

Govt.E.V.Post Graduate College,Korba C.G.

Green Audit Report

2016-17



Green Audit Committee

- Dr. R.B.Sharma, HOD, Botany
- Smt. Alka Shrivastava HOD, Chemistry
- Dr. B.L.Sai HOD, Geography

Introduction

Govt. E.V.P.G College, Korba is one of the premier institutions in the field of higher education in Chhattisgarh and was accredited by NAAC with B⁺⁺ in 2016. Activities such as environment conservation and preservation, health care, legal literacy, etc., were conducted in collaboration with governmental and non governmental organizations. In order to bring up a generation with moral integrity and to promote democratic values, the college organizes talks by experts for the staff and students.

The Eco Club, Botanical Association, NSS and Red Cross Club highlight the significance of environment and its protection. Awareness programme on environment conservation, plantation programme . Environment day, Earth day are organized every year by the different departments and untis. RED RIBBEN and YRC club promotes healthy life skills and healthy living environment.

Vision and Mission Statements of the College

When the college was started in 1981 its aim was to provide higher education in arts and science of the highest standard incurring sound learning, building up character and upholding moral and spiritual values. In order to integrate with the changing national policies, the mission of the college was revised to incorporate the objectives of empowering the students and faculty to face the challenges of modern life, to undertake extension programmes, to promote human values by upholding principles.

VISION-


To impart quality and job-oriented education with moral ethics and discipline to the students of this tribal area for their complete personality development.

MISSION-

1. To achieve excellence in providing education through innovative methods of teaching and learning.
2. To provide quality education to the students of this tribal area to make them selfsufficient and inculcate in them values of self respect, mutual respect, oneness among the college fraternity and enable them to develop a sense of pride towards the institution.
3. To cater to the educational needs of the socio-economically weak section of the society and motivating them for research and innovation and providing job opportunities for these local students locally using the limited resources in the local industries.

About Campus & Infrastructure

The college, situated in East of KORBA on the side of the Rajgamar road, is well connected



by rail and road. College Campus is spread over an area of 50 acres, the college has adequate infrastructure facilities to fulfill all the needs.

| Sl. No. | Name of Building | Purpose |
|---------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Main Building | Principal Chamber, Office, Class rooms, staff rooms IGNOU office, Girls common room, Hindi, English, Economics, Maths, Microbiology, Biotechnology, Chemistry, Psychology, Sociology, Geography ,Zoology, Botany, Physics, History department. NCC room, Toilets. |
| 2 | UGC Building | Classrooms |
| 3 | Ranganathan Building | Central Library |
| 4 | Rusa Building | Sport Room, Computer department, Commerce department, 06 classroom. |
| 5 | Auditorium | Under Construction |
| 6 | Women's Hostel | |
| 7 | Canteen Block | NSS office, Mark sheet distribution office |
| 8 | Stadium/ Pavilion | |

Scope and Goals of Green Auditing

Green audit serve as a means to identify opportunities to sustainable development practices, enhance environmental quality, improve health, hygiene and safety, reduce liabilities and save money and achieve values of virtue. Environmental audits can be a highly valuable tool for college in a wide range of ways to improve their environmental and economic performance and reputation while reducing wastages and operating costs. Once a baseline data is prepared after the auditing process, the data can serve as a point of departure for further action in campus greening. It will also help the college to compare its programmes and activities with other peer institutions, identify areas for improvement and prioritise the implementation of future projects. The data will also provide a basis for calculating the economic benefits

of resource conservation projects by establishing the current rates of resource use and their associated costs.

General and Specific Objectives of Green Auditing

The general objective of green audit is to prepare a baseline report on biodiversity and other resources, measures to mitigate resource wastage and improve resource quality and sustainable practices.

The specific objectives are:

- To prepare a checklist of flora and fauna diversity in and around the college campus.
- To suggest measures to improve biodiversity within the college campus.
- To monitor the energy consumption pattern of the college.
- To assess the quantity of water usage within the college campus.
- To suggest sustainable energy usage and water conservation practices.
- To find out various sources of organic and solid waste generation and mitigation possibilities.

Flora of College Campus Many perennials and seasonal plants make campus plant diversity rich. Some important plants are listed below.

| S.No. | Botanical Name | Family |
|-------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | <i>Annona squamosa</i> | Annonaceae |
| 2 | <i>Annona reticulata</i> | Annonaceae |
| 3 | <i>Magnolia champaca</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 4 | <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | Cleomaceae |
| 5 | <i>Bixa orellana</i> | Bixaceae |
| 6 | <i>Portulaca oleracca</i> | Portulacaceae |
| 7 | <i>Shorea robusta</i> | Dipterocarpaceae |
| 8 | <i>Gossypium arboreum</i> | Malvaceae |
| 9 | <i>Sida acuta</i> | Malvaceae |
| 10 | <i>Hibiscus rosa</i> | Malvaceae |
| 11 | <i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i> | Malvaceae |
| 12 | <i>Bombax ceiba</i> | Bombacaceae |
| 13 | <i>Citrus limon</i> | Rutaceae |
| 14 | <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | Rutaceae |
| 15 | <i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> | Putranjivaceae |
| 16 | <i>Simarouba glauca</i> | Simaroubaceae |
| 17 | <i>Alianthus excelsa</i> | Simaroubaceae |
| 18 | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | Meliaceae |
| 19 | <i>Olex scandens</i> | Olacaceae |

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 20 | <i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> | Celastraceae |
| 21 | <i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> | Rhamnaceae |
| 22 | <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> | Rhamnaceae |
| 23 | <i>Ventilago denticulata</i> | Rhamnaceae |
| 24 | <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> | Vitaceae |
| 25 | <i>Cayratia trifolia</i> | Vitaceae |
| 26 | <i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> | Vitaceae |
| 27 | <i>Cissus repanda</i> | Vitaceae |
| 28 | <i>Schleichera</i> | Sapindaceae |
| 29 | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | Anacardiaceae |
| 30 | <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> | Anacardiaceae |
| 31 | <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> | Anacardiaceae |
| 32 | <i>Semicarpur anacardium</i> | Anacardiaceae |
| 33 | <i>Moringa olefera</i> | Moringaceae |
| 34 | <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> | Fabaceae |
| 35 | <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> | Fabaceae |
| 36 | <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> | Fabaceae |
| 37 | <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> | Fabaceae |
| 38 | <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> | Fabaceae |
| 39 | <i>Cassia fistula</i> | Fabaceae |
| 40 | <i>Delonix regia</i> | Fabaceae |
| 41 | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | Fabaceae |
| 42 | <i>Albizia lebbek</i> | Fabaceae |
| 43 | <i>Termanalia arjuna</i> | Combretaceae |
| 44 | <i>Combretum indica</i> | Combretaceae |
| 45 | <i>Terminalia catappa</i> | Combretaceae |
| 46 | <i>Terminalia chebula</i> | Combretaceae |
| 47 | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 48 | <i>syzygium cumini</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 49 | <i>Psidium guajava</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 50 | <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> | Lauraceae |
| 51 | <i>Punica granatum</i> | Lythraceae |
| 52 | <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> | Lythraceae |
| 53 | <i>Mimusops elengi</i> | Sapotaceae |
| 54 | <i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> | Rubiaceae |
| 55 | <i>Madhuca lingifolia</i> | Sapotaceae |
| 56 | <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> | Ebenaceae |
| 57 | <i>Nyctanthes arbor-triestis</i> | Oleaceae |
| 58 | <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> | Apocynaceae |
| 59 | <i>Tabernaemontana divercata</i> | Apocynaceae |
| 60 | <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> | Apocynaceae |

OB

Amu

DR

S. K. Aggarwal

Solid Waste

Solid waste is the unwanted solid material generated from anthropogenic activities. Management of solid waste is always a challenge for the human society. Paper, card board, packing material are major solid waste generated in college. The solid waste processed every day is collected by the Municipal Corporation and lead to recycle them to their Solid Liquid resource management centers. Biodegradable solid waste are used in making compost.

Energy Audit

Most of the equipments fitted in the college are with good energy rating for lighting all the bulbs are either LED or CFL. Everyone is made aware that lights and fans should be used when necessary.

Water Audit

College has own bore wells for water supply. Mainly water used for drinking, in toilets, garden, lab. etc. Waste water from drinking station is used in garden. Rain water harvesting system is installed in the college.

Recommendations

1. Vermi composting should be started.
2. Installation of more rain water harvest methods on roof top and ground.
3. Set up water recycling unit where the recycled water can be used for gardening in college and hostels.
4. Renewable energy source like solar should be installed.



PRINCIPAL,
GOVT. ENGINEER VISHWESARRAIYA
P. G. COLLEGE, KORBA (C. G.)

