1. Name of the Practice: *"Expedition of Soil Ganapati"* (2018-19)

2. Goal:

a. To aware students and society from indulging Plaster of Paris (POP) Ganesh Idols during Ganapati Festival.

b. To motivate students and society to go for Soil Idols during Ganapati Festival.

3. Context: Say No To 'POP' Please!

Every year, thousands and thousands of people across India used to chanting the traditional Ganpati songs as they celebrating one of the biggest festivals of the year, Lord Ganesha's birthday *"Ganesh Chaturthi"*. But, every year with Ganesh Chaturthi celebrations come huge environmental risks – when several thousands of people choose to immerse the idols in the water after the 10-day festivities. Normally, the idols are made from Plaster of Paris (POP) and are non-biodegradable in nature, as a result, the idols even after immersion continues to float on the water for a long period of time thereby choking the water bodies and adversely impacting the aquatic ecosystem. Apart from Plaster Of Paris, Ganesh Idols are decked up with heavy metal jewellery, decorations and hundreds of flower garlands. So, when the Ganesh idols are immersed in the water bodies, all this waste ends up polluting the already stressed rivers and oceans further. It is intended to council people, students and mud artist not to use POP idols during Ganesh festival, moreover, during expedition of soil ganpati people and students are encourage to pledge to save the planet from the pollution and switch to eco-friendly alternatives. Taking into account all such factors, workshop arranged to create awareness among students and society to sensitize them towards effects of their actions. Moreover, on the basis of no loss no profit Department of Botany and Eco Club opened stall of Soil Ganesh idols to sale. More than 200 idols were sold. In collaboration with wathsgulm biodiversity conservation society, Malegaon a second stall was opened at Malegaon and sold more than 400 idols.

4. Problems encountered and Resources required: Some people are motivated for participating in such workshops and expedition of soil ganpati. Some artists are available to fulfill market demand.

5. Evidence of Success: Organized workshop to prepare soil ganesh idols. Opened stall of soil Ganesh idols in college premises and at Malegaon & form successful.

Student Participants preparing soil idols during Work Shop on Preparation of Soil Ganapati idols.

Student Participants and Teachers during Work Shop on Preparation of Soil Ganapati idols.

Stall of Soil Ganapati Idols

Distribution of Soil Idols on Stall of Soil Ganapati Idols

. Name of the Practice: "*Rain water harvesting and management of laboratory waste water*"

2. Goal: To increase ground water level of campus and to maintain eco-friendly campus.

3. Context: One of the biggest challenges of the 21st century is to overcome the growing water shortage. Rainwater harvesting has thus regained its importance as a valuable alternative or supplementary water resource, along with more conventional water supply technologies. Water shortages can be overcome if rainwater harvesting is practiced more widely. We, the human beings, are largely dependent on water for our survival. Although water is as important for survival of human beings as much as food, air etc. but we hardly pay any attention for its economical use and conservation of this precious resource. Due to indiscriminate pumping of ground water, the water table has already gone down abnormally and if we do not wake up even now then our future generations may have to face severe crisis of water. The rains are important source of water and if we can harvest rain water, the scarcity of water can be eliminated altogether. Therefore, it is our bounden duty to conserve the rain water in the form of rain water harvesting.

Rainwater harvesting is one of the simplest and oldest methods of self-supply of water. Rainwater harvesting is the accumulation and storage of rainwater for reuse on-site. Rainwater can be collected from roofs and in many places; the water collected is redirected to a deep pit (Sock pit). This process will help to increase the ground water level. The harvested water can longer-term storage and for other purposes such as groundwater recharge.

In our college we have collected roof rain water through drainage system and pipes line at Sock pit near boar system. This process will help to increase the ground water level of bore system. Due to summer, water level of bore decrease, so bore was used only 30 minutes. Now water level increase due to roof water harvesting system. Water harvesting system is near to bore system. So Bore is used from 30 minutes to 70 minutes in summer.

Last Year means section 2018-2019 Raining is more as compared to last 20 year, so water level of bore increases so it is used from 90 minutes to 130 minutes or more.

Suitable chemical management is necessary to protect the health and safety of the college and the environment. Everyday laboratories of the college releasing chemical waste. That chemical waste needs to be managed in order to protect campus from chemical pollution.

In our college we have collected laboratories (Botany, Chemistry, Zoology and Physics) waste water through pipeline at Sock pit.

4. Evidence of Success: Bore water is easily available in college camps. Sock pit for rain water harvesting made in our college from 5 years shown excellent success in terms of increase in our bore water quantity.