



The New Miraj Education Society's

**Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj**

**Clean and Green Campus Initiatives**



Prepared by

**Department of Environmental Science,  
Shivaji University, Kolhapur- 416004**

**2021-22**



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## Principal's Message



The Institute realizing the need of Green, Energy and Environment Audit for Environment friendly campus is serious for the assessment of the campus for such audits. In the Globalized world, many environmental issues have to face and it has become our prime duty to protect the earth from all types pollutions.

Our institute has framed the 'Eco-Friendly Campus Cell' which takes initiatives to keep the environment of the campus clean and green. Under the guidance of this cell our departments of N.S.S. and N.C.C. organize cleanliness drive regularly. Similarly, various programmes are organized for our students to increase awareness about environment protection and sustainability. The institute has set up Rain-Harvesting and Compost Fertilizer project for waste management.

The roll of HEI institutes in Environment Sustainability is crucial today. Hence our institute not only takes efforts inside the campus but also outside the campus for eco-friendly activities. The collection of e-waste is also done to increase the awareness of society about the dangers of e-waste and plastic.

Along with this programmes, the record is maintained to assess the environmental performance of our institution and to find out solutions for eco-friendly campus. All the programmes are in relation to the objectives to improve the environmental conditions in and around the institute.

So, I am happy that our institution is conducting these audits very keenly under the guidance of a team from the Shivaji University, Kolhapur. It certainly helps us to act in response to the environmental issues in future.

Thank you,

Place: Miraj  
Date: 11/05/2022



  
Acting Principal  
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj.  
**Dr. Sharwari Sharad Kulkarni**



Estd : 1962

'A' Accredited by NAAC (2021)  
with CGPA 3.52

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## Certificate

This is to certify that the Department of Environmental Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur has assessed detailed "Clean and Green Campus Initiatives" of "Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj" during the academic year 2021-2022. This report was evaluated in accordance with the applicable standards prescribed by the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun, India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi. The report involves Solid waste generation, safe waste disposal practices, green inventory, biomass estimation, carbon sequestration potential of the campus. 'Environmental Management Plan', is also included in the report which can be followed to minimize environmental impacts. The performance of college was found to have good quality with respect to sustainable Clean and Green Practices. Even though ample amount of work can be done in this area.

The opportunities of sustainable green practices and well consideration of suggested Environmental Management Plan can make the college role model to other institutions as well. In an opinion and to the best of our information and according to the information given to us, said Clean and Green Initiatives gives a true and fair view in conformity with environmental auditing principles accepted in India.



*Aadhav*

Head

**Dr. (Mrs.) Aasawari Jadhav**  
HC. Head & Assistant Professor  
Department of Environmental Science  
Shivaji University, Kolhapur

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## 1.1 Clean campus initiatives:

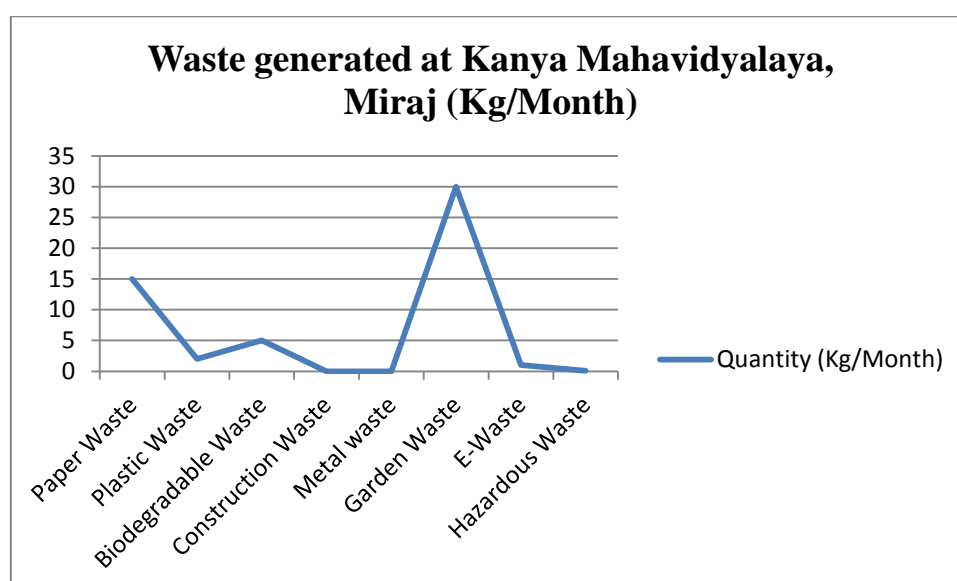
Solid waste management is a term that refers to the process of collecting and treating solid wastes. As long as people have been living in settlements, garbage and solid waste has been an issue. In recent years, it is observed that per capita waste generation has increased due to the changing life style. Improper disposal of solid waste is responsible for pollution of air, water and soil. Disposal of solid waste on open area leads to develop bad odour in the surrounding also it may develop unhygienic conditions. Improper waste disposal is root cause for spreading the infectious diseases among the human and animal. So, it is important to take some steps for the proper management of solid waste followed by reduce, reuse and recycle 3R principle. The intention of this inventory is to find out the quantity of waste generation and disposal methods which are currently followed at Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj.

Solid waste audit of college was conducted by grouping the college into Main building and college premises. Different types of waste are generated in the college campus. Dustbins are fixed in the building which is used for collection of waste.

### 1.1.1 Generation of solid waste in college:

**Table No.1.1.1: Category wise solid waste generation in college (kg/month)**

Waste type	Paper Waste	Plastic Waste	Biodegradable Waste	Construction Waste	Metal waste	Garden Waste	E-Waste	Hazardous Waste
Quantity (Kg/Month)	15	2	5	0	0	30	1	0.1
Quantity (Kg/ Year)	105	14	35	0	0	210	7	0.7



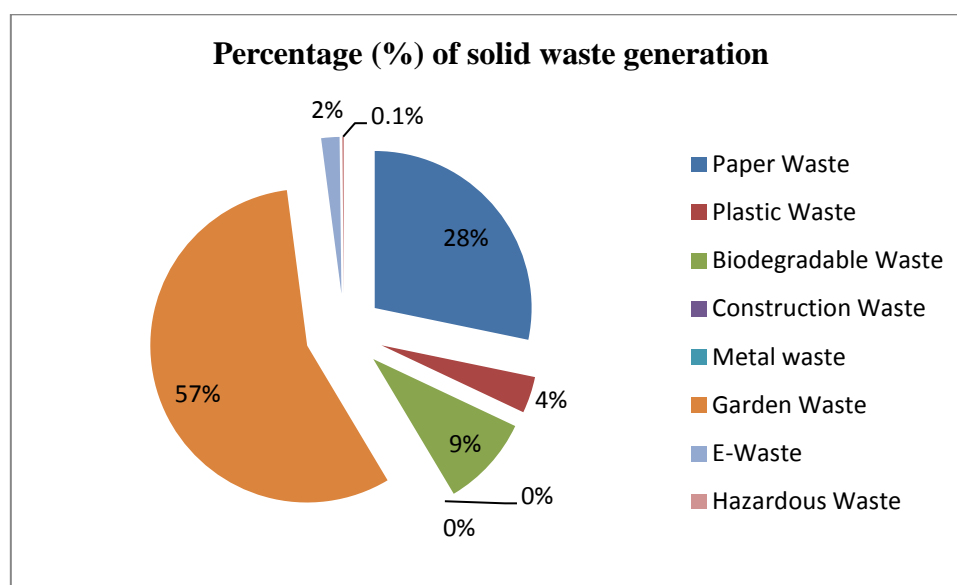
**Graph No. 1.1.1: Category wise solid waste generation in college (kg/month)**

The average amount of solid waste generated per month in Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj is approximately 53.1 kg/month. On the basis of observations, the highest quantity of solid waste generated is Garden waste which is about 30 kg/month. This waste is produced because of leaf litter and other garden waste.

Besides, the above mentioned waste, plastic waste is generated in the form of plastic wrappers of food items. Approximately 15 kg/ month paper waste is generated in the college and that is given to the vendor names waste cart.

**Table No. 1.1.2: Percentage of category wise solid waste in the college (kg/month)**

Category	Paper Waste	Plastic Waste	Biodegradable Waste	Construction Waste	Metal waste	Garden Waste	E-Waste	Hazardous Waste
Percentage (%)	28.2	3.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	56.5	1.9	0.2



**Graph No. 1.1.2: Percentage of solid waste generation in the college (kg/month)**

Percentage wise distribution of different sources of solid waste is shown in the above graph. The maximum percentage of solid waste generated is of garden waste which is approximately 57 % and minimum percentage of E-waste and hazardous waste generated is about 0.1 %.



### 1.1.3 Plastic Waste:

Plastic waste in the form of packaged food wrappers, carry bags etc. is approximately 0.2 kg/ month. Plastic wastes are difficult to dispose because it is non-biodegradable waste or it takes many years to degrade naturally. It can cause adverse impacts on environment.

**Table No. 1.1.3: Plastic waste generation and its distribution in the college**

Category	Plastic Kg/month				Total
	Hard	Soft	Carry Bags and Water bottles	Other	
Quantity	0	0.5	1	0.5	2
Percentage	0	25	50	25	100

### 1.1.4 Hazardous waste audit of the college:

Hazardous waste is waste that has substantial or potential threats to public health and environment. The sources of hazardous waste in the college are very less. Very less quantity of hazardous waste generated through Sanitary napkins. For disposal of sanitary napkins incinerator is provided in college.

### 1.1.5 E-waste generation in the college:

Generation of e-waste is found in every educational institute. All discarded electronic appliances are called as E-waste. This waste requires special treatment for disposal. So it is also called as special waste. It is observed that the e-waste generated at College is of Schedule II category. Computers, printers, scanners, CPU's, UPS, fused bulbs and tubes are used for administrative work. The wire required for the network connectivity and for electricity also gets included in the E-waste.

### 1.4 Eco-friendly solid waste management practices:

The college follows following eco-friendly solid waste management practices.

#### 1. Paper waste recycling:

Paper waste is handed over to the vendor for recycling. This waste includes newspapers as well as office work paper. All paper waste is handed over to the vendor waste cart.

#### 2. E waste recycling:

All the E waste generated in college premises is recycled through vendor named waste cart.

### 3. Collection of waste:

For waste collection dustbins are provided wherever required on the campus, different dustbins are provided according to nature of waste such as, dry waste, wet waste and plastic waste. In classrooms carton boxes from some unpacked material is recycled and used as dustbins.



*Figure1: Dustbins are provided for waste collection*

### 4. Hazardous waste disposal:

For the disposal of sanitary napkins incinerator is installed in college.



*Figure 2: Incinerator*

### 5. Composting of garden waste:

Garden waste is utilized in vermicomposting plant which is present on campus.



*Figure 3: Vermicomposting unit*

### 6. Segregation of plastic waste:

Plastic waste generated on the campus and in college is segregated at source by providing different dustbins for plastic waste collection.



*Figure 4: Dustbin for collection of plastic waste*

**Key Observations:**

- The average waste generated in the college is app. 53.1 Kg /month
- Highest quantity of solid waste is garden waste which is around 30 Kg/month.
- Over all the waste generated in the college is handed over to waste cart vendor and Municipal Corporation.
- Paper waste is given to the vendor for recycling.
- Biodegradable food waste is handed over to the municipal corporation for disposal.
- Solid waste should be disposed properly instead of burning it on campus.
- Incinerator is in operating condition, and vending machine is also provided to maintain hygiene.
- Records of all disposed waste material should be maintained.

## **2.1 Green Campus Initiatives of Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj, Dist. Sangli**

Many students are working hard to persuade their administrations to act favourably because they believe that college campuses are excellent test sites for environmental change. The initiatives that are taking off are role models for society at large, and the students who are spearheading them will be bringing these lessons with them when they graduate and join the workforce. Global warming is currently the top concern among environmentally conscious students, and many of them are working together to convince their universities to update their regulations and streamline their operations so that their campuses may contribute to the solution. The environment is affected by the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere as a result of the burning of fossil fuels during stakeholder transactions (such as petrol). So, planting trees inside the campus or outside the campuses by the colleges can be a great and effective way to combat all these issues namely climate change, therefore, having a green campus or creating another carbon offset site by colleges will change students as well as common peoples` attitudes towards the environment.

Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj is situated in Sangli district Maharashtra at longitude 74°38'36.56"E and latitude 16°49'27.65"N the elevation of the institute from the sea level is 1911 ft. The Institute's campus is 1.27 acres in size. The climate in the area is ideal for the cultivation of a wide variety of plants. A total of 84 trees were counted, each having a girth of more than 10 cm and a height of more than 4 ft. Based on data supplied by the Institution, a total of 22 species of woody trees were recognized during the visit. The campus has a higher concentration of native woody tree species, which is good for biodiversity. During the inventory, *Dyopsis lutescens* was discovered the most on campus. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj has planted trees that have a better capability for carbon sequestration. The Institute took the initiative to plant native plants, which is the best way to protect the area's biodiversity.

### **2.1.1 Total number of trees enumerated on Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj, Maharashtra campus: 84**

Total 84 numbers of trees with more than 10 cm girth and height more than 4 feet have been enumerated. Girth and height of every tree has been measured.

### **2.1.2 Total No. of species identified on Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj, Maharashtra campus: 22**

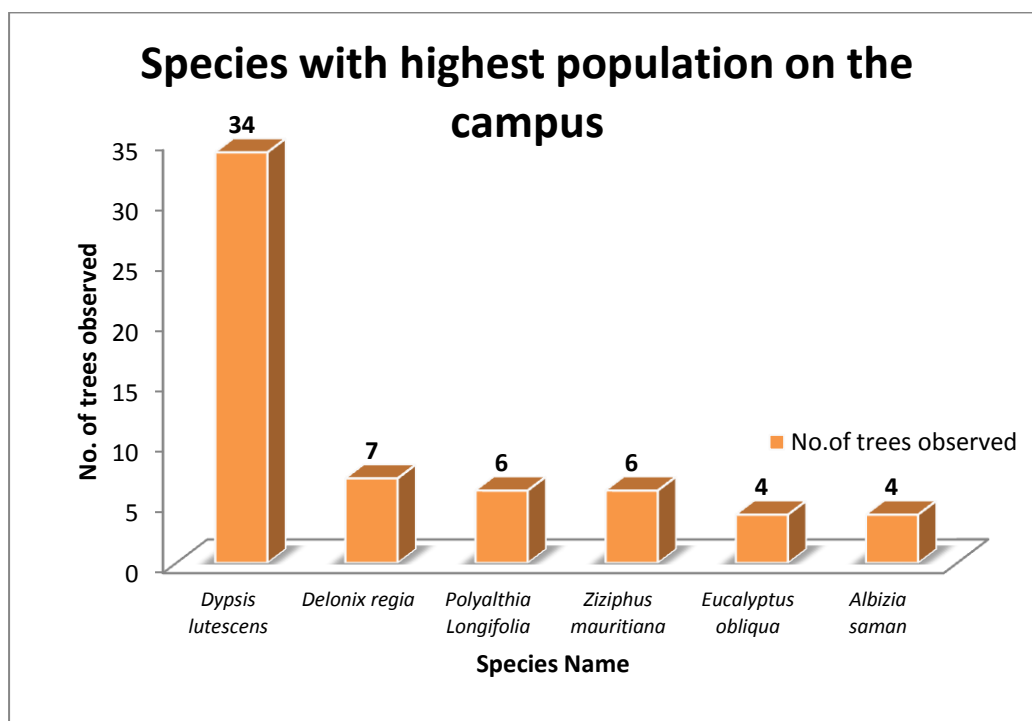
About 22 species have been identified during the census. It shows a comparatively good diversity of tree species on the campus.

## 2.2 Species with the highest population:

**Table No.2.1: Species with the Highest Population**

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	No. of trees observed
1	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	34
2	<i>Delonix regia</i>	7
3	<i>Polyalthia Longifolia</i>	6
4	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	6
5	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	4
6	<i>Albizia saman</i>	4

During the inventory, *Dypsis lutescens* was discovered to have the greatest population on campus, followed by *Delonix regia* and *Polyalthia Longifolia*. The species *Dypsis lutescens*, which has a population of 34 individuals, is the most populous species on campus. The *Delonix regia* contributes 7 trees on the campus. *Ziziphus mauritiana* and *Polyalthia Longifolia* make a total of 12 trees and contributed equally with 6 trees each on the campus. While *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Albizia saman* are enumerated with 4 trees each on the campus.



**Graph No.2.1: Dominant tree species on campus**

### 2.3 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 Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj campus in the form of woody vegetation by enumerating every tree species. Overall 60.24 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> has captured and stored by the woody plants present in the college campus. A single tree consumes 0.0218 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> approximately annually consequently, as the campus possess 84 mature woody plants 1.83 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is consumed yearly by all woody vegetation on the college campus.

### 2.4 Oxygen released :

The greenery on the grounds of Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj has liberated 160.83 tonnes of oxygen. The ratio of 32:12 between released oxygen and CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration indicates a direct relationship. It will therefore only release oxygen once a year. It is believed that a single tree may supply two people's needs for oxygen for the remainder of their lives. Thus, the 84 trees on the college campus provide shade for almost 168 people who live on and around the campus

### 2.5 List of tree species observed on campus:

Sr. No.	Name of species	Botanical Name
1	Areca palm	<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>
2	Ashok	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>
3	Babhul	<i>Acacia nilotica subsp. indica</i>
4	Badam	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>
5	Bahava	<i>Casia fistula</i>
6	Bor	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>
7	Buchache zad	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>
8	Andiroba	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>
9	Chendufal	<i>Parkia biglandulosa</i>
10	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>
11	Kanchan	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>

12	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
13	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
14	Nilgiri	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>
15	Peltophorum	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>
16	Peru	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
17	Raintree	<i>Albizia saman</i>
18	Satvin	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
19	Crape Jasmine	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>
20	Audumber	<i>Ficus glomarata</i>
21	Vad	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
22	Yellow Trumpetbush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>

**Key Observation:**

- Institute has common campus with other school and college.
- The Institute takes good initiative for green cover by planting trees on the campus as well as outside the campus.
- Well-maintained vegetation on campus.



*Figure 5: Well maintained campus*

- Total four trees of *Albizia saman* with high circumference were observed on the campus.





*Figure 6: Albizia saman tree with high circumference*

- Composting unit is installed on the campus which is used by the institute for converting leaf litter into organic compost.

## CONCLUSION

In the academic year 2021-22, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj had a Green Audit by the Department of Environmental Science at Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The process of discovering and evaluating whether institutional policies are sustainable and environmentally friendly is known as "green audits." The major goal of the college's green audit is to examine the green practices that are being used in the institution and to carry out a well-planned audit to determine where we stand on a scale of environmental soundness.

- **Conclusions:**

The following are some findings from the team's green audit that can be used to improve the college campus and make it more environmentally friendly:

1. The institute has made attempts to keep the campus green.
2. Because the Institute's site is older, there is higher carbon stock there.
3. The campus's tree biodiversity is particularly strong.

- **Recommendations:**

The primary recommendations for enhancing the campus environment are listed below.

1. The institute needs to put up a report on flora.
2. It is possible to start drip irrigation for gardens and botanical gardens.
3. Events involving human-made fire should be avoided on campus.
4. In order to prevent fire occurrences on campus, fire lines should be getting ready.

**ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN:**

We have created an Environment Management Plan (EMP) for the Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj, Maharashtra by comprehending the dynamics of the current scenario of resource usage and current practises of green inventory. This strategy will not only outline the advantages, disadvantages, and solutions for maintaining a green and clean campus, but it will also prioritise the areas in which the college needs to make greater environmental improvements.

**Environment Management Plan 2021-22**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weakness</b>	<b>Suggestions</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>Tree Vegetation</b>	There is lots of space for plantation	-	Avoid monoculture, variety of species should be planted in campus area	Medium
<b>Solid waste</b>	There is Composting Unite on the campus, where the leaf litter is converted into organic compost.	-	Use the prepared organic compost for the trees on the campus	Medium
Paper waste	Paper waste is disposed through vendor.	-	Use paper less policy	Medium
Plastic waste	Plastic waste is collected in separate bins and disposed properly with vendor.	-	-	Medium
Garden waste	Garden waste is utilized for vermicomposting plant.	-	Do not burn any garden waste.	Medium