



Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's



Karmaveer Raosaheb Thorat Arts Commerce & Science College, Vani

Tal: Dindori, Dist: Nashik, Pin code: 422215

GREEN AUDIT REPORT



2021-22

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INDEX

SR. NO.	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
01	INTRODUCTION	4 - 5
02	ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION COMMITTEE	6
03	FUNCTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION COMMITTEE	7
04	ENERGY CONSERVATION MANEGEMENT	8 - 9
05	WASTE MANAGEMENT I. Solid waste management a. Compost Fertilizer Unit: b. Vermi compost project c. Use Of Organic Fertilizers /Pesticides II. Waste management	10-14
06	RAIN WATER HARVESTINGMANAGEMENT	14
07	SOUND (NOISE) POLLUTION MANAGMENT a. Silence Zone b. Notification On Using Mobile in Silent Mode c. Ban on Honking of Horn d. Tree Plantation	15-17
08	MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY a. Regular Health Check-up b. Convenience of Sanitary Napkin Machine c. Separate Toilet facility d. First AID Box e. Fire Safety f. Flexes of Health Awareness	18-21

09	PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CONVERSATION: a. Individual role related to environmental conservation. b. The importance of trees c. Benefits of organic farming d. Side effects of chemical fertilizers/pesticides e. Side effects of pollution due to Fire Crackers	22-26
10	AIR POLLUTION MANAGMENT: a. Organization of Tree Plantation Programme b. No Smoking, No Tobacco In the Campus Area	27-28
11	PAPERLESS OFFICE	29
12	PLASTIC FREE CAMPUS	29
13	LAND MANAGEMENT	30-32

1. INTRODUCTION

Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's, Karmaveer Raosaheb Thorat Arts and Commerce College, Vani is established on 15th June 1972 in the native temple of goddess Jagadamba Mata, Vani. Within a short span of time, college created its own specific Status at Tribal Zone in North Nashik District. The Parent Institute, Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Nashik has started this College in 1972 at Vani. The Founder of Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Nashik, Karmaveer Raosaheb Thorat who belonged to Vani, therefore in 2014 institute has changed its earlier name Arts and Commerce College, Vani into Karmaveer Raosaheb Thorat Arts and Commerce College, Vani, as well as Karmaveer Raosaheb Thorat native village is Vani so this College has got special status in institute. 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 S.H. 17, Kalwan Road Vani. The college has been accredited by NAAC with 'B+' Grade in the year 2004, reaccredited with 'B' Grade in the year 2012 and reaccredited by NAAC with 'B+' Grade in the year 2019. The college has excellent, highly qualified & 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, National Service Scheme, Earn and Learn scheme, Career Guidance and Counselling Cell,

Competitive Examination Cell (MPSC/UPSC) Remedial Coaching, 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, Internet 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 the students, therefore educational institutions are expected to maintain environment free of health hazards. It can only be possible by having greenery and clean campus. Karmaveer Raosaheb Thorat Arts, and Commerce College, Vani has 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

2. ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Designation	Title in Committee
1.	Dr. R.D.Darekar	Principal	Chairman
2.	Prof. P.P.Shardul	HOD, Geography Dept.	Coordinator
3.	Dr. Y.M. Salunke	Vice Principal	Member
4.	Dr. R. D. Gholap	HOD, English Dept.	Member
5.	Dr. K. R. Adhav	HOD, Marathi Dept.	Member
6.	Dr. P. M. Kamble	HOD, Sociology Dept.	Member
7.	Dr. D. D. Walake	HOD, Commerce Dept.	Member
8.	Dr. S. S. Prasad	HOD, Economics Dept.	Member
9.	Mr. S. B. Lokhande	HOD, Politic Dept.	Member
10.	Dr. A.R.Fulari	HOD, Library.	Member
11.	Mr.R.K. Jadhav	Office Superintendent	Member

3. FUNCTION OF ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

- To improve the environmental Activities in the college campus.
- To aware students and society about the environment conservation.
- To demand funds for 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 conduct green audit every year
- To provide compost fertilizers with the help of wormy compost project

4. ENERGY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

a. Use of Solar LED Lamp (Focus) with panel

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.

Solar LED Lamp (Focus) with panel



Use of LED Tubes Lights/Bulbs:

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

c. 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 so the requirement of tube lights and fans will be very less hence energy can be saved.

d. 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.



5. WASTE MANAGEMENT

I.Solid Waste Management

Nearly everything humans do leave behind some kind of waste. Arts and Commerce College, Vani also generates a variety of wastes such as electronic wastes, institutional waste, landscape wastes. *The college does a good job of ensuring that* hazardous materials are disposed of properly. So the college has given its top priority to dispose of the waste material in scientific manner.

First the solid waste generated in college campus is separated into two parts

1. Decomposable solid waste and
2. Non decomposable solid waste.

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. Broken glass, and plastic, rubber and other materials are disposed into *Grampanchayat* dump bins to be recycled. The organic waste is dumped in to decomposing pit for organic decomposition.

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.



a. Compost Fertilizer Unit:

Compost fertilizer is prepared from plant litter of the college campus. This compost is used as fertilizer for plants of college garden. Compost 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. Compost is rich in nutrients. The compost 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, compost is useful for erosion control, land and stream reclamation, wetland construction, and as landfill cover. The decomposition process is aided 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:

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.



c. Use of Organic Fertilizers /Pesticides:

Organic Fertilizers and Pesticides are used instead of using chemical fertilizers and insecticides.

* 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-जंतु 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.
- * जमिनीचा पोत सुधारून पाणी धारण करण्याची क्षमता वाढते.
- * शेती खर्चात बचत होऊन उत्पन्न वाढते.
- * मानवाची रोगप्रतिकार क्षमता वाढते.
- * मानवास आरोग्यदायी जिवन जगण्यास मदत होते.

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

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

* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित *

कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, वणी ता.दिंडोरी, जि.नाशिक

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 scrap.
- UPS batteries are recharged/repaired/exchanged by the suppliers.
- The cartridge of laser printers is refilled outside the college campus.

6. RAIN WATER HARVESTING MANAGEMENT:

Rainwater harvesting first of all 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 for Drinking, in laboratories, urinals, lavatories and gardening.

Efforts have been made by Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Management to harvest some of rain water from the main building of the college towards the College garden.

7. 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. Silence Zone:

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



b. Notification on Using Mobile in Silent Mode:

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



c. Ban On The Honking of Horn:

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



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





8. 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. Vasntrao Pawar Medical College and Research Center" The students take active part in this event.

b. Convenience of Sanitary Napkin Machine:

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

c. Separate Toilet facility:

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



d. First AID Box:

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



e. Fire Safety:

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.



f. Flexes of Health Awareness:

In order to create health awareness among students and society, The College has setup flexes 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 होऊन वजन घटण्यास मदत होते.
- * मधुमेह असल्यास रक्तातील साखरेचे प्रमाण नियंत्रित राहते.
- * पचनशक्ती सुधारते.
- * मांसपेशी मजबुत होतात.
- * मणक्याचे विकार व पाठदुखी कमी होते.
- * शरीर लवचिक व काटक बनते.
- * हृदय व फुफ्फुस यांची कार्यक्षमता वाढते / सुधारते.
- * रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती वाढते.
- * मेंदुची कार्यक्षमता वाढते.
- * दिवसभर प्रसन्न वाटते, 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 दिसते.
- * दीर्घकाळ तारुण्य टिकून राहते.
- * आरोग्यदायी जीवन जगता येते.

* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित *

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* नियमित पायी चालण्याचे फायदे *

- * सकाळी चालण्यामुळे सकाळच्या वातावरणातील शुद्ध ऑक्सिजनचा शरीराला पुरवठा होतो व हृदयाचे आरोग्य सुधारण्यात मदत होते.
- * चालण्यामुळे एकाच वेळी शारीरिक व मानसीक व्यायामही होतो व तणा-मनाला आलेला थकवा दुर होतो.
- * चालण्यामुळे तणाव व चिडचिडेपणा दुर होण्यास मदत होते.
- * चालण्यामुळे दिवसभर त्या व्यक्तिस प्रसन्न वाटते व रात्री झोपही चांगली येते.
- * चालण्यामुळे शरीरातील जास्तीचे उष्मांक कमी होऊन जास्तीचे वजन घटण्यास मदत होते.
- * संधीवाताच्या त्रासापासुन चांगला आराम पडण्यास मदत होते.
- * चालण्यामुळे पचनक्रिया सुधारते. मलबद्धतेसारखे पचनाचे विकार कमी होतात.
- * नियमित चालण्याने फुफ्फुसाची कार्यक्षमता वाढते.
- * नियमित चालण्याची सवय असणाऱ्यांमध्ये हृदयविकाराने मृत्यु येण्याचे प्रमाण ५०% पेक्षा कमी असते.
- * पाठीचे दुखणे, हृदयरोग, मधुमेह, उच्च रक्तदाब या सारख्या विविध आजारांवर नियंत्रण मिळविता येते.
- * कंबर, मांड्या, पायांचे स्नायु मजबुत होतात.
- * मोतीबिंदुची शक्यता कमी होते.
- * रोग प्रतिकारक शक्ती वाढते.
- * हाडे मजबुत होतात.
- * नियमीत चालण्यामुळे काही विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या कॅन्सरपासुन बचाव होतो.
- * झप-झप चालण्यामुळे हृदयाची गती व स्टॅमिना वाढतो.
- * शरीर तंदुरुस्त व चपळ राहते.
- * त्वचा चमकदार दिसते.
- * दीर्घकाल तारुण्य टिकुन राहते.
- * आरोग्यदायी जिवन जगता येते.

* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित *

कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, वणी ता.दिंडोरी, जि.नाशिक

9. 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 been flexed 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 सजिवांविषयी आदर ठेवा.
- * लाकूड व कागद यांचा कमीत कमी वापर करा.
- * झाडे लावा व त्याचे मुलां प्रमाणे संगोपन करा.
- * रासायनिक खते व कीटकनाशक यांचा वापर टाळण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.
- * सैद्धीय शेतीचा प्रचार व प्रसार करा.
- * सैद्धीय उत्पादने खरेदी करण्यावर भर द्या.
- * आपल्या वाहनाचा आवश्यक असेल तेव्हाच वापर करा.
- * गरज नसेल तेव्हा दिवे व पंखे बंद करा.
- * प्रवासासाठी जास्तीत जास्त वेळा सार्वजनिक वाहनांचा वापर करा.
- * कीटकनाशके व विषारी रसायने, रंग पाण्यात अथवा जमिनीवर फेकु नका.
- * प्लॅस्टिक पिशव्या ऐवजी कापडी पिशव्यांचा वापर करा.
- * ई-कचरा संबंधीत यंत्रणेतच जमा करा.
- * कंपोस्ट खताच्या वापरावर भर द्या.
- * कचराकुंडीचा कचरा टाकण्यासाठी कटाक्षाने उपयोग करा.
- * सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी स्वच्छता राखण्यास मदत करा.
- * आपल्या टि व्ही, रेडिओ, होम थियटर अथवा या सारख्या इतर संगित माध्यमाचा आवाज मर्यादीत ठेवा.
- * ओला कचरा व सुखा कचरा वेगळा साठवून त्यांचे शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने व्यवस्थापन करा.
- * आपल्या घरातील सांडपाण्याचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन करा.
- * अपारंपारीक ऊर्जेच्या वापरावर भर द्या.
- * वृक्षतोड रोखण्यासाठी कायम दक्ष रहा.
- * पारंपारीक वन औषधी वनस्पतींचे जतन व संवर्धन करा.
- * फटाके मुक्त दीवाळी साजरी करा.
- * सण-उत्सव प्रसंगी नैसर्गिक रंगाचा वापर करा.
- * गणेश उत्सव, नवरात्र उत्सव प्रसंगी शाडूच्या मुर्ती वापरा.
- * चांगल्या बदलांची सुरुवात स्वतःपासून होते ही जाणिव कायम मनात ठेऊन आपली व्यक्तिगत भूमिका पार पाडा.

"पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन काण्याचा निर्धार करूया.
आरोग्यदायी जिवनासाठी पर्यावरणाचा आधार घेऊया..!"

* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित *

कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, वणी ता.दिंडोरी, जि.नाशिक

b. Importance of Trees:

* झाडांचे महत्व *

- * झाडे हवेतील कार्बनडाय ऑक्साइड शोषून घेऊन ऑक्सिजन म्हणजे शुद्ध हवा वातावरणात सोडतात.
- * एका व्यक्तीला पुर्ण आयुष्यात लागणारा ऑक्सिजन मिळविण्यासाठी कमीत कमी १८ झाडांची आवश्यकता असते.
- * एक पुर्ण वाढलेले झाड पन्नास वर्षांपर्यंत सुमारे ६ लाख रुपयांचा ऑक्सिजन पुरवते.
- * वनांमुळे दुर्मिळ प्राणी, वनऔषधी वनस्पती यांचे जतन होते.
- * हवेत थंडावा राखला जातो.
- * तापमान वाढ रोखली जाते.
- * पावसाचे प्रमाण वाढते.
- * भूगर्भातील पाण्याच्या साठ्यात वाढ होते.
- * जमिनीची धुप थांबते, सुपिकता कायम राहते.
- * हवेतील प्रदुषण कमी होण्यास मदत होते.
- * पशु-पक्षी यांना आश्रयस्थान व निवारा मिळतो.
- * ध्वनी प्रदुषणाची तिब्रता कमी होण्यास मदत होते.
- * झाड आपणास औषधी, फळे, फुले पुरवतात.

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

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 सुषिकता टिकून राहते.
- * पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला जातो.
- * शेती उत्पादनाची प्रत उंचावते व उत्पादन वाढते.
- * मित्र किडी व उपयुक्त जीव-जंतु 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.
- * जमिनीचा पोत सुधारून पाणी धारण करण्याची क्षमता वाढते.
- * शेती खर्चात बचत होऊन उत्पन्न वाढते.
- * मानवाची रोगप्रतिकार क्षमता वाढते.
- * मानवास आरोग्यदायी जिवन जगण्यास मदत होते.

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

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

* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित *

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d. Side Effects of Chemical Fertilizers/Pesticides

* रासायनिक खतांचे/किटकनाशकांचे दुष्परिणाम *

- * पोटाचे विविध विकार बळावणे.
- * हार्मोन्समध्ये बदल होणे.
- * मेंदुची कार्यक्षमता कमी होणे.
- * अवेळी केस पांढरे होणे.
- * किडणी व लिव्हर यांच्या कार्यामध्ये व्यत्यय येणे.
- * जनुकांमधील बदलामुळे कॅन्सरचा प्रादुर्भाव होणे.
- * मळमळणे, थकवा येणे, जडत्व येणे.
- * अवेळी विविध आजार निर्माण होणे.
- * आरोग्यावरील खर्चात वाढ होणे.
- * जमिनीचा पोत खालावून जमिन नापिक होणे.
- * मित्र किडींचा नाश होणे.
- * जमिनीतील सेंद्रीय कर्बाचे प्रमाण कमी होणे.
- * जमिनीची धुप होऊन जमिनीतील अन्नद्रव्याचा न्हास होणे
- * खतांच्या अधिक वापरामुळे रोगांचा व किडींचा प्रादुर्भाव वाढणे.
- * पीक उत्पादनाच्या मानाने पीक खर्चात वाढ होणे.

"रासायनिक पद्धतीने उत्पादीत केलेले
अन्न-धान्य फळे, भाजीपाला यांचे सेवन टाळुया
निरोगी जीवन जगु या....!"

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

* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित *

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e. Side Effects of Pollution Due To Fire Crackers

* फटाका प्रदुषणाचे दुष्परिणाम *

- * फटाक्यांच्या मोठ्या आवाजामुळे पक्षी घाबरून मृत्युमुखी पडतात.
- * कानाच्या पडद्यांना इजा पोहचून बहिरेपणा येतो.
- * फटाक्यांच्या मोठ्या आवाजामुळे कानात आभासी आवाज येण्यासारख्या समस्या निर्माण होतात.
- * गर्भवती महिला व नवजात बालके यांच्या आरोग्यावरती विपरीत परिणाम होतो.
- * डोकेदुखी, रक्तदाब, हृदयविकार या सारखे आजार वाढतात.
- * श्वसनाचे, फुफ्फुसाचे विकार बळावतात.
- * डोळ्यातील विविध नाजूक भागांना घातक अपाय होतो.
- * फटाक्यामध्ये अनेक घातक रसायने, प्रदुषणकारी द्रव्य असतात. त्यामुळे त्यांचा हवा व पाण्यावर विपरीत परिणाम होतो.
- * फटाक्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात धुळ, धूर व कचरा या सारख्या अनिष्ट बाबी निर्माण होतात.
- * आग लागण्याचे, जिवीत व वित्त हानी होण्याचे प्रकार घडतात.
- * वायु व ध्वनी प्रदुषणामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढ होते.
- * पैशाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अपत्यय होतो.

"फटाकेमुक्त दिवाली साजरी करूया
पर्यावरणाचे व आरोग्याचे संवर्धन करूया"

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

* जनहितार्थ प्रकाशित *

कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, वणी ता.दिंडोरी, जि.नाशिक

10. AIR POLLUTION MANAGMENT

The college has made positive efforts through various means so as not to cause problems related to air pollution in the college campus.

a. Organization of Tree Plantation Programme and Growth of Plants:

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 tobacco is strictly prohibited in the college campus.



11. 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, What App, 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.



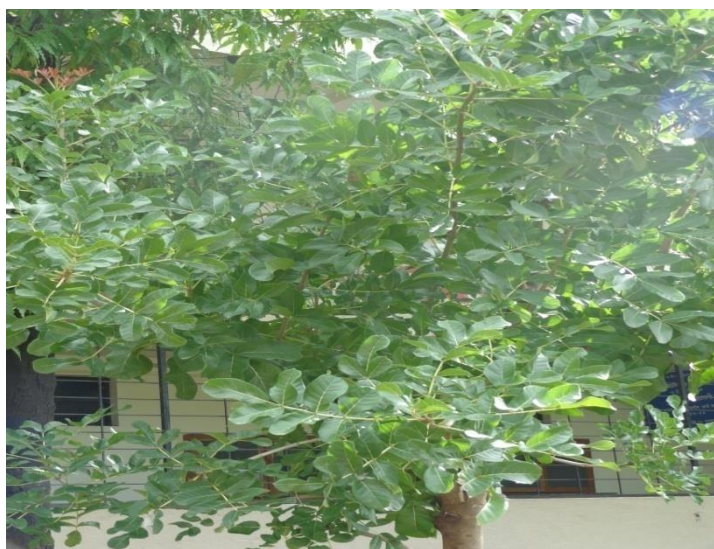
13. LAND MANAGEMENT

The campus of college is eco-friendly because of many planted trees in the campus. The soil erosion is controlled due to levelling the college land and dump 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:

Sr. No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Number of Plants
1.	Nilgiri	Eucalyptus Globules	Myrtaceae	100
2	Saptaparni	Alstonia Scholaris	Apocynaceae	20
3.	Amba	Mangifera Indica	Anacardacea	50
4	Silver Oak	Grevillea Robusta	Proteaceae	80
5	Coconut	Cocos Nucifera	Arecaceae	50
6	Chikku	Manilkara Zapota	Sapotaceae	05
7	Jamun	Syzygium Cumini	Myrtaceae.	02
8	Acalypha	Acalypha Wilkesiana	Euphorbiaceae	50
9	Crotone	Codiaeum Variegatum	Euphorbiaceae	10
10	Ashoka	Polyanthia Longifolia	Annonaceae	70
11	Limb	Azadiracta Indica	Meliaceae	20
12	Gulmohar	Delonix regia	Legumes	02
13	Almond	disambiguation	Rosaceae	01
14	subabul	Leucaena leucocephala	Legumes	46
15	Umber	Ficus racemosa	Moraceae	1
16	Bor	Zizyphus mauritiana	Rhamnaceae	1
17	Chinch	Tamarindus indica	Legumes	3
18	Pimple	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	3
19	Vad	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	2
20	jaswandi	hibiscus	mallow	50
21	Reetha	sapindus mukorossi	Sapindus	05
22	chafha	plumeriya	Apocynaceae	10

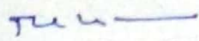
23	pimpali	long paper	oioeraceae	05
24	behda	Terminaliabelirica	combretaceae	05
25	gulab	rosa	rosaceae	30
26	pudina	wild mint	menthaarvensis	05
27	rantulas	ocimuntenuiflorum	lamiaceae	08
28	ragatroda	tecomella	ebenaceae	05
29	bakul	Mimusopselengi	mimusopes	05
30	bel	aeglemarmelos	Rutaceae	05
31	GavatiChaha	Cymbopogoncitratus	poaceae	02
32	parijat	nyctanthes arbor tristis	nikteknithis	05
33	shendri	Bixaorellana	biksa	05



Declaration by the Head of the Institution

I am aware that the above information provided by the college will be validated by the Environmental Audit Committee during the visit & it is true.

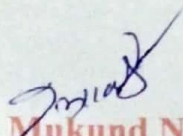
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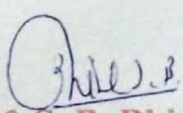

Dr. R. D. Darekar

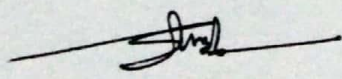
Principal

Report Prepared By

We have prepared the Environmental Audit Report. The information incorporated in the report is as per the college record.


Dr. Pravin Mukund Nalawade
Chairman Environment Audit committee
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KTHM College, Nashik


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