

ECO CLUB
2017-2022

ACTIVITIES OF ECO CLUB 2017-2022

M.Malliguesvary, Assistant Professor of Home Science and Rajiny. Ch, Assistant Professor of Home Science Were the In-charge Staff of the Eco Club

- 'NUTRECOVENTURE' a motivational initiative showcasing the culinary and craft skills of the students of Home Science department was organized as a part of Health & Eco club activity on 23rd March, 2018 at the College premises.
- Sponsored an amount of 10000/- towards the conduct of International seminar on Eco conscientious reflective practices in the year 2019

'NUTRECOVENTURE' A MOTIVATIONAL INITIATIVE SHOWCASING THE



CULINARY AND CRAFT SKILLS.

- Sponsored an amount of 10000/- towards the conduct of International seminar on Eco conscientious reflective practices.



Eco Club was reinstated on the celebration of Environmental day **VAN MAHOTSAV 2022** 27/28/29th July 2022. New members were selected and Newsletter **ECOVIRON** was published and released on the day .



BHARATHIDASAN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS),
PUDUCHERRY

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL, LEGAL SERVICES CLINIC
UNION TERRITORY OF PUDUCHERRY LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY & ART OF
LIVING, PUDUCHERRY
JOINTLY CELEBRATES

VAN MAHOTSAV 2022

DATE: 27/28/29th July 2022
VENUE: BGCW Auditorium (open ?)
DURATION: ONE DAY
EVENT: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “*EARTH’S TERRESTRIAL
BIODIVERSITY- REWILD, REINTRODUCE & RESTORE*”
PARTICIPANTS: STUDENTS AND FACULTY OF BGCW
Number : To decide

RESOURCE PERSONS:

1. Trends in ecosystem , habitat
Dr. D.Ramamoorthy
Dept. of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, Pondicherry University
2. Conserving Biodiversity
Mr. P.Vipin Babu
Scientist /Program coordinator
Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, Puducherry
3. Health & well being for human living in biodiversity
Dr. S. Selvanathan
Faculty of Art of Living , Certified Yoga Trainer ,AOL state Yoga Program
Coordinator ,Puducherry & TamilNadu
4. Naturally Nature
Mr.S.Sharavanan
Hon.Wildlife Warden,Salem & Namakkal

COMPETITIONS TO BE CONDUCTED FOR STUDENTS OF BGCW

Name of the Competition	Proposed theme	Dept In charge	Name of the faculty
PAINTING	Nature has priority – ways to rewild	Home Science, Botany Zoology	
PHOTOGRAPHY	Human activities towards Water resources	Home Science, Botany Zoology	
ESSAY ENGLISH	Sustainability for future generations- forest conservation	English Commerce Zoology	
ESSAY TAMIL	Same topic	Tamil Computer Science Physics	
POETRY ENGLISH	Reverse biodiversity decline	English French Botany	
POETRY TAMIL	Same topic	Tamil Chemistry Maths	

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME PLAN

FOR INAUGURAL 9.30 a.m to 10.30 a.m

CHIEF GUEST

- 1.
2. DIRECTOR, DHTE
3. Dr.V.Raji Sugumar PRINICPAL ,BGCW
4. Thiru .G.SendhilKumar , District Judge cum Member Secretary ,UTPLSA
5. Thiru. Sathiyamurthy IFS,MD,PIPDIC
6. Ms.Vanjuvalli Sridar ,DFO,Puducherry
7. Thiru. Jaisankar ,AOL

Prayer song
Lighting Kuthuvilaku
TREE PLANTATION IN CAMPUS BY CHIEF GUEST
Honouring Guest
Speech as per the Protocol
Honouring the Forest Man Mr.Saravanan , Puducherry
Distribution of sapling to all the participants – UTPLSA

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

After 10 minutes break after inaugural function

Each Sessions for 30 minutes

Session 1 – 10.40 a.m to 11.10 a.m.

Session 2- 11.11 a.m to 11.40 a.m.

Session 3 – 11.41 a.m. to 12.10 p.m.

Session 4 – 12.11 a.m. to 12.40 p..m.

DISCUSSION / INTERACTION 12.41 P.M TO 1.00P.M.

LUNCH BREAK 1.00 TO 2.00 P.M

2.01 P.M TO 4.00 P.M or 2.01 p.m to 3.00 p.m

– INTERACTION WITH FIELD WORKERS NGOS ETC

SCREENING OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS RELATED TO THE TOPIC

VALEDICTORY FUNCTION 4.01 P.M. TO 5.00P.M. or 3.01 p.m to 4.00 p.m

Speech

Prize distribution

Students Feed back

Vote of thanks

NATIONAL ANTHEM

ORGANISING TEAM

PATRON :

Dr.V.Raji Sugumar PRINCIPAL ,BGCW

Thiru .G.SendhilKumar , District Judge cum Member Secretary ,UTPLSA

CONVENOR:

1. Dr.Veeramohan , HOD , Dept of Botany
2. Dr.Tiripura Sundari, Dept of Chemistry
3. Mrs.Mercy Thenmozhi, HOD Dept of History
4. Dr.Rajalakshmi , HoD, Dept of Zoology

ORGANIZING SECRETARIES

1. Dr.S.Alamelu Mangai,Assistant Professor & Chairman Legal Services Clinic
2. Dr.Ch.Rajiny ,President Health Club, Dept of Home science
3. Dr.Sahul Hameed , Dept of Corporate Secretaryship

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dr.Pattamal, Dept of Tamil

Dr.E.Rajalakshmy , Dept of Tamil

Dr.Muthu, Dept of Zoology

Dr.Prasoon , Dept of Botany

Dr.Rajalakshmy , Dept. of Corporate Secretaryship

Dr.Soucie Marie , Dept of Commerce

Dr.Dayaram,Dept of History

Dr.Subashree, Dept of English

Dr.Chandra, Dept of English

Dr.Nithya , Dept of French

Dr.Dhanalaskshmi , Physical Directress

Newsletter- ECOVIRON



PUDUCHERRY STATE FLOWER
CANNONBALL TREE

PATRON
DR. V. RAJI SUGUMAR
Principal

PRESIDENT
DR. R. VEERAMOHAN
Head, Dept. of Botany

VICE PRESIDENT
DR. S. ALAMELU MANGAI
Asst. Prof., Home Science

SECRETARY
DR. RAJINY. CH
Asst. Prof., Home Science

JOINT SECRETARY
DR S.MUTHU,
Asst. Prof., Zoology

TREASURER
DR. S.SAHUL HAMEED
Asst. Prof., Corp. Secretaryship

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Mrs. P.ASHA,
Associate Prof., Home Science

DR.S.VIYALAKSHMI
Asst. Prof., English

DR. S.RAJALAKSHMI ,
Head & Asst., Prof. Zoology

BHARATHIDASAN GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)

ECO CLUB

'ECOVIRON'

- A Quarterly Newsletter

Volume.1 ISSUE No.1 27/07/2022



FROM THE DESK OF PRINCIPAL-DR. V. RAJI SUGUMAR

Ecological science contribute to the sustainable management and conservation of the natural systems that underpin human well-being. The environment around us is a supportive element for our survival. This thought of concern needs to be sown in the minds of the younger generation . My best wishes to the ECO CLUB 'ECOVIRON' and its Newsletter. This newsletter should be a platform for the Staff and Students of the College to share their thoughts on areas of concern , with regard to ecology, environment, biodiversity and human

Green Hotels - "Lead the scene to keep it clean"

Mrs. P. ASHA, Associate Professor, Department of Home Science, BGCW, Pondicherry

Going green has become the topic of concern of the past several years and continues to gain transaction. The hotel industry is a large business sector, which means hotels can pay a major role in changing the culture of environmental degradation practices being followed in order to achieve sustainable growth. Hospitality industry all over the world has been increasingly getting worried about environmental issues. It has been specified that 75 percentage of the environmental pollution caused by hotel industry was from over consuming energy, water and, material while operating business. The waste water, fume and materials discharged during the operation causes negative impacts on our environment. Therefore, without appropriate design and strategy, environment would be subjected to unwanted effects. The motion of environment protection and energy saving can induce green management into hotel facility construction. Green hotels are ecologically conscientious subjects that promote and practice energy efficiency, conservation and recycling, while providing their guests healthy, sustainable and clean services. In addition, many meetings and convention planners now function under orders that call for selection of only those facilities that are sustainable. The core spirit of green hotel aims to reduce environmental impacts and energy consumption while providing products and services to customers. Green hotel is a hotel which manages, serve water, and energy , reduce wastes and environmental impacts through the participation of staff and customers.

PLASTIC – RECYCLE REUSE

Dr.G.Soudjada, Assistant Professor of Mathematics

Recycling is one of the most important actions currently available to reduce impacts and represents one of the most dynamic areas in the plastics industry today. Recycling provides opportunities to reduce oil usage, carbon dioxide emissions and the quantities of waste requiring disposal. Plastic recycling refers to the process of recovering waste or scrap plastic and reprocessing it into useful product. Due to the fact that plastic is non-biodegradable, it is essential that it is recycled as part of the global efforts to reducing plastic and other solid waste in the environment. Markets and uses for recycled plastics are rapidly expanding. Plastic containers are being collected at the curb for recycling in nearly 500 communities, representing more than 4 million households. Demand for recycled plastic will continue to expand and new markets will develop as technologies permit the efficient segregation and reprocessing of high-purity resins. Waste is now a global problem, and one that must be addressed in order to solve the world's resource and energy challenges.

RECYCLING ESSAY: Recycling is a critical practice to make our planet cleaner and more free of waste. The 3 R's of sustainability and waste management are Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle. Recycling refers to when we take the raw materials or scraps or waste materials and turn them into a new, usable object. Humans produce millions of tons of waste every day, but a lot of it is recyclable waste.

WAYS TO REDUCE PLASTIC WASTE IN OUR HOME:

Switch to Shampoo Bars, Go with Metal Razors, Choose Wooden Combs, Use Natural Sponges, Refill with Soap Tablets, Replace Disposable Dusters, Use Reusable Water Bottle, Avoid Straws, Seek Out Plastic-Free Packaging, Gift Natural Baby Toys. From this article using of plastic should be reduce, than try to use reusable plastics in our daily life. We save

SUSTAINABILITY OF LIFE IN PUDUCHERRY

Dr. A. Noyaline Bibiyana Arulmary Assistant Professor of Commerce, Bharathidasan Government College for Women Puducherry

About 24% of global human deaths are caused, directly or indirectly, by avoidable environmental factors. To live long and healthy lives, we need and deserve unpolluted air to breathe, clean water to drink, and live in places free of toxic substances. Puducherry, which once used to be the neighbour Tamilnadu's envy and the native's pride is rapidly regressing into a deep trench..... Unsustainable tourism – the mindless consumption, carbon footprints, chaotic weekend traffic, and the list goes on! Puducherry which once prided itself for its water quality, now has a TDS of 2000; Chennai's Metro water is less than 400. The water quality of the town is unfit even for the growth of plants. The vehicles on the Pondicherry roads are much more than its handling capacity; resulting in a lot of carbon emission without sufficient greenery to offset. So many countries, even places in India have banned single use plastics, Puducherry is still adamantly holding onto it – causing flash floods seen never before. Neither the state nor the citizens give a damn about waste management; the Government paid a whopping seven crores to a firm to dispose off the landfills in Kurumbapet, yet nothing done till now to stop it. Climate change is a looming crisis that has to be addressed immediately; responsible tourism, proper water management, traffic control with appropriate policies, mandating biodegradables, appropriate waste management techniques like segregation at source and community composting can be the solutions to the issues cited above. A collective action from all stake holders is immediately warranted.

IMPORTANCE FOR CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

Ms. S.Varalakshmi, Assistant Professor in Computer Science Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women, Puducherry

Biodiversity refers to the various life forms that exist on earth, including animals, plants, microorganisms, and the entire ecosystem they live in. Biodiversity is in the form of biological resources, including genes, species, organisms, and ecosystems. Thus, the four main levels of biodiversity are species, genetic, ecosystem, and global biodiversity.

Because of these characteristics, biodiversity plays a fundamental role in maintaining the aesthetic value of the environment, the integrity of the natural environment, and promotes the overall well-being of all plant and animal life. This calls for the need for biodiversity conservation for the survival of all living things and their natural habitat. Biodiversity is the pillar that allows ecosystems to function and humans to thrive. Without biodiversity in an ecosystem we would not have the many plants and animals we find in our world today, including us. Biodiversity is the "biological diversity in an environment as indicated by numbers of different species of plants and animals." Hence, biodiversity conservation is all about protecting all organisms and species within their natural habitats with the aim of ensuring intra generational and intergenerational equity. Activities such as habitat fragmentation, human disturbance, and habitat loss have to be adequately curtailed to enrich biodiversity conservation.

A STUDY ON BIO-DIVERSITY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN INDIA

Dr.B.Rajalakshmi Dept. of Corporate Secretaryship, BGCW, Puducherry

Biodiversity is a key measure of the health of any ecosystem, and of our entire planet. Every organism in an ecosystem, or biome, relies on other organisms and the physical environment. Biodiversity describes how much variety an ecosystem has, in terms of resources and species and also genetically within species. Protecting biodiversity is in human self-interest. Biological resources are the pillars upon which human build civilizations. Nature's products support such diverse industries as agriculture, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, pulp and paper, horticulture, construction and waste treatment. The loss of biodiversity threatens human food supplies, opportunities for recreation and tourism, and sources of wood, medicines and energy. Thus biodiversity which is crucial for the well being of life on earth is coming under the threat of many factors related to human activities. There is an urgent need to take action to protect the magnificent biodiversity of our planet. People must create economic policies in order to maintain the Earth's biodiversity and take appropriate measures to protect habitats and species. Biodiversity is considered as a reservoir of resources to be used for the manufacture of food, medicine, industrial products, etc. But with an increased demand of rapid population growth, biodiversity is gradually depleting. A number of plants and animal species have already become extinct and many are endangered. Conservation of biodiversity is protection, upliftment and scientific management of biodiversity so as to maintain it at its threshold level and derive sustainable benefits for the present and future generation. In other words, conservation of bio-diversity is the proper management of the biosphere by human beings in such a way that it gives maximum benefits for the present generation and also develops its potential so as to meet the needs of the future generations

WHAT YOU CAN DO ?

Dr.S.Alamelu Mangai ,Assistant Professor, Dept. of Home Science

We as consumers, our food choice impact how much packaging we use and therefore, how much trash and recycling we create. The way to reduce the impact from consumer packaging is to make better choices when we buy and consume food. While recycling helps minimize the amount of packaging that makes its way to a landfill, some basic choices can eliminate the need for the packaging in the first place.

What you can do?

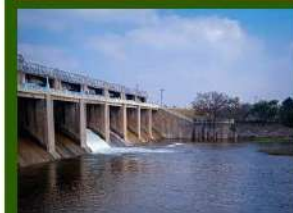
- Take the oath to eliminate single-use food and beverage packaging.
- Avoid plastic packaging, wherever and whenever possible.

The manjappai, cloth bag is strongly rooted in Tamil culture as it has been part of our households for generations and reminds one of bygone times. From medicines to documents; ration to money; groceries to jewellery; the vibrant manjapai has been used in innumerable ways by people across generations. Cloth bags are made from variety of clothing materials like jute, cotton, khadis, canvas and even synthetic polyesters. Eco-friendly, reusable, Khadi is popular eco-fabric form which has a unique texture. It can be woven in cotton, silk, or even wool making it versatile. Most of the khadi weavers are women from rural parts of India. Canvas is a woven fabric which has high tensile strength and its used to make sails, backpacks, and frames due to its sturdiness.

Goods which offer eco-friendly packaging alternatives, might be a good first step to reduce plastic footprint. Apps like „CodeCheck“ for example simplify the identification of "hidden plastic" In our everyday lives. If you scan in the barcode, you can see all the ingredients contained in the product and you can also see which of these are critical". When possible use Single-use plastic shopping bags: Reusable bags or baskets, opt for unpackaged or choose glass or metal packaging, Platinum silicon, wood, bamboo, beewax coated cloth, felted wool, paper, cardboard.

Go for Natural alternate packaging: Mushroom, Seaweed-based packaging Pressed hay, Banana Leaves and Bamboo packing.

Lead a way to Plastic free future. Go Green



CSR and Environmental Protection

Dr.S.Sahul Hameed, Dept. of Corporate Secretaryship, BGCW, Puducherry

The Provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 [(Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR))] is applicable to all companies having turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more, or Net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more, or Net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year. The companies have to spend, in every financial year, **at least two per cent of the average net profits** of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years. If a company has not completed 3 years from its incorporation, then for the purpose of calculation of average net profit, the profit of the immediately preceding financial year shall be considered. The company shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, if the total amount spend by the company for CSR exceeds Rupees 50 lakhs.

The CSR activities would be included in their Corporate Social Responsibility Policies and such activities are as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013 viz. ensuring and Promoting Environmental Sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water, etc. Environmental CSR aims to reduce any damaging effects on the environment due to business processes. It focuses on energy use, water use, waste management, recycling, emissions, eco-friendly office and business travel policies. There are so many advantages of environmental CSR. The Green CSR can reduce business risk, improve reputation and provide opportunities for **cost savings**. Even the simplest energy efficiency measures can generate savings and make a difference to business. For example: switching off lights and equipment when not in use, reducing the use of water, reducing the amount of paper waste. Caring about the environment can **increase revenue** too. Many customers prefer to buy from socially responsible companies.

"LIMNOLOGY OF HIGH-LATITUDE LAKE AND RIVER ECOSYSTEMS"

-DR.D. BRIGHTY, Assistant Professor, PG & Research Dept. of Home Science, BGCW, Puducherry

Limnology is the study of fresh or saline water covering all aquatic ecosystems, including lakes, ponds, reservoirs, streams, rivers, and oceans. These are prominent features of the Arctic landscape and are also common in many parts of Antarctica. These environments provide diverse aquatic habitats for biological communities, but often with a simplified food-web structure relative to temperate latitudes. In northern lands, these waters are important hunting and Fishing grounds for indigenous communities. They also provide drinking water supplies to Arctic communities and are a key resource for certain industries such as hydroelectricity, transport, and mining. In addition to their striking limnological features, high-latitude aquatic environments have broad global significance; for example, as sentinels of climate change, as refugia for unique species and communities, as sources of greenhouse gases and, in the case of the large Arctic rivers, as major inputs of freshwater and organic materials to the World Ocean. The high-latitude regions of the world are experiencing more rapid climate change than elsewhere, and this has focused yet greater attention on many aspects of the polar regions, including their remarkable inland waters. Whereas Antarctica and the Arctic have much in common, their aquatic ecosystems are in many ways dissimilar. Both southern and northern high latitude regions experience cold temperatures, the pervasive effects of snow and ice, low annual inputs of solar radiation, and extreme seasonality in their light and temperature regimes. Antarctic lakes and streams, and many south polar lakes are even devoid of zooplankton. Insects (especially chironomids) occur right up to the northern limit of Arctic lakes and rivers, but are restricted to only two species in Antarctica, and then only to specific sites in the Antarctic Peninsula region. The

