

THE ECO CLUB NEWS LETTER



Ankura



The Saviours of Nature



Volume 5

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About Ankura 03

Editorial 04

Know the Acts 05

What's UNEP 06

We Speak Nature 08

Inking the thoughts 09

World & Environment 10

Eco Club @ AMS 12

Contents

About Ankura

Ankura is an annual news letter brought out by the Eco Club at Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women. It is one of the best practices of the Department of Botany. The Eco Club received National Environmental Awareness Award from Khadi and Village Development, New Delhi in 2008. The publication was initiated to spread the awareness among the society regarding the basic principles of environment. Our intention is not only to foster a habit of learning about the nature and environment, but to inculcate a thought of eco friendly practices in day to day lives. Being said very wisely, never think small deeds taken up by a committed individuals will never change the world, We believe that we will be successful if we can at least trigger a thought process leading towards the change. Even a journey of thousand miles starts with a single step. Hence we are herewith our fifth volume of news letter trying to better ourselves in every step.



Hope you enjoy reading it!

Editorial

Believe it or not, 2021 has been the sixth hottest year, says the Indian Meteorological Department. We have reached 0.85°C above the average temperature since 1880. The fact that climate change will hit us hard is no more unlearned. But all the catastrophes including global warming, biodiversity loss, climate change etc. are the pearls of a same string, sharing anthropogenic activities to be their commonage. All such consequences are interlinked in a cascade fashion. The vegetation decides the climate and the climate prospers the culture. The issue is not about the attention given to these aspects. There are very efficient global parties designing constructive frameworks for such scenarios. However, what matters much is not the signed amendment but how strongly we implement. The report assessment of climate change over the Indian region says that the country's average temperature has risen by 0.7°C since 1901 and it rises to 4.4°C by the end of 21st century. The summer rains have been decreased and also the heavy monsoons are being witnessed. We slowly reached good rain is no more a good news situation. Such disarray in the environmental patterns is a gradual sign of an oncoming disaster. The Kigali Agreement to the Montreal Protocol aims 80-85% phase out of the hydrofluorocarbons by 2040 so that the global warming will be checked until 2100. The global temperature can be reduced to 1.5°C by 2030 if and only if the carbon emissions are reduced by 50% now. Why don't we realize on how far are we on par reality because, if we act now, the result appears somewhere after decades. We already have grabbed the environment of many future generations and not yet grateful to think and repair at least to the other forthcoming ones.

When the Convention on Biological Diversity stated the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from commercial and other use of ecological resources, why hasn't one thought about the unfair share of carbon foot prints and the damage we posed to the environment. What is the guilt of those countries that are climbing to see the heights of development; still struggling to raise their standards amidst the already prevailing devastation, yet carrying the guilt of adding further degradation on their shoulders. What about those farmers, tribals and many more leading their inculpable lives rendering their back-breaking chores, away from all the primary facilities and comforts solely relying on mother nature. Those with low carbon foot prints are disproportionately affected by adverse consequences of climate change. I ponder to which extent is this kind of share justified. We still choose our ego over the eco. But the environment like us knows no boundaries, no governments, no barriers... It all runs on the laws of nature. After all, we share the common sky, one part of earth is polluted, then even other parts are harmed regardless their good efforts.

Wangari Maathai rightly said "The environment and the economy are really two sides of the coin. If we cannot sustain our environment, we cannot sustain ourselves". The nation runs with the hand in hand development of social, economic and the environmental development. The consequences of climate change may compel economic transitions among the poorest groups, accelerating the switch from agriculture to other forms of wage labour for their bread. Then what's the fate of agro-economic countries like India with their broken backbone?. Just imbalances in the environmental aspects dismantles even the social tranquility with extended erosion of livelihood security, humanitarian crisis, forced migration, inequality scenario and more worsened poverty.

Nature not only knows generation. It vividly performs operation and destruction too. Why deliberately invite the sixth mass extinction? It is not that we lack awareness regarding all the above mentioned aspects. We are just passive and paralyzed in spreading the awareness, implementing and enacting to the awareness. At last the protection of nature is not the responsibility of any organization. It is the duty of every man. For that it is the thought process which needs to be reframed. Until when we will just be thinking afforestation is just planting trees? It is more importantly stopping deforestation too...The forest is not just trees and their financial beneficiaries; it is more of a sustainable functioning ecosystem. Conservation is not any boasting or commercial practice. It is a thought process, a habit, a rigorous effort, a conscientious practice...to emphasize, conservation is a lifestyle.

Know the Acts.



The Parliament of India has brought in certain acts to protect and preserve the environment and make way for sustainable development to its citizens.

- ◆ **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1974)** : This act is to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution, and for the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water in the country.
- ◆ **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act (1977)** : This is for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons operating and carrying on certain types of industrial activities.
- ◆ **The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1981)**: To provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in India.
- ◆ **The Environment (Protection) Act (1986)**: It is with the objective of providing for the protection and improvement of the environment. It empowers the Central Government to establish authorities charged with the mandate of preventing environmental pollution in all its forms and to tackle specific environmental problems that are peculiar to different parts of the country.
- ◆ **The Biological Diversity Act (2002)**: It aims at the conservation of biological resources and associated knowledge as well as facilitating access to them in a sustainable manner and through a just process for purposes of implementing the objects of the Act.
- ◆ **The Forest Conservation Act (1980)**: It was enacted to help conserve the country's forests. It strictly restricts and regulates the de-reservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purposes without the prior approval of Central Government.
- ◆ **The Indian Forest Act (1927)**: It consolidates the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty on timber and other forest-produce.
- ◆ **The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (2006)**: It recognizes the rights of forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers over the forest areas inhabited by them and provides a framework for according the same.
- ◆ **The Government of India enacted Wild Life (Protection) Act (1972)**: It works with the objective of effectively protecting the wild life of this country and to control poaching, smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife and its derivatives. The objective is to provide protection to the listed endangered flora and fauna and ecologically important protected areas.
- ◆ **National Green Tribunal Act(2010)** : The National Green Tribunal has been established on 18th October 2010 under the for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.





UNEP

United Nations

Environment Programme

What's UNEP ?

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading environmental authority in the United Nations system. UNEP uses its expertise to strengthen environmental standards and practices while helping implement environmental obligations at the country, regional and global levels. UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP
Head Quarters
Nairobi, Kenya



50
1972-2022

Formed on **5 June 1972**, UNEP is about to complete its Golden Jubilee running successfully since 50 years.



Executive Director
Inger Anderson (2019– present)

Parental Organization

United Nations



Inger Andersen is a Danish economist and environmentalist. In February 2019, she was appointed as the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). She is leading the UN fight against climate change including pollution and biodiversity loss. She strongly believes that *When we respect nature, and our planet, we are respecting ourselves. And when we fail to, we are in fact disrespecting ourselves or certainly the next generation and their life.*

**CLIMATE CHANGE
UNEP**



**ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT**



**HARMFUL SUBSTANCES
UNEP**

**SIX AREAS OF
CONCENTRATION**

**POST-CONFLICT AND
DISASTER MANAGEMENT
UNEP**



**RESOURCE EFFICIENCY/
SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION UNEP**

**ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE
UNEP**





UN assigns specific years to topics to raise awareness and engagement. The following years pertain to environmental topics:



2007 – International Year of the Dolphin

2010 – International Year of Biodiversity

2011 – International Year of Forests

2012 – International Year for Sustainable Energy for All

2013 – International Year of Water Cooperation

2014 – International Year of Family Farming

2015 – International Year of Light and Light-based Technologies

2016 – International Year of Pulses

2017 – International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development

2020 – International Year of Plant Health


2021 – International Year of Fruits and Vegetables

UNEP Major Programmes

❁ Earth Hour

❁ Clean up the World

❁ Billion Tree Campaign

❁ Seal the Deal 

❁ Pain for the Planet

❁ Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL)

❁ TUNZA

❁ Faith for Earth



Clean Up  the World



UNEP Functions

◆ The UNEP engages in developing global conventions on the environment and related issues. It hosts the secretariats of various conventions such as:

◆ United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

◆ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

◆ Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention, and more

◆ It promotes environmental science and related information.

◆ It finances and implements developmental projects related to the environment.

◆ It engages with national governments, NGOs, etc. in relation to environmental policy and implementation.

◆ The UNEP also formulates treaties and guidelines in the domain of international trade in harmful chemicals, international waterways pollution and trans-boundary pollution of air.

◆ It also awards and honours individuals as well as institutions that do stellar work in this field.



MONTREAL PROTOCOL CONTRIBUTES TO THE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Convention on Biological Diversity

Speaking to save nature knows no age. These women have marked their lives speaking the language of nature. Understanding the urgent need to protect nature, they are contributing their lives striving to awaken the world for nature.

Greta Thunberg's activism began when she persuaded her parents to adopt lifestyle choices that reduced their own carbon footprint. At the age 15, she started spending her school days outside the Swedish Parliament to call for stronger action on climate change by holding up a sign reading School strike for climate. Her action inspired hundreds of thousands of students around the world to participate in their own Fridays for Future. She gave speeches at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, and at the European Parliament as well as in front of the legislatures of Italy, France, the UK, and the United States.

• **Greta Thunberg**

We speak Nature!

Rachel Louise Carson was an American biologist well known for her writings on environmental pollution and the natural history of the sea. She is remembered more today as the woman who challenged the notion that humans could obtain mastery over nature by chemicals, bombs and space travel than for her studies of ocean life. Her sensational book *Silent Spring* (1962) warned of the dangers to all natural systems from the misuse of chemical pesticides such as DDT, and questioned the scope and direction of modern science, initiated the contemporary environmental movement.

Wangari Muta Maathai was a Kenyan social, environmental and a political activist and the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. Professor Maathai was internationally acknowledged for her struggle for democracy, human rights, and environmental conservation, and served on the board of many organizations. She addressed the UN on a number of occasions and spoke on behalf of women at special sessions of the General Assembly during the five-year review of the Earth Summit. She served on the Commission for Global Governance and the Commission on the Future.

Artemisa Xakriabá is an Indigenous climate activist from Brazil. She campaigns for the rights of Indigenous people in the Amazon rainforest and fights deforestation and environmental destruction brought on by the Brazilian government. She has expressed the problems suffered by her community in the fight to protect its territory from environmental damage from mining. She is a representative of the indigenous and traditional communities that are part of the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities.

Vandana Shiva is an Indian scholar, environmental activist, food sovereignty advocate, ecofeminist and anti-globalization author. Shiva has written more than 20 books. She is often referred to as "Gandhi of grain" for her activism associated with the anti-GMO movement. Shiva is one of the leaders and board members of International Forum on Globalization. Shiva has worked to promote biodiversity in agriculture and seed freedom.

Sunita Narain is an Indian environmentalist and political activist as well as a major proponent of the Green concept of sustainable development. Narain is director general of the India-based research institute for the Centre for Science and Environment, director of the Society for Environmental Communications, and editor of the fortnightly magazine, *Down To Earth*.

Sugathakumari was an Indian poet and activist, who was at the forefront of environmental and feminist movements in Kerala. As a committed conservationist, in the late 1970s she led a successful nationwide movement, known as Save Silent Valley, to save some of the oldest natural forests in the country, the Silent Valley in Kerala, from submersion as a result of a planned hydroelectric project. She was the founding secretary of the Prakrithi Samrakshana Samithi, an organization for the protection of nature.

Saalumarada Thimmakka, is an Indian environmentalist from Karnataka, noted for her work in planting and tending to 385 banyan trees along a forty-five-kilometer stretch of highway between Hulikal and Kudur. She has also planted nearly 8000 other trees. With the support of her husband, she found solace in planting trees.



• **Rachel Carson**



• **Wangari Maathai**



• **Artemisa Xakriabá**



• **Vandana Shiva**



• **Sunita Narain**



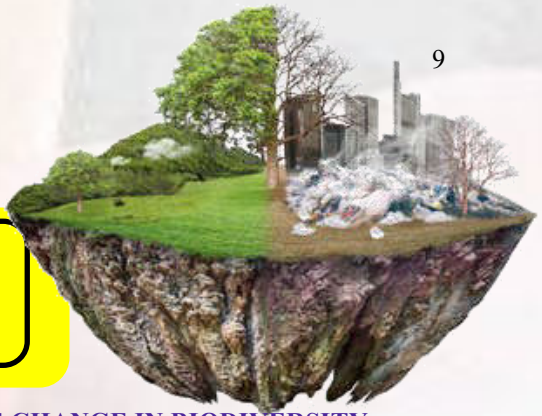
• **Sugatha Kumari**



• **Thimmakka**



Inking the thoughts



WARNED

The sands of time have rendered fear
 Blue sky on high no longer clear
 Stars were bright when they came
 Now dimmed, obscured, pollution's haze

Crystal clear our waters gleamed
 Fish abundant, rivers streamed
 Ocean floors sandy white
 Now littered, brown, pollution's plight

Tree's towered high above
 Trunks baring professed love
 Bird's chirping joined pollution's team

One can't blame pollution alone
 As they say, you reap what you have seen
 So, let us plant a better seed
 Tear out old roots, cultivate weed

Protect what has given for free
 Our water, skies, wildlife, trees
 For once they are gone, don't you
 Consider yourself warned of that fatal day.

G.Shreya

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN BIODIVERSITY

Consequences of climate change on the species component of biodiversity include: changes in distribution,

- ◆ increased extinction rates,
- ◆ changes in reproduction timings,
- ◆ changes in length of growing seasons for plant

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON BIO-DIVERSITY:

- Shifts in distribution of plants and animals.
- Barriers to movement.
- Changing patterns of precipitation and evaporation.
- Rapid changes.
- Shifting seasons.
- Coastal margins.
- Species interaction.
- Warmer oceans.



G Bhavya

Forgotten Nature Divine

Then
 Showers of rain – drops of rain
 slide along the stalks of vines,
 Rest on leaves, tumble soft and smooth
 Touching the Mother Earth – brown and green
 and raised the ones alike
 as pearls showering
 reflecting the pure souls – filtered with divine
 love
 Spreading bliss in and around the contented
 hearts!

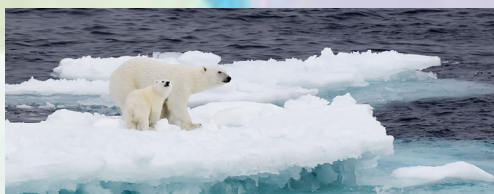
Now
 Drops of rain – filled with opaqueness
 showers as if pelted down the dry Earth
 by the evil spirits above
 Making the sunken eyes further dry
 Raising the thirst in the dark, discontent minds!
 No hearts – Pure hearts – Content hearts
 Forget about Souls – LEFT!

ASN.Harini

Awareness about our Environment

Broken bottles and charred pieces of glass,
 Wadded up newspapers tossed on the grass,
 Pouring of concrete and tearing out trees,
 This is the environment that surround me?
 Poisons and insecticides sprayed on our food,
 Oceans filling with thick oil crude.
 All sea life destined to a slow, awful doom.
 These are the things we are to consume?
 Mills pumping out iron, expelling yellow fumes
 Airlines emitting caustic gases from fuels,
 Weapons of destruction tested at desolate sites.
 And this is the air that's to sustain life?
 There has to be something that someone can do,
 Like raise the awareness to those around you.
 That if we don't heed the problem at hand
 It's your life that's at stake, the destruction of man.

D. Priyanka



The Zone of Ozone...



Each year for the past few decades during the Southern Hemisphere spring, chemical reactions involving chlorine and bromine cause ozone in the southern polar region to be destroyed rapidly and severely. This depleted region is known as the “ozone hole”. The area of the ozone hole is determined from a map of total column ozone. The Dobson Unit (DU) is the unit of measure for total ozone. It is calculated from the area on the Earth that is enclosed by a line with a constant value of 220 Dobson Units. The value of 220 Dobson Units is chosen since total ozone values of less than 220 Dobson Units were not found in the historic observations over Antarctica prior to 1979. Also, from direct measurements over Antarctica, a column ozone level of less than 220 Dobson Units is a result of the ozone loss from chlorine and bromine compounds.

On 27 October, NASA and NOAA confirmed the 2021 ozone hole reached its maximum area on October 7, peaking at 9.6 million square miles (24.8 million square kilometers) – roughly the size of North America – ranking it the 13th largest since 1979. The hole will likely persist into November, even early December.

“This is a large ozone hole because of the colder than average 2021 stratospheric conditions, and without a Montreal Protocol, it would have been much larger,” said Paul Newman, chief scientist for Earth Sciences at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.

While 2021 Antarctic ozone hole is larger than average it is consistent with the continued decline of ozone-depleting substances and the colder meteorological conditions. Current ozone hole recordings are less severe than the extreme ozone holes observed during the 1990-2010 period, indicating the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the healing of the ozone layer remain on track. Scientists from the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service confirm that the 2021 Antarctic ozone hole has almost reached its end, following a season with a considerably large and prolonged ozone hole. Its closure will occur only a few days earlier than in 2020, which was the longest lived since 1979.



The Great Green Wall

The Great Green Wall is an African-led movement with an epic ambition to grow an 8,000km natural wonder of the world across the entire width of Africa. The Wall promises to be a compelling solution to the many urgent threats not only facing the African Continent, but the global community as a whole – notably

climate change, drought, famine, conflict and migration. Once complete, the Great Green Wall will be the largest living structure on the planet, 3 times the size of the Great Barrier Reef. More than anywhere else on Earth, the Sahel is on the frontline of climate change and millions of locals are already facing its devastating impact. Persistent droughts, lack of food, conflicts over dwindling natural resources, and mass migration to Europe are just some of the many consequences. More than just growing trees and plants, the Great Green Wall is transforming the lives of millions of people in the Sahel region. It aims for

Growing resilience to climate change in a region where temperatures are rising faster than anywhere else on Earth.

Growing a new world wonder across the entire width of Africa.

Growing fertile land, one of humanity’s most precious natural assets. Growing a wall of hope against abject poverty.

Growing food security, for the millions that go hungry every day.

Growing health and wellbeing for the world’s poorest communities.

Growing improved water security, so women and girls don’t have to spend hours everyday fetching water.

Growing sustainable energy, powering communities towards a brighter future.

Growing a reason to stay to help break the cycle of migration.

Growing green jobs, giving real incomes to families across the Sahel.

The Great Green Wall makes a vital contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (known as the SDGs)- a global agenda which aims to achieve a more equitable and sustainable world by 2030.



Environment



Where do we rank?

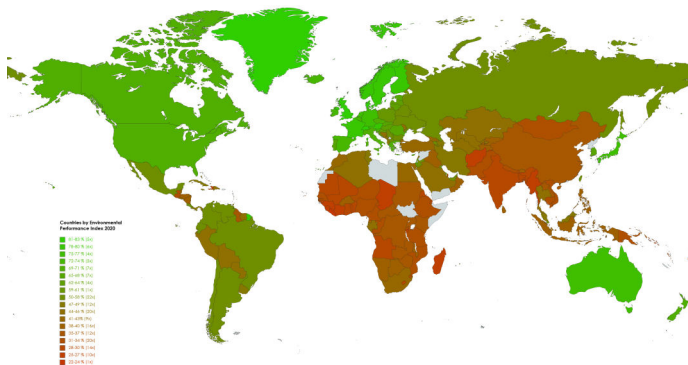
The Environment Performance Index (EPI) is an international ranking system that measures environmental health and sustainability of countries. The EPI, a biennial index, was started in 2002 as Environmental Sustainability Index by the World Economic Forum in collaboration with the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy and the Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network. EPI enables decision-makers to recognize the drivers of top-tier performance.

Using 40 performance indicators across 11 issue categories, The EPI scores 180 countries on environmental health and ecosystem vitality. These indicators provide a gauge at a national scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy targets. The EPI offers a scorecard that highlights leaders and laggards in environmental performance and provides practical guidance for countries that aspire to move toward a sustainable future. These two areas consist of several subfactors:

India's Ranking on different Indicators	
Overall EPI 2020	168
Health	172
Air Quality	179
Sanitary and Drinking Water	139
Heavy Metals	174
Waste Management	103
Ecosystem Vitality	150
Biodiversity	148
Ecosystem Services	93
Fisheries	35
Climate Change	106
Pollution Emissions	145
Agriculture	108
Water resources	94

Environmental Health: air quality, water quality, heavy metals, PM2.5 extendance, sanitation, lead exposure, PM2.5 exposure, drinking water, household solid fuels.

Ecosystem Vitality: biodiversity, forests, fisheries, climate & energy, air pollution, water resources, marine protected areas, tree cover loss, fish stock status, CO2 emissions total, SO2 emissions, wastewater treatment, biome protection-national, species protection index, representativeness index, species habitat index, regional marine trophic, CO2 emissions power, NO emissions, methane emissions, N2O Emissions, black carbon emissions.



⇒ **Significance of EPI:** Analysis of the EPI data demonstrates that financial resources, good governance, human development, and regulatory quality matter for elevating a country's sustainability.

- ⇒ Highlighting these connections, the EPI helps to promote sustainable development in support of a more environmentally secure and equitable future.
- ⇒ It provides a way to spot problems, set targets, track trends, understands outcomes, and identify best policy practices.
- ⇒ Data and fact-based analysis can also help government officials refine their policy agendas, facilitate communications with key stakeholders, and maximize the return on environmental investments.
- ⇒ The 2022 EPI supports evolving climate policy discussions with a new indicator that projects countries' progress towards net-zero emissions in 2050.



Good Pals of Environment



Finland is known as one of the most environmentally friendly countries on Earth thanks largely to its almost unbelievable achievement of having 0% of its population exposed to unsafe levels of fine particle air pollution, according to the WHO. One of the world's wealthiest industrialized countries, Finland clearly has the wherewithal to support vigorous green policies, aiming to anticipate risks and prevent damage before any harm is done. Ongoing environmental goals include reducing per capita greenhouse emissions, significantly increasing the use of renewable energy, and protecting forest and farmland habitats.

To crack down on illegal dumping, **Tunisia** introduced a "green police" force in 2017, with fines levied for littering or burning waste and possible imprisonment for offenses impacting public health. Other responsibilities of the green police include raising awareness of environmental and waste management issues among the general public.

A regional leader in environmental protection, **Trinidad and Tobago** is the only Caribbean nation to rank on this list. The government is leading by example, pledging to conserve resources and energy, adhere to sustainable waste management practices, reduce pollution, and reduce output of harmful greenhouse gases. The presence of dangerous fine particulate air pollution declined by 13.3% in the country from 1990 to 2016.

Denmark already ranked high when we reported on this topic in 2017. The country has continued to make strides forward, in air quality in particular. On the previous report, 78.8% of the population was exposed to unsafe levels of fine particle air pollution; now, the figure has dropped to 56.9%. Denmark tops the list of countries doing the most to protect the environment, and continues to set ambitious goals, among them having at least half its energy consumption come from renewables by 2030 and to be independent of fossil fuels by 2050.

Peru Just over 4 years ago, the South American nation established its first specialized environmental court, aiming to add some muscle to its environmental laws as the country deals with illegal mining, deforestation, environmental degradation, and illicit trade in wildlife, mining equipment, and hazardous waste. In less than a year, the court had nearly 3,000 environmental complaints on the docket.



ECO CLUB REPORT 2021-2022

The Eco Club, Department of Botany, initiated an awareness program to protect environment by using of Clay Ganesh Idol on 10th September 2021. The students of BZC final year students actively made an awareness video on using of Clay Ganesh Idols replacing the Plaster of Paris. The students chose their topic of interest and conveyed message through the video. N.Madhuri gave her insights in protecting the environment and bringing awareness among the people to improve sustainable development to be a change. N.Yashashwini briefed about Ganesh festival and using Clay Ganesh started by great leader Bala Gangadar Thilak. Pravallika gave the analysis of Cities effected by emerging of Ganesh Idols to streams of water and example was given by her native place of river Godavari, how it is being polluted and effecting the drinking water streams. Bhoomika expressed the effects of using Plaster of Paris idols and their consequences when mixed in water streams of the village area and effect on the fields. Bhavani spoke about reduction of oxygen content level due to non renewable plastic flowers and garlands that float on water and effect the aquatic animals which they indirectly take non digestive materials to the body that may lead to death. Akhila and Swarnalatha summarized disadvantages of Ganesh Idols , promoted the idea of natural methods like emerging in a provided tank to collect all the offering and decompose in pit. Geethika mentioned using natural colours and making clay Ganesh protects the water and doesn't effect aquatic animals. The convenor of eco club appreciated the students for their efforts.

The Eco -Club, Department of Botany organized "Telangana ku Haritha Haaram programme on 9th September, 2021. The saplings were planted in and around the college campus. The saplings were distributed among the sister units of AMS to bring out the awareness. Plantation was done in Ramchand Girls High School along with the students and teachers there. Their voluntary participation was a true highlight of the programme. Some of the saplings were distributed among the students of NSS as it was month of NSS activities. A rally was held where the students carried the procession carrying the placards and reciting the slogans to save nature. An oath was repeated after the convenor by all the participants to save the environment. Saplings were presented to the principal as a token of gratitude and also to the lectures. This was a successful programme to awaken the thought environment protection.

STREAM	STUDENT TEAM LEADER
Promotion of Plantation, Bio-Diversity and survival Monitoring.	Vidhathi Supratheka
Promoting Clean and Safe Drinking Water	Ramani Vaishnavi
Energy-Save	Chandana Harshitha
Effective Land Use	Pranitha Varshitha, Ankitha
Promoting Effective Waste Management	Anusha Bhavana, Kaveri

Sub Committee Members of Different streams in Eco Club

1. Promotion of Plantation, Bio-Diversity and survival Monitoring. - Dr.A.Pramila
- 2 .Promoting Clean and Safe Drinking Water -Mrs.K.Pallavi
- 3.Energy-Save - Mrs P.Sandhya
- 4.Effective Land Use - Mrs.A.Swapna
- 5 Promoting Effective Waste Management - Dr.K.Kiranmai

Student organization of Eco club

PRESIDENT : MADHURI
 VICE-PRESIDENT : PRAVALLIKA
 SECTRETARY : SHRIYA
 TRESURER : PRIYANKA

Editorial committee

Dr. A. Pramila (Editor)
 Shriya

Contact

Dr.A.Pramila
 Eco Club Convenor

Views and Suggestions

We welcome, encourage and value all your suggestions If any suggestions or ideas to be implemented or articles related to *Ankura* you are most welcome to send us through mail. Please mail it to us on ecoclub18ams@gmail.com

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Thanks

We are herewith one more edition of our Eco club News letter - *Ankura* this year. We have been striving to put our steps forward in fulfilling our vision and mission of Eco club. Acknowledging the kind support and encouragement from our Chairperson, Hon.Secretary and Correspondent, Principal , we would like to thank each and every person who helped us in bringing out this news letter.

Thank You!

- Editorial committee