

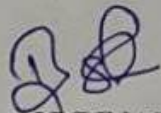
7.1.2 The institution has facilities for alternate sources of energy and energy conservation measures


- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1) Solar energy | - Yes |
| 2) Biogas plant | - No |
| 3) Wheeling to the Grid | -No |
| 4) Sensor –based energy conservation | -Yes |
| 5) Use of LED bulbs / power efficient equipment | -Yes |

Response :In order to save the energy about 60% bulbs are replaced by LED'S,CFL bulbs.SENSORS are installed in principals cabin and in library.

NO OF LED'S,CFL BULB'S AND SENSOR'S INSTALLED IN INSTITUTE

Sr.no	Department	LED	CFL	Sensor
1	Principals office	05	01	01
2	NAAC office	02	00	0
3	Room for disabled boys	01	00	0
4	Staff room	02	01	0
5	Botany	03	02	0
6	Mathematics	00	02	0
7	Zoology	02	02	0
8	Physics	03	00	0
9	Chemistry	10	10	0
10	YCMU	02	00	0
11	Library	18	01	01
12	Passage	16	00	0
13	Auditorium	13	00	0
14	Computer Department	03	02	0
15	Lecture Halls	10	00	0
16	Garden	10	00	0
Total		100	21	02


CO - ORDINATOR


PRINCIPAL
MAVEER MAMASAHEB JAGD
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Shri Shivaji Shikshan prasarak mandal, barshi's
Karmaveer mamasahab jagadale Mahavidyalaya, washi

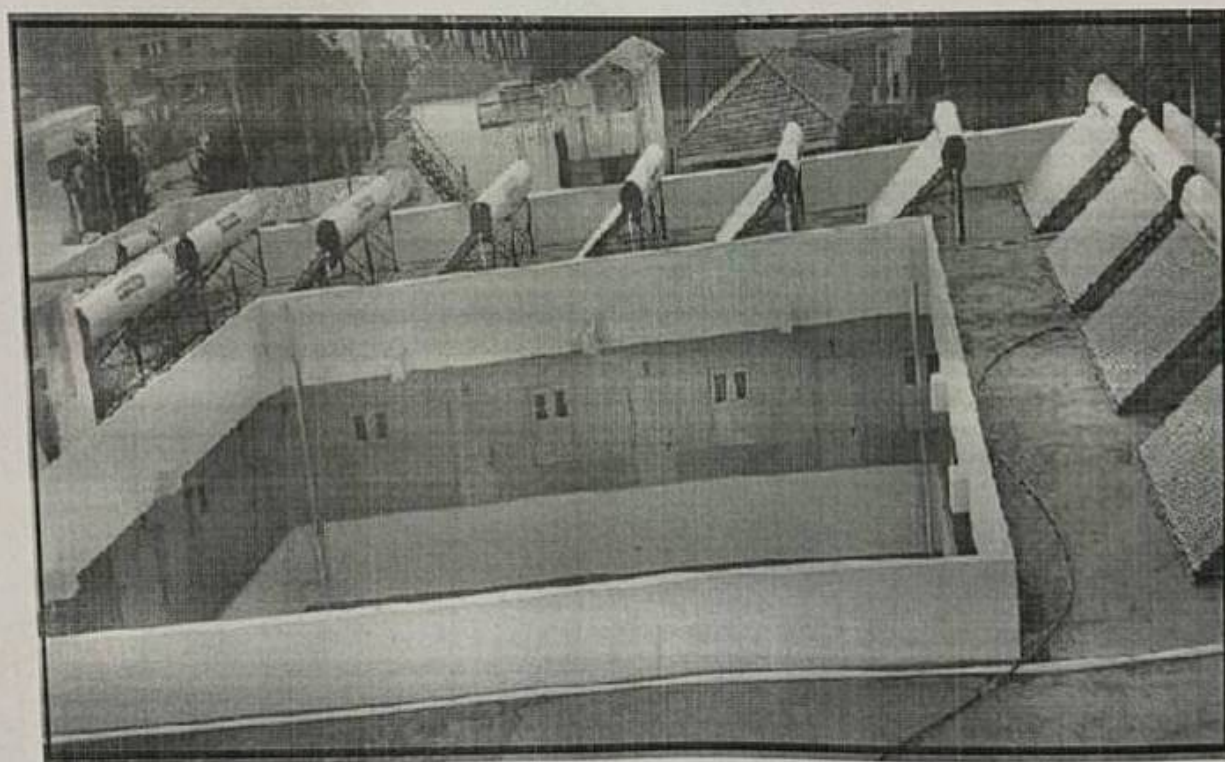
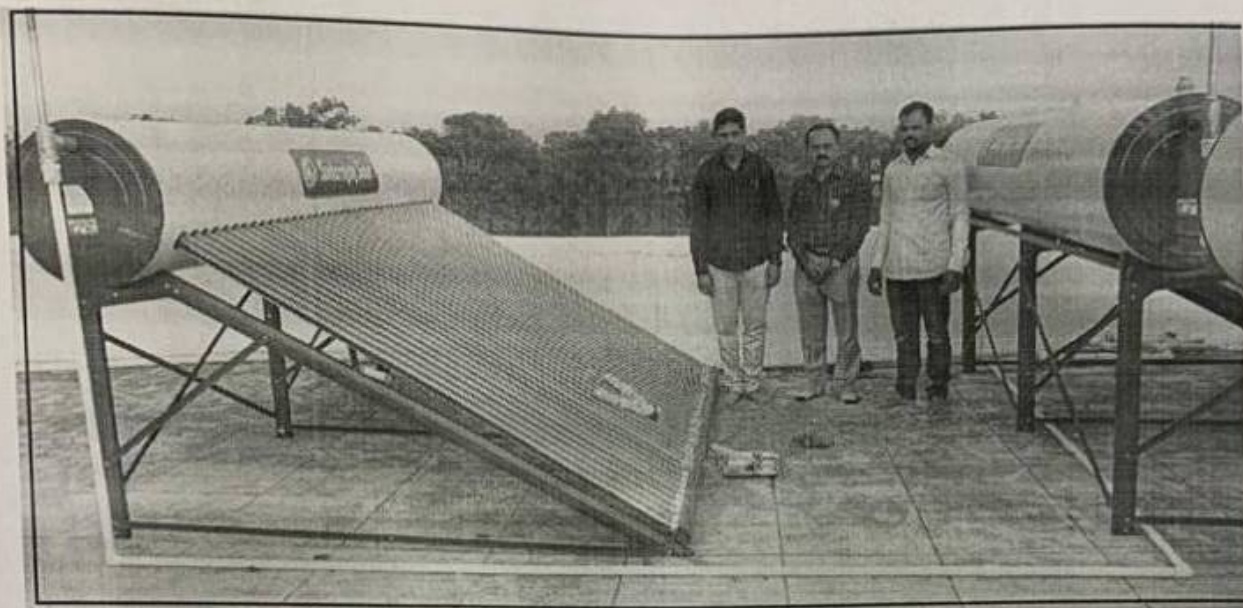
REPORT ON SOLAR ENERGY

SOLAR ENERGY

Renewable energy (or green energy) is energy from renewable natural resources that are replenished on a human timescale. The most widely used renewable energy types are solar energy, wind power, and hydropower. Bioenergy and geothermal power are also significant in some countries. Some also consider nuclear power a renewable power source, although this is controversial. Renewable energy installations can be large or small and are suited for both urban and rural areas. Renewable energy is often deployed together with further electrification. This has several benefits: electricity can move heat and vehicles efficiently and is clean at the point of consumption.^{[1][2]} Variable renewable energy sources are those that have a fluctuating nature, such as wind power and solar power. In contrast, controllable renewable energy sources include dammed hydroelectricity, bioenergy, or geothermal power.

Solar Water Heating System

Solar water heating system is a device that helps in heating water by using the energy from the SUN. This energy is totally free. Solar energy (sun rays) is used for heating water. Water is easily heated to a temperature of 60-80 °C. 18 Solar water heaters (SWHs) each having capacity of 500 liters have been installed at Girl's hostel, which benefited more than 300 girls. A SWH of 500 liters capacity can prevent emission of 5 tons of carbon dioxide per year. It means about 90 tons of carbon dioxide emission is being prevented per annum.



REPORT ON SENSOR BASED ENERGY CONSERVATION

The college has a big number of electronic and electrical equipment's such as computers, LCD projectors, tube lights, CFLs, etc. For efficient use of electricity, various means like notices, oral instructions and awareness programs are being organized. The college makes use of energy- efficient compact fluorescent lamps (CFL). Tube lights are being replaced by CFL and LEDs. The total number of CFL has reached 21 and that of LEDs 100. Some of the lamps operate on sensor so that minimum energy will be consumed. Energy preservation is the endeavor made to reduce the consumption of energy by using fewer of an energy service.

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4	Staff room	02	01	0
5	Botany	03	02	0
6	Mathematics	00	02	0
7	Zoology	02	02	0
8	Physics	03	00	0
9	Chemistry	10	10	0
10	YCMU	02	00	0
11	Library	18	01	01
12	Passage	16	00	0
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Total		100	21	02

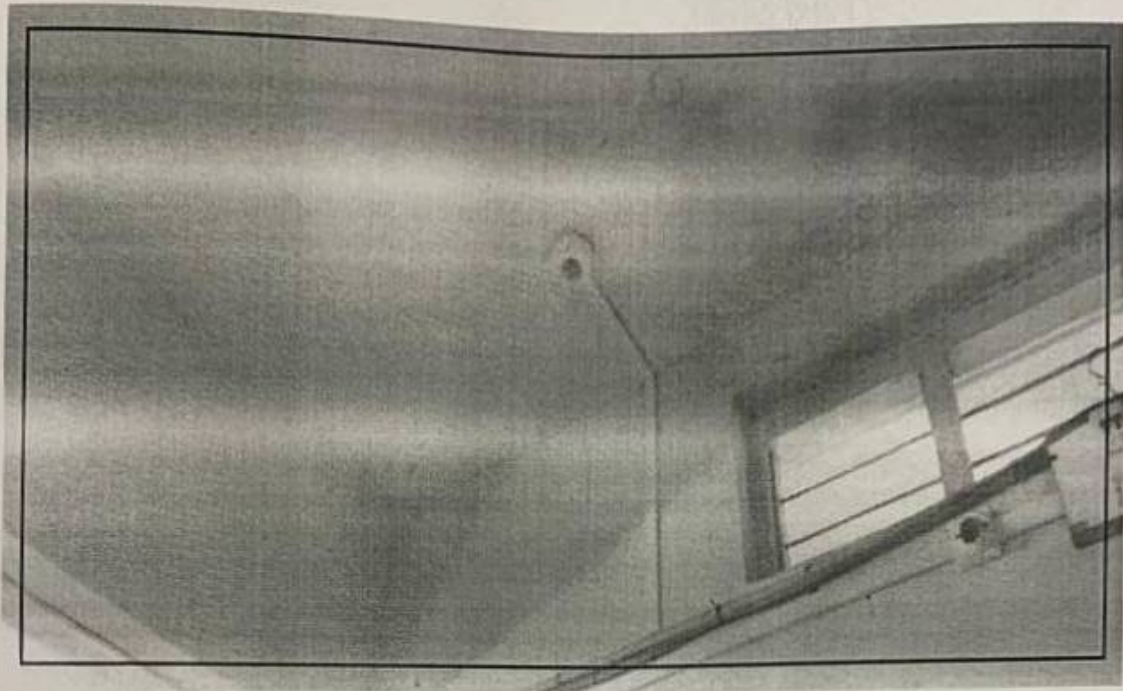


Image of sensors installed in library

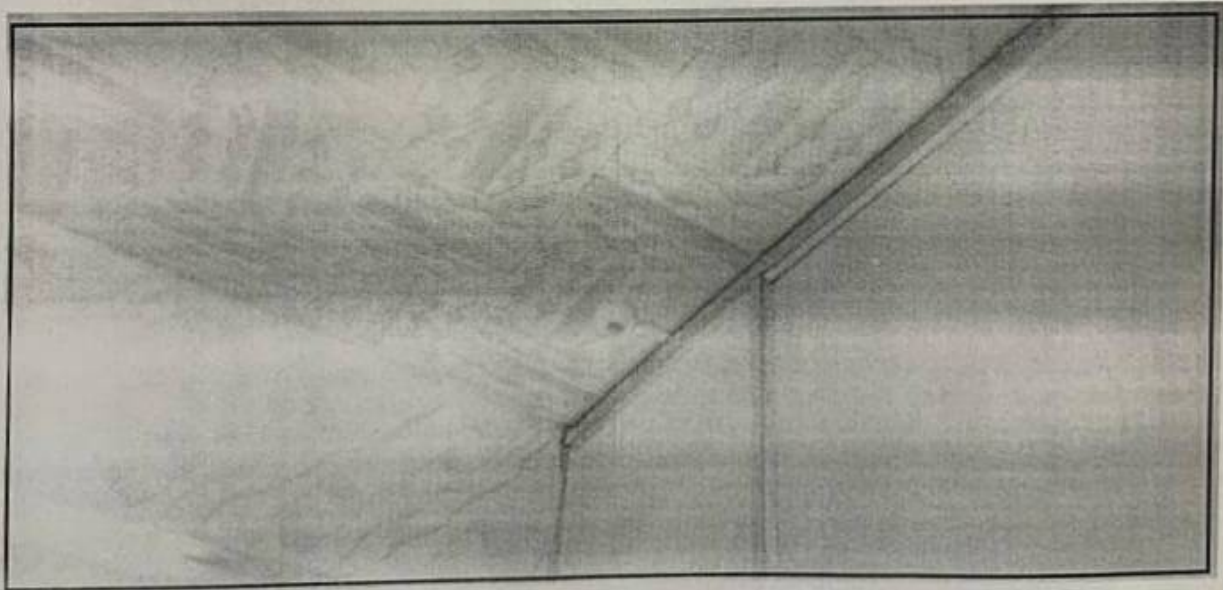
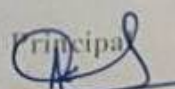


Image of sensors installed in principal office


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