



7.1.2 The institution has facilities and initiatives for

1. Water Conservation
2. Energy Conservation Measures
3. Green Club and Green campus
4. Plastic free environment
5. Disabled friendly Environment

Objectives of facilities-

To aware students about conservation of trees and clean-green environment.

1. Water Conservation

Objectives-

1. To aware students about the scarcity of water.
2. To overview facilities within campus and adopt in their life to conserve water.
3. To help nature and mankind for survival with optimization of water.

Water conservation facilities are available in the college.

1. Rain water harvesting- The rain water coming from roof tops and that flowing within the campus are collected in pits of 3m x 3m size each, constructed in the campus to recharge ground water.
2. Bore well – The college constructed its own bore well in the campus.
3. Usage of Waste water- The college has constructed underground tank where the waste water within the campus connected through pipelines and the water percolated from the tank benefiting to increase ground water level.
4. Maintenance of water distribution systems in the campus- Entire distribution system is well supervised by Civil works committee to ensure that there are no leakages and wastages of precious water through joints, valves etc.

2. Energy Conservation Measures

Objectives

1. To promote consciousness among the students and faculties about energy conservation.
2. To increase awareness on energy conservation.

3. To establish eco-friendly habits among the students.

Energy conservation facilities are available in the college.

- Installation of LED tubes and bulbs.
- Censored light system
- Use of renewable energy through Solar Power Station

3. Green Club and Green campus

Objectives-

1. To encourage students for green and clean environment.
2. To identify the problem areas of campus and try to make the area clean and green.
3. To aware students about use of eco-friendly product.

Initiatives by college for green campus

1. Establishment of green club in collaboration with Joint Director, Higher and Technical Education, Government of Maharashtra.
2. Tree Plantation Drive
3. E-waste management
4. Solid Waste Management
5. Display of Boards at College Campus
6. Green Audit

4. Plastic free environment-

Objectives-

1. To identify solutions for plastic waste management.
2. To organize workshop to sensitize the mass population to ban plastic.
3. To aware people to accept the habit of using clothing bags instead of plastic.

Initiatives by college for plastic free environment

1. Awareness programs for community
2. Water units to avoid use of plastic
3. To encourage students and faculties like clothing bags, paper bags.

5. Disabled friendly Environment-

Objectives-

1. To provide assistance to physically disabled persons.
2. To establish equal status and opportunities to differentially abled persons.
3. To assist differentially abled persons during examination.

Initiatives by college for disabled friendly Environment

1. Ramp
2. Wheelchair
3. Toilet facility.



स्थापना : ५ एप्रिल २००८

“लोकसहभागातून विकासाकडे वाटचाल करणारी”



मलकापूर नगरपरिषद, जि. सातारा



गौरवपत्र



यशवंतराव चव्हाण लॉ कॉलेज मलकापूर

स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण २०२१ अंतर्गत मलकापूर नगरपरिषद कार्यक्षेत्रामध्ये विविध स्वच्छता उपक्रमांमध्ये आपण व आपल्या संस्थेने सक्रीय सहभाग नोंदवून स्वच्छ मलकापूर करीता मोलाचे योगदान दिलेबद्दल आपणांस सदरचे गौरवपत्र देवून सन्मानित करण्यात येत आहे.

श्री. साहुल मर्दिकर
मुख्याधिकारी,
मलकापूर नगरपरिषद

श्री. मनोहर भास्करराव शिंदे
उपाध्यक्ष तथा सभापती,
पाणीपुरवठा, सार्व. आरोग्य व जलनिस्सारण समिती

सौ. निलम धनंजय येडगे
अध्यक्षा,
मलकापूर नगरपरिषद

“स्वच्छ, सुंदर, हरीत व आरोग्यदायी मलकापूर”

दातेगड (सुंदरगड)

किल्ले दातेगड – Dategad Fort

किल्ल्याची उंची – १०२७ मीटर समुद्रसपाटीपासून

उपनाम – सुंदरगड

किल्ल्याचा प्रकार – गिरीदुर्ग

रांग – घेरा दातेगड रांग

चढाईची श्रेणी – सोपी

जिल्हा – सातारा

तालुका – पाटण

विभाग शिक्षक : डगळे सर

दिनांक : २७/०२/२०२४



छ. शिवाजी महाराजांच्या स्वराज्यातील नावाप्रमाणेच सुंदर परंतु दुर्लक्षित किल्ला म्हणजे घेरा दातेगड उर्फ सुंदरगड हा होय. मध्ययुगामध्ये चिपळून - पाटण - कराड विजापुर - विजयनगर हा एक महत्वाचा व्यापारी मार्ग होता. या मार्गावर देखरेख व नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी रस्त्या लगत अनेक लहान मोठे किल्ले बांधले गेले. जंगली जयगड, गुणवंत गड, घेरा दातेगड, वसंतगड व सदाशिवगड इ. किल्ल्यांचा त्यात समावेश होतो.

या सर्व किल्ल्यांमध्ये आपल्या अंगाखांद्यावर असणाऱ्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण व कलात्मक अवशेषांसाठी मनात कायमचा घर करून राहणारा व एक अविस्मरणीय अनुभव देणारा किल्ला म्हणजे दातेगड.



इतिहास

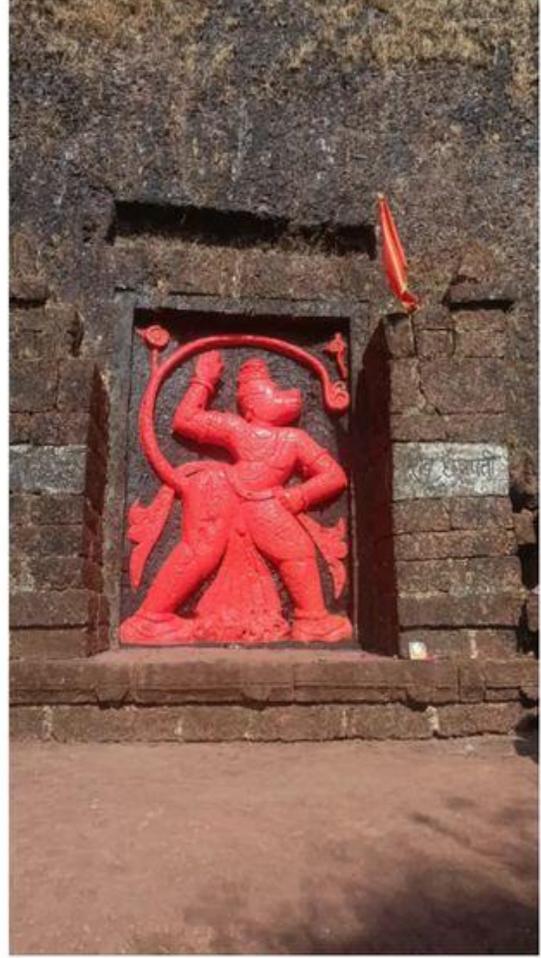
पंधराव्या शतकात किल्ले दातेगड शिर्त्यांच्या ताब्यात होता. मलिक उत्तुजारने शिर्त्यांचा पराभव करून हा किल्ला बहामनी राज्यात सामील केला. बहामनी राज्याचे तुकडे झाल्यावर हा किल्ला आदिलशहाच्या ताब्यात गेला. १५७२ मध्ये पाटणकरांना या किल्ल्याची देशमुखी मिळाली होती. अफजलखानाच्या वधानंतर छ. शिवाजी महाराजांनी हा गड जिंकून घेतला. त्यांनी गडाची जबाबदारी साळुंखे नावाच्या सरदारावर टाकली होती. पाटण परिसरात वास्तव्यास असल्याने पुढे हे घराणे पाटणकर या नावाने ओळखले जाऊ लागले. छ. संभाजी महाराजांच्या मृत्यू नंतर किल्ले दातेगड मुघलांकडे गेला.

इसवीसन १६८९ मध्ये मराठ्यांनी हा किल्ला पुन्हा जिंकून घेतला. त्यावेळी संताजी आणि पाटणकरांनी गाजवलेल्या पराक्रमासाठी छ. राजाराम महाराजांनी त्यांना पाटण महालातील ३४ गावे इनाम दिली होती.

इसवीसन १७४५ मध्ये पेशवे आणि तुळाजी आंग्रे यांच्या वादात आंग्र्यांनी दातेगडाला वेढा घातला पण हा किल्ला त्यांना जिंकून घेता आला नाही. विशेष सांगण्याची बाब ज्यांनी तिन्ही छत्रपतींचा काळ पाहिलेले रामचंद्र आमात्य बावडेकर याचे यागडावर तीन महिने वास्तव्य होते.

गडाची मुख्य चढण फारशी नाही. हा चढ चढायला साधारण दहा ते पंधरा मिनिटे लागतात. गड उत्तर दक्षिण पसरलेला असून गडाला पंधरा ते वीस मीटर उंचीचा नैसर्गिक कडा लाभलेला आहे. उत्तर व पश्चिमेच्या बाजूकडे गडावर जाण्यासाठी दरवाजे आहेत. पण उत्तरेकडील दरवाजाची पडझड झाली असून पश्चिम दरवाजा नामशेष झाला आहे. मात्र येथे काही पायऱ्या व खडक कोरून तयार केलेला बुरुज पहावयास मिळतो.

उत्तरेकडील दरवाजाजवळ पहारेकर्यांच्या खोल्या, गडाचे वैभव असणारी ६ फूट उंचीची गणपतीची व ८ फूट उंचीची हनुमानाची वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण मूर्ती, पाहवयास मिळते.



पाण्याची टाकी, धान्यचे कोठार, सैन्यासाठी देवड्या, गडावर जाणाऱ्या पायऱ्या, गडाच्या उत्तर टोकावरची तटबंदी मात्र आज ही चांगल्या अवस्थेत आहे ड. अवशेष आहेत.





धाण्याचे कोठार

गणपती व हनुमानाची वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण मूर्ती अतिशय सुंदर, सुरेख व रेखीव आहे. गणपतीचे कान जास्वंदीच्या फुलासारखे नक्षीदार आहेत. हनुमानाच्या मूर्तिसारखीच एक मूर्ती किल्ले विसापूर वर सुद्धा पहावयास मिळते.

हे अवशेष पाहून पायऱ्या चढल्या की आपला गडावर प्रवेश होतो. तेथून डावीकडे या गडाचे वैशिष्ट्य असणारी तलवारीच्या आकाराची काळाकभिन्न खडकात खोदलेली विहीर दिसते. ही विहीर पंचविस ते तीस मीटर लांब, तितकीच खोल व साधारण आठ ते दहा फुट रुंद आहे. या विहिरीला “गेरूची विहीर” असेही म्हणतात. विहिरीमध्ये आत जाण्यासाठी पायऱ्या खोदलेल्या आहेत. या पायऱ्या चेही एक वैशिष्ट्य आहे. ते म्हणजे यातील डावीकडील पायऱ्या उंचीने जास्त असून उजवीकडील पायऱ्या उंचीने कमी आहेत.



खाली उतरून गेल्यावर डाव्या बाजूस एक छोटीशी गुहा दिसते. गुहेची लांबी साधारण दहा फुट, रुंदी सात फुट व ऊंची सहा फुट इतकी आहे. गुहेबाहेर एक नंदी असून गुहेत शिवलिंग आहे. येथे उजेड कमी असल्याने प्रकाशासाठी बॅटरीचा वापर करावा लागतो. या गुहेपासून खाली काही अंतरावर पाणी असून ते थेट जवळील कोयना नदीतून येते, अशी समजूत आहे. अशाच प्रकारची एक विहीर वाई जवळील किल्ले कमळगडवरही पहावयास दिसते. या विहिरीला 'कावेची विहिर' म्हणतात. विहीर पाहून वर आलो की विहिरीच्या डावीकडे



खडकामध्ये खोदलेले घरांचे अवशेष दृष्टीस पडतात. गडावर इतरत्र ही तुरळक अवशेष व काही ठिकाणी तटबंदी दिसते. या तटबंदीमध्ये काही ठिकाणी वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण असे शिवकालीन शौचकूप दिसतात.





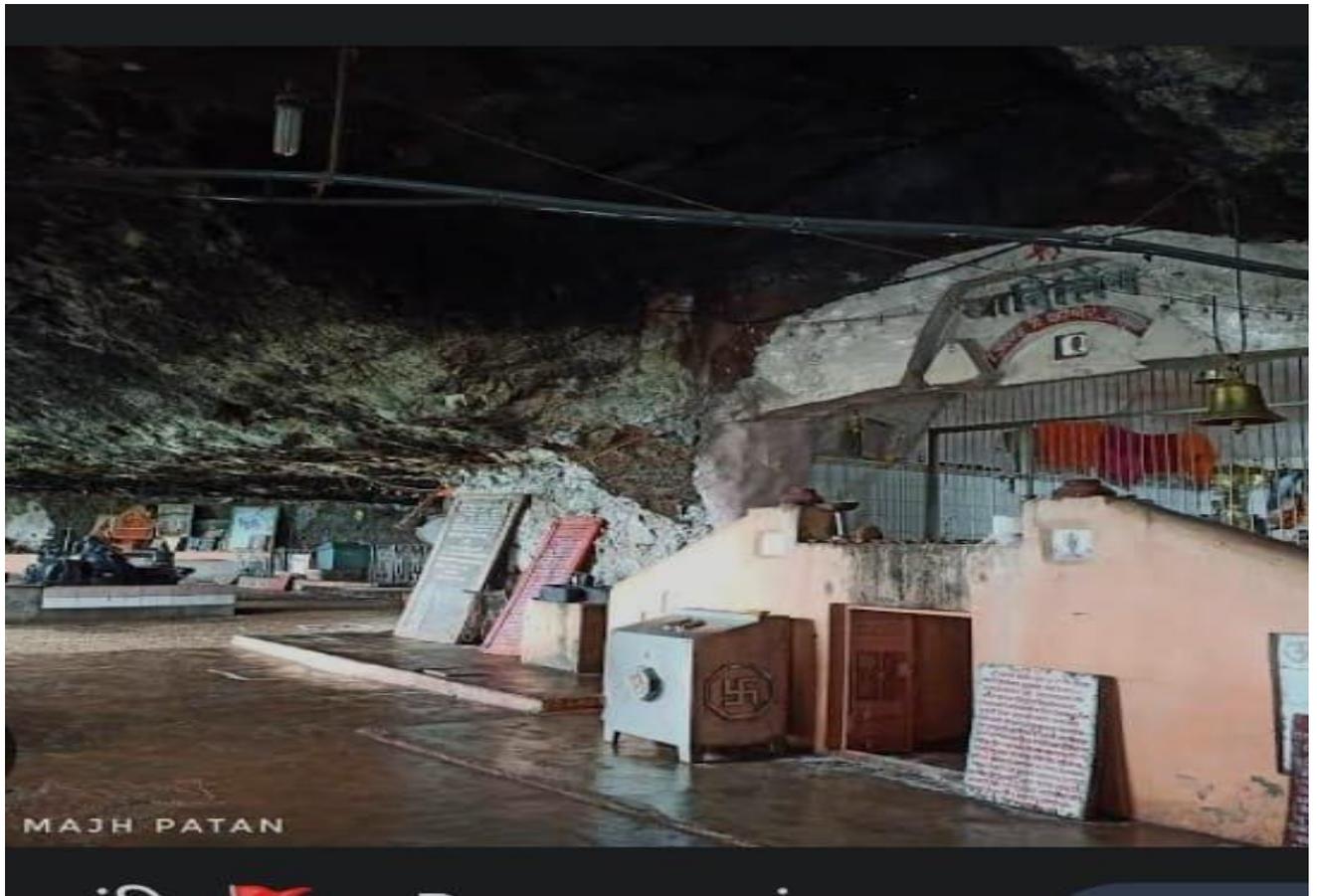
सर्वांगसुंदर अशा दातेगड चा इतिहास मात्र अपरिचित आहे. गडावरील अवशेषावरून हा किल्ला पुरातन असावा. तसेच कमळगड व विसापूरगडाच्या निर्मात्यांनी याही किल्ल्याची निर्मिती केली असावी.

आदिलशाह तसेच मुघलांच्या ताब्यात काही काळ हा किल्ला होता. शिवकाळात या किल्ल्यावर कचेरी व कायम शिबंदी होती. शिबंदीच्या खर्चासाठी गडाजवळील गावातील जमीन नेमून देण्यात आली होती. मे १८१८ मध्ये कॅप्टन ग्रेट याने हा किल्ला न लढताच ताब्यात घेतला.

गडापासून ८ ते १० कि. मी. अंतरावर धारेश्वर येथे काही लेण्या आहेत. येथे निळकंठ शिवाचार्य ब्रम्हस्वामी धारेश्वर महाराज यांचे वास्तव्य आहे. या लेण्यांमध्ये राम, लक्ष्मण, विरभद्र, आदिश्वर बाबा, केदारेश्वर, महादेव, पाच पांडव इ. देवतांची स्थापणा करण्यात आली.







आजवर अनेक गडकोट पाहिले, मात्र गडकोट पाहताना असे लक्षात आले की या गडकोटांवर असलेले वाडे, इमारती, बुरुज, तटबंद्या जाणीवपूर्वक पाडलेल्या असाव्यात. कारण हे मरहट्टे याच गडकोटांचा आधार घेऊन संघटित होतील व पुन्हा गनिमाला धूळ चारतील अशी भिती शत्रूला नक्कीच वाटली असेल

गडावरील स्वछता मोहीम आणि इतर उपक्रम खालीलप्रमाणे





Latitude: 17.377966
Longitude: 73.865623
Elevation: 1003.82±4 m
Accuracy: 3.9 m
Time: 02-27-2024 13:31
Note: Dategad Sundergad
Bharati Vidyapeeth's Yashwantrao Chavan Law College Karad

Powered by NoteCam

❖ नमस्कार शिवभक्तहो ❖

या शिवतीर्थावर आपले स्वागत.

या पवित्रस्थळी

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज यांच्या

“धाडस”

या गुणाचे स्मरण करा.

॥ जय भवानी ॥

॥ जय शिवराय ॥















WELCOME

Report on Historical Fort

Name of the location : Fort Vasantgad,
Talbid – (415109) , Maharashtra.

Date of Visit : 21 Feb. 2024

Profile : 75 students

Faculty:

1. Principal S.H Mane (sir)
2. Prof. R.V .Mohite (sir)
3. Prof. A.A.Thorat (mam)
4. Prof. D.P.Patil (mam)
5. Prof. T.V.Sabale (mam)
6. Prof.

Venue:

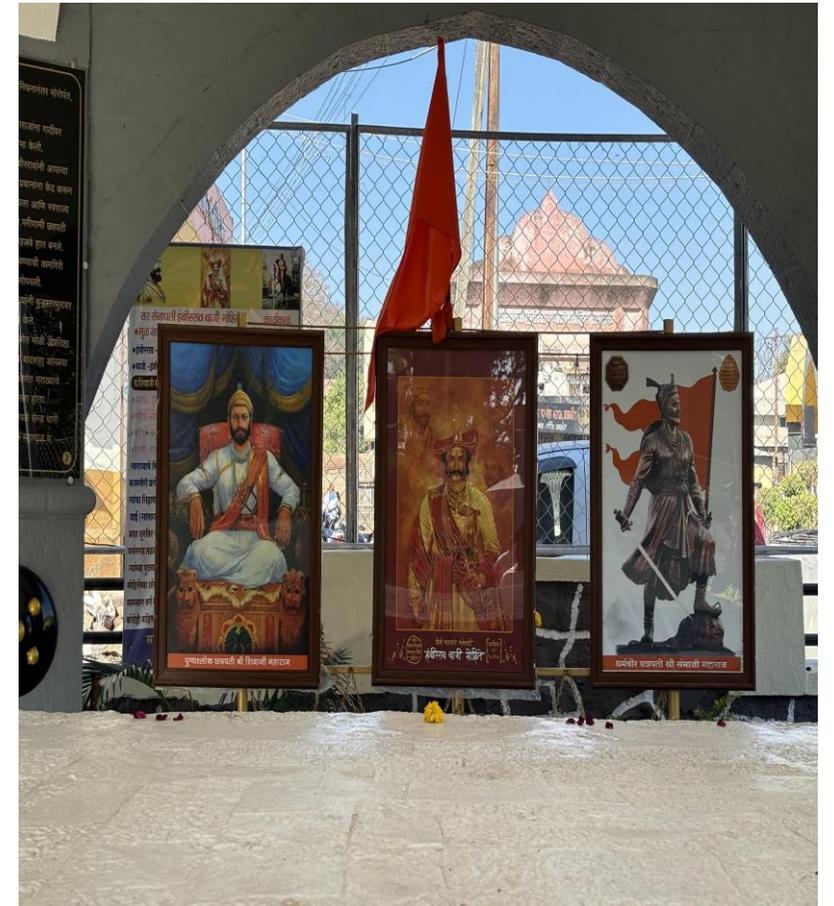
A/P - Talbid

Tal - Karad Dist - Satara

VASANTGAD FORT



Sarsenapati Hambirrao Mohite Samadhi ,Talbid



Hambirrao Mohite (1630 – 1687) also known as Hansaji, was a prominent Maratha general who held the esteemed position of the 5th Senapati of the Maratha Army during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He was recognized for his exceptional military prowess and successfully led various campaigns on behalf of Shivaji, subsequently continuing his service under Chhatrapati Sambhaji.

We visited the mausoleum after which the student of our college gave Shiva Garjana and the guides who came there guided us very nicely and then we left for Vasant Gad.

Map



History of vasantgad

This fort was built in the 12th century by Shilaghar Raja Bhoj. A.D. In 1659 Shiva Raya brought the fort under Swarajya. Masurala Sultanji Jagdale was staying near the fort. When Afzal Khan came to Swarajya, he got Jagdale. After the killing of Afzal, the Marathas made a sudden raid, caught Jagdale and brought him to Vasantgad and beheaded him. Later, after returning from Jinji, Rajaram Maharaj stayed at this fort for a few days. On November 25, 1699, Aurangzeb conquered this fort and named it 'Kili the Fateh' meaning the key to success. Later in 1706 Marathas conquered this fort again. A.D. In 1818, Vasantgad came under the control of the British.

ACTIVITIES AT THE WORK PLACE

- Many of the endemic, endangered plants are found on plateau.
- Study tour helps for exploring historical monuments and biodiversity.
- All of a students collected the garbage from the temple premises.
- We all are dug the groove there to reach the water to plants.
- Sir told us all the historical background of Talbid village.
- Question answer and potential skills are required.



Chandrasen Temple

- Chandrasen Maharaj at Vasantgad. While doing penance in the forest on the fort, Chandrasena's sword weapon was mistakenly spotted by Chandrasena and both his hands were broken from the corner. Lakshmana and Rama gave Chandrasen the upper hand that you will be worshipped as a family deity. According to this, Chandrasen Maharaj is still worshipped with the same devotion as the deity of some villages around the fort.





FEEDBACK ON THE FIELD VISIT

- To serve as a conservation and education centre.
- It helped the students to understand the theoretical concepts.



**THANK
YOU**



**भारती विद्यापीठाचे
यशवंतराव चव्हाण विधी महाविद्यालय, कराड**
(संलग्नित शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर)



उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन व युनिसेफ यांचे संयुक्त विद्यमाने



यशवंत ग्रीन क्लब



कार्यक्रम अहवाल

- १७ मार्च २०२३ च्या विभागीय सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, कोल्हापूर विभाग यांचेकडील पत्र क्र. कोवि/ २५२३ नुसार या महाविद्यालयात “यशवंत ग्रीन क्लब” ची स्थापना करण्यात आली.
- महाविद्यालयाचे GCFC म्हणून डॉ.महेंद्र सुभाष खैरनार, सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक यांची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली. सह समन्वयक म्हणून प्रा.संध्या साठे, सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक यांची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली.
- महाविद्यालयात whywaste app संदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.
- यशवंत ग्रीन क्लब च्या वतीने महिन्याच्या दोन तारखेला मागील महिन्याचा आढावा तसेच पुढील महिन्याचे नियोजन करण्यात येत असते.

बैठकीचा वृत्तांत

मंगळवार दि. २ जानेवारी २०२४ रोजी दुपारी २ वाजता महाविद्यालयाचे GCFC डॉ.महेंद्र खैरनार यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली व सर्व सदस्यांच्या उपस्थितीत बैठक घेण्यात आली.

सदर बैठकीत पुढीलप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्यात आली.

१. पाणी बचतीच्या संदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी देण्यात आलेल्या सूचना व मेसेजेस या विषयी चर्चा करण्यात आली.
२. whywaste app च्या वापरासंदर्भात सर्व सदस्यांनी सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी सूचित करावे तसेच काही अडचण असल्यास संपर्क करण्यास सांगण्यात आले.
३. ८ जानेवारी रोजी शिवाजी कॉलेज सातारा येथे ट्रेनिंगसाठी इच्छुकांनी नावे नोंद करण्याचे आवाहन करण्यात आले.

बैठकीचा वृत्तांत

शुक्रवार दि. २ फेब्रुवारी २०२४ रोजी दुपारी २.३० वाजता महाविद्यालयाचे GCFC डॉ. महेंद्र खैरनार यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली व सर्व सदस्यांच्या उपस्थितीत बैठक घेण्यात आली.

सदर बैठकीत पुढीलप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्यात आली.

१. पाणी बचतीच्या संदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी देण्यात आलेल्या सूचना व मेसेजेस या विषयी चर्चा करण्यात आली.
२. whywaste app च्या वापरासंदर्भात सर्व सदस्यांनी सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी सूचित करावे तसेच काही अडचण असल्यास संपर्क करण्यास सांगण्यात आले.
३. ८ जानेवारी रोजी शिवाजी कॉलेज सातारा येथे ट्रेनिंगसाठी वाजता महाविद्यालयाचे GCFC डॉ. महेंद्र खैरनार उपस्थित होते. त्यांनी सदर ट्रेनिंग संदर्भात मार्गदर्शन केले.
४. महाविद्यालयाचे GCFC डॉ. महेंद्र खैरनार यांनी सन २०२४ करीता “Activity Planner” तयार केले तसेच क्लबच्या सर्व सदस्यांना देखील ते मान्य असल्याचे जाहीर करण्यात आले.
५. या “Activity Planner” नुसार महाविद्यालयात दरमहिन्याला विविध उपक्रम हाती घेण्याचे मान्य करण्यात आले. शंभूराजे भोसले यांनी सूचना मांडली कि, दि. १९ फेब्रुवारी रोजी शिवजयंती निमित्त विविध गड किल्यांवर जाऊन तेथील जलाशयाची स्वच्छता, परिसराची साफ सफाई, तसेच वृक्ष लागवड, जल संधारण, चार खोदणे यासारखे कामे केली तर जास्त उपयुक्त ठरेल.
६. सदर सूचनेचा विचार करून मान्य करण्यात आली. त्यानुसार नियोजन करण्याचे निर्देश सदस्यांना देण्यात आले.

बैठकीचा वृत्तांत

शुक्रवार दि. २ मार्च २०२४ रोजी दुपारी २.३० वाजता महाविद्यालयाचे GCFC डॉ. महेंद्र खैरनार यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली व सर्व सदस्यांच्या उपस्थितीत बैठक घेण्यात आली.

सदर बैठकीत पुढीलप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्यात आली.

१. पाणी बचतीच्या संदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी देण्यात आलेल्या सूचना व मेसेजेस या विषयी चर्चा करण्यात आली.
२. whywaste app च्या वापरासंदर्भात सर्व सदस्यांनी सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी सूचित करावे तसेच काही अडचण असल्यास संपर्क करण्यास सांगण्यात आले.
३. या “Activity Planner” नुसार महाविद्यालयात दरमहिन्याला विविध उपक्रम हाती घेण्यात येत असतात. त्यानुसार २३ फेब्रुवारी २०२४ रोजी संत गाडगेबाबा जयंती निमित्त महाविद्यालय परिसरात स्वच्छता करण्यात आली. स्वच्छतेचे महत्व विषद करताना प्राचार्यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना पाणी बचतीचे देखील आवाहन केले.
४. संत गाडगेबाबा जयंती निमित्त महाविद्यालय व मलकापूर परिसरात स्वच्छता दिंडी आयोजित करण्यात आली. या दिंडीत पारंपारिक वेशभूषेत विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वचातेचे महत्व सांगणारे तसेच पाणी बचतीचे संदेश देणारे फलक हाती घेऊन घोषणा देण्यात आल्या.

कार्यक्रम अहवाल

सोमवार दि १९ फेब्रुवारी २०२४ रोजी छ. शिवाजी महाराज जयंतीनिमित्त निमित्त मंगळवार दि. २० फेब्रुवारी २०२४ ग्रीन क्लब अंतर्गत महाविद्यालयाच्या वतीने सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना किल्ले वसंतगड, तळबीड येथे सकाळी ९ वाजता येण्याचे आवाहन करण्यात आले.

तसेच ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांना किल्ले वसंतगड, तळबीड कराड येथे येणे शक्य नसल्यास जवळच्या गड , किल्यावर जाण्याचे आवाहन करण्यात आले.

या कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत गडावरील जलाशयांची स्वच्छता करावी किवा पावसाचे पाणी मुरण्यासाठी चर अथवा खड्डे खोदावे किंवा तेथील रोपांना पाणी घालावे अशा विविध कृती कराव्यात असे सांगण्यात आले.

या आवाहनास विद्यार्थ्यांनी चांगला प्रतिसाद दिला.

किल्ले वसंतगड, तळबीड कराड येथे जवळपास ७० विद्यार्थी उपस्थित होते. सदर विद्यार्थ्यांनी कुदळ, फावडा व इतर साहित्य आणले. सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांनी मिळून साधारण १x१ लांबी रुंदीचे २० ते २२ खड्डे खणले. तसेच १५ ते १७ मीटर १ फुट खोलीचे चर खोदकाम केले.





पावसाळ्यात प्रत्येक खड्ड्यात किमान २५ ते ३० ली. पाणी साचू शकेल. या प्रमाणे २० खड्ड्यामध्ये साधारण ८०० ते १००० ली. पाणी साचेल अशी अपेक्षा आहे. या पाण्यावर ३० ते ३५ झाडे जगू शकतील. परिणामी जैव विविधता तसेच ऑक्सिजन यामध्ये निश्चितच वाढ होईल.

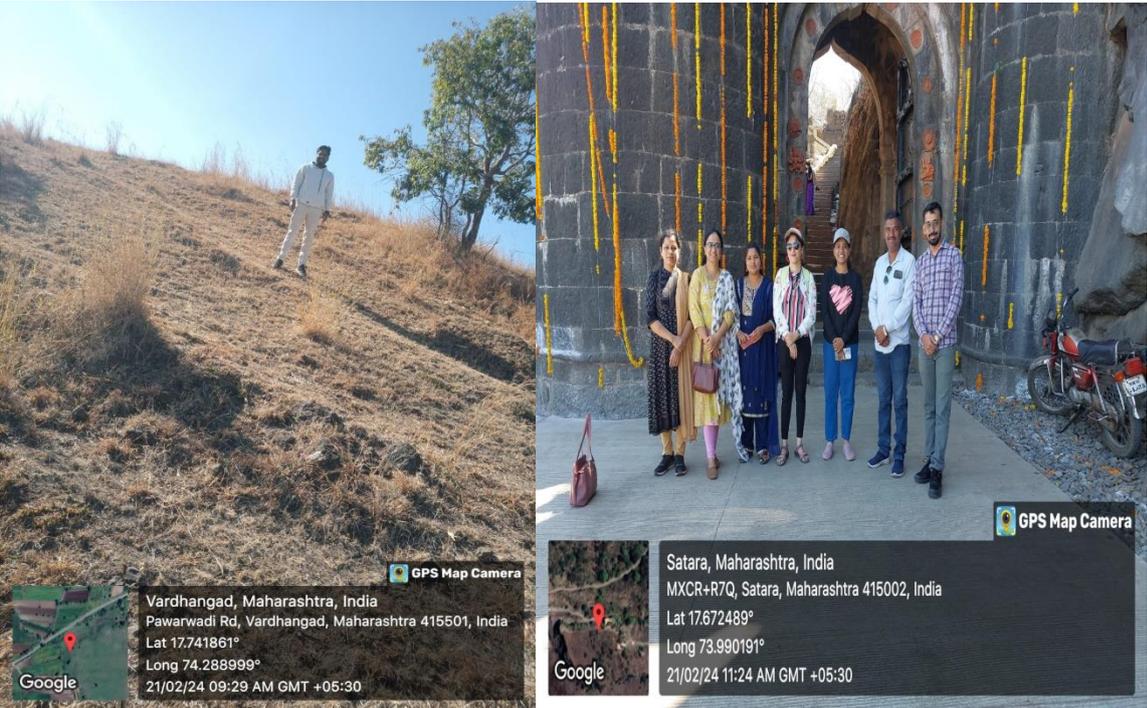
चरीमध्ये साधारणपणे २५०० ते ३००० ली. पाणी जमू शकेल व ते पाणी भूजलपातळीत वाढ करेल असा विश्वास आहे.





या व्यतिरिक्त अनेक विद्यार्थी सातारा येथील अजिंक्यतारा गड, प्रचीतगड चांदोली, खटाव येथील वर्धनगड, भुईकोट किल्ला बत्तीस शिराळा इत्यादी ठिकाणी विद्यार्थ्यांनी जलाशयांची स्वच्छता, रोपांना पाणी घालणे, चर अथवा खड्डे खोदकाम केले.

या सर्वांचा उपयोग निश्चितपणे भूजल पातळीवाढण्यामध्ये होणार आहे.



बैठक



१. पाणी बचतीच्या संदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी सूचना व मेसेजेस देण्यात आल्या. या विषयी चर्चा करण्यात आली.
२. whywaste app च्या वापरासंदर्भात सर्व सदस्यांनी सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी सूचित करून app वापरण्यास सांगितले तसेच काही अडचण असल्यास संपर्क करण्यास सांगण्यात आले.



YASHWANT GREEN CLUB



ACTIVITY PLANNER - 2024

Month	Sr. No.	Date	Particulars
January	1.	2 Jan.	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 Jan.	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	5.	26 Jan.	Republic Day – Nature Tour Seed Bolls Agashiv Hills
February	1.	2 Feb.	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 Feb.	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	23 Feb.	Sant Gadgebaba Jayanti – Guest Lecture, Life of Gadgebaba in social cleaning
	4.	28 Feb.	National Science Day – save water through Development of Scientific Temperament
March	1.	2 March	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 March	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	22 March	World Water Day – Save Water Poster Competition
	4.	23 March	World Meteorological Day – Open Discussion on Climate Change and Human Life Online Quiz through Google Form
April	1.	2 April	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 April	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	7 April	World Health Day Health and Life style – causes and effect
	4.	22 April	World Earth Day – Elocution Competition

May	1.	2 May	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 May	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	4 May	Marathi Rajbhasha Din – Elocution Competition Fundamental Duties and Environment Protection
June	1.	2 June	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 June	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	5 June	World Environment Day – Nature Tour Cultural and behavioral change to save water Online Quiz through Google Form
	4.	21 June	Vatpournima, World Yoga Day – Nature protection in Indian traditions
July	1.	2 July	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 July	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	11 July	World Population Day - Population and Hazards to environment Poster Competition
	4.	28 July	World Nature Conservation Day Nature Tour- Chandoli Reserved Forest
August	1.	2 August	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 August	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	9 August	World Indigenous Day- Guest Lecture on Indian indigenous tribes and indigenous knowledge
	4.	15 August	Indian Independence Day – Open Discussion on Enviro-Legal laws
September	1.	2 Sept.	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 Sept.	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	16 Sept.	World Ozone Day – Guest Lecture/ Webinar Ozone depletion and remedial measures
	4.	25 Sept.	Social Justice Day – Elocution competition – Role of society in nature conservation Online Quiz through Google Form

October	1.	2 Oct.	Awareness and Review of Green Club Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti- Campus Cleaning
	2.	3 Oct.	Aware and Promote to use why waste app World Nature Day – Nature Tour
	3.	4 Oct.	World Animal Welfare Day Contribution of birds and insects in nature cycle
	4.	24 Oct.	UN Day – Role of UN in Save Water Save Earth – Students speeches
November	1.	2 Nov.	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 Nov.	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	26 Nov.	Law Day – Role of Indian Constitution in environment protection – Guest Lecture
December	1.	2 Dec.	Awareness and Review of Green Club
	2.	3 Dec.	Aware and Promote to use why waste app
	3.	10 Dec.	World Human Rights Day – Debate Competition Protection of Human Rights through environment
	4.	14 Dec.	International Energy Day – Challenges and Opportunity in the use of non-conventional energy- Webinar / Guest Lecture
	5.	29 Dec.	International Biodiversity Day – Nature tour – Online Quiz through Google Form



CERTIFICATE

OF PARTICIPATION

IS PRESENTED TO

Shraddha Rakte

For participation in **Youth Engagement and Water Stewardship (YEWS)**

Green Club Nurturing Workshop,

On December 06, 2023 at Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad





CERTIFICATE

OF PARTICIPATION

IS PRESENTED TO

Vaishali Mandale

For participation in **Youth Engagement and Water Stewardship (YEWS)**

Green Club Nurturing Workshop,

On December 06, 2023 at Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad





Certificate

This is to certify that

Mlaw, Aim-Law Mahendra Khairnar

has successfully completed the online course

Youth Leadership for Climate Action:

हवामान बदल आणि जलव्यवस्थापन



ERM0ACQC

Issued On: 22nd September 2023

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Rajeshwari Chandrasekar
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जैवसांस्कृतिक विविधता संवर्धन आणि हवामान बदल



IOLGWQAA

Issued On: 22nd September 2023

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Green Audit 2020-21

Prepared by

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Green Audit Internal Expert Committee

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Contact
1	Prof. Satish Hanmantrao Mane	I/C Principal	9762371879
2	Dr. Mahendra Subhash Khairnar	IQAC Coordinator	9371250023
3	Mr. Ram Vasantrao Mohite	Coordinator	9226383947

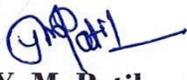


CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that that, **Bharati Vidyapeeth's Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad Tal – Karad, Dist- Satara** has undergone process of Green Audit under the supervision of the undersigned expert committee. The expert committee is satisfied with the presentation of data of the institute and process of green audit throughout the year 2020-2021. The committee expects the institute to follow the suggestion given in the report.


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Director, ATGS LLP




Dr. Y. M. Patil,
Director, ATGS LLP


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Prof. S. H. Mane
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Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad
Tal – Karad, Dist- Satara 415404
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1.1. INTRODUCTION

About college:

Bharati Vidyapeeth has established Yashwantrao Chavan Law College at Karad commenced from the academic year 2000-2001. The College is affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur and is recognized by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi. It offers L.L.B Courses in Three years and Five Years Degree in Law.

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The faculty members are highly qualified & competent. Teaching is done by renowned academicians, senior lawyers & judges. The faculty of the college participates regularly in national & international conferences.

The College has set up:

- ❖ Permanent Legal Aid Cell

The College is located in Karad, 0.50 km away from Pune – Bangalore highway (National Highway-4) & situated in Malkapur. The google location map of institute is given in Fig. 1.

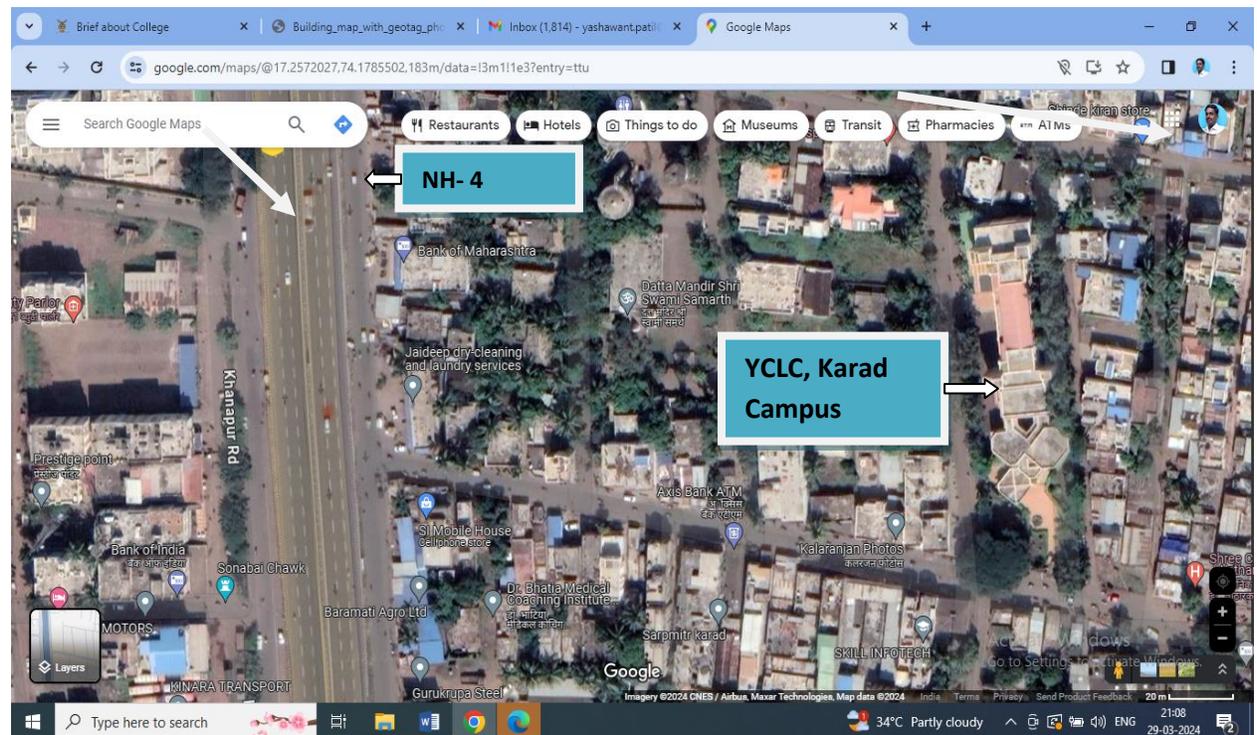


Fig.1 Location Map of YC Law College, Karad



Photo 1: Photograph of main Building

VISION OF THE COLLEGE:

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- ❖ Commitment towards the spread of legal knowledge to everyone and especially to those who are socially and educationally underprivileged.
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- ❖ The above stated Vision, Mission and Goals statements are communicated to students, teachers, staff and other stakeholders.

The student and staff strength in YCLC, Karad for academic year 2020-2021 is given in Table 1.1

Table 1.1 Staff and student strength for AY 2020-2021

Number of students in the College	377
Teaching Staff	10
Non-Teaching Staff	10
Others	05
Total	402

The college campus is surrounded by residential and commercial area in Malakapur city. Anvi Techno Green Solutions LLP prepared a Green Audit Report after visiting and doing field assessment on 21/04/2021 of the college campus. The team consisted of Dr. Yashwant Mohan Patil, Director of Anvi Techno Green Solutions, Sangli under the Guidance of Prof. S.H. Mane, I/C Principal YC Law college, karad. The College plot and buildup area is given in Table 2:

Table 2: Building Area

Sr. No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq. m)
1	Plot No./Milkat Number	132/1b and Milkat No. 1661
2	College main Building consists of Class rooms, Seminar hall, Administrative office, library and faculty rooms	7600.00

This Audit Report is based on the following five major points –

1. Biodiversity Audit
2. Solid Waste Management
3. Water Audit
4. Energy Audit
5. College initiatives for green campus development

2.1. Biodiversity Audit –

Biodiversity generally refers to the variety and variability of life on earth. It is a measure of the variety of organisms present in different ecosystems.. All species of plants taken together are known as flora and about 32 variety of species of plants and 601 different plants found in YCLC campus, Karad. All species of animals taken together are known as fauna which includes birds, reptiles, insects, crustaceans, mollusks, etc. It is an essential component of the nature and it ensures the survival of human species by providing food, shelter, medicines and other resources to mankind.

The census of Flora and Fauna is the major part of the Green Audit. The total Green cover area in less due to land cost and campus is situated in residential area. But college management and faculty is active they planted many trees in college campus and distributed among various parts of Campus area.

The following flora species found in campus area during the field assessment details of the species is given in Table No. 2

Table No.2: Flora Species

Sr. No.	Local Name of the tree (English Name)	Botanical/Scientific Name	Number	Height (Appr. In feet)
1.	Lady slipper Plant	Lady slipper Plant	01	5
2.	Compound Tree	Compound Tree	297	4
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17	Shewage	Moringa Oleifera	1	40
18	Indian Bay leaf tree	Chinamomum tamala	1	1.5
19	Bhokar	Cordia Dichotoma	2	60
20	Mogra	Jasminum Sambac	3	10
21	Umbar	Ficus Racemosa	1	30
22	Gulmohor	Delonixregia Rafin	2	40
23	Gava Tree	Pisdium Gujava	1	15
24	Custard Apple	Annona Reciculta	1	18
25	Cycas Angulta	Cycascricinalis	4	4
26	Tanarind Tree	Tanarind Tree	30	5
27	Silver Oak	Grevillearobusta	24	15
28	Jamun Tree	Syzegium Tree	02	25
29	Bismark	Bismark	02	10
30	Palm Tree	Pressies ersiforms	74	15
31	Awala	Phyllanthus embica	01	30
32	Chiku Tree	Manikara zapota	02	22

The list of the birds seen during academic year 2020-2021 in the campus is given in Table No. 3. Due to plantation around building different birds observed regularly as crow, Koel, bubul, parrot, wood pecker and sparrow.

Table No. 3: List of Birds

Sr. No.	Local Name of the Bird (English Name)	Scientific Name
1.	Crow	Corvusbrachyrhynchos
2	Koel	Eudynamysscolopaceus
3	Bulul	Pycnonotidae
4	Parrot	Psittaciformes
5	Wood pecker	Picidae
6	Sparrow	Passeridae

SUGGESTIONS: -

1. Plantation of local species and indigenous species of plants will be preferred in the area. These species also attract many birds for nesting which helps in increase in bird biodiversity in the campus. These species can help in facilitating the environment for later successional, longer-lived species whose end products are more valuable.
2. Name plate for each plant species with their local name, scientific name, and important uses should be indicated properly. The correct use of formal scientific names of species is key to accurate communication, but despite the simplicity of the system, it is rarely done right. All labels need to be placed so students, teachers and visitors can easily view and understand the importance of planting them.
3. Garden Waste should not be burned, they are used for composting and the compost is also used of gardening

2.2. Solid Waste Management

Source of waste: -

Solid wastes are any discarded or abandoned materials. Solid wastes can be solid, liquid, and semi-solid. The campus generates biodegradable, non-biodegradable. It is seen that primary collection of waste is done by equipment such as dustbins, small trollies and dumped at open sites masonry bins are used for temporary bulk storage, which necessitates multiple handling of waste. There is no proper system and equipment to segregate the waste at the source. Hence the waste collected at the dump yard is of all categories.

Bio-Degradable Waste	Non-Biodegradable Waste
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kitchen Waste,2. Paper waste,3. Civil Debris,4. Furniture Waste,5. Garden waste.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. E-Waste.

Solid Waste Management: -

Out of the whole waste generated from the campus some waste is reused, some waste issued as composting, some waste recycled some waste is resale some waste is land filled. The campus follows 3 R facilities i.e. Reuse, Recycle and Reduce. Composting of garden waste is also done at campus. There is third party which does the segregation of required waste. But most of the part of waste is either burned or it is given to local authority (Malkapur Municipal Council). The following methods are used to processing the waste.

Composting: - The partial biodegradable waste (Garden Waste, Kitchen Waste, etc.) generated from the campus is used for composting. The collage has the 2 m³ of composting plant. But this plant is not working properly due to low maintenance.

Reuse: -Waste like old furniture, aluminum, plastic, cardboard, Tubes, Batteries, electrical wires, switches, scrap such as steel, aluminum etc. are stored at the civil store room and may be used for further need for projects or repairing.

The waste which cannot be recycled or reused is directly sent to Landfill. At present they

do not have the proper source segregation system for the waste. They only use one waste bin at the door for each room.

Electronic waste: The electronic waste generated from the collage is repaired and used for demonstration for students or made available to students for the project work. Electronic waste is collected at central computing facility and sold to MPCB approved agency.

SUGGESTIONS: -

Solid waste management at college is not well managed. Source segregation of waste is also need to be done for proper management. Composting plant is also not working properly in the campus so maintenance activity needs to be done. Capacity of the existing composting plant is less so need to be increased.

The following are some suggestions regarding solid waste management.

1. The waste should be categorized into Bio-degradable and Non-biodegradable waste at source.
2. The students should be encouraged to use the waste materials in their projects. Separate points should be given to those students according to percentage of waste reused in project to increase the waste use.
3. The old, equipment's or electronic devices which are not in use not sent to scrap, these should be used for demonstration to students. Some parts of these equipment's may become useful to students in their projects.
4. Old computers, books, tables which are not in use needs to be donated to some needful stakeholders of society.
5. Hazardous waste need to be collected separately as per MPCB guidelines and it should be handover to authorized/approved Hazardous waste management agency for further treatment.

2.3. Water Audit: -

The purpose of this program is to identify cost effective water saving measures and encourage conservation among those users and assist them in implementing the savings measures recommended. In water audit the sources water, Water distribution system, water use and water disposal is carefully studied and the water wastage is encountered.

The water mainly used for the following purposes in the collage.

1. Drinking
2. Irrigation
3. Cleaning
4. Cooking

Sources of water

The water available in the collage is come from the following sources.

1. Water Supply scheme of Malakapur City.
2. Bore well 02 numbers

The total water requirement of the collage is about $402 \text{ No} \times 45 = 18090 \text{ lit/day}$.

Hence total water requirement per month = $550 \text{ m}^3/\text{month}$ OR 5,50,000 per month.

For plants and trees water from bore well used. It reduced load on freshwater. Malkapur Municipal council is first nagarpalika which awarded by central government for providing clean and pure, 24x7 drinking water supply

Water storage and distribution: -

The water from these sources is then stored in Elevated storage tank & also in ground storage tank, elevated storage tanks located at terrace of main building. From this storage the water is then distributed to various departments through pumping system. The bore well water is treated with RO system and used for drinking purpose. The rejected water from RO system is collected by using drainage pipe and it is used for gardening purpose in campus.



Photo of RO System for used for treatment of raw water

SUGGESTIONS: -

1. The rain water is the best way of water conservation. Hence entire campus rooftop rainwater harvesting system is to designed to catch rain water during rainy season this will be useful for rain water harvesting practice in college campus.
2. The wastewater which is released in college drainage or in agriculture land can be used to develop the wetland for treatment of wastewater
3. There should be awareness slogan near each tap regarding water conservation.
4. The special workshops should be arranged periodically for students and all faculty members regarding precise use of water.

2.4 Energy Audit:

An energy audit is an inspection, survey and analysis of energy flows, for energy conservation in a building, process or system to reduce the amount of energy input into the system without negatively affecting the output(s). In commercial and industrial real estate, an energy audit is the first step in identifying opportunities to reduce energy expense and carbon footprints. BV's Yashwantrao Chavan Law college Karad always tries to reduce energy consumptions and electricity bill for college main building.

The Month wise electric consumption for AY 2020-2021 is shown in Fig.1. The maximum electricity consumption is 419 units in month of November 2020 and maximum electricity consumption is 758 units in Month of Dec 2020. The electricity consumption is lower than sanctioned of MSEB load, Karad office.

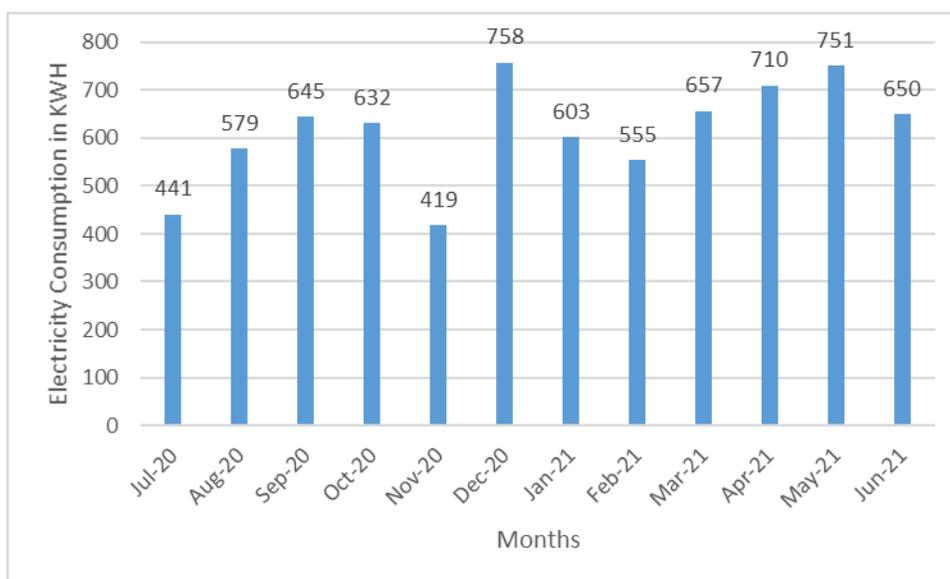


Fig.1 Monthwise electricity Consumption

Measures Taken to reduce energy consumption:

Electrical dept of college has taken action to replace the old inefficient tube set choke by the new energy efficient electronic type tube set choke at class room of BV's Yashwantrao Chavan Law college Karad. It consumes less amount of power at same illumination electronic ballast consumes 40w and regular ballast consumes 51w power considering 24

hrs. running per months. These attempts of institute will be reducing energy requirement for college campus.

SUGGESTIONS: -

1. All the lighting equipment is replaced by new LED light technology which helps in reducing electricity bill by 80%.
2. Old and non-operational equipment's should be used for either demonstration or for provided to students for their projects work.
3. Old fridge, fans, Television, Computer, etc. are replaced by new technology i.e. by 5 star rated given by BE.
4. There should be alternate light switches for the illumination during night hours in the campus.
5. The extra lectures or workshops should be arranged for students, teaching and non-teaching members regarding how they can save the energy without compromising the comfort.
6. The equipment's which are generally on standby mode should be switched off after use.
7. There should be notice board or indicator to identify the underground electricity line, substation, Switch boards regarding safety concern.
8. The energy conservative slogans should be there at each switchboard.
9. To minimize the electricity, bill the use of solar energy equipment's should be installed and maintained properly.
10. During new construction the green building concept should be taken into consideration.
11. It is recommended to use Roof Top Solar Power Project of 100KW. This will reduce pollution in campus.

2.5. College initiatives in environment related activities and sustainable development.

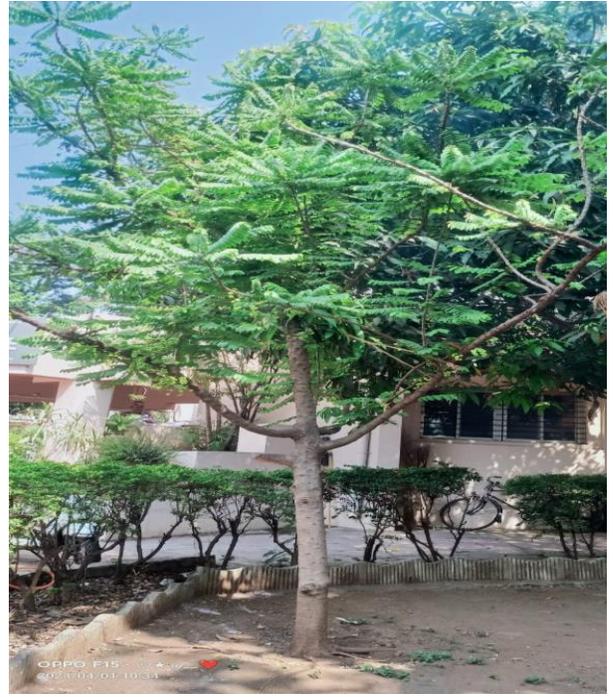
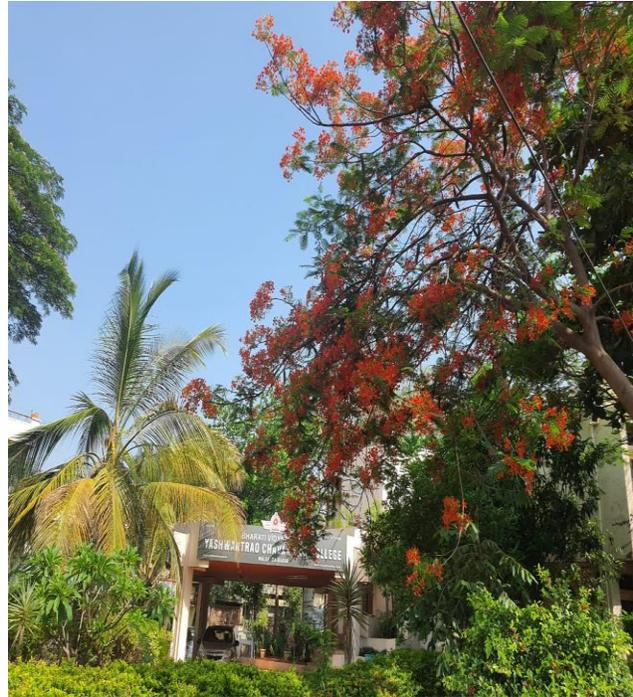
The college take initiative to aware the people regarding environmental issues, renewable energy, and sustainable development.

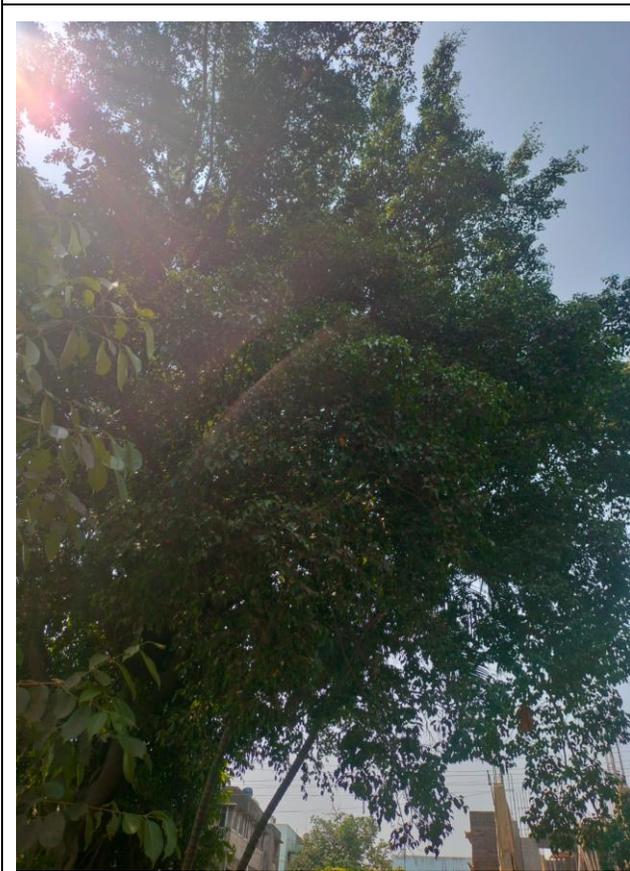
Directives and Guidelines for sustainable (Green) Campus: -

1. The separate Environment committee should be formed to conduct different environment related activities, to observe the environmental status of the campus.

2. This environment committee should have to form separate guidelines, by laws and rules regarding environmental issues.
3. This committee is supposed to be plan and work on zero garbage and energy efficient campus.
4. Formation of Nature / Green Club for students to promote & create awareness for Environmental conservation activity.
5. Organize workshops, trainings & awareness programs for students & staff.
6. Solid waste handling and disposal rule 2000 should be followed for disposal of waste.
7. The waste should be controlled and segregated at source.
8. The waste paper from the collage should be collected in library. The library is supposed to do this paper available for students for Xerox and one side blank paper is also used by the college rough work or notes etc.
9. Green Cover should be increased, and mostly indigenous plant should be used for plantation. Artificial nest is hanged on trees to increase bird diversity in the campus.
10. Attempts should be made to minimize the use of fresh water for gardening by using treated gray water for the same.
11. Eco boards, posters Slogan regarding environmental awareness should be displayed in the campus.

**Appendix 1:
Photogallery of Flora & Funa found in YC Law College, Karad**





Appendix 2
Photogallery of Bird found in YC Law College, Karad



Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad
Tal – Karad, Dist-Satara 415110



Green Audit 2021-22

Prepared by

Anvi Techno Green Solutions LLP (AAU9200)

(Registered Under Ministry of corporate Affairs -Government of India)

A/p-Urun-Islampur, Tal-Walwa, Dist-Sangli-415409

Contact:7588088539

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2	Er. B. B. Patil	Member	Expert Member	7385775999
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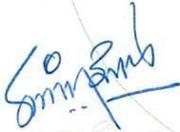
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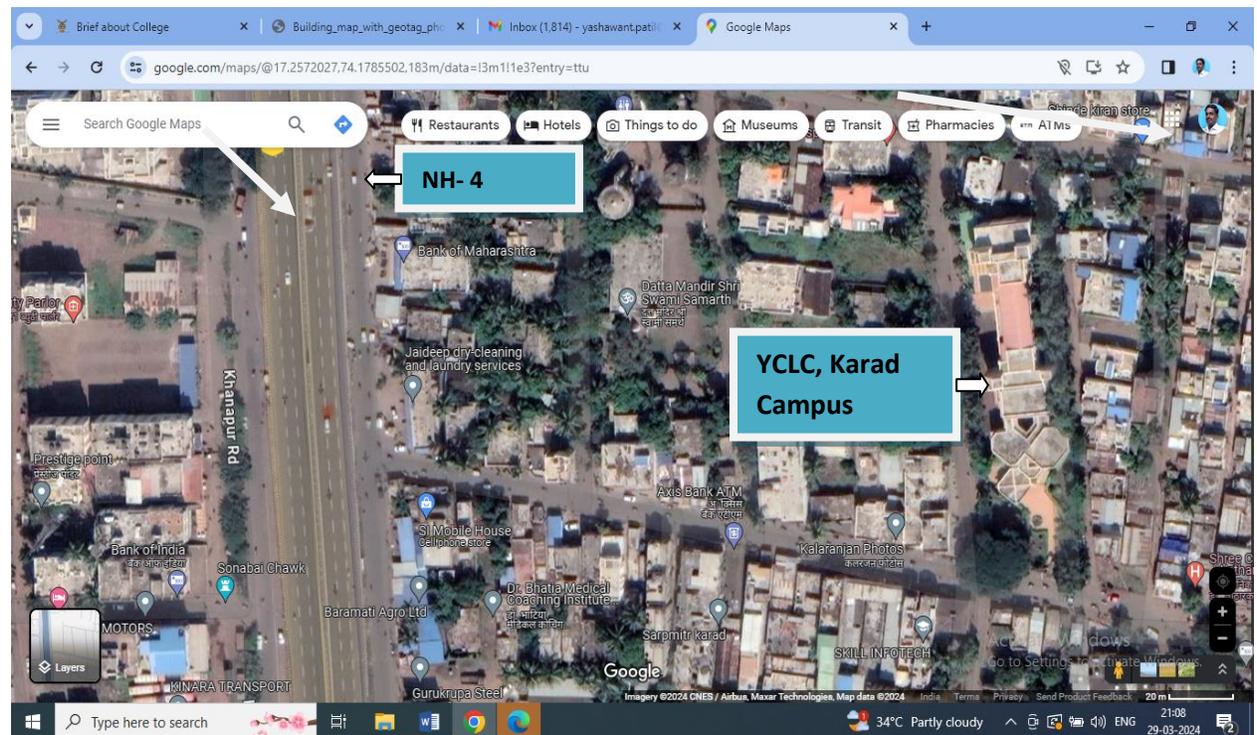


Fig.1 Location Map of YC Law College, Karad



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20	Mogra	Jasminum Sambac	3	10
21	Umbar	Ficus Racemosa	1	30
22	Gulmohor	Delonixregia Rafin	2	40
23	Gava Tree	Pisdium Gujava	1	15
24	Custard Apple	Annona Reciculta	1	18
25	Cycas Angulta	Cycascricinalis	4	4
26	Tanarind Tree	Tanarind Tree	30	5
27	Silver Oak	Grevillearobusta	24	15
28	Jamun Tree	Syzegium Tree	02	25
29	Bismark	Bismark	02	10
30	Palm Tree	Pressies ersiforms	74	15
31	Awala	Phyllanthus embica	01	30
32	Chiku Tree	Manikara zapota	02	22

The list of the birds seen during academic year 2021-2022 in the campus is given in Table No. 3. Due to plantation around building different birds observed regularly as crow, Koel, bubul, parrot, wood pecker and sparrow.

Table No. 3: List of Birds

Sr. No.	Local Name of the Bird (English Name)	Scientific Name
1.	Crow	Corvusbrachyrhynchos
2	Koel	Eudynamysscolopaceus
3	Bulul	Pycnonotidae
4	Parrot	Psittaciformes
5	Wood pecker	Picidae
6	Sparrow	Passeridae

SUGGESTIONS: -

1. Plantation of local species and indigenous species of plants will be preferred in the area. These species also attract many birds for nesting which helps in increase in bird biodiversity in the campus. These species can help in facilitating the environment for later successional, longer-lived species whose end products are more valuable.
2. Name plate for each plant species with their local name, scientific name, and important uses should be indicated properly. The correct use of formal scientific names of species is key to accurate communication, but despite the simplicity of the system, it is rarely done right. All labels need to be placed so students, teachers and visitors can easily view and understand the importance of planting them.
3. Garden Waste should not be burned, they are used for composting and the compost is also used of gardening

2.2. Solid Waste Management

Source of waste: -

Solid wastes are any discarded or abandoned materials. Solid wastes can be solid, liquid, and semi-solid. The campus generates biodegradable, non-biodegradable. It is seen that primary collection of waste is done by equipment such as dustbins, small trollies and dumped at open sites masonry bins are used for temporary bulk storage, which necessitates multiple handling of waste. There is no proper system and equipment to segregate the waste at the source. Hence the waste collected at the dump yard is of all categories.

Bio-Degradable Waste	Non-Biodegradable Waste
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kitchen Waste,2. Paper waste,3. Civil Debris,4. Furniture Waste,5. Garden waste.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. E-Waste.

Solid Waste Management: -

Out of the whole waste generated from the campus some waste is reused, some waste issued as composting, some waste recycled some waste is resale some waste is land filled. The campus follows 3 R facilities i.e. Reuse, Recycle and Reduce. Composting of garden waste is also done at campus. There is third party which does the segregation of required waste. But most of the part of waste is either burned or it is given to local authority (Malkapur Municipal council.) The following methods are used to processing the waste.

Composting: - The partial biodegradable waste (Garden Waste, Kitchen Waste, etc.) generated from the campus is used for composting. The collage has the 2 m³ of composting plant. But this plant is not working properly due to low maintenance.

Reuse: -Waste like old furniture, aluminum, plastic, cardboard, Tubes, Batteries, electrical wires, switches, scrap such as steel, aluminum etc. are stored at the civil store room and may be used for further need for projects or repairing.

The waste which cannot be recycled or reused is directly sent to Landfill. At present they

do not have the proper source segregation system for the waste. They only use one waste bin at the door for each room.

Electronic waste: The electronic waste generated from the collage is repaired and used for demonstration for students or made available to students for the project work. Electronic waste is collected at central computing facility and sold to MPCB approved agency.

SUGGESTIONS: -

Solid waste management at college is not well managed. Source segregation of waste is also need to be done for proper management. Composting plant is also not working properly in the campus so maintenance activity needs to be done. Capacity of the existing composting plant is less so need to be increased.

The following are some suggestions regarding solid waste management.

1. The waste should be categorized into Bio-degradable and Non-biodegradable waste at source.
2. The students should be encouraged to use the waste materials in their projects. Separate points should be given to those students according to percentage of waste reused in project to increase the waste use.
3. The old, equipment's or electronic devices which are not in use not sent to scrap, these should be used for demonstration to students. Some parts of these equipment's may become useful to students in their projects.
4. Old computers, books, tables which are not in use needs to be donated to some needful stakeholders of society.
5. Hazardous waste need to be collected separately as per MPCB guidelines and it should be handover to authorized/approved Hazardous waste management agency for further treatment.

2.3. Water Audit: -

The purpose of this program is to identify cost effective water saving measures and encourage conservation among those users and assist them in implementing the savings measures recommended. In water audit the sources water, Water distribution system, water use and water disposal is carefully studied and the water wastage is encountered.

The water mainly used for the following purposes in the collage.

1. Drinking
2. Irrigation
3. Cleaning
4. Cooking

Sources of water

The water available in the collage is come from the following sources.

1. Water Supply scheme of Malakapur City.
2. Bore well 02 numbers

The total water requirement of the collage is about $528 \text{ No} \times 45 = 23760 \text{ lit/day}$.

Hence total water requirement per month = $730 \text{ m}^3/\text{month}$ OR 7,30,000 per month.

For plants and trees water from bore well used. It reduced load on freshwater.

Water storage and distribution: -

The water from these sources is then stored in Elevated storage tank & also in ground storage tank, elevated storage tanks located at terrace of main building in the campus. From this storage the water is then distributed to various departments through pumping system. The bore well water is treated with RO system and used for drinking purpose. The rejected water from RO system is collected by using drainage pipe and it is used for gardening purpose in campus. Malkapur Municipal council is first nagarpalika which awarded by central government for providing clean and pure, 24x7 drinking water supply.



Photo of RO System for used for treatment of raw water

SUGGESTIONS: -

1. The rain water is the best way of water conservation. Hence entire campus rooftop rainwater harvesting system is to designed to catch rain water during rainy season this will be useful for rain water harvesting practice in college campus.
2. The wastewater which is released in college drainage or in agriculture land can be used to develop the wetland for treatment of wastewater
3. There should be awareness slogan near each tap regarding water conservation.
4. The special workshops should be arranged periodically for students and all faculty members regarding precise use of water.

2.4 Energy Audit:

An energy audit is an inspection, survey and analysis of energy flows, for energy conservation in a building, process or system to reduce the amount of energy input into the system without negatively affecting the output(s). In commercial and industrial real estate, an energy audit is the first step in identifying opportunities to reduce energy expense and carbon footprints. BV's Yashwantrao Chavan Law college Karad always tries to reduce energy consumptions and electricity bill for college main building and ladies hostel building.

The Month wise electric consumption for AY 2021-2022 is shown in Fig.1. The maximum electricity consumption is 690 units in month of January 2022 and minimum electricity consumption is 562 units in Month of Feb and March 2022. The electricity consumption is lower than sanctioned of MSEB load, Karad office.

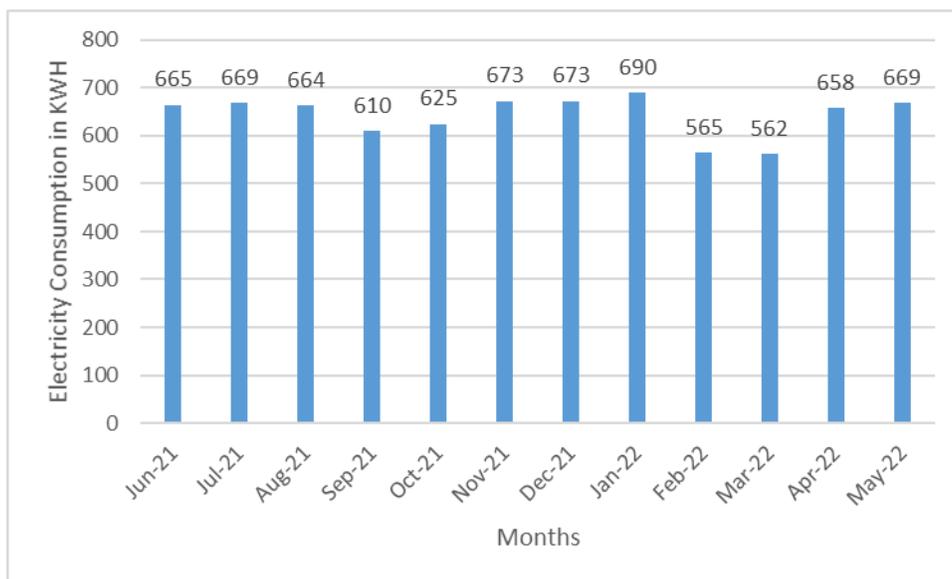


Fig.1 Monthwise electricity Consumption

Measures Taken to reduce energy consumption:

Electrical dept of college has taken action to replace the old inefficient tube set choke by the new energy efficient electronic type tube set choke at class room of BV's Yashwantrao Chavan Law college Karad. It consumes less amount of power at same illumination

electronic ballast consumes 40w and regular ballast consumes 51w power considering 24 hrs. running per months. These attempts of institute be reducing energy requirement for college campus.

SUGGESTIONS: -

1. All the lighting equipment is replaced by new LED light technology which helps in reducing electricity bill by 80%.
2. Old and non-operational equipment's should be used for either demonstration or for provided to students for their projects work.
3. Old fridge, fans, Television, Computer, etc. are replaced by new technology i.e. by 5 star rated given by BE.
4. There should be alternate light switches for the illumination during night hours in the campus.
5. The extra lectures or workshops should be arranged for students, teaching and non-teaching members regarding how they can save the energy without compromising the comfort.
6. The equipment's which are generally on standby mode should be switched off after use.
7. There should be notice board or indicator to identify the underground electricity line, substation, Switch boards regarding safety concern.
8. The energy conservative slogans should be there at each switchboard.
9. To minimize the electricity, bill the use of solar energy equipment's should be installed and maintained properly.
10. During new construction the green building concept should be taken into consideration.
11. It is recommended to use Roof Top Solar Power Project of 100KW. This will reduce pollution in campus.

2.5. College initiatives in environment related activities and sustainable development.

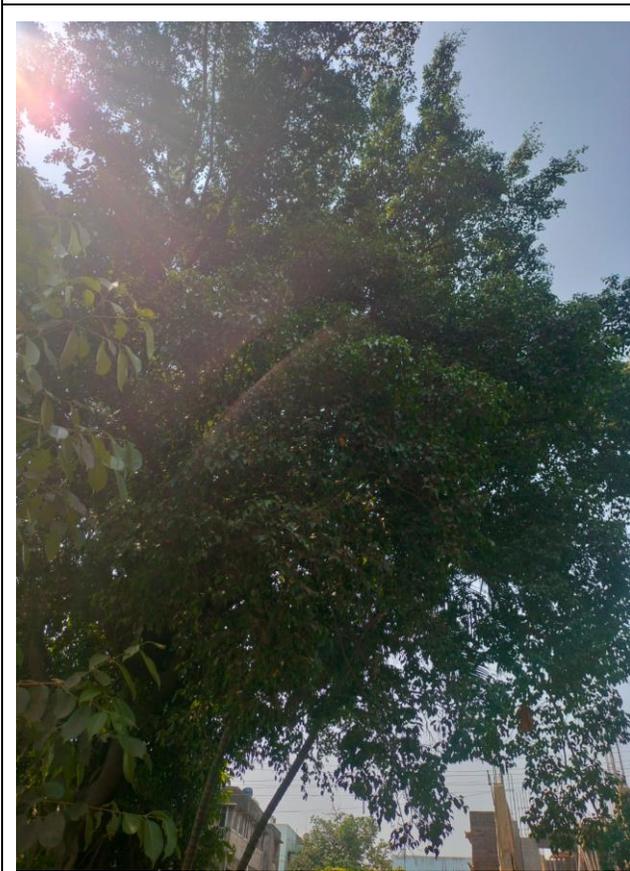
The college take initiative to aware the people regarding environmental issues, renewable energy, and sustainable development.

Directives and Guidelines for sustainable (Green) Campus: -

1. The separate Environment committee should be formed to conduct different environment related activities, to observe the environmental status of the campus.
2. This environment committee should have to form separate guidelines, by laws and rules regarding environmental issues.
3. This committee is supposed to be plan and work on zero garbage and energy efficient campus.
4. Formation of Nature / Green Club for students to promote & create awareness for Environmental conservation activity.
5. Organize workshops, trainings & awareness programs for students & staff.
6. Solid waste handling and disposal rule, 2000 should be followed for disposal of waste.
7. The waste should be controlled and segregated at source.
8. The waste paper from the collage should be collected in library. The library is supposed to do this paper available for students for Xerox and one side blank paper is also used by the college rough work or notes etc.
9. Green Cover should be increased, and mostly indigenous plant should be used for plantation. Artificial nest is hanged on trees to increase bird diversity in the campus.
10. Attempts should be made to minimize the use of fresh water for gardening by using treated gray water for the same.
11. Eco boards, posters Slogan regarding environmental awareness should be displayed in the campus.

**Appendix 1:
Photogallery of Flora & Funa found in YC Law College, Karad**





Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad
Tal – Karad, Dist-Satara 415110



Green Audit 2022-23

Prepared by

Anvi Techno Green Solutions LLP (AAU9200)

(Registered Under Ministry of corporate Affairs -Government of India)

A/p-Urun-Islampur, Tal-Walwa, Dist-Sangli-415409

Contact:7588088539

Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad
Tal – Karad, Dist- Satara 415404

Green Audit External Expert Committee

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Institute	Contact
1	Dr. Y. M. Patil	Chairman	Director, ATGS LLP	9970700766
2	Er. B. B. Patil	Member	Expert Member	7385775999
3	Er. Sahil Suryawanshi	Member	Expert Member	9172549831

Green Audit Internal Expert Committee

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Contact
1	Prof. Satish Hanmantrao Mane	I/C Principal	9762371879
2	Dr. Mahendra Subhash Khairnar	IQAC Coordinator	9371250023
3	Mr. Ram Vasantrao Mohite	Coordinator	9226383947



CERTIFICATE

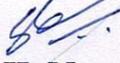
This is to certify that that, **Bharati Vidyapeeth's Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad Tal – Karad, Dist- Satara** has undergone process of Green Audit under the supervision of the undersigned expert committee. The expert committee is satisfied with the presentation of data of the institute and process of green audit throughout the year 2022-2023. The committee expects the institute to follow the suggestion given in the report.


Sau. Kajal Patil
Director, ATGS LLP




Dr. Y. M. Patil,
Director, ATGS LLP


Dr. M. S. Khairnar
Coordinator, IQAC


Prof. S. H. Mane
Principal

1.1. INTRODUCTION

About college:

Bharati Vidyapeeth has established Yashwantrao Chavan Law College at Karad commenced from the academic year 2000-2001. The College is affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur and is recognized by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi. It offers L.L.B Courses in Three years and Five Years Degree in Law.

The College is located at Malkapur, Taluka - Karad of Satara District. It is spacious and it enjoys a calm and quiet environment far from the maddening crowd of the city. The college is proud to have an experienced and well qualified teaching Faculty.

Bharati Vidyapeeth established Yashwantrao Chavan Law College at Karad from the Academic Year **2000-01**. The College is affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur and is recognized by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi.

The college offers quality legal education at undergraduate level in the form of L.L.B 3 Year / LL.B. 5 Year Course. These courses are recognized and approved by the BCI & UGC. This Centre for legal education has its own separate two storied building providing all the facilities for Academic Section, library including reading hall. Separate classrooms for both five years & three years courses. Gymkhana Hall, Common room for ladies with attached toilet block, separate toilet blocks for teaching and non-teaching & students Boys common Room , staff room, conference Hall, Separate Space for Clinics run by the College, Moot Court Hall, Multipurpose Auditorium, administrative Office, Principal Cabin including Anti chamber.

Its Library is rich with classic, as well as, recent works on law and legal systems. Well Equipped

Library with Journals, Reports, Manuals & Manupatra Database with internet facility (free of cost to all the students & faculty).

The faculty members are highly qualified & competent. Teaching is done by renowned academicians, senior lawyers & judges. The faculty of the college participates regularly in national & international conferences.

The College has set up:

- ❖ Permanent Legal Aid Cell

The College is located in Karad, 0.50 km away from Pune – Bangalore highway (National Highway-4) & situated in Malkapur. The google location map of institute is given in Fig. 1.

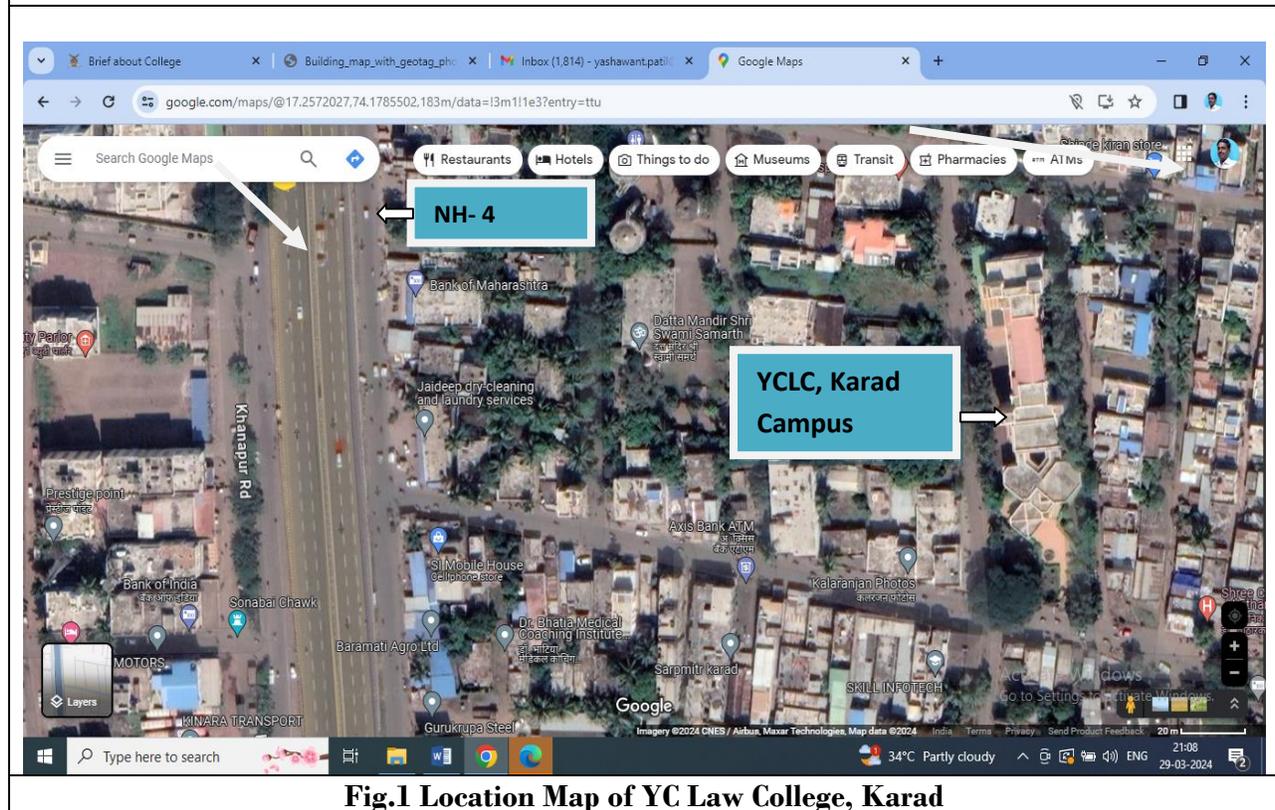




Photo 1: Photograph of main Building

VISION OF THE COLLEGE:

To Make This Institution a Center for Social Transformation Through Legal Education.

Mission

To provide quality legal education to the people of the region, empowering the students with legal knowledge and transforming them into ideal Indian Citizens in the context of global society.

Goals of the Institution

- ❖ Commitment towards the spread of legal knowledge to everyone and especially to those who are socially and educationally underprivileged.
- ❖ Dissemination of knowledge of laws and promote legal awareness in rural areas.
- ❖ Provide opportunities to students to reach his or her highest professional capabilities with social orientation.
- ❖ To motivate students to understand their social responsibilities and to get acquainted with ground realities of life.
- ❖ Shaping the overall personality and character of students through value education
- ❖ Provide exposure of students to real court room proceeding and achieve best advocacy skills
- ❖ The above stated Vision, Mission and Goals statements are communicated to students, teachers, staff and other stakeholders.

The student and staff strength in YCLC, karad for academic year 2022-2023 is given in Table 1.1

Table 1.1 Staff and student strength for AY 2022-2023

Number of students in the College	527
Teaching Staff	10
Non-Teaching Staff	10
Others	05
Total	552

The college campus is surrounded by residential and commercial area in Malakapur city. Anvi Techno Green Solutions LLP prepared a Green Audit Report after visiting and doing field assessment on 22/04/2023 of the college campus. The team consisted of Dr. Yashwant Mohan Patil, Director of Prof. S H. Mane, Principal YC Law college, karad. The College plot and buildup area is given in Table 2:

Table 2: Building Area

Sr. No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq. m)
1	Plot No./Milkat Number	132/1b and Milkat No. 1661
2	College main Building consists of Class rooms, Seminar hall, Administrative office, library and faculty rooms	7600.00

This Audit Report is based on the following five major points –

1. Biodiversity Audit
2. Solid Waste Management
3. Water Audit
4. Energy Audit
5. College initiatives for green campus development

2.1. Biodiversity Audit –

Biodiversity generally refers to the variety and variability of life on earth. It is a measure of the variety of organisms present in different ecosystems.. All species of plants taken together are known as flora and about 32 variety of species of plants and 601 different plants found in YCLC campus, Karad. All species of animals taken together are known as fauna which includes birds, reptiles, insects, crustaceans, mollusks, etc. It is an essential component of the nature and it ensures the survival of human species by providing food, shelter, medicines and other resources to mankind.

The census of Flora and Fauna is the major part of the Green Audit. The total Green cover area in less due to land cost and campus is situated in residential area. But college management and faculty is active they planted many trees in college campus and distributed among various parts of Campus area.

The following flora species found in campus area during the field assessment details of the species is given in Table No. 2

Table No.2: Flora Species

Sr. No.	Local Name of the tree (English Name)	Botanical/Scientific Name	Number	Height (Appr. In feet)
1.	Lady slipper Plant	Lady slipper Plant	01	5
2.	Compound Tree	Compound Tree	297	4
3	Badam Tree	Badam Tree	02	35
4	Lemon Tree	Citrus limon	04	5
5	Coconut palm	Cocos Nucrifera	02	40
6	Aloe-vera	Aloe barbadensis miller	75	1.5

7	Amala tree	Gooseberries	01	30
8	Arrowhed Plant	Arrowhed Plant	03	03
9	Watery Rose apple	Watery Rose apple	23	10
10	Dumbcane Tree	Dieffenbacha seguine	5	04
11	Mango	Mangifera Indica	06	25
12	Currey Tree	Currey Tree	50	3
13	Rain Tree	Rain Tree	01	70
14	Carica Papaya	Carica Papaya	01	20
15	Chapha	Plumeria	02	6
16	Dragan Tree	Dracaena Draco	1	12
17	Shewage	Moringa Oleifera	1	40
18	Indian Bay leaf tree	Chinamomum tamala	1	1.5
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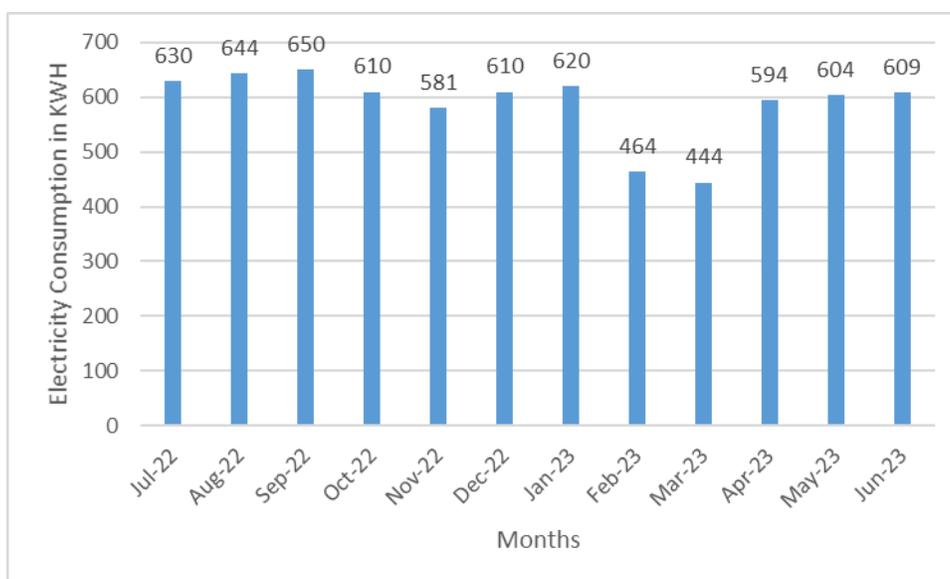


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8. The waste paper from the collage should be collected in library. The library is supposed to do this paper available for students for Xerox and one side blank paper is also used by the college rough work or notes etc.
9. Green Cover should be increased, and mostly indigenous plant should be used for plantation. Artificial nest is hanged on trees to increase bird diversity in the campus.
10. Attempts should be made to minimize the use of fresh water for gardening by using treated gray water for the same.
11. Eco boards, posters Slogan regarding environmental awareness should be displayed in the campus.

**Appendix 1:
Photogallery of Flora & Funa found in YC Law College, Karad**





