# BHARATIYA JAIN SANGHATANA'S ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, WAGHOLI, PUNE.

# GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2019


# BHARATIYA JAIN SANGHATANA'S

# ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, WAGHOLI, PUNE.

BHARTIYA JAINSANGHATANA'S "WAGHOLI EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTER"

(WERC)

# GREEN AUDIT REPORT

## 2014 - 2019

## Preface….

**The concept of 'GREEN AUDIT-2019 was put forth by Hon. ShriShantilaljiGulabchandjiMuttha, Founder President - Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana, Pune during dialog about the tree plantation, environmentally sustainable development of the campus and at that very moment we decided to take this opportunity.**

**Concept of green audit is not limited to the decorating the college campus but also corporate responsibility, with quality education keep college environment eco-friendly with its facilities.**

**Attempt has been made on that direction by landscaping and plantation, solid waste management, recycling of waste water, conservation of energy, water conservation, rainwater harvesting and minimum of usage of paper.**

**With keeping this view our campus is clean and fresh, we tries to inculcate value of surrounding environment amongs the students through Environmental awareness activities like 'nature club', 'NSS', 'Cycle rally 'No vehicle dayceleberation, Quiz competition on environment, 'Salad Decoration Competition ', Flower Arrangement,Gardening development and nursery management course, Mushroom cultivation course, Production of vermicompost from solid waste and activity like Competition on Preparation of 'Best from Waste', preparation of trenches and plantation of tree sapling on ' Greensunrise hill', greenery of the campus is maintain by the student of 'KarmaveerBhaurao Earn and Learn Scheme' and Botany departments.**

**Because of the greenery and eco-friendly sustainable environment, college campus becomes more charming, refreshing and healthier. This increases efficiency of every element of the college.**

**"GROW GREEN LIVE GREEN"**

**Editors**

**(Prof. ArtiSarode)**
**Asst. Professor**

**( Dr. Devidas N. Patil)**
**HEAD, Department of Botany**

# Acknowlegement….

**We take this opportunity to express our gratitude towards the president of the Institute, Hon. Founder President, ShriShantilalji Murtha and President, ShriPrafulajiParakhBhatiya Jain Sanghatana, Pune and Chairman of Local Management Committee, Hon. AbhayajiMunot and all Hon. Members of the local management committee of the college for their valuable guidance, continuous encouragement, generous gift of time with constructive critism& suggestion during the composition of work of entire 'Green Audit Report-2019'.**

**We also express our deep sense of gratitude to our Hon. Principal Major, Dr.Ashok V. Giri, Vice-Principal Dr. DesardaKishor who inspired and encouraged us throughout the work. We great fully acknowledge the help provided by him on several occasions.**

**It is right time to express our deep sense of gratitude to our college Prof. Dr. S. D. Gaikwad, Dr. J.C. More, Dr. Madhuri V Deshmukh, Prof.Sonawne S. M.for their continuous help, inspiring resoluteness and sensible suggestion without any reservation whenever we approached throughout**

**investigation.We are thankful to Mr. Jadhav Sir for his valuable guidance.**

**We are equally thankful to our colleagues teaches and students of F.Y.B.Sc - Anshika, Chaitrali, Kunal, Sanket, Pavan, Madhav which helps during data collection and identification of plants.**

**Dr. D.N. Patil**

**Coordinator , Green Audit Report**

# Principal Message….

**I express my hearty wishes for success of this publication of 'Green Audit 2014-2019'.**

**WERC is one of the unique spiritual educational campus with quality education we are aware about the environment with cultural development, as fundamental feature of Indian ancient philosophy is a good environmental sense..**

**Efforts made by our institution and senior college for the protection of environment and biodiversity conservation is really unique, which may become pilot project gives message about to avoid the for coming natural disaster like global warming, land sliding etc.**

**We try to maintain environment eco-friendly through activities like landscaping and plantation, rain water harvesting, solid waste Management, sewage treatment plant, energy conservation, e-waste management, and paperless technology to minimize the use of paper basically prepare from the plants**

**The ultimate aim of ourinstitution to develop youth as fertile probe who understand for their social responsibilities.**

**I express my hearty wishes for success of this movement of Green Audit Report for the new beginning of the conservation from the doorstep of the people.**

**Our green audit reflects assessment and achievement of vision and mission of the college.**

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# Bhartiya Jain Sanghatana's Arts, Science, and Commerce College, Wagholi, Pune- 412207.

## GREEN AUDIT REPORT COMMITTEE

## (2014- 2019)

| Sr. No | Name | Designation | Committee Role |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr.Patil Devidas Narhar | Head, Department of Botany | Coordinator |
| 2 | Mr. Patil H.B. | Asian Certification ( Auditor) | External Auditor |
| 3 | Dr. Gaikwad Sanjay | IQAC, Coordinator | Internal Auditor |
| 4 | Dr. More J.C. | Head, Dept. of Geography, Chairman, BOS, Geography, (SPPU) | Internal Auditor |
| 5 | Dr. Deshmukh M.V. | Head, Department of Zoology | Internal Auditor |
| 6 | Prof. Arti Sarode | Assit. Prof. Dept. Of Botany | Member |

Principal

Major Dr. Ashok Giri
PRINCIPAL
Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana's
Art, Science & Commerce College
Wagholi, Pune - 412207

# Green Audit

## Certificate

This is to certify that **Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Wagholi, Pune** has conducted "Green Audit" in April 2019 to assess the green initiative planning, efforts, activities implemented in the college campus like Plantation, Waste Management, Rain water harvesting, Conservation of Energy, Paperless technology and various Environment Awareness activities. This green audit is also aimed to assess impact of green initiatives for maintenance of the campus eco-friendly.

**Place:** Wagholi

**Date:** 10.04.2019

ASIAN CERTIFICATIONS PUNE - 411 019

**Mr.Patil H.B**
External Auditor

**Dr. Devidas N. Patil.**
Coordinator

Madhuri.

**Dr. Deshmukh Madhuri**
Internal Auditor

**Dr. More J. C.**
Internal Auditor

**Dr. Sanjay Gaikwad**
*IQAC Coordinator*

IQAC Coordinator
Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana's
Arts Science and Commerce College Wagholi

**Principal**
**Major Dr. Ashok Giri**

PRINCIPAL
Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana's
Art, Science & Commerce College
Wagholi, Pune-412207

continues to offer shelter to orphans even today. Hon'ble President Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam visited WERC, Pune and gave donation from his personal account.

The tremendous success of BJS-EDUQIP prompted Education Department of Goa Government to execute the same programme in about 1,700 state-run schools in Goa State. The same programme is being implemented in all the 550 NavodayaVidyalayas all over India.

## Location (WERC)

WERC is locatied on Pune-AhamadnagarNationalHigheway (Maharashtra), East of the Pune City at Wagholi as sub urban area of Pune City spreaded over 10 acre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | India |
| State | Maharashtra |
| District | Pune |
| Taluka | Haveli |
| Village | Wagholi |
| Government Type | Grampanchayat |
| Sarpanch | VasundharataiShivdasUbale |
| Area$^2$ | |
| Metropolis | 10 acers |
| Population | 7,169 |
| Demonym | BJS |
| Area Code (s) | +91-20 |
| Official language | Marathi |

# Satellite Image of BJS Campus


## A) Geography :

Pune is located 560 m (1,840 ft) above sea level on the western margin of the Deccan plateau. It is situated on the leeward side of the Sahyadri mountain range, which forms a barrier from the Arabian sea. It is a hilly city, with its tallest hill, Vetal Hill, rising to 800 m (2,600 ft) above sea level. Just outside the city, the Sinhagad fort is located at an altitude of 1300 m. It lies between 18° 32"North latitude and 73° 51"East longitude.

Central Pune is located at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers. The Pavana and Indrayani rivers, tributaries of the Bhima river, traverse the northwestern outskirts of metropolitan Pune.

B) **LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE**

(WGS84): 18° 34' North , 73° 58' East

C) **SOIL TYPE**:Lateritic, hard rock.

D) **CLIMATE**:Pune has a hot semi-arid climate (BSh) bordering with tropical wet and dry (Aw) with average temperatures ranging between 20 to 28 °C (68 to 82 °F).

Pune experiences three seasons: summer, monsoon and a winter

Typical summer months are from March to May, with maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 38 °C (86 to 100 °F). The warmest month in Pune is April; although summer doesn't end until May, the city often receives heavy thundershowers in May (and humidity remains high). Even during the hottest months, the nights are usually cool due to Pune's high altitude. The highest temperature ever recorded was 42.3 °C (108.1 °F) on 30 April 1897.[34]

The monsoon lasts from June to October, with moderate rainfall and temperatures ranging from 22 to 28 °C (72 to 82 °F). Most of the 722 mm (28.43 in) of annual rainfall in the city fall between June and September, and July is the wettest month of the year. Hailstorms are also common in this region.

Winter begins in November; November in particular is referred to as the Rosy Cold (literal translation) (Marathi: गुलाबीथंडी). The daytime temperature hovers around 28 °C (82 °F) while night temperature is below 10 °C (50 °F) for most of December and January, often dropping to 5 to 6 °C (41 to 43 °F). The lowest temperature ever recorded was 1.7 °C (35 °F) on 17 January 1935.[35]

| Climate data for Pune | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
| Record high °C (°F) | 35.3 (95.5) | 38.9 (102) | 42.8 (109) | 43.3 (109.9) | 43.3 (109.9) | 41.7 (107.1) | 36.0 (96.8) | 35.0 (95) | 36.1 (97) | 37.8 (100) | 36.1 (97) | 35.0 (95) | 43.3 (109.9) |
| Average high °C (°F) | 30.3 (86.5) | 32.8 (91) | 36.0 (96.8) | 38.1 (100.6) | 37.2 (99) | 32.1 (89.8) | 28.3 (82.9) | 27.5 (81.5) | 29.3 (84.7) | 31.8 (89.2) | 30.5 (86.9) | 29.6 (85.3) | 32.0 (89.6) |
| Daily mean °C (°F) | 20.5 (68.9) | 22.0 (71.6) | 25.6 (78.1) | 28.8 (83.8) | 29.7 (85.5) | 27.4 (81.3) | 25.3 (77.5) | 24.5 (76.1) | 25.1 (77.2) | 25.0 (77) | 22.3 (72.1) | 20.2 (68.4) | 24.7 (76.46) |
| Average low °C (°F) | 11.4 (52.5) | 12.7 (54.9) | 16.5 (61.7) | 20.7 (69.3) | 22.5 (72.5) | 22.9 (73.2) | 22.0 (71.6) | 21.4 (70.5) | 20.7 (69.3) | 18.8 (65.8) | 14.7 (58.5) | 12.0 (53.6) | 18.0 (64.4) |
| Record low °C (°F) | 1.7 (35.1) | 3.9 (39) | 7.2 (45) | 10.6 (51.1) | 13.8 (56.8) | 17.0 (62.6) | 18.9 (66) | 17.2 (63) | 13.2 (55.8) | 9.4 (48.9) | 4.6 (40.3) | 3.3 (37.9) | 1.7 (35.1) |
| Precipitation mm (inches) | 0 (0) | 0.5 (0.02) | 5.3 (0.209) | 16.6 (0.654) | 40.6 (1.598) | 116.1 (4.571) | 187.2 (7.37) | 122.3 (4.815) | 120.1 (4.728) | 77.9 (3.067) | 30.2 (1.189) | 4.8 (0.189) | 721.7 (28.413) |
| Avg. precipitation days | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 49.9 |
| % humidity | 56 | 46 | 36 | 36 | 48 | 70 | 79 | 82 | 78 | 64 | 58 | 58 | 59.3 |
| Mean monthly sunshine hours | 291.4 | 282.8 | 300.7 | 303.0 | 316.2 | 186.0 | 120.9 | 111.6 | 177.0 | 248.0 | 270.0 | 288.3 | 2,895.9 |
| *Source #1: Temperature and Precipitation: IMD (1951-1980)* [36][37] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Source #2: Sun hours and Humidity: NOAA (1971–1990)*[38] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## ❖ Executive Summery

Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana'sWagholi Educational and Rehabilitation Center (WERC), Pune, established in 1997 leads 10 acres of campus, where with senior college there is administrative building, hostel, canteen , Secondary and higher secondary school, staff quarters, Ladies hostel. About 3000 population provided with facility of water, canteen, toilet, electricity.

Before establishment of this campus it was bare land, after construction of various building we develop greenery in surrounding area of the building, with keeping view to creates eco-friendly environment in this campus we are aware about green audit of this campus , We undertake activities like landscaping and plantation, processing and reuse of Solid Waste of the plant debris and canteen, Recycling of the waste water, Rainwater harvesting, , Energy conservation, e-waste management to keep the environment of the campus clean and fresh enhance educational environment.

Green audit is defined as it is ultimately about corporate responsibility. It is the process of assessing the environment impact of an organization , process, project, product etc. An examination of what a company is doing to prevent its business activities from harming the environment ( Macmillan ).

We are making green audit of campus and facilities to keep environment of college campus eco-friendly, we conduct following activities

## ❖ Objectives of the Green Audit

The main objective of the green audit is to promote the Environment Management and Conservation in the College Campus. The purpose of the audit
is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards.
The main objectives of carrying out Green Audit are:
 To introduce and aware students to 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 requires high cost.
 To bring out a status report on environmental compliance

## Methodology :

Green audit of the campus is prepared by various methods including different tools such as questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documents, interviewing key persons and data analysis, Observation and recommendations. The study covered the following areas to summaries the present status of environmentally sustainable management on the campus.

Landscape and plantation
Solid Waste management
 Sewage Waste management
E-waste management
Energy  Conservation

 Rain water harvesting

Environmental activities

## ❖ LANDSCAPING AND PLANTATION

**Landscaping:** Landscape is an art to develop specific peace of land into green with aesthetic view commonly called as 'beautification'.

ACTIVITY :-Earlier our college campus land was a bare land. After establishment of the wagholi education rehabilitation center established in 1997,landscaping is done, 10 acres of land has various buildings such as Hostel, Canteen, School, Senior college, Toilet building, Staff quarters ( A,B,C Type) and Ladies hostel surrounding area of the building were bare land of rocks because of water scarcity it was very difficult to made campus green, it was disaster for us because without plants how this campus can breath after 18 years of efforts now our project developed as one of the Eco-friendly campus whole campus is divided for specific type of plantation now in our campus green by planting 849 number of 90 species of plants. Students of Earn & Learn, N.S.S., Nature Club, Department of Botany and non-teaching staff take care of the campus and keep the campus green and clean.

Aim and objective of landscape are as below

- **Aim** : 1)To develop campus eco-friendlly
  2)To creates healthy environment for learnig
  3) Beautification of Land

**Objectives**:

1) Pants provides natural oxygen
2) Plants keeps surrounding environment clean and cool
3) Plants protect from dust which are collected on foliage
4) Trapping of dust on leaves creates dust free environment in building.
5) Increase aesthetic view of the campus
6) Plant are important it creates natural habitat for birds and animal.

**Plantation :**

Aim :1) To create healthy environment.

2) To develop the natural habitat in the campus.

**Objectives:**

1) Increase O2 level of the campus.
2) Keep surrounding environment cool.
3) Plants give shade.
4) Plant gives natural habitat for birds and animals including. Microorganism.

Activity/ Observation : Plantation of plant sapling had been Planted as per location, different variety of plans are planted in various places with keeping aesthetic view with respect to type of soil texture.

The College has 94species of plants that are labeled and their growth is monitored. The entire campus has been developed into beautiful garden patches with variety of herbs 36, shrubs 23,trees 26, climbers9,. Efforts are made to increase the number of plants that can survive under adverse condition of soil and scarcity of water.

Recomndations:-

Establish a College Environmental Committee that will hold responsibility for the enactment, enforcement and review of the Environmental Policy. The Environmental Committee shall be the source of advice and guidance to staff and students on how to implement this Policy.

 Ensure that an audit is conducted annually and action is taken on the basis of audit report, recommendation and findings.

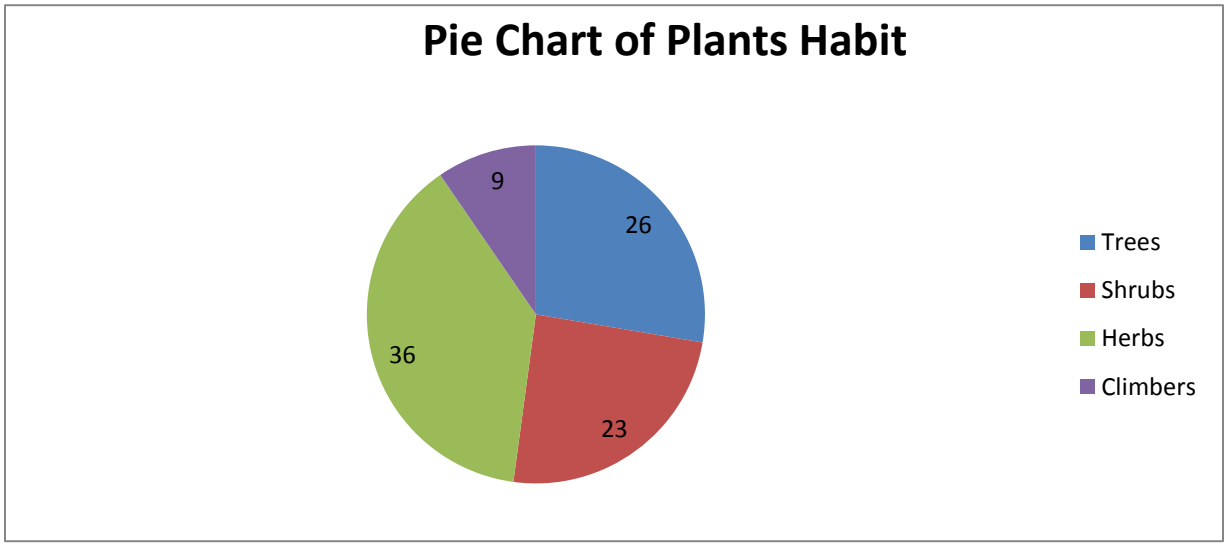
Increase use drip irrigation system for the proper watering to the plants.

## Table -I :Locational Survey of WERC Campus plants

| Sr. no | Location | No of Plants |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | College Porch-1 | 68 |
| 2 | College Porch-2 | 68 |
| 3 | College front side | 280 |
| 4 | College building -Left | 42 |
| 5 | College building -Right | 50 |
| 6 | Botanical Garden(Back side) | 250 |
| 7 | Staff Quarter | 110 |
| 8 | School Porch | 93 |
| 9 | School Front | 120 |
| 10 | Ganesh temple- front | 25 |
| 11 | Hostel campus | 320 |
| 12 | WERC gate I- Entry Road | 50 |
| 13 | Mess= Front Entry | 05 |
| 14 | Play ground-Front | 50 |
| 15 | Indoor Hall Front Ground | 50 |
| 16 | Road avenue | 50 |
| 17 | Waste water treatment plant | 34 |
| 18 | Administration Building | 50 |
| | Total no. of plants | 1,615 |

**Table –II :Habit Survey Of WERC Campus Plants**

| Sr.no | Habit | Number |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Trees | 26 |
| 2 | Shrubs | 23 |
| 3 | Herbs | 36 |
| 4 | Climbers | 9 |



## Table –III :NUMBER OF PLANTS PRESENT IN CAMPUS

| SR NO. | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | FAMILY | NO. OF PLANTS IN CAMPUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | Adenium obesum (Forssk.)Roem.&Schult. | Adenium | Apocynaceae | 6 |
| | Albizia lebbeck | Rain Tree | Miomsaceae | 1 |
| | Allamanda cathartica L | Golden Trumpet | Apocynaceae | 10 |
| | Allium cepa L | Onion | Liliaceae | 10 |
| | Allium sativus L. | Garlic | Liliaceae | 10 |
| | Aloe vera L. | Korphad | Liliaceae | 5 |
| | Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br. | Satptparni | Apocynaceae | 2 |
| | Annona reticulate L. | Raamphal | Annonaceae | 5 |
| | Annona squamosa L. | Shitaphal | Annonaceae | 10 |
| | Araucaria columnaris G.Forst.) Hook. | X- Mass Tree | Araucariaceae | 1 |
| | Aristolochia ringensvahl. | BadakVel | Aristolochiaceae | 10 |
| | Asparagus racemosus L. | Shatavari | Liliaceae | 50 |
| | Asplenium nidus L. | Bird Nest Fern | Aspleniaceae | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Azadirachata indica L | Kaduneem | Meliaceae | 15 |
| | Bambusa dendrocalamus | Bamboo | Poaceae | 50 |
| | Bauhonia .purpuria | Bauhonia Apta | Fabaaceae | 2 |
| | Bougainvillea spectabilis Willd. | KagdiPhul | Nyctaginaceae | 5 |
| | Canna indica L | Kardal | Cannaceae | 5 |
| | Capsicum annum L. | Chili | Solanaceae | 5 |
| | Carica papaya L. | Papaya | Caricaceae | 1 |
| | Caryota urens L. | Fish Tail Palm | Aracaceae | 10 |
| | Cassia Fistula Linn | Golden Shower | Fabeaceae | 2 |
| | Casurina equisetiflia L. | Suru | Casurinaceae | 2 |
| | Cesalpinia pulcherrima | Shankasur | Leguminaceae | 5 |
| | Cestrum nocturnum L | Raatrani | Solanaceae | 1 |
| | Colocasia esculenta(L.) Schott | Colocasia | Arecaceae | 17 |
| | Combretum indicum (L.) | Madhumalti | Combretaceae | 11 |
| | Curcuma longa | Turmeric | Zingiberaceae | 5 |
| | Cycas revolute Thunb. | Cycas | Cycadaceae | 5 |
| | Cynodon dactylon (L.) | Durva | Poaceae | 437 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cyperus Sp. | Cyperus | Cyperraceae | 25 |
| | Delonix regia Rafin | Gulmohor | Caesalpiniaceae | 21 |
| | Dieffenbachia amoenaBull | Dumb Cane | Araceae | 40 |
| | Dracaena brauniiEngl. | Lucky Bamboo | Asparagaceae | 2 |
| | Dracaena marginataLam. | Dracaena | Asparagaceae | 50 |
| | Dypsis lutescens (H.Wendl.) Beentje&J.Dransf | Butterfly Palm | Arecaceae | 95 |
| | Epipremnum aureum(Linden & André) G.S.Bunting | Money Plant | Araceae | 20 |
| | Eucalyptus globulusLabill. | Neelgiri | Myrtaceae | 15 |
| | Ficus bengalensis L. | Banyan Tree | Moraceae | 1 |
| | Ficus elastic Roxb.exHornem. | Rubber Tree | Moraceae | 5 |
| | Ficus racemosa Roxb. | Umber/Audumber | Moraceae | 5 |
| | Gaillardia pulchella Foug. | Galanda | Asteraceae | 30 |
| | Hamelia patens Jacq. | Hamelia/ Firebrush | Rubiaceae | 5 |
| | Hibiscus rosa-sinensus L. | Jaswand | Malvaceae | 5 |
| | Ipomoea purpurea(L.) Roth | Morning glory | Convolvulaceae | 5 |
| | Ixora coccania | Lokhandi | Rubiaceae | 10 |
| | Jacaranda mimosaefolia D. Don | Neelgulmohar | Bignonaceae | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jasminum sambac(L.) Aiton | Mogra | Oleaceae | 20 |
| | Jatropha curcus L | Moglierand | Euphorbiaceae | 5 |
| | Justicia adhatoda L. | Adusa | Acanthaceae | 1 |
| | Kalanchoe pinnata(Lam.) Pers | Panphuti | Crassulaceae | 1 |
| | Lantana camara L. | Tantani/ HaladiKunku | Verbenaceae | 5 |
| | Livistona rotundifloia | Table-Palm | Aracaceae | 2 |
| | Mallingtonia hortensis | Akashneel | Bignoniaceae | 9 |
| | Michelia champaca | Chafa | Magnoliaceae | 5 |
| | Mimosa pudica L. | Touch Me Not/Lajalu | Mimosaceae | 10 |
| | Moringa oleifera Lam | Shevga | Fabaceae | 3 |
| | Morus albaL. | Tuti | Moraceae | 1 |
| | Murraya koenigii(L.) Spreng | Curry Leaf | Rutaceae | 3 |
| | Nephrolepis exaltata(L.) Schott | Fern/ Neche | Nephrolepaceae | 2 |
| | Nerium indicumMILL. | Kanher | Apocynaceae | 30 |
| | Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L. | Parijatak | Oleaceae | 3 |
| | Ocimum tenuiflorum L | Ram Tulsi | Lamiaceae | 5 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ocimum sanctum L | Tulsi | Lamiaceae | 5 |
| | Pandanous odorifer | Kewda | Pandanaceae | 10 |
| | Passiflora indulis | Krushnkamal | Passifloraceae | 20 |
| | Phyllanthus emblica L | Avala | Euphobiaceae | 1 |
| | Pithecolobium dulce | Vilayti Chinch | Fabaceae | 3 |
| | Plectranthus scutellarioides(L.) R.Br | Coleus | Lamiaceae | 2 |
| | Polyalthia longifolia Benth.&Hk. | FasleAshoka | Annonaceae | 45 |
| | Polyanthes tuberosa L. | Nishigandh | Amaryllidaceae | 5 |
| | Pongamia pinnata(L.) Pierre | Karanj | Fabeaceae | 15 |
| | Portulaca grandiflora Hook. | Chinigulab | Amaranthaceae | 20 |
| | PortulacaoleraceaL. | Perslane | Portulacaceae | 70 |
| | Psidium guajava Mill. | Peru | Mrytaceae | 1 |
| | Pyrostegia venusta(Ker Gawl.) Miers | SankrantVel | Bignoniaceae | 10 |
| | Ricinus communis L. | Erand | Euphorbiaceae | 3 |
| | Rosa indica L. | Rose/ Gulab | Rosaceae | 75 |
| | Saraca ashoka L | Ashoka | Fabaceae | 2 |
| | Saussurea obvallata (DC.) Edgew | Bramhkamal | Asteraceae | 5 |
| | Solanum melongena L | Bringal | Solanaceae | 10 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Syngonium podophyllum Schott | Arrow Head | Araceae | 5 |
| | Syzygium cumini (L.) | Jamun | Euphorbiaceae | 5 |
| | Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. &Schult. | Tagar | Apocynaceae | 2 |
| | Tectona grandis Linn. . | Saag | Lamiaceae | 6 |
| | Thevetia neriifolia Juss.ex A.DC. | Bitti | Apocyanaceae | 75 |
| | Thuja accidentalis | Morpankhi | Cupressaceae | 5 |
| | Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers | Gulvel | Menispermaceae | 1 |
| | Trachyspermum ammi(L.) Sprague | Ova/ Ajwain | Apiaceae | 4 |
| | TradescantiaspathaceaSw. | Oyster Plant | Commenlinaceae | 50 |
| | Vincaroseus L. | Sadphuli | Apocynaceae | 10 |
| | Vitex nigundo Linnaeus ap. Bojer | Nirgudi | Lamiaceae | 1 |
| | Ziziphus jujube MILL. | Ber / Bor | Rhamnaceae | 3 |
| | | | | Total ,1615 |

## Table- IV :List of Some Medicinal Plants in the College campus (WERC)

| Sr. No | Botanical name | Local name | Part used | Uses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Aloe vera*L. | 'Korpad' | leaves | Preparation of commercial cosmetics |
| 2 | *Azadirachata indica* L. | 'Kadu-Neem' | Leaves ,karneles seeds | Expectorant cure digestive germs & worms |
| 3 | *Cassia Fistula* Linn. | 'Bahava/Amaltash' | | Fruit pulp use to cure stomach ache of the babies. |
| 4 | *Ocimum sanctum* L. | 'Ram tulsi' | Leaves | Use in rheumatic joints |
| 5 | Phyllanthus emblica L. | 'Avala' | fruit | Use in churn |
| 6 | *Polyalthia longifolia* Benth. &Hk. | 'ASHOK'' | Branch of plant | Use in milk secretion in mother |
| 7 | *Tinospora cordifolia* (Wild.) Miers. ex.H.&T. | 'Korpad' | leaves | Use in cosmetics as antiseptic properties. |
| 8 | *Hibiscus rosa- sinensisL* | Jaswand | Flowers | Use for making dyes |
| 9 | *Bombax ceiba* | Malyari | Flowers | Edible flowers |
| 10 | Mangifera indica | 'Amba' | Fruits | Edible fruits |
| 11 | *Pongamia pinnata* | 'Karanj' | Seeds, | Use in skin deseases |
| 12 | *Cassia fistula* | 'Amaltas' | leaves | Against skin diseases |
| 13 | *Mimosa pudica* | 'Lajalu' | leaves | For hydrocele |
| 14 | *Kalanchoe pinnata* | 'Panphuti' | Leaves | making threads |
| 15 | *Asparagus recemosus* | shatavari | Leaves | Increase milk |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **productivity** |

## Table - V :THEME LOCALITIES

| Sr. No. | Theme | Location | Plants |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Oxygen rich | Botanical garden, South side of college and School front side | Tulsi, Pimpal,Neem |
| 2 | Beauty | Front of college | Ficus, Croton, cynadon (Lawn grass), Shampion palm, Ixora. |
| 3 | Medicinal Plants | Botanical garden | Bahava, Adulsa,Tulsi,Ekhand, Ran owa,Korpad, |
| 4 | Climbers | Left side of toilet building | Quisqualis, Gulvel |
| 5 | Shade | Botanical garden, college road and college left side | Teak, Melingtonia, Neem, Thewetia, Bakul, Almond |
| 6 | Avenue | College road and way to botanical garden, Hostel | Biti, Gulmohar, Sag (Tick) Akashneem,Rain-tree |
| 7 | Palms | Botanical garden, College front | Areca palm, fish-tail palm |
| 8 | Gymnosperms | Botanical garden, College front | Cycas, Thuja, X-mas tree, |
| 9 | Pteridophytes | Botanical garden | Tree fern, Nephrolepis |
| 10 | Aquatic plants | Botanical garden | Eichornia, Salvia,Azolla |
| 11 | Bund | Left side of the college, School front side | Areca palm Tecoma |
| 12 | Rose garden | Hostel campus | Different colored roses |

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

**Aim :-**

1) **Scientific disposal of solid waste**
2) **Protection of human health and environment**

**Objective:-**

**1) To increase recycling level**
**2) To reduse organic waste in landfills**
**3) To control air, water, soil pollution**
**4) Production of green manure and vermicopost.**

**Activity / Observation :**

Solid waste is separated as **dry** and **wet**. Dry waste includes plastic, glass, paper, metals, wood and related product. Wet waste typically refers to organic waste usually generated as canteen waste, plant debries.

Dry waste is separated and it is given for its resue and recycling to the recycler agency to avoid the pollution.

Wet waste is also known as **organic** waste. It is obtain from canteen , fallen Leaves , litter, ort, trash etc. produce in this campus if it is not disposed properly it creates air pollution, to avoid this we have implemented solid organic waste management activity ,we run it at two level **one** is decomposition of solid waste through the composting in pit, vermi-compost form solid organic waste and **second** is training to the students, farmers about production of organic manure like vermicompost, production of mushroom from the solid organic agricultural waste which ultimately convertion of Best from Waste, further the best biofertilizer is used for plants of college campus which enhances greenery leads environment clean and fresh.

Canteen waste is also disposed by the Shreedlingprocessing Machine produce good organic fertilizer use for the plants in the campus garden.

# Vermicompost Units

The solid waste comes from Botanical garden and campus mess produce a wide range of organic wastes, such as straw, leaves, stalks, weeds, vegetable wastes, processed food and paper.

Zoology department has constructed two permanent chambers for vermicomposting under a shady tree in Botanical garden.

**Unit 1:**It is of 12 ft length, 4 ft width, and 2 ft deep,which is about 2 ft above ground to avoid entry of rainwater into the chambers, used for vermicomposting.

**Unit 2 : It** is It is of 12 ft length, 4 ft width and 1 feet deep. It is used for decomposing the organic waste. Both the units are covered.

We are using Eiseniafoetida species of the earthworms for vermicomposting as this species has high conversion ratio.

Earthworms are used to manage all these agricultural wastes, earthworms convert this waste into humus or manure or 'Vermicompost' or worm castings, which is a nutrient-rich and biologically beneficial soil product. Vermicompost enhances plant growth, suppresses disease in plants, increases porosity and microbial activity in soil, and improves water retention and aeration. Vermicompost also benefits the environment by reducing the need for chemical fertilizers and decreasing the amount of waste going to landfills. Vermicompost contains 2 times more magnesium, 15 times more nitrogen, and 7 times more potassium compared with the surrounding soil.

**Recommendations :-**

- Reduce the absolute amount of waste that it produces from college staff

offices.



**VERMICOMPOST PRODUCTION UNIT –I AND II**

# Vermicomposting Activity with Staff and Students

## SEWAGE WASTE MANAGEMENT

**Aim :**

1) **Scientific disposal of Sewage.**
2) **Provide solution to maintain health and hygine.**

**Objective:**

1) Minimization of air and water pollution

2)Reuse of drainage water

3) To fulfill the requirement of water for gardening

4) To minimize expenses on water for gardening

**Activity / Observation :-**

WERC campus includes hostel, school, senior college, staff quarter, ladies hostel, administrative building about 7,169 Populationincludes students, staff, and satke holders live in this campus, creates about 41,74,854 liters of waste water daily, due to lack of drainage system of the corporation disposal of water was challenge for us ,but through the establishment of the two waste water treatment plant, it became possible to reuse this water for campus green spaces, itavoid the air , water pollution.

Daily about 20,00,000lits. Of domestic waste water is collected and supplied for treatment in "**Sewage water treatment plant**"( STP), after the treatment it is circulated through pipe in garden for growing of plants in the campus which are the natural fan keeps environment clean and eco- friendly.

**Recommendations:-**

 Minimize wastage of water and use of electricity during water filtration process, if used, such as RO filtration process and ensure that the equipment's used for such usage are regularly serviced and the wastage of water is not below the industry average for such equipment's used in similar capacity.

 Ensure that all cleaning products used by college staff have a minimal detrimental impact on the environment, i.e. are biodegradable and non-toxic, even where this exceeds the Control of Substances Hazardous

Sewage Tratment plant- I

# E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

**E- wasteeletronic waste comprises of waste generatyed from used eletronic devices and house hold appliances which are not fit for their original intended use.**

## Aim and objective:

E-waste is the future coming environmental problem will create hazards to our environment, it is non-degradable waste can pollute water, soil and air. With keeping this view we are aware about destructive material mainly metal, insulating materials present in the e-waste like CD, scrap,mobile like devices, computer waste like wiring, metals, and unused pen drive.

### ❖ ITEMS AND THEIR TOXIC COMPOINETS :

| SR. NO | ITEM | COMPONETS |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | REFRIGERATOR | CFC/HC/RUBBER |
| 2 | PC AND LAPTOPS | CRT, FLUORESCENT LAMP, COPPER |
| 3 | TELEVISION | METAL, CRT, PLASTC, BRF |
| 4 | WASHING MACHINE | RUBBER, ELETRIC WIRE, METAL AND MOTAR |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | COMPUTER BATTERIES | CADMIUM |
| 6 | CAPACITOR AND TRANSFORMER | PBC |
| 7 | PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD | LEAD AND CADMIUM |
| 8 | CATHOD RAY TUBES | LEAD OXIDE AND Cd |
| 9 | CABLE INSULATION / COATING | PVC |
| 10 | SWITCHES AND FLAT SCREEN MONITOR | MERCURY |

**Activity / Obervations :-**

With keeping view to minimize the pollution created through the e-waste, we have carried out the scientific disposal of e-waste by two ways

1) Collection of e- waste in e- waste box
2) Reuse of the component of unused electronic devices.

## COLLECTION OF E- WASTE

We have installed e- waste box at the corner of the computer laboratory, and our students, staff put unused eletronic devices and component like CD, PD, memory card, simcard,etc.it also collected and few of reuse amd remaining e- waste is given to e wsate scrap purcheser for proper reuse and disposal of such e-waste.

This activity runs throughout the year, is collected in e- waste box, On 10 December 2018 in Campaginof e- waste collection, total 10 kg e- waste was collected and out of this some was reused to for preparation of best from waste activity. And some items was repaired.

For the scientific disposal of the e-waste , we had MOU with the "**Kuldeep E- Waste Disposals"** approved e-waste disposal agency.

**Recommendations:-**

1. Always purchase recycled resources where these are both suitable and available.

2. Reuse devices after repairing.

## E - wastecollecton, reuse and repairing 10 Dec 2018

| Reuse of lighting after repair | e- Waste collection |
|---|---|
|  |  |
|  |  |

| | |
|---|---|
| | |


## RAIN WATER HARVESTING :

The rain water harvesting is simple collection or storing of water through scientific techniques from the areas where the rain falls. It involves utilization of rain water for the domestic of agricultural purpose. The method of rain water harvesting has been into practice since ancient times. It is for the best possible way to conserve water and harvesting has been into practice sinse ancient times. It is as far the bestpossibleway to conservewater awaken the society towards the importance of water. The methgod is simpleand cost effective too.
People usually make complaints about the lack of water during the mansoon lots of water goes waste into gutters so,

Rain ater harvesting proves that it is effective way to conserve water..we collect the rain water into tanks and prevent it from flowing into drainsandbveing wasted. Rain water harvesting comprises of storage of water water recharging through the technical process.

- **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:**

**Aim:-**

1) **Conservation of fresh water**
2) **Increase the ground water level**

**Objectives:-**

1) To arrest ground water decline and augment groung water.

2) To conserve surface water runoff during mansoon.

3)To reduce soil erosion.

## ACTIVITY / OBSERVATIONS:

Rain Water is primary source Of fresh water, In our WERC campus the rainwater harvesting progrom activity is conducted in **Two** Ways:

1) Rain water dischrge in trenches in garden and old dry bore.
2) Rain water harvesting for laboratory As replacement of distilled water.

1) College campus is of 10 acres, with construction of School, college, hostel and canteen building. Maximum rain water is harvested in campus by construction of trenches in campus garden and remaining water is diverted to the dry borewell / Pits for its recharge with rain water leads to increase groung water level.

2) In College campus tow locations are identified and Pits are made constructed near the dry bores, In rainy season water is collected and discharged for percolation it enhances the ground water level.
3) Rain water is collected every year from roof of the building,after filtration it is used as distilled water for science laboratory of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology.

**Table:- Use of rain water harvested in laboratory**

| YEAR | Water Collection In Liter For Laboratory |
|---|---|
| 2014-15 | 2500 |
| 2015-16 | 2600 |
| 2016-17 | 3000 |
| 2017-18 | 4000 |
| 2018-19 | 4000 |

**Recommendations:-**

1. Increase the Pits for rain water harvesting.
2. Construct the underground tank for the storage of rain water harvest.

# ENERGY CONSERVATION

## Aim :

**1) To minimise the use of natural resorses**

**2) Conservation of energy**

## Objective:

**1) To save non-conventionally produce electric energy**

**2) Use of conventional source of energy**

**3) Minimization of electric expenses**

## Activity/ Observations:

Energy conservation is the burning problem of the contry, there is pressure due to great demand for electricity and shortage of this non-conventional source of energy.

We have implemented energy conservationprogrammes with three ways

1) Use of LED tube in the college building
2) Use of solar water heater
3) Solar power plant for electricity production

## Survey of Use Of LED Bulb- Energy Audit Chart

| BJS ASC College Energy Audit of Building 2018-2019 (Ground floor) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Room No.** | **Total Tube Light** | **Power Watts** | **Total Fan** | **Power in Watts** | **Total LCD /Projector/Computer** | **Power in Watts** | **Other Frige/AC/Cooler/Xerox/ Printer Electrical Instruments** | **Others** | **Total Load Power (Watts)** |
| **1A** | 6 X 36 | 216 | 3 x 60 | 180 | 2Lx 300 | 300 | 1 x 1500 | 1500 | **2196** |
| **1B** | 3 x 36 | 108 | 2 x 60 | 120 | 1L x 300, 1C x 300 | 600 | | | **828** |
| **2** | 6 x 18 | 108 | 10 x 60 | 600 | 8C x 300 | 2400 | 2 X 300 | 600 | **3708** |
| **3** | 8 x 18 | 144 | 2 x 60 | 120 | 8C X 300 | 2400 | 2x X 1500 | 3000 | **5664** |
| **4** | 2 X 18 | 36 | 1 X60 | 60 | 1C X 300 | 300 | 1A x 1500 | 1500 | **1896** |
| **5** | 4 X 40 | 160 | 3 x 60 | 180 | 1C X 300 | 300 | 1P X300 | 300 | **940** |
| **Driking Water** | | | | | | | 1 Cool X 1500 | 1500 | **1500** |
| **6** | 5 X 40 | 200 | 3 X 60 | 180 | | | | | **380** |
| **7** | 13 X 18 | 234 | 10 x 60 | 600 | 1L x 300, 3C x 300 | 1200 | | | **2034** |
| **8** | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| **9** | 16 X 18 | 288 | 8 X60 | 480 | 1P X300, 45C X300 | 13800 | 2 P X 300 | 600 | **15168** |
| **10** | 31 X 18 | 1240 | 18 X 60 | 1080 | 1P X 300, 1C x300 | 600 | | | **2920** |

**Conclusion:**

**LED tubes saves the enery 40% than normal tuibes .this ennegy is get conserved**.

Recomondations:-

Support renewable and carbon-neutral electricity options on any energy purchasing.

**Paperless Technology**

**Aim** : 1) Forest conservation

2) Use of e- media for the communication as green initiative practice

**Objectives**: 1) To minimse the use of papers

2) To conserve plant natural resorses

**Activity / Observations** :-Paper is a cellulosic, made from plants. Due to its use there is pressure created on the forest. To avoid this pressure, paperless technology such as & mail, SMS, Whats app various educational apps, softwares and internet services are used by the institute for communication. To send of document to the stakeholder, student, teachers, parents, Princpal, management, institutes and internet is used and this paperless technology ultimately reflects our green initiatives.

We use of Digital Notice board for various notices for students.

Recomondations:-

Minimise the use of paper.

## Green Sunrise Hill - plantation programe and school students activity

- **GREEN SUNRISE HILL WAGHOLI – PLANTATION PROGRAME 28 JULY 2018**

- **Local study tour Green sunrise hill Wagholi - watering to plants activity done by FYBSC students 15th Sept 2018**

# Environment Awareness Program

- **Aim and objective:**

**To plan, organize** and implement programmes like landscape and plantation, water management & conservation, and rain water harvesting.**To provide** education that prepares students for leadership and social responsibility teaching them to think and communicate effectively and develop a global awareness .

**To introduce** environmental education programmes for strengthen the existing ecological and environment related training infrastructure.

**To provide** consultancy to other institutions and organisations in for the establishment of similar institutions with a view to bringing sustainability.

**To organizetrainingprogrammes** for vocationalisation of environmental careers.

**To strengthen** Global Environmental Education Programmes for standardization of greeningactivities.

**To introduce** environmental education programmes in strengthen the existing ecological and environment related training infrastructure.

**To makespecial plans** for the studies vermiculture, plantation, nursery development, water & energy conservation and management, rain water harvesting and other related fields.

**To provideenvironmental education** that prepares students for leadership and social responsibility by teaching them to think and communicate effectively and develop global environmental awareness and sensitivity.

| DATE | ACTIVITY NAME |
|---|---|
| 2014-15 | 1) Healthy sapling competition<br>2) Slogan competition<br>3) Cultivation of Mushroom<br>5) Nursery management course |
| 3 sept 2016 | Study tour – BIAF and krushiVigyan Kendra- Bramati, Pune. |
| 27 Aug 2016 | One day workshop on paper bags making and handkrafts exhibition. |
| 23 Sept 2017 | Study tour Mahabaleshwar,Waai of class S.Y.B.Sc |
| 16 sept 2017 | On the occasion of "ozone day celebrated and quize competition and "No vehicle day organized on environment awareness. |
| 2 SEPT 2017 | NirmalyaNirmulan on the occasion of ganpati festival |
| 27 Feb 2017 | Study Tour Of F.Y.B.Sc " Empress Botanical Garden "Pune |
| 26 Nov 2017 | On the occasion of NSS camp awareness and guidance on a subject- "Conservation Of Plants." |
| 29 Sept 2017 | Common "Bird Monitoring Programe" one day workshop under COP Course. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **6 Dec 2017** | **One day workshop and field visit to kumbhargoan ,bhigwan for bid watching.** |
| **16 Jan 2018** | **" Salad Decoration Competition" On Occasion of YuvaSaptah** |
| **17 Jan 2018** | **Best from waste competition** |
| **28 July 2018** | **Plantation Program At Green Sunrise Hill Wagholi** |
| **17 Aug. 2018** | **"Collection Of Seeds And Exhibition"** |
| **27 Aug. 2018** | **Submission Of Waste Plastic Bottles With Plants And Development Of Terrace Garden** |
| **15 Sept 2018** | **"Nature Trail At Green Sunrise Hill Wagholi" Organized By Department Of Botany** |
| **21 Sept 2018** | **Organization Of "Quiz Competition on" World Ozone Day** |
| **6 Dec 2018** | **Cleaning Of Botanical Garden** |
| **16 Jan 2019** | **" Salad Decoration Competition" On Occasion of YuvaSaptah** |
| **17 Jan 2019** | **Best from waste competition** |
| **17 Jan 2019** | **"Flower Arrangement Competition"** |
| **23 Jan 2019** | **Preparation Of 25 Bouquets During National Conference** |
| **26Jan 2019** | **Study Tour Of F.Y.B.Sc " Empress Botanical Garden "Pune** |

## Slogan competition 2014




- **HEALTHY SAPLING COMPETITION-2014**

**Study Tour krushiVigyanKendra(Baramati) And Ujani Dam**

**( Backwater) 29 Jan 2016**

- 
- **Farmer Training and Workshopon Nursery Management And Vermicompost Production Workshop 19  Aug 2014**

## BIAF Study Tour And Visit to Fish Farm 3 Sept 2016

- **NIRMALYA NIRMULAN ACTIVITY DURING GANESH FESTIVAL AS VOLUNTER OF NATURE CLUBE 2 SEPT 2017**

## STUDY TOUR AT MAHABALESHWAR AND SERICULTURE- SYBSC 2017

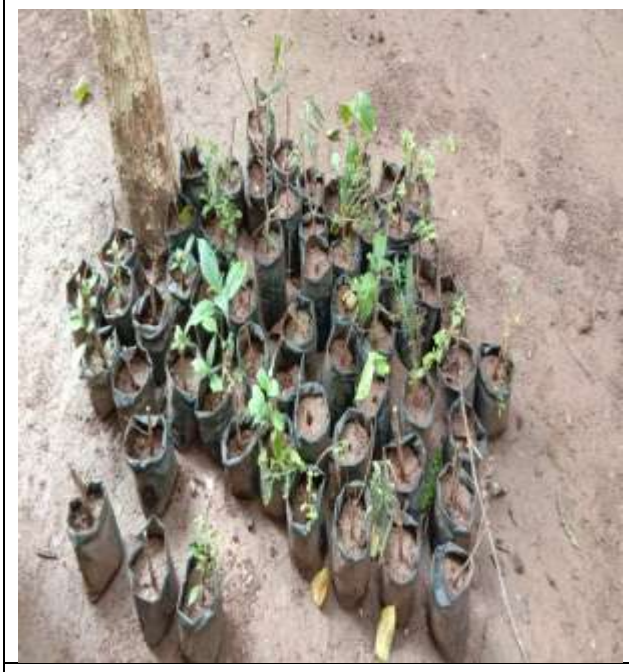
## Bird Monitorning Course  visit atBhigwan 2018

- **NATURE TRAIL GREEN SUNRISE HILL WAGHOLI- THEME- WATERING,IDENTIFICATION,CONSERVATION 2018**

**Lahu sir guided to the students**

## ❖ WORLD OZONE DAY – QUIZE COMPETITION 21 SEPT 2018

- **STUDY OF PLANT PROPAGATION IN BOTANICAL GARDEN CLASS FYBSC 25TH AUGUST 2018**



## ❖ TERRACE GARDEN DEVELOPMENT 2018-19

## ❖ CULTIVATION OF MUSHROOM - COP COURSE 2018-19 (PLUEROTUS MUSHROOM)

- **COP COURSE VISIT - WEIKFIELD AGRO PVT LTD BAKORI8TH APRIL 2019- BUTON MUSHROOM PRODUCTION**

Growing Chamber

Preperation of Compost

Harvesting of Mushroom

Buton mushroom in chamber

- **CLEANNING OF BOTANICAL GARDEN – 6TH DEC 2018**

- **VISIT TO EMPRESS BOTANICAL GARDEN, PUNE**

**Flower Exhibition and Rose Flower Competion FYBSC 26TH JAN 2019**

- **ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON FLOWER ARRANGMENT – PREPARATION OF BOUQUETS**

## Best From Waste Competition 17 Jan 2019

# ❖ Flower Arrangement Competition 17 Jan 2019

## SALAD DECORATION AND BEST FROM WASTE COMPETITION JAN 2018

## INDUSTRIAL BOTANY- JAAM AND SQUASH PREPARATION 2019

# SALAD DECORATION COMPETITION 16 JAN 2019

# SNAKES OF MAHARASHTRA- 15 DEC 2018


**Dr. Rajendra Salunke felicited by Prin. K. S. Desarda**


**Dr. Rajendra Salunke deliveringlectureon 'SNAKES OF MAHARASHTRA**

# ❖ COLLEGE BEAUTY


***BOTANICAL GARDEN***

***HYDROPHYTE TANK***

***COLLEGE FRONT BEAUTY***

**COLLEGE PREMISES**


***COLLEGE FRONT SIDE***

**IF YOU CUT A TREE, YOU KILL A LIFE.**
**IF YOU SAVE A TREE, YOU SAVE A LIFE.**
**IF YOU PLANT A TREE, YOU PLANT A LIFE.**