

Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj 's ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, Ozar (Mig),

Tal: Niphad , Dist: Nashik. 422 206 (Maharashtra)

7.2.1 – Best Practices

Best Practice No # 01

Title of the Practice- "Green Campus"

Objectives of the Practice:

- Dissemination of environmental literacy to motivate students, teachers and supporting staff
- Transformation of the campus into pollution free and environmentally friendly zone. Conservation as well as generation energy.
- ✤ Efficient use of available water.
- Proper waste management.
- Planting and maintaining trees.

Emphasis:

- 1. Greenery to provide pollution free air and carbon sink.
- 2. A clean campus.
- 3. Minimise waste and consumption of water and energy.
- 4. Adoption and deployment of environment friendly activities.
- 5. Impact of use of digital technology and management to reduce consumption of natural/ non-renewable resources paper, gas, water, energy etc.

The Context:

Our college campus has significant greenery covering all parts of the campus, something that is appreciated by all visitors on campus. Government of Maharashtra awarded our college One lakh rupees as a reward for making campus green.

A clean and healthy environment aids effective learning and provides a conductive learning environment. We decided to educate and make aware students on the issues such as renewable energy sources, waste management.

We decided to work in the areas of power, plant, water and cleanliness. The stakeholders work to develop an eco-friendly, sustainable campus and to disseminate the concept of eco-friendly culture.

The Practice (Themes of the Programme)

Greening the campus is all about turning around wasteful inefficiencies and using conventional sources of energies for its daily energy needs, correct disposal handling, procurement of environment friendly supplies and effective recycling program. Institute has to work out the time bound strategies to implement green campus initiatives. These strategies need to be incorporated into the institutional planning and budgeting processes with the aim of developing a clean and green campus.

1. Litter and Waste: Assesses the impact of litter and waste on the environment and explores practical means for preventing, reducing and minimising the amount of litter and waste produced by the campus. This theme is compulsory when a campus is first starting out on the Green-Campus

programme and, like all initial themes, should be carried on as a maintenance theme once the campus is awarded.

- 2. Energy: Implements means by which the campus community can work together to increase awareness of energy issues and to improve energy conservation and efficiency.
- **3. Water Conservation and Protection:** Focuses on the importance of water both locally and globally and raises awareness of water conservation and source protection.
- 4. Transport and Travel: Suggests ways for students, staff, and local government to work together to raise awareness of transport issues and implement practical solutions to make a real difference to commuter management on campus.
- 5. **Biodiversity:** Examines the diversity of plant and animal life associated with the campus and finds ways to enhance and protect biodiversity.
- 6. The Botany department of the college maintains a large variety of medicinal plants and wide variety of plant species. Planting of tree saplings by chief guests during their visits to the college for various functions.
- 7. Green Information and Communications Technology (ICT): An emergent theme, Green ICT examines the environmental impact of ICT at third level and explores ways in which ICT personnel and Green-Campus Committees can cooperate to reduce this impact.

Evidences of Success:

Total Green cover of the College Campus- Total Are of the Campus is 18200 Sq. Meter and total **Green Cover is 10250 Sq. Meter that is 56.30%** area fully covered with greenery

- The green campus developed by college helps not only to save the environment, but also adds to the beauty of the campus. College is able to save a lot of money on electricity bills due to solar system is evidenced from the past electricity bills. Ban on plastic items, vermi culture and vermi compost has made college campus clean and beautiful. Eco-campus strategies employed resulted in one of the beautiful and clean college in the vicinity. It has resulted in attracting more students
- The college generally does not generate any hazardous waste in any manner. However, the college strives to generate minimal waste and tries to reduce the use of plastics whenever possible. Printer Cartridges are generally refilled and not disposed. Wherever refilling is not possible, the cartridge is returned to the manufacturer. Paper waste is sold off to vendors who send it for recycling

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

The financial resources are always needed to secure success in organizing these programs.

The college has challenges in terms of physical infrastructure and limitations of resources.

Green Campus

College Campus Map





Latitude 20.07938097° Local 04:02:13 PM GMT 10:32:13 AM Longitude 73.91757165° Altitude 15.04 meters Friday, 21.10.2022



3WH8+5W8, Swami Samarth Nagar, Vijay Nagar, Maharashtra 422206, India

Latitude 20.07906201° Local 04:04:19 PM GMT 10:34:19 AM Longitude 73.91704045° Altitude 15.04 meters Friday, 21.10.2022





Latitude 20.07930865° Local 04:01:22 PM GMT 10:31:22 AM

Longitude 73.91778348° Altitude 15.04 meters Friday, 21.10.2022







Latitude 20.07906052° Local 04:04:35 PM GMT 10:34:35 AM Longitude 73.91703936° Altitude 15.04 meters Friday, 21.10.2022









Details of Non-Decomposable waste:

Plastic waste segregation dustbins: Dust bin are placed at various places in the college campus.



Dustbin for disposal of solid



Plant conservation Program



Tree Plantation Program

Solar Energy: - Solar Panel Installed in the Institute Campus :

Photograph of hybrid energy generation device (Net Metering System-On Grid)

The hybrid energy generation devices contain a solar PV plant ON Grid system with 7.5 kVA inverter and battery backup. The hybrid energy generation device generates 60 units per day. Online UPS is used for power backup in case of power failure.



















Installed Solar Charge controller



ON-Grid Meter



On-line UPS with Battery

Use of LED Bulbs/ Power Efficient Equipment :







Sample Photos of LED Bulbs Used in the Campus



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Ban on use of Plastic: -



Best Practice No # 02

Title of the Practice- The Medicinal Plants Garden in the Campus

What is a medicinal plant?

A medicinal plant is any plant which, in one or more of its organs, contains substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes or which are precursors for the synthesis of useful drugs. This description makes it possible to distinguish between medicinal plants whose therapeutic properties and constituents have been established scientifically, and plants that are regarded as medicinal but which have not yet been subjected to a thorough scientific study.

Objective of the Practice:

- To create awareness among the students about the medicinal plants and their use in dayto-day life.
- To conserve the indigenous medicinal plants for traditional health care.
- To motivate them to develop such garden in their galleries or the terrace
- To train the stakeholders to know about the organic Agriculture

The Context:

Medicinal plants provide medicinal properties due to the presence of natural compounds. The presence of phytochemical constituents in medicinal plants plays an important role in healing and also helps in curing human diseases. Plants have been used for medicinal purposes since ancient time. Consumption of medicinal herbs is increasing day by day and in such condition the cultivation of medicinal plants would be very profitable. Treatment with medicinal plants is considered very safe as there is no or negligible side effects. Nowadays, due to the advancement in Science and technology, everyone is moving away from nature. But, we human being are a part of nature so we should contribute to the preservation of nature and promote the growth of medicinal plants. Plants are natural products and have no side effects, safe, eco-friendly and many of them are locally available.

The Practice:

During the year, a botanical garden is developed. The garden contains various medicinal plants. shrubs, creepers, vines and saplings. The plants and shrubs can be planted in a small space such as galleries and the terrace of the houses. The plants are medicinal in nature. In the garden, there are total 24 types medicinal plants and shrubs such as Ritha (Sapindumukrosi) Arjun (Terminalia Arjuna), Pandhari Nirgudi (Vitex negundo), Thorli Gunj (Adenan Therapavonina Linn) Shikekai (Acasia Concinna Dc) etc. The plants were bought Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri, Dist. Ahemed Nagar. To create awareness, a 120-day training course in Agriculture (Organic Grower) was run by the College in collaboration with Jan Shikshan Sanstha, Nashik. The programme was run through Skill India

Evidence of Success: The students of all three programmes B. A, B.Sc and B.Com of our institution have a continues access and view of medicinal plants inside the campus. The students who pass nearby this medicinal garden, out of curiosity watch those medicinal plants and know about their uses. As the awareness grows among the students about the use of each medicinal plants for different deceases, they inculcate the habit of using them wherever and

whenever it is necessary. Not only to the science students particularly in the Botany students and even the students of Arts and commerce too have a general knowledge and awareness about the use of these simple and easily available medicinal plants in abundance everywhere. Even the teaching and non –teaching staff and the public who visit the college have a common knowledge about these plants. Even students are encouraged to carry these plants and grow them in their backyards.

Problems encountered and resources required:

There are no problems in maintaining these medicinal plant garden as there is enough place inside the college campus to grow these plants. The maintenance of this garden is not expensive.

- But creating awareness continuously about the use of these plants among the students is a bit difficult task particularly among the Arts and Commerce students but this problem is overcome by generating interests among the students about the utility of these plants
- Maintaining different species of plants, watering, weed eradication, disease control and preparation of organic manure are also challenging.

Details of each plant:

Sr. No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Number of Plants
1.	Neem	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	29
2	Gulmohar	Delonix regia	Caesalpiniaceae	08
3	Silk cotton tree	Bombax ceiba L.	Malvaceae	13
4	Pimpal	Ficus populifolia	Moraceae	05
5	Vad	Ficus benghalensis L.	Moraceae	06
6	Kanchan	Bauhinia variegata L	Fabaceae	05
7	Vahaba	Cassia fistula	Fabaceae	03
8	Silver oak	Grevillea robusta	Proteaceae	08
9	Akash shevaga	Spathodea campanulata	Bignoniaceae	03
10	Balamkhira	Kigelia africana	Bignoniaceae	15
11	Bakul	Mimusops elengi	Sapotaceae	05
12	Bambu	Bambusa vulgaris	Poaceae	14
13	Life Plant	Kalanchoe pinnata	Crassulaceae	05
14	Rui	Calotropis procera	Apocynaceae	02
15	Saptparni	Alstonia scholaris	Apocynaceae	09
16	Sisam	Dalbergia sissoo	Fabaceae	03
17	Ashoka	Monoon longifolium	Annonaceae	05
18	Sitaphal	Annona squamosa	Annonaceae	06
19	Kashid	Cassia siamea	Fabaceae	10
20	Arjun	Terminalia arjuna	Combretaceae	01
21	Jambhul	Syzygium cumini	Myrtaceae	06
22	Amba	Mangifera indica	Moraceae	20
23	Avala	Phyllanthus emblica	Phyllantheceae	04
24	Peru	Phymatidium delicatulum	Myrtaceae	02
24	i ciu	var. delicatulum	wyrtaccac	02
25	Subabhul	Leucaena leucocephala	Fabaceae	03
26	Bhui amla	Phyllanthus niruri	Phyllanthaceae	01
20	sweet basil	Ocimum basilicum	Lamiaceae	01
				01
28 29	Boganvel	Bougainvillea glabra	Nyctaginaceae	05
30	Papadi Chinch	Holoptelea integrifolia Tamarindus indica	Ulmaceae Fabaceae	03
31	Cherry	Muntingia calabura	Muntingiaceae	04
32	Badam	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	05
33	Sag	Tectona grandis	Verbinaceae	04
34	Pandhara Chafa	Plumeria rubra	Apocynaceae	10
35	Kadamb	Neolamarckia cadamba	Rubiaceae	03
36	Hirava chafa	Artabotrys hexapetalus	Annonaceae	01
37 38	Gulvel Denseflower Knotweed	Tinospora cordifolia	Menispermaceae	01 01
39		Persicaria glabra	Polygonaceae	07
40	Karanj Sonmohar	Pongamia pinnata Samanea saman	Fabaceae Fabaceae	07
40	Royal palm	Roystonea regia	Arecaceae	03
41	Nilmohar	Jacquemontia cuspidata	Convolvulaceae	01
45	Chandan	Santalum album	Santalaceae	01
46	Hemelia	Hamelia patens	Rubiaceae	01
40	Chrismus tree	Araucaria columnaris	Arucariaceae	01
48	Chitrak	Plumbago zeylanica	Plumbaginaceae	01
49	Jaswand	Phragmanthera capitata	Loranthaceae	01
50	Cycus	Cycas revoluta	Cycadaceae	01

51	Water lilies	Nymphaea odorata	Nymphaeaceae	01
52	Monkey Bush	Abutilon indicum	Malvaceae	01
53	jasmine	Jasminum officinale	Oleaceae	01
54	Bhingule	Indigofera tsiangiana	Fabaceae	01
55	Lajalu	Mimosa pudica	Fabaceae	03
56	Rakta Kanchan	Bauhinia purpurea	Fabaceae	25

Figure No.-6. Photographs of Some Plants



Abitulon indicum



Phylantus niruri



Persicaria glabra



Bryophylum pinnata



Oscimum basilicum



Plumbago zeylanica



Calatropis procera



Tinospora cordifolia



Hibiscus rosasinensis



Jasminum officinale



Indigofera Linnaei



Nymphaea odorata



Mimosa pudica



Spathodia campanulata



Bauhinia purpurata