

Government Pataleshwar College Masturi, Bilaspur (C.G.) 495550

Website: www.gpcmasturir.co.in; Mobile: 9425536481,8109716008

Email: govtcollegemasturi@gmail.com



Green Audit Report 2017- 18



Audited By

1. *Dr. Rajesh Kumar Rai*, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Govt. Mahamaya. College, Ratanpur, Bilaspur (C.G.) Mob.-9754375001
2. *Dr. K.P. Namdev*, Assistant Professor (Botany), Department of Botany, Govt. College ,Kota, Bilaspur (C.G.) Mob.-9827961871

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the "Green audit report" for Government Pataleshwar College Masturi, Bilaspur (C.G.) has been conducted in December and January, 2018 to assess the green initiatives planning and efforts implemented in the college campus like green campus management, Plantation, post plantation management, waste management and Rain water harvesting.

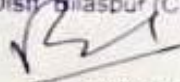
The green audit is also aimed to assess the impact of green initiatives for maintenance of eco-friendly campus.

Place – Masturi

Date – 22.01.2018



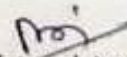
External Auditor
Dr Rajesh Kumar Rai
Assistant Professor (Zoology)
Govt. Mahamaya College Ratanpur,
Bilaspur (C.G.) Mob. - 9827961871
Asst Prof (Zoology)
Govt. Mahmaya College
Ratanpur, Dist. Bilaspur (C.G.)



Co-Ordinator
Bhuwan Singh Raj
Assistant Professor (Zoology)
Govt. Pataleshwar College Masturi,
Bilaspur (C.G.) Mob. - 9827961871
Govt. Pataleshwar College
Masturi, Bilaspur (C.G.)



External Auditor
Dr K. P. Namdev
Assistant Professor (Botany)
Govt. College Kota, Bilaspur (C.G.)
Mob. - 9827961871



Internal Auditor
NAVINKUMAR RELWANI
Assistant Professor (Botany)
Govt. Pataleshwar College Masturi,
Bilaspur (C.G.) Mob. - 831991154
Masturi Dist-Bilaspur (C.G.)

Acknowledgement

Green Audit Assessment Team thanks the Govt. Pataleshwar College Masturi, Bilaspur C.G. for assigning this important work of Green Audit. We appreciate the cooperation extended to our team during the entire process.

Our special thanks to our Principal – Dr. S.M. Timothy Team of colleagues for giving us necessary inputs to carry out this very vital exercise of Green Audit. This Audit has been conducted by a committee constituted by Principal with following members: Prof. B.S. Raj, Prof. N. K Relwani, Shri D.K. Shukla Campus Administration. Data collected with the help of student volunteers, the basic data was compiled, by the Department of Zoology and Botany. The audit reveals a healthy environment in campuses.

We are also thankful to Dr. Rajesh Chaturvedi (IQAC Co-ordinator), Mrs. Kanti Anchal (NSS Programme Officer), Mrs. Neeta Jauhar (NCC Programme Officer), and other staff members who were actively involved while collecting the data and conducting field measurements.

Index

| S. No. | Particulars | Page No. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Executive Summary | 1-2 |
| 2. | Introduction | 2-3 |
| 3. | About the College campus | 3-4 |
| 4. | Objectives | 4-5 |
| 5. | Methodology | 5 |
| 6. | General steps | 5 |
| 7. | Audit framework and findings | 6-8 |
| 8. | Floral diversity of the college | 8-9 |
| 9. | Faunal diversity of the college | 10-11 |
| 10. | Recommendations or Suggestions | 11-12 |
| 11. | Conclusion | 12 |
| 12. | Gallery | 13-20 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, over exploitation of ecological resources of 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 institute which will lead for sustainable development.

The term “Green” means eco-friendly or not damaging the environment. This can acronymically is called as **“Global Readiness in Ensuring Ecological Neutrality” (GREEN)**.

Green Audit is a process of systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity of various establishments. It aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside of the concerned sites, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. Green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or resources; the college can then consider how to implement changes and make savings.

The purpose of the audit was to make sure that the practices followed in the campus are healthy and environment friendly. With this in mind, the specific objectives of the audit were to evaluate the degree to which the Departments are in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards and to ensure that the development of the college aims at sustainable development and green campus.

A report on green audit has been prepared by department of Zoology Department of Govt. PataleshwarcollegeMasturi. This college was established in 1982 in fine tune with the motto of तमसोर्माँज्योतिर्गमय (Looking forward to darkness to lightness) and accredited with Grade ‘B’ by NAAC, Bengaluru. Total area of the college main campus 14 acres, of which 40 percent is covered by herbs, shrubs and trees, including valuable medicinal flora. The plants have been systematically identified by the green audit committee. There are more than 100 plant species were audited. The green audit report has been discussed with environmental expert’s suggestions to increase greenery in campus. Extra efforts have been taken by the college to create environment consciousness amongst students. One major step in this regard is the extensive plantation program organized by NSS, NCC, Environmentcommittee , Existing gardens are also maintained by the Environment committee of this college and also NSS and NCC wing.

Plantation is encouraged by principal and faculties of all departments to increase greenery and reduce carbon emission effects.The college also looking forward to the recycling projects or solid waste management programs to improve waste minimization plan and initiative about energy and water conservation, plantation and also lookingfarword to alternative source of energy (Solar Plant).

It can make a tremendous impact on student health and learning college operational costs and the environment. The methodology used included physical inspection of the campus and observation and review of the relevant documentation were used to prepare green audit report of the college. Green auditing and implementation of suggestions plays a significant role to make an eco-friendly ambience.

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Name of Institution | Government PataleshwarCollege Masturir, Bilaspur (C.G.) |
| 2. | Geographical status | Lat N 21 ⁰ 9930 Long E 82 ⁰ 2764 |
| 3. | Address of the Institution | Kosamdih Road, Masturi, Bilaspur (C.G.) |
| 4. | College Affiliated to | AtalBihari Vajpayee Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.) |
| 5. | Name of Principal | Dr. S. M. Timothy |
| 6. | Contact No. | 07752-73135 |
| 7. | Contact Number (What's App Number) | 9424147383, 7694047383 |
| 8. | E Mail ID Website. | govtcollegemasturi@gmail.com www.gpcmasturi.co.in |

INTRODUCTION:

The 'Green Audit' aims to analyse environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the work conducted within the organizations whose exercises can cause risk to the health of inhabitants and the environment. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of Green impact on campus. To achieve the goal, the college organizes motivational and inspiring talks by experts, and conducted awareness programs. The Zoological club, Science club highlight the significance of environment and its protection.

Green auditing is a means of assessing environmental performance (Welford, 2002). It is a systematic, documented, periodic, and objective review by regulated entities of facility operations and practices related to meeting environmental requirements (EPA, 2003). It is a total strategic approach to the organization's activities (CBI, 1990).

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, New Delhi (NAAC) has made it mandatory that all Higher Educational Institutions should 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.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE:

As an oldest institution in Masturi region the Government Pataleshwar College, Masturi, Bilaspur is primarily known as Government College Masturi that was established in 1988. The UGC accorded it recognition under section 2 (f) & 12 (B) on 18th February, 1998 and 22nd June 1998 respectively. Earlier this institution was affiliated to Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur from 1988 to 2012, then Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur has been upgraded as Central University and presently the college is affiliated to AtalBihari Vajpayee University, Bilaspur a newly established university of Chhattisgarh state.

The College is situated in 18 k.m. far of the Bilaspur city and has campus of 14 acres, which consist of class rooms, administrative buildings, playground, auditorium, well equipped library, computer lab and I. The College has N.S.S. units sanctioned by the university, N.C.C. units sanctioned by CG. B.N.C.C. Bilaspur, and Alos have Youth Red Cross Society which are doing tremendous job through organizing activities like blood donations, tree plantations, health check-up, personality development etc. are conducted by this unit. The N.S.S. unit of the college adopted village ITWA. The campus is also selected for the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan by the Government of India in the year 2018. Every year the College is organizing NSS camp for period of 7 days for taking up Awareness campaign, Sanitation, Tree Plantation, De-addiction, literacy, etc. with help of the villagers and concerned authorities. Cadet of N.C.C. can also joined the camp organized by 7cg battalion, Bilaspur every year.

The college campus is spreaded in 15 acar area. The details of the college campus is as under –

COLLEGE CAMPUS AREA:

| Particulars | Name of building/ area | Built up/ Occupied area |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Buildings | Administrative building | 1532.91 sq meter |
| | RUSA Building, Seminar hall | 1485 sq meter |
| | Old college Building | 743.60 sq meter |
| | Girls Common room | 70.23 sq meter |
| | Seminar hall -1 | 81.84 sq meter |
| Garden area | Garden located in front of sports (NCC) | 58.50 sq meter |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Garden located in front of the administrative block | 389.16 sq meter |
| Vehicle stand | Vehicle stands 1 | 126 sq meter |
| | Vehicle stands 2 | 240 sq meter |
| | Total | 4727.24 sq meter |
| Open play ground | Open area/ play ground | 55975.61 sq meter |
| Total Campus area | | 60702.85 sq meter |

OBJECTIVES OF GREEN AUDIT:

The general objective of green audit The main objective of the green audit is to promote the Environment Management and Conservation in the College Campus. The purpose of the audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment and prepare report on biodiversity and other resources in college campus.

The main objectives of carrying out Green Audit are:

1. To introduce and aware students to real concerns of environment and its Sustainability.
2. To enable waste management through reduction of waste generation, solid-waste and water recycling
3. To prepare a checklist of flora and fauna diversity in and around the college campus.
4. Impart environmental education through systematic environmental management approach and Benchmarking for environmental protection
5. To secure the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health by analysing the pattern and extent of resource use of the campus.
6. To establish a baseline data to assess future sustainability by avoiding the interruptions in environment that are more difficult to handle and their corrections requiring high cost.
7. To bring out a status report on environmental compliance.
8. Measuring the impact of various organized programe and best practices on environmental factors.
9. Financial savings through a reduction in resource use .
- 10.To suggest measures to improve biodiversity within the college campus.

METHODOLOGY:

The purpose of the green audit of Masturi College is to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution. The methodology included different tools such as preparation of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the

documentation, interviewing key persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations.

The study covered the following areas to summarise the present status of environment management in the campus:

1. Water management
2. Waste management
3. Energy Conservation
4. E-waste management

GENERAL STEPS

The following steps were undertaken during auditing –

1. The data were collected by using facilities available in science departments, NSS volunteers, greenery auditing committee and energy audit committee
2. The utilization of natural resources was periodically evaluated by regular observation and also by using equipments and appropriate standard measuring techniques
3. Implementation of various suggestions recommended by the various committees.
4. The data were prepared by physical evidences
5. Improvement and management of existing system.

AUDIT FRAMEWORK AND DETAILED FINDINGS

The following audit framework is used for conducting Green Audit in 2020-21.

| Objective | Observation | Audit observation |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Energy Management | Appreciate that it is preferable to purchase electricity from a company that invests in new sources of renewable and carbon-neutral electricity | The college does not have any choice other than CSEB for electric supply. The college also has 1 ecofriendly generators for the supply of emergency electricity to save our ecosystem. |

| | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| | Look in to the possibility of on-site micro-generation of renewable electricity. | The college is planning for introduction of SOLAR PANNELs. |
| | Give preference to the most energy efficient and using energy-saving light bulbs | The college is using LED lights as much as practicable |
| | A viability of Energy consumption measurement equipments | No the college has not any Energy consumption measurement equipments |
| Green campus | No use of fertilizers and pesticides in college campus mostly we are using of vermi compost produced on site . | Yes, the college has two large wormi composting tanks to decompose and recycled the biodegradable substances. |
| | Encourage the faculties and students to plant trees in the garden. | The college celebrates “BanaMahotsab”, an annual tree plantation program in the campus where students and teachers plant trees in the campus |
| | Dispose the chemical waste generated from the laboratories in a scientific manner | Non toxic chemicals are practical curriculum. Most of the waste generated is water-soluble and ultimately disposed through normal sewage system in deep soil. |
| | Establish a Garden in the campus College already has a well maintained garden. | Establish a Garden in the campus College already has a well maintained garden. |
| Water Management | Hygienic water for drinking | There are two Water filter with RO (Aqua guard) in the college for the students. |
| | Repair sources of water leakage, such as dripping taps. | Regular checking and maintenance of pipelines are done to control water wastage. |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| | Water recycling System, such as rain water harvesting system | The college has only one centralized water harvesting system, established in RUSSA building. |
| Waste management | Compost, or cause to be composted, all organic waste, green waste and collected from gardens, offices.. | The college has set up a vermi compost plant that ensures proper treatment of all organic wastes. |
| | Recycle or safely dispose of dry wastes computers and electrical appliances | All dry wastes (paper, metal, glass, other dry waste, e-waste, etc.)are separated in different bins in the college and resell to the local vendor |
| Carbon foot print | Ensure use of eco friendly transport option | About 80% of the students of the college use bicycle as the main mode of transport. The college also encourages transport by bicycle to students. |
| | Create awareness of environmental sustainability and takes actions to ensure environmental sustainability. | Seminars and awareness programmes are conducted periodically on nature and natural resources. |
| Auditing of flora | Observation, Labeling and documentation of flora | Yes, College has a survey report of faunal diversity occurs in the vicinity of the college. This survey was conducted by the department of botany and Zoology. In this survey report the available plants were categorized into herbs, shrubs, trees, flowering plants and decorative plants. In this report has described the local name, botanical name, |

| | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| | | number and uses of the plants species occurs inside the campus of the college. Note – Table no. 01. Showing the faunal diversity of the college |
| | Labeling of plants | The larger plants were labeled with their local and botanical name. The name plates were prepared by the students of botany and Zoology department under the guidance of Head of the Botany department. |
| Auditing of fauna | Observation and documentation of flora and fauna | The department of zoology has observed and documented the animal diversity in the campus. |
| Women hygiene facility | Women hygiene equipment | Yes, College has sentry pad equipment for the female students. |
| | | |
| | | |

The floral and faunal Diversity of Pataleswar College campus has been studied and documented as below-

Table no. 01 Showing the floral diversity of the college

| S. No. | Category | Common name | Botanical name | Number | Significance/ Uses |
|--------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. | Herbs | मोंगरा | <i>Jasminumsambac</i> | 12 | Flowering |
| | | पत्थरचट्टा | <i>Bryophyllumpinnatum</i> | 26 | Medicinal |
| | | तुलसी | <i>Ocimumtenuiflorum</i> | 15 | Medicinal |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------|----------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| | | नागफनी | <i>Crataegus</i> | 05 | Medicinal |
| | | विष्णुकांती | <i>Clitoriyaaternatea</i> | 12 | Medicinal |
| | | सतावर | <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> | 02 | Medicinal |
| | | बैजंती | <i>Barleriaprionitis</i> | 06 | Flowering |
| | | जंगलीमुनगा | <i>MoringaOleifera</i> | 04 | Medicinal |
| | | चित्रक | <i>Plumbagaozeylanica</i> | 04 | Medicinal |
| | | जंगनीलहसुन | <i>Allium tuberosum</i> | 02 | Medicinal |
| | | हल्दी | <i>Curcuma domestica or longa</i> | 02 | Medicinal |
| | | लिली | <i>Plumeria Alba</i> | 01 | Medicinal |
| | | जंगली धनिया | <i>Ergyngiumfoetidum</i> | 02 | Medicinal |
| | | रामतुलसी | <i>Ocimumgratissimum</i> | 10 | Medicinal |
| | | घृतकुमारी | <i>Aloe vera</i> | 15 | Medicinal |
| | | मण्डुपर्णी | <i>Centellaastitica</i> | 02 | Medicinal |
| | | कचनार | <i>Baihidiaforfi</i> | 01 | Medicinal |
| 2. | Shrubs | नीबू | <i>Citrulluslimonus</i> | 04 | Medicinal |
| | | मदार | <i>Hibiscus rosinensis</i> | 04 | Flowering |
| | | कनेर | <i>Nerium oleander</i> | 26 | Flowering |
| | | गेंदा | <i>Tagetes</i> | 256 | Flowering |
| | | अडूसा | <i>Adhatodavasica</i> | 05 | Medicinal |
| | | धतूरा | <i>Daturastramonium</i> | 12 | Medicinal |
| | | जीरा | <i>Cuminumcuminum</i> | 12 | Medicinal |
| | | चौदनी | <i>Tabernae Montana divaricata</i> | 03 | Flowering |
| | | आंक | <i>Calotropis gigantean</i> | 10 | Medicinal |
| | | सर्पगंधा | <i>Rauwolfiaserpentina</i> | 26 | Medicinal |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|----------------------------|----|---------------------|
| | | करौंदा | <i>Carissa carandas</i> | 02 | Fruit/ Medicinal |
| | | साइकस | <i>Cycasrotundus</i> | 02 | Decorative |
| | | रातरानी | <i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> | 1 | Flowering |
| | | गुलाब | <i>Rosa indica</i> | 14 | Flowering |
| | | नागफनी | <i>Opuntiaficcus</i> | 11 | Flowering |
| 3. | Decorative | कागजफूल | <i>Bougainvillea</i> | 09 | Flowering |
| | | सदासुहागन | <i>Catharanthusroseus</i> | 48 | Flowering |
| | | विद्यामती | <i>Thujaoccidentalis</i> | 03 | Flowering |
| | | मनीप्लांट | <i>Money plant</i> | 10 | Decorative |
| | | अमरबेल | <i>Cuscutareflexa</i> | 12 | Decorative |
| 4. | Tree | आम | <i>Mangiferaindica</i> | 65 | Fruit |
| | | ऑवला | <i>Phyllanthusemblica</i> | 25 | Fruit |
| | | बादाम | <i>Pranusdulcis</i> | 04 | Fruit |
| | | रामफल | <i>Anonaraticulata</i> | 02 | Fruit |
| | | अमरूद | <i>Psidiumguajaw</i> | 05 | Fruit |
| | | बेर | <i>Zizyphuslionba</i> | 07 | Fruit |
| | | अनार | <i>Punicagranatum</i> | 03 | Fruit |
| | | डूमर | <i>Ficusracemosa</i> | 01 | Fruit |
| | | ताड़ | <i>Borassusflabellifer</i> | 02 | Fruit |
| | | जामुन | <i>Syzygiumcumini</i> | 05 | Fruit |
| | | खजूर | <i>Phoenisdactylifera</i> | 01 | Fruit |
| | | नीम | <i>Azadirachtaindica</i> | 14 | Medicinal |
| | | बरगद | <i>Ficusbenghalensis</i> | 04 | Medicinal |
| | | पीपल | <i>Ficusraligiosa</i> | 03 | Medicinal |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|----------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| | | चम्पा | <i>Plymariyaaabtusa</i> | 05 | Medicinal |
| | | कदम | <i>Neolamarckiacadamba</i> | 08 | Medicinal/ decorative |
| | | सागौन | <i>Tectonagrandis</i> | 18 | Furniture |
| | | बबुल | <i>Vachellianitotica</i> | 32 | Furniture |
| | | अ" गोक | <i>Saracaindicus</i> | 12 | Decorative |
| | | नीलगिरी | <i>edcalyptus</i> | 05 | Medicinal |

Table no. 02. Showing the faunal diversity of the college.

| No. | Phylum | Common Name | Zoological Name |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Annelida | Earth worm | <i>Pheretimaposthuma</i> |
| | | Neries | <i>Nerismania</i> |
| | | Leech | <i>Hirudomedicinalis</i> |
| 2. | Arthropods | Ant | <i>Formica rufa</i> |
| | | Red ant | <i>Atta geminata</i> |
| | | Cockroach | <i>Periplanataamericana</i> |
| | | Book Worm | <i>Lepismasaccharina</i> |
| | | Grasshopper | <i>Melanopusfemurrubrum</i> |
| | | Centipede | <i>Scolopendraspp.</i> |
| | | Praying Mantis | <i>Mantis religiosa</i> |
| | | Termite | Dry wood termites |
| | | Butterfly | <i>Danausplexippus</i> |
| | | | <i>Morphofabricia</i> |
| | | Makkhi | <i>Muscadomestica</i> |
| | | Mosquitoes | <i>Culex and Anopheles</i> |
| | | Recluse spider | <i>Loxoscelesspp.</i> |
| | | Striped back scorpion | <i>Centruroidesvittatus</i> |
| | | Odonatan Species (Drogonfly) | <i>Orthetrumpruinsum,</i> <i>Brachythemiscontaminate,</i> <i>Diplocodestrivilis,</i> <i>Neurithemisintermedia,</i> <i>Acisomapanorpoides, Pantalaflavescens</i> |
| | | Paper Wasps | <i>Polistesspp.</i> |
| | | Blister Beetles | <i>Spicaulaspp.</i> |
| | | Fire fly | <i>Lamrtidae</i> |
| | | Drogonfly | <i>Anisoptera</i> |
| | | Yellow jacket insect | <i>Vespulasquamosa</i> |
| | | Cicada killer | <i>Spheciusspeciosus</i> |
| Mud Daubers | <i>Chalybionsceliphron</i> | | |
| Locust | <i>Schistocercagregaria</i> | | |
| Honey Bee | <i>Apismellifeera and Apisindica</i> | | |
| Crab | <i>Carcinusmaenas</i> | | |
| 3. | Mollusca | Pila | <i>Pilaglobosa</i> |
| | | Unio | <i>Uniocariel</i> |
| 4. | Amphibians | Commom Frog | <i>Ranatigrina</i> |
| | | Common Tree Frog | <i>Polypedates maculates and P.racophorus</i> |
| | | Indian bull Frog | <i>Hoplobatrachustigerinus</i> |
| | | Toad | <i>Buffomelanostictus</i> |
| | | Green puddle frog | <i>Occidozygalima</i> |
| Common Toad | <i>Bufobufo</i> | | |

| | | | |
|----|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. | Reptiles | Lizards - Common wall lizard | <i>Podarcismuralis</i> |
| | | Monitor Lizard - Goh | <i>Varanusbengalensis</i> |
| | | Brooks Gecko | <i>Hemidactylus brook</i> |
| | | Banded krait, Ahiraj | <i>Bungarusfasciatus</i> |
| | | Binocelate Cobra Nag Sap | <i>Najanaja</i> |
| | | Water Snake | <i>Xenochrophispiscator</i> |
| | | Indian Rock Python Ajgar Sap | <i>PythonMolurus</i> |
| | | Snake - Common Krait | <i>Bungaruscaeruleus</i> |
| | | Common Rat Snake, Dhamana | <i>Ptyasmucosus</i> |
| 6. | Aves | Pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> |
| | | House Sparrow | <i>Passer domestica</i> |
| | | Koel | <i>Eudynamysscolopaceus</i> |
| | | Myna | <i>Acridotherestrictis</i> |
| | | Eagle | <i>Aquila hastata</i> |
| | | Fowl | <i>Gallus gallus</i> |
| | | Crow | <i>Corvussplendens</i> |
| | | Parrot | <i>Pisttaculakrameri</i> |
| | | | |
| 7. | Mammal | Rat | <i>Ratusratus</i> |
| | | Bat | <i>Elidolonhelvum</i> |
| | | Mole | <i>Condyluracristata</i> |
| | | Gilhari | <i>Funambuluspennantii</i> |
| | | Newla | <i>Herpestesedwardsi</i> |
| | | Cow | <i>Bostaurus</i> |
| | | Dog | <i>Canislupus familiaris</i> |
| | | Goat | <i>Capra aegagrushircus</i> |
| | | Tabby cat | <i>Feliscatus</i> |

Recommendations/ Suggestions

1. Implement a mechanism to dispose solid waste in a scientific manner.
2. In campus make some small WATER BODY and recycle of water system is necessary.
3. It is preferable to purchase electricity from a company that invests in new sources of renewable and carbon-neutral electricity
4. Gardens should be watered by using drip/sprinkler irrigation system to minimise water use.
5. In campus premises electricity should be shut down from main building supply after occupancy time, to prevent power loss due to eddy current
6. Installation of LED lamps instead of CFL and replacing the old tube lights with the new LED tubes.
7. Implement a scientific mechanism to dispose chemical waste from laboratories.
8. Celebrate every year 5th June as 'Environment Day' and plant trees on this day to make the campus more Green.

9. Promote environmental awareness as a part of course work in various curricular areas, independent research projects, and community service.
10. Review periodically the list of trees planted in the garden, allot numbers to the trees and keep records. Assign scientific names to the trees.

CONCLUSION:

With smart initiatives like our Think Green Campus Model, Waste Management is helping colleges achieve a higher level of environmental performance. There is significant environmental research both by faculty and students. The environmental awareness initiatives are substantial. The installation of solar panels and rain water harvesting system are noteworthy. Pataleshwar College adopts environment friendly practices and takes necessary actions such as – energy conservation, waste recycling, carbon neutral etc.. This may lead to the prosperous future in context of Green Campus & thus sustainable environment and community development. As part of green audit of campus, we carried out the environmental monitoring of campus including Illumination and Ventilation of the class room. It was observed that Illumination and Ventilation is adequate considering natural light.

Gallery



Fig. 1 Government Pataleshwar College, Masturi (Administrative Block)





Fig. 2-7 Plantation in the College campus by Zoological Club



Fig. 8-9 Garden maintain by NSS and Zoology club



Fig.10-11 Garden maintain by NCC



Fig.12-13Environment Awareness by Science Club



Fig. 12-13Vermicomposting tanks located beside of sport department



Fig. 14Green campus of our College



Fig. 15. Generetor set



Fig. 16. Water purifier set

Showing the faunal diversity of the college



Leech (*Hirudomedicinalis*)



Earthworm (*Pheritimaposthuma*)



House fly (*Musca domestica*)



Cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*)



Crab (*Portunus pelagicus*)



Ant (*Formica rufa*)



House cricket (*Acheta domestica*)



Praying mantis (*Mantis religiosa*)



Butter fly (*Morphofabricus*)



Scorpion (*Pandinusimperator*)



Pila (*Pilaglobosa*)



Unio (*Uniocariel*)



Frog (*OccidozygoLima*)



Lizard (*Hemidactylusfrenatus*)



Parrot (*Psittaculakrameri*)



Hen (*Gallus gallusdomesticus*)



Goat (*Capra aegagrushircus*)



Monkey (*Semnopithecusposthuma*)



Cat (*Feliscatus*)

