



Seval Education Society's
Seval Mahila Mahavidyalaya

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Criteria-VII
Institutional Values and Best Practices

REPORT
ON
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

Principal

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REPORT ON NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

Renewable energy sources, often known as non-conventional energy, are sources that are renewed by natural processes continually. Solar energy, bio-energy (bio-fuels cultivated sustainably), and other sustainable energy sources are some examples.

A renewable energy system transforms energy from the sun, falling water, and biomass into heat or electricity that humans can utilize. The majority of renewable energy originates from the sun and wind, either directly or indirectly, and can never be depleted, which is why it is termed renewable.

However, traditional energy sources such as coal, oil, and natural gas provide the majority of the world's energy. Non-renewable energy sources are the word used to describe these fuels. Even though the accessible amount of these fuels is enormous, they are finite and will, in theory, run out at some point in the future.

With rising energy use, the population is becoming increasingly reliant on fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. Because the prices of gas and oil continue to rise with each passing day, it is necessary to guarantee future energy supplies. As a result, we must employ more and more renewable energy sources.

UG, PG, and research students can help and comprehend the significance of natural resources like air, water, oil, and minerals that are depleting quickly. And how we can improve the situation by taking the necessary steps in our everyday life to preserve these resources.

In our college, we have instruments such as biogas plants, solar cookers, and solar photovoltaic systems that help the students in learning about the significance and usefulness of natural resources. They can use these types of equipment for dissertation and research work.

Non-conventional energy instruments are crucial because they teach students how to offer solutions to pressing environmental problems and understand the significance of natural resources. The aim should be to build a society where everyone is aware of environmental issues, cares about them, and tries to find long-term solutions to both the problems we are currently facing and those we hope to avoid in the future.



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Advantages of Non-conventional energy sources:

- They are renewable in nature.
- They produce little or no pollution as compared to traditional energy sources.
- They require little maintenance.
- They are a long-term cost-effective choice.

The following Non-conventional Sources of Energy in our institution and college hostel.

1. Solar cooker
2. Biogas plant
3. Solar Photovoltaic (PV)

Since prehistoric times, solar energy has been the most easily available and free source of energy. Every year, solar energy estimated to be equivalent to approximately 15,000 times the world's annual commercial energy consumption reaches the planet. For 300 to 330 days per year, **India receives solar energy in the range of 5 to 7 kWh/m²**. This energy is enough to run a 20-megawatt solar power plant per square kilometer of land.


“Longer-term benefits will come from the development of affordable, unlimited, and clean solar energy technologies.”. It boosts sustainability, decreases pollution, cut climate change mitigation costs, and keep fossil fuel prices lower than they would be otherwise. These benefits are widespread. As a result, Solar thermal devices are utilized in residential and industrial like solar water heaters, solar cookers.

a) Solar cooker:

A solar cooker is a device that cooks using sun energy, reducing the need for fossil fuels, wood, and electricity to a considerable amount. It can only be used to augment cooking fuel. It is a basic cooking device that is suitable for home use throughout most of the year.

Solar cookers in a box: The box solar cookers with a single reflecting mirror are the most common. These cookers have become quite popular in rural regions where women spend a significant amount of time gathering firewood.




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Solar cooker

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b) Solar Photovoltaic (PV):

Using the photoelectric effect, a photovoltaic system transforms light into electrical direct current (DC). Solar PV has grown into a multibillion-dollar, fast-growing business that is continuing to increase its cost-effectiveness and, together with CSP, has the highest promise of any renewable technology. Lenses or mirrors, as well as tracking systems, are used in concentrated solar power (CSP) systems to focus a wide region of sunlight into a tiny beam.

The technical name for solar electric is photovoltaic. Photo is short for "light," while voltaic is short for "electric." PV cells are typically constructed of silicon, a material that releases electrons spontaneously when exposed to light. The number of electrons emitted by silicon cells is proportional to the amount of light shining on it. The silicon cell is encased in a metal grid that guides electrons along a route to produce an electric current. This current is directed into a wire that connects to a battery or a DC device. One cell typically produces 1.5 watts of electricity. Individual cells are linked to make a solar panel or module with a power output of 3 to 110 watts. Solar panels may be linked in series and parallel to form a solar array that can produce as much power as space allows. Modules are typically intended to provide 12 volts of power. The peak Watt production of PV modules is measured at solar noon on a clear day.



Solar PV system installed at college terrace

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c) Biogas:

It is also called sewer gas, compost gas, swamp gas and gobar gas. Biogas is a naturally occurring and renewable source of energy, resulting from the breakdown of organic matter. Biogas is a clean and efficient fuel made from cow dung, human waste, or any other biological substance that has been fermented anaerobically. The biogas contains 55-60% methane and the remainder is mostly carbon dioxide. Biogas is a non-toxic fuel that may be used for cooking and lighting. The by-product can be used as high-quality manure.

Biogas can be used for electricity production. It is produced from plant and animal waste it is good fuel and can be used as a replacement for LPG or Natural gas and can generate electricity. Biogas production can reduce the pollution potential because it is generated from waste. Today's big problem of nature is pollution, in our college we have portable biogas plant for UG and PG students for study purpose and awareness about protecting the environment by using waste material for generation of biogas and improving sanitary conditions in rural and urban areas.

Feed stock for biogas:

- Livestock manure.
- Food processing waste.
- Sewage sludge.

Working of Biogas plant-

- 1) Biogas is made in a digester which is a tank filled with bacteria that eat organic waste and give flammable gas (biogas).
- 2) The bacteria in the tank should be taken care of well and proper food is to be given.
- 3) The bacteria convert organic matter into methane gas through anaerobic respiration.
- 4) The operator of the biogas system feeds the digester with household by-products like kitchen waste, manure, etc.
- 5) The methane gas produced can be used for cooking, lighting, etc.
- 6) The waste which is fully digested will form an organic fertilizer. (1 kg cow dung produced – 0.5 m³ of biogas daily)
- 7) Its main part consists of:
 - a. Mixing tank
 - b. Digester



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- c. Outlet chamber
- d. Overflow tank

Composition of Biogas:

- Methane-50 -75%
- CO₂ – 25 – 50%
- Nitrogen – 2 – 8%
- Trace levels of H₂S.
- Volatile organic compound.

Benefits:

- Reduction in green gas emission (GGE).
- Sustainable alternative energy source.
- Ecofriendly and pollution free environment.
- It is low-cost energy source.
- Biogas generation reduces soil and water pollution
- Biogas generation produces organic fertilizer

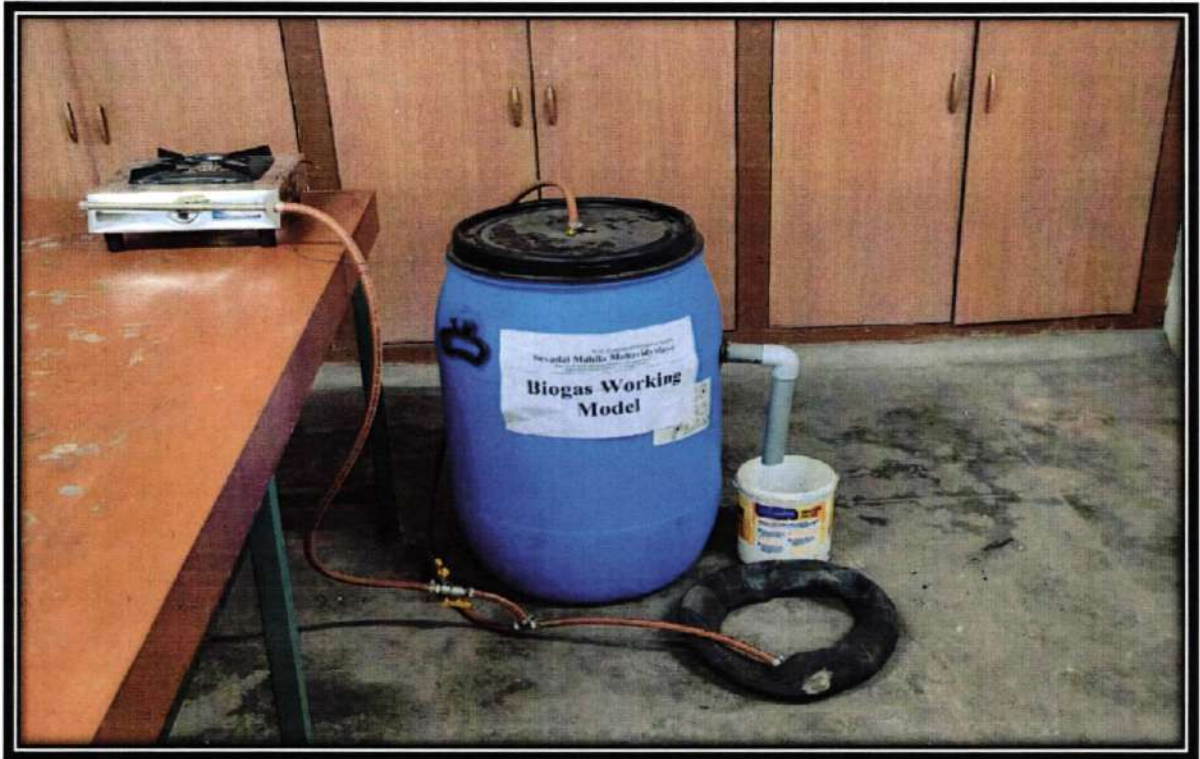
Significance:

These instruments were available for students. They can take advantage of these instruments for study purpose in projects, research, and dissertation work. The students can take on new projects and which will be based on such types of instruments which will help them gain practical knowledge. The students can create awareness in the society by applying this equipment in rural and urban areas as role models. Choosing environmental studies as a subject helps the students to create a harmonious relationship with the environment and help in conservation of non-conventional energy resources.

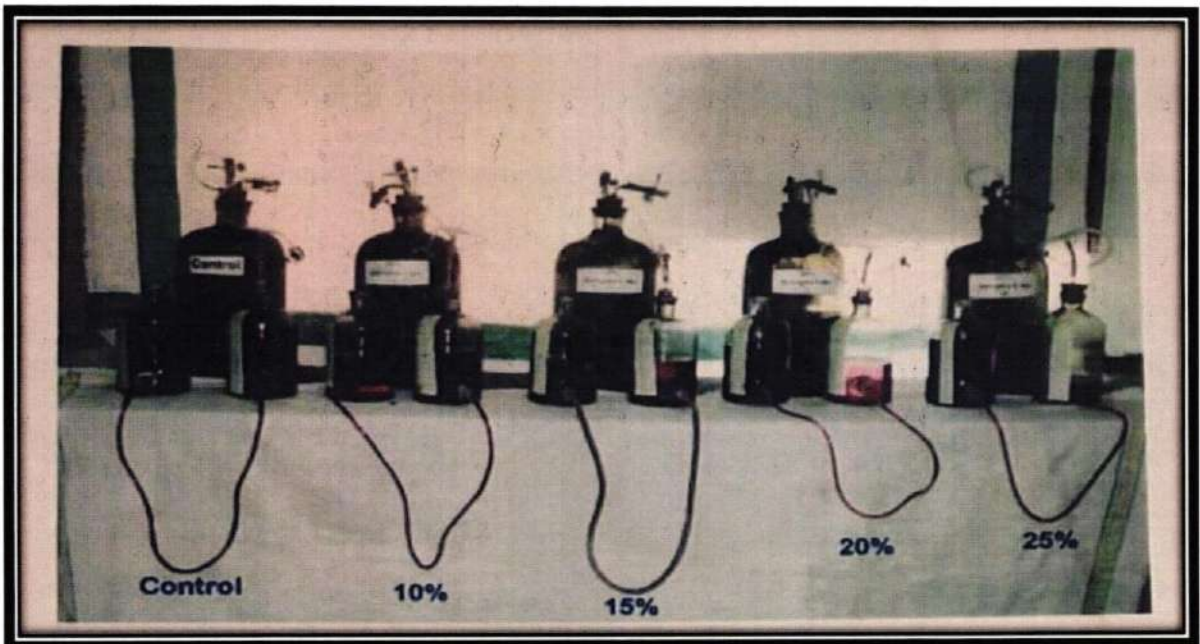
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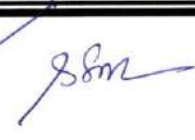
Portable Biogas working model



Biogas digesters


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Report on Solid Waste Management

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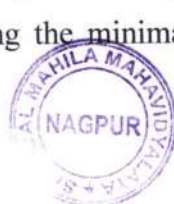


Environmental Consciousness:

Extension programs and innovative practices have now become integral part of higher education. Our Institution has defining the scope of the audit, confirming various initiatives during the academic year. Environment related initiatives are then implemented; looking at the action plan for the next academic year in order to have better environmental sensitization. The environment audit covered various aspects such as Solid waste Management, Liquid waste Management, Biomedical waste, E- Waste Management, Daily operations and maintenance of computers, over all development of Environment consciousness.

In our institution, Environmental Audit is a management policy to maintain the pristine purity and beauty of the Institution and to provide a congenial atmosphere for the academic and non-academic pursuits. It will significantly contribute to protect the environment of our institution for further degradation through its various wings such as teaching, research, administration and student support groups. The institution is thus dedicated to spread awareness towards environmental conservation and responsibility. The institutions assures that the protection of environment, efficient use of liquid waste, proper disposal methods of solid waste, use of more renewable energy and decreasing dependency on conventional sources of energy remains the motivation behind all our actions and activities. Environmental audit of the campus is carried out by the team of Professors, Research Scholars, UG and PG Students periodically and while expanding infrastructural facilities. Environmental balance is maintained by conserving trees and maintaining lawns. The Dept. of Environment Science has drafted a GREEN Calendar for entire institution which has specified various International Environment days. It specifies the important environmental activities to be carried out and celebrated in campus. Environment day, water day, science day, ozone day, Forest day, Wildlife week is being celebrated every year on those respective dates, which develops eco-concerned awareness among the staff and students. Garden maintenance committee along with Science association and NSS volunteers, takes care for planting, watering, weeding and maintaining the plants. A separate staff is appointed to take care of these plants on remuneration basis.

Cost effective use of electricity, developing awareness regarding water conservation, proper management of **e-waste** etc. are also important. The Institution has followed **5-Rule (Reduce, Recycle, Re-use, Recover and Refuse)** for eco-friendly awareness. Water conservation methods are adopted in the whole campus where spring action taps are fitted to minimize wastage of water. Awareness regarding the minimal consumption of energy is



developed among staff and students. Minimal consumption of energy helps in energy conservation. Using CFL/LED bulbs reduces electricity consumption. Solar water heaters are installed in hostels as a source of renewable energy; and have reduced the use of electricity for water heating in hostels. Providing proper ventilation system in class rooms/labs reduces power consumption. We have **large number of different varieties of plants** in our campus which are **scientifically listed**. Every year, Wildlife week celebrations are celebrated to create awareness about conservation of Biodiversity.

Liquid waste Management:

Separate sewage line is provided to discharge waste water. Degradable and nondegradable waste is collected and sent for recycling. Water based chemical reactions are carried out to minimize hazardous solvent chemical usage. Computer animations of some chemical reactions are shown in the chemistry laboratory which saves chemicals and related waste.

E-waste Management:

Electronic goods are put to optimal use. The minor repairs are done by the technical staff and the system engineers. The major repairs are done by the professional technicians and are re-used. Finally they are disposed off under buy back schemes of suppliers. Computers, Printers and other ICT equipment's which cannot be used are sold to licenced e-waste handlers.

1. Goals of Environmental Audit:

SMM has made the child's first step to determine and quantify the water, energy and solid waste practices within its campus. For the purpose, the college has humbly defined its goals which are as follows:

- To Identify and assess environmental risk
- To create awareness in students about the basic environmental principles.
- To improve the quality of environment.
- To identify root cause of Environmental Problems related to human activities.
- To develop the capabilities of decision making among the students Conduct various types of surveys related to waste generated.
- To develop a spirit of national integration.

2. Objectives of Environmental Audit:

- To acquire the skill for identifying environmental problems.




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- To evaluate environmental measures and educational programs in terms of social, ecological and aesthetic factors.
- To prepare an environmental report for enhancing value added academic, research and administrative activities.
- To acquire sensitivity regarding environment and its related issues.
- To know the environmental conservations of important environmental components.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) have amended several laws to integrate new objectives related to environment and health protection, and then later sustainable development with its economic, social, ecological, and cultural and governance components. Human beings are at the center of concern for sustainable development. They are thriving to be healthy and lead a productive life in harmony with nature. The greening, irrespective of its shades, is being institutionalized by individuals in the changing scenario of the world.

The waste generated from institution and industrial activities can be classified as nonhazardous and hazardous waste based on the threat it poses to the environment in terms of its handling and management.

Every year, more and more electronic scrap is being produced due to discarding of obsolete PC, monitors, key boards, DVD'S, floppies, CD'S etc. at the college level. The e-waste contains materials such as lead, cadmium, mercury, brominates flame retardant, PVC and so on. All these are environmental and health hazards if not properly handled.


Our college discourages use of articles that include non-recycling carry bags, cups, tumblers or plates made of, or containing, plastics, wrappers for magazines or periodicals even in college library. College canteen is hub of freelance life style. Even at such places plastic plates, forks, knives, strings, cords, sheets, mats etc. made of plastic are refused.

3. Why the Environmental Audit?

The objectives for environmental audit have been slated in the preceding chapter and that the present exercise is a maiden attempt with no baseline data and it is envisaged to cover the following:

- Assessing of the Institutional critical natural resources, their developmental and management in the most comprehensive method.
- Formulating strategies and plans that would be the principles for recommendations and advising various bodies that include universities, institutions and colleges, Internal-Quality Assessment Cell's for green policy.




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- Assessing and sensitizing the challenges of integrating environmental issues with college development.

4. Methodologies:

For the purpose, the present investigation is based on various inventories through a questionnaires formulated for conducting the environmental audit. The questionnaire incorporates various facets/guidelines prepared by MoEF, New Delhi, Central and State pollution control boards and various research institutions including NEERI. At some places of questionnaire modifications was necessitated due to the local scenario. Annexure 1 enclosed are for Solid Waste.


5. Field Study:

For the inventory, teams for one each theme was designated with a mentor teacher. Strict and rigorous guidelines were instructed for each team and monitored by the mentor. The designated teams were to collect general information of each academic, administrative and support service sections, strength of students, employees and visitors. Inventories included the people average working hours and their activities related to generation of solid waste, biomedical waste, E-waste, Liquid and hazardous waste. Additionally, teams were instructed to assess possibilities of loss of resources like water, solid waste, biomedical waste, E-waste, Liquid and hazardous waste due to lapses in annual maintenance contract that dilutes the concept of greenery. Secondary data required for the present study was corroborated from various sources, statistics and establishment departments.

Ground truthing was rigorously carried out by the college staff, administrative authorities and teaching staffs of Environmental Sciences. Preventive measures were undertaken to avoid duplication of work, dubious distinction of data and the likes. The college buildings and various departments were visited by the teams, mentors and monitors.

All infrastructures and amenities were scrupulously inspected by the teams and the conditions therein checked with the help of the questionnaire. The net picture is not very inspiring overall, even though in some areas, the results produced appear very encouraging. The usefulness of the present attempt consists not only in assessment of the past but a rigorous estimation of where we are going on the basis of current trends. It is needless to state, any projection far into the future, as in this case, is fraught with uncertainty.




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1- ANNEXURE

Solid Waste Audit Questionnaire on Solid waste

School / Department of

School / Departmental Information:

Name of the School /

Department:.....

Month:.....

Year:.....

1. Total no. Of students:.....
2. Total no. Of employees:.....
3. Visitor:.....
4. Events (Workshops, Conferences, Competitions etc.)
 - a. No. Of visitors and duration of event:
 - i.
 - ii.....


1. Form for maintaining records of solid waste handled (Roughly in kg/month):

Month:.....

Year:.....

1. Paper waste:.....
2. Plastic waste:
 - a. Hard plastic:.....
 - b. Soft plastic:.....
 - c. Carry bags:.....
 - d. Other:.....
3. Biodegradable waste:.....(Kitchen, garden etc.)
4. Construction waste:.....
5. Grass waster :.....(Bottles, glass-wares etc)
6. Other:.....




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2. Form for maintaining record of disposal of solid waste

Sr. No.	Specification	Yes	No
1	Are the solid wastes generated at the facility segregated and stored in designated accumulation areas?		
2	Are street sweepings burned and stored on pavement?		
3	Are solid wastes properly stored / containerized for offsite disposal? (trash stored in a covered dumpster)?		
4	Is there evidence of improper disposal in the trash dumpster (batteries, lumps, waste oil, etc.)?		
5	Are solid waste accumulation areas labelled?		
6	Do the accumulation areas have clearly marked boundaries?		
7	Are empty containers (containing less than ½ inch of residues) labelled with the word “EMPTY”		
8	Are empty drums returned to the district stockroom or vendor		
9	Are empty compressed gas cylinders labelled “EMPTY”?		
10	Does the facility call the distributor to pick up the transport cylinders?		

5. Solid Waste:

Solid waste is a heterogeneous mixture of waste comprising papers, plastic, cloth, metal, glass, organic matter, construction and demolition debris, dust and so on. The waste is generated from laboratories of various Department of Science, Home Science, sections of examination- administration- and establishment-, canteen, construction, demolition and road cleaning activities. Thus management of solid waste needs a wake – up call for all stakeholder of the Institution. During a solid waste audit, an auditor has examined the sources, composition, weight and disposal of waste.

6. Conducting Solid Waste Audit:

An effective waste reduction program must be based on current and accurate information on the quantity and composition of the solid waste. Therefore, the first step in a “waste audit,” is a systematic procedure to review operations and waste generation. This is carried out by questionnaire methods as mentioned in the previous chapter. Performing the audit exercise will define the composition of waste discard by examining how material enters and exit our facility. However, today’s concern over solid waste generation and increasing costs of collection and disposal are good reasons to find out how to reduce waste, increase recycling and try to cut costs. An audit is the starting point that will enable our business to



make informed decisions on how to allocate resources for waste reduction and recycling programs.

Realities of Solid Waste:

The estimates of solid waste generation were carried out on the basis of questionnaire and direct interviews with all the faculties of the College. The solid waste generation audit is envisaged for providing basic amenities to keep the campus clean and green. The table gives information on with help of questionnaire the form for maintaining records of handling the solid waste.

The results of the survey reveals various solid wastes generated are as follows; paper waste 72%, plastic waste 12.79%, biodegradable waste 9.44%, glass waste 2.46% solid waste. The above stated statistics are illustrated in pictorial form and as in table. However, during the period of constructional development the solid waste generated for the activity account to additionally 2.46% which includes materials. The 12.79% of the plastic waste consist mostly the soft plastic (Table 3.4 & Figure 3.4). The biodegradable waste includes waste generated from the food and nutrition department, canteen and waste from the gardens surrounding various buildings.

The Department of Environmental Science carried questionnaire survey on records of disposal mechanism for solid waste in the form of "YES" and "NO" for various questions (Table below). Results reveal that, a total of fifteen faculty and sections stated "YES" and agreed on the solid waste generated at the facility were segregated and stored in designated area of accumulation. Three faculties said "NO" and disagreed on the solid waste generated at the facility segregated and stored in designated area of accumulation. Two faculty said "YES" and agreed on street sweepings burned and stored on pavement and 16 Faculties said "NO" and disagreed on street sweepings burned and stored on pavement. Fifteen Faculties "YES" and agreed on solid waste properly stored/ containerized for offsite disposal and three faculties and sections said "NO" and disagreed on solid waste properly stored / containerized for offsite disposal. Only one faculty- establishment- is aware and said "YES", for evidence of proper disposal in the stress dumpster. However, 17 faculties and sections had disagreed on the evidence of improper disposal in the stress dumpster. Ten faculties said "YES" and agreed on solid waste accumulation area were labeled and eight faculties said "NO" and disagreed on solid waste accumulation area being labeled.

Only 9 faculties said "YES" and agreed on the accumulation areas have clearly marked boundaries and 9 faculties said "NO" and disagreed on the accumulation areas having clearly marked boundaries. Five faculty said "YES" and agreed on the empty containers labeled with word "EMPTY" and other 13 faculties said "NO" and disagreed on the labeling. Three faculties and sections are aware on and said "YES" and agreed on the empty drums returned to the district stock room / vendor. Fifteen faculties said "NO" and disagreed on the empty drums returned to the district stock room / vendor. Five faculties agreed on labelling EMPTY on gas cylinders while 13 said no on the labelled EMPTY on gas cylinders. 10 faculties said "YES" on the faculty calls the distributor to pickup and transport the cylinder and 8 faculty said "NO" on the above questions. The response for the questionnaire is shown in the table 3.5 and depicted as bar diagram.





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Table 3.1: Departmental Information and form for maintaining records of Solid Waste Handled (Kg / Year)

Sr No	Paper waste in (Kg)	Plastic Waste in (Kg)				Biodegradable waste (Kitchen, garden etc.) (Kg)	Construction waste (Kg)	Glass waste (bottles, glass wares etc.) (Kg)	Total Solid Waste (Kg)
		Hard plastic	Soft plastic	Carry bags	other				
1	53.25	3.3	3.9	2.16	00	6.9	1.8	1.8	73.11
2	72.84%	4.51%	5.33%	2.95%	00	9.44%	2.46%	2.46%	100%

Figure 3.1: Records of Solid Waste Handled (Kg / Year)

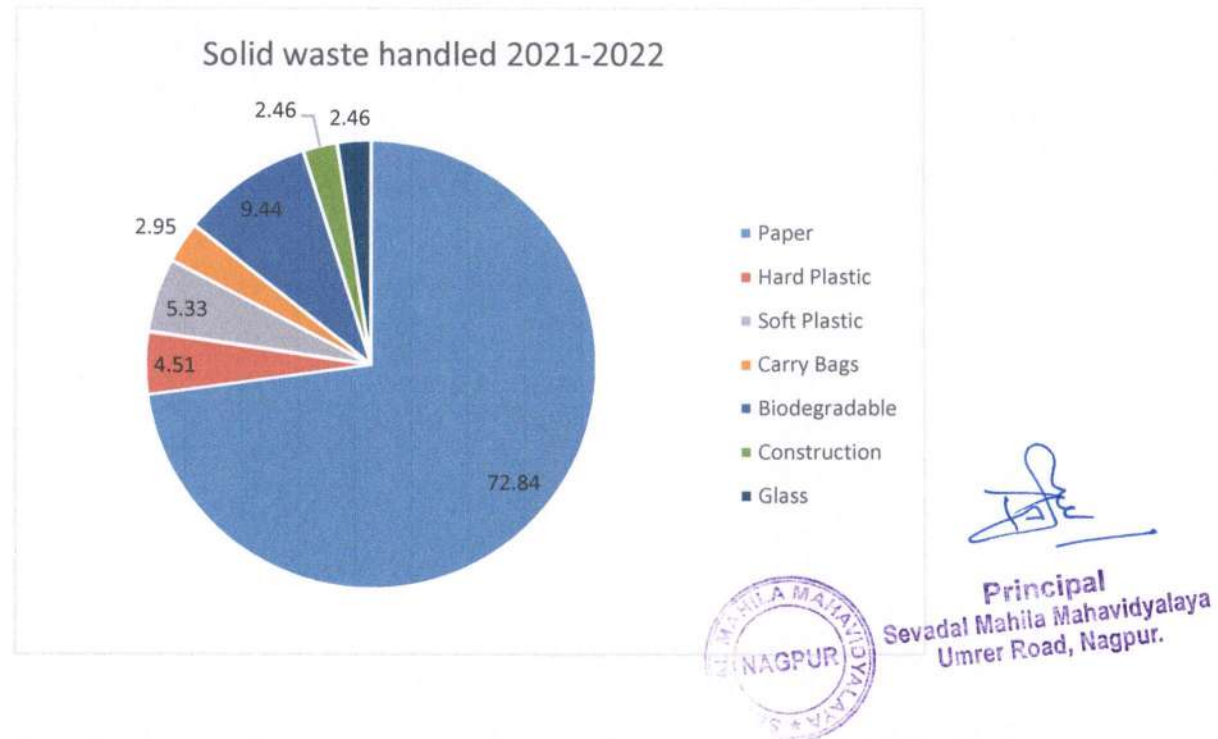
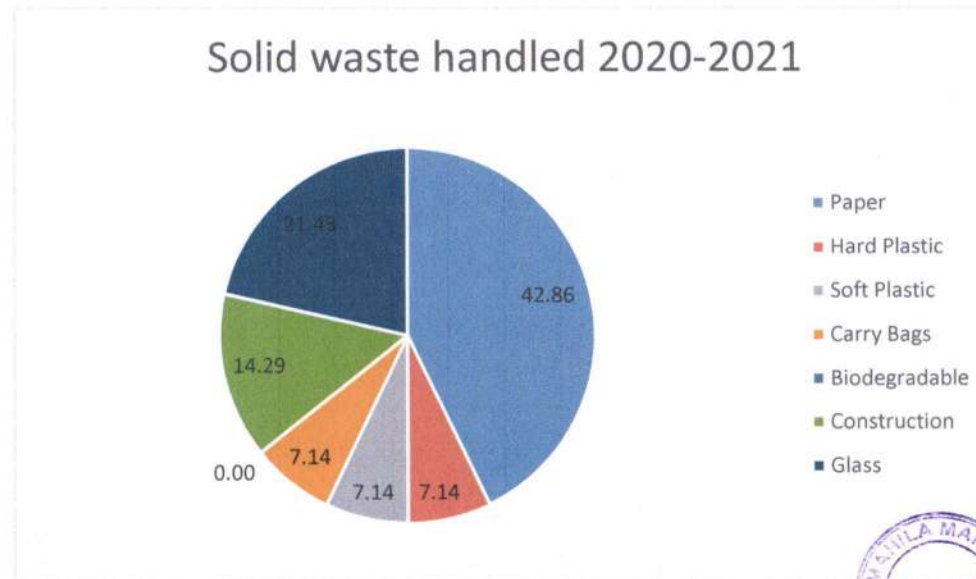


Table 3.2: Departmental Information and form for maintaining records of Solid Waste Handled (Kg / Year)-2020-21

	Sr.	Paper waste in (Kg)	Plastic Waste in (Kg)				Biodegradable waste (Kitchen, garden etc) (Kg)	Construction waste (Kg)	Glass waste (bottles, glass wares etc) (Kg)	Total Solid Waste (Kg)
			Hard plastic	Soft plastic	Carry bags	other				
Kg/Month	1	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	1	1.5	7
Kg/Year	2	36	6	6	6	0	0	12	18	84
Perecent	3	42.86	7.14	7.14	7.14	0.00	0.00	14.29	21.43	100.00

Figure 3.2: Records of Solid Waste Handled (Kg / Year) 2020-21

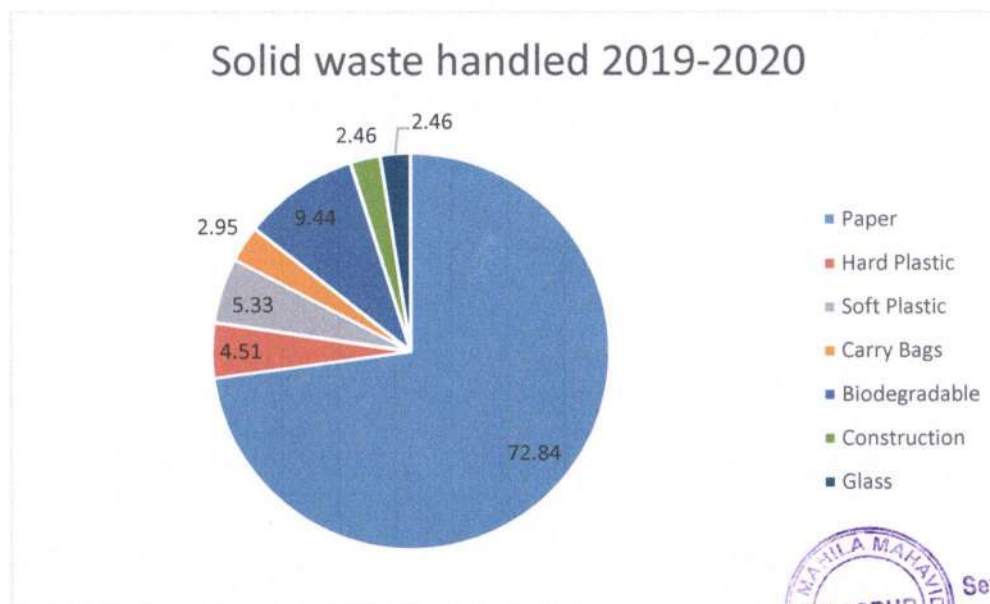



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Table 3.3: Departmental Information and form for maintaining records of Solid Waste Handled (Kg / Year)-2019-20

	Sr.	Paper waste in	Plastic Waste in (Kg)				Biodegradable waste	Construction waste	Glass waste (bottles, glass wares etc)	Total
		(Kg)	Hard plastic	Soft plastic	Carry bags	other	(Kitchen, garden etc)	(Kg)	(Kg)	Solid Waste (Kg)
Kg/Month	1	53.25	3.3	3.9	2.16	0	6.9	1.8	1.8	73.11
Kg/Year	2	639	39.6	46.8	25.92	0	82.8	21.6	21.6	877.32
	3	72.84%	4.51%	5.33%	2.95%	0	9.44%	2.46%	2.46%	100%

Figure 3.3: Records of Solid Waste Handled (Kg / Year) 2019-20

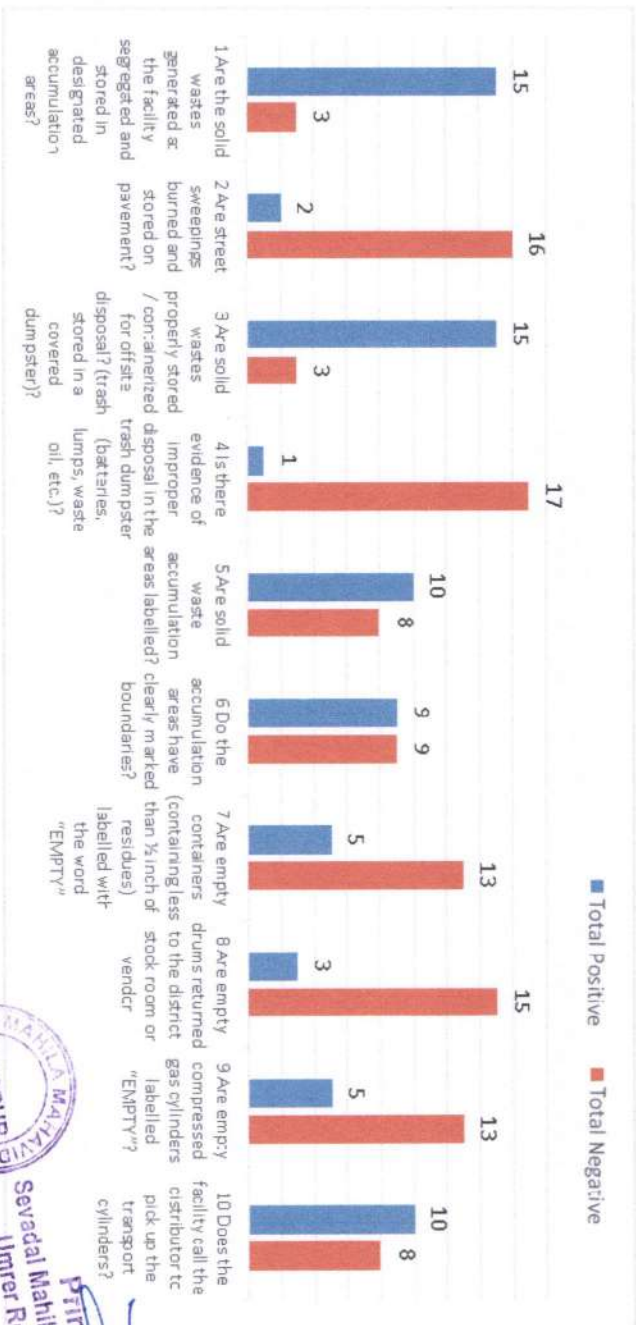


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Sr. No	Response of Departments	Are the Solid waste generated at the facility segregated and stored in designated accumulation area?	Are street sweepings burned and stored on pavement?	Are Solid waste properly stored / containerized for offsite disposal?	Is there evidence of improper disposal in the stress dumpster	Are solid waste accumulation area labeled?	Do the accumulation areas have clearly marked boundaries?	Are empty containers labeled with word EMPTY	Are empty drums returned to the district stock room or vendor?	Are empty compressed gas cylinders labeled EMPTY?	Does the facility call the distributor to pickup and transport cylinders?
1	Total Yes	15	2	15	1	10	9	5	3	5	10
2	Total No	03	16	3	17	8	9	13	15	13	08

Table 3.4: Form for maintaining records of disposal of solid waste

Figure 3.4: Records of disposal of solid waste

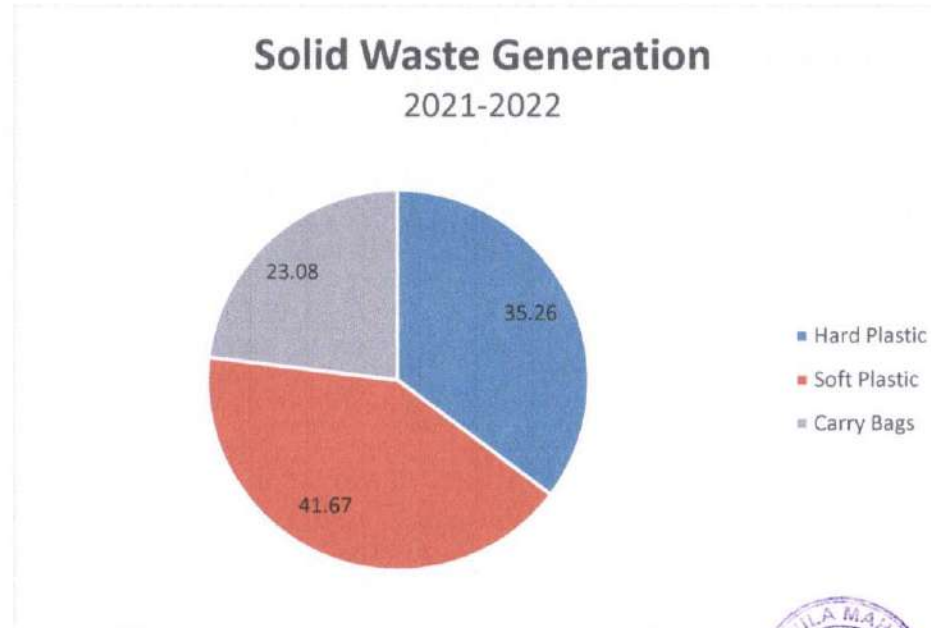


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Table 3.5: Plastic waste Generation and its distribution at various Departments.2021-22

Category	Plastic Waste			
	Hard plastic	Soft plastic	Carry bags	Total Plastic waste
Quantity Kg / month	3.3	3.9	2.16	8.36
Quantity Kg / Year	39.6	46.8	25.92	112.32
Percentage (%)	39.47	46.65	25.83	100

Figure 3.5: Categorization of Plastic waste at various at varios Departments: 2021-22



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Table 3.6: Plastic waste Generation and its distribution at various Departments.2020-21

Category	Plastic Waste			
	Hard plastic	Soft plastic	Carry bags	Total Plastic waste
Quantity Kg / month	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5
Quantity Kg / Year	6	6	6	18
Percentage (%)	33.33	33.33	33.33	100

Figure 3.6: Categorization of Plastic waste at various at varios Departments: 2020-21



Table 3.7: Plastic waste Generation and its distribution at various Departments.2019-20

Category	Plastic Waste			
	Hard plastic	Soft plastic	Carry bags	Total Plastic waste
Quantity Kg / month	3.3	3.9	2.16	9.36
Quantity Kg / Year	39.6	46.8	25.92	112.32
Percentage (%)	35.26	41.67	23.08	100

Figure 3.7: Categorization of Plastic waste at various at varios Departments: 2019-20



CONCLUSIONS

During the study, it was observed that college has generated solid waste like papers, plastic and given to the authorized recycle for proper channeling the solid waste. Currently college is giving solid waste to the authorities of Nagpur Municipal Corporation for further and safe disposal. As per the data received from various departments it has been observed that paper waste was found in highest percentage while plastic waste is found in low percentage. Therefore college is encouraging use of paper is minimized by using electronic communications and online submissions of the forms as well as the application.

Our Principal is also constituted a committee for effective implementation at college level for elimination of single use plastic and to prepare a future plans. The committee will further help to strengthen policy, regulations, institutional mechanism for the implementation of the rules and phasing out of SUP in the respective department and design appropriate management strategies. The committee will take the measures for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste. Among the Plastic waste, hard waste and soft waste of plastic amounts 39.47% i.e.3.3kg/month & 46.65% i.e. 3.9kg/month respectively which are recyclable and 25.83% are carry bags. (Table 3.6& Figure 3.6 above).



Figure Showing Floor wise dustbin has been kept for the collection of solid waste i.e. Biodegradable waste/ wet waste & Non-Degradable / Dry waste.





Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.



Figure showing NMC Vehicle collecting Solid waste from College



Principal
 Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
 Umrer Road, Nagpur.





Sevadal Education Society's
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

NACC RE-REACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE
Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur- 440024 (M.S.)
Phone No: 0712-2705037, 2751344 Fax: 07712-2705037
E-mail: sevamahilamv@gmail.com
Website: www.sevadalmahilavidyalaya.org

Criteria-VII
Institutional Values and Best Practices

TECHNICAL DATA
OF
RAIN WATER HARVESTING

2017 to 2022




Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-440024

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Building)

(Technical Calculations - 2022)

Rain water harvesting is collection and storage of rain water that runs off from roof tops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. This water runoff can be either stored or recharged into the ground water.

Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across land's surface, replenishing groundwater and surface water as it percolates into an aquifer or moves into a river, stream or watershed. And runoff measured in mm or inches.

Technical calculations:

Area of college terrace: $120 * 35 = 4200$ sqft

$90 * 27 = 2430$ sqft

$310 * 27 = 8370$ sqft

Total Area of College Terrace = 15000 sqft (1393.55 sqmt)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1560.8 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on College Terrace: $Q_t = 1393.55 * 0.15 = 209.03$ m³/Day

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses : $Q_b = 177.67$ m³/Day

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day, we will get 177.67m³/day discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1560.8 mm/year rainfall (Nagpur) we will get 1848.71 m³ of water

ie $1848.71 * 1000 = 1848715.57$ lits. of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 2*2*2 meter with 3 layers of filtration beds (ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of 177.67 m³/Day rainfall.



Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Building)

Sr. No.	Year	Average Rainfall(mm)	Ground Recharge(lit)
1.	2017	1064	12,60,272
2.	2018	1171.2	13,87,240
3.	2019	1279.7	15,15,760
4.	2020	1554.4	18,64,820
5.	2021	1246.3	14,76,200
6.	2022	1848.71	18,48,715
Total Recharge from Last Six Years(lit)			93,53,007

Rain Water Harvesting System (Hostel Building)

Sr. No.	Year	Average Rainfall(mm)	Ground Recharge(lit)
1.	2017	1064.0	1,26,072
2.	2018	1171.2	1,38,740
3.	2019	1279.7	1,51,600
4.	2020	1554.4	1,86,510
5.	2021	1246.3	1,47,640
6.	2022	1560.8	1,84,902
Total Recharge from Last Five Years(lit)			9,35,464



(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal

Sevada Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Umrer Road, Nagpur-465 009

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Hostel Building)

(Technical Calculations – 2017)

Technical calculations:

Area of Hostel terrace: 1500 sqft (139.4 sqmt.)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1064 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on Hostel Terrace : $Q_t = 139.4 * 0.15 = 20.91 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses $Q_u = 17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day we will get $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1064 mm/year rainfall we will get 126.07 m^3 of water

ie $126.07 * 1000 = 1,26,072$ lits, of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size $1 \times 1 \times 1$ meter (1 M^3) with 3 layers of filtration beds

(ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$ rainfall.



Principal
Sevakal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Hostel Building)

(Technical Calculations – 2018)

Technical calculations:

Area of Hostel terrace: 1500 sqft (139.4 sqmt.)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1171.2 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on Hostel Terrace : $Q_t = 139.4 * 0.15 = 20.91 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses $Q_u = 17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day we will get $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1171.2 mm/year rainfall we will get 138.74 m^3 of water

ie $138.74 * 1000 = 138740$ lits, of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 1x1x1 meter (1 M^3) with 3 layers of filtration beds

(ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$ rainfall.




Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-8.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Hostel Building)

(Technical Calculations – 2019)

Technical calculations:

Area of Hostel terrace: 1500 sqft (139.4 sqmt.)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1279.7 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on Hostel Terrace : $Q_t = 139.4 * 0.15 = 20.91 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses $Q_u = 17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day we will get $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1279.7 mm/year rainfall we will get 151.60 m^3 of water

ie $151.60 * 1000 = 151600$ lits, of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size $1 \times 1 \times 1$ meter (1 M^3) with 3 layers of filtration beds

(ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$ rainfall.

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P. ...
Sevadal Ma ...avidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Hostel Building)

(Technical Calculations – 2020)

Technical calculations:

Area of Hostel terrace: 1500 sqft (139.4 sqmt.)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1574.4 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on Hostel Terrace : $Q_t = 139.4 * 0.15 = 20.91 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses $Q_u = 17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day we will get $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1574.4 mm/year rainfall we will get 186.51 m^3 of water

ie $186.51 * 1000 = 186510$ lits, of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size $1 \times 1 \times 1$ meter (1 M^3) with 3 layers of filtration beds

(ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$ rainfall.



Principal
Sevadai Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Hostel Building)

(Technical Calculations – 2021)

Technical calculations:

Area of Hostel terrace: 1500 sqft (139.4 sqmt.)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1246.3 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on Hostel Terrace : $Q_t = 139.4 * 0.15 = 20.91 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses $Q_u = 17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day we will get $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1246.3 mm/year rainfall we will get 147.64 m^3 of water

ie $147.64 * 1000 = 147640$ lits, of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 1x1x1 meter (1M^3) with 3 layers of filtration beds (ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$ rainfall.




Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Hostel Building)

(Technical Calculations – 2022)

Technical calculations:

Area of Hostel terrace: 1500 sqft (139.4 sqmt.)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1560.8 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on Hostel Terrace : $Q_t = 139.4 * 0.15 = 20.91 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses $Q_u = 17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day we will get $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1560.8 mm/year rainfall we will get 184.90 m^3 of water


ie $184.90 * 1000 = 184902.7$ lits, of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 1x1x1 meter (1M^3) with 3 layers of filtration beds

(ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of $17.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Day}$ rainfall.




Principal

Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Building)

(Technical Calculations - 2017)

Rain water harvesting is collection and storage of rain water that runs off from roof tops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. This water runoff can be either stored or recharged into the ground water.

Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across land's surface, replenishing groundwater and surface water as it percolates into an aquifer or moves into a river, stream or watershed. And runoff measured in mm or inches.

Technical calculations:

Area of college terrace: $120 * 35 = 4200$ sqft

$90 * 27 = 2430$ sqft

$310 * 27 = 8370$ sqft

Total Area of College Terrace = 15000 sqft (1393.55 sqmt)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1064 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on College Terrace: $Q_t = 1393.55 * 0.15 = 209.03$ m³/Day

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses : $Q_b = 177.67$ m³/Day

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day, we will get 177.67m³/day discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1064 mm/year rainfall (Nagpur) we will get 1260 m³ of water

ie $1260 * 1000 = 12,60,272$ lits. of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 2*2*2 meter with 3 layers of filtration beds (ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of 177.67 m³/Day rainfall.

SSM



SS
Principal
Sevakal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Building)

(Technical Calculations - 2018)

Rain water harvesting is collection and storage of rain water that runs off from roof tops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. This water runoff can be either stored or recharged into the ground water.

Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across land's surface, replenishing groundwater and surface water as it percolates into an aquifer or moves into a river, stream or watershed. And runoff measured in mm or inches.

Technical calculations:

Area of college terrace: $120 * 35 = 4200$ sqft

$90 * 27 = 2430$ sqft

$310 * 27 = 8370$ sqft

Total Area of College Terrace = 15000 sqft (1393.55 sqmt)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1171.2 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on College Terrace: $Q_t = 1393.55 * 0.15 = 209.03$ m³/Day

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses : $Q_b = 177.67$ m³/Day

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day, we will get 177.67m³/day discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1171.2 mm/year rainfall (Nagpur) we will get 1387.24 m³ of water ie $1387.24 * 1000 = 1387240$ lits. of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 2*2*2 meter with 3 layers of filtration beds (ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of 177.67 m³/Day rainfall.

Som



[Signature]
Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Building)

(Technical Calculations - 2019)

Rain water harvesting is collection and storage of rain water that runs off from roof tops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. This water runoff can be either stored or recharged into the ground water.

Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across land's surface, replenishing groundwater and surface water as it percolates into an aquifer or moves into a river, stream or watershed. And runoff measured in mm or inches.

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Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1279.7 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on College Terrace: $Q_i = 1393.55 * 0.15 = 209.03$ m³/Day

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses : $Q_b = 177.67$ m³/Day

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day, we will get 177.67m³/day discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1279.7 mm/year rainfall (Nagpur) we will get 1515.76 m³ of water
ie $1515.76 * 1000 = 1515760$ lits. of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so
as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 2*2*2 meter with 3 layers of filtration beds
(ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of
177.67 m³/Day rainfall.




Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Building)

(Technical Calculations - 2020)

Rain water harvesting is collection and storage of rain water that runs off from roof tops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. This water runoff can be either stored or recharged into the ground water.

Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across land's surface, replenishing groundwater and surface water as it percolates into an aquifer or moves into a river, stream or watershed. And runoff measured in mm or inches.

Technical calculations:

Area of college terrace: $120 * 35 = 4200$ sqft

$90 * 27 = 2430$ sqft

$310 * 27 = 8370$ sqft

Total Area of College Terrace = 15000 sqft (1393.55 sqmt)

Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1574.4 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on College Terrace: $Q_t = 1393.55 * 0.15 = 209.03$ m³/Day

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses : $Q_b = 177.67$ m³/Day

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day, we will get 177.67m³/day discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1574.4 mm/year rainfall (Nagpur) we will get 1864.82 m³ of water

ie $1864.82 * 1000 = 1864820$ lits. of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 2*2*2 meter with 3 layers of filtration beds (ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of 177.67 m³/Day rainfall.

SSM



[Signature]
Principal
Sevala Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Rain Water Harvesting System (College Building)

(Technical Calculations - 2021)

Rain water harvesting is collection and storage of rain water that runs off from roof tops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. This water runoff can be either stored or recharged into the ground water.

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Technical calculations:

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Yearly Average rain fall in Nagpur city: 1246.3 mm (Approximate)

Maximum rainfall occurs in 24 hours in Nagpur city: 150 mm (0.15mt)

Total rainfall/Day on College Terrace: $Q_t = 1393.55 * 0.15 = 209.03$ m³/Day

Taking 15% Losses (Loss due to Leakage, Slope variations, blockages at mouth, Distribution losses etc.)

Discharge at ground after considering losses : $Q_b = 177.67$ m³/Day

Therefore for 150 mm rainfall/Day, we will get 177.67m³/day discharge at ground,

Hence for approximate 1246.3 mm/year rainfall (Nagpur) we will get 1476.20 m³ of water ie $1476.20 * 1000 = 1476200$ lits. of water per year to recharge or to replenish the ground so as to rise the ground water level.

Design for filtration unit:

The construction of storage tanks (pit) of size 2*2*2 meter with 3 layers of filtration beds (ie gravel, coarse aggregate and sand bed) will be suggested to construct for discharge of 177.67 m³/Day rainfall.




Principal
Sevadai Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Photograph of Rainwater Harvesting





Prof. Pravin Charde <sevamahilamv@gmail.com>

Required data

1 message

ClimatologicalSectionRMCNagpur Nagpur <cst.ngp@gmail.com>
To: "Prof. Pravin Charde" <sevamahilamv@gmail.com>

Thu, Nov 17, 2022 at 4:47 PM

Sir/Madam
Kindly find the attachment and acknowledge the same.

Regards
CS Enquiry
RMC Nagpur

 **Sevadal.pdf**
74K



Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.



Prof. Pravin Charde <sevamahilamv@gmail.com>

Metrological Data Last Six Years

3 messages

Prof. Pravin Charde <sevamahilamv@gmail.com>
To: "cst.ngp@gmail.com" <cst.ngp@gmail.com>

Wed, Sep 28, 2022 at 4:05 PM

Respected Sir,
Please find herewith the attachment.

Regards,
Prof. Pravin Charde
Principal,
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur



Metrological Data 001.jpg
550K

ClimatologicalSectionRMCNagpur Nagpur <cst.ngp@gmail.com>
To: "Prof. Pravin Charde" <sevamahilamv@gmail.com>

Mon, Oct 3, 2022 at 2:32 PM

Sir/Madam
Kindly specify which parameters you need.
[Quoted text hidden]

Prof. Pravin Charde <sevamahilamv@gmail.com>
To: ClimatologicalSectionRMCNagpur Nagpur <cst.ngp@gmail.com>

Sat, Oct 8, 2022 at 1:22 PM

Sir,
We need **Six years of average rainfall data** from 2016-2022.
Thanking you.

Regards,
Prof. Pravin Charde
Principal,
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

[Quoted text hidden]



Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Dr. Pravin Charde

M.Sc., Ph.D

PRINCIPAL



Sevadai Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur

SEVADAI MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA

NAAC 'A' Accredited With 'A' Grade

Place for Higher Learning & Research (Research Academy)

Ref. No. SMM/843/22-23Date: 28-09-2022

Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur - 440 024 (M.S.)

Phone No. : 0712 2705037, 2751344, Fax No. : 0712-2705037

E-mail : smm_college@yahoo.co.in, sevamahilam@gmail.com

Website : <http://www.sevadaimahilamahavidyalaya.org>

To
The Director,
Regional Metrological Centre
Nagpur

Subject: Application to Request to provide Metrological data of Last 6 years
(2016-2022) for postgraduate students of our college.

Respected Sir,

Apropos to the above cited subject I, the undersigned wish to bring to your kind notice that we have undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. courses in Environmental Science for which we require Metrological data of Last 6 years (2016-2022).

Since students require authentic metrological data for various project work and assignments I, the undersigned wish to request your honorable authority to provide the same and I sure you that this data will not be used for any commercial or other purposes other than academic and project work of the college.

I am also thankful to you for your previous co-operation received from Metrological Department to provide meteorological data.

I depute Dr. (Mrs.) Bharti Tapase, Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Science of this college to collect this data on our behalf

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours

(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal

Sevadai Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

Principal
Sevadai Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Daily rainfall data (in mm) for the NAGPUR(A.P) 2022

VIDARBHA

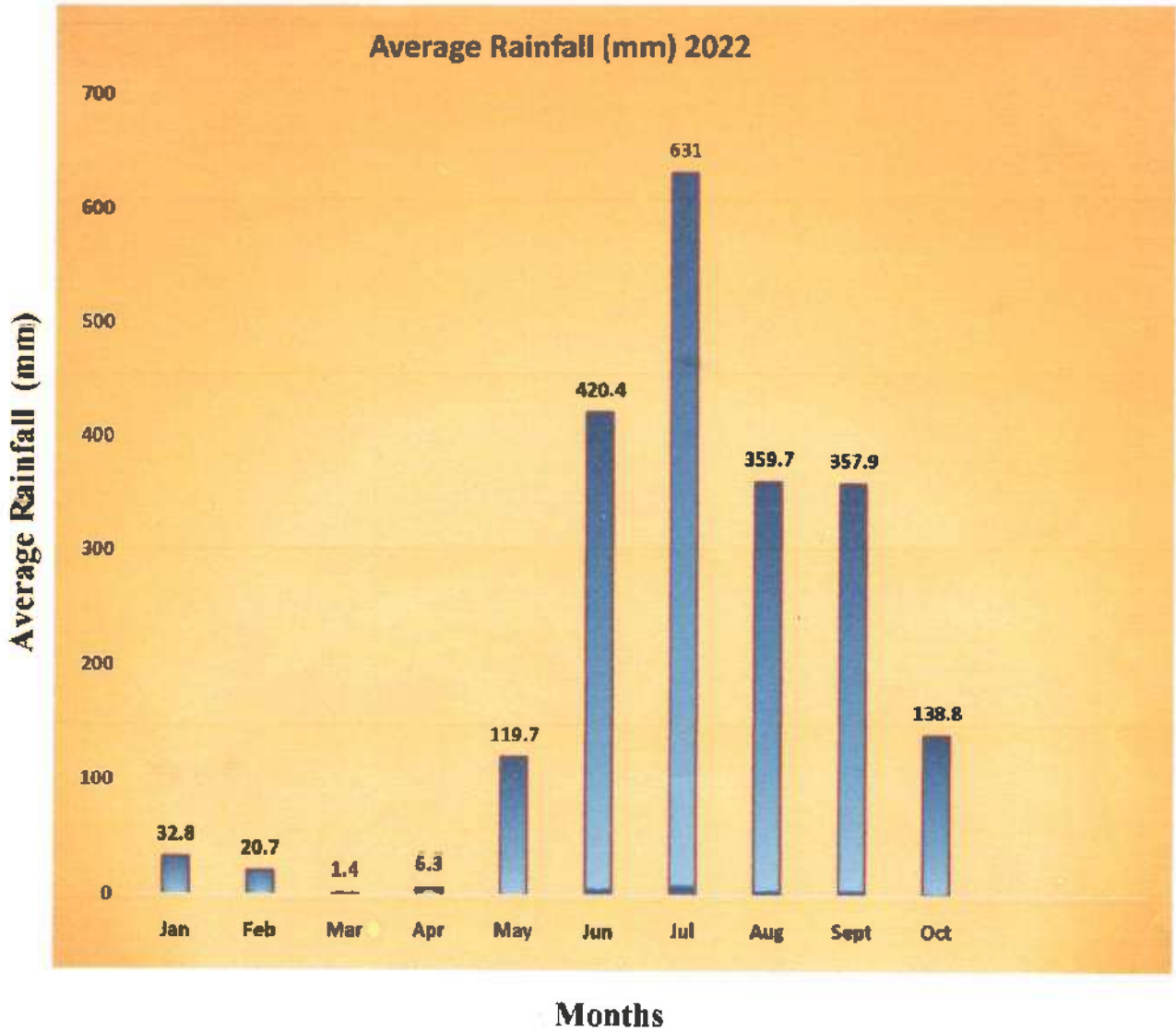
DATE	ANUAR	EBRUAR	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	4.3	0.0	1.4	0.0		
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.0	4.2	0.0		
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	1.9	0.0		
5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	4.6	26.2	0.0		
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	1.4	4.6		
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.2	40.0	0.0	7.2		
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	88.4	108.7	11.8	0.2		
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.3	8.2	40.8	0.0	0.0		
10	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	88.7	0.0	13.3		
11	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	77.2	8.5	5.2	5.6		
12	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	40.1	2.4	83.1	45.3		
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	7.8	62.4	0.5	127.6	0.0		
14	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.4	5.0	35.3	34.2		
15	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	80.6	28.7	3.8	0.0		
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	4.8	9.6	16.5	2.1		
17	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	11.6	0.0		
18	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	63.5	0.0	0.0	26.3		
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.0		
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.4	2.9	0.8	4.0	4.2	0.0		
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	36.2	0.0	0.4	15.1	0.0		
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0		
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	1.4	0.0	0.0		
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0		
29	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	1.9	2.4	0.0		
30	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0		
31	0.0		0.0	0.3		23.6	3.0	0.0		0.0		
total	32.8	20.7	1.4	6.3	119.7	420.4	631.0	359.7	357.9	138.8		

MTS Sivanand
 Meteorologist - B
 Climatological Section




Principal
 Seval Mahila Mahavidyalaya
 Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2022)



Graph No. 1 - Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2022)

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur



Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

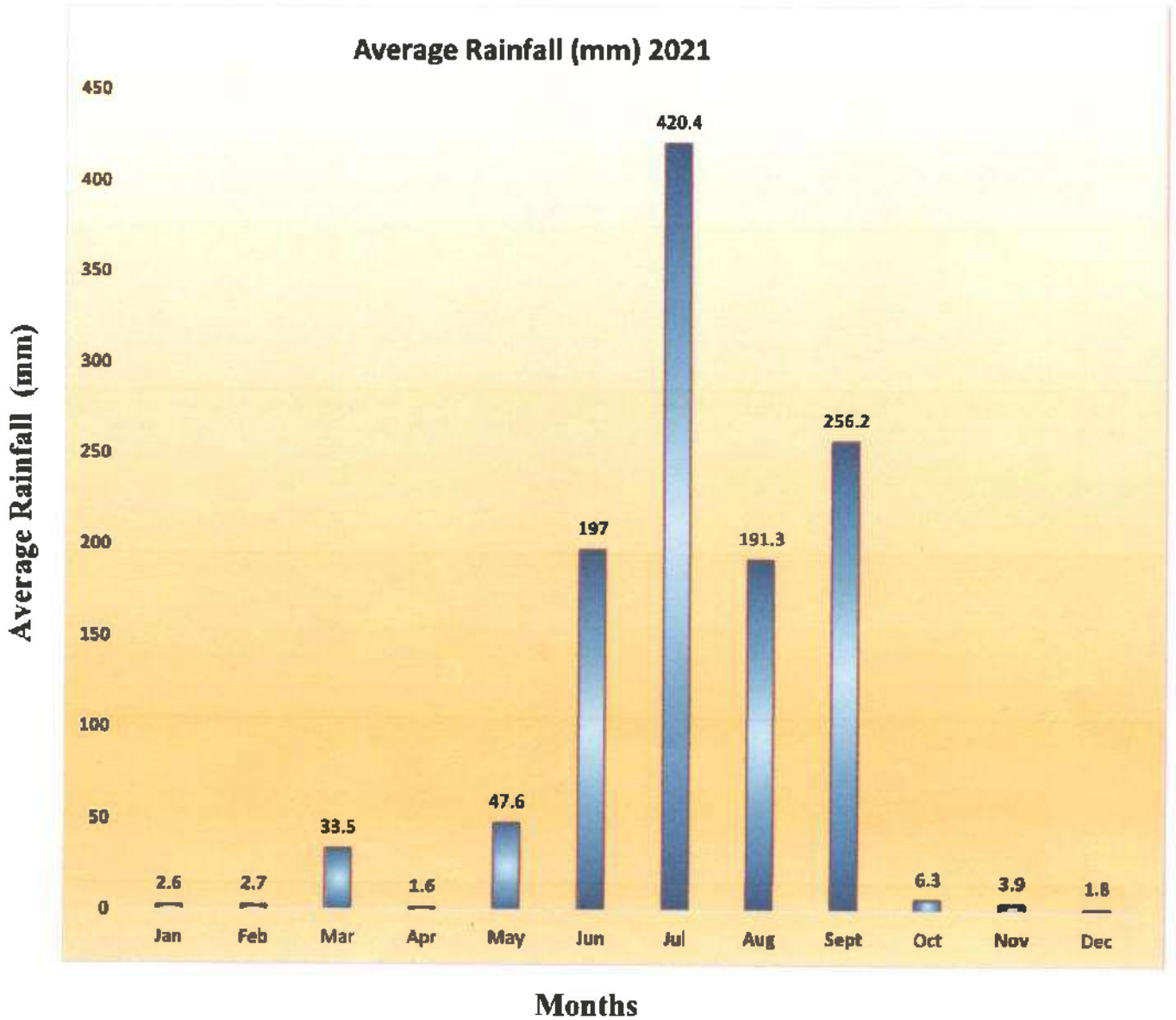
101	DAILY RAINFALL DATA (in mm) FOR THE YEAR 2021											
STATION NAGPUR 42867(VIDARBHA)												
DATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.2	13.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	10.5	0.0	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	18.1	100.3	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	4.0	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.6	43.8	2.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.5	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.4	2.3	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	17.1	25.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	33.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	0.3	9.9	0.0	24.0	1.2	0.0	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.3	8.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	40.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.6	0.0
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	1.4	32.4	0.0	1.3	0.0
23	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	71.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	10.4	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	2.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	25.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
30	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	23.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	0.0		0.0		0.0		23.6	42.1		0.0		0.0
total	2.6	2.7	33.5	1.6	47.6	197.0	420.4	191.3	356.2	6.3	3.9	1.8

Handwritten signature



Principal
Seval Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2021)



Graph No. 2 - Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2021)

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur



Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

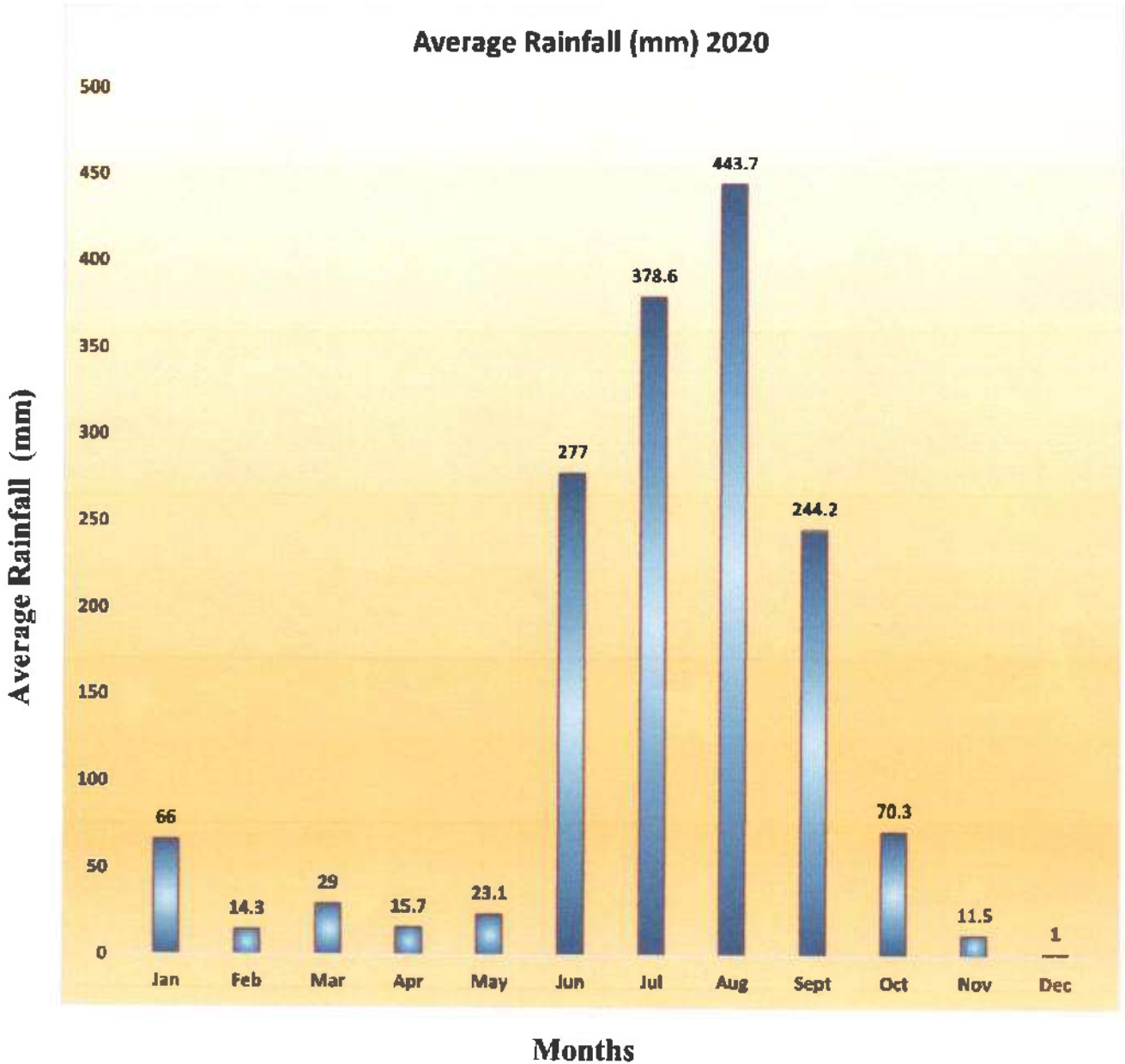
DAILY RAINFALL DATA (in mm) FOR THE YEAR 2020												
STATION NAGPUR 42867(VIDARBHA)												
DATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.1	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	36.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	27.2	117.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	1.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	15.0	2.8	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	8.7	47.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	20.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.1	22.3	0.0	0.0
9	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	20.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	19.2	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	32.0	7.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.3	3.8	24.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	100.8	5.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	19.4	8.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.7	5.7	2.7	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.6	2.5	0.0	8.0	0.0
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	11.7	75.4	0.0	3.5	0.0
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.2	19.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	12.0	13.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	67.7	4.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	60.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	60.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	0.0		4.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	0.0		0.0		4.9		0.0	4.3		0.0		0.0
total	66.0	14.3	29.0	15.7	23.1	277.0	378.6	443.7	244.2	70.3	11.5	1.0

Jr



Principal
Seval Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2020)



Graph No. 3 - Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2020)

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur




Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

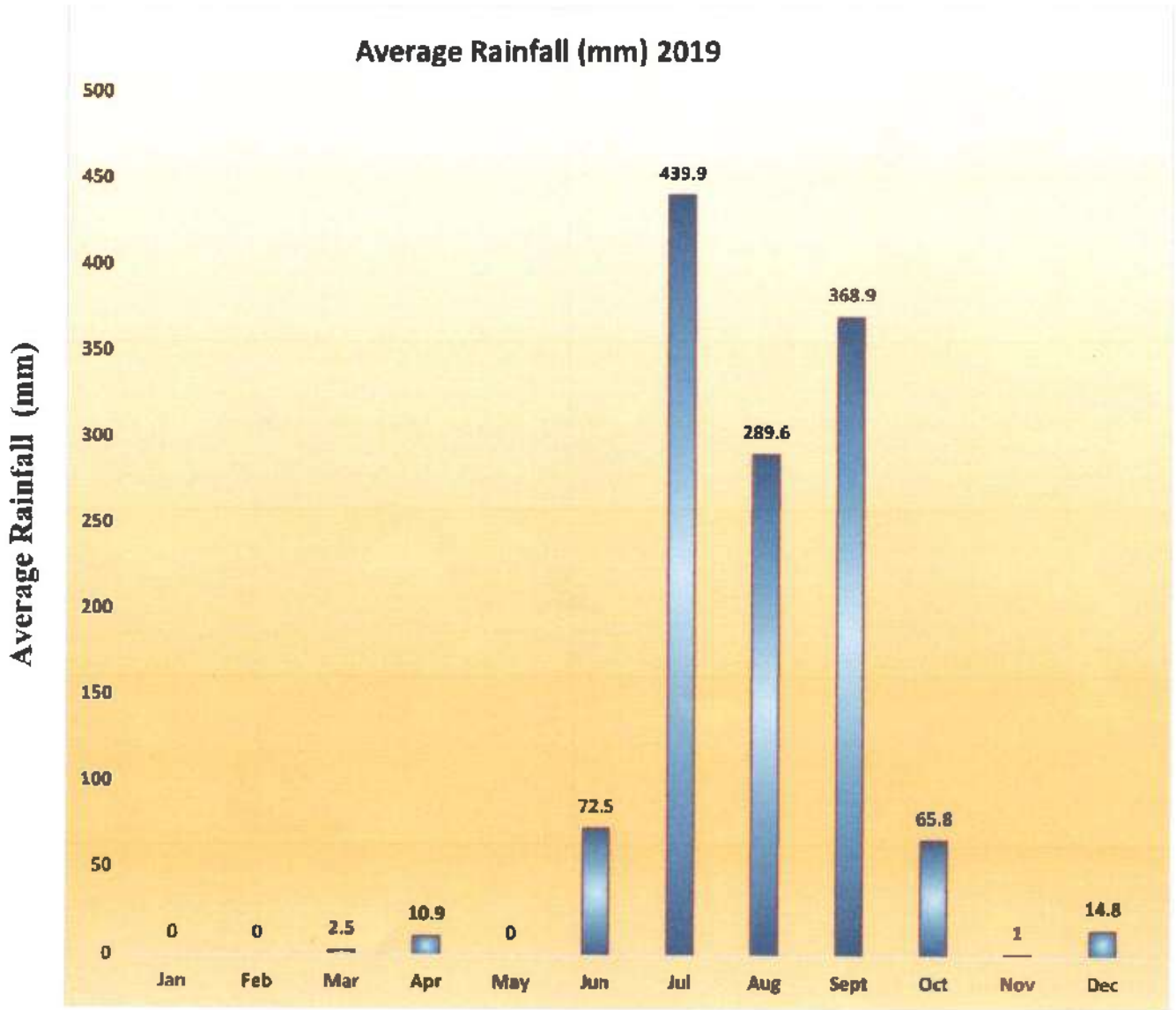
DAILY RAINFALL DATA (in mm) FOR THE YEAR 2019												
STATION NAGPUR 42867(VIDARBHA)												
DATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.4	11.1	18.8	0.0	0.9	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	1.2	4.5	6.4	0.1	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	28.6	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.0	28.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.7	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	27.6	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.8	93.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.7
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	22.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	38.4	4.8	8.6	0.0	0.0
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	7.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
26	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.4	6.0	48.1	0.0	0.0	9.6
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	20.6	1.4	10.0	34.4	0.0	0.5
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	22.8	0.0	1.7	14.9	0.0	0.0
29	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	17.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	9.0	19.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	0.0		0.0		0.0		87.1	20.8		0.0		1.0
total	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.9	0.0	72.6	439.9	289.6	368.9	65.8	1.0	14.8

[Handwritten Signature]



Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2019)



Months

Graph No. 4 - Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2019)

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur



Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

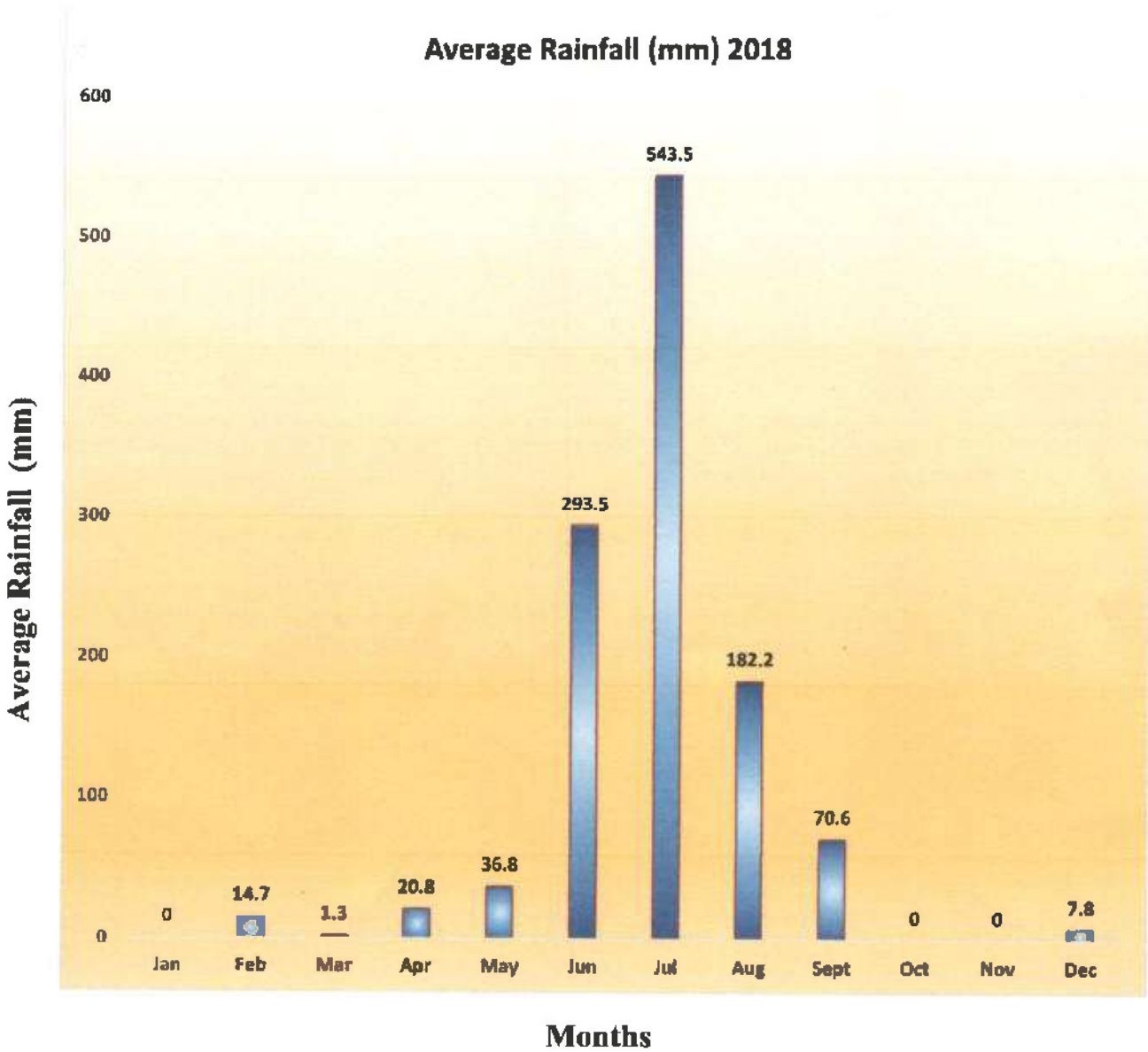
DAILY RAINFALL DATA (in mm) FOR THE YEAR 2018												
STATION NAGPUR 42867(VIDARBHA)												
DATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	282.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	18.9	2.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	66.6	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	6.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	14.6	9.7	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	1.6	3.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	3.7	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.1		0.0		0.0
total	0.0	14.7	1.3	20.8	36.8	293.5	543.5	182.2	70.6	0.0	0.0	7.8

[Handwritten Signature]



Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2018)



Graph No. 5 - Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2018)

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur



Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

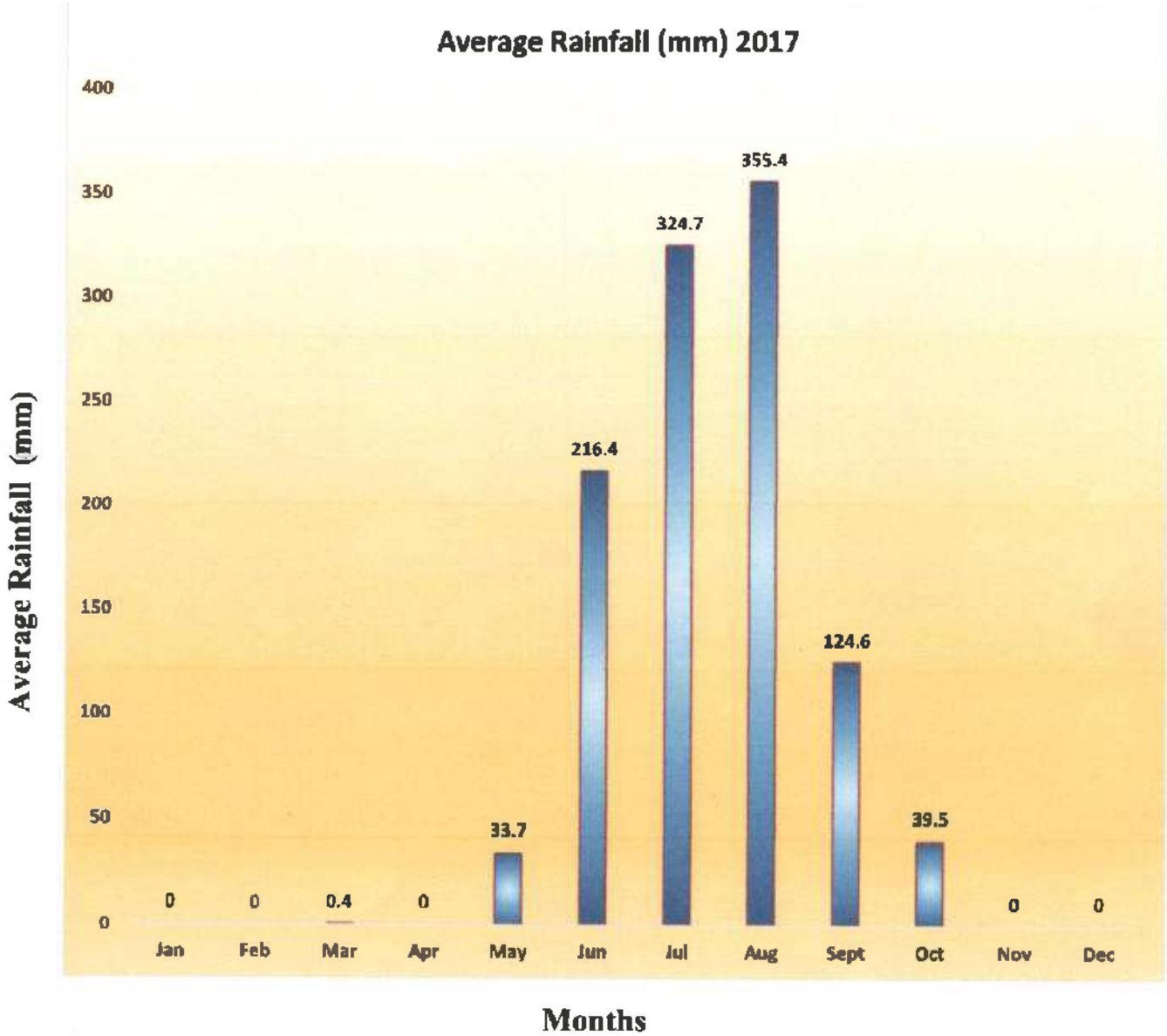
DAILY RAINFALL DATA (in mm) FOR THE YEAR 2017												
STATION NAGPUR 42867(VIDARBHA)												
DATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	24.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	10.6	3.7	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	16.0	29.7	19.3	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	12.5	4.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.2	1.4	0.0	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	135.0	2.5	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	141.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	1.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.0	2.3	16.6	9.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.9	4.1	5.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	113.0	6.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	0.0		0.0	0.0	25.6	1.4	1.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	0.0		0.0	0.0	2.0	8.4	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	0.0		0.0		0.2		0.2	0.0		0.0		0.0
total	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	33.7	216.4	324.7	355.4	124.6	39.5	0.0	0.0

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Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2017)



Graph No. 6 - Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2017)

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur



Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.

नवादास महिला महाविद्यालय
 नं. २, २७९
 दिनांक १८/११/२२
 उमरेड रोड, नागपुर-९

DAILY RAINFALL DATA (in mm) FOR THE YEAR 2016												
STATION NAGPUR 42867(VIDARBHA)												
DATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.8	8.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	60.9	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	34.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	43.3	13.6	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	27.8	0.5	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	4.1	22.6	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	14.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	20.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.7	4.4	0.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	4.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	3.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	2.5	3.1	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	0.0		0.0		0.0		5.2	34.9		0.0		0.0
total	0.2	17.0	9.7	2.2	10.1	176.6	405.4	119.4	114.4	75.1	0.0	0.0



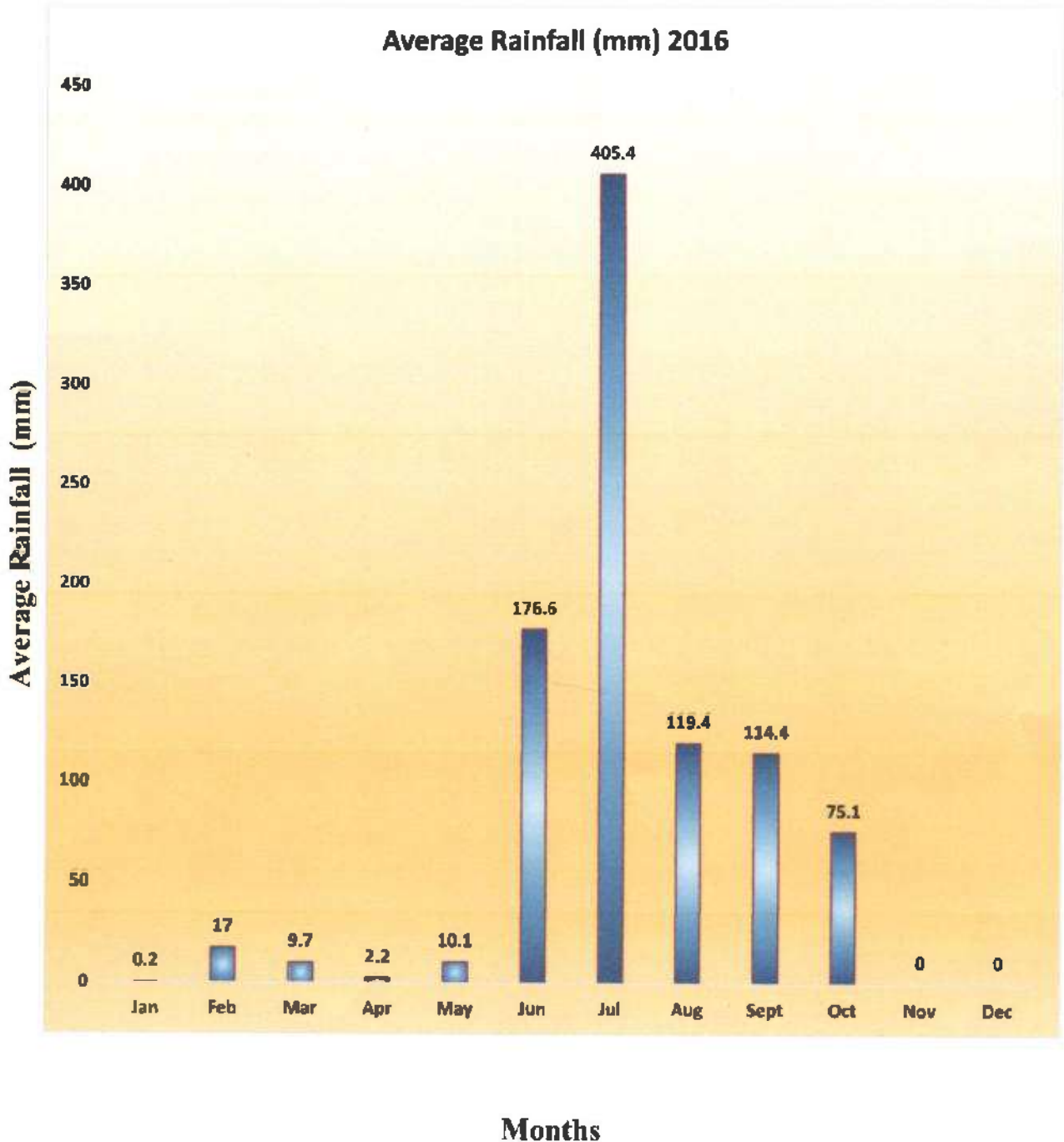
Principal
 Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
 Umrer Road, Nagpur.

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Principal
 Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
 Umrer Road, Nagpur.

Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2016)



Graph No. 7 - Average Rainfall in Nagpur City (2016)

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur



Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur.



Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Place for Higher Learning & Research (Research Academy)

Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur-440 024

E-mail: sevamahilamv@gmail.com

Website: www.sevadalmahilamahavidyalaya.ac.in

Report On Green Initiatives

Dr. Pravin Charde

Principal

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

SSM


Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009

Date: - 10/01/2017

Notice

All the staff Members, and students of the college, are hereby informed that the college has started **Green Policy Initiatives** in the college campus. The entry of Automobiles is Restricted in the college campus and advises them to park at designated place only.

This above information is also given to Security Guard to see the discipline of the parking of the vehicles.

(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal,
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

Copy to:

1. Chairman
2. IQAC Co-ordinator
3. Members:
 - 1) Dr. Mrs. A. S. Mahakalkar
 - 2) Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande

Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009

Date: - 10/01/2017

Policy for Restricted Entry of Automobiles in College Campus

Effective from 10/01/2017 and onwards

1. Students vehicle shall be allowed only up to the designated parking area.
2. Students are advised to make use of public transport whenever and wherever possible to reduce the pollution.
3. Students staying nearby the college area around 3 kilo meters should prefer to come on bicycles to promote Green initiative of college.
4. All motor rules which are enforced by the road transport authority shall be applicable inside the college campus.
5. No student shall be allowed to bring two wheeler above 350 CC Engine capacities inside the College Campus.
6. Vehicles speed shall be limited to 10 Km/Hr inside the College Campus.
7. Since College Campus is in the silence zone therefore Vehicle Horn is not allowed.
8. Students staying in hostel should use College Bus facility for to and fro from college. And those students who are living in the 5 Km vicinity of the college, students will not use their own vehicle and they will come to college by using College Bus facility or Bicycle.
9. The vehicles of Principal and In-charge of three faculties Arts, Home-Science and Science are permitted to park their four wheeler in college campus at designated place. It is highly appreciated that these In-charge, have participated in car pooling system which was decided in the college staff council meeting.
10. No type of vehicle shall be used during celebration inside the College Campus/ Hostel.


(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal,
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

Copy to:

1. Chairman
2. IQAC Co-ordinator
3. Members:
 - 1) Dr. Mrs. A. S. Mahakalkar
 - 2) Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande




Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.




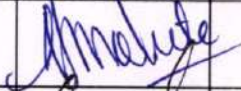
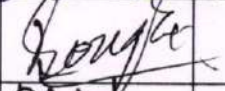
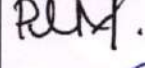
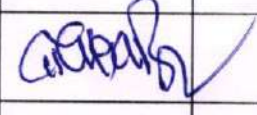
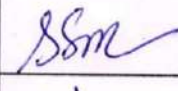

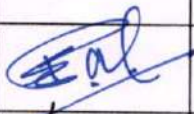
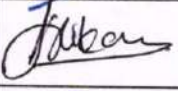

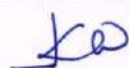
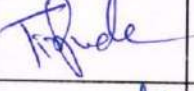
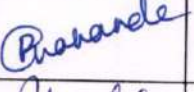
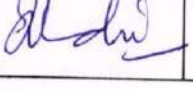
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

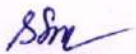
Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur-440 024

Subject : Policy document for "Restricted Entry of Automobiles"

Ref. No.: _____ Dated 16/01/2017 Notice Dt. 10/01/2017

LIST OF TEACHING STAFF

S.N.	Name of Employee	Designation	Signature I	Signature II
1	Dr. (Mrs.) A.S.Mahakalkar	Professor H.O.D. Chemistry		
2	Dr. (Mrs.) N. S. Dhoble	Professor Deptt. of Chemistry		
3	Dr. (Mrs.) M. P. Patil	Professor Deptt. of Chemistry		
4	Dr. A. S. Mohite	Professor H.O.D. Zoology		
5	Dr. V. S. Dongre	Professor H.O.D., Botany		
6	Dr. P. U. Meshram	Professor H.O.D. Env. Sci.		
7	Dr. S. V. Pise	Professor Deptt. of Marathi		
8	Dr. (Smt.) S. S. Mandaogade	Professor H.O.D., Music		
9	Dr. (Mrs.) A. S. Dhoble	Professor H.O.D., Ext. Edn.		
10	Dr. R. D. Gadewar	Professor Deptt. of H.H.Bio.		
11	Dr. S. L. Pal	Associate Professor Deptt. of Env. Sci.		
12	Dr. A. V. Dorlikar	Associate Professor Deptt. of Zoology		
13	Dr. (Ms.) R. M. Dhandekar	Associate Professor H.O.D., Pol.Sci.		
14	Dr. (Mrs.) K. V. Dubey	Associate Professor Deptt. of Microbiology		
15	Dr. (Mrs.) J. B. Tirpude	Associate Professor Deptt. of Zoology		
16	Dr. (Mrs.) P. P. Chahande	Associate Professor Deptt. of Chemistry		
17	Dr. P. R. Bhandari	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Microbiology		








Principal

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

S.N.	Name of Employee	Designation	Signature I	Signature II
18	Dr. (Mrs.) N. A. Tiwade	Assistant Professor H.O.D. Txt.& Clothing		
19	Dr. (Mrs.) H. A. Padole	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Txt.& Cloth.		
20	Dr. (Mrs.) A. R. Ratkanthiwar	Assistant Professor H.O.D., H/D.		
21	Dr. R. R. Nagpure	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Physics		
22	Dr. P. S. Deshpande	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Chemistry		
23	Dr. (Mrs.) S. R. Nimbarte	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Microbiology		
24	Dr. (Mrs.) J. S. Dahegaonkar	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Zoology		
25	Dr. (Mrs.) J. S. Ramteke	Assistant Professor H.O.D., H.H. Biology		
26	Dr. (Mrs.) B. S. Tapase	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Env. Sci.		
27	Dr. A. P. Lambat	Assistant Professor Deptt. of H.H. Biology		
28	Dr. G. S. Kawle	Assistant Professor H.O.D., English		
29	Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Johararpurkar	Assistant Professor H.O.D., F/N.		
30	Dr. S. G. Meshram	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Marathi		
31	Mr. N. A. Khandekar	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Music		
32	Mr. J. K. Pendse	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Sociology		
33	Dr. (Mrs.) S. D. Kolarkar	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Home Eco.		
34	Mrs. A. M. Duragkar	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Chemistry		
35	Mrs. J. D. Kamble	Assistant Professor Deptt. of F/N.		
36	Dr. T. S. Madankar	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Music		
37	Mr. P. M. Gajbhiye	Assistant Professor Deptt. of English		
38	Dr. Mrs. P. A. Chinchkhede	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Home Economics		
39	Mr. S. T. Bakhade	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Physical Education		
40	Dr. S. G. Rokde	Librarian		

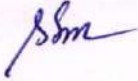
Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umner Road, Nagpur-9.

S.N.	Name of Employee	Designation	Signature I	Signature II
41	Ms. M. R. Poralkar	Assistant Professor B.Voc.-MLMDT		
42	Dr. (Mrs.) P. P. Morey	Assistant Professor PG Dept. of Chemistry		
43	Mrs. A. A. Chinchmalatpure	Assistant Professor PG Dept. of Env. Sci.		



(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur.



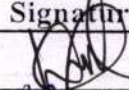
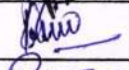
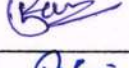
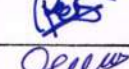
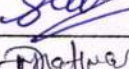
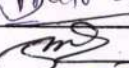
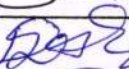
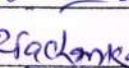
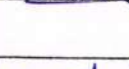
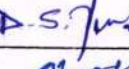
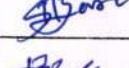
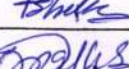
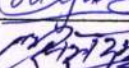

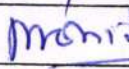
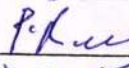
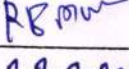
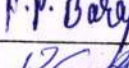
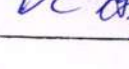
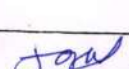
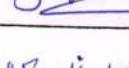
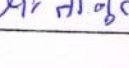
Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur-440 024

Subject : _____
Ref. No.: _____ Dated _____ Notice Dt. _____

LIST OF NON-TEACHING STAFF

S.N.	Name of Employee	Designation	Signature I	Signature II
1	Mr. D. T. Koche	Superintendent		
2	Mr. G. K. Uike	Head Clerk		
3	Mr. L. R. Wanjari	Senior Clerk		
4	Mr. P. S. Bambal	Junior Clerk		
5	Smt. S. A. Sewalkar	Junior Clerk		
6	Mr. D. N. Hatwar	Lab. Assistant		
7	Mr. S. M. Dewajwar	Lab. Assistant		
8	Mr. D. R. Motghare	Lab. Assistant		
9	Mr. R. I. Nachankar	Lab. Attendant		
10	Mr. G. S. Chaple	Lab. Attendant		
11	Mr. D. S. Yende	Lab. Attendant		
12	Mr. S. P. Barai	Lab. Attendant		
13	Mr. P. S. Shelke	Lab. Attendant		
14	Mr. D. M. Surjuse	Lab. Attendant		
15	Mr. L. S. Madankar	Lab. Attendant		
16	Mr. S. P. Bhure	Lab. Attendant		
17	Mr. P. V. Mohite	Lab. Attendant		
18	Mr. P. R. Rewatkar	Lab. Attendant		
19	Mr. R. B. More	Lab. Attendant		
20	Mr. P. P. Barapatre	Lib. Attendant		
21	Mr. D. C. Kamle	Peon		
22	Mr. D. G. Bawane	Peon		
23	Mr. A. W. Jasud	Peon		
24	Mrs. C. M. Tambulkar	Peon		





Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009

Date: - 17/01/2017

Notice

A green campus is a place where Environmental and Eco-friendly Practices and Environmental Education combine to promote sustainable Environment in the College campus. To continuously improve the efficient use of all resources, including energy, water and minimum production of air pollutants, like **Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide and Nitrogen-oxides** in campus as well as the surrounding area. It is the Green Initiative started as, Restricted entry of Automobile vehicles inside the college campus.

In order to promote this activity from today onwards, all the staff members and non teaching staff living in the adjacent area or on the same way are hereby informed that they should share the vehicle (**Pool Car System**) which will help to make our campus pollution free. Those staff member sharing the vehicle, they will inform to the Committee Members and such vehicles will be allowed to enter in the college campus.


(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal,
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

Copy to:

1. Chairman
2. IQAC Co-ordinator
3. Members:
 - 1) Dr. Mrs. A. S. Mahakalkar
 - 2) Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande





Pool car System

Faculties staying on the same way and sharing car or same vehicle

1) Dr(Mrs) A. S. Mahakalkar

a) Dr (Mrs) N.S. Dhoble

b) Dr(Mrs) K.V.Dubey

2) Dr (Mrs) M. P. Patil

a) Dr(Mrs)P.P.Chahande

3) Dr A. P. Lambat

a) Dr P. S. Deshpande

4) Dr(Mrs) J. S. Ramteke

a) Dr(Mrs) B. S. Tapase

b) Dr(Mrs) N. A. Tiwade

SSM



Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

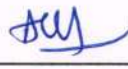


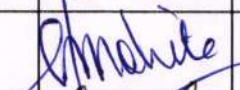
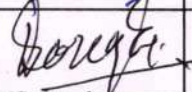

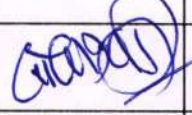
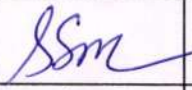


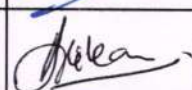
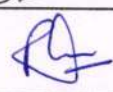
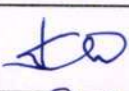
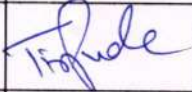
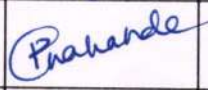
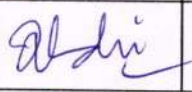
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

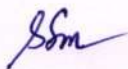
Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur-440 024

Subject : Notice for pool car system

Ref. No.: _____ Dated _____ Notice Dt. 17/01/2017

LIST OF TEACHING STAFF

S.N.	Name of Employee	Designation	Signature I	Signature II
1	Dr. (Mrs.) A.S.Mahakalkar	Professor H.O.D. Chemistry		
2	Dr. (Mrs.) N. S. Dhoble	Professor Deptt. of Chemistry		
3	Dr. (Mrs.) M. P. Patil	Professor Deptt. of Chemistry		
4	Dr. A. S. Mohite	Professor H.O.D. Zoology		
5	Dr. V. S. Dongre	Professor H.O.D., Botany		
6	Dr. P. U. Meshram	Professor H.O.D. Env. Sci.		
7	Dr. S. V. Pise	Professor Deptt. of Marathi		
8	Dr. (Smt.) S. S. Mandaogade	Professor H.O.D., Music		
9	Dr. (Mrs.) A. S. Dhoble	Professor H.O.D., Ext. Edn.		
10	Dr. R. D. Gadewar	Professor Deptt. of H.H.Bio.		
11	Dr. S. L. Pal	Associate Professor Deptt. of Env. Sci.		
12	Dr. A. V. Dorlikar	Associate Professor Deptt. of Zoology		
13	Dr. (Ms.) R. M. Dhandekar	Associate Professor H.O.D., Pol.Sci.		
14	Dr. (Mrs.) K. V. Dubey	Associate Professor Deptt. of Microbiology		
15	Dr. (Mrs.) J. B. Tirpude	Associate Professor Deptt. of Zoology		
16	Dr. (Mrs.) P. P. Chahande	Associate Professor Deptt. of Chemistry		
17	Dr. P. R. Bhandari	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Microbiology		







Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

S.N.	Name of Employee	Designation	Signature I	Signature II
18	Dr. (Mrs.) N. A. Tiwade	Assistant Professor H.O.D. Txt.& Clothing		
19	Dr. (Mrs.) H. A. Padole	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Txt.& Cloth.		
20	Dr. (Mrs.) A. R. Ratkanthiwar	Assistant Professor H.O.D., H/D.		
21	Dr. R. R. Nagpure	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Physics		
22	Dr. P. S. Deshpande	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Chemistry		
23	Dr. (Mrs.) S. R. Nimbarte	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Microbiology		
24	Dr. (Mrs.) J. S. Dahegaonkar	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Zoology		
25	Dr. (Mrs.) J. S. Ramteke	Assistant Professor H.O.D., H.H. Biology		
26	Dr. (Mrs.) B. S. Tapase	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Env. Sci.		
27	Dr. A. P. Lambat	Assistant Professor Deptt. of H.H. Biology		
28	Dr. G. S. Kawle	Assistant Professor H.O.D., English		
29	Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Joharapurkar	Assistant Professor H.O.D., F/N.		
30	Dr. S. G. Meshram	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Marathi		
31	Mr. N. A. Khandekar	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Music		
32	Mr. J. K. Pendse	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Sociology		
33	Dr. (Mrs.) S. D. Kolarkar	Assistant Professor H.O.D., Home Eco.		
34	Mrs. A. M. Duragkar	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Chemistry		
35	Mrs. J. D. Kamble	Assistant Professor Deptt. of F/N.		
36	Dr. T. S. Madankar	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Music		
37	Mr. P. M. Gajbhiye	Assistant Professor Deptt. of English		
38	Dr. Mrs. P. A. Chinchkhede	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Home Economics		
39	Mr. S. T. Bakhade	Assistant Professor Deptt. of Physical Education		
40	Dr. S. G. Rokde	Librarian		

Principal

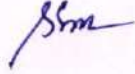
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

S.N.	Name of Employee	Designation	Signature I	Signature II
41	Ms. M. R. Poralkar	Assistant Professor B.Voc.-MLMDT		
42	Dr. (Mrs.) P. P. Morey	Assistant Professor PG Dept. of Chemistry		
43	Mrs. A. A. Chinchmalatpure	Assistant Professor PG Dept. of Env. Sci.		



(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur.




Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur-440 024

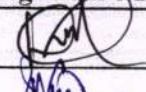
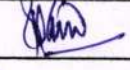
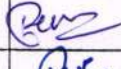

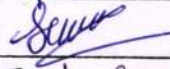
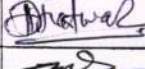
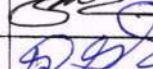
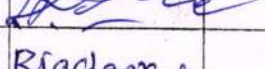
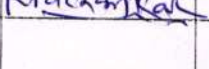
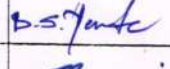
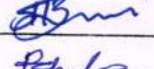
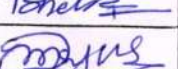
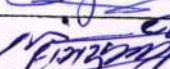
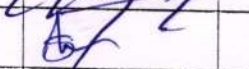

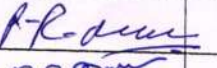
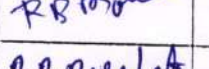
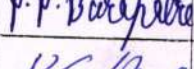
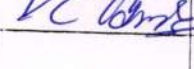
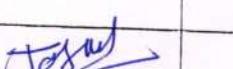
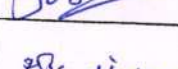
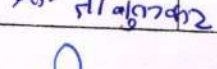
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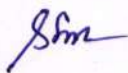
Ref. No.: _____

Dated: _____

Notice Dt. _____

LIST OF NON-TEACHING STAFF

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3	Mr. L. R. Wanjari	Senior Clerk		
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7	Mr. S. M. Dewajwar	Lab. Assistant		
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9	Mr. R. I. Nachankar	Lab. Attendant		
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21	Mr. D. C. Kamle	Peon		
22	Mr. D. G. Bawane	Peon		
23	Mr. A. W. Jasud	Peon		
24	Mrs. C. M. Tambulkar	Peon		





Principal

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-2.

NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009

Date: - 17/01/2017

NOTICE

All the students of Arts, Science and Home-Science faculties are hereby informed that college has framed policy for **Restricted Entry of Automobiles** in college campus. According to the policy it is mandatory to all the students to obey rules and they are as follows:

1. Students vehicle shall be allowed only up to the designated parking area.
2. Students are advised to make use of public transport whenever and wherever possible to reduce the pollution.
3. Students staying nearby the college area around 3 kilo meters should prefer to come on bicycles to promote Green initiative of college.
4. All motor rules which are applicable inside the college campus.
5. No student shall be allowed to bring two wheeler above 350 CC Engine capacities inside the College Campus.
6. Vehicles speed shall be limited to 10 Km/Hr inside the College Campus.
7. Since College Campus is in the silence zone therefore Vehicle Horn is not allowed.
8. Students staying in hostel should use College Bus facility for to and fro from college. And those students who are living in the 5 Km vicinity of the college, students will not use their own vehicle and they will come to college by using College Bus facility or Bicycle.
9. No type of vehicle shall be used during celebration inside the College Campus/ Hostel.

All the students and parents shall take note of it.

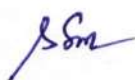

(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal,
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

Copy to:

1. Chairman
2. IQAC Co-ordinator
3. Members:
 - 1) Dr. Mrs. A. S. Mahakalkar
 - 2) Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande


Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009

Date: - 14/08/2017

NOTICE

All the students of Arts, Science and Home-Science faculties of Academic Session 2017-18 are hereby informed that college has framed policy for **Restricted Entry of Automobiles** in college campus. According to the policy it is mandatory to all the students to obey rules and they are as follows:

1. Students vehicle shall be allowed only up to the designated parking area.
2. Students are advised to make use of public transport whenever and wherever possible to reduce the pollution.
3. Students staying nearby the college area around 3 kilo meters should prefer to come on bicycles to promote Green initiative of college.
4. All motor rules which are applicable inside the college campus.
5. No student shall be allowed to bring two wheeler above 350 CC Engine capacities inside the College Campus.
6. Vehicles speed shall be limited to 10 Km/Hr inside the College Campus.
7. Since College Campus is in the silence zone therefore Vehicle Horn is not allowed.
8. Students staying in hostel should use College Bus facility for to and fro from college. And those students who are living in the 5 Km vicinity of the college, students will not use their own vehicle and they will come to college by using College Bus facility or Bicycle.
9. No type of vehicle shall be used during celebration inside the College Campus/ Hostel.

All the students and parents shall take note of it.


(Prof. Pravin Charde)
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Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.
Nagpur

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Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009


Date: - 13/07/2018

NOTICE

All the students of Arts, Science and Home-Science faculties of Academic Session 2018-19 are hereby informed that college has framed policy for **Restricted Entry of Automobiles** in college campus. According to the policy it is mandatory to all the students to obey rules and they are as follows:

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Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

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3. Members:
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 - 2) Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande




Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009


Date: - 05/08/2019

NOTICE

All the students of Arts, Science and Home-Science faculties of Academic Session 2019-20 are hereby informed that college has framed policy for **Restricted Entry of Automobiles** in college campus. According to the policy it is mandatory to all the students to obey rules and they are as follows:

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(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal,
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

Copy to:

1. Chairman
2. IQAC Co-ordinator
3. Members:
 - 1) Dr. Mrs. A. S. Mahakalkar
 - 2) Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande




Principal

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009


Date: - 21/08/2020

NOTICE

All the students of Arts, Science and Home-Science faculties of Academic Session 2020-21 are hereby informed that college has framed policy for **Restricted Entry of Automobiles** in college campus. According to the policy it is mandatory to all the students to obey rules and they are as follows:

1. Students vehicle shall be allowed only up to the designated parking area.
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(Prof. Pravin Chaudhary)
Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

Copy to:

1. Chairman
2. IQAC Co-ordinator
3. Members:
 - 1) Dr. Mrs. A. S. Mahakalkar
 - 2) Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande


Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



Copy to: Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande

NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440009

Date: - 31/08/2021

NOTICE

All the students of Arts, Science and Home-Science faculties of Academic Session 2021-22 are hereby informed that college has framed policy for **Restricted Entry of Automobiles** in college campus. According to the policy it is mandatory to all the students to obey rules and they are as follows:

1. Students vehicle shall be allowed only up to the designated parking area.
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(Prof. Pravin Charde)

Principal

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Copy to:

1. Chairman
2. IQAC Co-ordinator
3. Members:
 - 1) Dr. Mrs. A. S. Mahakalkar
 - 2) Dr. Mrs. P. P. Chahande

Shm

Shm

Principal

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

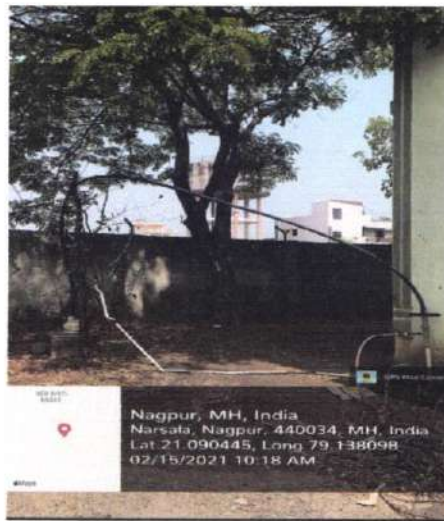
7.1.4 Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

1. Rain water harvesting
2. Bore well /Open well recharge
3. Construction of tanks and bunds
4. Waste water recycling
5. Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus

The college depends on ground water for all its water needs. Hence, efficient usage of available water and adaptation of water conservation measures are essential. The daily requirement of water in the campus is around 1, 00,000 litres.

2. Open Well and Bore Well Recharge.

Two Open wells are located in the campus Premises-I is recharged by rain water. The Bore well and one Open Well is at Premises-II and it is recharged by rain water and Pith kept adjacent to the bore well for ground water recharge.



5. Maintenance of Water bodies and distribution systems in the campus.

The water is distributed through well defined pipe network. We have two huge wells situated in the premises. Water from the well enters the roof top tanks. From the roof top tanks water is distributed through PVC pipelines. Through pipeline it enters RO plant and is utilized for drinking purpose. Water for all other purposes like laboratories, gardens, washrooms is supplied through another set of distribution pipes. This system is used in our college (Premises-I)

In premises II i.e. Girls hostel at Narsala, Bore well is situated in the premises. Water from the Bore well enters the roof top tank. From there with the help of PVC pipeline network, water comes to RO filter plant which is used for drinking purpose. Through other pipeline water is provided for garden and daily routine purposes.

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. Waste usage of water is reduced using low pressure flushes. All the stakeholders of the college are well educated to use water economically and efficiently.

Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



Wells situated in College Premises 1



Wells situated in College Premises 2



Roof Top Water distribution system



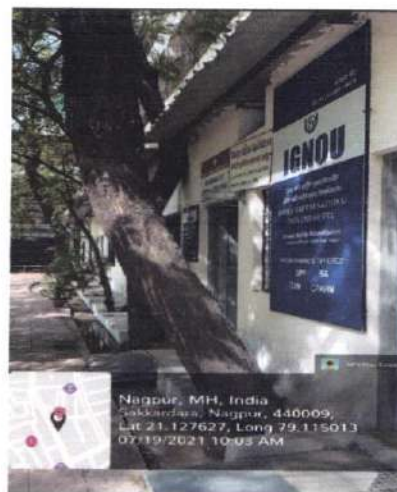
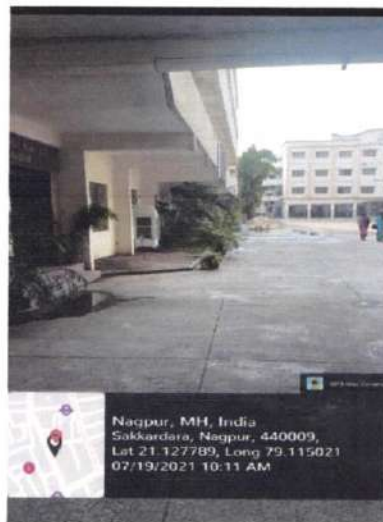
RO Water for Drinking Purpose

Shm

Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

Pedestrian Friendly pathways:

College is well connected through bus, auto, e-rickshaw from different place. College Campus has sufficient space for parking vehicles i.e. two wheelers for staff and students. Pedestrian can walk safely in the campus through walk friendly pathways. Students and employees are using these pedestrian pathways.



SSM



[Signature]

Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Place for Higher Learning & Research (Research Academy)

Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur-440 024

E-mail: sevamahilamv@gmail.com

Website: www.sevalalmahilamahavidyalaya.ac.in

INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES FOR DIFFERENTLY-ABLED

Principal

Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.

NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

SEVADAL MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA

Place for Higher learning & Research (Research Academy)

Sakkardara Chow, Umber Road, Nagpur-440024

E-mail: smm_college@yahoo.co.in, sevamahilamv@gmail.com

Facilities available in the college for differently-abled students.

Differently-abled persons need special arrangements in the college for their mobility and independent functioning. Any architectural barriers that disabled persons find difficult for their day-to-day functioning makes their life more miserable. Sevadale Mahila Mahavidyalaya has taken special initiative to address accessibility related issues and ensure that all existing structures as well as future construction projects on the campus are made disabled friendly.

Physical Facilities:-

As the college has three story building, it is very necessary to have lift facility for the differently-abled admitted students. In order to make it happen practically, survey for the appropriate space has been done. The service of experts has been pressed to make it possible. Estimate has been taken from various agencies through consultations. Looking at the need of the differently-abled students and visitors it is decided to make special financial provision and complete the project in near future.

Though the concept of lift is yet to be materialized, college has different mechanism to address the problem of differently-abled students.

The Library Department has made a provision of using online Sugamya Pustakalya portal for the visually impaired students to make their learning easy. Even if the student is in remote area with the vision disability, it would be very helpful and would not hamper her ardent desire to excel in studies. College would definitely come with more friendly facilities for them.




Principal
Sevadale Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umber Road, Nagpur-9.

The College has well facilitated and furnished reading room for the students and visitors. Though the reading room is well facilitated for the common normal students, within the same facilities the add on facility is provided to the differently-abled students. College has specially constructed reading room facility on the ground floor to make accessible to differently-abled students. The reading room has attached washroom suitable for disabled students. Even the path is made friendly for them with good slant slop without stairs.

So far as examination of differently-abled students is concerned, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur has made a special provision to allot half an hour extra time to the students who are differently-abled. The college is bound to follow the rules and regulations set by the University that is final authority for conducting the examination. College provides the same conditional facility.

Provision of wheel chair and stretcher is made for to and fro movement within the campus. To make it more convenient for them an examination room is set up on the ground floor so that they could cozy to concentrate on the examination.



Examination room on the ground floor for the differently-abled examinees.



Wheel Chair and Stretcher for differently-abled students.

Shm


Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



Arrangement in the examination room for the differently-abled examinees.



Arrangement in the reading room on the ground floor for the differently-abled students along with the general students.

Smm


Principal
Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



Arrangement in the reading room on the ground floor for the differently-abled students along with the general students.

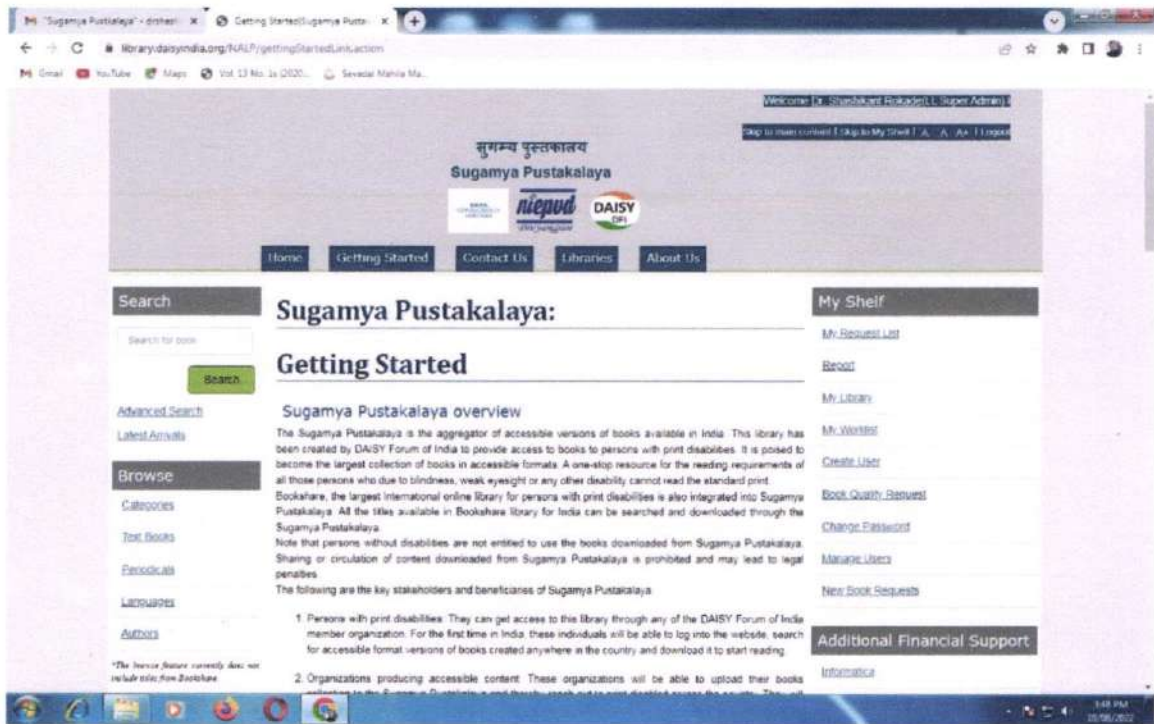
Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



Differently-abled friendly sloping path leading to college reading room and examination room..

Sm


Principal
Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.



Sugamya Pustakalaya is the portal available in the college library for the visual impaired students.

B. S. Mandhale
 Coordinator
 Criterion VII
 Institutional Values and Best
 Practices



Prof. Pravin Charde
 Principal
 Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur
 Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya
 Umrer Road, Nagpur-9.