



Veer Bajirabhu Kreedha Va Vyayam Mandal, Belora

**Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya,
Asegaon Purna**

NAAC Accredited "B" Grade (CGPA-2.37) and (2F & 12b) status by UGC

**GREEN, ENVIRONMENT AND
ENERGY AUDIT REPORT
2021-2022**



Prepared by

IQAC

Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, Asegaon Purna

And

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It is to certify that we Shri Shri Enviro Consultancy, Amravati conducted "GREEN, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY AUDIT" of the campus of Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, Asegaon Purna for the Academic Year 2021-2022.



S. V. Bute
Proprietor

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1. Introduction

The most unique feature of Earth is the existence of life, and the most extraordinary feature of life is its diversity. For the existence of life on earth the most important is to have a clean and healthy environment. Biodiversity is important for maintaining balance of the ecosystem in the form of combating pollution, restoring nutrients, protecting water sources and stabilizing climate or we can simply say that it is crucial for the well being of life on earth. Biologists now suggest that we are now approaching to the sixth mass extinction, given the rate of biodiversity loss mostly as a consequence of anthropogenic impacts.

Article 48A of the Indian Constitution unequivocally declares that “the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”. Further, Article 51A states that it is a fundamental duty of every citizen of India “to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures”. According to these constitutional provisions, the Environment Protection Act of 1986 authorizes the Government of India to protect and improve the environment, control and reduce pollution from all sources, and regulate the establishment and operation of industries on the basis of environmental hazards. India is one among many nations that have continuously sought to protect their environment through the enactment of legislation and regulations. Yet environmental degradation through indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources due to anthropogenic development activities has brought life on earth almost on the brink of extinction.

Conventional notion of development is synonymous with the modernization of agrarian activities, rapid industrial expansion, increased investment in transport and communication, energy and other infrastructure. All these, while promoting economic growth have also engendered environmental pollution depending upon the technological choices and resource management options taken by the national policymakers and individual decision units. Large scale industrialization and rapid population growth is threatening the earth’s green wealth due to the emission of both local and global pollutants like greenhouse gases, sulfur dioxide, lead, non-biodegradable polymeric materials, synthetic chemicals, heavy metals, oil spills, etc. Emission of hazardous gases, aerosols, chlorofluorocarbons and particulate matters from vehicles, household appliances, power plants, etc. are polluting the earth’s atmosphere resulting in ozone depletion, increased ultraviolet radiation and global warming. The impacts of this pollution on social, economic and environmental framework of nations have been severe. Therefore, immediate mitigation and adaptation strategies are called for to at least curb, if not reverse, this trend of environmental degradation.

A holistic development strategy involves the simultaneous up scaling of all other economic sectors beside industry. Unsustainable development trends have increased threat of natural hazards like floods, droughts, and cyclones while simultaneously endangering nature dependent livelihood options, threatening global food security, destroying ecosystems, increasing the risk of fatal diseases like cancer, malaria, etc. and propagating poverty. Recognizing the criticality of the scenario, the first Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 adopted the blueprint for wide ranging actions promoting environmentally sustainable development. The summit set the tone for several subsequent national and international conventions and seminars which analyse, debate and draft strategies to curb environmental degradation.

Environmental degradation is caused in a variety of ways, predominantly by human activities, however natural events can also result in the deterioration of environment. We live in a world where the natural resources are limited. Our daily lives are linked with our surroundings and inevitably affects them. Our dependence on ‘Mother Nature’ is so great that we cannot continue to live without protecting the Earth’s environmental resources. Today we are more crowded, more consuming and more connected. Growing population, higher standard of living and misuse of resources put increasing pressure on our environment. Our uncontrollable greed is continuously creating unexpected consequences that are hard to reverse.

In 2006, Government of India has declared the National Environment Policy 2006 and made green audit mandatory to each industry. According to the policy it is a response to India’s national commitment to a clean environment, mandated in the Constitution in Articles 48 A and 51 A (g),(DPSP) strengthened by judicial interpretation of Article 21 (National Environmental Policy 2006). It is recognized that the maintenance of the healthy environment is not the responsibility of the state alone. It is the responsibility of every citizen and thus a spirit of partnership is to be realized through the environment management of the country. The process of environmental audit was formalised by Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) according to the guidelines given in Manual of Standard Orders (MSO) issued by Authority of the Controller and Auditor General of India 2002. The Supreme Audit Institution of India is the highest national Institution of auditing in the country. By realizing the need of responsibility towards environment, NAAC, an autonomous body under UGC has added the concept of environmental audit in accreditation methodologies of universities and colleges.

2. About College

College has been established and run by Veer Bajiprabhu Kreedav Vyayam Mandal, Belora one of the premiere educational institute in Chandur Bazar Tahsil. Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya has been established in 13th June 2000 at Asegaon purna, Chandur bazaar Tehsil of Amravati District in Maharashtra State. The college is located at Asegaon purna, which is 30 km away from Amravati District. The college campus having 5 acres of land in which 2 acres for playground. This is the only senior college of Veer Baji Prabhu Kreedav Vyayam Mandal with Arts faculty. The college is Grant-in-aid college and permanently affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati and also got 2F & 12B affiliation from the U.G.C. in 2014. The college is aiming to educate youth, woman & members from weaker sections in Asegaon purna and surrounding rural area. We are making efforts to attain these motives by improving our own standards. We have been working tirelessly to produce ideal student, volunteers & citizens who will whole heartedly contribute to national development. The college is always focusing on quality education along with quality and persistently making efforts to impart higher education to youth residing in Asegaon purna & surrounding region which is our mission. With this mission the college offers a wide range of programmes for the students. At present 350 to 400 students are in the flow of higher education. These students are being trained in academic, co-curricular, extra-curricular, extension programmes and sport activities.

2.1 Vision

To impart education to rural youth and economically backward class. To create self-disciplined and competent students cum-citizens with academic excellence. Attainment of intellectual development with social relevance through education.

2.2 Mission

To provide higher education to youth residing in the rural area, proletariat class and economically backward and surrounding region. To plan and implement extension activities considering the societal needs and surrounding region. To provide excellent academic atmosphere and enhance quality education. To uplift the status of the society through higher education. To emphasize and inculcate national values and morals in the students.

2.3 Goals

To search for the hidden potential of the student & to enrich their perception to uplift society & nation. To aim at overall personality development of the students through curricular and co-curricular activities. To focus on the education of women and their social upliftment.

To expose the students to the new technologies and trends so as to enable them to face the challenges of competitive world. To search talent in the fields of arts, cultural and sport and to encourage. To undertake faculty development programmes to improve academic quality in the institution. To organize and participate in various educational activities to create positive academic atmosphere in the surrounding region. To strive hard to improve the functioning of the institution. To motivate students to participate in all activities - social, intellectual and academic. To create discipline among the student in order to make them aware of their responsibilities as respectable citizen.

2.4 Facilities

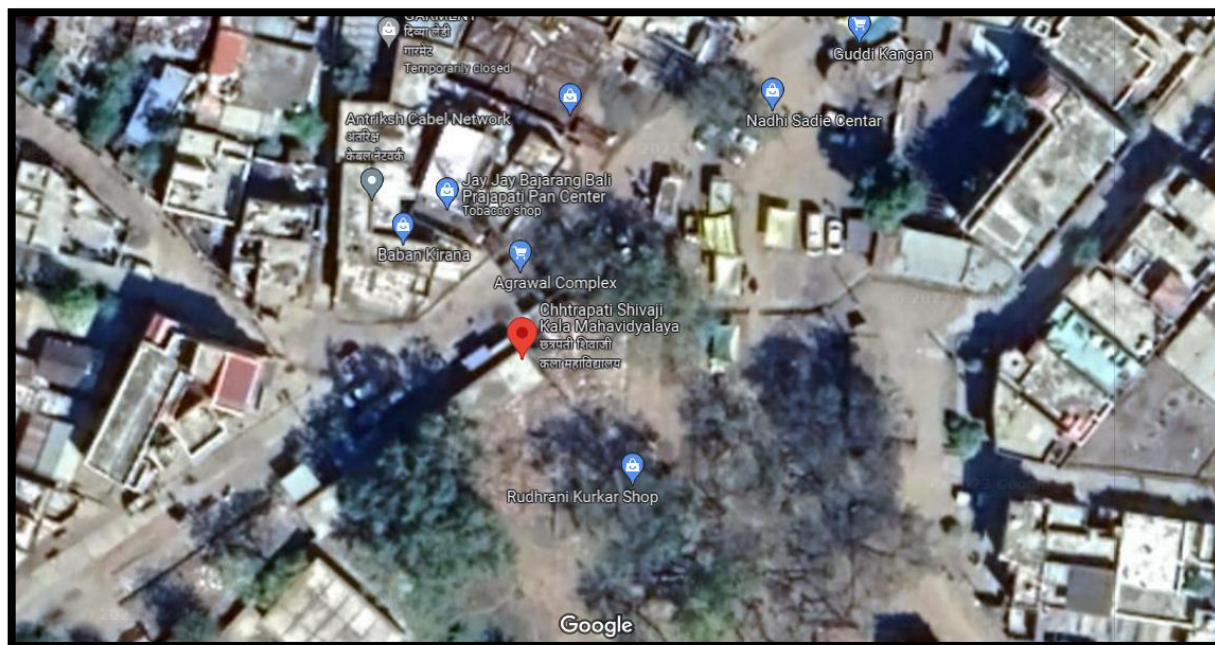
- ✓ 5 Acres of campus.
- ✓ Mentor & Mentee Scheme.
- ✓ Women Development & Grievance Cell.
- ✓ Career Guidance and Counselling Cell.
- ✓ Games & Sports.
- ✓ Meritorious Students Felicitation.
- ✓ Anti Ragging Cell.
- ✓ Student Council.
- ✓ Personal Counselling.
- ✓ Students Grievance Cell.
- ✓ Committee against Sexual Harassment.
- ✓ Internet and Wi Fi facility.
- ✓ Placement Cell.
- ✓ Alumni Association.
- ✓ Central Library.





2.4 Land Use Data

Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, Asegaon Purna within the geo-position between latitude 21.12719 Nand longitude 77.57520 E in at Asegaonpurna, Chandur bazaar Tehsil of Amravati District in Maharashtra State, India. It encompasses an area of about 5 acres. The college has following land use pattern:



3.Aims and objectives

Following are the aims and objective of audit

- To recognize the initiative taken by organization towards environment.
- To provide baseline information to enable college to evaluate and manage environmental change, threat and risk.
- To recognize, diagnose and resolve the environmental problems.
- To recognize the effects of a college on the environment and vice versa.
- To suggest the best protocols for sustainable development college and environment.
- To set the procedure for disposal of all types of wastes.
- To reduce energy consumption.
- To train all stakeholders of the college and empower them to contribute and participate in the environmental protection.

4. Methodology

To achieve the mentioned objectives of Green, Environmental and Energy Audit of Session 2021-2022 Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, Asegaon Purna and Shri Shri Enviro Consultancy, Amravati adapted the following methodology. It includes three stages viz. pre-audit stage, audit stage and post audit stage.

Pre-Audit Stage

In pre-audit state discussion on environment policy of a college and preparation of questionnaire for audit work is performing. The policy is the reflection of goals, objectives, scope and priorities of the college related to environment sustenance. The target areas of green auditing, audit team and assignment of responsibility were established.

Audit Stage

The audit stage include survey by questionnaire, review of documents and records, review of policies, interviewing of key persons (stakeholders), physical inspection of college campus, monitoring and analysis of air, water, noise quality, biodiversity, energy consumption, solid waste generation and disposal etc.

Post-audit Stage

The post-audit stage is the role of an auditor. The auditor considers all the facts and observations of the audit together in concern with green, environmental and energy audit. The auditor evaluates the findings as per the standard procedure. The auditor prepares a brief report of the audit along with recommendations.

GREEN AUDIT

5. Floral Diversity of College

Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, AsegaonPurna within the geo-position between latitude 21.12719 N and longitude 77.57520 E in at Asegaonpurna, It encompasses an area of about 5 acres. The college area is immensely diverse with a variety of tree species performing a variety of functions. Most of these tree species are planted in different periods of time through various plantation programmes organised by the college. The trees of the college have increased the quality of life, not only the college fraternity but also the people around of the college in terms of contributing to our environment by providing oxygen, improving air quality, climate amelioration, conservation of water, preserving soil, etc. Many species of birds are dependent on these trees mainly for food and shelter. Nectar of flowers and plants is a favourite of birds and many insects. Leaf – covered branches keep many animals, such as birds and squirrels, out of reach of predators.

Table: List of tree species of Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, AsegaonPurna

Sr.	Name of species	Botanical name	No. trees
1	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	12
2	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	33
3	Indian beech	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	73
4	Thornbush	<i>Lycium richii</i>	02
5	Flame tree	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	06
6	Red Silk cotton tree	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	06
7	Banyan tree	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	03
8	Devil tree	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	12
9	Orchid tree	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	06
10	Spanish cherry	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	02
11	Bengal quince	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	05
12	Wood apple	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	01
13	Desert apple	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	01
14	Gulara	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	01

15	Flameoftheforest	<i>Buteamonosperma</i>	03
16	Peepaltree,Pipul	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>	01
17	Jambul	<i>Syzygiumcumin</i>	06
18	Cassodtree	<i>Cassiasiamea</i>	09
19	Parrottree	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i>	03
20	Ashoka tree	<i>Saracaasoca</i>	04
21	White Marudaah	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	01
22	Behada	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	04
23	Chebula tree	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	04
24	Amla tree	<i>Indian gooseberry</i>	04
25	Indian soapberry	<i>Sapindusmukorossi</i>	02
26	Indian cork tree	<i>Millingonia</i>	16
27	Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	02
28	Copperpod	<i>Peltophorumpetrocarpum</i>	01
29	Red wood	<i>Adenantherapavonina</i>	05
30	Indian jujube	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	01
31	Custard apple	<i>Annona squamosal</i>	02
	31 species of trees	Total	229

List of Medicinal Plants, Grasses and herbs:

Sr.	Name of species	Botanical name
1	Amla tree	<i>Indiangooseberry</i>
2	Behada	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>
3	Chebulatree	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
4	Shatavari	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
5	Redwood	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>
6	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
7	Woodapple	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>
8	Desert apple	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>
9	Flame of the forest	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
10	Jambul	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
11	Bamboo	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>
12	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>
13	Grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>
14	Grass	<i>Apludamutica</i>
15	Grass	<i>Dicanthium annulatum</i>
16	Grass	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>
17	Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
18	Grass	<i>Brachiarua mutica</i>
19	Sonkadi	<i>Pentanema indicum</i>
20	Gorakmundi	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i>
21	Persian violet	<i>Exacum pumilum</i>
22	Dagadful	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>
23	Shatavaru	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
24	Pencil flower	<i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i>
25	Shankhpushpi	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>
26	Rajgeera	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>

Azadirachta indica



Delonix regia



Ficus religiosa



Tectonagrandis



Syzygium cumin



Indian gooseberry



6. Faunal Diversity of College

Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, AsegaonPurna located at village area and surrounded by residential area and agricultural land. College campus consists of main building, playground, garden area, open place, parking etc. So, campus green cover, openness and availability of food and water is suitable for different faunal species. In the fauna, several species of butterflies, dragonflies, moths, spiders, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals have been recorded and documented from the college campus. Many animals are present in campus are dependent on the trees mainly for food and shelter. Flowers and fruits are eaten by monkeys, and nectar is a use by birds and many insects. Leaf – covered branches of tree keep many animals, such as birds and squirrels, out of reach of predators.

The data base collected from the campus shows the following key findings for the biodiversity assessment of the campus.

The checklist-based approach of diversity documentation was adopted.

- ✚ Total 221 trees of 31 different species were recorded.
- ✚ Total 36 medicinal plants belonging to 10 species was observed.
- ✚ There is one vermin-composting unit located in campus.
- ✚ The 72 bird and 22 species of butterfly species also observed.
- ✚ 9 common mammal species were observed.
- ✚ 10 Termites homes are present in college campus.
- ✚ 01 spring flow through the fringe in the campus
- ✚ 05 species of spiders are found in college campus
- ✚ Various reptiles are found in college campus.



Snakes' species in college campus:

1. Indian cobra.
2. Common krait
3. Indian rat snake
4. Indian rock python
5. Russell's viper
6. Checkered keel back

Indian rat snake



Indian rock python



Other common reptiles in college campus

1. Indian rock agama
2. Garden lizard
3. Common garden skink
4. Monitor lizard

Indian rock agama



Common garden skink



Common Amphibians in college campus

1. Asian toad
2. Indian tree frog
3. Indian bull frog

Asian toad



Indian tree frog



Dragonflies of college campus

1. Common Oartail
2. Ruddy marshn skimmer
3. Ground skimmer

Ruddy marshn skimmer



Ground skimmer



Avian fauna:

Sr.	English Name	Scientific Name
1	Grey francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
2	Common quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
3	Indian peafowl	<i>Pavocristatus</i>
4	Common flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>
5	Black rumped flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>
6	Coppersmith barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>
7	Indian grey hornbill	<i>Ocyros birostris</i>
8	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa-epops</i>
9	Indian roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
10	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
11	White throated kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
12	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
13	Green bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
14	Pied cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>
15	Common hawk cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>
16	Asian koel	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>
17	Greater coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
18	Rose ringed parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
19	Plum headed parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>
20	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
21	Spotted owl	<i>Athene brama</i>
22	Eurasian eagle owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
23	Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
24	Laughing dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
25	Spotted dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
26	Yellow footed green pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>
27	White breasted waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
28	Black winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>

29	Red wattled lapwing	Vanellus gregarius
30	Black wing kite	Elanus caeruleus
31	Black kite	Milvus migrans
32	Shikra	Accipiter badius
33	Oriental honey buzzard	Pernisptilorhyncus
34	White eye buzzard	Butasturteesa
35	Little cormorant	Phalacrocoraxniger
36	Little egret	Egrettaarzetta
37	Cattle egret	Bubulcus ibis
38	Black ibis	Pseudibispapillosa
39	Woolly necked stork	Ciconia ciconia
40	Long tailed shrike	Laniusschach
41	Bay backed shrike	Laniusvittatus
42	Roufous tree pie	Dendrocittavagabunda
43	House crow	Corvussplendens
44	Eurasian golden oriole	Oriolusoriolus
45	Black hooded oriole	Oriolusxanthornus
46	Black drongo	Dicrurusmacrocerus
47	White browed fantail	Rhipiduraaureola
48	Grey headed canary flycatcher	Culicicapaceylonsis
49	Oriental magpie robin	Copsychussaularis
50	Indain robin	Saxicoloidesfulicata
51	Black redstart	Phoenicurusochruros
52	Common stonechat	Saxicola torquata
53	Pied bushchat	Saxicola caprata
54	Brahminy starling	Sturnus pagodarum
55	Rosy starling	Sturnus roseus
56	Ashian pied starling	Sturnus contra
57	Common myna	Acridotherestrictis
58	Wire tailed swallow	Hirundosmithii
59	Red vented bulbul	Pycnonotuscafer

60	Ashy prinia	Priniasocialis
61	Oriental white eye	Zosteropsalpebrosus
62	Common tailor bird	Orthotomussutorius
63	Jungle babbler	Turdoidesstriatus
64	Purple sunbird	Nectarinialotenia
65	White wagtail	Motacilla alba
66	Grey wagtail	Amotacillacinerea
67	House sparrow	Passer domesticus
68	Baya weaver	Ploceusphilippinus
69	Red avadavat	Amandavaamandava
70	Scaly breasted munia	Lonchurapunctulata
71	Asian paradise flycatcher	Terpsiphone paradise
72	Common ioro	Aegithinatiphia

Alexandrine Parakeet



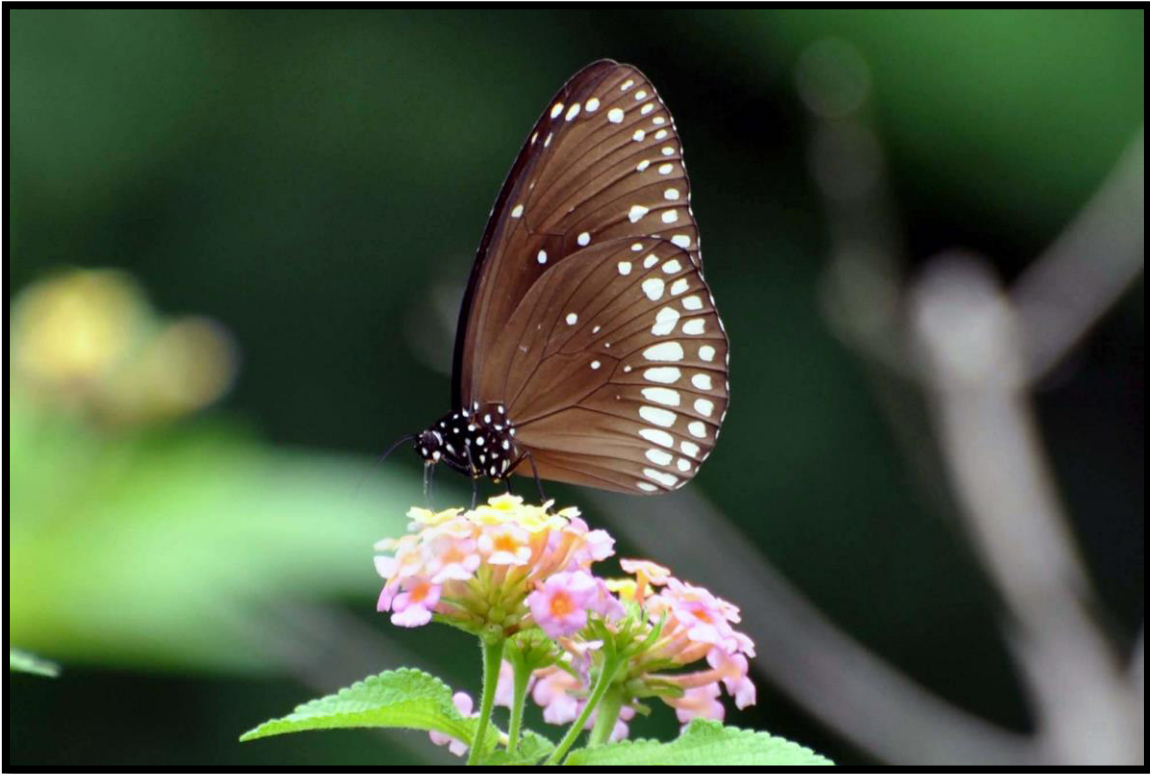
White-breasted Kingfisher



Butterflies:

Sr.	Particular	Scientific name
1	Common Mormom	Papiliopolytes Linnaeus
2	Lime butterfly	Papiliodemoleuslinn.
3	Common rose	Pachlioptaaristolochiae
4	Crimson rose	Pachliopta hector linn.
5	Common grass yellow	Euremahecabelinn.
6	Common emigrant	Catopsilia Pomona fabricus
7	Yellow orange tip	Ixias pyrene linn.
8	Common Zezebal	Delias eucharis Drury
9	Blue tiger	Tirumala limniacecramer
10	Plain tiger	Danaus chrysippus Linn.
11	Striped tiger	Danaus Genutiacramer
12	Common crow	Euploea core cramer
13	Tony coaster	Acraea violaeabricius
14	Common leopard	Phalantaphalanthadrury
15	Common salour	Neptishylas Linn.
16	Baronet	Euthalianaisforster
17	Blue pansy	Junoniaorithliyalinn.
18	Chocolate pansy	Junoniaiphitacramer
19	Grey pansy	Junoniaatlites Linn.
20	Lemon pansy	Junoinialemoniaslinn.
21	Pecock pansy	Junonia almanac linn.
22	Yellow pansy	Junoniahiertafabricius

Common Crow



Lime Butterfly



Direct & Indirect evidence of Mammals found in college campus

Sr.	Name of animals	Scientific name
1	Jungle cat	Felis chaus
2	Jackal	Canis aureus
3	Common palm civet	Paradoxurus hermaphrodites
4	Black buck	Antelope cervicapra
5	Wild boar	Sus scrofa
6	Common langur	Semnopithecus entellus
7	Common mongoose	Herpestes edwardsii
8	Blacknaped hare	Lepus nigricollis
9	Three stripes squirrel	Funambulus palmarum

Five striped Squirrel



Hanuman Langur



7. Solid Waste Management

Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, Asegaon Purna is basically Arts College, overall population of college is near about 348. Mainly papers and tree dropping solid waste is a major solid waste generated in the college campus. Overall college campus having open area with plantation so tree dropping waste such as leaves become naturally mix with soil and decomposed. Waste bins are placed at several points in the college to collect food waste and these are collected by workers. Waste segregation is done regularly. The college has adopted pit composting activity in open space for tree leave in campus. The main purpose of this is to reduce biodegradable waste in the college campus. Manual generated through pit composting activity is utilised for gardening activity. It is observed that very less quantity of e-waste and plastic waste generation in college campus. NSS unit of the College has conducted several awareness activity and programmes in the college regarding awareness and management of solid waste. Paper waste can be reduced by maximizing e-communication and e-learning. College adapted the use of one side papers is for reducing paper waste.

Pit Composting



Dustbin



Cleanliness Drive



ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

8. Water management

Water is a very valuable resource, and everybody is becoming more aware of its value. It is observed that one Borewell and one Grampanchayat tap water connection are sources of water on the college campus. Water is used for drinking, gardening, landscaping, the Home Economics Lab, the bathroom, and the toilet. During the survey, no loss of water was observed, neither by leakages nor by overflow of water, on the entire college campus. For drinking purposes, purified water is used.

The college adapted the wastewater to be disposed of in an artificial ‘ShoshKhadda’ to increase the underground water level. College have enough open space, and plantations allow rainwater to naturally percolate into the ground. Also, the college constructed a roof rain water harvesting unit near the bore well on the back side of the main building, which aids in groundwater recharge.

Shoshkhadda & rainwater Harvesting Unit



9. Noise Management

Noise pollution is one of the biggest problems in our society. Unwanted sound or sound at the wrong place at the wrong time is considered a form of noise pollution. The noise level of the Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, Asegaon Purna campus is measured periodically. The college is located outside the residential area, on the road side. There is no major source of noise observed on the college campus other than the vehicular activity of college staff and students. Outside road transportation is not considered in the measurement of noise levels. Overall noise level is within the permissible limit provided by CPCB.

It is observed that there is no need to perform an air audit because college have more open space and plantations in the campus area, so the air quality of college is good. The total population of the college is approximately 348, and most of the students use bicycles. Other than college staff and student vehicles, no other source of air pollution is observed.

ENERGY AUDIT

10. Energy Management

The main energy source on campus is electricity from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB). Electricity is utilised for performing different academic activities in all departments, library, office, etc. It is observed that the total electricity consumption of the college for different purposes is approximately 151 kw/month. During the onsite visit, major consumption of electric appliances like fans, lights, bore well machines, office appliances like computers, etc. is noted. Other than the bore well machine, no other source of high electricity consumption is found. The college adapted the use of CFL and LED bulbs for lighting purposes and eco-friendly electric appliances. At the terrace of main building college establish the solar panel system in March 2023 of 5025 wt capacity.

Checklist of Electronic & Electrical Equipment

Sr no	Devices	No
1.	Number of CFL bulbs	66
2.	Number of LED bulbs	74
3.	Tube lights	15
4.	Fans	48
5.	Mixer	1
6.	Microwave	1
7.	Computers and laptops	18
8.	Photocopiers	4
9.	Printers	4
10.	TV	1

11. Conclusion

For the academic session 2021-2022 Green, Environment and Energy Audit of Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, Asegaon Purna is performed by Shri Shri Enviro Consultancy, Amravati with the help of college IQAC committee.

College has been established and run by Veer BajiprabhuKreedavaVyayam Mandal, Belora one of the premiere educational institute in Chandur Bazar Tahsil. Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya has been established in 13th June 2000 at Asegaon purna, Chandur bazaar Tehsil of Amravati District in Maharashtra State. The college is located at Asegaon purna, which is 30 km away from Amravati District. The college campus having 5 acres of land in which 2 acres for playground. This is the only senior college of Veer Baji Prabhu Kreedava Vyayam Mandal with Arts faculty. The college is Grant-in-aid college and permanently affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati and also got 2F & 12B affiliation from the U.G.C.in 2014. Chhtrapati Shivaji Kala Mahavidyalaya, Asegaon Purna within the geo-position between latitude 21.12719 N and longitude 77.57520 E in at Asegaon purna, Chandur bazaar Tehsil of Amravati District in Maharashtra State, India. It encompasses an area of about 5 acres.

The college area is immensely diverse with a variety of tree species performing a variety of functions. Most of these tree species are planted in different periods of time through various plantation programmes organised by the college. The trees of the college have increased the quality of life, not only the college fraternity but also the people around of the college in terms of contributing to our environment by providing oxygen, improving air quality, climate amelioration, conservation of water, preserving soil, etc.

In the fauna, several species of butterflies, dragonflies, moths, spiders, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals have been recorded and documented from the College campus. Many animals are present in campus are dependent on the trees mainly for food and shelter. Flowers and fruits are eaten by monkeys, and nectar is a use by birds and many insects. Leaf – covered branches of tree keep many animals, such as birds and squirrels, out of reach of predators.

Mainly papers and tree dropping solid waste is a major solid waste generated in the college campus. Overall college campus having open area with plantation so tree dropping waste such as leaves become naturally mix with soil and decomposed. The college has adopted pit composting activity in open space for tree leave in campus. The main purpose of this is to reduce biodegradable waste in the college campus. Manual generated through pit composting activity is utilised for gardening activity. It is observed that very less quantity of e-waste and plastic waste generation in college campus. NSS unit of the College has conducted several awareness activity and programmes in the college regarding awareness and management of solid waste.

Regarding water management it is observed that Bore well are only one source of water in college campus. Water is used for drinking purpose, garden, ground, Home Economics Lab, bathroom and toilet purpose. During the survey no loss of water is observed neither by leakages nor by over flow of water from overhead tanks in all over the college campus. For drinking purpose water purifier water is used.

There is no any other source of noise pollution and air pollution is observed in college campus other that vehicular activity of college staff and student. Main energy source in campus is electricity of MSEB. Electricity utilized for performing different academic activities in all department, library, office etc. It is observed that total electricity consumption of the college for different purposes is approximately 151 kw/month.

12. Recommendations

- Prefer purchasing of more energy efficient equipment for laboratory and college purpose.
- The College should improve its monitoring and reporting of energy usage.
- Conduct switch off drills at regular intervals and fix its responsibility on teaching / non teaching staff.
- Save electricity by proper maintenance of the wiring and electrical equipment, maintenance of electrical appliance and fitting is essential.
- Adopt solar power to light up the roads, exterior site of campus section.
- Important and confidential papers after their validity to be sent for pulping.
- Ban of plastic carry bags in college campus.