Anand Charitable Sanstha, Ashti's

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya,

(Arts, Commerce and Science)

Kada, Tal. Ashti. Dist. Beed 414 202 (Maharashtra)

Criteria VII

7.1.3 Green Audit Report

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GREEN AUDIT REPORT

Organization	ANANDRAO DHONDE ALIAS BABAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA (Arts, Commerce & Science)			IC REF.NO.	IC/PE/7178
Address	AT.:KADA, TALUKA: ASHTI, DIST. : BEED, - 414202 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA			AUDIT TYPE	ON SITE
Contact Person	MR. DR. H. G. VIDHATE	POSITION	PRINCIPAL	Site(s)	01
Audit Standard	Green Audit				
SR.LEAD AUDITOR	MR. DR.SURESH MALI	No.of Shifts	GENERAL		
Audit start Date /DAY	02.05.2022/MONDAY	No of Employees	0-75		
Audit Completion Date/DAY	02.05.2022/MONDAY	Total Man day	01	Complexity	HIGH
E maill D	dr.vidhate@yahoo.com,sajangaikwad68@gmail.com				
Website	www.admkada.com				

No. of CARs	CAT I	00	CAT II	00	CAT III (surv ONLY)	00

Audit Conclusion and Recommendation:

1.AREAS ASSESSED : ALL THE AREA AS PER CHECKLIST IN THE REPORT

2.AUDIT CONCLUSION & APPROPRIATENESS OF THE SCOPE :DETAILED IN THE SCOPE.THE SCOPE IS GREEN AUDIT

3.ASSESSMENT COMMENTARY & ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE: AS FOLLOW

4.EXECUTIVE SUMMARY :THE RAPID URBANIZATION & ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AT LOCAL,REGIONAL & GLOBAL LEVEL HAS GIVEN RISE TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.THE CONCEPT OF GREEN AUDIT WAS INVENTED LOOKING INTO SERIOUSNESS OF THESE ISSUES TO IMPLEMENT AT THE COLLEGE CAMPUSES .THIS WILL ALSO LEAD TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. ANANDRAO DHONDE ALIAS BABAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA ALSO TOOK THIS INITIATIVE TO HAVE GREEN POLICY IN THEIR PHILOSOPHY AND IN ACCORDANCE HAVE A GREEN CAMPUS.THE PURPOSE OF AUDIT WAS TO ENSURE GOOD PRACTICES ARE INITIATED AND MAINTAINED IN THE AREAS OF GREENARY,WATER MANAGEMENT & CLEAN AIR TO MENTION FEW.THIS WILL ULTIMATELY IMPACT THE HEALTH OF STUDENTS.THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARRIVED AFTER LOOKING INTO MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & IDENTIFIED RISKS.

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5.INTRODUCTION : ANANDRAO DHONDE ALIAS BABAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA,(Arts, Commerce & Science) AT:KADA,IS NAAC ACCREDITED "A" GRADE.IT IS LOCATED AT : KADA,TALUKA: ASHTI: DIST : BEED, 414202,MAHARASHTRA,INDIA,SPREAD OVER ,10 ACRES,AND BUILTUP AREA 20,000.000 SQ.FT.THIS COLLEGE IS AFFILIATED TO DR.BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,AURANGABAD.THIS COLLEGE IS ONE OF THE BEST CLOOEGES IN UNIVERSITY JURISDICTION.

6.ABOUT THE COLLEGE : THE COLLEGE HAVE SEPARATE ACADEMIC & ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING WITHSPECIOUS & LUSH GREEN CAMPUS.THIS COLLEGE IS SITUATED IN BEED DISTRICT,WHICH IS DEVELOPING,RAPIDLY.THE COLLEGE HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION LIST UNDER SECTION 2(f)OF THE UGC ACT,1956 VIDE UGC NOTIFICATION DATED 10TH

AUGUST 2007.THE COLLEGE HAVE 19 UG,05 PG& O3 B.Voc,03 SHORT TERM COURSES UNDER UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM & 03 SKILLBASED SHORT COURSES UNDER COLLEGE CURRICULUM & 02 RESEARCH CENTERS.

7.OBJECTIVE OF THE AUDIT :THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS GREEN AUDIT IS, a. ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS, b. IMPROVE CLEANLINESS STANDARDS, c. CREATE FACILITIES TO MANAGE WATER,GENERATION OF WASTE,& POWER, d. TO INVOLVE THE NEIGHBORHOOD THE SAME LINE, e. ULTIMATELY IMPROVE THE IMAGE & GOODWILL OF INSTITUTE.f.TO SECURE THE UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT & CUT-DOWN THE THREATS AS WELL AS ANALYSING THE PATTERN & EXTENT OF RESOURCES ON THE CAMPUS.g.TO INTRODUCE & AWARE AMONG THE PROFESSORS,ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS & STUDENTS REAL CONCERN OF UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT AND ITS SUTAINABILITY.

8.METHODOLOGY : AS PER THE AUDIT PLAN& AUDIT CRITERIAL TO STUDY THE WASTE,WATER,GREENARY/ENERGY MANAGEMENT & FIND THE WAYS & MEANS TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE INCLUDING CLEAN AIR & GREENERY.METHODOLOGY COVERED WITH VARIOUS EXERCISES SUCH AS PREPARATION OF CAMPUS GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS,PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF THE CAMPUS WITH THE HELP OF STUDENT,VOLUNTEERS,STAFF,GREEN AUDIT REPRESENTATIVE,OBSERVATION & REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENTS,INTERVIEWING WITH THE VARIOUS KEY PERSON SUCH AS MAINTENANCE OFFICERS,GARDEN WORKERS,TEACHING & NON-TEACHING STAFFS,& STUDENTS & DATA

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ANALYSIS,MEASUREMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS.

9.OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS :

9.1 .WASTE MINIMIZATION & RECYCLING:THEY GENERATE DRY WASTE FROM PAPER,LEAVES FROM HORTICULTURE,WET WASTE FROM FOOD,TEA,COFFEE,DRINKING WATER.E WASTE FROM HARD WARES,COMPUETRS,LED'S,BATTERIES,PLASTIC,CONSTRUCTION WASTE,GLASS WASTE,OTHERS LIKE BIO MEDICAL ETC.IS GENERATED WHICH IS DISPOSED AFTER THE INSPECTION & APPROVAL TO AUTHORISED ECO GREEN VENDORS & POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD.WET GARBAGE COLLOECTED & GIVEN TO GRAMPANCHAYAT.STOCK ROOM ARE RESERVED FOR E- WASTE & HAZARDOUS.SMALL PLANT OF WORMICOMPOST IS RUN BY ZOOLOGY DEPT.& BEING UTILIZED IN COLLEGE CAMPUS OR SOLD AS PER AVAILABILITY.ONLY.COLOR WISE BINS ARE PROVIDED FOR IDENTIFICATION AND EASE OF COLLECTION. WASTAGE IS COLLOECTED IN DRY WASTE & WET WASTE.WET WASTE IS GIVEN TO GRAMPANCHAYAT GHANTA GADI,DRY WASTE IS USED IN WORMI COMPOST PLANT IMPLEMENTED THE COLLEGE PREMISES.HAZARDOUS WASTE OF CHEMICALS IS PROCEDURELY DISPOSSED OFF AS PER SCINTIFICALLY MANNER.VERIFIED HALF YEARLY AUDIT REPORTS,FOUND SATISFACTORY & MEETS THE PURPOSE.

RECOMMENDATION: NEEDS MORE CLOSE MONITORING & THE STORAGE OF MISCELLANEOUS WASTE LYING IN SOME AREAS,NEEDS PROPER IDENTIFICATION,AND DISPOSAL PLAN,ACTION.

10.GREENING:BOTANY DEPARTMENT & RESPONSIBLE PERSON AVAILABLE.CATEGORY WISE LIST OF ALL PLANTS AVAILABLE.ANADWADI SARATEWADGAON IS THEIR ADOPTED VILLAGE FOR GREEN DEVELOPMENT.DENSE FOREST IS DULY IDENTIFIED,MONITORED & WELL MAINTAINED WITH THE HELP OF FORREST OFFICER,SEEN PLANTATION MAP,FOUND OK & AS AND WHEN REQUIRE TAKING SUPPORT FROM TROPICAL GEOGRAPHICAL OFFICERS.GREEN ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS & PLANS ARE DESIGNED,DEVELOPED AND ACCORDINGLY STUDENTS ARE ORIENTED IN THIS REGARD.VRUKSH DINDI,TREES ADOPTION,EARTH DAY,ENVIRONMENT DAY,OZONE DAY,GEOGRAPHY DAY ARE CELEBRATED BY INVITING THE

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CELEBRATIES.TREE CENSUS DONE & THE FIGURES ARE 3212 NUMBERS.

RECOMMENDATION: a. NEED GREEN POLICY. b. GREEN OBJECTIVE. c. SLOGANS

11.WATER CONSERVATION :

OBSERVATIONS: LOCATED IN DRY AREA.COLLEGE ISQUITE CONSCIOUS FOR THE USE,UTILISATION,CONTROLLING,CONSUMPTION,AND CONSERVATION OF WATER.WATER FILTRATION SYSTEMS ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.NUMBER OF FACTORS,SUCH AS CLIMATE,CULTURE,FOOD HABITS,WORK & WORKING CONDITIONS,LEVEL & TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT & PHYSIOLOGY DETERMINES THE NEED & REQUIREMENTS OF WATER.WATER CONSUMPTION IN URINAL,HOSTEL,TOILET,LAB,KITCHEN,GARDEN,DRINKING,WASH BASIN,DRINKING WATER FOR BIRDS,DOGS,WATER LOSS DURING FILLING,WATER LOSS AT DISCHARGE,IN TOTALITY CONSUMPTION,CONSERVATION,DATA MONITORED,CONTROLLED,AND ACTIONS ARE INITIATED W.R.T %,FOUND SATISFACTORY. FARM- POND ADEQUATELY FILLD.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1.NEED CLOSE MONITORING OF WATER CONSUMPTION,& WATER METER.2.RAIN WATER HARVESTING.3.CONSENT FOR BORE.,FROM GROUND WATER AUTHORITY.3.CONSULT PANI FOUNDATION

12.CLEAN AREA :AS PER DESIGN OF ROOMS 24.50 % IS LEFT FOR VENTILATION,CONSIDERING WINDOWS FLOOR AREA.PERCENTAGE WISE COVERAGE,GROUND 45 %,GARDEN 18 .50 %,SPORTS & LAWNS 9 % & MISCELLANEOUS 27.50%

RECOMMENDATIONS :ALL VEHICLES DATA ENTRY,MONITORING,PUC,DRIVERS LICENSE,PARKING LOCATIONS IS THE GREY AREA WITH EFFECTIVE AIR QUALITY MONITORING.

13.: ANIMAL WELFARE : FEW STRAY DOGS ONLY.SQUIRRELS IN GREEN AREA,BUTTER FLY,CROW,SPARROWS,AND OTHER NATIVE BIRDS SEEN,QUARRELS & OTHER TINY ANIMALS LINGER HERE.NATURAL BIRDS HOUSES FOUND.& ADEQUATE FEEDS,DRINKING WATER PROVIDED.IN CASE OF ANY NEED,ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT TAKES CARE.

RECOMMENDATIONS : CAN GO FOR MINI ZOO & FISH PONDS.

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14.ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE :

OBSERVATIONS :

CHECKED APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVES COMPLIANCES MEET THE PURPOSE.

RECOMMENDATIONS : AT THE MAIN GATE NEED TO DISPLAY ENVIRONMENTAL GREEN BOARD.

15.GENERAL PRACTICES:

OBSERVATIONS : THE ROLE TO MAINTAIN GREEN/CLEAN ENVIRONMENTS ARE DULY DEFINED.HORTICULTURE FOR PLANTATION.BIOTECH FOR ENERGY,WATER MANAGEMENT.STUDENTS WELFARE DEPT.FOR GREEN/ENVIRONMENT DRIVES AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS BY ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT,PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS,SUPPORTED STAFF SEEN.THE OVERALL MANAGEMENT OF THESE CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAMS/DEPTS.& FACILITY/MAINTENANCE OF UTILITIES IS DONE BY MAINTENANCE DEPT.UNDER THE PRINCIPAL,FOUND OK.

RECOMMENDATIONS:CAN DEVELOPSOP'S.PERIODICAL MONITORING GREEN/ENVIRONMENTAL QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES.DISPLAY OF GREEN POLICY.HOUSE KEEPING CHECK LIST IS AN GREY AREA.CAN START 5-S ACTIVITIES,BY INSPIRING & HIRING TRAINERS.

16.CONCLUSION :THE COLLEGE HAS ALREADY DONE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK ON GREEN TECHNOLOGY AND HIGHLY COMMITTED TO CONTINUALLY IMPROVE UPON.IT IS RECOMMENDED,THAT ANANDRAO DHONDE ALIAS BABAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA,KADA HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED GREEN AUDIT CRITERIA.

17.PHOTOGRAPHS OF GREEN CONSCIOUSNESS :THE PHOTOGRAPHS COVERED ARE,DENSE FOREST AREA,WATER CONSERVATION,RAIN WATER HARVESTING,MEDICNAL PLANTATIONS,DRINKING WATER FOR BIRD'S,BIRD'S HOUSES,WHEAT/RICE/JAWAR/BAJARI/PULSES FOR BIRD'S,BUTTERFLY,SQUIRRELS IN GREEN AREA.FARM-POND,RAIN WATER HARVESTING EQUIPMENT,GOOGLE EARTH LOCAAATION,BEFORE – AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS,IMPROVENTS PLAN.ACHIEVEMENTS,TRAINING'S,PIE-CHART,TRENDS,GRAPHS,BAR CHARTS,TREE IDENTIFICATION,

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PLANTATION DATE,CELEBRATIES,GUESTS,AUDITORS,TRAINERS,DEGRADABLE WASTE,CELEBRATION DAYS, YOU ARE IN FREE ZONE,SIGN BOARDS,SLOGANS,& LIKE.....

NOTE : MUST APPLY FOR IS0 14001:2015 EMS CERTIFICATION

Team Leader	**DR. SURESH MALI**	**Date**	**07.05.2022**
Client representative	PRINCIPAL Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya DR.H.G.VIDHATE Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed	**Date**	**07.05.2022**

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Anand Charitable Sanstha Ashti's

ANANDRAO DHONDE ALIAS BABAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA

(Arts, Commerce and Science)
KADA, BEED, 414202

Internal Quality Assurance Cell

ENVIRONMENT AUDITS

Contents

INTRODUCTION

The green audit aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campuses, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly atmosphere. Green audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of college environment. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the effort within the institutions whose exercises can cause threat to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through the green audit, a direction as how to improve the structure of environment and there include several factors that have determined the growth of carried out the green audit.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

The Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya was established in Kada by the then MLA Bhimrao Anandrao Dhonde in July 1990. The institution has been achieved intensive progress in all spheres of life since its foundation. This is the co-education institution imparting the knowledge to rural vernacular students through Arts, Commerce and Science streams. This college is affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. This college is considered one of the best colleges in university jurisdiction.

FUNCTIONING: The college have separate Academic and administrative building with specious and lush green Campus. Beed district is one of the under developing district. The college has been included intheUniversityGrantsCommission listundersection2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 vide UGC notification dated 10th Aug. 2007.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT: Today, the College occupies 10 acres of land. Theconstructionof new building, namely, Administrative block, Academic block, Library block andComputerBlock is newly constructed.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE COLLEGE: The college have 19 UG, 05 PG, and 03 B.Voc, 03 short term courses under university curriculum and 03 skill based short courses under college curriculum and 02 research centers.

OBJECTIVES

Basically purpose of the periodical audit is to identify, describe and quantify of green plants environment sustainability in compliance with the standard regulations and policies. The objective of the green audit is to promote the environmental management and conservation in the college campuses. The green audit has been executed with the following objectives

- To secure the university environment and cut-down the threats as wel las analyzing the pattern and extent of resource use on the campuses
- To introduce and aware among the teachers, administrative staffs and students to real concern of university environment and its sustainability

METHODOLOGY

In order to perform the green audit, methodology covered with various exercises such as preparation of campus geographical maps, physical inspection of the campus with help of student volunteers, observation and reviews if the documents, interviewing with various key persons such as estate maintenance officers, garden worker, teaching and non-teaching staffs and students, and data analysis, measurements andrecommendations.

Overview of Green Audit

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, is situated at Maharashtra at Latitude 18.8966091 and Longitude 75.083516 in the Beed district and it is at altitude of 598m (1965 feet) above mean sea level. Kada is a census town in Beed District in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Kada is in between the Ahmednagar and Beed and falls on National Highway 561.Kada is very wellknown in its district as this is the main marketplace for farmers in Ashti tehsil. AnandraoDhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya covers an area of about 4.00 hectares.

Satellite image of Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed **Campus**

Source: Google Earth

COLLEGE PROFILE IN BRIEF

NAME OF THE COLLEGE;	**Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya. Kada Dist. Beed, 414202**
ESTABLISHMENT:	July 1990
PIONEERS: EX MLA	Bhimrao Anandrao Dhonde
No. OF STUDENTS:	1710
FACULTY:	46
FACILITIES:	A well-equipped campus with a good infrastructure, with modern classrooms, good indoor Gymkhana, playground facilities and qualified staff. NSS Office, Spoken English Course. Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada Dist. Beed Library has a long tradition since 1990 having the collection of 18972+ print books, print journal& magazines, various subscribed online-books & e-journals.

RESEARCH AND
EXTENSION ACTIVITY:

College conducts 22courses under the guidance of Anand Charitable Trusts Ashti for the excellence of students. The college has a good number of extension activity like plantation of trees, village cleanliness, cleaning of public places and Villages. Our college adopted a village Saratewadgaon / Anandwadi for its overall development from last four years. Environmental awareness campaigns, No Vehicle Day observed,

AREA OF COLLEGE: 4.00 hectares.

WATER AND WASTE WATER AUDIT

Water which is precious natural national resource available with fixed quantum. The availability of water is decreasing due to increasing population of nation, as per capita availability of utilizable water is going down. Due to ever rising standard of living people, Industrialization, urbanization, demand of fresh water is increasing day by day. The unabated discharge of Industrial effluent in the available water bodies is reducing the quality of these ample sources of water continuously. Hence, the national mission on water conservation was declared by the then Prime Minister Hon. Manmohan Singh in 2003 and appealed to all citizens to collectively address the problem of water shortage, by conserving every drop of water and suggested for conducting water audit for all sectors of water use. Water audit can be defined as a qualitative and quantitative analysis of water consumption to identify means of reducing, reusing and recycling of water.

Water Audit is nothing but an effective measure for minimizing losses, optimizing various uses and thus enabling considerable conservation of water in irrigation sector, domestic, power and industrial as well. A water audit is a technique or method which makes possible to identify ways of conserving water by determining any inefficiencies in the system of water distribution. The measurement of water losses due to different uses in the system or any utility is essential to implement water conservation measures in such an establishment.

Importance of Water Audit:

- Systematic process
- May yield some surprising results
- Easier to work on solutions when the problems are identified.
- A Tracking mechanism can be put into place.

It is observed that a number of factors like climate, culture, food habits, work and working conditions, level and type of development, and physiology determine the requirement of water. The community which has a population of between 20,000 to 100,000 requires i.e., 100 to 150 liters per person (Capita) per day. The communities with a population can consume over 100,000 — 150 to 200 liters person (Capita) per day. As per the standards provided by WHO Regional office for South East Asia Schools require 2 liters per student; (10-15 liters per student if water-flushed toilets), Administration requires (Staff accommodation not included) 5150 liters per person(Capita) per day, Staff accommodation requires 30 liters per person per Capita per day and for Sanitation purposes it depends on technology

A) WATER AUDIT:

Water usage can be defined as water used for all activities which are carried out on campus from different water sources. This includes usage in all residence halls, academic buildings, on campus and on grounds. Wastewater is referred as the water which is transported off the campus. The wastewater includes sewerage, residence hall waters used in cooking, showering, clothes washing as well as waste water from chemical and biological laboratories which ultimately going down in sink or drainage system.

MEASUREMENT

CALCULATIONS

AUDIT OBSERVATIONS

REPORT

DISCUSSIONS

PLANNING AND PROCESS FINALIZATION

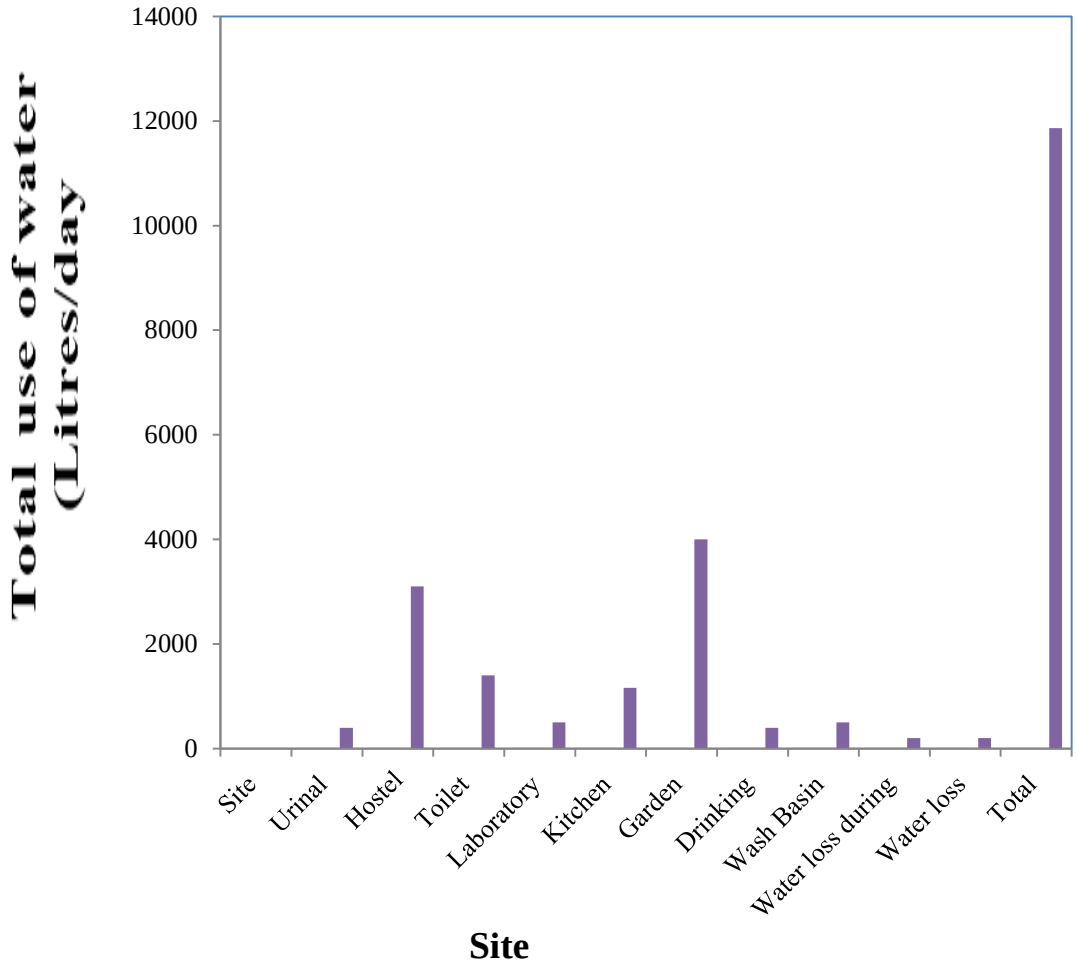
IMPLEMENTATION

Overall water consumption in Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed

From the data collected for water audit of Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed, the water distribution and water consumption pattern is noticed as follow. The college is having the main building for the administrative work and for teaching work. Daily water consumption by Main Building is as follow.

Site	Urinal	Hostel	Toilet	Laboratory	Kitchen	Garden	Drinking	Wash Basin	Water loss during Filling	Water loss at Discharge	Total
Total use of Water (liters/ day)	400	3100	1400	500	1160	4000	400	500	200	200	11860
Percentage	3.37	26.14	11.80	4.21	9.78	33.73	3.37	4.22	1.69	1.69	100

Table No. A.1 Daily water consumption by Main Building



Daily water consumption by main building

It is revealed from the data that total 11860lit/day water is used in the Building Afor the Urinals, Hostel, toilet, Laboratory, Kitchen, Garden, drinking, wash basinetc purpose. From above data it is observed that the maximum water consumption was observed for garden purpose which is found to be 4000lit/Day i.e. (33.73 %). Water loss during Filling of water in tank was noted as 200 lit/Day (1.69 %), Laboratory 500 lit./day i.e (4.21 %) and water losses at discharge were found to be 200 lit/day (1.69 %).

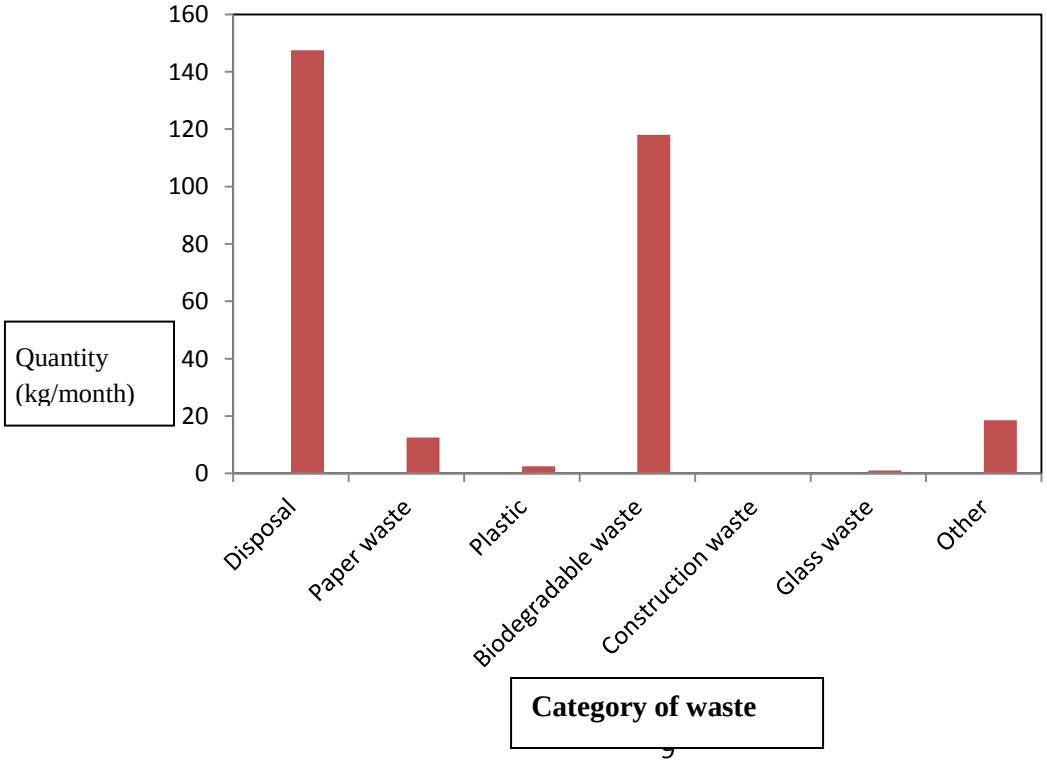
B) SOLID WASTE AUDIT:

Solid waste generation and its management is a flaming problem in the all over world. Rate of generation of solid waste is very high and however, we do not have satisfactory technology to manage the generated waste. Solid waste refers to all non-liquid waste. Solid waste can create significant health problems and a very unpleasant living environment if not disposed of safely and appropriately. Thus, it is essential to manage the solid waste appropriately to reduce the load on waste management system. The intention of this inventory is to find out the quantity, volume, type and current management practice of solid waste generation in the **Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed**. This report will help for further solid waste management and to go for green campus development.

Generation of solid waste in Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed:

Table No. B.1Category wise solid waste generation

Category of waste	Disposal	Paper waste	Plastic	Biodegradable waste	Construction waste	Glass waste	Other	Total solid waste
Quantity kg/month	147.5	12.5	2.5	118	0	1.00	18.5	300
Percentage (%)	49.16	4.16	0.83	39.33	0	0.33	6.16	100

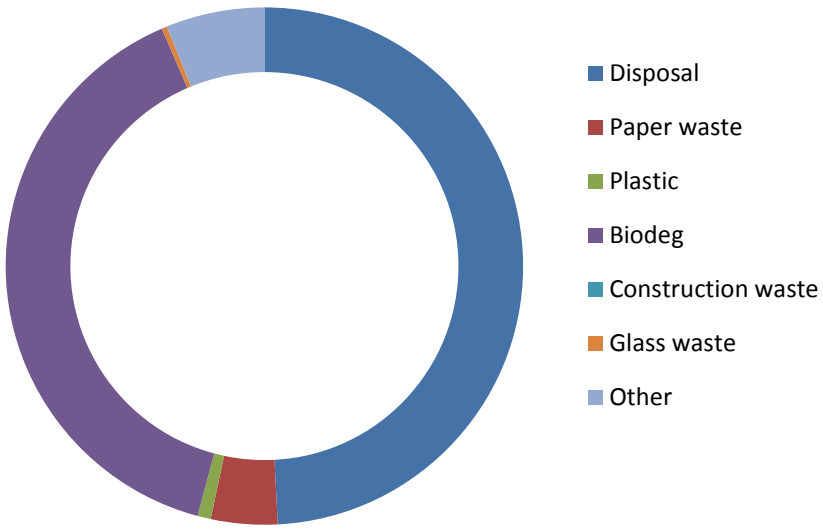


Category wise solid waste generation

Throughout the study period 300 kg/month of solid waste was generated. On the basis of obtained results in which highest quantity of solid waste Disposal is about 147.5 kg/month, Paper waste is about12.5 kg/month and Biodegradable-waste is about 118.0 kg/month which is at second place. Plastic waste is just about 2.5 kg/month because they have already taken initiative for remove plastic from the college campus.

Table No. B.2: Percentage of category wise solid waste generation

Category of waste	**Disposal**	**Paper waste**	**Plastic**	**Biodegradable waste**	**Construction waste**	**Glass waste**	**Other**	**Total solid waste**
Percentage (%)	49.16	4.16	0.83	39.33	0	0.33	6.16	100



Graph No. B. 3: Percentage of solid waste generation

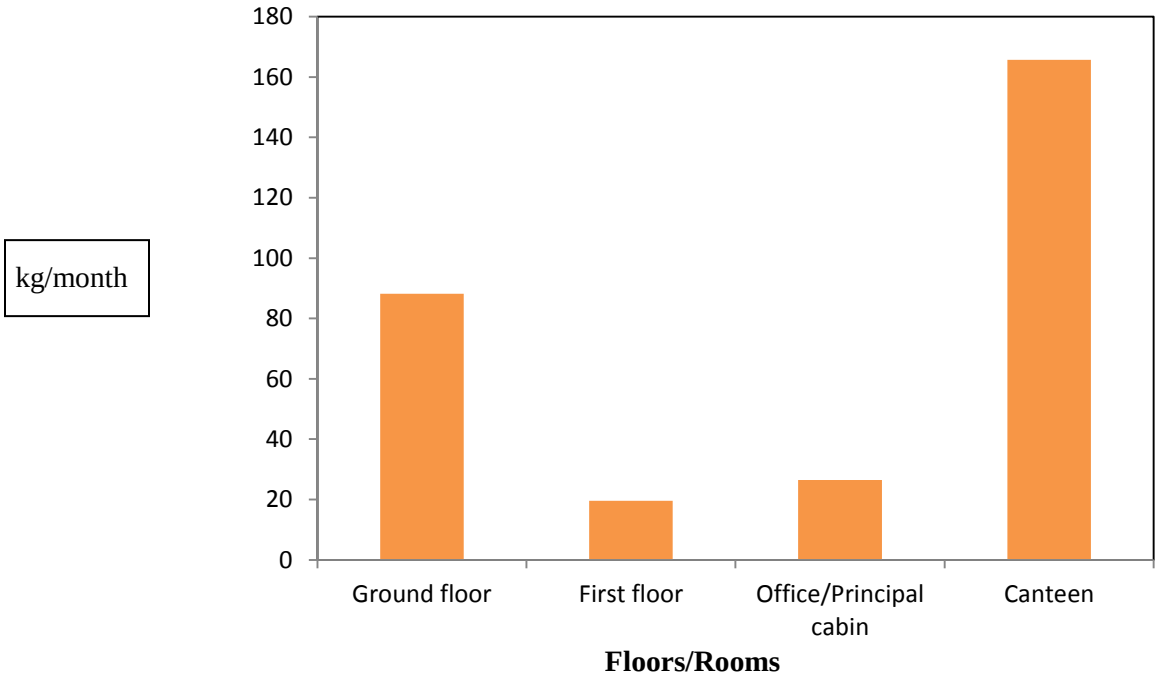
Percentage wise distribution of different sources of solid waste is given in the above graph. Here, maximum percentage of solid waste is generated of disposal 49.16 % biodegradable waste which is 39.33 % and minimum of plastic waste is about 0.83 %, paper waste is 4.16 % and other waste is about 6.16 %.

Status of solid waste generation (kg/month)

Table No. B: 4 Category wise solid waste generation at various Floors and rooms in college campus (kg /month)

Flooe/Rooms	Disposal	Paper waste	Plastic waaaaste	Biodgradable waste	Construction waste	Glass waste	Other	Total
Ground floor	45	04	0.500	36	-	0.650	02	88.15
First floor	15	02	0.250	01	-	0.350	01	19.60
Office/Principal cabin	05	5.5	0.700	01	-	-	14.3	26.5
Canteen	82.5	01	1.050	80	-	-	1.2	165.75
Total	147.5	12.5	2.5	118	-	01	16.4	300

Graph No. B: Floor wise distribution of Solid waste



In the buildings of college 300 kg of total solid waste is generated in a month. Among the total waste ground floor is with 88.15 kg/month. First floor is having generation around 19.60 kg/ month.

C) HAZARDOUS WASTE AUDIT:

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, having Arts Commerce and Science faculty in its campus. There is the chemical usage and hazardous things into the college campus for practical purposes. Hazardous waste disposal is also in College campus, so that college campus is free from hazardous waste.

D) E-WASTE:

E-waste generated in the College is of Schedule II. Generation of e-waste is apparent at every educational institute. Especially, at the college level there is sufficient number of equipment's and instruments running for administrative as well as for scientific execution. Computers, Printers, laptops, scanners, internet routers and Xerox machines are must in the administrative work. The wire required for the connectivity also gets included in the e- waste. E-waste from Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, is disposed by college as per the guidelines. E-waste from the different corners of college is collecting centrally at one place and got disposed off as per rules and regulations of government about E- waste management.

E- waste is collected in separate room stock room.

- Throughout the study period 300 kg of solid waste was generated.
- Highest quantity of solid waste is biodegradable waste and is about118kg/month.
- The total waste 4.16 % is paper waste which is around 12.5 kg/month.
- Some of the classrooms were found without paper solid waste baskets.
- There is need of some improvements into the collection of solid waste.
- Solid waste is to be segregated at the source.

D) DETAILS OF TREE CENSUS IN COLLEGE CAMPUS:

The beginning of the 21st century brought growing concern about global warming, climate change, food security, poverty, and population growth. CO_2 is a principle component causing global warming. Atmospheric carbon dioxide levels have increased to 40% from pre-industrial levels to more than 390 parts per million CO_2.

The present status of trees covers and vegetation carbon storage assessment of area under Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Campus. In an era of global warming and climate change; carbon emission, carbon sequestration, mitigation, adaptation are the keywords in academia. Carbon sequestration is a phenomenon of converting atmospheric carbon i.e. CO_2 in to other pools of carbon such as vegetation, soil, etc. in various forms to mitigate global warming. It is one of the important clauses of Kyoto Protocol. Current tree census methodology has adopted from the guidelines set by Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Deharadoon, Govt. of India.

Total number of trees enumerated in Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed campus: All the collected data was tabulated and analyzed with the help of MS- Word document,

Total number of trees enumerated in Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed campus

Sr.No.	Local Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Total
1	कडुनिंब	Neem tree	Azadirachtaindica	Meliaceae	130
2	शंकासूर	Shankasur	Caesalpiniapulcherrima	Fabaceae	44
3	निलगिरी	Nilgiri	Eucalyptusglobulus	Myrtaceae	11
4	शेर	Sher	Euphorbiatriucalli	Euphorbiaceae	01
5	शिसम	Shisav	Dalbergiasissoo	Fabaceae	90
6	रेन	Raintree	Samaneasaman	Fabaceae	20
7	करंजी	Karangi	PonganiaPinnata	Fabaceae	74
8	जंगली	Forest tree			03
9	कदंब	kadamb/kadam	Neolamarckiacadamba	Rubiaceae	07
10	सप्तपर्णी	Saptiparni	Alstoniascholaris	Apocyanaceae	16
11	गोबन्वेल	Boganvel	Bouganvilleaspectabilis	Nyctaginaceae	23

12	उंबर	Aundumbar	Ficusracemosa	Moraceae	02
13	बोर	Ber	Ziziphusmouritiana	Rhamnaceae	03
14	टगोनिया	Tagonia	Tecomastans	Bignoniaceae	11
15	बदाम	Almond	Prunusdulcis	Rosaceae	01
16	काशीद	Green Cassia	Cassia siamea	Fabaceae	01
17	सीताफळ	Custard apple	Anonareticuluta	Annonaceae	08
18	वड	Banyan tree	Ficusbenghalesnsis	Moraceae	04
19	फायकस	Phycus	Ficus species	Moraceae	48
20	चिंच	Tamrin	Tamarindusindica	Fabaceae	16
21	शिवण	Common bell tree	Gmelinaarborea	Verbenaceae	12
22	अशोक	Bodhi wruksha	Saracaindica	Fabaceae	02
23	गुलमोहर	Gold mohar	Delonixregia	Fabaceae	17
24	चाफा	Whitechampa	Plumeria Sp.	Apocyanaceae	05
25	बीटी	Butea	Collistemon spp.	Apocyanaceae	32
26	कुडीकाचाफा	Champa	Plumeriapudica	Apocyanaceae	20
27	जंगलीआपटा	Pahadiapta	Bauhinia racemosa	Fabaceae	01
28	टिकोमा	Yellow elder	TecomaSp	Bignoniaceae	30
29	ख्रिसमसटी	Chrismas tree	Araucaria columnaris	Araucariaceae	01
30	फिस्टेलपाम	Palm tree	Caryotamitis	Arecaceae	03
31	बोटलपाम	Bottal palm	Hyophorbelagenicaulis	Arecaceae	03
32	बकुल	Bakul	Mimusopselengi	Sapotaceae	03
33	भावा	Gold shower tree	Cassia Fistula	Fabaceae	11
34	निर्गुडी	Common chest tree	Vitexnegunda	Lamiaceae	02
35	चंदन	Sandle wood tree	*Santalum album*	Santalaceae	19
36	कामोनी	Kamini	Murrayapaniculata	Rutaceae	01
37	गजगा	Gajaga	*Casealpiniaboundue*	Caesalpinaceae	01
38	अर्जुन	Arjuntree	*Terminaliaarjuna*	Combretaceae	01
39	जंगली	Jangal plant/Gamhar	Gmelinaarborea	Lamaaceae	01
40	भेडा	Beheda	*Terminaliabellerica*	Combretaceae	01
41	बेल	Bel	*Aeglemarmelos*	Rutaceae	01

42	शतावरी	Shatawari	*Asparagus officinalis*	Aspargaceae	01
43	मेहेंदी	Heena	*Lawsoniainermis*	Lythraceae	04
44	पळस	Palas	Buteamonosperma	Fabaceae	02
45	आकाशनिंब	Akashneem	*Milingtoniahortensis*	Bignoniaceae	05
46	चंदनपार	Indian sandle wood	Santalum album	Santalaceae	01
47	बॉटलब्रश	Bottal brush tree	*Callistemon Spp.*	Myrtaceae	08
48	कण्हेर	Oleander	*Nerium oleander*	Apocynaceae	25
49	तरवड	Tarwal	*Caesalpiniapulcherima*	Ceasalpinaceae	20
50	शिरीष	Shiris	Albizialebbeck	Fabaceae	04
51	जंगलीशेवगा	Drum stick tree	Moringaoleiferaa	Moringaceae	01
52	शेवरी	Sheshbania	Sesbaniasesban	Fabaceae	04
53	स्पटोडीया	African tuliptree	Spathodeacampanulata	Bignoniaceae	12
54	पपई	Papaya	Carica papaya	Caricaceae	02
55	कासोद	Kassod tree	Sennasiamea	Fabaceae	07
56	जांभूळ	Indian black tree	Syzygiumcumini	Myrtaceae	01
57	पिंपळ	Bodhi wruksha	Ficusreligiosa	Moraceae	03
58	आवळा	Indian Goose berry	Phyllanthusemblica	Phyllanthaceae	05
59	पिवळाफ्लावर	Pilla flower	Tecomastans	Bignoniaceae	10
60	महाडिक	Mahadung	Ailanthus excelsa	Simaroubaceae	01
61	हिवर	Hivar	Vachellialeucophloea	Fabaceae	01
Trees planted **In AtalAnandGhan Van**					
63	चिंच	Tamrind	Tamarindusindica	Fabaceae	130
64	आवळा	Goose berry	Phyllanthusemblica	Phyllanthaceae	190
65	कवठ	Wood apple	Limoniaacidissima	Rutaceae	100
66	शिवण	Shivan	Gmelinaarborea	Verbenaceae	100
67	विलायतीचिंच	English Tamrind	Pithecellobiumdulcs	Fabaceae	100
68	रानभेंडी	Wild Okra	Abelmoschusesculentus	Malvaceae	100
69	शिशु	Shishu	Dalbergiasissoo	Fabaceae	100
70	रीठा	Soap nut	Soapberries	Sapimdaceae	70

71	पांगरा	Coral tree	Erythriavariegata	Fabaceae	50
72	सावर	Katsaver			40
73	सिताफळ	Custured apple	Annonareticulata	Annonaceae	10
74	पेरू	Guva	Pisdiumguajava	Myrtaceae	50
75	बेल	Bell	*Aeglemarmelos*	Rutaceae	50
76	शेवगा	Drumstick tree	Moringaoleiferaa	Moringaceae	10
77	बोर	Ber	Ziziphusmouritiana	Rhamnaceae	40
78	पळस	Palas	Buteamonosperma	Fabaceae	40
79	खैर	Kathtree	Senegalia catechu	Fabaceae	30
80	हदगा	Agati	Sesbaniagrandiflora	Fabaceae	40
81	बकंद	Bakan	Meliaazedarach	Meliaceae	10
82	रामफळ	Ramfal	Annonareticulata	Annonaceae	50
83	हिवर	Hiwar	Acacia leucophloea	Fabaceae	40
84	तुती	Mulbery	Morus alba	Moraceae	40
85	वड	Vad	Ficusbengalensis	Moraceae	100
86	उंबर	Fig	Ficus species	Moraceae	40
87	महारूक	Maharukh	Ailanthus excelsa	Simaroubaceae	70
88	बेहेडा	Beheda	*Terminaliabellerica*	Combretaceae	20
89	पिंपळ	Bodhi vruksha	Ficusreligiosa	Moraceae	10
90	जास्वंद	Hibiscus (rose)	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Malvaceae	30
91	कोरपड	Aloe vera	Aloe vera	Asphodelaceae	25
92	तुळस	Tulsi	*Ocimum sanctum*	Lamiaceae	20
93	अडुळसा	Adulsa	*Adhatodavasica*	Acanthaceae	25
94	सदाफुली	Sadafuli flower	*Catharanthusroseus*	Apocynaceae	20
95	मेहेंदी	Heena plant	*Lawsoniainermis*	Lythraceae	20
96	मोगरा	Mogara	Jasminumsambac	Oleaceae	20
97	गुलाब	China rose	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Malvaceae	20
98	बांम्बू	Bamboo	Bambusavulgaricus	Poaceae	250
99	फान पाम	Fan palm	Livistonachinesis	Arecaceae	36
100	पिंपळ	Bodhi vruksha	Ficusreligiosa	Moraceae	01

	Medicinal Garden				
101	भिसेनी कापूर	BhimseniKapour	Cinnamomumcamphora	Lauraceaous	01
102	अजानवृक्ष	Ajanvruksh	Ehretialaevis	Boraginaceae	01
103	तुळस	Tulsi	*Ocimum sanctum*	Lamiaceae	03
104	नरक्या	Narkya	Mappiafoetida	Lcacinaceae	01
105	धामण	Dhaman	Grewiatiliifolia	Tiliaceae	01
106	कुसूम	Kusum	Schleicheraoleosa	Sapindaceae	01
107	पुंगजीवा	Putranjiwa	Putranjivva wall	Putrranjivaceae	01
108	अंकुल	Ankol	Alangiumsalviifolium	Cornaceae	01
109	स्टार फ्रुत	Star fruit	Averrhoacarambola	Oxalidaceae	01
110	राई आवळा	Raiawla	Rhododendron arboreum	Ericaceae	01
111	सीमा अशोक	Sitaashok	Saracaasoca	Caesalpiniaceae	01
112	अश्व गंधा	Ashwagandha	Withaniasominiferia	Solanaceae	01
113	दिकेमाल	Dikemali	Gardenia gummifera	Rubiaceae	01
114	धुप	Dhup	Canariumstrictum	Burseraceae	01
115	गुगुळ	Guggul	Commiphoramukul	Burseraceae	01
116	सेंद्री	Sendri/sindhur	Bixaorellana	Bixaceae	01
117	एक्सोता	Ixora	Ixoracoccinea	Rubiaceae	02
118	व्हाईट क्रोतोन	White Croton	Codiaeumvariegatum	Euphorbiaceae	01
119	निरगुडी	Nirgudi	Vitexnegunda	Lamiaceae	02
120	नारवेल	Naarvel	Piper betle	Piperaceae	01
121	करमळ	Karmal	Dilleniapentagyna	Dilleniaceae	02
122	अडुळसा	Adulsa	*Adhatodavasica*	Acanthaceae	02
123	आपरा	Apata	Bauhinia racemosa	Caesalpiniaceae	01
124	विलायची	Vilaychi	Elettariacardamomum	Zingiberaceae	01
124	तमाल पत्र	Tejpata	Cinnamomumtamala	Lauraceae	02
125	ईद्लींबू	Idlimbu	Citrus aurantium	Rutaceae	01
126	दालचिनी	Dalchini	Cinnamomumverum	Lauraceae	01
127	सफरचंद	Safarchand	Maluspumila	Rosaceae	01
128	रामफळ	Ramphal	Annonareticulata	Annonaceae	01
129	तुती	Tuti	Abutilon indicum	Malvaceae	04

130	तुरटी	Tarti	Cissusquadrangulans	Vitaceae	01
131	सफेद्चंदन	Safedchandan	Santalum album	Santalaceae	01
132	कैलासपती	Kailaspati	Couroupitaguianensis	Lecythidaceae	01
133	पायर	Paayar	Pyruspashia	Rosaceae	01
134	कडूनिंब	Kaduneem	Azadirachtaindica	Meliaceae	08
135	रुद्राक्ष	Rudraksh	Elaeocarpusangustifolius	Elaeocarpaceae	01
136	वाटर अप्पल	Water apple	Syzygiumaqueum	Myrtaceae	01
137	गोधन	Gondhan	Cordiadichotoma	Boraginaceae	01
138	बिबा	Bibba	Semecarpusanacardium	Anacardiaceae	01
139	अन्नपुर्णा	Annapurna	Pandanus Sp.	Pandanaceae	01
140	बिलीबीग्रीन	Bilimbi green	Averrhoabilimbi	Oxalidaceae	01
141	नोनी	Noni	Morindacitrifolia	Rubiaceae	01
142	रक्तचंदन	Raktchandan	Pterocarpussantalinus	Fabaceae	01
143	हिरवाचाफा	Hirwachafa	Artabotrysodorattisimus	Annonaceae	01
144	दुरीयन	Durian	Duriosp	Bombacaceae	01
145	कवठ	Kavath	Limoniaacidissima	Rutaceae	01
146	वाला	Wala	Gyrinopswalla	Thymelaeaceae	01
147	मुल्तीविटामिन	Multivitamin	Sauropusandrogynus	Euphorbiaceae	01
148	कोरफड	Korphad	Aloe vera	Asphodelaceae	02
149	बहावा	Bahava	Cassia Fistula	Fabaceae	01
150	जांभूळबहाडोली	Jambhulbhadoli	Syzygiumcumini	Myrtaceae	01
151	ओल्सैस	Allspice	Pimentadioica	Myrtaceae	01
152	जमालपत्र	Tamalpatra	Cinnamomumtamala	Lauraceae	01
153	दालचिनी	Dalchini	Cinnamomumverum	Lauraceae	01
154	भोकर	Bhokar	Cordiadichotoma	Boraginaceae	01
155	पपई	Papaya	Carica papaya	Caricaceae	02
156	पानफुती	Panfuti /Bryophylllum	Kalanchoepinnata	Crassulaceae	03
157	स्नेकप्लांट	Snake plant	Dracaena trifasciata	Asparagaceae	02
158	उंबर	Audambar	Ficusracemosa	Moraceae	01
159	गोरखचिंच	Kalpvruksh(गोरखचच	Adansoniadigitata	Malvaceae	02

		)			
160	रेनतट्री	Rain tree	Samaneasaman	Fabaceae	03
161	करंज	Karanj	PonganiaPinnata	Fabaceae	02
162	केवढा	Kewda	Pandanusodorifer	Pandanaceae	01
163	बांबू	Bamboo	Bambusavulgaricus	Poaceae	06
164	बीटी	Beeti	Collistemon spp.	Apocyanaceae	55
165	शंकासूर	Shankasur	Caesalpiniapulcherrima	Fabaceae	08
166	आंबे	Mango	Mangiferaindica	Anacardiaceae	11

CARBON SEQUESTRATION:

Carbon sequestration describes long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change. It has been proposed as a way to slow the atmospheric and marine accumulation of greenhouse gases, which are released by burning fossil fuels. Vegetation carbon pool having the potential of 560 Pg (Pg: Petagram= billion ton) of carbon storage globally. In the current study the focus is given on the assessment of existing carbon stock stored **Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed** campus in the form of woody vegetation by enumerating every tree species. Overall **44.145tones of CO_2**has captured and stored by the woody plants present in the college campus. A single tree consumes **0.0218 tons o**f CO_2 approximately annually consequently, as the campus possess **2025**mature woody plants **44.145tons o**f CO_2 is consumed yearly by all woody vegetation on the college campus. Campus is increasing the form of woody vegetation by enumerating every tree species.

OXYGEN RELEASED

Woody vegetation in **Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada,** campus has been releasing plenty of oxygen in their lifetime till date. Released oxygen is directly proportional to CO_2 sequestrate in the ratio of 32/12 thus it is supposed to release **0.912 kg** of oxygen annually. It is assumed that a single tree supports oxygen demand of two people for their life. Thus, near about 3500 woody vegetations in College campus are supporting peoples around the campus.

F) ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY AUDIT:

Energy sources utilized by all the buildings, departments and services of college include electricity, liquid petroleum and inverters. Major use of the energy is at office, hostel and laboratories, for lighting, transportation, Electricity is supplied to the college campus by Maharashtra State Electricity Board. There is no provision of generating electricity on site. Fuel consumption by vehicles on campus is also an important criterion for energy audit. "No Vehicle Day" is observed on Thursday.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF THE COLLEGE:

It includes all Departments, office, classrooms and principal cabin. The collected data shows the Ground floor has maximum number of major energy consuming equipment's. Environmental protection through activities conducted. Following data is taken from the energy audit prepared by Maharashtra State Electricity Board office, Kada.

Table shows Energy Consumption difference at Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada Dist. Beed.

Sr.No.	Year	Energy Consumption KWH	Remark
1	2019-2020	669	
2	2020-2021	617	Energy consumption rate noteworthy decreasing during the observation period. Because of use of Energy

The energy consumption is 669 KWH and 617 KWH for the years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 respectively. Thus the observations show the noteworthy decrease in the electricity consumption during study period. This is because of the use of LED bulbs and methods adopted by the college to conserve the energy in the campus.

Workshop on preparation of LED Lamps

Study tour at wind Energy plant

Atal Anand Ghanvan (Miyawaki Dense forest) in campus

Environmental protection through activities conducted (Paste Photographs)

Electricity and energy audit:

Energy sources utilized by all the buildings, departments and services of college include electricity, liquid petroleum and LPG. Major use of the energy is at office, canteen, hostel and laboratories, for lighting, transportation, cooking. Electricity is supplied to the college campus by Maharashtra State Electricity Board. There is no provision of generating electricity on site.

Fuel consumption by vehicles on campus is also an important criterion for energy audit. Two two-wheelers and two four-wheelers were observed on the campus. "No Vehicle Day" was observed on Saturday during green audit visit.

Energy consumption of the college:

It includes all Departments, office, classrooms and principal cabin. The collected data shows the Ground floor has maximum number of major energy consuming equipment's. Environmental protection through activities conducted. Following data is taken from the energy audit prepared by Maharashtra State Electricity Board office, Kada

Conclusions:

From the green audit conducted by college following are some of the conclusions which can be taken for improvement of the college campus to become environmental friendly college campus..

1. College takes efforts to dispose majority waste by using proper methods.
2. Confidential paper waste is disposed properly.
3. Glass waste is to be disposed properly.
4. Electricity consumption is more at some departments.
5. Use of CFL lamps is minimum. Its use should to be encouraged and now converted to LED lights.
6. Toilets and bathrooms are consuming more water.
7. Roof top rain water harvesting should be initiated which is useful for filling up of tanks on campus.
8. Water filtration systems are functioning properly.
9. E-waste segregation, handling and disposal are properly done.
10. Air quality on the campus is good.

Recommendations:

Following are some of the key recommendation for improving campus environment.

1. College should develop its own Environmental Policy by using the guidelines in Green Audit document.
2. The data related to all measured environmental parameters should be monitored and recorded regularly and information be made available to administration.
3. The college should develop internal procedures to ensure its compliances with environmental legislation and responsibility be fixed to carry out it in practice.
4. Wherever possible the waste should be reused or recycled.
5. All street lighting should be changed to LED lights to save electricity.

Clean and green Campus

Degradable Waste

Plastic free clean and green campus

Anand Charitable Sanstha Ashti's

ANANDRAO DHONDE ALIAS BABAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA, KADA, BEED, 414202

GREEN AUDIT COMMITTEE

Sr. No.	Name of committee member	Designation	Signature
1	Prof. G. M. Pathare	Chairman	
2	Dr. S. D. Gaikwad	Member	
3	Dr. R. G. Vidhate	Member	
4	Dr. S. D. Ovhal	Member	
5	Dr. B. S. Khaire	Member	23/08/2021

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College Kada Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed

Principal

PRINCIPAL
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji
College, Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed