BUXI JAGABANDHU BIDYADHAR AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE, BHUBANESWAR
GREEN AUDIT REPORT (2024-25)

Prepared by

Green Audit Assessment Team,

Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar (Autonomous)College, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

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 Green Evaluation 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 (2024-2025) 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 all three consecutive cycles. 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 classrooms, 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/parent's 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, Honorable Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi has declared the Mission of Swachh 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 into 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 have helped 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.
- To create awareness among students regarding biodiversity and 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.

MAP SHOWING DIFFERENT BLOCKS AND BUILDINGS

COLLEGE BUILDING SURVEY

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	51	Nil	Nil	20	01	01	04 (IGNOU Exam office, Smart class, RUSA comp. lab, YRC, NCC and Placement cell, Counseling room, Mini Auditorium)

Total No. of Lavatories (Block wise)

Name ofblock	No. of Lavatoriesfor boys	No. of lavatoriesfor girls	No. of lavatoriesfor staff (including department lavatories)	No. of times the lavatory/ies arecleaned each day.
ScienceBlock	02	01	04	Twice
Admin. Block	02	02	10	Twice
NewArts Block	12	12	54	Twice

DETAILS OF DIFFERENT BLOCKS

Administrative Block	New Arts Block	Science Block
➢ Principal's Chamber ➢ Office ➢ IQAC ➢ Open Air Auditorium ➢ SAMS ➢ Language Lab ➢ Lift facility ➢ Class rooms and Laboratories ➢ Library	➢ SBI ➢ RUSA funded central computer laboratory ➢ Career Counselling cell ➢ OSOU ➢ IGNOU ➢ Mini Auditorium ➢ Lift facility ➢ Class rooms and laboratories	➢ Class rooms and laboratories ➢ Lift facility

PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING DIFFERENT BUILDINGS

ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

SCIENCE BLOCK

NEW ARTS BLOCK

BOY'S HOSTEL

GIRL'S HOSTEL

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 pipelines to each floor to tackle situations during any emergency.

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

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SYSTEM

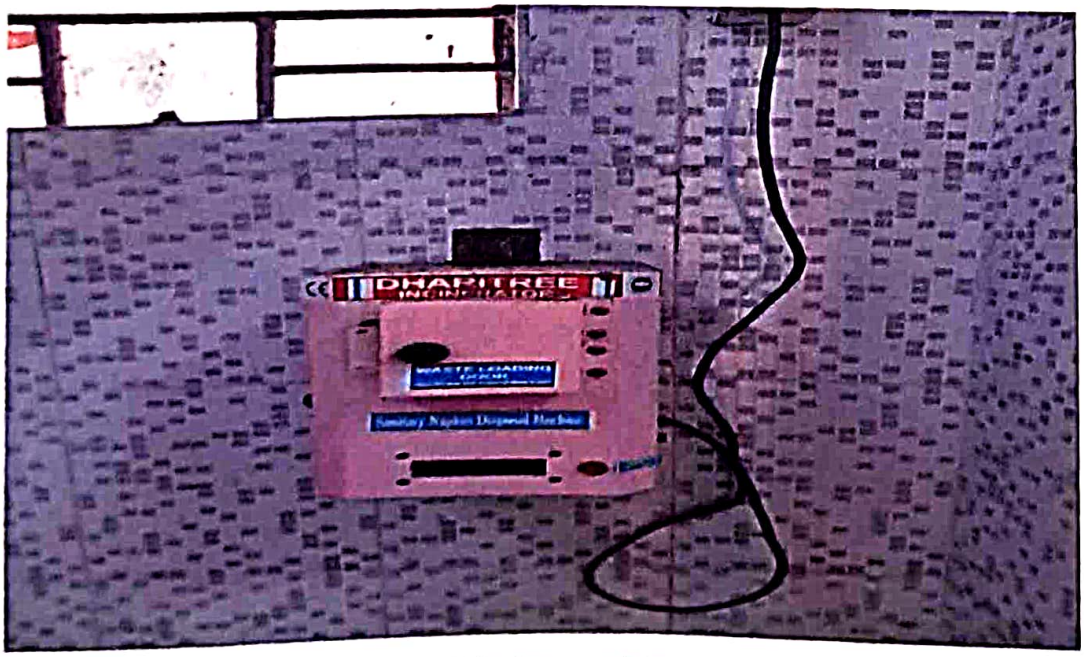
WASTE DISPOSAL AND MANAGEMENT

Method of separation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes: Manually Adequate number of colored 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	Hazardous waste/ Week	Point of disposal	Separation of biodegradable and non Biodegradable
Science labs (08)	Nil	Internal points	Manual
Hostels	Nil	Concealed drains andwaste bins	Segregated as per colour code and promptly taken by BMC
Other Buildings	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 incolored 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 polythene carry bags.



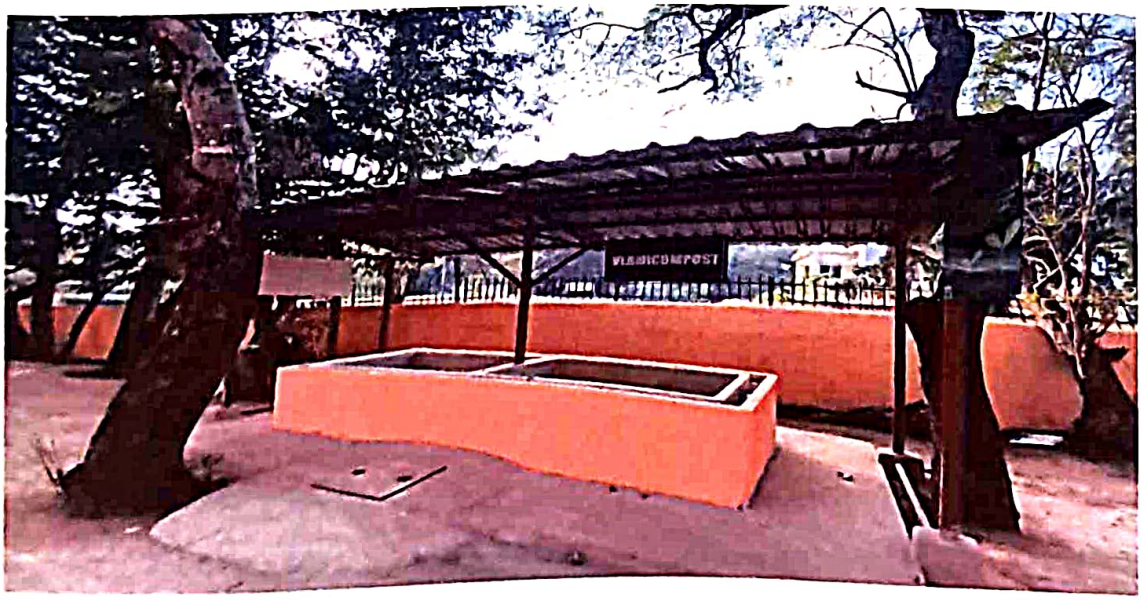
INCINERATOR

Survey of practical Departments:

Name of the Department	No. of Laboratories	No. of doors in each Lab	No. Of fire extinguishers	Whether fitted with exhaust fans or not
CHEMISTRY	03	02 in two labs and 01 in one	02 in two labs and 01 in one and 01 in store	Yes
STATISTICS	01	02	01	Yes
PSYCHOLOGY	02	02	01	Yes
PHYSICS	02	01	02	Yes
GEOGRAPHY	01	01	01	No
ZOOLOGY	01	02	01	No
BOTANY	01	01	01	No
BIOTECHNOLOGY	01	02	01	Yes

CONVERTION OF ORGANIC WASTE INTO VERMI COMPOST

Organic wastes were collected and converted into vermicompost through proper procedure. These vermicompost are utilized for gardening purpose.

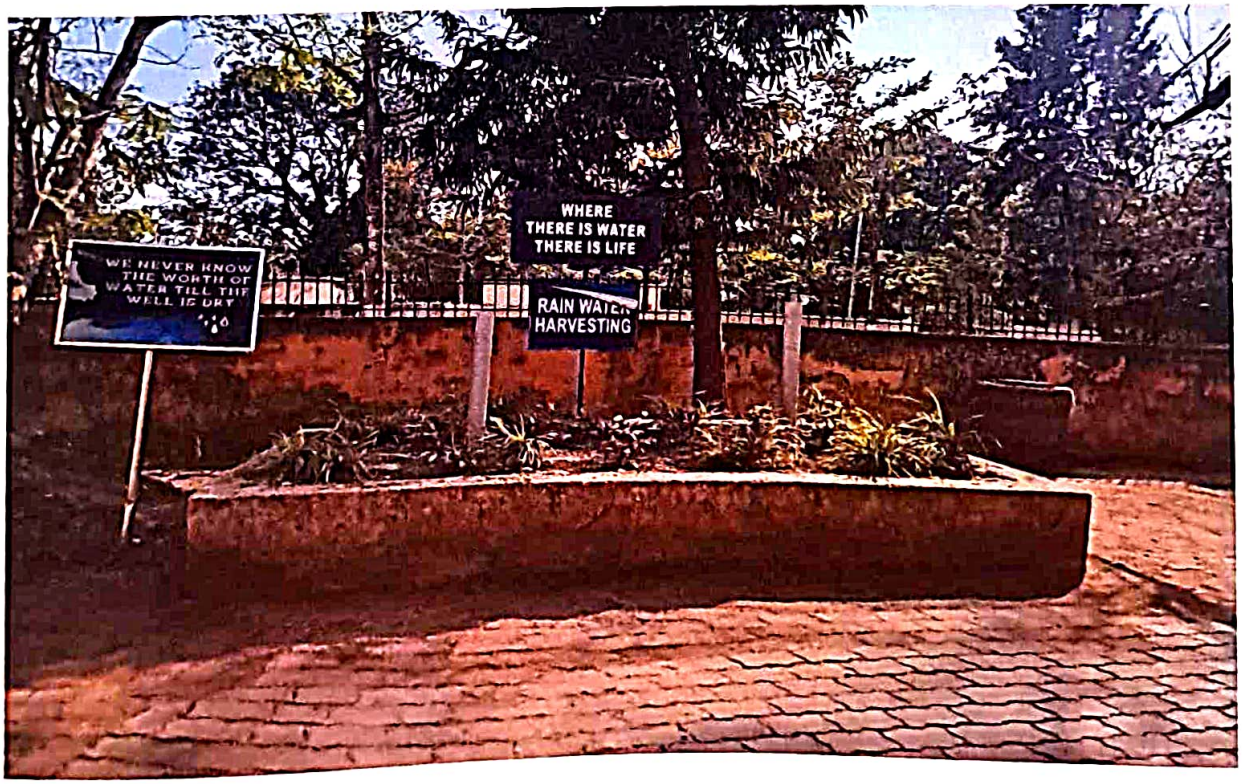


VERMICOMPOSTING UNIT

WATER USE AND CONSERVATION:

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

The study observed that the Water tanker supply system, Tube well and Municipal connection is major sources of water in college and in the hostels. Water is used for drinking purpose, toiletsand gardening. During the survey, no loss of water is observed, by any leakages or by overflow of water from overhead tanks. On an average the total use of water in the college is 10,000 L/day, which include 9,000 L/day for domestic, gardening purposes and 1,000 L/day for drinking purpose. Sufficient Rainwater harvesting units are installed. In campus small scale/medium scale/ large scale reuse and recycle of water system is necessary to minimize wastage ofwater and use of electricity. Rainwater harvesting tank is built in the college and the water harvested is mostly used for different purposes.



WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES THROUGH RAINWATER HARVESTING

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 in most parts of the old buildings maximum use of day light is made possible in all the classrooms and departments. Regular defrosting of refrigerators is done, and 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 of energy resources.

SOLAR PANEL INSTALLED IN ROOF TOP

SURVEY OF COLLEGE FLORA

The severe Tropical cyclone, "FANI" with a peak wind velocity of250km/hr. on 3rd. May 2019 greatly damaged the flora of the campus as about twenty big and medium sized trees were uprooted. Erratic weather phenomena like "Kalabaisakhi" created a huge loss time and again uprooting and breaking of few trees. Since then, several plantations' programs have been undertaken on a 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 donebut only the list of tree varieties is mentioned in this report.

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

Common Name	Botanical Name	Family
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
Atta (O), Custard Apple €	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae
Babul (O),Acacia €	*Acacia nilotica* Willd.	Mimosaceae
Bada Chakunda (O)	*Cassia 15irsute* L.	Caesalpiniaceae
Bahada (O), Bellenic Myrobalan€	*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn) Roxb	Combretaceae
Bara (O), Bargad (H), Banyan €	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Moraceae
Barokoli (O)	*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.	Rhamnaceae
Baruna (O, H)	*Cartaeva adansonii* DC.	Capparaceae
Bela (O), Bael Tree (E)	*Aegle marmelos* L.	Rutaceae
Bhursunga (O), Curry leaf (E)	*Murraya Koenigii* (L). Spring	Rutaceae

Bottle brush (E)	*Callistemon linearis* DC.	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 Hook) Raf.	Caesalpiniaceae
Harida (O), Kasa phala(H)	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	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
Kagaza phula (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*	Ebenaceae

	Roxb.	
Kaniyar (O), Yellow Olender (E)	*Cascabela thevetia* (L.) Lippoldx	Apocyanaceae
Karabira (O), Indian oleander(E)	*Nerium oleander* L.	Apocyanaceae
Krushna chuda (O)peacock flower(E)	*Caeslpinia pulcherrima*	Caesalpiniaeae
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

Green Spots Of the Campus

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. **The Herbal Garden:** BJB Autonomous College has a mini herbal garden having several common use medicinal plants with beautiful wood fencing.

2. **In 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 dwel L.

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, Tectona grandis, Bougainvillea sp., Mangifera indica etc.* All trees are useful for shade and increase the beauty of the campus.

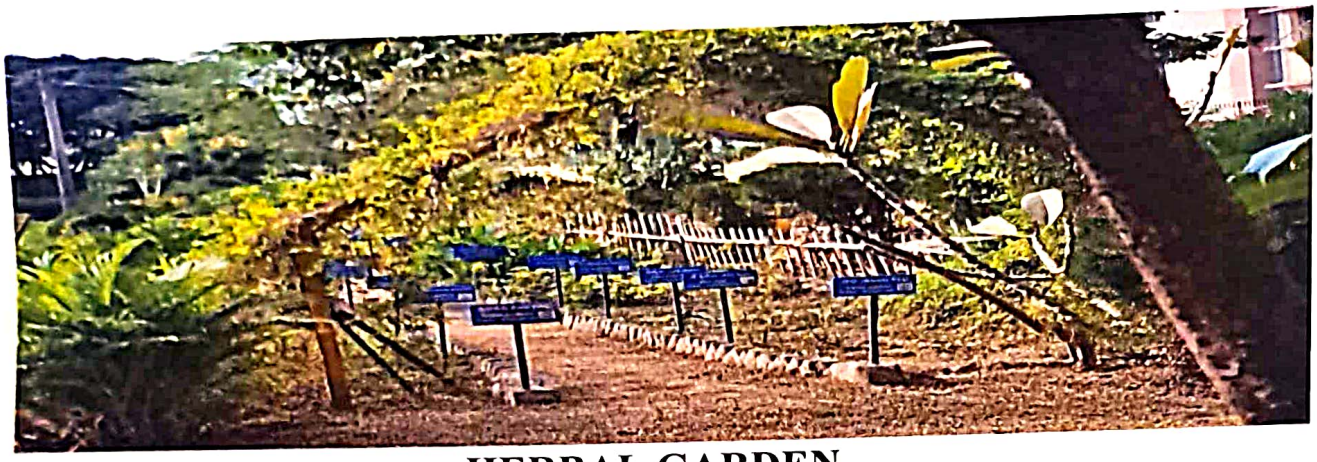
5. **Surroundings of Quadrangle**: A spot has been located beside zoology and Botany department which is covered by *Melaleuca viminalis, Magnolia champaca, Ficus racemosa, Tabernaemontana divaricata etc.* This spot is also rich various types of herbs such as *Solanum nigrum, Solanum villosum, Parthenium hysterophorus, Ageratum conizoides.*

6. **Plantation surrounding basketball court**: A garden is developed near the basketball court where various ornamental shrubs and trees are planted such as *Tecoma stans, Saraca asoca, Mesua ferrea, Thuja sp.* etc along with grass lawn is also well developed.

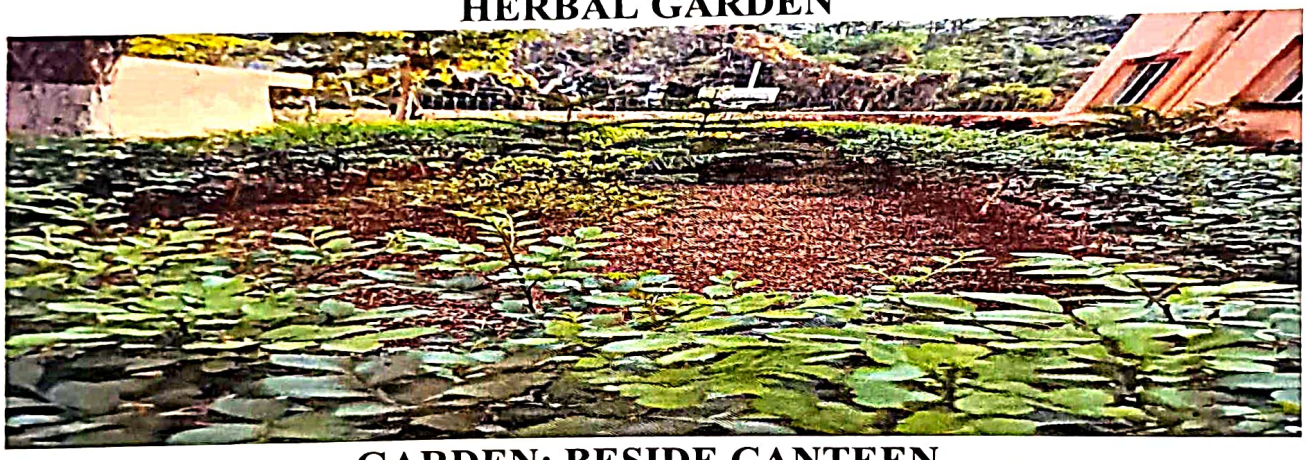
7. **Beside the Playground**: A green spot has been identified beside the college auditorium covered with these like *Cassia fistula, Senna siamea, Elaeocarpus serratus etc.*

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



HERBAL GARDEN



GARDEN: BESIDE CANTEEN

GARDEN: INFRONT OF ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

GARDEN: IN FRONT OF STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

GREENERY INFRONT OF ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

PLANTATION COVER VISIBLE FROM MAIN GATE

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 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 krameria*
	Brown headed barbet	*Psilopogon zeylanicus*
	Copper smith barbet	*Megalaima haemacephala*
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*

PHOTOGRAPHS TO SHOW THE DIFFERENT AWARENESS PROGRAMM CONDUCTED TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

PLANTATION DRIVE

STUDENTS PARTICIPATION IN SWACHHATA HI SEVA RALLY

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL SPACE DAY

AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON WORLD HEPATITIS DAY

RESTRICTED ENTRY OF VEHICLES

CONCLUSION

B.J.B. Autonomous College practices most of the green initiatives but still there is always scope to upgrade the environmental conditions in and around the college campus. This institution is always searching for implementation of ecofriendly methods to obtain better results which is also aided by 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.

As per the suggestion of external member of green audit of session 2023-24, several steps have been taken to improve the quality of environment in the college campus, such Seminars/symposia were organized amongst students and staff relating to environmental pollution, waste management practices are carried out through vermicomposting. Plantation programs inside the college campus, hostel campus and around the playground have been carried out by the members of different clubs at regular intervals. More and more medicinal plants and fruit bearing plants planted in the college garden. Students and teachers were encouraged to use bicycle/public transport at least once a week. The energy consuming old ceiling fans were partially replaced by less energy consuming ceiling fans.

Although several steps have been taken to improve the quality of environment in the college campus, more steps shall be adopted in future such as:

i. Institution shall be conducted several plantations drives to increase the variety of plants inside the campus.

ii. The use of polythene carry bags shall be banned immediately in the college canteen, co-operative store and hostels.

iii. The energy consuming devices shall be phase wise replaced by less energy consuming devices. More and more solar panels shall be installed to generate renewable energy.

Signature of the Members of the Green Audit Committee

Internal Members

1. Dr. Atia Arzoo, Asst. Prof. in Env. Sc. Atia Arzoo
2. Smt. Dipti Manjari Behera, Asst. Prof. in Botany Behera
3. Dr. Ranjit Das, Asst. Prof. in Geography
4. Samyak Ray, Student, Roll No. BS(B)-24-366 Samyak Ray

External Member

1. Dr. Bhabatarini Panda, Asst. Prof. of Botany, Utkal University, BBSR B. Panda

Principal,
B.J.B. Autonomous College

PRINCIPAL
BJB (A) COLLEGE
BHUBANESWAR