Vidya Bharati Mahavidyalaya, Camp, Amravati
Academic Year: 2018-19
Best Practices

Best Practice I

1- Title of Practice:
Green Literacy program

2- Goal:

- To sensitize the young minds regarding the Environmental Awareness.
- To organize environmental awareness campaign and motivational program.
- To shape eco-friendly campus by adopting new strategies and methods to minimize the wastage of resources.
- To monitor the quality of soil, air and food and to study its impact on human health.
- Organization of events like seminars, exhibitions and workshops to create awareness about the importance of environment.
- To organize rallies, street plays and display of the awareness information.
- To distribute literature, posters, banners, advertisements related to Green Literacy.
- Promoting Protection, Preservation & Restoration of the natural eco-system
- Promoting the three R's i.e. Reduce, Reuse & Recycle the resources.

3- The Context:

Humans affect ecosystems both directly and indirectly, and these effects can ranges from minimal to catastrophic. Certain human activities have had a devastating impact on ecosystem. The vandalism of nature created by man is evident. From exploitation of nature to the pollution created environment is in real bad shape today. The Green initiative has become the need of the day. Educating people about environment friendly practices should be the priority. Simultaneously to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices is of utmost importance. These strategies need to be incorporated into the institutional planning with the aim of developing a clean and green environment along with the campus. Radical action is needed to combat increasing rate of environmental damage to water sources, land & air which is affecting the biodiversity. With the aim of sensitizing these issues and to create awareness to restore the damages done to the environment by humans, Green Literacy program has been undertaken.

4- The Practice:

1. Rain Water Harvesting.

The rainwater harvesting is a technique to preserve and use the locally available rainwater in such a way that it meets the water requirements throughout the year without the need of huge capital expenditure. This would facilitate the availability of uncontaminated water for domestic, industrial, and irrigation needs. With this purpose, a rain water harvesting unit has been set up in the campus. The terrace water is redirected towards wells and under water tanks to increase the ground water level.

2. Energy Saving

a) Use of Solar Energy :

In order to use this vast, inexhaustible, and clean resource, Solar Panels have been installed in the college. Solar power is pollution free and causes no greenhouse gases to be emitted after installation. Among all the benefits of solar panels, the most important thing is that solar energy is a truly renewable energy source. It has reduced the Electricity Bills. It also has low Maintenance Costs.

b) Use of LEDs:

LEDs have been installed in the college. The incandescent lamps have been replaced by LEDs resulting in increased efficiency and lower consumption of electricity.

3. Waste Management and Disposal

a) Food and organic waste:

Waste from hostel kitchen, canteen and the waste from the garden is given to the compost unit. This waste is converted into fertilizer in the in house compost unit. The fertilizer is then used in the garden and other places in the campus.

b) Bio-hazardous Waste:

Safe disposal of bio-hazardous chemicals from the Physics, Chemistry and Biology Laboratories is being practiced. All the proper precautions are taken to treat the chemicals before discarding them. Micro- techniques have been used in Chemical Laboratories which minimizes the chemical waste.

c) E-waste:

Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery is done. Disposal of e-waste and write off equipments is done through proper channels.