



**Maratha Vidhya Prsarak Samaj's**

**Arts, Commerce and Science  
College, Taharabad.**

**Tal : Baglan, Dist – Nashik, Pin : 423302**

**2022**

# GREEN AUDIT REPORT



**Arts, Commerce and Science College,  
Taharabad.**

**Tal : Baglan, Dist – Nashik, Pin : 423302**



**GREEN AUDIT REPORT**

**PREPARED BY**

**ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AUDIT TEAM,  
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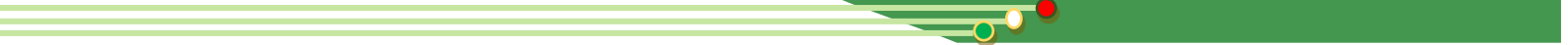
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Member

4. **Mr. Amol Tisge**  
Member



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 About Parent Institution:

The Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj is one of the most prestigious centers of learning in the State of Maharashtra. It manages 477 educational institutes and it is one of the premier organizations in the jurisdiction of Savitribai Phule Pune University. At present total strength of student is around 2,00,000. The credit for the birth of M. V. P. Samaj goes to the young, enthusiastic and devoted team of social workers and educationists, Karmaveer Raosaheb Thorat, Bhausaheb Hire, Kakasaheb Wagh, Annasaheb Murkute & Ganpat Dada More who laid the foundation of the Samaj. Adv. B. G. Thakare, Adv. Vitthalrao Hande & Dr. Vasanttrao Pawar are major contributor of Samaj. They were the devotees who envisioned a culture and knowledge centric society. The motto of the Samaj is “Bahujan Hitay Bahujan Sukhay”, for the wellbeing and happiness of the masses to kindle the social cause.

## 1.2 About College:

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.



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.

### 1.3 Environmental Conservation Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Designation	Title in Committee
1.	Dr. J.D.Sonkhaskar	Principal	Chairman
2.	Dr. N.N.Gholap	HOD, Geography Dept.	Co-ordinator
3.	Mr. D. D. Bachhav	Vice Principal	Member
4.	Dr. G. M. Limbole	HOD, Political Sci. Dept.	Member
5.	Mr. Amol Tisge	Physical Director	Member
6.	Mr. S.P.Kamble	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. Vinod Pawar	Office Superintendent	Member

Table 1 : Environmental Conservation Committee





## **Function of Environmental Conservation Committee:**

The college has established an Environmental Cell to educate student teachers about environmental issues and challenges, as well as to motivate them to spread information and educate school children and the general public about these issues.

- To raise awareness among student teachers about the Institute and environmental issues.
- To instill a sense of responsibility for the development of planet Earth, as well as an appreciation for its beauty, by giving chances to gain knowledge, skills, attitudes, and dedication to environmental preservation.
- To teach students about the interconnectedness of economic, social, and environmental concerns.
- To prepare student teachers to teach environmental education to students in the classroom through curricular and extracurricular activities.
- To improve the college campus's environment.
- To raise student awareness of the importance of environmental preservation in society.
- To handle the college's solid trash, liquid waste, and e-waste.

### **1.4 Objectives of Study:**

The green audit's major goal is to encourage environmental management and conservation on the college campus. The audit's goal is to identify, measure, explain, and prioritise a framework for environmental sustainability that adheres to all applicable legislation, policies, and standards. The following are the major goals of a Green Audit:

- To introduce and make students aware of real concerns of environment and its sustainability.
- To secure the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health by analyzing the pattern and extent of resource use on the campus.
- To establish a baseline data to assess future sustainability by avoiding the interruptions in environment that are more difficult to handle and their corrections require high cost.
- To bring out a status report on environmental compliance.

## 1.5 Methodology

The approach for doing a green audit comprised several instruments such as questionnaire development, physical inspection of the campus, observation and study of paperwork, interviewing key people, data analysis, measurements, and suggestions.

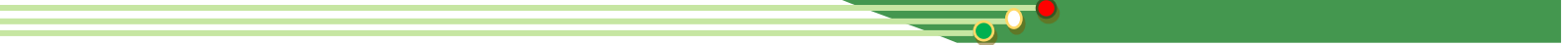
## 1.6 Steps in Green Audit

- Pre-Audit
  1. Make a plan for the audit.
  2. Form an auditing team
  3. Schedule for an audit.
  4. Gather the necessary background information.
  5. On Site Visit
- On Site
  1. Understand the scope of audit
  2. Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the internal controls
  3. Conduct the audit
  4. Evaluate the observations of audit program
  5. Prepare a report of the observations side by side
- Post-Audit
  1. Produce a draft report of the data collected
  2. Produce a final report of the observations and the inference with accuracy
  3. Distribute the final report to the management
  4. Prepare an action plan to overcome the flaws
  5. Keep a watch on the action plan

## 1.7 Scope of Work

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

- Water Environment including rain water harvesting potential of the campus.
- Plant diversity.
- Noise Environment.
- Solid Waste Management Practices.
- Air Environment.
- Energy Audit



This study has been created based on the available data, samples, and information supplied by the Arts, Commerce and Science College, Taharabad, Nashik (Maharashtra) and recommendations for improving the campus environment have been made by college officials.

## **1.8 Background Data**

This is one of the leading educational Institute in the premises. Arts, Commerce and Science College, Taharabad, Nashik (Maharashtra) was established under this leading institute. The institution was founded with the primary goal of educating students from lower socioeconomic groups.

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.

### **Objective:**

- To achieve excellence among the students
- To enhance and promote all round development of students
- To develop multi-dimensional personality of students to provide higher education in arts and commerce.
- To develop sensitivity among student about social, economic, cultural and environmental.

**MVP's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Taharabad**  
Tal: Baglan, Dist: Nashik

**Legend**  
○ Taharabad College



**BUILDING B - TOILET BLOCK EXISTING**

**BUILDING C - KITCHEN SHED EXISTING**

**BUILDING D - WATCHMAN CABIN EXISTING**

**BUILDING A - SCHOOL BUILDING**

**AREA DIAGRAM & CALCULATION ON TYPICAL GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

**SITE PLAN (SCALE 1:1000)**

**APPROVING AUTHORITY**

**FOR THE ARCHITECTS**  
MARATHA VIDYA PEASARAK  
SAMAJ NASHIK

**THOMBAR PATIL ARCHITECTS**  
NO. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

**THOMBAR PATIL ARCHITECTS**

**REMARK:-** As on today the 33 KV voltage feeder line has passed about 50 feet away from construction. In future it will pass through campus.

**Principal**  
Arts & Commerce College  
(Taharabad Tal Baglan Nashik)

**33 KV Voltage Feeder line**

**1250 feet**

**THOMBAR PATIL ARCHITECTS**  
NO. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

## 1.9 Courses Offered

Sr.NO.	Name of Faculty	Name of 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

Table 2. Courses Offered

## 1.10 Total Population of Campus:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total population of institute (incl. Students, Permanent, Temporary staff & visitors)
1.	College Staff (Teaching and Non-Teaching)	38
2.	College Students (Girls and Boys)	565
3.	Residential Students	0
4.	Residential Staff	0
5.	Floating Population	50
	Total	653

Table 3 : Total Population of Campus

## 2. Water Audit

Water benefits biodiversity, agriculture, the human population, and the economy. Water scarcity and security are becoming increasingly important issues as a result of recent events in India and around the world. In recent years, Maharashtra has also been severely affected by water scarcity. As a result, water management has been included as a critical component of achieving sustainable development in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Unprecedented strains on natural resources, particularly water, have resulted from unplanned urban growth and economic development. The growing demand for water in places like Taharabad has increased the stress. According to the National Water Mission's standards, metro cities should have a water supply of 150 lpcd, smaller cities/towns with sewage systems should have 135 lpcd, and cities/towns without sewage systems should have 70 lpcd.

### 2.1 Calculation of Water Requirement:

Borewell connection was identified as a key source of water in the study. Water from the RO system is utilised for drinking. The water purification system can filter sufficient water per day. Borewell Water is utilised in the bathrooms, laboratories, and for landscaping. During the survey, there were no leaks or overflows of water from above tanks, therefore there was no water loss. The information gathered from all departments is scrutinised and validated. On average, the college uses 28,835 L/day of water, including 500 L/day for gardening, and 200 L/day for various laboratories.

There are about Three water storage tanks within the campus, the total water required on the campus is shown below:

#### Sources of Water in Campus :

Source of Water	Borewell
Number of times the water is uplifted from the source	1 times
Average quantity of water uplifted (Lit.)	3000 lit

Table 4: Sources of Water

### ❖ Water Storage Facility:

Sr.No.	Storage Facility	Storage Capacity (Lit)
1.	New Building terrace water tank	5000

Table 5: Water Storage Facility

The water is uplifted from the borewell and stored the storage tanks that is further used for cleaning, bathroom and drinking purpose.

### **Total Average requirement of water in campus:**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total population	Required Water Supply (litre per person per day)	Water Requirement (litre per day)
1.	College Staff (Teaching and Non-Teaching)	38	45	1710
2	College Students (Girls and Boys)	565	45	25,425
3.	Residential Students	0	135	0
4.	Residential Staff	0	135	0
5.	Floating Population	50	20	1000
6.	Laboratory	00	0	200
7.	Garden	0	0	500
	Total	653		28,835

\*Note: The water requirement is calculated as per Rule of World health Organisation (WHO)

Table 6: Average requirement of Water

## **2.2 Waste Water Management:**

Water usage can be described as the amount of water consumed on campus for all activities from various water sources. This applies to all residences, academic buildings, on-campus, and on-grounds usage. Water that is moved off campus is referred to as wastewater. Based on data on water usage and the fact that around 80% of the water supplied is converted to waste water via washrooms, and other means, the campus created approximately 23,068 Lit of waste water every day.

There is no separate drainage system for collecting and transporting sewage and liquids from laboratories, as was discovered. A combined drainage system is currently in place, which transports all liquid effluent to a municipal sewerage system.



## 2.3 Quality Of Water in the Campus:

Total one water source are identified in the campus. The water is used to flush toilets, water gardens, and drinking purposes. The water is treated with a purification system before being made available for drinking. The results of the potable water tests are shown in the table below.

### Potable water reports:

Sr. No.	Parameters	Result	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500 : 2012	Units
1	Color	1.1	5	Hazen unit
2	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-
3	pH	7.21	6.5-8.5	-
4	Turbidity	0.7	1	N.T.U
5	Total Dissolved Solids	179	500	mg/lit
6	Calcium	10	75	mg/lit
7	Chloride	20	250	mg/lit
9	Iron	< 0.05	0.3	mg/lit
10	Magnesium	8.2	30	mg/lit
11	Nitrate	7.91	45	mg/lit
12	Sulphate	25.61	200	mg/lit
13	Alkalinity	51	200	mg/lit
14	Total Hardness	78	200	mg/lit
15	E. Coli	Absent	Should be Absent	/ 100 ml
16	Total Coliform	Absent	Should be Absent	/ 100 ml

Table 7: Potable Water Report

From above analysis it can be concluded that all the parameters have readings below permissible limit from the source. As the water is uplifted from underground source the parameters like TDS and Hardness are near permissible limit. Thus, the drinking water is treated by RO system installed in the college.

## 2.4 Rainwater Harvesting Potential:

The campus buildings possess a terrace areas and paved surface. Currently, the college buildings have Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) System implemented. The campus has a potential for RWH but due to average rainfall the harvested rain water could fulfil whole requirement of college but can help to reduce the stress on upliftment of underground water. As it could be said that underground reservoirs are the main source of water for consumption, the rain water harvesting system may help the college management to fulfil the need of

dependent population. Keeping this as an objective of water management, installation of Rain water harvesting system was implemented in the college campus.

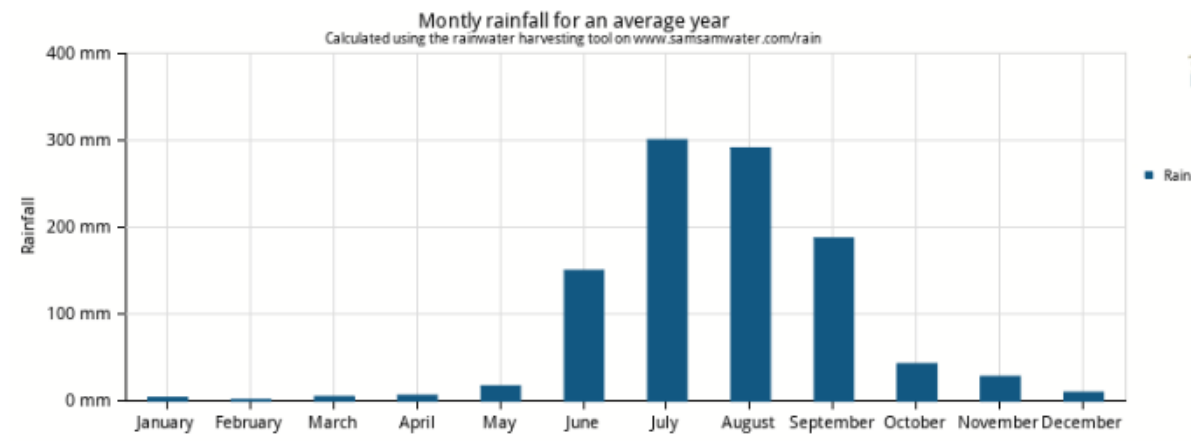
**Average Rainfall :**

Sr. No.	Building Name	Roof Top Area (Sq.m.)
1.	Total buildup area	1275.4 Sq.m

Table 8: Average water harvested in college.

The total amount of water that can be collected from this roof is not enough to fulfil the total water demand. However, it might still be worthwhile to construct a rainwater harvesting system. With a storage reservoir of 518800 litres (518.8 m<sup>3</sup>) a rainwater harvesting system could provide 2536 litres of water per day, which is 9% of the total demand.

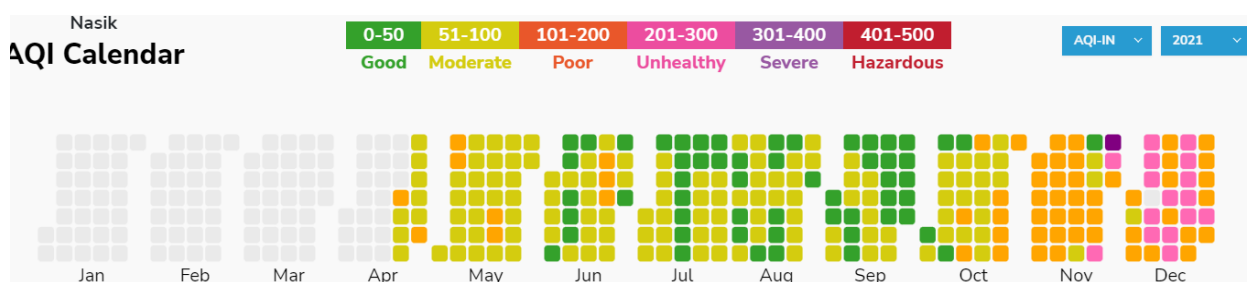
The water demand is 29385 litres per day, which equals to about 881550 litres per month. The total water demand is 10725500 litres (10725.525 m<sup>3</sup>) per year. The amount of water that can be collected from the roof (926 m<sup>3</sup>) is less than the water demand (10725.525 m<sup>3</sup>). Only a part of the water demand can be fulfilled using a rainwater harvesting system.



### 3. Environmental Quality Audit

#### 3.1 Air Quality Audit

The health of the students, instructors, and staff at the academic institute is dependent on the air quality. Windstorms, pollen grains, natural dust, traffic emissions, generators, fires, and laboratory smells, among other things, are all causes of air pollution on the college campus. But in the present study whole city is considered and the data is extracted from nearby government air quality monitoring stations.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Result	NAAQS 2009	Unit
1	Average Wind	15.5	-	Km/h
2	Wind Direction	W-E	-	-
3	Pressure	1010	-	mb
4	Temperature	30/10	-	°C
5	Sulphur Dioxide	22	80	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
6	Nitrogen Dioxide	08	80	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
7	Carbon Monoxide	03	4	mg/ m <sup>3</sup>
8	Particulate matter < 10µm	154	100	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
9	Particulate matter < 2.5 m	280	60	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
10	Ozone	23	180	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### Causes of Air Pollution:

- (i) The primary causes of outdoor air pollution are solid, liquid particles called aerosols & gas from vehicles emissions, construction activities, factories, burning stubble & fossil fuels and wildfire, etc.
- (ii) Main causes of indoor air pollution are harmful gases from cooking fuels (such as wood, crop wastes, charcoal, coal and dung), damp, mould smoke, chemicals from cleaning materials, etc.

### 3.2 NOISE QUALITY AUDIT

One of India's most critical environmental issues is noise pollution, although most of us are unaware of the harm it brings. We are all exposed to loud noises for lengthy periods of time in India, both on a daily basis and during festival seasons such as Ganesh Festival, Diwali, and others throughout the year. Unwelcome noises like horns, other traffic noise, loudspeakers, and, of course, residential noise like television and music system sounds are inevitable on a daily basis. There is a common idea in our country that happiness can only be shown by making loud noises.

Sr. NO.	Location	Avg Noise Level dB (A)	Noise Standards dB (A)*
1.	Play Ground	59.00	50
2.	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Porch (Main Building)	49.33	50
3.	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Porch (New Building)	50.21	50
4.	Garden Area	61.98	50
5.	Main gate	71.23	50
6.	Administrative Office	64.32	50
7.	Parking	62.08	50

\*Note: Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise dB (A), in accordance with Noise Pollution Regulation and Control) amendment rules, 2000 Silent Zone

The institution has explored a variety of methods to eliminate sound pollution on campus or to avoid producing noise. The campus has been designated as a Silent Zone, and pupils have been educated using silent zone signs. Students have been instructed to use their cellphones in silent mode, particularly in the College premises, so that sound pollution is decreased, suggestion boards for no honking have been placed across the campus. The majority of trees have been planted on the college campus to minimize the intensity of noise pollution; thus, sound pollution levels will be lower in the future.

### **3.3 Solid Waste Audit:**

#### **a. Quantification of waste generated on campus**

This indicator looks at the production and disposal of various wastes such as paper, food, plastic, biodegradable, construction, glass, dust, and so on, as well as recycling. Furthermore, solid trash frequently contains unused material resources that may be put to greater use through recycling, repair, and reuse. The creation and management of solid waste is a hot topic. Unscientific solid waste management can endanger everyone. The survey inquired about the amount, kind, and present handling of solid waste created on campus. As previously noted, various solid wastes were gathered.

#### **b. Aggregation of Waste :**

The college has its own facilities to treat decomposable garbage, which is then utilised as manure in the garden. The campus's overall solid trash collection rate is 40 kilograms per day. The garbage created by tree droppings is a significant source of decomposable solid waste on campus. Separate dustbins for biodegradable and nonbiodegradable garbage are provided at the point of collection. Solid waste generated in all labs is likewise segregated. In all areas, single-sided old papers were reused for writing and printing. After their preservation term has expired, important and confidential reports/papers are transferred to an approved raddi facility for recycling.

#### **3.3.3 Vermicomposting plant for biodegradable waste processing**

The garbage management always tries to make the college campus Eco-friendly. Vermi composts are prepared with the help of mulch of tree leaves and waste paper that occurs around the college campus. These vermi composts are again utilized to cultivate the plant of college. For this purpose Waste bins have been kept in the college. To maintain college campus clean, the waste materials are collected from containers and stored in tanks to produce Vermi composts.

The college produces vermin compost from the mulches of leaves of trees which are scattered in the campus. The produced vermin compost is being used as fertilizers for trees. This vermin compost fertilizers project has been proved very useful for the college.

### 3.4 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.

## 4. Green Cover of College Campus

As we face increasing climate and environmental issues, green campuses are becoming increasingly important. Through both practical reforms and the teaching, they give, larger institutions have the ability to positively contribute to the climate change movement.

A green area is defined as any place with grass, trees, or horticulture. Tree canopy analysis is a good way to estimate how much green cover there is in a given area. Canopy cover is the covering created by the branches and crowns of plants or trees (green cover). Green cover refers to the percentage of a given area of the ground that is covered by tree crowns. According to earlier national forest policy and the National Mission for Green India (GIM), one of eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), 33 percent of total accessible land should be covered by vegetation. Because plants and trees are the best carbon sinks, it will aid in the decrease of greenhouse gas emissions.

This covers the campus's flora, greenery, and sustainability to guarantee that the structures meet green construction requirements. This also aids in the implementation, enforcement, and revision of the Environmental Policy through different environmental awareness programmes.

Every year, a plantation programme is arranged with the participation of all students, the principal, and faculty members from all departments to generate a green cover, eco-friendly atmosphere, and clean oxygen on the college campus. There are roughly 57 different varieties (species) of trees on campus.

Throughout the months of July and August, the NSS unit organises several tree planting projects on the college campus and in the adjacent communities. This initiative promotes an environmentally friendly atmosphere within the institute by providing pure air and raising awareness among the people. Plantations of many types of indigenous decorative and

medicinal plants, as well as wild plant species, are part of the plantation programme. Under the auspices of a biodiversity and ecological study. The college also has a botanical garden on the grounds.

Sr. No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Number of Plants
1.	Nilgiri	Eucalyptus Globules	Myrtaceae	03
2	Amba	MangiferaIndica	Anacardacea	19
3.	Chikku	ManilkaraZapota	Sapotaceae	02
4	Jamun	SyzygiumCumini	Myrtaceae.	07
5	Limb	AzadiractaIndica	Meliaceae	36
6	Gulmohar	Delonixregia	<u>Legumes</u>	30
7	Almond	disambiguation	Rosaceae	18
8	Umber	Ficusracemosa	Moraceae	04
9	Chinch	Tamarindusindica	<u>Legumes</u>	09
10	Palm	Perennial Plantae	Arecaceae	49
11	Anjir	FicusCarica	Moraceae	01
12	Charismas Tree	Araucaria Heterophylla	Araucariaceae	01
13	Karnji (Papdi)	HolopteleaIntegrifolia	Ulmaceae	25
14	Bhendi	TeominaliaBellerica	Combretaceae	12
15	Aavali	TerminaliaElliptica	Combretaceae	29
16	Shisav	DelbergiaSisso	Fabaceae	30
17	Palas	ButeaMonosperma	Fabaceae	05
18	Wad	FlcusBenghatensts	Moraceae	08
19	Peru	PsidiumGuajava	Myrtaceae	04



**Green Campus and Clean Campus**



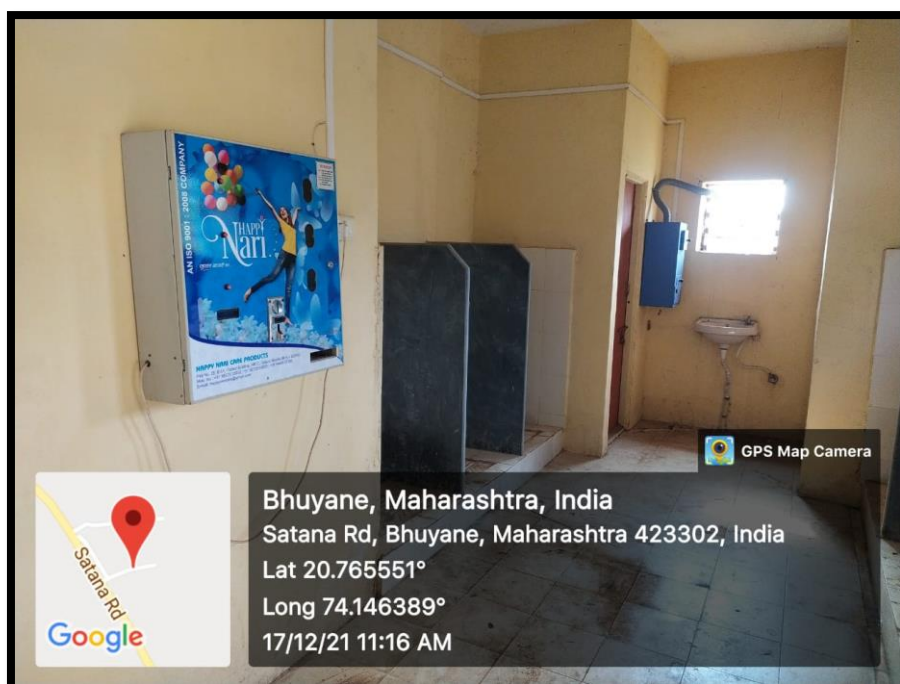
## 6. Other Activities

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

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



#### ***b. Separate Toilet facility:***

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





**c. First AID Box:**

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



#### ***d. 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.



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

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





#### ***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.

#### ***PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION:***

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 / flex 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.

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



## b. Importance of Trees:

### - झाडांचे महत्त्व -

- \* 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 वर्षांपर्यंत 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...!

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





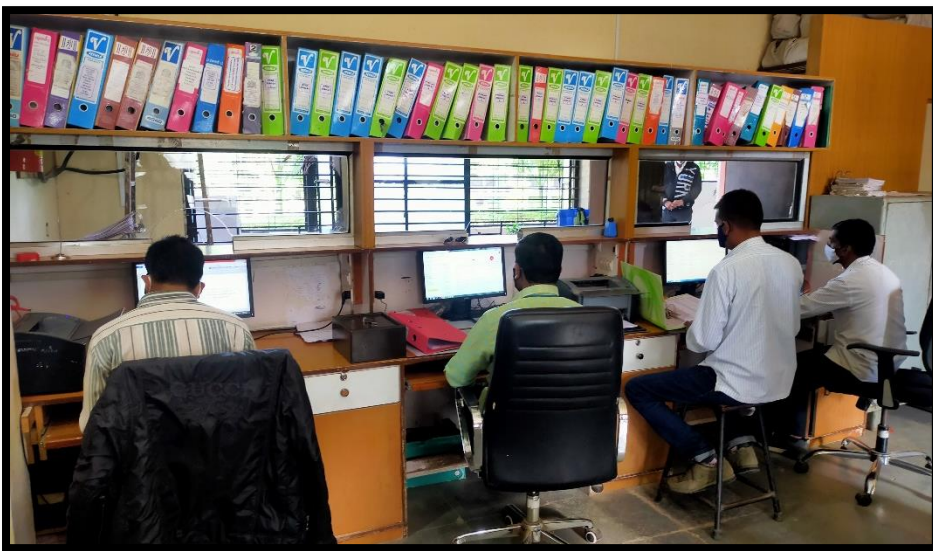


9



### ***e.. 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 paperlessactivities.



### *f. 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 paperbags.





## 7. Audit Findings and Recommendation

1. In accordance with the green audit guidelines Colleges should create and publish their own environmental policies. The college should establish internal procedures to ensure that it complies with environmental requirements, and responsibility for putting those standards into effect should be assigned.
2. The college should celebrate one day of the month as No Vehicle Day.
3. Emphasis should be placed on the purchase of environmentally friendly materials during the procurement of materials and a policy should be formulated accordingly.
4. In order to create interest in environment among the students, it is necessary to organize various environment days in the college and celebrate it with enthusiasm. These mainly include water conservation, tree planting, celebration of Pollution Control Day, celebration of Ozone Day, etc.
5. All vehicles accessing the campus must have a PUC certificate, which will be checked by security.
6. 80 percent of the entire amount of ground water taken must be returned to the ground using Artificial Recharge Structures on campus.
7. Display boards for turning off the taps and lights should be placed in a suitable location.

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