



a green concern  
**Greenenergy**

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## FROM EDITOR'S DESK

**N**ature is my Manifestation of God.

**I** go to nature everyday for inspiration in the day work.

**I** follow in buildings the principle, which nature has used it in its domain.

**-Master Ar. Frank Lloyd Wright.**

**One of my mentors for architectural perspective has put up these words in real perfection & perception. Man Nature has got a true binding relationship, which no one be able to understand. But slowly, man seems to be for gotten the original of this relation & thus puts himself in a vulnerable condition.**

**This magazine **GREENERGY**, is a small step towards conservation of nature and create awareness by few like minded people with an aim **Go Green** & inspire more & more people to make our **MOTHER EARTH**, a better to live!**

**-AR. PRAMOD CHAUGULE .  
CREATIVE EDITOR, GREENERGY.**

## FROM EDITOR'S DESK

**P**resenting “**GREENERGY**” gives me an absolute pleasure, because it is comprised of a pure and blissful bond between **MAN AND NATURE** . We, the **GREENERGY TEAM**, are happy to have our magazine enriched with coverage of green concern through technical, philosophical, informative and some fun fact aspects with a common aim to strengthen the bond between man and nature.

We also believe that, each and everyone of us, deal with the environment but the ways of dealing with it is different. Each of us can contribute in our own way, towards the protection of this green treasure that we have been blessed with and also we are responsible for passing this green legacy to next generation.

Hope, our step **GREENERGY** will plant the green concern seeds to our readers.

Here you go readers.

Have a green journey of **GREENERGY**.

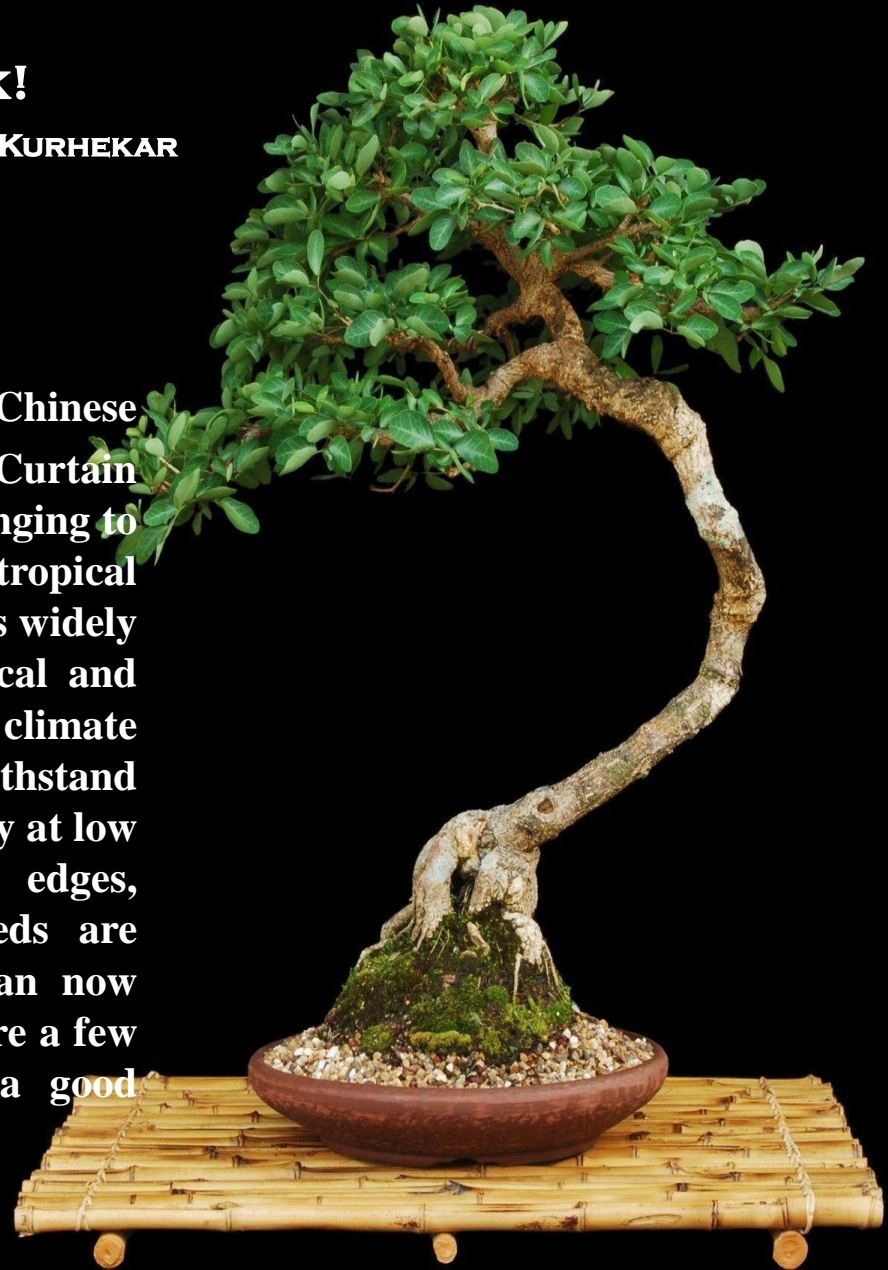
Thanks .

**-SRISHTI A BHOMAAJ.  
EDITOR, GREENERGY.**

# FICUS MICROCARPA NEE NANDRUK!

▸ PROF. DR. MRS. JAYA VIKAS KURHEKAR

*Ficus microcarpa*, also known as Chinese Banyan, Malayan Banyan, Indian Laurel, Curtain Fig or Gajumaru is an evergreen tree belonging to fig family Moraceae. It is native to China, tropical Asia and Caroline Islands in Australia. It is widely planted as a shade tree. Though a tropical and subtropical species, it requires a warm climate and a humid atmosphere, but can withstand temperatures close to 0 °C. It occurs mainly at low elevations, in tropical rainforests, river edges, coasts, swamps and mangroves. Its seeds are spread by fruit - eating birds and it can now spread without direct human help. Here are a few poetic words for this plant, which is a good addition to the environment!



**I am Nandruk, Ficus microcarpa is my scientific name,  
The most evergreen tree known, yet away from any fame!  
Get to know my benefits; I help you in so many ways,  
If you plant me, I will help you always!  
The wind below my spread is very very cool,  
It's as if air coolers are naturally installed,  
you will feel, you are beside the pool!  
Plant me wherever you can, you will never regret,  
I will shower love on you, I will never be out of date!  
The Chinese treat me as a good omen,  
The Buddhists consider me as a source of energy,  
worship me as God, I consider all my own, Amen!  
I love warm and moist weather overall,  
But I can stand tall and green in icy and boggy fall!  
I take pride in being very huge, green and dense,  
I provide good shelter, pure and cool air, hence!  
Variety of birds, insects, dance under my shadow and eat my pink fruits,  
Swinging, making use of my hairy braid like long aerial roots!  
My existence is like a fresh breath of air,  
Married women yearn for their husbands' lives,  
Worshipping me in times of despair!  
Emitting of Oxygen is all my life's aim,  
Just plant me, care for me and give me little love,  
I will be with you forever, in every game!**

**Prof. Dr. Mrs. Jaya Vikas Kurhekar**

## **MAN: IN THE REALM OF NATURE?**

**- SRISHTI A BHOMAAJ.**

**M**an is not only a habitant in nature, he also transforms it. From the very beginning of his existence, and with increasing intensity human society has adapted environing nature and made all kinds of decency into it. An enormous amount of human labor has been spent on transforming nature. Humanity converts nature's wealth into the means of the cultural, historical life of society. Man has also subdued and disciplined electricity and compelled it to serve the interests of society. Not only has man transferred various species of plants and animals to different climatic conditions; he has also changed the shape and climate of his habitation and transformed plants and animals. If we were to strip the geographical environment of the properties created by the labor of many generations, contemporary society would be unable to exist in such primeval conditions. Man and nature interact logically in such a way that, as society develops, man tends to become less dependent on nature directly, while indirectly his dependence grows. This is understandable. While he is getting to know more and more about nature, and on this basis transforming it, man's power over nature progressively increases, but in the same process, man comes into more and more extensive and profound contact with nature, bringing into the sphere of his activity growing quantities of matter, energy and information.

**On the plane of the historical development of man-nature relations we may define certain stages. The first is that of the complete dependence of man on nature. Our distant ancestors floundered amid the immensity of natural formations and lived in fear of nature's menacing and destructive forces. Very often they were unable to obtain the insignificant necessities of subsistence. However, despite their imperfect tools, they worked together stubbornly, collectively, and were able to attain results. This process of struggle between man and the elements was contradictory and frequently ended in tragedy. Nature also changed its face through interaction with man. Forests were destroyed and the area of arable land increased. Nature with its elemental forces was regarded as something unfriendly to man. The forest, for example, was something wild and menacing and people tried to force it to retreat. This was all done in the name of civilization, which meant the places where man had made his home, where the earth was cultivated, where the forest had been cut down. But as time goes on the interaction between man and nature is characterized by accelerated control of nature, the taming of its elemental forces. The controlling power of the implements of labor begins to approach that of natural forces. Mankind becomes increasingly concerned with the question of where and how to obtain irreplaceable natural resources for the needs of production. Science and man's practical transforming activity have made humanity aware of the enormous geologic al role played by the industrial transformation of earth. At present the interaction between man and nature is determined by the fact that in addition to the two factors of change in the biosphere that have been operating for millions of years—the biogenetic and the abiogenetic—there has been added yet another factor which is acquiring decisive significance—the technogenetic.**

**As a result, the previous dynamic balance between man and nature and between nature and society as a whole, has shown ominous signs of breaking down. The problem of the so-called replaceable resources of the biosphere has become particularly acute. It is getting more and more difficult to satisfy the needs of human beings and society even for such a substance, for example, as fresh water. The problem of eliminating industrial waste is also becoming increasingly complex. The threat of a global ecological crisis hangs over humanity like the sword of Damocles. His keen awareness of this fact has led man to pose the question of switching from the irresponsible destructive and polluting subjugation of nature to a reasonable harmonious interaction in the "technology-man-biosphere" system. Whereas nature once frightened us and made us tremble with her mysterious vastness and the uncontrollable energy of its elemental forces, it now frightens us with its limitations and a new-found fragility, the delicacy of its plastic mechanisms. We are faced quite uncompromisingly with the problem of how to stop, or at least moderate, the destructive effect of technology on nature. In socialist societies the problem is being solved on a planned basis, but under capitalism spontaneous forces still operate that despoil nature's riches. But to return to our theme, the bitter truth is that those human actions which violate the laws of nature, the harmony of the biosphere, threaten to bring disaster and this disaster may turn out to be universal. How apt then are the words of ancient Oriental wisdom: live closer to nature, my friends, and its eternal laws will protect you!**

**- Srishti A Bhomaaj.**



# EXISTENCE OF MAN IN NATURE

- AR. ARUNDHATI WATEGAVE.

**M**an has been influenced greatly by environment. His appearance, his actions and the development of mentality depend, to a considerable degree, on geographical influences. This has been neglected, in the study of man, because his surroundings are so much a part of the daily routine that they have been taken for granted or else overlooked altogether. Nature works slowly, but over long periods of time great changes are made. The earth's surface is constantly changing and, in turn, man's general character is being molded. Geographical location and climatic factors play an important part in the development of man's life. Geographic surroundings help to determine the extent of man's intellectual accomplishment: the development of high form of government, scientific progress and the character of his religion. Climate sets limits and helps to determine which plants and animals will thrive in a particular location. It influences man's energy and efficiency; it sometimes dictates the nature of his occupation and the type of clothing that he wears; and it even has some effect on his character. Geographical condition must be considered the contributory factors in cultural advancement of man. Geographic conditions determines both demand and supply of man's need. Moreover, whatever determines the way in which they live, so that the geographic conditions which prescribe their economic activities thereby indirectly determine to a very extent all the other departments of their social life.

**It can be thought that, people are an active or passive agent in the man-nature relationships. The first thing in today's contest is that, resource exploitation is inevitable for the survival of human beings which means that he will take more and return less. There is hope that morality will win as human beings will vote for greater gains than meager personal benefits. Based on the sustainable concept, man's development should such that meeting his needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.**

**There is neither a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom in other words we can say that there is neither a condition fully dominated by nature neither a condition fully controlled by man. It means that human being can conquer nature by obeying it. Human being has to respond the red signals and can proceed on the path of development only when nature permits the modification. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits provided by nature which do not damage the environment.**

**- Ar. Arundhati Wategave.**

## **GIFT OF NATURE - AYURVEDA !**

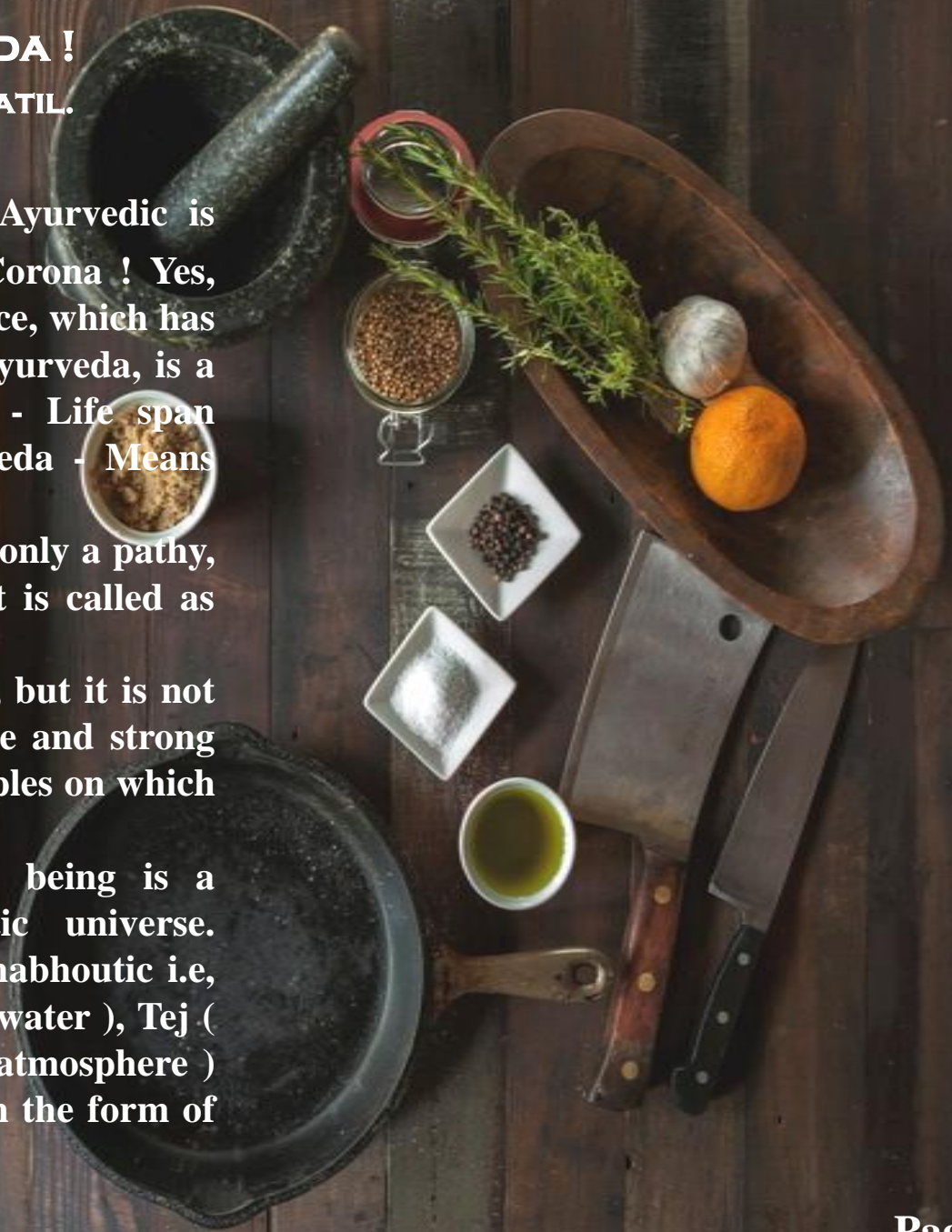
**-DR. AJIT J PATIL.**

**O**nce again it is proved that, Ayurvedic is useful even in pandemic, like a Corona ! Yes, Ayurved is an Indian ancient science, which has a history of about 5,500 years ! Ayurveda, is a combination of two words. Ayu - Life span between birth and death, and, Veda - Means knowledge !

Thus, we can say, Ayurveda is not only a pathy, but it is a knowledge of life, so it is called as Jeevanpranali.

No doubt, Ayurveda is a tradition, but it is not only a tradition, but has firm base and strong foundation. There are some principles on which this science is based on.

According to Ayurveda, Human being is a miniature of this panchabhoutic universe. That's why our body is also panchabhoutic i.e, we have Pruthivi ( earth ), Aap ( water ), Tej ( fire ), Vayu ( air ) and Akasha ( atmosphere ) all these mahabutas in our body in the form of their gunas / properties.



**Thus we are one of the smallest miniature of this universe.**

**Any change in this universe reflects in our body, in summer Ushna ( hot ), in rainy season Sheeta ( cold ) guna increases, and it creates acidity, common cold respectively. Ayurved is only one science, which says in own purpose, " first it keeps the good health of healthy person and then after with the use of medicine, it gives relief to the patients from the diseases."**

**Here nature again helps, according to rutu, Ayurved says different rutucharya. That rutucharya keeps our health good, like in winter, if we eat awala in the form chyavanprash, it acts as a rasayana, that means it increases sapta dhatu, keeps balance in dosh, dhatu etc. According to modern medicine awala has plenty of vit.C, which helps to increase immunity ! That is the reason why it is said that, eat awala etc.acidic fruits !**

**The medicines which are used in Ayurveda are prepared from \*plants, some minerals etc. These plants churns are crude in form, they help to keep good health or to free from diseases, without or very minute side effects.**

**Our food is the basic element of our body, our health. This food is a gift of nature, so Ayurved has given more importance to the food.\* In Ayurved, matra, prakara / padhati, vel etc are told in detail, if we follow that, our health remains good !**

**Thus, \*according to Ayurved, there is a good relationship in between nature, human being and health, and it proved once again during this Corona pandemic.**

**- Dr. Ajit J Patil.**



## **MAN AND NATURE**

**-RIDDHIMA SACHIN LADDA.**

**‘Man’** and ‘Nature’ are not two separate entities. The simple fact is that Man can only survive in the lap of Nature. We humans are supposedly the ‘smartest’ species with a very evolved brain. The current scenario really has me doubting this. Why would humans destroy nature when nature is a mere reason for its survival?

We are so caught up in the monotonous way of living and unconscious habits that we don’t even consider the consequences of our actions. There are around 500 million phones not being used in India alone. We tend to buy new phones every year, buy more cars than necessary, buy everything that is more than necessary as a consequence of the Propensity of society. All these unused phones, laptops, televisions, etc are as we all know electrical components and hence are non-biodegradable.

**We suffer from lack of fresh drinking water, droughts, floods, Ozone layer depletion, increase in health diseases, lack of resources to produce abundant oxygen, global warming and so much more. This situation is axiomatic of the fact that we as humans have gone wrong. Humans have the capability of going to Moon, creating rockets, creating devices to connect people all over the world and so much more but we will never be able to create another environment to live in.**

**The most serious problem before Mankind is to make this planet a decent place to inhabit to create an environment-physical- social- political in which every man regardless of his background may enjoy to the fullest extent the conditions of civilized existence in which his sense of beauty is fully satisfied in which man and nature live in perfect harmony.**

**The creation of a happy environment is a co-operative effort. Let's support one another to make causes for this harmony.**

**- Riddhima Sachin Ladda.**

# **AMAZING NATURE FUN FACTS!!**

**- TEHSEEN KARCHE.**

- **From 400,000 different plant species on Earth, humans eat only 200 species of plant.**
- **60-85% of oxygen that we breathe on earth comes from phytoplanktons. Phytoplanktons live on the upper layer of water and they are so small that we cannot see them without microscope.**
- **Carrots were first domesticated during 10th century in Afghanistan. The first domesticated carrots were purple in color. By 16th century, Dutch developed bold orange carrots that we know today.**
- **Crows have prodigious memory and they can recognise human faces for their entire life.**
- **William Withering, an english physician, was the first person to use the natural decoction of Foxglove plant (*Paulownia tomentosa Steud.*) for treating dropsy in the year 1775. Since then, the powdered leaf is still prescribed in tablet or capsule form to treat congestive heart failure.**
- **Scientist lit a hole filled with natural gas on fire in 1971, expecting it would burn just for few days. However, the hole has been burning for the past 48 years.**

•The oldest living organism is called 'Pando' and it is 80,000 years old. It looks like a forest but it is only one tree species covering over 100 acres and its dying.

•Cockroaches are so repulsed by human that if they are touched by humans, not only they run away, but they wash themselves.

•In Atacama desert in Chile, there is a 3000 year old densely packed shrub called Illareta. It looks like a moss covering rocks, but it is actually a cluster of branches and leaves that is hard enough to withstand human jumping on it.

•The volcanic island of Aogashima is a home to about 170 people. It is a natural planetarium. There is nothing around for miles and the night sky shines brightly offering a perfect view of milkyway.

•There is a line that separates day and night sides on Earth and it is called terminator.

Snails teeth are the strongest natural material on Earth, able to withstand pressure high enough to turn carbon into diamond.

•The hemlock water dropwort is a poisonous plant that leaves the victim with a smile on their face when they die.



•Over the past 10,000 years the average human brain has shrunk indicating the evolution of human with time. The small brains are becoming more and more efficient with time.

•Many of the human cultures include grains such as rice wheat, maize or teff with a legume like peanut, beans or chickpeas because from the mixing of the two plant type, we obtain a complete set of amino acid in diet.

•Quinine, a chemical compound used for treating malaria was an accidental discovery. A spanish soldier was suffering from malarial fever in the dark forest. He drank dark-brown water in a pool into which quinine trees had fallen. He went to sleep and when he woke up, his fever had disappeared. He reported this, and after extensive studies, drug was developed.

- Tehseen Karche.



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