Maratha Vidhya Prsarak Samaj's

KSKW Arts, Science and Commerce College, CIDCO, Nashik.

Uttamnagar, CIDCO, Nashik, Dist - Nashik

2022

GREEN AUDIT REPORT

PREPARED BY

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AUDIT TEAM,
KRT ARTS, BH COMMERCE AND AM SCIENCE COLLEGE, NASHIK – 02
arc@kthmcollege.ac.in

Karmaveer Shantarambapu Kondaji
Wavare, Arts, Science and Commerce, College
CIDCO, NASHIK, DIST - NASHIK

GREEN AUDIT REPORT

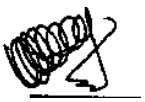
PREPARED BY

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AUDIT TEAM,
KRT ARTS, BH COMMERCE AND AM SCIENCE COLLEGE, NASHIK – 02
Email : arc@kthmcollege.ac.in

GREEN AUDIT ASSESSMENT TEAM

External Audit Team

1. Dr. Pravin M. Nalawade
Certification No.: IN/14019/144609
Green CoverMaping and Study of Biodiversity



2. Dr. Sambhaji R. Pagar
Certification No.: IN/14019/144773
Solid Waste Audit

3. Dr. Smt. Jagruti R. Chavan
Certification No.: IN/14019/144775
Water, Air and Noise Audit

Internal Audit Team

1. Dr. Dnyaneshwar N. Pawar
   IQAC Coordinator
   Certification No.: IN/14019/144771
   Green Cover Maping

2. Dr. Darshan M. Kokate
   Head, Department of Botany
   Coordinator, Green Audit

3. Dr. Mayura M. Patil
   Head, Department of Zoology
   Coordinator, NAAC Criterion 7

4. Dr. Sudeep Pagare
   Coordinator, Energy Audit

CONTENTS

a. Individual role related to Environmental Conservation
b. Importance of trees
c. Anti-ragging law
d. Paperless office
e. Plastic free campus

List of Tables and Graphs

List of Tables

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. Vasantrao 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:

M.V.P. Samaj's Karmaveer Shantarambapu Kondaji Wavare Arts, Science and Commerce College, Uttamnagar, CIDCO, Nashik (Maharashtra) is committed to provide higher educational opportunities to socially under-privileged and financially weaker sections of the society.

The College offers 21 UG and 09 PG courses affiliated to the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. For the effective implementation of the curricula, a meticulous action plan is developed and deployed. Teaching plans are prepared and followed according to the time table. For the better teaching practices, teachers participate in workshops on Curriculum Restructuring, Training Programmes and Special Guidance on ICT based Teaching Technology. Eminent scholars are invited to enlighten the faculty as well as students. Career Oriented/ Placement Activity is conducted to orient students towards employment market. The College has established MOU's, Linkages and Collaborations with Industries, Research Bodies and other Universities for good academic prospectus. A good number of faculty members are working on Editorial Boards of various International Journals. Experienced faculty members participate in the procedure of curriculum design & development. Some faculty members are elected /nominated on BOS and other committees of S P Pune University, Pune.

Vision and Mission of the institution

Vision

To Empower Students with Innovative Life Skills and Social Values for Global Competency.

Mission

Upholding the motto of MVP Samaj, 'Bahujan Hitaya, Bahujan Sukhaya', i.e. welfare and happiness of the masses, the College is committed to provide higher educational opportunities

to the socially under-privileged and financially weak sections of the society and create dignity of labour and importance of self-reliance.

1.3 Environmental Conservation Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Designation	Title in Committee
1	Dr. Smt. M. S. Patil	Head and Asst. Prof. Chemistry	Coordinator
2	Dr. D. M. Kokate	Head and Asst. Prof. Zoolgy	Member
3	Dr. Suddep Pagare	Assistant Prof. EAPR	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 Methodolgy

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 Karmaveer Shantarambapu Kondaji Wavare Arts, Science and Commerce College, Uttamnagar, CIDCO, 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 Nashik. Karmaveer Shantarambapu Kondaji Wavare Arts, Science and Commerce College, Uttamnagar, CIDCO, Nashik (Maharashtra) was established under this leading institute. The institution was founded with the primary goal of educating students from lower socioeconomic groups.

The College has been known for its quality education and at the college of Arts, Science and Commerce, not only academics but also overall personality development of the student is focused. CIDCO College is an educational institution of distinction, combining excellence with innovation. CIDCO College places a high value on providing its student with a fulfilling educational experience in their chosen discipline. It offers a wide range of academic courses to students, giving them a solid academic foundation and enabling them to achieve their individual goals.

This college is run by MVP Samaj, one of the most reputed Educational Institutions in Maharashtra. This college is the first college in Nashik district to introduce ‘Dress Code ` to the staff members & senior college students, which is appreciated & following by other colleges in Nashik district. In what are challenging times across the College has proven it self to be an inspiring and resilient college in more ways than one. Academic year 2011-2012 provide to be one of the most successful in the college’s history.

With keen interest and initiative from Prin. Dr. S. K. Kushare (Principal) of the College to undertake the Environmental Audit of the campus, the audit was undertaken.

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.

1.9 Courses Offfered

Programme	Sr. No.	Programme Name
B.A.	1	Anthropology (Gen)
	2	Economics
	3	English
	4	Geography
	5	Hindi
	6	History
	7	Marathi
	8	Politics
	9	Psychology
	10	Sociology

Programme	Sr. No.	Programme Name
B. Sc.	11	Botany
	12	Chemistry
	13	Computer Science
	14	Electronics (Gen)
	15	Geography (Gen-FY)
	16	Mathematics
	17	Statistics (Gen)
	18	Microbiology
	19	Physics
	20	Zoology
B. Com	21	B.Com.
B. Voc.	22	Food Processing Technology
	23	Electrical Appliances Maintenance & Repairing
	24	Yoga & Naturopathy
M. A.	25	Economics
	26	English
	27	Hindi
	28	Marathi
M.A./M.Sc.	29	Geography
M. Sc.	30	Botany
	31	Chemistry (Organic Chemistry)
	32	Computer Science
	33	Physics
	34	Zoology
M.Com	35	M.Com.
Ph. D.	36	Ph.D. Research Centre in Chemistry
Diploma (B.Voc.)	37	Diploma Course in Yoga
	38	Diploma Course in Sustainable Agriculture
	39	Diploma Course in Medical Laboratory Technology
	40	Diploma Course in Sericulture
	41	Diploma Course in English for Practical Purposes
Certificate (B.Voc.)	42	Certificate Course in Web Designing
Certificate SPPU	43	Certificate Course in Event Management
	44	Certificate Course in Hindi
Diploma SPPU	45	Diploma in Administrative Marathi

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	137
2.	College Students (Girls and Boys)	3186
3.	Residential Students	0
4.	Residential Staff	2
5.	Floating Population	20
	Total	3345

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 Kalwan 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 and Municipal Water 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 80,000 L/day of water, including 270 L/day for household reasons, 10,000 L/day for gardening, and 5,000 L/day for various laboratories.

There are about Five 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	2 times
Average quantity of water uplifted (Lit.)	80000

Table 4: Sources of Water

❖ **Water Storage Facility:**

Sr.No.	Storage Facility	Storage Capacity (Lit)
1.	New Building terrace water tank	5000
2.	Old building terrace water tank (Main Storage)	15000
3.	RCC water tank. (Main Storage)	20000
4.	Ground area gents toilet water tank	2500
5.	Ground area ladies toilet water tank	2500
6.	Ground area ladies toilet water tank	2500

Table 5: Water Storage Facility

The water is uplifted from the borewell and stored on main storage tanks. Further the water is uplifted to various tanks located at different places as per use. The water from PVC tank is used to 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	137	45	6,165
2	College Students (Girls and Boys)	3186	45	1,43,370
3.	Residential Students	0	135	0
4.	Residential Staff	2	135	270
5.	Floating Population	20	20	400
	Total	3345		1,50,205

*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 64,000 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.

RO system installed in the college for drinking water

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 implementated. 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 depended 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.)	Runoff Coefficient	Rain water Harvested (Litre/Day)
1.	New Building	939.6	0.7	1868
2.	Main Building	780.9	0.7	1552

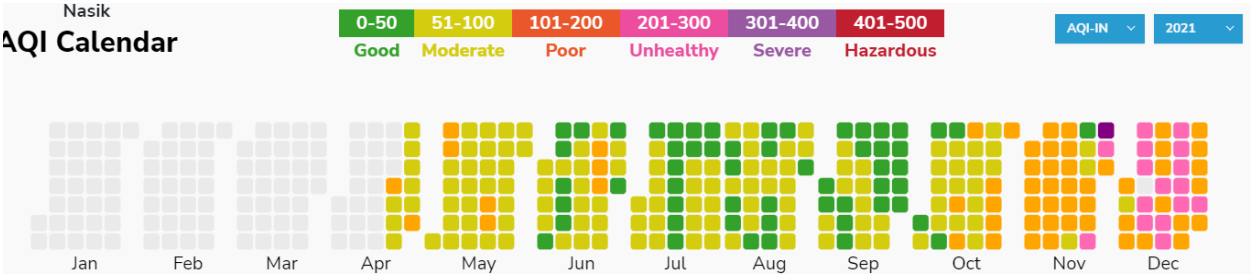
Table 8: Average water harvested in college.

The average rainfall at this location varies between 0.4 mm in the driest month (February) and 328.5 mm in the wettest month (July). The total annual rainfall in an average year is 1037 mm. The water demand is 265680 litres per day, which equals to about 7970400 litres per month. The total water demand is 96973200 litres (96973.2 m^3) per year. The amount of water that can be collected from the roof (1248 m^3) is less than the water demand (96973.2 m^3). Only a part of the water demand can be fulfilled using a rainwater harvesting system. But still in the dry month the collected water by rainwater harvesting could very helpful.

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	-	^{o}C
5	Sulphur Dioxide	22	80	$\mu g/m^3$
6	Nitrogen Dioxide	08	80	$\mu g/m^3$
7	Carbon Monoxide	03	4	mg/ m^3
8	Particulate matter < 10µm	154	100	$\mu g/m^3$
9	Particulate matter < 2.5 m	280	60	$\mu g/m^3$
10	Ozone	23	180	$\mu g/m^3$

Causes of Air Pollution in Nashik :

(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.	1st Floor Porch (Main Building)	49.33	50
3.	2nd floor Porch (Main Building)	47.58	50
4.	1st Floor Porch (New Building)	50.21	50
5.	2nd floor Porch (New Building)	52.46	50
6.	Garden Area	61.98	50
7.	Main gate	71.23	50
8.	Administrative Office	64.32	50
9.	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 minimise the intensity of noise pollution; thus, sound pollution levels will be lower in the future.

3.3Solid 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

College has made the manure and used for plant situated around college. On a 270-square-foot plot of ground, the institution has implemented vermiculture composting. The major goal is to limit the amount of disposable garbage on campus. It is utilised as manure in the garden and lawns when the vermicomposting process is completed.

3.4 E-Waste:

Consumer and corporate electronic equipment that is nearing or at the end of its useful life is referred to as e-waste. Electronic components contain cadmium, lead, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), which can harm human health and the environment. They account for around 5% of all municipal solid trash globally, although they are far more harmful than other garbage.

E-waste generated in the campus is very negligible. The college has total of More than 130 Computers & laptops and 35 printers, 06-xerox machine, Smart boards 02, LCD Projectors 11 & 08-Scanner in working condition. The cartridges of printers are refilled and reused. Administration conducts the awareness programmes regarding E-waste Management with the help of various departments. The E- waste and defective item from computer laboratory is being stored properly.

At Mother Institute level e-waste is reduced, reused and recycled. Source reduction is achieved through installation of modular and upgradable type of instruments. The e-waste is systematically recorded in registers with information about the source and reason for disposal.

The e-waste is categorized based on their defects and processed for future use**.**

The audit team observed that the technical life time / service life of most electronic instruments has not yet expired, resulting in little waste creation at this time. However, the college hand over the E-waste to the Institute ITI College for further processing as prescribed by the norms of Institute.

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.

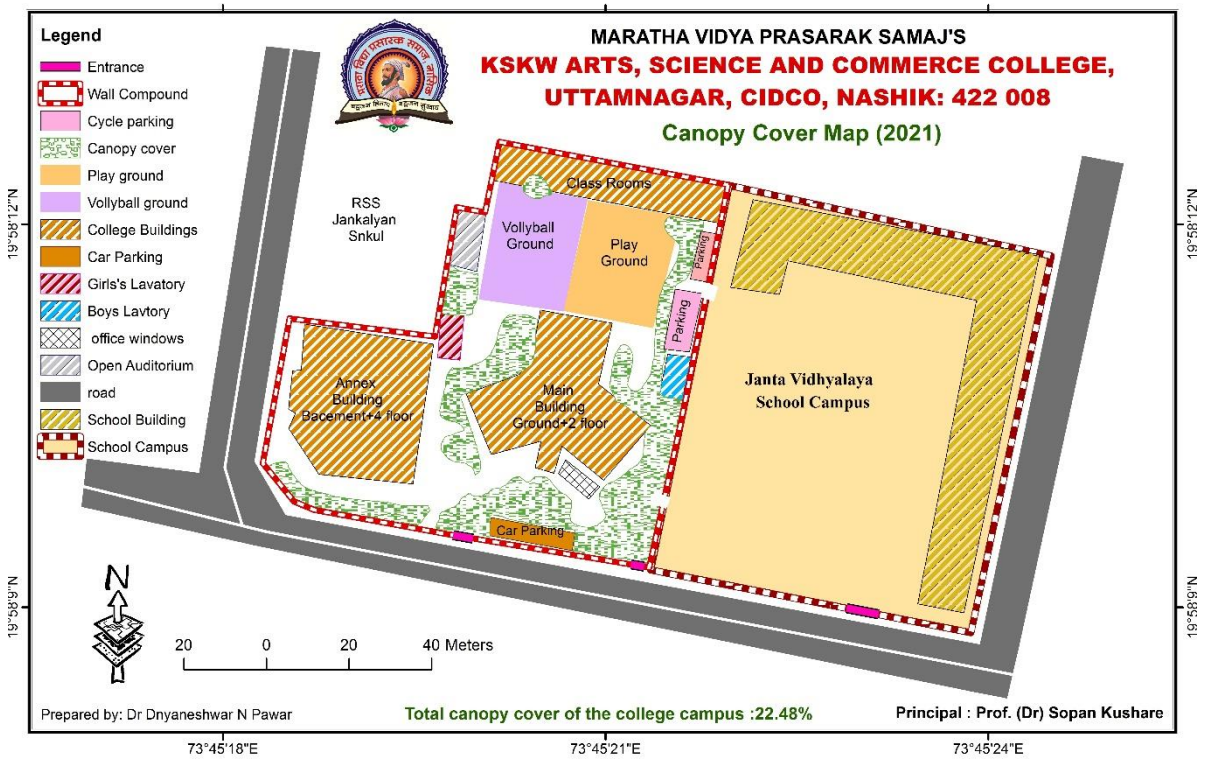
Google Map

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.

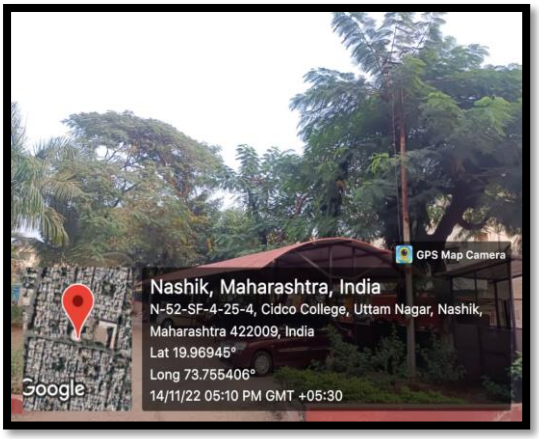


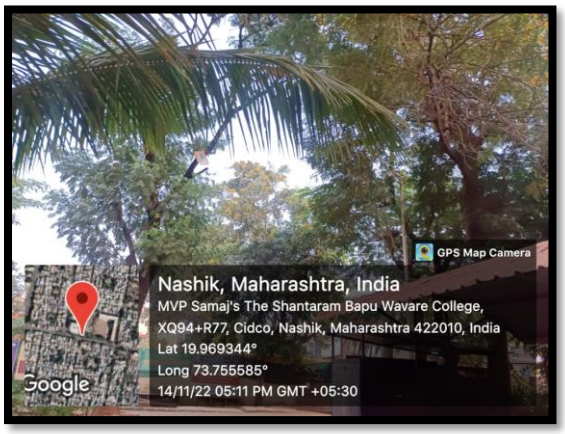
Throughout the months of July and August, the NSS unit organises several tree planting projects on the college campus and in the adjacent communities. This initiative promotes an environmentally friendly atmosphere within the institute by providing pure air and raising awareness among the people. Plantations 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.	Name of Plant	Habit	Family
1.	Acacia auriculiformis	Tree	*Mimosaceae*
2.	Adhatoda vasica	Shrub	Acanthaceae
3.	Aleuropteris farinosa	Herb	Pteridaceae
4.	Aloe vera	Herb	Liliaceae
5.	Alstonia scholaris	Tree	Apocynaceae
6.	Annona reticulata	Shrub	Annonaceae
7.	Anthocephalus Cadamba	Tree	Rubiaceae
8.	Araucaria columnaris	Tree	Aurocariaceae
9.	Asparagus racemosus	Climber	Asparagaceae
10.	Bauhinia Purpurea	Tree	Caesalpiniceae
11.	Bauhinia variegata	Tree	Fabaceae
12.	Bougainvillea spectabilis	Climber	Nyctaginaceae
13.	Bryophyllum pinnatum	Herb	Crassuliaceae
14.	Caesalpinia Pulcherrima	Shrub	Caesalpiniceae
15.	Callistemon Lanceolatus	Shrub	*Mimosaceae*
16.	Carica papaya	Herb	Caricaceae
17.	Cassia fistula	Tree	Caesalpiniceae
18.	Casuarina equisetifolia	Tree	Casurinaceae
19.	Catharanthus roseuss	Herb	Apocynaae
20.	Centella asiatica	Herb	Apiaceae
21.	Cestrum nocturnum	Climber	Solanaceae
22.	Chlorophytum comosum	Herb	Liliaceae
23.	Chlorophytum glaucoides	Herb	Asparagaceae
24.	Cissus quadrangularis	Climber	Vitaceae
25.	Curcuma longa	Herb	Zingiberaceae
26.	Cymbopogon citratus	Herb	Poaceae
27.	Cyperus papyrus	Herb	Cyperaceae
28.	Dalbergia Sisso	Tree	Papilionaceae
29.	Delonix regia	Tree	Caesalpiniceae
30.	Grevillea robusta	Tree	Proteaceae

Sr.No.	Name of Plant	Habit	Family
31.	Hamelia Patens	Shrub	Rubiaceae
32.	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Herb	Malvaceae
33.	Jacaranda mimosaefolia	Tree	Bignoniaceae
34.	Kalanchoe sp.	Herb	Crassulaceae
35.	Madhuca longifolia	Tree	Sapotaceae
36.	Mangifera indica	Tree	Anacardiaceae
37.	Melia azedaracha	Tree	Meliaceae
38.	Millingionia hortensis	Tree	Bignoniaceae
39.	Ocimum sanctum	Herb	Lamiaceae
40.	Parkia biglandulosa	Tree	*Mimosaceae*
41.	Phyllanthus emblica	Tree	Phyllanthacae
42.	Piper longum	Climber	Piperaceae
43.	Pityrogramma calomelanos	Herb	Pteridaceae
44.	Polialthia longifolia	Tree	Annonaceae
45.	Pongamia Pinnata	Tree	Papilionaceae
46.	Pteris vitata	Herb	Pteridaceae
47.	Punica granatum	Shrub	Lythraceae
48.	Putranjiva roxburghii	Tree	Putranjivaceae
49.	Roystonegia regia	Tree	Arecaceae
50.	Samania Saman	Tree	*Mimosaceae*
51.	Stevia rebaudiana	Herb	Asteraceae
52.	Syzygium cumini	Tree	Myrtaceae
53.	Tecoma stans	Shrub	Bignoniaeceae
54.	Tectaria macrodonta	Herb	Tectariaceae
55.	Terminalia belerica	Tree	Combretaceae
56.	Terminalia chebula	Tree	Combretaceae
57.	Trachyspermum ammi	Herb	Apiaceae

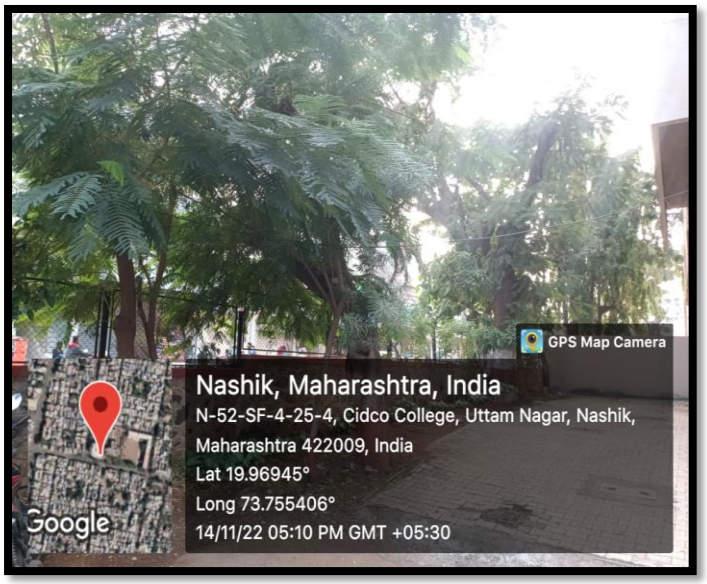

GPS Map Camera
Nashik, Maharashtra, India
N-52-SF-4-25-4, Cidco College, Uttam Nagar, Nashik, Maharashtra 422009, India
Lat 19.96945°
Long 73.755406°
14/11/22 05:10 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Nashik, Maharashtra, India
N-52-SF-4-25-4, Cidco College, Uttam Nagar, Nashik, Maharashtra 422009, India
Lat 19.96945°
Long 73.755406°
14/11/22 05:10 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Nashik, Maharashtra, India
MVP Samaj's The Shantaram Bapu Wavare College, XQ94+R77, Cidco, Nashik, Maharashtra 422010, India
Lat 19.969344°
Long 73.755585°
14/11/22 05:11 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Nashik, Maharashtra, India
N-52-SF-4-25-4, Cidco College, Uttam Nagar, Nashik, Maharashtra 422009, India
Lat 19.96945°
Long 73.755406°
14/11/22 05:11 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Nashik, Maharashtra, India
Morwadi Road, XQ94+M82, Uttam Nagar, Cidco College, Uttam Nagar, Nashik, Maharashtra 422010, India
Lat 19.969337°
Long 73.755757°
14/11/22 05:12 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Nashik, Maharashtra, India
N-52-SF-4-25-4, Cidco College, Uttam Nagar, Nashik, Maharashtra 422009, India
Lat 19.96945°
Long 73.755406°
14/11/22 05:10 PM GMT +05:30
Google

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 CONVERSATION:

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

The college campus has put up banners / 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.

b. Importance of Trees:

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.

****