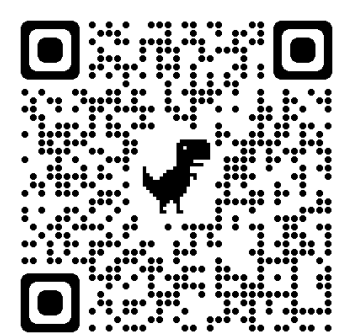
10	Coconut Tree	തെങ്ങ്	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	16	Cocos nucifera is a large palm, growing up to 30 m (100 ft) tall, with pinnate leaves 4–6 m (13–20 ft) long, and pinnae 60–90 cm (2–3 ft) long; old leaves break away cleanly, leaving the trunk smooth. On fertile soil, a tall coconut palm tree can yield up to 75 fruits per year, but more often yields less than 30.	
11	Gooseberry	നെല്ലി	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	6	gooseberry is known by two scientific names — Phyllanthus emblica and Emblica officinalis. It's also commonly called amla. This small tree has yellow-green flowers that blossom into round, edible fruits of the same color. The fruits are about the size of a golf ball with a pit and thin peel.	


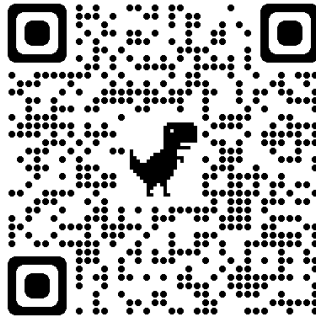

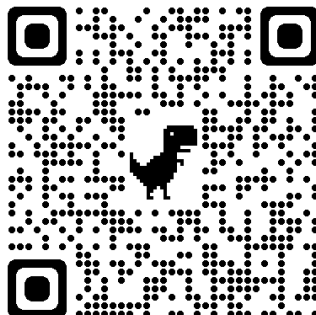
12	Rambutan 	റംബൂട്ടാൻ	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	5	Rambutan trees are evergreen with a roundish-bushy appearance, growing to a maximum height of 30 m. Its branches are low and widespread, while its bark is smooth and greyish-brown. ... Rambutan fruits are round or ellipsoid with a leathery skin densely covered in soft spines up to 2 cm long.	
13	Java Plum 	ഞാമ്പൽ	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	15	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> , Jambolan or otherwise known as Java Plum, is a medium-sized tropical and evergreen tree, about 10-30 m in height. The leaves are smooth, opposite, shiny, leathery and oval. The flowers are pink or nearly white. The fruits are oval, green to black when ripe, with dark purple flesh.	5 


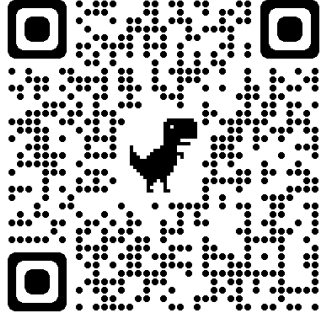

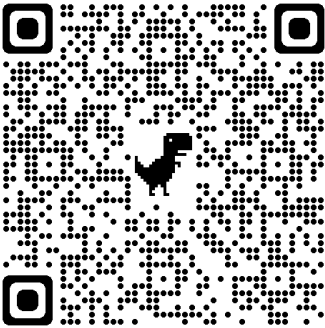


14	Vegetable Hummingbird	അകത്തി മരം	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	5	Sesbania grandiflora, commonly known as vegetable hummingbird, katurai, agati, or West Indian pea, is a small leguminous tree native to Maritime Southeast Asia and Northern Australia. It has edible flowers and leaves commonly eaten in Southeast Asia and South Asia.	
15	Teak	തേക്ക്	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	9	Teak is a large deciduous tree up to 40 m (131 ft) tall with grey to greyish-brown branches, known for its high quality wood. Its leaves are ovate-elliptic to ovate, 15–45 cm (5.9–17.7 in) long by 8–23 cm (3.1–9.1 in) wide, and are held on robust petioles which are 2–4 cm (0.8–1.6 in) long. Leaf margins are entire.	





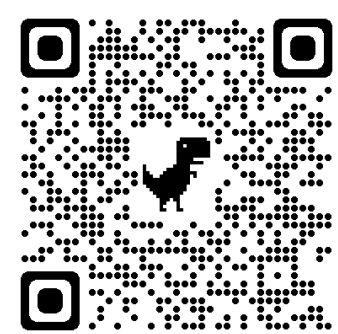
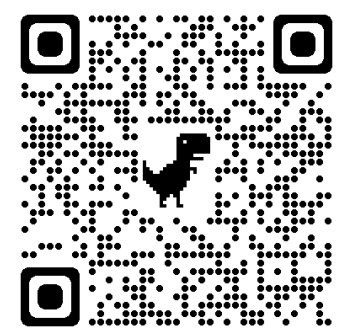
16	Golden Shower Tree	കണ്ടി കൊന്ന	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	1	The golden shower tree is a medium-sized tree, growing to 10–20 m (33–66 ft) tall with fast growth. The leaves are deciduous, 15–60 cm (6–24 in) long, and pinnate with three to eight pairs of leaflets, each leaflet 7–21 cm (3–8 in) long and 4–9 cm (1.6–3.5 in) broad.	
17	Kino Tree	പേരൂർ	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	1	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , also known as Malabar kino,[3] Indian kino, Vijayasar, or Venkai is a medium to large, deciduous tree that can grow up to 30 m (98 ft) tall. It is native to India (where it occurs in parts of the Western Ghats in the Karnataka-Kerala region and in the forests of Central India), Nepal, and Sri Lanka.	


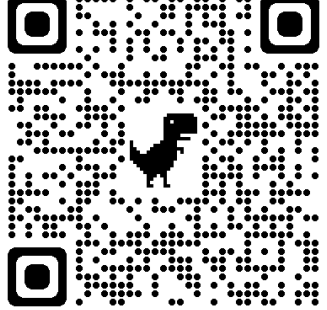

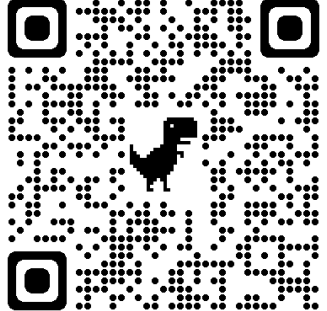
18	Star Gooseberry 	നെല്ലി ക്കാപ്പൂളി	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	1	<p>In general, this gooseberry tree very much looks like the bilimbi tree. The fruits are numerous, oblate, and densely clustered. They are pale yellow or white, waxy, crisp and juicy, and very sour. <i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>, known as Malay gooseberry, star gooseberry.</p>	
19	New Zealand laurel 	കാറക്ക	<i>Corynocarp us laevigatus</i>	1	<p><i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> (New Zealand Laurel) - A slow growing narrow upright evergreen tree reaching 25 to 40 feet tall and is densely covered with attractive oblong dark glossy green foliage. On mature plants small greenish cream flowers appear in spring and are followed by large decorative orange berries.</p>	

20	<p>Malabar Tamarind</p> 	കുടും പുളി	<i>Garcinia gummi- gutta</i>	1	<p><i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i> is a tropical species of <i>Garcinia</i> native to Indonesia. Common names include <i>Garcinia cambogia</i> (a former scientific name), as well as brindleberry, Malabar tamarind, and kudam puli (pot tamarind). The fruit looks like a small pumpkin and is green to pale yellow in color.</p>	
21	<p>Papaya</p> 	പപ്പായ	<i>Carica papaya</i>	1	<p>The papaya plant is considered a tree, though its palmlike trunk, up to 8 metres (26 feet) tall, is not as woody as the designation generally implies. The plant is crowned by deeply lobed leaves, sometimes 60 cm (2 feet) across, borne on hollow petioles (leaf stalks) 60 cm long</p>	

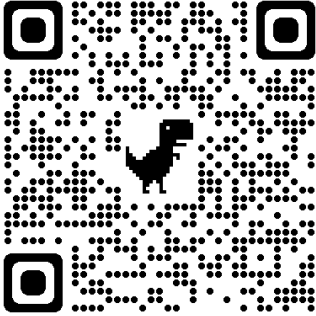
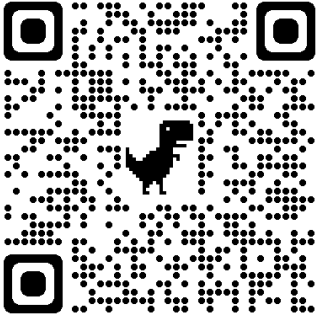



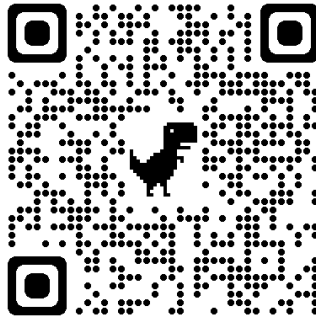

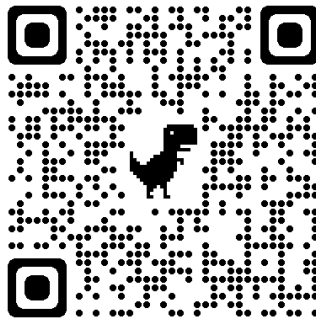
22	Narakam	നാരകം	<i>Citrus limon</i>	1	Citrus limon is the leading acid citrus fruit, because of its very appealing color, odor and flavor. The true lemon tree reaches 10 to 20 feet in height and usually has sharp thorns on the twigs. Leaves are reddish when young, and become dark green above, light green below	
23	Neem	നേമം	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	1	Neem trees are attractive broad-leaved evergreens that can grow up to 30 m tall and 2.5 m in girth. Their spreading branches form rounded crowns as much as 20 m across. They remain in leaf except during extreme drought, when the leaves may fall off.	

24	Drumstick Tree	മുരിങ്ങ	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	1	Moringa oleifera is a fast-growing, drought-resistant tree of the family Moringaceae, native to the Indian subcontinent. Common names include moringa, drumstick tree, horseradish tree, and ben oil tree or benzolive tree.	
25	Mangium Tree	മാഞ്ചി യം	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	1	Acacia mangium is a species of flowering tree in the pea family, Fabaceae, that is native to northeastern Queensland in Australia, the Western Province of Papua New Guinea, Papua, and the eastern Maluku Islands. Common names include black wattle, hickory wattle, mangium, and forest mangroven.	


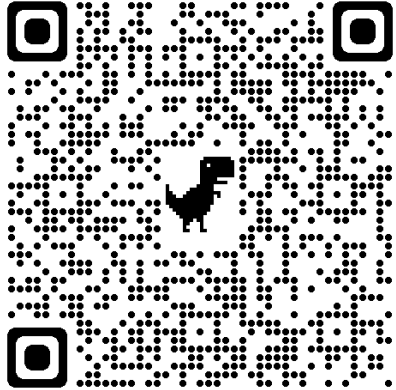
26	<p>Palm</p> 	പന	<i>Areaceae</i>	2	palms are a straight, unbranched stem, but sometimes a branching stem, or even a creeping vine, such as the rattan. They have large evergreen leaves that are either 'fan-leaved' (palmate) or 'feather-leaved' (pinnate) and arranged in a spiral at the top of the trunk	
27	<p>Lakshmitharu</p> 	ലക്ഷ്മിതരൂ	<i>Simarouba amara</i>	2	<i>Simarouba amara</i> grows to heights of up to 35 metres, with a maximum trunk diameter of 125 cm and a maximum estimated age of 121 years. It has compound leaves that are each around 60 cm long, the petioles are 4–7 cm long and each leaf has 9–16 leaflets.	




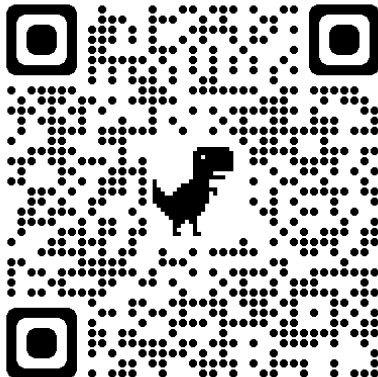
28	Rubber Tree	റബ്ബർ	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	2	Hevea brasiliensis, the Para rubber tree, sharinga tree, seringueira, or most commonly, rubber tree or rubber plant, is a flowering plant belonging to the spurge family Euphorbiaceae. It is the most economically important member of the genus Hevea because the milky latex extracted from the tree is the primary source of natural rubber.	
29	Acacia	ഘടിരമരം	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	1	Acacia auriculiformis, commonly known as auri, earleaf acacia, earpod wattle, northern black wattle, Papuan wattle, and tan wattle, akashmoni in Bengali, is a fast-growing, crooked, gnarly tree in the family Fabaceae. It is native to Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. It grows up to 30m tall.s	


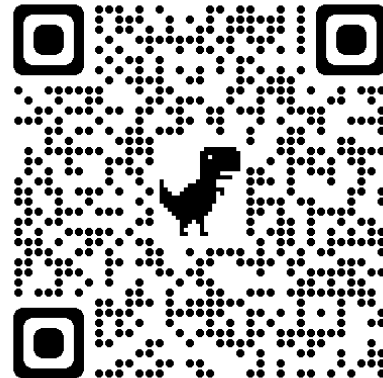
30	<p>Jambakka</p> 	ചാമ്പക്ക	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	1	<p><i>Syzygium samarangense</i> is a species of flowering plant in the family Myrtaceae, native to an area that includes the Greater Sunda Islands, Malay Peninsula and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, but introduced in prehistoric times to a wider area[3] and now widely cultivated in the tropics. Common names in English include wax apple,[3] Java apple, Semarang rose-apple and wax jambua</p>	
31	<p>Vattathamara</p> 	വട്ടത്താമര	<i>Macaranga peltata</i>	1	<p><i>Macaranga peltata</i> is a species of tree in the family Euphorbiaceae. They have a self-supporting growth form. They have simple, broad leaves.</p>	

## Medicinal Plants

SL NO	Name	Scientific Name	Medicinal Property	QR Code
1	Neem 	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• anti-inflammatory</li> <li>• antihyperglycemic</li> <li>• antiulcer</li> <li>• antimalarial</li> <li>• antifungal</li> <li>• antibacterial</li> <li>• antiviral</li> <li>• antioxidant</li> <li>• antimutagenic</li> <li>• anticarcinogenic</li> </ul>	



2	<p data-bbox="456 204 656 248">Narakam</p> 	<p data-bbox="848 204 1120 248"><i>Citrus limon</i></p>	<p data-bbox="1167 204 1355 248">Used for</p> <ul data-bbox="1211 268 1677 1278" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blood Purifier</li> <li>• Blood Sugar Balance</li> <li>• Osteoporosis</li> <li>• Insomnia</li> <li>• Brain and Nerve Food</li> <li>• Asthma</li> <li>• Nausea</li> <li>• Vomiting and Travel Sickness</li> <li>• Rheumatism</li> <li>• Arthritis and Bone-Related Diseases</li> <li>• Acne</li> <li>• Spots and Pimples</li> </ul>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treat Throat Infections</li> </ul>	
3	<p>Turmeric</p> 	<p><i>Curcuma longa</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• antioxidant</li> <li>• anti-inflammatory</li> <li>• antimutagenic</li> <li>• antimicrobial</li> <li>• anticancer properties</li> </ul>	

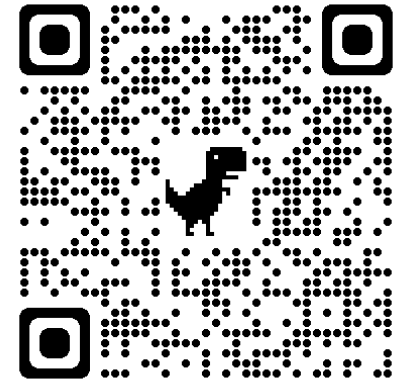
4

Ginger



*Zingiber  
officinale*

- antibacterial
- antidiabetic
- antiemetic
- hypolipidaemic
- hepatoprotective





5

## Gooseberry



*Phyllanthus  
emblica*


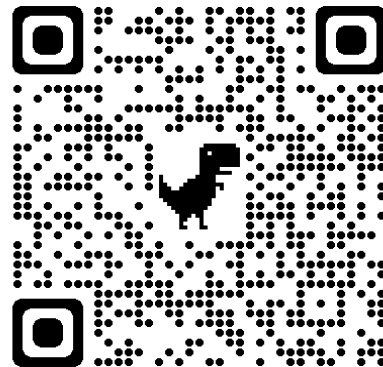
It is

- aperient
- carminative
- diuretic
- aphrodisiac
- laxative
- astringent
- refrigerant

Used as a remedy for

- anemia
- jaundice
- dyspepsia
- hemorrhage disorders
- diabetes
- asthma
- bronchitis



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• insomnia</li> </ul>	
6	<p>Oregano</p> 	<p>Origanum vulgare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antioxidants</li> <li>• Antibacterial</li> <li>• Anti-Cancer</li> <li>• Anti-inflammatory</li> <li>• Anti-carcinogenic</li> </ul>	

7

Java Plum



*Syzygium  
cumini*

Used for  
conditions heart  
arthritis  
asthma  
stomach pain  
bowel spasm  
flatulence  
dysentery





8

Mimosa



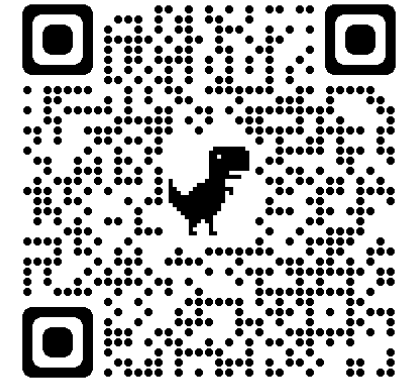
*Mimosa  
pudica*

Root for

- Dysentery
- small pox
- ulcer
- jaundice
- leukoderma
- inflammations
- asthma
- hemorrhoids
- fistula

Leaves for

- hydrocele
- hemorrhages
- fistula
- conjunctivitis
- hemorrhoids



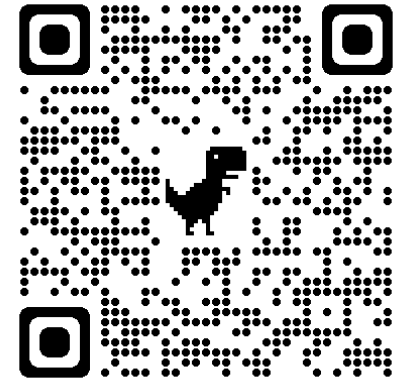
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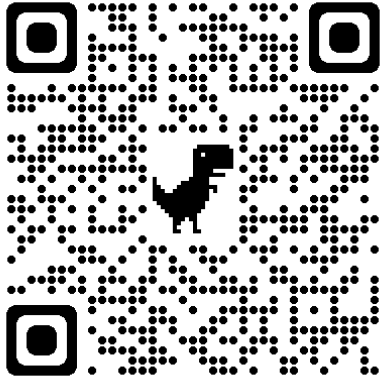
## Butterfly Pea



*Clitoria  
ternatea*

- memory enhancer
- nootropic
- antistress
- anxiolytic
- antidepressant
- anticonvulsant
- tranquilizing and sedative agent



10	<p data-bbox="405 204 707 316">Vegetable Hummingbird</p> 	<p data-bbox="853 204 1113 316"><i>Sesbania</i> <i>Grandiflora</i></p>	<p data-bbox="1167 204 1352 248">Used for</p> <ul data-bbox="1211 272 1615 1034" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sprains</li> <li>• bruises</li> <li>• swellings</li> <li>• rheumatism</li> <li>• itching</li> <li>• diarrhea</li> <li>• colic</li> <li>• dysentery</li> <li>• diabetes</li> <li>• fever</li> <li>• sinus congestion</li> <li>• malaria</li> </ul>	
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11


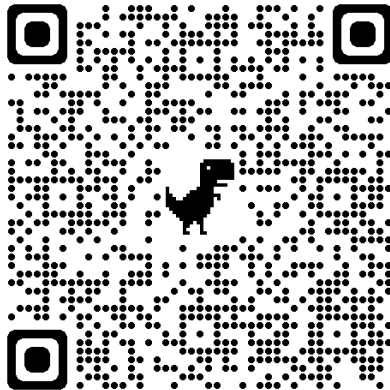

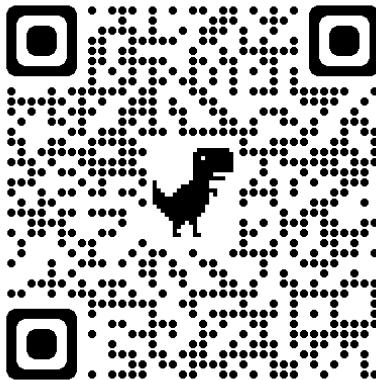
## Drumstick Tree


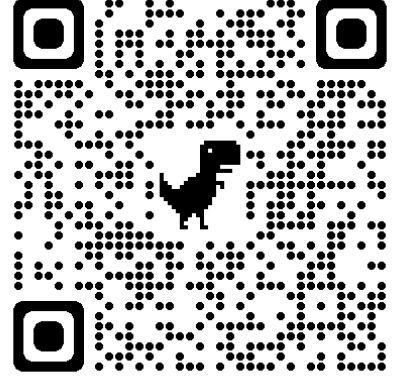


*Moringa  
oleifera*

- antitumor
- antipyretic
- antiepileptic
- anti-inflammatory
- antiulcer
- antispasmodic
- diuretic
- antihypertensive
- cholesterol lowering
- antioxidant
- antidiabetic
- hepatoprotective
- antibacterial
- antifungal



12	<p>Curry leaves</p> 	<p><i>Murraya koenigii</i></p>	<p>Used for treating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dysentery</li> <li>• diarrhea</li> <li>• diabetes</li> <li>• morning sickness</li> <li>• nausea</li> </ul>	
13	<p>Holy Basil</p> 	<p><i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i></p>	<p>Used for treating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aiding cough</li> <li>• asthma</li> <li>• diarrhea</li> <li>• fever</li> <li>• dysentery</li> <li>• arthritis</li> <li>• eye diseases</li> <li>• indigestion</li> </ul> <p>gastric ailments</p>	

14	<p>Aloe Vera</p> 	<p><i>Aloe vulgaris</i> <i>Lam</i></p>	<p>For treatment of skin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• burns</li> <li>• wounds</li> <li>• frostbite</li> <li>• rashes</li> <li>• psoriasis</li> <li>• cold sores</li> <li>• dry skin</li> </ul>	
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15

Siam weed


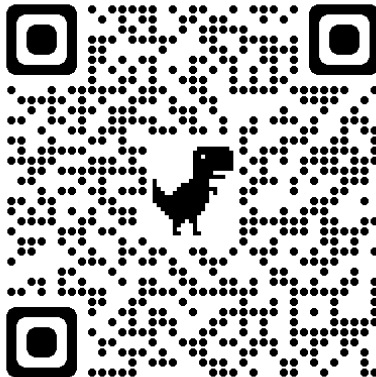


*Chromolaena  
odorata*

used to treat

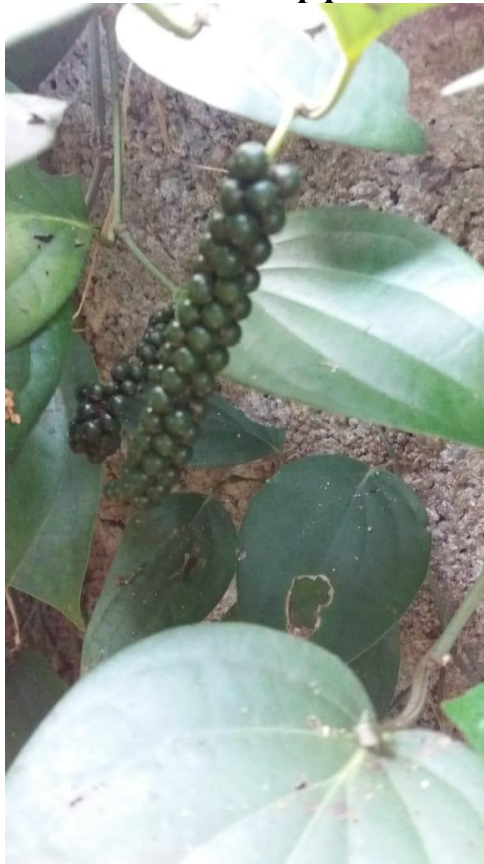
- wounds
- burns
- skin infections



16	Golden Shower Tree 	<i>Cassia fistula</i>  antioxidant antimicrobial anti-inflammatory antitumor hepatoprotective	
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17

Black Pepper



*Piper nigrum*

Antidiabetic  
Anti-Inflammatory  
Analgesic  
Anticonvulsant  
Nero protective



# THE SYRO-MALANKARA CATHOLIC CHURCH

## MAJOR ARCHDIOCESE OF TRIVANDRUM

✠ **BASELIOS CARDINAL CLEEMIS**  
MAJOR ARCHBISHOP-CATHOLICOS OF  
THE SYRO-MALANKARA CATHOLIC CHURCH &  
MAJOR ARCHBISHOP OF TRIVANDRUM



MAJOR ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE  
PATTOM, TRIVANDRUM-695 004  
KERALA, INDIA

**FOR THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PRINCIPALS, BURSARS  
AND WARDEN OF THE MAJOR ARCHDIOCESAN  
INSTITUTIONS IN MAR IVANIOS VIDYA NAGAR,  
NALANCHIRA, TRIVANDRUM**

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**Dear Principal/ Bursar/ Warden,**

Kindly go through the following special directions and inform the students in your own words as the Head of the Institution:

- Our common policy is that students are not allowed to bring four wheelers to Mar Ivanios Vidya Nagar and park anywhere in the campus. Two wheelers are allowed and they can be parked in those specific areas allotted by the Institutions.
- Seminar/Conferences/consultation meetings can be conducted in the Institutions as you fix up the timing. **Festivals and gatherings including College/School Day celebrations should not exceed 6.00 p.m.** This policy is applicable to all the Educational Institutions in the Mar Ivanios Vidya Nagar campus.
- Kindly make sure that these policies are strictly followed. Inform the students in an appropriate way so that they understand the matter correctly.

✠ Baselios Cardinal Cleemis  
Major Archbishop-Catholicos of Trivandrum.

30 May 2019.





# MAR GREGORIOS COLLEGE OF LAW

(Affiliated to the University of Kerala & Approved by the Bar Council of India)

Mar Ivanios Vidyannagar, Nalanchira, Thiruvananthapuram,

Kerala, India - 695015, Ph : 0471-2541120, 08089352686

web: [www.mgcl.ac.in](http://www.mgcl.ac.in), Email : [info@mgcl.ac.in](mailto:info@mgcl.ac.in)

No.1726/2021 Eco

15<sup>th</sup> October 2021

## ORDER

As part of celebration of India's 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' and in compliance to the guidelines issued by the University Grants Commission (UGC) vide DO letter No.14-9/2021(CPP-II) dated 08/10/2021, the Mar Gregorios College of Law, Nalanchira, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), as part of initiative in adopting Policies and Practices towards cleaner and Plastic free Campus, hereby pass the following orders / guidelines for strict compliance:

a) Use of single-use plastics is banned with immediate effect within the College premises including the Canteen.

b) Students, faculty members and staff should strictly avoid bringing non bio-degradable plastic items to the campus.

c) A separate work shop be held to bring in awareness against the harmful impacts of single-use plastics and to sensitize students on the subject.

d) Students are encouraged to sensitize their household, friends and Society against harmful effects of plastic and to make their household / surroundings and Society 'Plastic free'.

The above orders and guidelines be adhered to and practiced in letter and spirit so that we achieve the results in true sense for which such initiatives have been introduced.



Fr Dr. Koshy Issac Punnamoottil  
Director

Copy to:-

1. Vice Principals (ADM/ACAD)
2. Faculty In-charge, Eco Club
3. Canteen In-charge
4. Security In-Charge
5. Notice Board