



Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's  
**Arts, Commerce and Science College, Taharabad,**  
Tal- Baglan, Dist-Nashik Pin Code: - 423302

# GREEN AUDIT

BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

**2020-21**



**Tal. Baglan, Dist. Nashik (MH) - 423302. (Since 1997)**

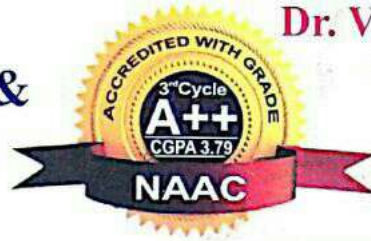
Affiliated to the Savitribai Phule Pune University

(Affiliation No:PU/NS/A/51/1997)

NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade with CGPA-2.23 , AISHE: C-41305



Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's  
**K.R.T. Arts, B.H. Commerce &  
A.M. Science College, Nashik.**  
(KTHM College)



**Dr. V. B. Gaikwad**  
M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D  
Principal

Gangapur Road, Shivaji Nagar, Nashik - 422 002. (M.S.) India. Office : 0253-2571376, Fax : 2577341, (R) 2571502

College with Potential for Excellence Status by UGC, New Delhi. • Affiliated to SPP University [ID No. PU/NS//ASC/012(1969)]  
Best College Award of Savitribai Phule Pune University. • Junior College Index No. J-13.17.001  
DBT Star College. • DST-FIST Sponsored.  
• UGC Sponsored B.Voc. Programme & Community College.

ef.No. : 2906


Date : 04/03/2022

### Whom it May Concern

This is to certify that Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Taharabad, Tal: Baglan, Dist: Nashik – 423302 has successfully undergone Environmental Status Audit focusing on water quality, solid waste management, green cover, rain water harvesting etc. the college has demonstrated some good practices beneficial for Environment

Date: 04/03/2022

Place: Nashik

  
Dr. V. B. Gaikwad  
Principal

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The term "Green " indicates an eco-friendly environment. Recently it was observed that people are not caring much about nature. Human activities are directly or indirectly damaging the environment and having different environment issues. Change in the ecosystem is mostly due to the increase in world population, enormous advancement in science and: technology and globalization. The problems that arise due to this are: global warming, depletion of ozone layers, air pollution, water pollution etc. 'Green Audit' is also called as Environmental Audit It is the most efficient ecological way to solve environmental problems.

Further, a clean and healthy environment is one of the desired pre-requisites in any educational institution. To fulfill this, our institution emphasizes on adopting green practices and creates environment awareness amongst all its stakeholders. Active participation of stakeholders facilitates this process of making the campus eco-friendly. The strategies used to make campus eco-friendly are adopting energy conservation practices, effective waste management, wastewater treatment and tree plantation for making the campus clean, green and healthy. Further, various green practices like rain water harvesting, solar street lamps, solid and liquid waste, Greening the campus and no vehicle day. Further, college has an active Eco club which conducts various activities to increase awareness amongst students, such as awareness rallies, different competitions. Further, academic activities such as study tours/visits. Cleaning of campus and the nearby villages on different occasions and projects are also arranged in accordance with Green policy

## **PROFILE OF THE INSTITUTE:**

The College is affiliated to the Savitribai Phule Pune University; Pune has been established in 1997 as an Arts College. The Commerce faculty started in 2003. Our College is situated on Mosam River straight in the north of Taharabad. The importance of the college lays in providing the higher education to the rural and tribal students in the area. Having no senior college in the radius of 25 kms. Today more than five hundred students are availing this facility of higher education. Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Nashik has been a pioneer institution which imparts the quality education right from pre-primary level (KG) to post-graduate (PG), Medical, Engineering, Law in the North Maharashtra. Recently, Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Nashik has celebrated its Centenary Year (The 100 Years of glorious achievements).

After some year the college is settled in the new building which located at Satana Nandurbar Road Taharabad. The college has been accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade in the year 2017. The college has excellent, highly qualified and dedicated faculties with good infrastructure, disciplines and competent administration with the track of good results in all the disciplines. The college has been offering add-on-courses to increase the employability of the students. The college is implementing the healthy and innovative practices like Parents Association, Alumni Association, Earn and Learn scheme, Career Guidance and Counselling Cell, Competitive Examination Cell (MPSC/UPSC) Remedial Teaching, etc. for the development of students personality in all aspects. The NSS unit of the College develops a sense of civilization among the students. Felicitation of meritorious students is a special feature of the College. With the help of Parent institute and grants from the UGC, the College has developed different labs such as



Computer Labs, Language Lab and Commerce lab, which have certainly resulted to increase the techno- skills among the students and staff.

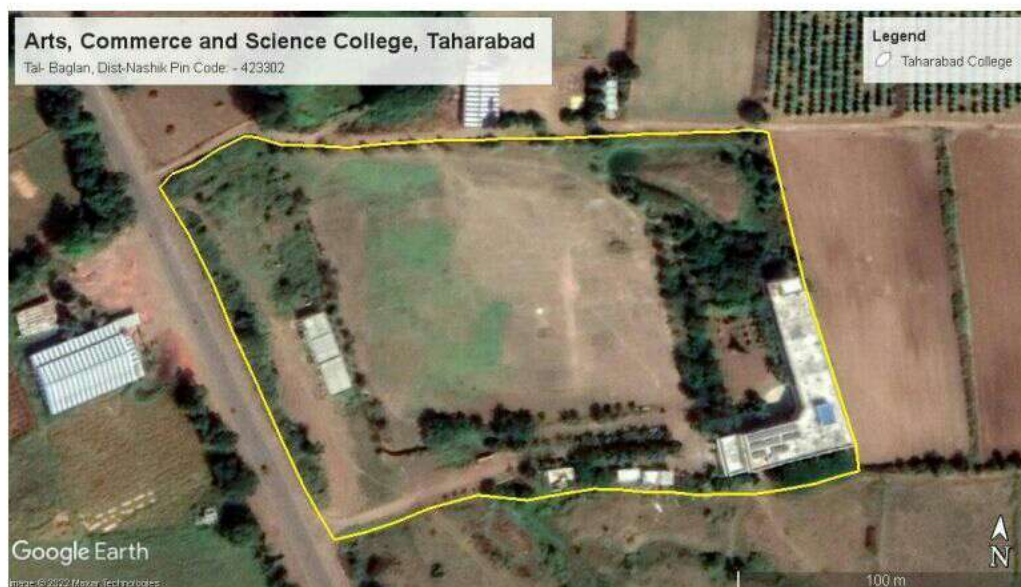


Photo 1: Google Map of the College

The peace and harmony in an educational surrounding can only be maintained by means of proper environment. The environmental changes have a different kind of impact on students, therefore educational institutions are expected to maintain environment free of health hazards. It can only be possible by having greenery and clean campus. Arts, Commerce and Science College, Taharabad have been trying to maintain this sort of conducive environment for the all-round personality development of the students. It is from the establishment itself the authorities of the college are keen in the provision of better surrounding for the overall growth of the students.

The authorities are cautious of fact that college much to do regarding the maintenance of green campus. It is through this audit by the proper authorities the college intends to judge its strength and the future approach to keep and enhance the surrounding by means of proper steps in the direction of maintenance of greenery throughout the college campus. Green Audit mainly focuses on the basis of twelve indicators; it is through these indicators the college intends to judge its strength at the

present stage.

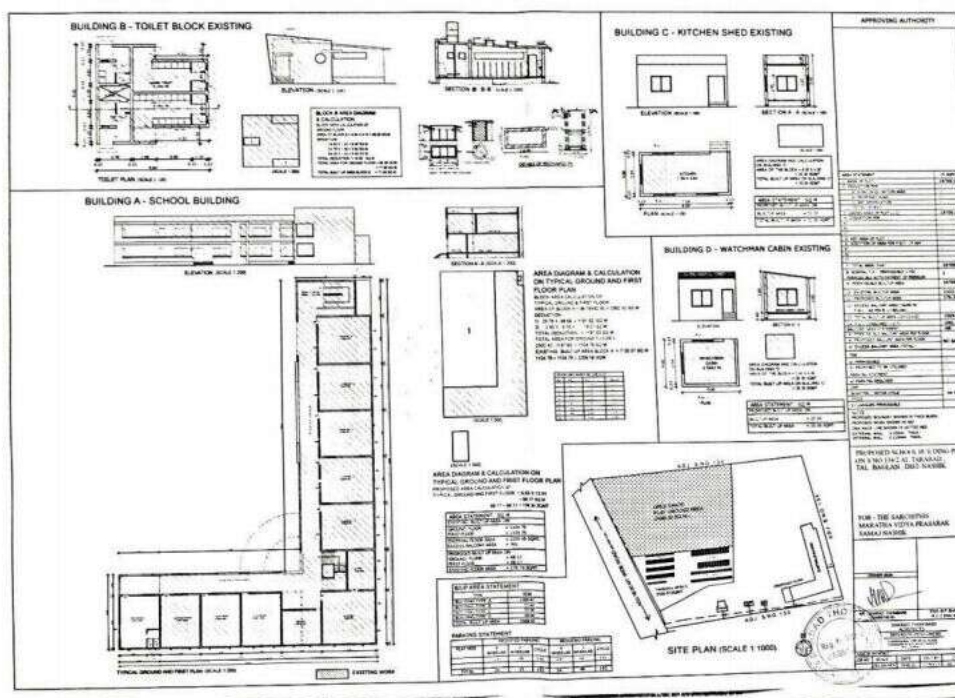


Photo 2 - Campus Layout.

### Courses offered by college

Sr.NO.	Name of Faculty	Name Program	Name of Subject
1.	Faculty of Arts	BA	English, Marathi, Hindi, History, Geography, Economics, Political Science
2.	Faculty of Commerce	B.Com	English, Marathi, Hindi, Business Communication, Corporate Accounting, Business Economics, Elements of Company Law, Business Management, Marketing Management
3.	Faculty of Science	B.Sc.	Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Zoology

## **2. ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**

### **College Level Committee**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Title in Committee</b>
1.	Dr. M.L. Sali	Principal	Chairman
2.	Mr. U. M. Patole	HOD, Geography Dept.	Coordinator
3.	Mr. D. D. Bachhav	Vice Principal	Member
4.	Dr. G. M. Limbole	HOD, Political Sci. Dept.	Member
5.	Mr. N. R. Nikam	Physical Director	Member
6.	Mr. M. D. Dugaje	HOD, English Dept.	Member
7.	Dr. D. G. Pawar	HOD, History Dept.	Member
8.	Dr. S. G. Nair	HOD, Economics Dept.	Member
9.	Mr. D. G. Bhamare	HOD, Commerce Dept.	Member
10.	Mr. A.R. Fulari	HOD, Library.	Member
11.	Mr. S. S. Kakde	Office Superintendent	Member

### **External Peer Team Committee**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Title in Committee</b>
1.	Dr. V.B. Gaikwad	Principal, KTHM College, Nashik	Chairman
2.	Dr. P.M. Nalawade	Head, Dept of Environmental Science, KTHM College, Nashik	Coordinator
3.	Dr. N.D. Gaikwad	Associate Professor	Member
4.	Dr. B.L. Gadakh	Assistant Professor	Member



### **3. FUNCTION OF ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:**

- To improve the environment of the college campus.
- To make students aware of society about the environment conservation.
- To manage solid waste, liquid waste and e-waste of the college campus.
- To make efforts to reduce sound pollution.
- To make efforts to reduce water pollution.
- To make efforts for water conservation.
- To plant more trees and takes care of them.
- To create a healthier, tobacco-free campus.
- To maintain paperless office.
- To maintain soil management at the college campus.
- To maintain plastic free College campus.
- To provide Security management.
- To provide compost fertilizers with the help of wormy compost project.

### **4. Scope of Work**

The following Environmental Issues were studied for the above mentioned campus area.

- Water Audit
- Waste and Waste Management Audit
- Energy Audit
- Environmental Quality Audit
- Health Audit
- Use of Renewable Energy
- Carbon Accounting

## 5. Baseline Data

Sr. No.	Particulars	Institution Population
1.	Administrative Staff and Non-Teaching Staff	17
2.	Teaching Staff	26
3.	No. of Students	614
4.	Floating Population	65
	Total	722

## 6. Water Audit

Water is a key driver and is vital to development of Biodiversity, Agriculture, Humans as well as the Economy. With recent experiences across the world and in India, the water scarcity and security is emerging issues. The state of Maharashtra has also faced severe impact of the water scarcity in the recent past. Therefore water management is a crucial step of sustainable development and it also has been made an integral part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Unplanned urban growth and economic development has placed unprecedented pressures on natural resources especially on water. Increasing demand for the water in areas such as Taharabad highlights the necessity of the overall water management. As per the standard guidelines given in National Water Mission the service level benchmark is to provide 150 lpcd water supply for metro cities, 135 lpcd for other cities/towns with sewage system and 70 lpcd without sewage system city/town. The minimum water demand according to the world health organization (WHO) is 20 liter per person per day.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Institution Population	Water Requirement (m <sup>3</sup> /day)
1.	Administrative Staff and Non Teaching Staff	17	0.34

2.	Teaching Staff	26	0.52
3.	No. of Students	614	12.28
4.	Floating Population	65	1.30
	Total	722	<b>14.44</b>

As per the total population of colleges, in general, colleges need 14.44 m<sup>3</sup>/day of water. Out of which 3.61 m<sup>3</sup>/day of water is required for drinking. The college has sufficient water resources. The college construct separate boar well and farm pond for fulfilling daily water requirement. The drinking water quality is maintained by installing water purification system.

About 80% of the total water used is converted into wastewater. Proper treatment of this water and recycling of wool does not stress the available water reserves. For this, drainage pits have been constructed by the college. Also, wasted water is used to water the plants. The college has put up various boards regarding proper use of water and water conservation. Through this, awareness is created among students and teachers regarding water.

## **6. RAIN WATER HARVESTING MANAGEMENT:**



Rainwater harvesting increases water security. It is the perfect solution to meet water requirements, especially in the areas which do not have sufficient water resources. It helps in improving the quality



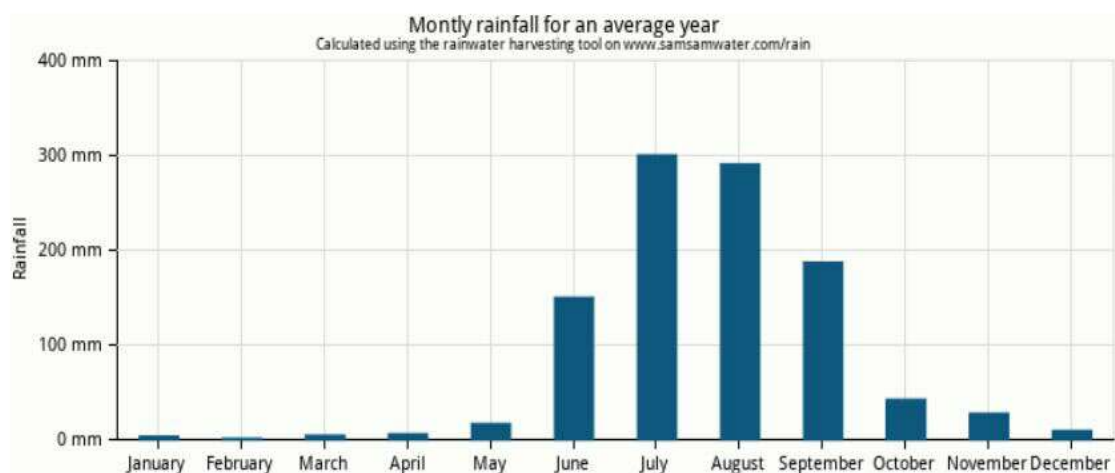
of the ground water and increasing the level of the ground water. It reduces the loss of top layer of the soil. If we capture the water directly, we need not to depend much on the water storage dams.

The institution has enacted the projects of Roof water harvesting. The project of roof water harvesting is in operation. It is setup on the top of the College building. Rain water which precipitates on roof is collected through pipes. Roof Water Harvesting is observed to be very beneficial to conserve the wastage of water into water use. The water is used in campus, in urinals, lavatories and gardening.

**Detail of Roof top area of building in campus:**

Sr. No.	Building Name	Roof Top Area (Sq.m.)
1.	Main Building	1280
2.	Staff Quarters	20
3.	Toilet Block	70

The average rainfall at Taharabad is varies between 0.9 mm in the driest month (February) and 300.2 mm in the wettest month (July). The total annual rainfall in an average year is 1037 mm.



As the college has flat roof which means that 70% of the rain can be harvested. The runoff coefficient of flat roof is 0.7. Based on this runoff coefficient and a roof area of 1370 square meters the total water collection

will be

For Dry Month (February)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of water for Dry Month} &= \\ \text{Rainfall (Dry Month)} \times \text{Roof Area (sq.m.)} \times \text{Run off Coefficient} & \\ &= 0.9 \times 1370 \times 0.7 \\ &= 863 \text{ liters} \end{aligned}$$

For Wettest Month (July)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of water for Wettest Month} &= \\ \text{Rainfall (Wet Month)} \times \text{Roof Area (sq.m.)} \times \text{Run off Coefficient} & \\ &= 3002 \times 1370 \times 0.7 \\ &= 287892 \text{ liters} \end{aligned}$$

The total yearly amount of water that can be collected from the roof is 994500 liters (994 cubic meter). The water demand is 14440 litres per day, which equals to about 433200 litres per month. The total water demand is 5270600 litres (5270.6 cubic meter) per year. The amount of water that can be collected from the roof (994 cubic meter) is less than the water demand (5270.6 cubic meter). Only a part of the water demand can be fulfilled using a rainwater harvesting system.

The total amount of water that can be collected from this roof, 994500 litres, is not enough to fulfil the total yearly water demand of 5270600 litres. However, it might still be worthwhile to construct a rainwater harvesting system. With a storage reservoir of 557300 litres (557.3 cubic meter) a rainwater harvesting system could provide 2725 litres of water per day, which is 19% of the total demand.

## **7. ENERGY CONSERVATION MANEGEMENT**

**a. Use of Solar panels installed in campus :**

Solar energy has been proved to be a great means to save the electricity. Solar technologies are broadly characterized as passive or active solar technologies depending on the way these equipments capture, convert and distribute solar energy. Active solar techniques include the use of photovoltaic panels and solar thermal collectors to control energy. Passive solar techniques include orienting a building to the Sun, selecting materials with favourable thermal mass or light dispersing properties, and designing spaces that naturally circulate air. Solar energy is one of the sources for lights, fans, heaters. In a nearby future the college intends to adopt use of solar energy to reduce the use of electricity.

Minimal consumption of energy is the saving factor of energy conservation in the campus. College has installed 01 solar Focus lamps in working. Each one has 12 W powers. Therefore, total power receive from solar energy is 60 W.

**b. Use of Solar LED Lamp (Focus) with panel**

In order to save energy, the college saves energy by using LED tubes and bulbs

Sr. No.	Number of Solar LED lamp	Number of Solar LED Tube Set
1.	12	08

**c. Use of LUX meter for determining the light intensity**

A standard lux meter is essential to measure incandescent lighting, but what about LED lighting? To measure light intensity from LED lighting, you would use an LED light meter.

LED lighting has become increasingly common in commercial environments because of energy-efficiency, longevity, color temperature



tuning, safety, and low maintenance. But LEDs produce white light in a different way to incandescent or fluorescent lighting, so it's important to use the correct meter.

#### **d. Ventilated and Bright Classrooms:**

Since the design of classrooms is intended in a such a way that, the classrooms will remain well ventilated and full of light, sothe requirement of tube lights and fans will be very less hence energy can be saved .

#### **e. Suggestion Boards:**

Suggestion boards have been set up for power saving in the college like offices, classrooms, libraries, various laboratories and various departments. It helps to save electricity.

**Photo 2: Sweach Botten Photos**



## **8. WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **Solid Waste Management**

Nearly everything humans do leave behind some kind of waste. Arts and Commerce College, Taharabad also generates a variety of wastes such as electronic wastes, degradable and non-degradable waste. The college does a good job of ensuring that hazardous waste materials are disposed of properly. So the college has given its top priority to dispose

of the waste material.

First the solid waste generated in college campus is collected in separate bins 1) Degradable solid waste (Wet Waste) and 2) Non degradable solid waste (Dry Waste). The garbage management always tries to make the college campus Eco- friendly..



**Photo 3: Dustbin Photos**

Waste Management Steps:

1. Non- decomposable solid waste is further separated in to two parts Polythene bags and other non-decomposable material is separated and sold to vendors before disposing the organic wastes.
2. Broken glass, and plastic, rubber and other materials are given to *Grampanchayat* authorities for recycling.
3. The organic waste is dumped in to decomposing pit for natural decomposition.
4. Vermi composts are prepared with the help of mulch of tree leaves and waste paper that occurs around the college campus.
5. The generated vermi compost is utilized to cultivate the plant of college



### **a. Manure Preparation:**

Manure is prepared from plant litter of the college campus. This manure is used for plants of college garden. Manure is a key ingredient in Organic farming. At the simplest level, the process of composting simply requires making a heap of wet organic matter and waiting for the materials to break down into humus after a period of three months. Manure is rich in nutrients. The manure itself is beneficial for the land in many ways, including as a soil conditioner, a fertilizer, addition of vital humus or humic acids, and as a natural pesticide for soil. In ecosystem, manure is useful for erosion control, land and stream reclamation, wetland construction, and as landfill cover.

**Photo 4: Compost Fertilizer Photos**



**Prepared bed of Dead Plant Leaves**

**After Decomposition Manure is Prepared**

The decomposition process is done by shredding the plant matter, adding water and ensuring proper aeration by regularly turning the mixture. Worms and fungi further break up the material. Aerobic bacteria manage the chemical process by converting the inputs into heat, carbon dioxide and ammonium. The ammonium is further converted by bacteria into



plant-nourishing nitrites and nitrates through the process of nitrification.

### **b. Vermi Composting Unit:**

Earthworms are considered as friends. Newly develop earthworm species like *Eudrilus eugeniae* and *Eisenia fetida* are voracious feeders.

They consume large quantity of organic waste material. The college produces Vermi compost from the mulches of leaves of trees and cow dung which are scattered in the campus. The produced vermin compost is being used as fertilizers for trees. This Vermi compost fertilizers project has been proved very useful for the college.

The volume of a Vermipit is found by multiplying the length  $\times$  the width  $\times$  the height.

$$\text{Volume} = 7 \times 12.5 \times 2.5 = 218.75.$$

The volume of this Vermipit is 218.75.

**Photo 4: Vermi Composting Photos**



## **II. E-Waste:**

- E-Waste materials are kept in a separate store-room with a dead

stock register.

- Drives, Monitors, Keyboards, Cartridges, etc. is disposed through outside agencies as a scrap.
- UPS batteries are recharged / repaired / exchanged by the suppliers.
- The cartridge of laser printers is refilled outside the college campus.

9.

### **SOUND (NOISE) POLLUTION MANAGMENT:**

In order to avoid sound pollution in the college campus, or to avoid causing noise, the college has tried various means to prevent sound pollution.

#### **a. Silent Zone:**

The campus has been declared as Silent Zone and the students have been instructed with the help of boards of silence zone.

**Photo 6: Silent Zone Photos**



### **b. Use of Mobile phone in Silent Mode:**

An instruction has been given to students to operate mobile phones in silent mode, especially at the library and auditorium hall.

**Photo 7: Mobile phone in Silent Mode**



### **c. Ban on The Honking of Horn:**

Suggestion boards of no honking are setup in the campus so sound pollution could be reduced.

**Photo 7: Ban on The Honking of Horn**





#### **d. Tree Plantation:**

Most of trees have been planted in the college campus to reduce the intensity of noise pollution so in future the intensity of sound pollution will be reduced in the campus



**Photos 9: Tree Plantation Photos**

### **10. MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY:**

The college has given special priority for human health and safety. The following various factors help to manage human health and safety.

#### **a. Regular Health Check-up:**

Every year, the college organizes over all body checkup camp through our parent institute's medical college "Dr. Vasntao Pawar Medical College and Research Center" The students take active part in this event.



**Photos 10: 1. Health Check-up Photos**



**Photos 10: 2. Health Check-up Photos**



### **b. Convenience of Sanitary Napkin Machine:**

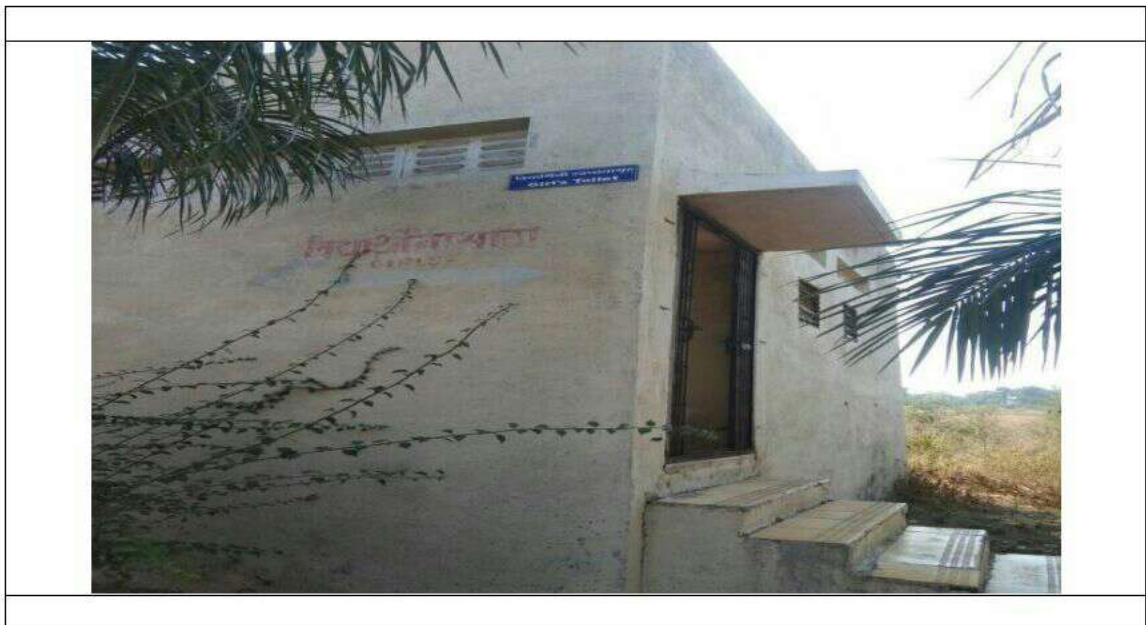
Sanitary napkin machine facility has been made available for girls students and women employee.



**Photos 11: Sanitary Napkin Machine Photos**

### **c. Separate Toilet facility:**

Separate toilets are available for students and staff in the college.







**Photos 11: Separate toilets of Girls and Boys**

**d.**

**First AID Box:**

In case of any accidental injury, first aid boxes are available in the college.



**Photos 12: First Aid Box**

**e. Fire Extinguisher:**

Fire Extinguishers have been set up in various places in the college so as not to cause the loss of life and financial loss through fire.



photos 13: Fire Extinguisher

#### f. Flexes of Health Awareness:

In order to create health awareness among students and society, The College has setup flex boards / banners to spread awareness about the health related information in the college campus.

**- सायकल चालविण्याचे फायदे -**

- \* रक्तदाब नियंत्रित राहतो.
- \* कर्करोगापासून दूर राहण्यास मदत होते.
- \* मांड्या, शिट, पोट, पाठ यावरील चरबी कमी होवून वजन घटण्यास मदत होते.
- \* मधुमेह असल्यास रक्तातील साखरेचे प्रमाण नियंत्रित राहते.
- \* पचनशक्ती सुधारते.
- \* मांसपेशी मजबूत होतात.
- \* मणक्याचे विकार व पाठदुखी कमी होते.
- \* शरीर लवचिक व काटक होते.
- \* हृदय व फुफ्फुस यांची कार्यक्षमता वाढते.
- \* रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती वाढते.
- \* मेंदुची कार्यक्षमता वाढते.
- \* दिवसभर प्रसन्न वाटत, रात्री झोपही चांगली येते.
- \* आर्थिक बचत होते.
- \* मनावरील ताण-तणाव कमी होण्यास मदत होते.
- \* प्रदुषण होत नाही. परिणामी पर्यावरण संवर्धनास मदत होते.
- \* राष्ट्रीय संपत्तीची बचत होते.
- \* त्वचा चमकदार होते.
- \* दीर्घकाळ तारुण्य टिकून राहते.
- \* आरोग्यदायी जीवन जगता येते.

\* जनाहितार्थ प्रकाशित \*

कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, ता.हाराबाद ता.बागलाण, जि.नाशिक



## - नियमीत पायी चालण्याचे फायदे -

- \* सकाळी चालण्यामुळे सकाळच्या वातावरणातील शुद्ध ऑक्सिजनचा शरीराला पुरवठा होतो व हृदयाचे आरोग्य सुधारण्यात मदत होते.
- \* चालण्यामुळे एकाच वेळी शारीरिक व मानसिक व्यायामही होतो व तना-मनाला आलेला थकवा दूर होतो.
- \* चालण्यामुळे दिवसभर त्या व्यक्तिस प्रसन्न वाटते व रात्री झोपही चांगली येते.
- \* चालण्यामुळे शरीरातील जास्तीचे उष्मांक कमी होवून जास्तीचे वजन घटण्यास मदत होते.
- \* संधीवाताच्या त्रासापासून चांगला आराम पडण्यास मदत होते.
- \* चालण्यामुळे पचनक्रिया सुधारते. मलबद्धतेसारखे पचनाचे विकार कमी होतात.
- \* नियमीत चालण्याने फुफ्फुसाची कार्यक्षमता वाढते.
- \* नियमीत चालण्याची सवय असणाऱ्यांमध्ये हृदयविकाराने मृत्यु येण्याचे प्रमाण ५०% पेक्षा कमी असते.
- \* पाठीचे दुखणे, हृदयरोग, मधुमेह, उच्च रक्तदाब या सारख्या विविध आजारांवर नियंत्रण मिळवता येते.
- \* कंबर, मांड्या, पायांचे स्नायू मजबूत होतात.
- \* मोतीबिंदुची शक्यता कमी होते.
- \* रोग प्रतिकारक शक्ती वाढते.
- \* हाडे मजबूत होतात.
- \* नियमीत चालण्यामुळे काही विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या कॅन्सर पासून बचाव होतो.
- \* झप-झप चालण्यामुळे हृदयाची गती व स्टॅमिना वाढतो.
- \* शरीर तंदुरूस्त व चपळ राहते.
- \* त्वचा चमकदार दिसते.
- \* दीर्घकाळ तारूण्य टिकून राहते.
- \* आरोग्यदायी जीवन जगता येते.

श्रीमंत्र सादरणा

\* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित \*

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## 11. PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CONVERSATION:

Environment will not prevail if public awareness is not spread, keeping this thing in mind, the college has tried to aware students towards environmental conservation.

The college campus has put up banners / flexes boards to create awareness about environmental conservation. Through this, the college tried its best to create awareness about environmental conservation.

### a. Individual Role Related To Environmental Conservation.

#### - पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी व्यक्तिगत भूमिका -

- \* सर्व सजीवांविषयी आदर ठेवा.
- \* लाकूड व कागद यांचा कमीत कमी वापर करावा.
- \* झाडे लावा व त्यांचे मुलांप्रमाणे संगोपन करा.
- \* रासायनिक खते व किटकनाशक यांचा वापर टाळण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा.
- \* सेंट्रीय शेतीचा प्रचार व प्रसार करावा.
- \* सेंट्रीय उत्पादने खरेदी करण्यावर भर द्या.
- \* आपल्या वाहनाचा आवश्यक असेल तेव्हाच वापर करा.
- \* गरज नसेल तेव्हा दिवे व पंखे बंद करा.
- \* प्रवासाठी जास्तीत जास्त वेळा सार्वजनिक वाहनांचा वापर करा.
- \* किटकनाशके व विषारी रसायने, रंग पाण्यात अथवा जमिनीवर फेकु नका.
- \* प्लास्टिक पिशव्या ऐवजी कापडी पिशव्यांचा वापर करा.
- \* ई-कचरा संबंधीत यंत्रणेतच जमा करा.
- \* कंपोस्ट खताच्या वापरावर भर द्या.
- \* कचराकुंडीचा कचरा टाकण्यासाठी कटाक्षणे उपयोग करा.
- \* सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी स्वच्छता राखण्यास मदत करा.
- \* आपल्या टी.व्ही., रेडिओ, होम थियटर अथवा या सारख्या इतर संगीत माध्यमाचा आवाज मर्यादीत ठेवा.
- \* ओला कचरा व सुखा कचरा वेगळा साठवून त्यांचे शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने व्यवस्थापन करा.
- \* अपारंपारिक ऊर्जेच्या वापरावर भर द्या.
- \* वृक्षतोड रोखण्यासाठी कायम दक्ष रहा.
- \* पारंपारिक वन औषधी वनस्पतींचे जतन व संवर्धन करा.
- \* फटाके मुक्त दिवाळी साजरी करा.
- \* सण-उत्सव, नवरात्र उत्सव प्रसंगी शाडूच्या मूर्ती वापरा.
- \* चांगल्या बदलांची सुरवात स्वतःपासून होते ही जाणीव कायम मनात ठेऊन आपली व्यक्तिगत भूमिका पार पाडा.

श्रीमती  
संस्था

पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन करण्याचा निर्धार करूया,  
आरोग्यदायी जीवनासाठी पर्यावरणाचा आधार घेवुया...!

\* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित \*

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## b. Importance of Trees:

### - झाडांचे महत्व -

- \* झाडे हवेतील कार्बनडाय ऑक्साइड शोषून घेवून ऑक्सिजन म्हणजे शुध्द हवा वातावरणात सोडतात.
- \* एका व्यक्तीला पूर्ण आयुष्यात लागणारा ऑक्सिजन मिळविण्यासाठी कमीत कमी १८ झाडांची आवश्यकता असते.
- \* एक पूर्ण वाढलेले झाड पन्नास वर्षापर्यंत सुमारे ६ लाख रूपयांचा ऑक्सिजन पुरवते.
- \* वनांमुळे दुर्मिळ प्राणी, वनाऔषधी वनस्पती यांचे जतन होते.
- \* हवेत थंडावा राखला जातो.
- \* तापमान वाढ रोखली जाते.
- \* पावसाचे प्रमाण वाढते.
- \* भू-गर्भातील पाण्याच्या साठ्यात वाढ होते.
- \* जमिनीची धूप थांबते, सुपिकता कायम राहते.
- \* हवेतील प्रदुषण कमी होण्यास मदत होते.
- \* पशू-पक्षी यांना आश्रयस्थान व निवारा मिळतो.
- \* ध्वनी प्रदुषणाची तीव्रता कमी होण्यास मदत होते.
- \* झाड आपणास फळे व फुले पुरवतात.
- \* विविध वृक्षांमध्ये औषधी गुणधर्म असतात.

झाडे लावा, झाडे जगवा,  
पर्यावरण आणि जीवन सुंदर बनवा...!

श्रीमंत सरदार

चला सर्वजण एक शपथ घेऊ  
पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी आपण सर्व योगदान देऊ...!

\* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित \*

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## c. Benefits of Organic Farming

### - सेंद्रीय शेतीचे फायदे -

- \* जमिनीची नैसर्गिक व जैविक सुपिकता टिकून राहते.
- \* पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला जातो.
- \* शेती उत्पादनाची प्रत उंचावते व उत्पादन वाढते.
- \* मित्र किडी व उपयुक्त जीव-जंतू यांची भरपूर प्रमाणात वाढ होते.
- \* सेंद्रीय शेती नुसार उत्पादीत केलेली फळे, भाजीपाला व अन्न-धान्य यात रासायनिक खतांचे व किटकनाशकांचे अवशेष नसतात.
- \* नैसर्गिक व स्थानिक संसाधनांची जोपासना व वापर होतो.
- \* विषमुक्त अन्नाची शाश्वती व आर्थिक सुरक्षितता मिळते.
- \* जमिनीची पोत सुधारून पाणी धारण करण्याची क्षमता वाढते.
- \* शेती खर्चात बचत होवून उत्पन्न वाढते.
- \* मानवाची रोगप्रतिकार क्षमता वाढते.
- \* मानवास आरोग्यदायी जीवन जगण्यास मदत होते.

सेंद्रीय अन्न-धान्य, फळे, भाजीपाला पिकवूया,  
निरोगी जीवन जगू या...!

शेती  
संस्था

चला सर्वजण एक शपथ घेऊ  
पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी आपण सर्व योगदान देऊ...!

\* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित \*  
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## **12. AIR POLLUTION MANAGMENT**

The college has made positive efforts through various means reduce the problems related to air pollution in the college campus.

### **a. Organization of Tree Plantation Programme:**

Environmental conservation committee, NSS, Department of Life- Long learning and extension arranges tree plantation programme every year. All trees in the campus are cultivated through these departments. Thus air pollution in college campus is not known.

### **b. No Smoking, No Tobacco in the Campus Area:**

Smoking and chewing of tobacco is strictly prohibited in the college campus.



**NO SMOKING  
ON THESE  
PREMISES**





### **13. PAPERLESS OFFICE**

Deliberate efforts are made to use least amount of paper in administrative work, and academic work. The college prefers information technology like the website, email, WhatsApp, phone instead of the paperwork. E-sources are available for Faculty as teaching aids. Wi-Fi facility enables to create paperless activities.



### **12. PLASTIC FREE CAMPUS**

The Government of Maharashtra has banned uses of plastic material. An initiative is taken to ban plastic bags in the college premises and promote to use paper bags.



### **13. LAND MANAGEMENT**

The college of Campus is eco-friendly because of many planted trees the campus. The soil erosion is controlled by leveling the college land and dumps the soil on the necessary places. Also the college prefers organic fertilizers and pesticides instead of chemical fertilizers and pesticides to maintain soil properly.

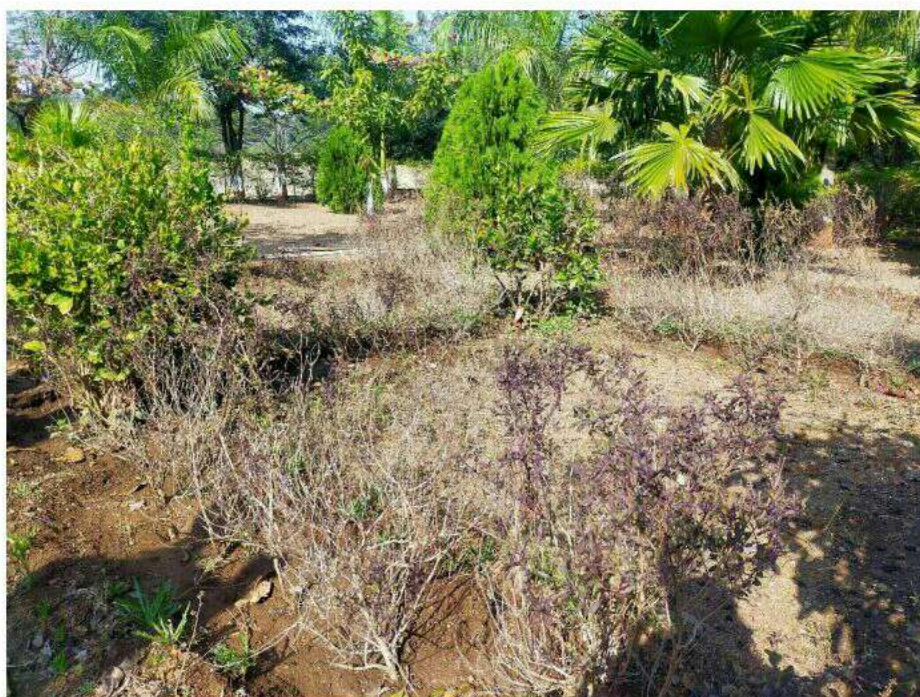
**Our college has green campus, which comprises of following floras:**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Local Name</b>	<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Number of Plants</b>
1.	Nilgiri	Eucalyptus Globules	Myrtaceae	02
2	Amba	Mangifera Indica	Anacardacea	19



3.	Chikku	Manilkara Zapota	Sapotaceae	02
4	Jamun	Syzygium Cumini	Myrtaceae.	04
5	Limb	Azadiracta Indica	Meliaceae	36
6	Gulmohar	Delonix regia	<u>Legumes</u>	30
7	Almond	disambiguation	Rosaceae	13
8	Umber	Ficus racemosa	Moraceae	01
9	Chinch	Tamarindus indica	<u>Legumes</u>	03
10	Palm	Perennial Plantae	Arecaceae	49
11	Anjir	Ficus Carica	Moraceae	01
12	Christmas Tree	Araucaria Heterophylla	Araucariaceae	01
13	Karnji (Papdi)	Holoptelea Integrifolia	Ulmaceae	25
14	Bhendi	Teominalia Bellerica	Combretaceae	09
15	Aavali	Terminalia Elliptica	Combretaceae	29
16	Shisav	Delbergia Sisso	Fabaceae	30
17	Palas	Butea Monosperma	Fabaceae	01
18	Wad	Flcus Benghatensts	Moraceae	01
19	Peru	Psidium Guajava	Myrtaceae	02

### **Importance of Trees in the College campus**



**Photos 15: Tulsi Garden in the College Campus**





**Photos 17 : Importance of Trees in the College campus Tamarind Tree, Wad**





**Photos 18 : Importance of Trees in the College campus Almonda, Wad, Christmas tree**



