

# ECO CLUB MAGAZINE

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(FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION AMONG STUDENTS)

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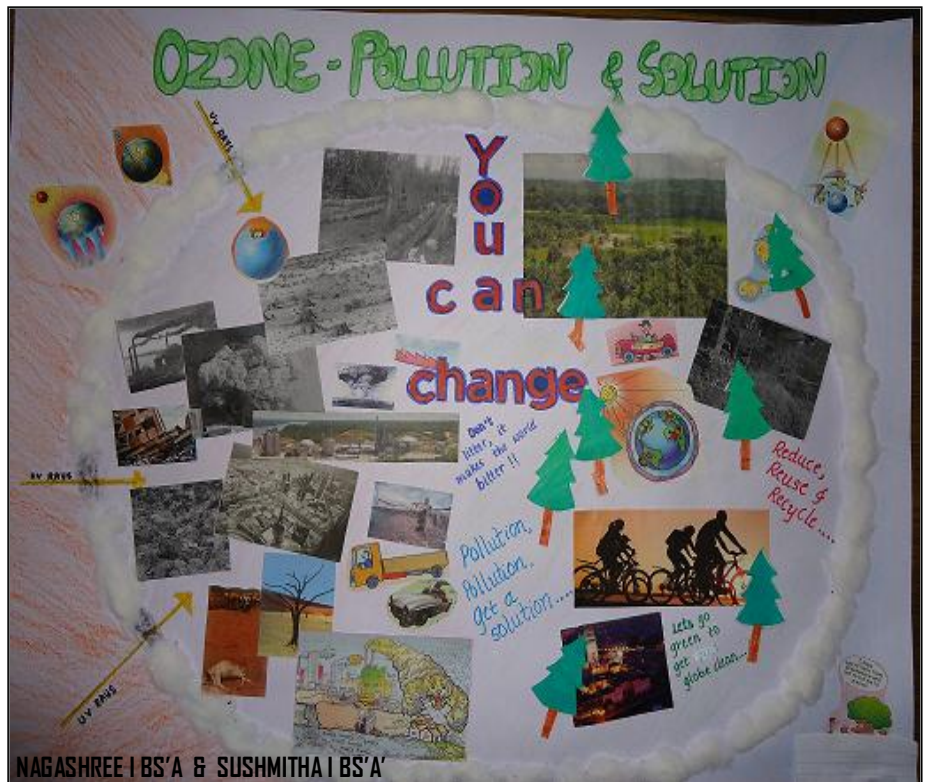
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## COLLAGE – OZONE : POLLUTION- SOLUTIONS



## Effective Management of wastes in

### schools and colleges

KAUSHIK I SCI. 'C'

Waste management is an important issue concerning all sections of society. Amount of solid waste generation particularly biodegradable solid waste has increased manifold as a consequence of improvement in living standards and modern consumer oriented life style. Now the disposal of this huge amount to solid waste is a big problem, particularly in schools. The objectives of this are to understand the amount of waste being produced, to assess the nature of wastes, to understand disposal mechanism and to suggest the management measures.

Methods to be followed are:

1. Collection and segregation of waste.
2. Composting the biodegradable waste.
3. Recycling the papers after segregation.
4. Reuse of partially used papers.
5. Recovery of metal and plastic.

Analysis and conclusion:

Solid waste in schools and colleges comprises of different kinds. They are thrown papers, chocolate wrapper, broken glasses, tin cans etc. generally children here collect them and put in a place and burn. By this lot of smoke is generated. However if the same is put in a pit and stored, it can be a best manure. Papers that cannot be used should be separated and must be sold as a waste for recycle. Old note books etc that has some partially used papers are collected to re-use, plastic and tin pieces must be removed and the rest, garden leaves, unusable papers and other degradable waste must be collected in a pit. This can be made into manure. Thus the waste can be completely re-used. So I suggest we should use this concept for better management of solid waste.

## ECO FRIENDLY COLOURS

India is a land of festivals. Many festivals are celebrated here. In most of the festivals we use colours to reflect the beauty of those festivals, so it is used to decorate the idols, the floor and to play holy. But unfortunately, in modern times colours have become the source for environmental degradation. Drama artists, painters, dyers and many such people use colours. But these colours are harmful to human beings, animals and as well as the nature. These colours contain many toxic chemicals that can have a severe effect on our health and nature. Few of them are listed below,

Color	Chemical	Health Effects
Black	Lead oxide	Renal Failure
Green	Copper Sulphate	Eye Allergy, Puffiness and temporary blindness
Silver	Aluminium Bromide	Carcinogenic
Blue	Prussian Blue	Contract Dermatitis
Red	Mercury Sulphite	Highly toxic can cause skin cancer

So I suggest to replace these colours by the natural colours or the eco friendly colours.

Preparation: petals of any flower or leaves are taken, to this lemon juice or alcohol is added and heated for 5 minutes. ( lemon for eatables and alcohol for other things). The mixture is cooled and distilled. Finally we get the colour in liquid form.

Merits of natural colours : less expensive, can also be used as cosmetic, good for skin, good for eyes and more over its eco friendly.

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□

## NEEM THE NATURAL MEDICINE

NITISH NAYAK | BS 'B'

*Azadirachta indica* (Neem) is a tree in the mahogany family Meliaceae. It is one of two species in the genus *Azadirachta*, and is native to Indian Subcontinent, growing in tropical and semi-tropical regions

Neem is a fast-growing tree that can reach a height of 15–20 m (about 50–65 feet), rarely to 35–40 m (115–131 feet). It is evergreen, but in severe drought it may shed most or nearly all of its leaves. The branches are wide spread. The fairly dense crown is roundish or oval and may reach the diameter of 15–20 m in old, free-standing specimens.

The neem tree is noted for its drought resistance. Normally it thrives in areas with sub-arid to sub-humid conditions, with an annual rainfall between 400 and 1200 mm. It can grow in regions with an annual rainfall below 400 mm, but in such cases it depends largely on ground water levels. Neem can grow in many different types of soil, but it thrives best on well drained deep and sandy soils. It is a typical tropical to subtropical tree and exists at annual mean temperatures between 21–32 °C. It can tolerate high to very high temperatures and does not tolerate temperature below 4 °C. Neem is a life-giving tree, especially for the dry coastal, southern districts of India. It is one of the very few shade-giving trees that thrive in the drought-prone areas. The trees are not at all delicate about the water quality and thrive on the merest trickle of water, whatever the quality. In India it is very common to see neem trees used for shade lining the streets or in most people's back yards. In very dry areas the trees are planted in large tracts of land.

IT IS WELL KNOWN FOR ITS MEDICINAL IMPORTANCE SOME OF THE IMPORTANT MEDICINAL IMPORTANCES ARE:-

All parts of the tree are said to have medicinal properties (seeds, leaves, flowers and bark) and are used for preparing many different medical preparations. Part of the Neem tree can be used as a spermicide.

Neem oil is used for preparing cosmetics (soap, neem shampoo - Sunsan herbal, balms and creams, for example Margo soap), and is useful for skin care such as acne treatment, and keeping skin elasticity. Neem oil has been found to be an effective mosquito repellent.

Neem derivatives neutralise nearly 500 pests worldwide, including insects, mites, ticks, and nematodes, by affecting their behaviour and physiology. Neem does not normally kill pests right away, rather it repels them and affects their growth. As neem products are cheap and non-toxic to higher animals and most beneficial insects, they are well-suited for pest control in rural areas.

Besides its use in traditional Indian medicine, the neem tree is of great importance for its anti-desertification properties and possibly as a good carbon dioxide sink. Practitioners of traditional Indian medicine recommend that patients suffering from chicken pox sleep on neem leaves.

Neem gum is used as a bulking agent and for the preparation of special purpose food (for diabetics). Aqueous extracts of neem leaves have demonstrated significant antidiabetic potential. Traditionally, slender neem branches have been chewed in order to clean one's teeth. Neem twigs are still collected and sold in markets for this use, and in India one often sees youngsters in the streets chewing on neem twigs. A decoction prepared from neem roots is ingested to relieve fever in traditional Indian medicine. Neem leaf paste is applied to the skin to treat acne, and in a similar vein is used for measles and chicken pox sufferers.

Neem blossoms are used in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to prepare Ugadi pachhadi. "Bevina hoovina gojju" (a type of curry prepared with neem blossoms) is common in Karnataka throughout the year. Dried blossoms are used when fresh blossoms are not available. In Tamilnadu, a rasam (veppam poo rasam) made with neem blossoms is a culinary specialty. A mixture of neem flowers and bella (jaggery or unrefined brown sugar) is prepared and offered to friends and relatives, symbolic of sweet and bitter events in the upcoming New Year.

AS THIS PLANT NEEM HELP HUMAN BEINGS IN ONE OR THE OTHER WAY THE GROWTH OF NEEM SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED EVERYWHERE A HOUSE SHOULD HAVE ATLEAST ONE NEEM TREE...

**A TREE FOR EVERY HOUSE, A FOREST FOR EVERY VILLAGE.**

**PLANT A TREE AND GET OXYGEN FREE.**

**IT IS SAID THAT NON-VEGETARIANS EXHALE 1.3% METHANE. SO IF THE WHOLE WORLD IS NON-VEGETARIAN, IMAGINE THE RATE AT WHICH THIS METHANE IS EXHALED. SO AVOID EATING NONVEG. JAI VEG!!!**

**- CHRISTON | SCI. 'C'**



## ಪರಿಸರ

- ಅನಂತ ಕಾಮತ್, I Sci. 'C'

ನಾವು ಇರುವ ಈ ಪರಿಸರ  
ಅರಳಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನದ ಭಾವವ  
ಹಸಿರನ್ನು ಹರಡುವ ,ಭುವಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವ  
ಮನವನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರ

ತೊರೆಯಬೇಕು ನಾವು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಭಾವವ  
ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿ ತರಬೇಕು ನಿಜ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಜಾಲವ  
ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಲಾಲಸೆಯನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು ಬಾಳಿ  
ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆದು ನೋಡಿ

ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಮರವನ್ನು ಸಿಗುವುದು ಏನು?  
ಬೆಳಗಿಸಿ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ದೀಪವನು ನೀವು  
ಯಾವುದು ಹೊರತಲ್ಲ ಸಾವಿನ ನೆರಳಿಗೆ  
ಪರಿಸರ ಉಳಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ

ECO MESSAGE .....

NEWS.....

LEOPARD RUNS INTO THE CITY , 3  
INJURED ..... CITIZENS  
ANGRY .....LEOPARD BEATEN, DIED  
DUE TO FATAL HEAD INJURY.....

WELL, WHO IS TO TAKE THE BLAME?  
THE INNOCENT, HUNGRY LEOPARD  
OR THE BRUTAL, HARSH, GREEDY  
DEMONISH MAN, WHO DESTROYS  
THEIR HABITAT FOR HIS GREED,  
KILLS THEM FOR FLESH AND FUR AND  
TEETH, DESTROYS MOTHER EARTH  
IN THE NAME OF MODERNIZATIONS.  
THINKOVER.....

RECKON THE CONSEQUENCES....  
STRIVE TO CHANGE.....  
ELSE THE CHANGE WILL BE DRASTIC  
UNABLE TO WITHSTAND BY ANY  
ONE, EVEN THE COMIC HEROS -  
SUPERMAN OR BATMAN

SENDER :

SURYA C. II SCI. 'C'

## ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ

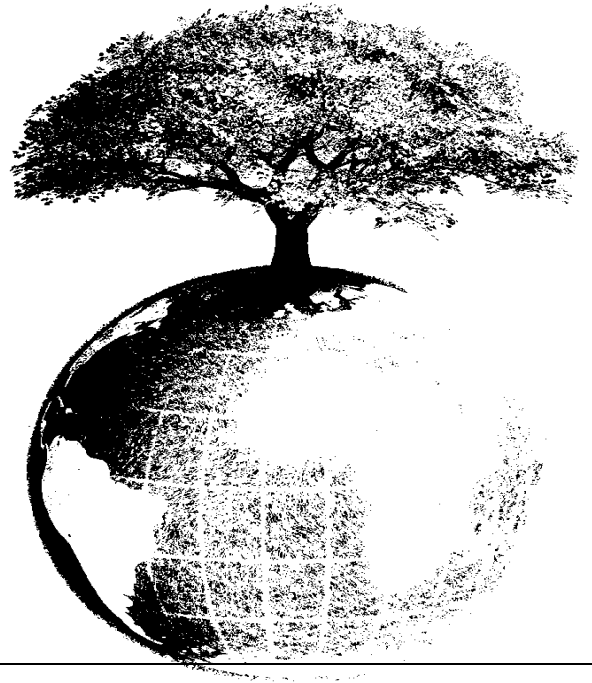
- ವಿಷ್ಣುಪ್ರಸಾದ ಕೆ. II SCI. 'A'

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮಾತೆಯ ಕರುಣೆ , ನಮ್ಮತೆಯ ಅನುಸರಣೆ  
ಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಿ , ಬದುಕಿಸುವಂತಹ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ  
ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತೃಣಜೀವ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ಸ್ಮರಣೆ

ಕಾವೇರಿಯ ತಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದು  
ಹಸಿರಿನ ವರ್ಣವ ಪಡೆದಿಹಳೆ  
ಬಾನಾಡಿಗೇ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡಿ  
ಉಸಿರಿನ ಸೊಬಗನು ಸೂಸಿಹಳೆ

ಚಂದನ ನಂದನ ಎಲ್ಲವ ಪಡೆದು  
ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸವೆತಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆದು  
ಗಿರಿಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳೆಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಶೋಭೆಯ ತುಂಬುತ  
ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮಾತೆ ನಡೆದವಳು

ನೀಲ ಮೇಘದ ಮಾಲೆ, ಸಾಲು ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲೆ  
ತೇಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸಬಲ್ಲ ಸಾಗರದಂತಹ ಅಲೆ  
ಸಸ್ಯ ಶ್ಯಾಮಲ ಗಂಧ ಬಂಧುರದ ಪರಿಸರ  
ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕು ತಣಿಸಲೆಲ್ಲರ ತನುಮನ





## FOOD MILES

AKARSH PRABHU, I SCI. 'C'



Everyone on Earth has what is known as a carbon footprint. This footprint is a measure of how much carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is emitted as a result of a person's activities and lifestyle. Each kilowatt of electricity that we use, kilometer we drive, and even the things that we choose to purchase contribute to our carbon footprints and thus to our individual impacts on the environment. There are also things that each of us can do to reduce our carbon emissions and make a smaller carbon footprint. Planting trees is one great way to do this, and there are companies and organizations that focus on helping each of us to reduce our carbon footprints by paying for trees to be planted in deforested areas.

Another great way to reduce our carbon footprint and do our part toward helping the environment is to reduce our food miles by purchasing local produce. Food miles are actually a big contributor to carbon emissions. Many of us are quite tempted by fruits and vegetables that are not native to our areas or that are out of season where we live. When we give into temptation and purchase these fruits and vegetables, we are buying something that had to travel hundreds or even thousands of miles to get to our table. This means that that fruit or vegetable is at least partly responsible for the truck, plane, train, and/or boat emissions that brought it from its local home to your home town. By purchasing that fruit or vegetable, you are providing the sellers a perfect reason to do it again and again to meet demand, meaning that you are contributing to the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions yourself.

Even local, in season produce found in the big grocery stores might not actually be local. The big chains might have set suppliers or deals worked out with growers farther away who are willing to give them a bargain. To be sure that what you are getting has few food miles to its name, ask your store manager for locally grown produce and see if they have an answer for you. Most likely they will not be able to offer what you are asking for, but if you turn that question into a request, it might be something that they are willing to consider.

In the mean time this is all we can do, check listings in your paper for the dates and locations of your local farmer's market. You can buy fruits and vegetables as well as local crafts straight from the farmers who produce them. Most people find that the locally grown produce found in farmer's markets is fresher and tastier than the foods that they get from the supermarket anyway.

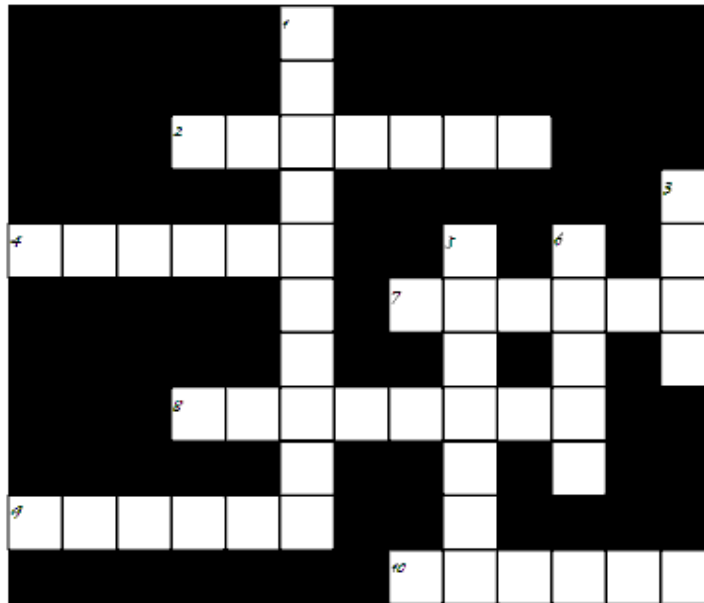
By supporting these local farmers, you are not just keeping local industry alive; you are also helping to support the environment by reducing the food miles that your own food travels. Once supermarkets in your area see a reduced amount of sales in their produce because of you and all of the friends and family that are following you to the locally grown produce, they will reduce their purchases and therefore reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> output for the produce that they sell. Perhaps they might even turn to local produce to appease people like you, who would rather buy things the ecologically friendly way.

Our carbon footprints make a big difference in the long run, and by reducing our footprints, we keep our world healthier for the next generation. If the only cost to you is buying fresher, tastier food from friendly, local people, then the answer to this particular question should be easy. So buy local food and have a greener EARTH!!



## ECO CROSSWORD CONTEST

Submit your answers to Mr. Harish Aithal or e-mail your answers to [ecoclubppc@gmail.com](mailto:ecoclubppc@gmail.com) on or before Nov 2, 2011.



- | <i>Across</i> |  | <i>Down</i> |   |
|---------------|--|-------------|---|
| 2             | Insect related to grasshoppers           | 1           | Irregular clumps of ice observed during thunderstorms |
| 4             | Thin, wispy type of clouds               | 3           | "Sea of Islands" between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan    |
| 7             | Chambal is a tributary of this river     | 5           | The second most expensive spice in the world          |
| 8             | Famous documentary - March of the _____  | 6           | Holy Basil  |
| 9             | Mammal usually found in the Arctic Ocean |             |   |
| 10            | ICEF : India _____ Environment Facility  |             |   |

## Are you doing your bit to save the Environment?

- SURAJ R. I SCI. 'C'

At this rate there is no stopping the certain devastation of our own mother Earth. Maybe I don't need to describe "this rate" here. Mass scale destruction of trees, enormous amounts of waste poured into the purest sources of water, filling the air with the most poisonous gases as possible and what else is needed. There are ∞ other sources of environmental disintegration. Tremendous amounts of efforts are being poured in by those minds who still believe that the Earth has hope of survival. Unfortunately these hopeful minds constitute only 1% of all the world population. 49% are the ones who paint our green planet grey, red, and other colors which don't contrast with earth colors. What about the rest of them? They belong to the "LEAST BOTHERED" group. They are the ones who don't about the danger our environment is in. Now my question is do you belong to the 50% or the 1%? "Are you doing your bit to save the environment?"

We know that the Earth is at red alert and it needs immediate attention. The need for conservation of resources is so high that a single wastage of any natural resource is an extreme loss. Have you ever wondered why all the environmentalists dedicate their entire lives to the service of Mother Nature? For fun? NO! They know the consequences of the pollution, deforestation etc. which we don't. They try to capitalize and use everything they've got to support the wobbling legs the Earth's environment. But all the government in the world too belongs to rather 49% or the 50%. But we know that the greatest power lies in the common man himself. So why not use it? We sometimes see school students coming out to clean some garbage or plant trees etc. But the point is that individually we can do so much work. We have all learnt stuff in 1<sup>st</sup> std or so like we have to turn off all the lights, fan, and taps when not in use. So why don't we do that? In spite of learning all this, we ignore this which can save us so much.

Let's face it, the previous generation has passed us the torch and it depends on us that

we save Earth or destroy it. If we ask anyone, "do you want Earth to free of pollution or the other environmental problems?" we get the reply Yes. But if we ask them "would you like to help" then we get the reply No promptly. So unless attitude of the people changes, we can absolutely do nothing to serve the environment. As I told you earlier, individual work can make a lot of difference. We have to make up our minds and do something at least for the future generations. We certainly don't want the future generations complaining or cursing us for horrible we've made the planet. It is down to us. So start doing every bit you can. We read in the newspapers of few techniques which we can adopt to save energy, create a green revolution etc. So do everything you can to save our environment.

### ECO SLOGANS

**GROW FOREST FOR THE SAKE OF GOOD FUTURE OF YOUNG YOUTH**

\*\*\*\*\*

**SELL UNWANTED PLASTICS PRESENT IN THE CORNERS OF HOUSE IN ORDER TO MAKE MONEY INSTEAD SELLING SOME GOLD OR SILVER. WE CAN GET MONEY EVEN WE CAN SAVE EARTH.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**COVER EARTH BY A LAYER OF THICK FOREST NOT BY A THICK LAYER OF PLASTIC.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**BAN PLASTIC BAGS  
USE CLOTH BAGS**

**RAHUL KAMATH , II SCI. 'A'**



# COLLAGE - OZONE : POLLUTION- SOLUTIONS



VEEKSHITA P. II SCI.'C' & USHA H. II SCI.'C'



CHIRAG I SCI.'C' & CHRISTON I SCI.'C'



KIRAN KAMATH I SCI.'C' & KARTHIK B. I SCI.'C'



ANANTH KAMATH I SCI.'C' & NIKHIL S. I SCI.'C'