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BUXI JAGABANDHU BIDYADHAR AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE, BHUBANESWAR
GREEN AUDIT REPORT (2022-23)

Prepared by

Green Audit Assessment Team,
Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar (Autonomous)College, Bhubaneswar,
Odisha

1706
08.5.23

PREFACE

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, New Delhi (NAAC) has made it mandatory for all Higher Educational Institutions to submit an annual Green Audit Report. Moreover, it is part of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that they contribute towards the reduction of global warming through Carbon Footprint reduction measures. In view of the NAAC circular regarding Green Auditing, the College Management decided to conduct an internal GreenEvaluation by an Institutional Green Audit Assessment Team under I.Q.A.C.

Although there is no universal definition of Green Audit, many leading companies/institutions follow the basic philosophy and approach summarized by the broad definition adopted by the International Chambers of Commerce (ICC) in its publication of Environmental Auditing (1989). Green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine the type and volume of waste, which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plan. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of Green impact on campus. The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to several environmental and ecological crises. On this background it becomes essential to adopt the system of the Green Campus for the institutes which will lead for sustainable development and at the same time reduce a sizable amount of atmospheric carbon-di-oxide from the environment.

The ICC defines Environmental Auditing as: A management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing with the aim of safeguarding the environment and natural resources in its operations/projects. The European Commission, in its proposed regulation on environmental auditing, has also adopted the ICC definition of Environmental Audit. If self-enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality education, it could also be stated that institutional self-enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality educational institution. Thus it is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent.

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Autonomous College (B.J.B Autonomous College) in its Green Audit report has done a systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity of the institutions. It aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside of the departments and institutional sites, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. Raising the concern about the degrading quality of natural environment and imbibing the values of environment is a natural outcome as a part of teaching learning process. B.J.B Autonomous College, in its pursuit for maintaining and improving the wholesome environmental quality of its campus, has taken up an initiative of carrying out a self-assessment through Green Audit. The Green Audit report of (2022-2023) is a joint venture of all departments of the College. All the faculty members and students of the departments have taken active part in this noble initiative for clean and green campus.

B.J.B (AUTONOMOUS) COLLEGE – A BRIEF PROFILE

B.J.B Autonomous College, is a Government College, Under the Department of Higher Education, Government of Odisha started its functioning as a "Science College", Bhubaneswar in the year 1957. Later on, in the same year the college was named after the great freedom fighter of Odisha "Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Bhramarabara Ray Mohapatra." The college got recognition under section 2 (f) & 12(b) of UGC w.e.f 01.01.72. The college was conferred lead college status by the Govt. of Odisha in the year 1994, Autonomous status by the UGC in 1999 & 'A' grades by NAAC in cycle-1 (2004) & cycle-2 (2016). The college also got recognition as a Centre with Potential for Excellence (CPE) in 2010.

The college offers both regular and self-financing courses at UG and PG level to about 5000 students. It has its own campus well connected by Road, Rail & Airways and a host of qualified, dedicated, motivated & experienced teachers & support staff. The college is equipped with Language Lab, Computer Labs, Auditorium, Conference Hall, Students' Hostels, Canteen, Staff Quarters, Smart class rooms, virtual class rooms and science laboratories. It also has NCC, NSS, YRC, Rovers and rangers wings for extension activities. The college has introduced Proctorial system and regularly undertakes guardian/parents teachers meeting, alumni meet to ensure quality in teaching and learning.

This college has been a dream destination of students not only from Odisha but also from neighboring states like West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.

GREEN AUDIT

Due to modernization and industrialization, our environment is in serious threat and is facing various global issues like global warming, greenhouse effect, ozone depletion and climate change etc. Considering the present environmental problems, Honourable Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi has declared the Mission of Swachch Bharat Abhiyan. Also, University Grants Commission has mentioned, 'Green Campus, Clean Campus' mission mandatory for all higher educational institutes. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent. Green Audit is the most efficient ecological tool to solve such environmental problems. It is a process of regular identification, quantification, documenting, reporting and monitoring of environmentally important components in a specified area. Through this process the regular environmental activities are monitored within and outside of the concerned sites which have direct and indirect impact on surroundings. Green audit can be one of the initiatives for such institutes to account their Biodiversity, energy consumption, water management system, solid waste, E-waste, hazardous waste management. Green Audit process can play an important role in promotion of environmental awareness and sensitization about resource use. It can create consciousness towards ecological values and ethics. Through green audit one can get direction about how to improve the condition of environment.

NEED OF GREEN AUDIT

Green audit is the process of identifying and determining whether institutions practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. Green audit regulates all such practices and gives an efficient way of natural resource utilization. In the era of climate change and resource depletion it is necessary to verify the processes and convert it in to green and clean one. Green audit not only provides an approach for it but also increases overall consciousness among the people working in institution towards an environment.

OBJECTIVES OF GREEN AUDIT

- ❖ To assess whether the measures implemented by the College havehelped to reduce the Carbon Footprint.
- ❖ To examine the current practices which can impact on environment such as of resource utilization, waste management etc.
- ❖ To identify and analyze significant environmental issues.
- ❖ Setup goal, vision and mission for Green practices in campus.
- ❖ Establish and implement Environmental Management in various departments.
- ❖ Continuous assessment for betterment in performance in green practices and its evaluation.
- ❖ To create awareness among students regarding biodiversity and environment.
- ❖ To assess whether non-academic activities of the Institution support the collection, recovery, reuse and recycling of solid wastes that harm the environment.
- ❖ To identify gaps and suggest recommendations to improve the Green Campus status of the institute.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology adopted to conduct Green audit of the institution included onsite visit, focused group discussion, survey of office buildings and laboratories, survey of fire safety measures, waste disposal and survey of Green Flora Cover in the campus. All the Department Heads of practical subjects, Hostel superintendents and office superintendent were involved in Green Audit. Student volunteers from different streams were involved to collect data. Tabulated data were analyzed for necessary conclusion.

COLLEGE BUILDING SURVEY

Total No. of student intake capacity (stream wise)

Arts	Science	Commerce	Self-Financing (ppp)	Total
1586	770	768	1472	4596

Name of the Block/building with type and nos. of room/s.

Name of block	No. of class room	No. of store room/s	No. of library room/s	No. of staff room/s	No. of boys common room/s	No. of girl common room/s	Any other room/s
Science Block	07	04	Nil	04	Nil	Nil	02 (Glass blower Rooms)
Admin. Block	13	04	01	07	Nil	01	06 (SAMS, IQAC, Bio-tech).
New Arts Block	52	Nil	Nil	20	01	01	04 (IGNOU Exam office, Smart class, RUSA comp. lab, YRC, NCC and Placement cell, Counseling room)

Total No. of Lavatories (Block wise).

Name ofblock	No. of Lavatoriesfor boys	No. of lavatoriesfor girls	No. of lavatoriesfor staff (excluding department lavatories)	No. of times the lavatory/ies arecleaned each day.
ScienceBlock	02	01	02	Twice
Admin.Block	02	01	06	Twice
NewArts Block	12	05	20	Twice

For fire safety measures, The fire extinguisher units have been installed in all the blocks, purchased from I.D.P. Grants and installed. In the New Arts Block a complete and modern fire safety measure has been taken up with automated fire alarm system, water storage tank and water supply pipe lines to each floor to tackle situations during any emergency.

Whether fire escape routes/stare available in all building: Yes.

WASTE DISPOSAL AND MANAGEMENT

(i) Waste disposal per week (For bio-degradable and non- biodegradable waste) approx. Quantity of solid, liquid or any other wastes generated per week (in

kg./Ltr.).

Type ofwaste	Bio-degradable (Approximate quantity in kg/ltr. Per week)	Non-biodegradable (Approximate quantityin kg/ltr. Per week)
Solid	35kg	10kg
Liquid	50liters	NIL
Any other	NIL	NIL

Method of separation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes: Manually Adequate number of coloured bins is kept in all parts of building and the Civic Body regularly cleans the bins. The wastes from toilets are discharged to main drains through underground covered channels. Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) plays an important role in disposing the segregated waste materials of the campus on daily basis.

Survey of waste generation:

Category	Solid waste per week	Liquid waste per week	Hazar dous waste/ Week	Point of disposal	Separation of biodegradableand non Biodegradable
Science labs(08)	23kg	10liters	Nil	Internal points	Manual
Hostels	60kg	100liters	Nil	Concealed drains andwaste bins	Segregated as per colour code and promptly taken by BMC
Buildings	50kg	100liters	Nil	Concealed channels and waste bins	Segregated as per colour code and promptly taken by BMC

Incinerators are installed in Girls common rooms and Ladies Hostel for disposal of sanitary napkins. Solid wastes are disposed in colored bins installed at various locations and in hostels which are regularly collected by Civic Body for disposal. During the audit it is observed that most of the solid wastes in college campus as well as in hostels are waste papers and polythenecarry bags.

Survey of practical Departments:

Name of the Department	No.of Labs	No.of doors in each Lab	No. Of fire extinguishers in each Lab	Whether fitted with Exhaust fans	Dt. Of installation of fire extinguishers	Dt of renewal of fire extinguishers
CHEMISTRY	03	02 in two Labs and 01in one	02 in two labs and 01 in one and 01 in store	Yes	Feb2015 and Oct 2017	Feb 2017 and Oct2020
STATISTICS	01	02	Nil	No	-	-
PSYCHOLOGY	02	02	Nil	No	_	_
PHYSICS	02	01	01 in one lab	No	01-10-2006	30-09-2018
GEOGRAPHY	01	01	Nil	No	_	_
ZOOLOGY	01	02	01	No	_	Nov 2021
BOTANY	01	01	01	No	14.1.2020	13.1.2021
BIOTECHNOLOGY	01	02	01	No	-	Nov 2021s

ENERGY CONSERVATION STEPS:

The college has undertaken several steps for energy conservation. All the power consuming tungsten electric lamps are removed to fluorescent tube lamps and LED lamps are used. All the electric switches in old blocks are labelled and in the new blocks the labelling of switches will start soon. This makes it easy for operating electrical equipment as per the requirement. One person is dedicated in each block to check the timely switch on and off the switches to reduce unnecessary power consumption. Apart from that "Switch off drills" are practiced in the rooms by both staff and students. Air conditioners are set to optimum temperatures to minimize power consumption.

In the new buildings and also in most parts of the old buildings maximum use of day light is made possible in all the class rooms and departments. Regular defrosting of refrigerators is done and also the refrigerators are set to optimum temperature to minimize power consumption. Solar powered 10KW panels were already installed in the New arts Block by the Government and survey is going on to install more solar electric plants. Energy Audit is done time to time to monitor the overall sustainable utilization.

WATER USE:

This indicator addresses water consumption, water sources, irrigation, and rain water. A water audit is an on-site survey and assessment to determine the water use and hence to improve the efficiency of its use.

Observations:

The study observed that the Water tanker supply system, Tube well and Municipal connection is major sources of water in college and in both the hostels. Water is used for drinking purpose, toilets and gardening. During the survey, no loss of water is observed, by any leakages or by over flow of water from overhead tanks. On an average the total use of water in the collegeis 10,000 L/day, which include 9,000 L/day for domestic, gardening purposesand 1,000 L/day for drinking purpose. Sufficient Rain water harvesting units are not installed. In campus small scale/medium scale/ large scale reuse and recycle of water system is necessary to minimize wastage of water and useof electricity. Only one rain water harvesting tank is built in the college and the water harvested is mostly used for construction purposes.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPES

ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK	NEW ARTS BLOCK	SCIENCE BLOCK
❖Principal's Chamber ❖Vice Principal's Chamber ❖Office ❖IQAC ❖Open-air Auditorium ❖SAMS (Student Academic Management System) ❖Language Lab ❖**IGNOU**	❖SBI with it's ATM ❖RUSA Funded Central Computer Laboratory ❖Career Counselling cell ❖Ram facility with handrailing ❖Lift ❖**OSOU**	❖Ramp facility ❖Lift

RAMP AND LIFT FACILITIES

SURVEY OF COLLEGE FLORA:

The severe Tropical cyclone, "FANI" with a peak wind velocity of 250km/hr on 3rd May, 2019 greatly damaged the flora of the campus as about twenty big and medium sized trees were uprooted. Since then, several plantations' programs have been undertaken on regular basis but it will take time to restore the green cover of the campus. A detailed survey of ground flora and canopy has been done but only the list of tree varieties is considered for Green Audit.

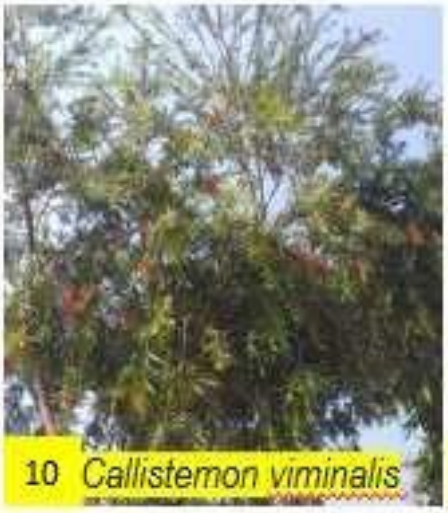
LIST OF PLANT SPECIES PRESENT IN B.J.B AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE CAMPUS

Common Name	Botanical Name	Family
(1)	(2)	(3)
Amba (O), Aam (H) Mango (E)	*Mangifera indica L.*	Anacardiaceae
Amrutabhanda (O), Papita(H), Papaya (E)	*Carica papaya L*	Caricaceae
Arakha (O), Akada (H)	*Calotropis procera (Ait), R. Br.*	Asclepiadaceae
Arjuna (O), Arjuna (H)	*Terminalia arjuna (Roxb exdc),Weight &Am*	Combretaceae
Ashok (O, E, H)	*Saraca asoca (Roxb) de wilde*	Caesalpiniaceae
Atta (O), Custard Apple (E)	*Annona squamosa L.*	Annonaceae
Babul (O),Acacia (E)	*Acacia nilotica Willd*	Mimosaceae

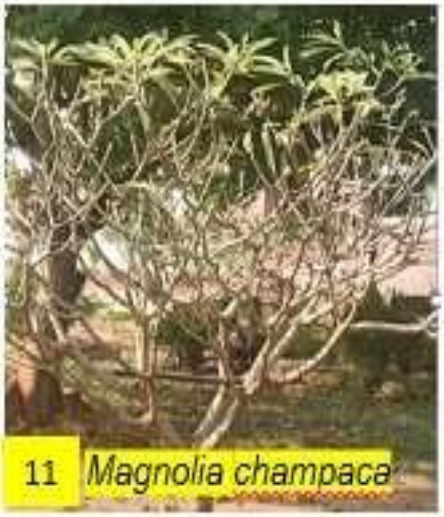
Bada Chakunda (O)	*Cassia hirsuta L.*	Caesalpiniaceae
Bahada (O), Bellenic Myrobalan(E)	*Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn) Roxb*	Combretaceae
Bara (O), Bargad (H), Banyan (E)	*Ficus benghalensis L.*	Moraceae
Barokoli (O)	*Ziziphus mauritiana Lam*	Rhamnaceae
Baruna (O,H),	*Cartaeva adansoniiDC*	Capparaceae
Bela (O), Bael Tree (E)	*Aegle marmelos (L)*	Rutaceae
Bhursunga (O), Curry leaf (E)	*Murraya Koenigii (L), Spring*	Rutaceae
Bottle brush (E)	*Callistemon linearisDC.*	Myrtaceae
Chakunda (O), Nagro Cottee (E)	*Cassia occidentalis L.*	Caesalpiniaceae
Chakunda (O), Sickle pod (E)	*Cassia tora L.*	Caesalpiniaceae
Chandan (O,H), Sandal wood (E)	*Santalum album L.*	Santalaceae
Chini Champa (O), Champa (H)	*Artabortrys hexapetalous (L.F), Bhandari*	Annonaceae
Debadaru (O),Ashoka (H)	*Polyalthia longifolia (sonn)Thw*	Annonaceae
Dimiri (O), Kat Gulasia (H)	*Ficus hispida L.F*	Moraceae
Eucalyptus(E)	*Eucalyptustereticornis*	Myrtaceae
Gheekuanri (O), Gheekunvar (H)	*Aloe vera (L) Burm.f*	Liliaceae
Gulmohar (O,H), Gul Mohur (E)	*Delonix regia (Bojex*	Caesalpiniaceae
	Hook) Raf	
Harida (O), Kasa phala(H)	*Terminalia chebulaRetz*	Combretaceae
Jamu (O) Jamun (H), Blackberry (E)	*Syzygium cumini (L) Skeeb*	Myrtaceae
Jhaun (O), Jhangi (H), Beefwood tree (E)	*Casuarinas equisetifolia L.*	Casuarinaceae
Kadamba (O,H))	*Anthocephalus cadamba (Roxb.) Miq*	Rubiaceae
Kagazaphula (O)	*Bougainvillea spectabilis willd*	Nyctaginaceae (cultivated)
Kaghzi Nimbu (H,O)	*Citrus medica (Chirston & Panz) Swingle*	Rutaceae
Kaju (O), Cashew nut tree (E)	*Anacardium occidentale L.*	Anacardiaceae
Kanchana (O), Kanchanar (H)	*Bauhinia acuminata*	Caesalpiniaceae
Karanja (O), Karanj (H), Indian beech (E)	*Pongamia pinnata (L) Pierre*	Fabaceae
Kath champa (O), Temple tree (E)	*Plumeria rubra L.*	Apocyanaceae
Kendu (O), Timburni (E)	*Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb*	Ebenaceae
Kaniyar (O), Yellow Olender (E)	*Cascabela thevetia (L) Lippoldx*	Apocyanaceae

Karabira (O), Indian oleander(E)	*Nerium oleander L.*	Apocyanaceae
Krushna chuda (O)peacockflower(E)	*Caeslpinia pulcherrima*	Caesalpiniacae
Madhumalati (O), Rangoon Crepper (E)	*Quisqualis indica L.*	Combretaceae
Mandara (O), China Rose (E)	*Hibiscus rosa- sinensis L.*	Malvaceae
Muchukunda (O)	*Pterospermum acerifolium willd.*	Sterculiaceae
Nagphani (O,H) Prickly pear (E)	*Opuntia vlugaris*	Cactaceae
Nimba(O), Neem tree (E)	*Azadirachta indica A. Juss*	Meliaceae
Panasa (O), Katahal (H), Jackfruit tree (E)	*Artocarpus heterophyllus (Lam)*	Moraceae
Pijuli (O), Amrood (H), Guava (E)	*Psidium guajava L.*	Myrtaceae
Papal (O,H), Peepal (E)	*Ficus religiosa L.*	Moraceae
Rangani (O) 4 O' clock plant (E)	*Mirabilis jalapa L.*	Nyctaginaceae
Sadabihari (O), Sadabahar (H), Periwinkle (E)	*Cartharnthus roseus (L) G. Don*	Apocyanaceae
Sagwan(O), Sagaun (H), Teak (E)	*Tectona grandis L*	Verbenaceae
Sajana gaccha(O), Drumstick (E)	*Moringa Oleifera Lam*	Moringaceae
Tejpatra(O), Tejpatta (H)	*Cinnamomum tamala Nees*	Lauraceae
Tentuli(O), Imli (H),Tamrind tree (E)	*Tamarindus indica L.*	Caesalpiniaceae

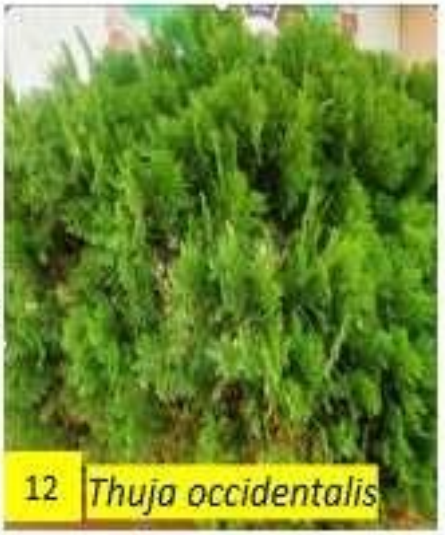
PHOTOGRAPH OF SOME PLANT SPECIES FOUND IN CAMPUS



10 Callistemon viminalis

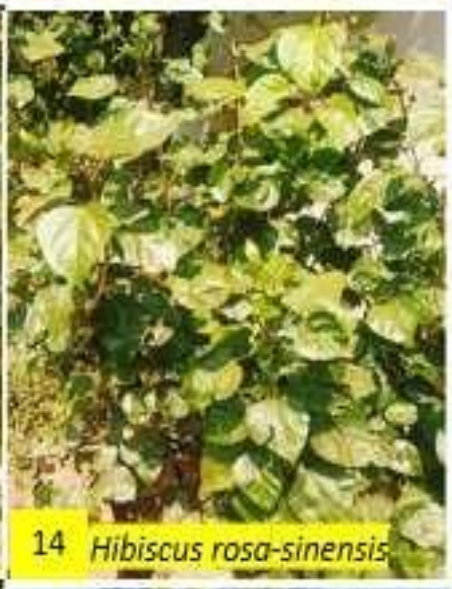


11 Magnolia champaca



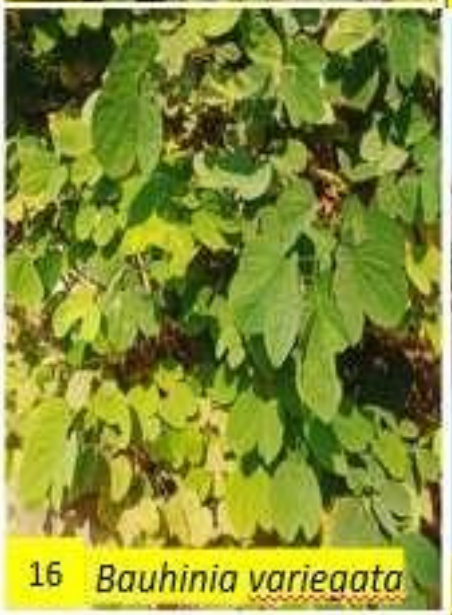
12 Thuja occidentalis

13 Tamarindus indica L.



14 Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

15 Haplophragma adenophyllum



16 Bauhinia variegata

17 Cocos nucifera

18 Aegle marmelos (L)


10 Callistemon viminalis
11 Magnolia champaca
12 Thuja occidentalis
13 Tamarindus indica L.
14 Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
15 Haplophragma adenophyllum
16 Bauhinia varieaata
17 Cocos nucifera
18 Aegle marmelos (L)

- **<u>Green Spots Of the Campus</u>**

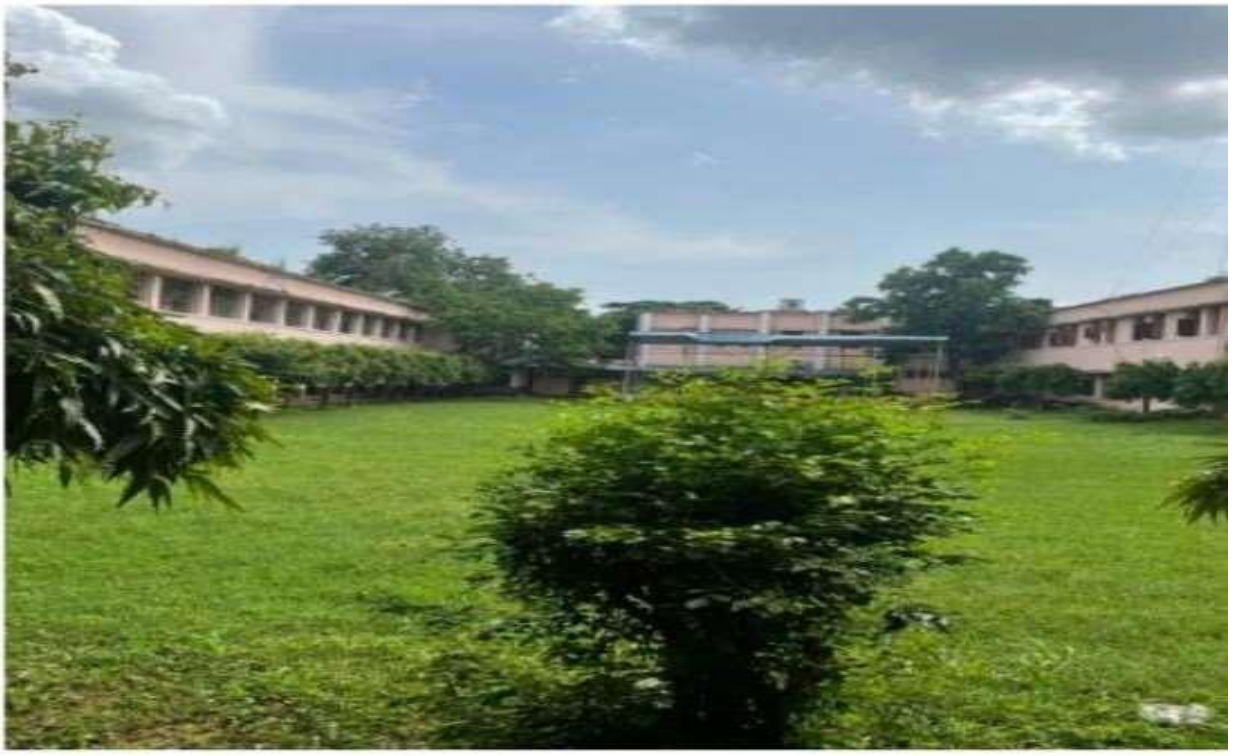
A total of seven green spots has been identified in the campus which are full of greenery maintained by various plant species to maintain an eco-friendly campus.

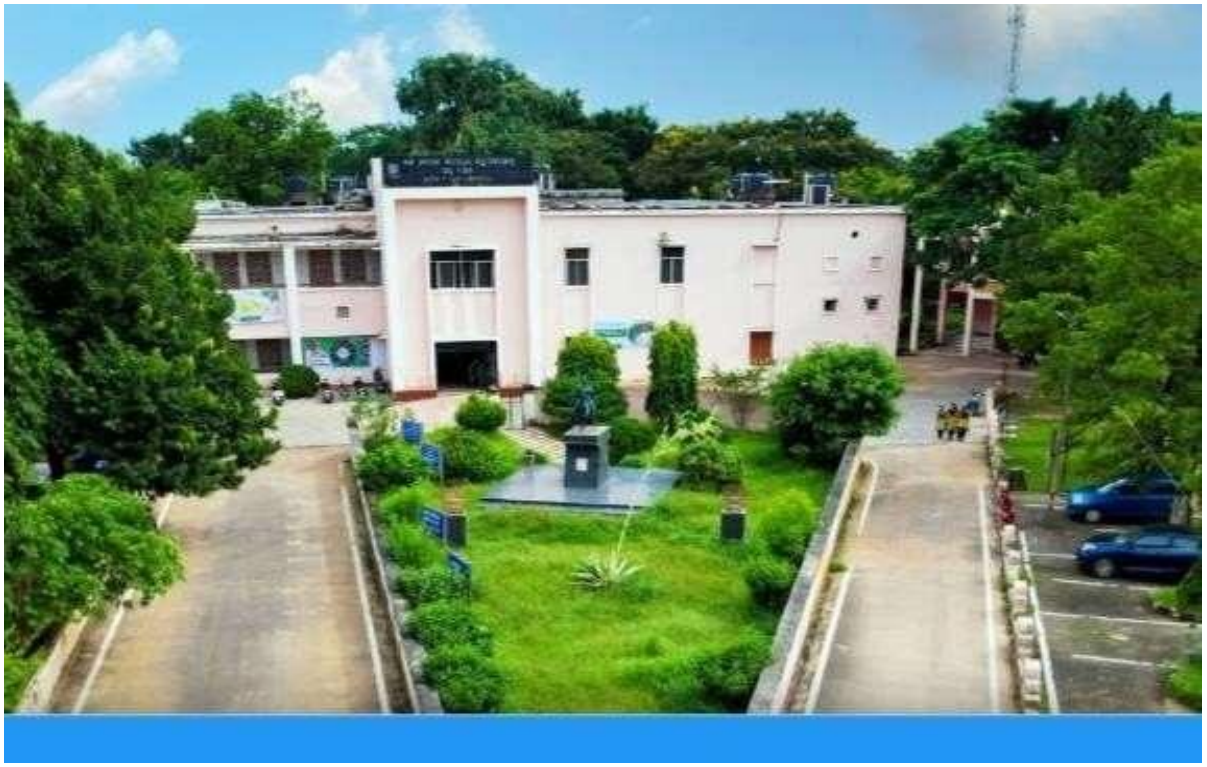
1. **Plantation surrounding basketball court**: A garden is developed near the basketball court where various ornamental shrubs and trees are planted such as *Tecomastans, Saraca asoca, Mesua ferrea, Thuja sp*. etc along with grass lawn is also well developed.
2. I**n front of statistics department**: This green spot is full of various trees like *Arthrocarpus lucucha, Elaeocarpus serratus,Ziziphus sp*.etc, all are shaded plants, students use to seat under these shaded plants and do their studies and have group discussion related to studies in this way it has its own different impedances.
3. **In front of Arts Block**: This spot also has varied type of trees *like Ficus religiosa,Ziziphus sp., Mimusops elengi, Zamia sp.* were number of birds, insects and different creatures visits and dwell.
4. **In front of Chemistry and Physics Department:**

   In front of these departments a small area has been spotted out which is partially covered with various trees such as *Polyalthia longifolia, Mimusops elengi, Psidium guajava, Techtona grandis, Bouganvilla sp., Mangifera indica etc.* All trees are usefulfor shade and increase the beauty of the campus.

5. S**urroundings of Quadriangle**: A spot has been located beside zoology and Botany department which is covered by *Melaleuca viminalis, Magnolia campaca, Ficusracemosa, Tabernaemontana divaricata etc*. This spot is also rich various types of herbs such as *Solanum nigrum, Solanum villosum, parthenium hysterophorus, Ageratum conizoides*.
6. **The Herbal Garden**: BJB Autonomous College has a mini herbal garden coveringan area of 1.34 Ha. Apart from Camellia sinensis L.(O) Kuntze., the garden has a number of shade trees of the genus *Albizia odoratissima,Falcataria moluccana,Bombax ceiba etc.*
7. B**eside the Playground**: A green spot has been identified beside the college auditorium covered with these like *Cassia fistula, Senna siamea, Elaeocarpus serratusetc.*
8. **The Botanical Garden:** A green spot has been identified beside the Ambedkar Hostel covered with these like *Cassia fistula, Senna siamea, Elaeocarpus serratus etc.*

PHOTOGRAPH OF GREEN SPOTS FOUND IN CAMPUS





LIST OF ANIMAL SPECIES PRESENT IN B.J.B AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE CAMPUS

Category	Common Name	Scientific Name
Birds	Common Crow	*Corvus splendens*
	Jungle Crow	*Corvus macrorhynchos*
	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*
	Red whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*
	Red Vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*
	Indian Golden Oriole	*Oriolus kundoo*
	Black Naped Oriole	*Oriolus chinensis*
	Black hooded oriole	*Oriolus xanthornus*
	Spotted dove	*Spilopelia chinensis*
	Black Kite	*Milvus migrans*
	Jungle babbler	*Turdoides striata*
	Spotted owlet	*Athene brama*
	Oriental Magpie robin	*Copsychus saularis*
	Rufous tree pie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*
	Asian Koel	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*
	Rose ringed parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*
	Brown headed barbet	*Psilopogon zeylanicus*
	Copper smith	*Megalaima haemacephala*

	barbet	
Mammals	The little brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*
	The Indian flying fox	*Pteropus medius*
	three-striped palm squirrel	*Funambulus palmarum*
	House cat	*Felis catus*
	Langur	*Semnopithecus dussumieri*
Reptiles	Monocled Cobra	*Naja kaouthia*
	Spectacle cobra	*Naja naja*
	Common Krait	*Bungarus caeruleus*
	Rat snake	*Ptyas mucosus*
	house gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*
	Garden lizard	*Calotes versicolor*
	yellow-belly gecko	*Hemidactylus flaviviridis*
	The Asian water monitor	*Varanus salvator*
Amphibians	Toad	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*
	Bull frog	*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*
	Tree frog	*Polypedates maculatus*
	Cricket frog	*Fejervarya limnocharis*

CONCLUSION

The objective of organizing Green Audit is to upgrade the environmental condition in and around the college campus. It is carried out with the aid of performing tasks like waste management, energy saving and others to turn into a better environment friendly institution.

The base line data prepared for the college will be a useful tool for campus greening, resource management, planning future projects and a document for implementation of sustainable development of the college.

Although a number of steps have been taken to improve the quality of environment in the college campus, more steps shall be adopted in future as detailed below: Seminars/symposia shall be organized amongst students and staff relating to environmental pollution, different pollution acts and waste management throughEco club.

The use of polythene carry bags shall be banned immediately in the college canteen, co-operative store and hostels. Plantation program inside the college campus, hostel campus and around theplayground shall be taken up by the members of Eco club at regular intervals. More and more medicinal plants and fruit bearing plants shall be planted in the college garden.

Vermi composting facilities shall be made available in the college campus. Students and teachers shall be encouraged to use bicycle/public transport at leastonce in a week. The energy consuming old ceiling fans shall be phase wise replaced by less energyconsuming ceiling fans.

The Eco club shall regularly assess the environmental condition of the campusCollege campus shall be declared as silent Zone. The use of motor cycle/car hornsinside the campus shall be banned.

Signature of the Members of the Green Audit Committee

1. Dr. Sabindra Kumar Samal, Asst. Prof. in Zoology. SKSamal 5.5.2023
2. Mrs. Johnrita Tirkey, Asst. Prof in Botany, 05.5.23
3. Dr. Atia Arzoo, Asst. Prof. in, Environmental Science. A.Arzoo 05.05.23
4. Dr. Saswat Kumar Mohanty, Sr. Env. Scientist — 05-05-2023.

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