



*Pune District Education Association's*

**MAMASAHEB MOHOL COLLEGE,**

48/1A, Erandwana, Paud Road-Pune-38

*National Service Scheme*

**A-024**



**District Level One Day Workshop  
Under Value Education Workshop  
Environment Conservation**



**College This Name** – Mamasahab Mohol College , Paud Road , Pune - 38 .

**Principal Name** – Dr. Sharmila Chaudhari

**A-024**

**Program Officer Name -**

- 1) Prof. Santosh More
- 2) Dr. Ashok Shelke
- 3) Prof. Seema Kamble

**Workshop Approved Volunteer by SPPU** – 100

**In the workshop Participant Volunteer** - 107

**Workshop Approval Number** – SPPUNSS/2024-25/316, Dated 09/11/2024

**Workshop Name** - District Level One Day Workshop under Value Education Workshop

Subject - Environment Conservation

**Workshop Duration** – 1 Day (Tuesday, 28th January 2025)

**Workshop Venue** – Mamasahab Mohol College, Paud Road, Pune-38

Savitribai Flowers Pune University , National Services Plan And Pune District Education Association's, Mamasahab Mohol College , Paud Road , Pune National Service Scheme ( A- 024) Joint In the presence **Under the Value Education Workshop District level One-day event on the topic of Environment Workshop** Tuesday 28 Completed at the college on **January 2025**.

The inauguration ceremony of the said workshop was held on Thursday, January 28, 2025 under the chairmanship of Principal Dr. Sharmila Chaudhari. The participating volunteers were guided and wished. On this occasion, the Principal of the college, Dr. Sharmila Chaudhari, guided the volunteers in the workshop and said that we are seeing water pollution, air pollution, and air pollution on a large scale. Due to this type of pollution, the environmental balance is deteriorating. For this, environmental conservation has become the need of the hour. Living and non-living things, i.e. air, water, trees and shrubs, all together form the environment. Natural changes keep happening, but changes in the environment are seen due to some man-made things. It was clarified that everyone should follow discipline in the workshop and make the workshop a success. Vice Principal Dr. Meghana Bhosale, Dr. Sunita Dakale, Dr. Yogesh Pawar, Dr. Srinivas Ippalpalli were present on this occasion.

The introductory program of the workshop inauguration program was given by Program Officer Prof. Santosh More and information about the activities to be taken up in the workshop was given by Dr. Ashok Shelke. Prof. Seema Kamble expressed her vote of thanks. The program was coordinated by Prof. Sopan Gambhire and Prof. Priyanka Jadhav. 107 volunteers from 19 different colleges of Pune District were present at Mamasahab Mohol College on Tuesday, January 28, 2025, till 5 pm.

In the first session of the workshop, Principal Dr. Tushar Shitole said that solid waste is the waste left over from daily use. Solid waste generated from urban areas and its disposal is a major problem facing the world, more so than from rural areas. In the past, solid waste disposal was not much of a problem; because the population was low and there was a large amount of land available for dumping solid waste. But now due to the increase in population, solid waste is generated in large quantities and the land is the same as before. The reason for the large amount of solid waste generation is urbanization, industrialization, plastic products, increased living standards and various types of goods required for it, increased production in the fields to meet the food needs of the increasing population and the solid waste generated from it. Managing all this solid waste is becoming difficult day by day. Solid waste pollution is increasing day by day. In India, 0.4 kg of solid waste is generated per person per day. From this, we can imagine the solid waste pollution. Solid waste from farms or houses is thrown in the open, it rots and gives off a foul smell, along with the breeding of insects and harms health.

In the second session, Dr. Rani Bhagat, while guiding, said that biodiversity plays a vital role in sustaining the human population around the world. Biodiversity increases the productivity of ecosystems where every species, no matter how small, plays an important role. Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is the need of the hour to meet the increasing food, health and other needs of the growing global population. Green vegetation cover is beneficial in many ways as it helps in conserving biodiversity, retaining soil moisture, recharging groundwater, maintaining a pleasant climate of the area and providing potential habitat for birds and animals. The most important initiative from a biodiversity perspective is to develop a green belt in three layers with a vegetation perimeter covering 33% of the area. For a sustainable future, biodiversity needs to be protected, enhanced and managed. Every organism depends on each other in a food chain or web. If the population of one species decreases, the population of the dependent species will also decrease. Therefore, biodiversity should be conserved.

In the third session, Dr. Praveen Saptarshi guided the discussion on global warming and its environmental impacts. He said that after the industrial revolution, humans started using forests that were buried in ancient times as fuel on a large scale. Any organic matter burned produces carbon dioxide. Similarly, after burning wood and coal, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere started increasing. While coal was being burned, along with carbon dioxide gas, sulfur dioxide also started mixing with the air due to the combustion of some coal and its compounds. In the twentieth century, along with coal, carbon dioxide produced by the combustion of mineral oil and fuel gases was added. Natural oil and gas were used in such large quantities that the greenhouse effect started increasing due to the addition of carbon dioxide accumulated in the atmosphere by burning coal. Result: Although the average temperature increase seems to be only 2 to 3 degrees, it is capable of bringing about huge changes on the earth.

Global warming has become a matter of concern. Until 1960, Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa had abundant snow, but today there is very little snow. The same is observed in important snow-capped mountain ranges such as the Himalayas, Alps and Rockies. These glaciers are very important as a water supply. If these glaciers disappear, those who depend on these rivers will have to face water shortage.

In the fourth session, Dr. Shivaji Pacharne guided the students on the topic of Environmental Education Population and Health Control Implications. On this occasion, he said that population growth is intricately woven into the tapestry of human existence. However, we can celebrate our prosperity as a species but at the same time appreciate the complex balance between human aspirations and the limited resources of the earth. This makes sustainable population growth an environmental imperative and a moral issue that needs to be addressed. Sustainable population growth is not synonymous with supporting stagnation or decline. Instead, it involves adopting approaches that keep our numbers in line with nature, without developmental processes eroding their foundations. Striking this delicate balance requires a multifaceted approach, but none more glaring than access to education and healthcare.

Population growth is the rapid increase in the number of people on Earth. For most of human history, our population was stable. As a result of discovery and industrialization, food, water, energy, and medical care became more accessible and reliable. As a result, the human population around the world increased rapidly and continued to grow with dramatic effects on the global climate and ecosystem. As people adapt to and mitigate climate and environmental

changes, they need technological and social innovations to help each other and support the world's population. Human population growth has a huge impact on the Earth's systems.

The District Level Workshop Concluding Program was held on Thursday, January 28, 2025, in the presence of Principal Dr. Sharmila Chaudhari. She reviewed the activities carried out by the National Service Scheme volunteers during the day in the Environmental Conservation Workshop and expressed her satisfaction by appreciating the volunteers. Various heads of departments of the college were present on this occasion. The program was attended by the organizing body and the Honorable Principal Dr. Sharmila Chaudhari and the Vice Principal Dr. Meghna Bhosale. The workshop was organized by the Program Officer, National Service Scheme Program Officer Prof. Santosh More, Dr. Ashok Shelke, Prof. Seema Kamble, Dr. Prakash Humbad, Prof. Priyanka Jadhav, Prof. Gokul Sahane, Prof. Shweta Ingulkar, Prof. Kirti Karanjawane, Mr. Vinod Ranpise, Sneha Sontakke, Mr. Nitin Bhosale, student representatives Suraj Shirale, Kumar Rathod, Krishna Fartade, Dnyaneshwari Sanas, Prachiti Pandit.



