

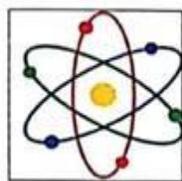
GREEN AUDIT REPORT



Registered Under Section 2(F) & 12(B) of UGC Act
GOVT. E.V.P.G. COLLEGE, KORBA, C.G.
Reaccredited Grade "B++" By NAAC
Affiliated to Atal Bihari Vajpayee University, Bilaspur, [C.G.]



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1. Preface

The future of humankind depends very much on our ability to change our lifestyles and agree to follow a low consumption pattern of living in terms of resources taken from the globe and return to a sustainable development path at the earliest. Climate around the world – in developed as well as developing regions – has started showing violent changes, destroying life and property and annihilating peaceful living conditions.

The opportunity window for restoring nature to its prolonged state of hosting life forms to flourish under its caring environs is according to scientists

Our national educational authorities, as in most developed countries, therefore insist that every student in our country should learn how damages to the environment occur and how to avoid such situations, emphasizing more on possible remedial measures. This green education should start from schools and colleges, and the insistence on Green Audit of higher education institutions on an annual basis is to make students and staff well informed of the extent of ecological footprints each one creates, as well as on which areas one should concentrate to make his or her environs greener than before.

The 2021 Green Audit report of the college is prepared in such a manner that it can educate every stakeholder of the institution, on the major contributors tending to destroy and on every step helpful to restoration leading to further flourishing of its green status. A brief presentation of the contents of this report by the teachers to the other stakeholders would help in getting every one of them to start taking further steps to achieve a 'brighter shade of green' for his or her campus and the region.

Green auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutions practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. Traditionally, we are good and efficient users of natural resources. But over the period of time excess use of resources like energy, water, chemicals are become habitual for everyone especially, in common areas. Now, it is necessary to check whether our processes are consuming more than required resources? Whether we are handling waste carefully? 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 provides an approach for it. It also increases overall consciousness among the people working in institution towards an environment.

2. About College

Government EVPG College is a co-educational post graduate institute affiliated to Atal Bihari Vajpayee Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur C.G. The college was established in 1981 to fulfill the Vision of imparting quality and job-oriented education with moral ethics and discipline to the students of the tribal area. Since then the college has been committed to achieving this goal by catering to the needs of this industrial city. It has now created a special position as the lead college of the district since 2009. The college is situated on a lush green, sprawling campus of 50 acres wherein all efforts are taken to sensitize the students towards environmental protection and steps are taken to provide a green cover to overcome the heavy pollution in the city caused by the coal mining activities and the numerous power plants in the region. The college offers 04 UG and 12 PG degree courses besides 03 Post-graduate diploma courses (PGDCA, PGDIC and PGDBM) and one diploma course (DCA) at the UG level. The college boasts of active units of NCC, NSS and Youth Red Cross Society whose members are dedicated to the welfare of the college. The current student strength is 2611. The college is endowed with facilities such as 23 class rooms, 10 laboratories, 01 computer lab, 01 English lab, 01 multipurpose hall, one newly constructed Auditorium (400seater) a separate sports block and a separate library building, canteen and girls hostel whose possession is awaited. The huge playground has volleyball and basket ball courts, cricket pitch, provision for athletics and a new outdoor stadium with washrooms and restrooms. The Sports department also boasts of a mini gymnasium. There is a great emphasis on the need for imparting quality education by following the Academic Calendar, conducting internal tests and their evaluation, enhancement of ICT aided teaching methods, organizing lectures, conducting competitions, celebrating events as per the state government directives, and motivating the students to ensure their moral and spiritual growth with social responsibilities and awareness.



Google Earth Map of College

Vision and Mission of College

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–

- ✓ To achieve excellence in providing education through innovative methods of teaching and learning.
- ✓ To provide quality education to the students of this tribal area to make them self-sufficient 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Objectives
- ✓ To endeavour to transform the noble mission and far-reaching vision of the institution into reality.
- ✓ To create an atmosphere in the institution for research, growth, development and overall enhancement of the student's personalities.
- ✓ To promote new and modern teaching techniques among the teachers to guide the students.

Available College Infrastructure

College is spread in 32 acres area in which main building campus is in 24 acres and NCC campus is in 9 acres. Out of 24 acres play ground is in – acres, 2.37 acres area is constructed with buildings rest area is open with pathways, garden and greenery.

3. Need of the Green Audit report

The green audit aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campuses, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly atmosphere. Green audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of college environment. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the effort within the institutions whose exercises can cause threat to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through the green audit, a direction as how to improve the structure of environment and there are include several factors that have determined the growth of carried out the green audit.

Green auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutions practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. Traditionally, we are good and efficient users of natural resources. But over the period of time excess use of resources like energy, water, are become habitual for everyone especially, in common areas. Now, it is necessary to check whether our processes are consuming more than required resources? Whether we are handling resources carefully? 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 provides an approach for it. It also increases overall consciousness among the people working in institution towards an environment.

Priorities of the green audit report

- To ensure increased clarity and focus in institutional functioning towards Environment quality enhancement.
- To ensure enhancement and coordination among various activities of the institution with careful ecological consideration and resources conservation in view and in due course institutionalize all such good practices
- To ensure that a methodology is developed, tried and established for documentation and internal communication; and o Ensure that all stakeholders including the students accept a dynamic system for quality changes

Objectives of the Green Audit Report

- 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.
- Identification and documentation of green practices followed by the college.
- To inculcate values of sustainable development practices through green audit mechanism.
- Increase environmental awareness throughout campus
- Identify and assess environmental risk.
- The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issue before they become problem.

GREEN AUDIT REPORT PROCEDURES

Planning

- ❖ **Obtaining secondary data from the college and other institutions**
- ❖ **Collection of primary data from Institute**
- ❖ **Interview and survey**
- ❖ **Triangulation of the data**
- ❖ **Documentation of the data**

Evaluating audit

- Attempts for minimizing carbon foot print by the college
- Green auditing adopted by the team is to collect basic data on the components of audit, compare them with similar data.
- Making a benchmark for next audit report and for other institution
- Primary data and secondary data collection with the help of Eco club

To conduct the green audit were based on the guidelines, rules, acts and formats set by Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forest. The audit was carried for Natural Environment/Biodiversity, solid waste, electricity and energy, water and wastewater, hazardous waste and air quality.

4. Green Audit Components

Natural Environment – Biodiversity Audit

The College campus is spread over 25 acres of land, situated on eastern part of the Korba city on Korba- Rajgamar road that connects Balco Hati, Urga and so on.

District Korba is covered with 45% of the land area with forest. The college is situated just 6 KM from dense forest that is Putka-Devpahri Maikal Hill range. The college is surrounded by teak forest those were planted 60 year back. The campus of the forest having many indigenous plants growing and have many trees of the state tree *Sal* and other associate plants and the entire campus is ever green with a variety of trees, bushes and grass. The flora and fauna are very rich and the buildings in the campus are constructed with minimum disturbance to this lingering greenery. Notwithstanding the green bonus available naturally to the campus, during an attempt was made to plan for the preparation of a Green Audit report for the Campus.



Garden area for students



Greenery around college

As a result, during that time a list 3 species Bryophytes 3 species of Pteridophyte 3 species of Gymnosperm and 240 species of angiosperms observed during the green audit process. In green audit process most of the species observe were planted in botanical Garden with 99 species 81 were weeds.

Here is list of flora found during Green audit report preparation process.

Govt. EVPG College Korba C.G.

Green Audit Plant List 2020-21

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
1	Kai	<i>Marchantia linearis</i>	Marchantiaceae	naturally growing
2	Kai	<i>Riccia glauca</i>	Ricciaceae	naturally growing
3	Gadda kai	<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Polytrichaceae	naturally growing
4	Maiden hair fern	<i>Adiantum capillis</i>	Pteridaceae	Weed
5	Pteris Morpankhi	<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Pteridaceae	B Garden
6	Cycas	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae	Ornamental Planted
7	Zamia	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Zamiaceae	B Garden
8	Sitafal	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	B Garden
9	Ramphal	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Annonaceae	B Garden
10	Swarn Champa	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Magnoliaceae	B Garden
11	Pathkoria	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Menispermaceae	B Garden
12	Pili kateri	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	Papaveraceae	Weed
13	Hurhur	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Cleomaceae	Weed
14	Sindoori	<i>Bixa orellana</i>	Bixaceae	B Garden
15	Nonia bhaji	<i>Portulaca oleracca</i>	Portulacaceae	Weed
16	Saal	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	naturally growing
17	Cotton	<i>Gossypium arboreum</i>	Malvaceae	B Garden
18	Bariyari	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	Weed
19	Bala	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	Weed
20	Gudhal	<i>Hibiscus rosa</i>	Malvaceae	Ornamental Planted
21	Jangali bhindi	<i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i>	Malvaceae	B Garden
22	Jangali Madar	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	B Garden
23	Kunguya	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Malvaceae	Weed
24	Semal	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Bombacaceae	naturally growing
25	Pakad band	<i>Melochia carchorifolia</i>	Sterculiaceae	Weed
26	Chipaki bala	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Sterculiaceae	Weed
27	Banchench	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	Tiliaceae	B Garden

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
28	Chench	<i>Corchorus aestuens</i>	Tiliaceae	Weed
29	Chikti	<i>Trumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Tiliaceae	Weed
30	Chipki	<i>Trumfetta pentandra</i>	Tiliaceae	Weed
31	Tinpatia	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalidaceae	Weed
32	Chirraiya ful	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	balsaminaceae	Weed
33	Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Rutaceae	B Garden
34	Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	B Garden
35	Putranjeeva	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Putranjivaceae	Ornamental Planted
36	Laxmi Taru	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Simaroubaceae	B Garden
37	Mahaneem	<i>Alianthus excelsa</i>	Simaroubaceae	naturally growing
38	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Ornamental Planted
39	Dantnipori	<i>Olex scandens</i>	Olacaceae	B Garden
40	Malkangni	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Celastraceae	B Garden
41	JharBer	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>	Rhamnaceae	Weed
42	Ber	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Weed
43	Kewti	<i>Ventlago denticulata</i>	Rhamnaceae	naturally growing
44	Hadjod	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	B Garden
45	Jungali Angoor	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i>	Vitaceae	Weed
46	Amraula	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i>	Vitaceae	Weed
47	Dokar bel	<i>Cissus repanda</i>	Vitaceae	Weed
48	Kosham	<i>Schleichera</i>	Sapindaceae	naturally growing
49	Aam	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Ornamental Planted
50	Kaju	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	B Garden
51	Goinja	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Anacardiaceae	naturally growing
52	Bhelwa	<i>Semicarpur anacardium</i>	Anacardiaceae	B Garden
53	Munga	<i>Moringa olefera</i>	Moringaceae	B Garden
54	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	Ornamental Planted
55	Glirisida	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fabaceae	Ornamental Planted
56	Shishum	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Ornamental Planted
57	Copper pod	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Fabaceae	Ornamental Planted

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
58	Lal Chandan	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Fabaceae	B Garden
59	Amaltas	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	B Garden
60	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabaceae	Ornamental Planted
61	Gunj	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	B Garden
62	Fulan	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Fabaceae	Weed
63	Chauli	<i>Alysicarpus hamosus</i>	Fabaceae	Weed
64	Chikti patti	<i>Alysicarpur rugosus</i>	Fabaceae	Weed
65	Aparajita	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	B Garden
66	Khunkhuniya	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	Fabaceae	Weed
67	Salparni	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Fabaceae	naturally growing
68	Turki	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i>	Fabaceae	Weed
69	Sarpunkha	<i>Tephrosia purpuria</i>	Fabaceae	naturally growing
70	Dupati	<i>Zornia gibbosa</i>	Fabaceae	Weed
71	Karota	<i>Cassia mimoides</i>	Fabaceae	Weed
72	Charota	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Fabaceae	Weed
73	Chhuimui	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Fabaceae	naturally growing
74	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Fabaceae	Ornamental Planted
75	Rose	<i>Rosa domestica</i>	Rosaceae	B Garden
76	Pathharchatta	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Crassulaceae	B Garden
77	Arjuna	<i>Termanalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	naturally growing
78	Madhumalati	<i>Combretum indica</i>	Combretaceae	Ornamental Planted
79	Badam	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae	Ornamental Planted
80	Harra	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	naturally growing
81	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Myrtaceae	Ornamental Planted
82	All spice	<i>Pimenta diocia</i>	Myrtaceae	B Garden
83	Jamun	<i>syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	B Garden
84	amarud	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	B Garden
85	Kapoor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	B Garden
86	Kumbhi	<i>Careya arborea</i>	Lecythidaceae	B Garden
87	Anaar	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae	B Garden

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
88	Jharul	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	B Garden
89	Senha	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>	Lythraceae	naturally growing
90	Menhadi	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	B Garden
91	Dhawai	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>	Lythraceae	B Garden
92	Pani dhawai	<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i>	Onagraceae	Weed
93	Maulsri	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sapotaceae	B Garden
94	Turnera	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	Turnaraceae	Weed
95	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	B Garden
96	Shivlingi	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Cucurbitacea	naturally growing
97	Bundela	<i>Melothrinaheterophylla</i>	Cucurbitacea	naturally growing
98	Begonia	<i>Begonia oblica</i>	Begoniaceae	Ornamental Planted
99	Mandukparni	<i>Cetella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	B Garden
100	Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinia</i>	Rubiaceae	B Garden
101	Kadam	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	B Garden
102	Mudi	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	naturally growing
103	Pentas	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	Rubiaceae	B Garden
104	Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Rubiaceae	B Garden
105	Dikamali	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	B Garden
106	Papda	<i>Oldenlandia herbacea</i>	Rubiaceae	Weed
107	Riccardia	<i>Riccardia scabra</i>	Rubiaceae	Weed
108	Chote gummi	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i>	Rubiaceae	Weed
109	Chai	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Theaceae	B Garden
110	Bhangira	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
111	Gajar ghas	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
112	Ghamra	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
113	Blue mink	<i>Ageratum houstonianum,</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
114	Bhringraaj	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
115	Genda	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Asteraceae	Ornamental Planted
116	Chhota akarkara	<i>Acmella calva</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
117	Cosmos	<i>Cosmos caudatus</i>	Asteraceae	Ornamental Planted

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
118	Pla cosmos	<i>Cosmos sulphurens</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
119	Bhringraaj	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
120	Gojihva	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
121	Hirankhuri	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
122	Sahdevi	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
123	Neela sahdevi	<i>vernonia divergens</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
124	Fuli	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
125	Kuthuwa	<i>Xanthium indicum</i>	Asteraceae	Weed
126	Chitrak	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	B Garden
127	Khirani	<i>Manicaca haxandra</i>	Sapotaceae	B Garden
128	Mahua	<i>Madhuca lingifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	naturally growing
129	Tendu	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	Ebenaceae	naturally growing
130	Parijat	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-triestis</i>	Oleaceae	B Garden
131	Mongra	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Oleaceae	Ornamental Planted
132	Sadabahar	<i>Catharanthus rosa</i>	Apocynaceae	B Garden
133	Sadabahar	<i>Vinca Rosa</i>	Apocynaceae	B Garden
134	Anantmool	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Apocynaceae	B Garden
135	Champa	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	Apocynaceae	B Garden
136	Sapta parni	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Ornamental Planted
137	Chandini	<i>Tabernaemontana divercata</i>	Apocynaceae	Ornamental Planted
138	Koria	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>	Apocynaceae	naturally growing
139	Kaner	<i>Thevetia peruvina</i>	Apocynaceae	Ornamental Planted
140	Aak	<i>Calotropus gigantea</i>	Asclepiadaceae	naturally growing
141	Nagbel	<i>Cryptolepsis buchanani</i>	Asclepiadaceae	B Garden
142	Exacum	<i>Exacum pumilum</i>	Gentianaceae	Weed
143	Lasoda	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	Boraginaceae	B Garden
144	Kamlata	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	Convolvulaceae	Weed
145	Sankhpuspi	<i>Evolvulus numularis</i>	Convolvulaceae	Weed
146	sankhpuspi Neela	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae	Weed
147	Chamaki	<i>Ipomoea hedrifolia</i>	Convolvulaceae	Weed

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
148	Aswgansdha	<i>Withania somnifea</i>	Solanaceae	B Garden
149	Dhatura	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae	B Garden
150	Chirpoti	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Solanaceae	naturally growing
151	makoi	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae	B Garden
152	Lindnaria	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Scrophularaceae	Weed
153	Mithipatti	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Scrophularaceae	B Garden
154	Lathuria	<i>Microcarpaea minima</i>	Scrophularaceae	Weed
155	Tacoma	<i>Tcoma stans</i>	Bignoniaceae	Ornamental Planted
156	Syonak	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Bignoniaceae	Ornamental Planted
157	Baghnakha	<i>Martynia annua</i>	Pedaliaceae	naturally growing
158	Kalmegh	<i>Andrographis peniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	B Garden
159	Jhinti	<i>Barleria cristata</i>	Acanthaceae	B Garden
160	Rulia	<i>Ruelia simplex</i>	Acanthaceae	Ornamental Planted
161	Adusa	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	Acanthaceae	B Garden
162	Talmakhana	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Weed
163	Wter willow	<i>Justicia diffusa</i>	Acanthaceae	Weed
164	Rungia	<i>Rungia pectinta</i>	Acanthaceae	Weed
165	Bhoti	<i>Clerodendron splendens</i>	Verbenaceae	B Garden
166	Gul menhdi	<i>Durenta erecta</i>	Verbenaceae	Ornamental Planted
167	Khamhar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Verbenaceae	Ornamental Planted
168	Putrus	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae	Weed
169	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	B Garden
170	Hanuman Gada	<i>Leonitis</i>	Lamiaceae	naturally growing
171	Ajwain patta	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i>	Lamiaceae	B Garden
172	Dawana	<i>Ocimum bacilicum</i>	Lamiaceae	B Garden
173	Japani pudina	<i>Menth spicata</i>	Lamiaceae	B Garden
174	Gumi	<i>Lucas cephelotus</i>	Lamiaceae	B Garden
175	Jangali tulasi	<i>Ocimum canum</i>	Lamiaceae	Weed
176	Ban talsa	<i>Mesophaerum suaveolens</i>	Lamiaceae	Weed
177	Nirgundi	<i>Vitex negudo</i>	Lamiaceae	B Garden

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
178	Pathharchur	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i>	Lamiaceae	B Garden
179	Ban tulsi	<i>Plectranthus mollis</i>	Lamiaceae	B Garden
180	Sagon	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Ornamental Planted
181	Punarnawa	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	B Garden
182	Boeganvilia	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae	B Garden
183	Gulbas	<i>Mirabilis jalap</i>	Nyctaginaceae	B Garden
184	Garudi	<i>Alternanthes sessilis</i>	Amaranthaceae	Weed
185	Bhaji ghas	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Amaranthaceae	Weed
186	Apamarg	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Weed
187	Gorakh ganja	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Amaranthaceae	Weed
188	ban	<i>Alternanthera bettzikiana</i>	Amaranthaceae	Weed
189	Chaulai	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Amaranthaceae	Weed
190	Silyari	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Weed
191	Pan	<i>Piper betle</i>	Piperaceae	B Garden
192	Pippali	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae	B Garden
193	Doodhi	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Weed
194	Badi dudhi	<i>Euphorbia erecta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Weed
195	Hadjod (dudha)	<i>Euphorbia tiriculi</i>	Euphorbiaceae	B Garden
196	Dahijar	<i>Euphorbia oblongifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	B Garden
197	Mili	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Ornamental Planted
198	Kuppi	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Weed
199	Aclipha	<i>Acalypha hispida</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Ornamental Planted
200	Chhoti Duddhi	<i>Euphorbia thymiflora</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Weed
201	Badi dudhi	<i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Weed
202	Bhu amla	<i>Phyllanthus reticulates</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Weed
203	Bhu amla	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Euphorbiaceae	B Garden
204	Bhu amla	<i>Phyllanthus virigatus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Weed
205	Bhumi amala	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Phyllanthaceae	naturally growing
206	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae	B Garden
207	Jack Fruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Ornamental Planted

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
208	Anjeer	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Moraceae	B Garden
209	Shahtoot	<i>Morus alba</i>	Moraceae	B Garden
210	Banda, mekri	<i>Vanda tessellata</i>	Orchidaceae	naturally growing
211	Elaichi	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Zingiberaceae	B Garden
212	Shampoo zinger	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i>	Zingiberaceae	B Garden
213	Haldi	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	B Garden
214	Jangali adarak	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i>	Zingiberaceae	B Garden
215	Gulbakawali	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	Zingiberaceae	B Garden
216	Sisal	<i>Agave gloriosa</i>	Agavaceae	Ornamental Planted
217	Keokand	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Costaceae	B Garden
218	Insulin plant	<i>Chamaecostus cuspidatus</i>	Costaceae	B Garden
219	Dracina red	<i>Dracaena sunsine</i>	Asparagales	B Garden
220	Dracina starline	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Asparagales	B Garden
221	Dracina baboo	<i>Dracaena sanderana</i>	Asparagales	B Garden
222	Vacha	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Acoraceae	B Garden
223	Lilly	<i>Amaryllis belladona</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Ornamental Planted
224	Areliya	<i>Polyscias guilfoylei</i>	Araliaceae	Ornamental Planted
225	Ananas	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Bromaliaceae	B Garden
226	Baijanti	<i>Canna indica</i>	Cannaceae	Ornamental Planted
227	Ghritkumari	<i>Aloe barbadensis miller.</i>	Asphodelaceae	B Garden
228	kali musali	<i>Curculago orchioides</i>	Hypoxisaceae	B Garden
229	Tradischantia	<i>Tradescantia pallida</i>	Commelinaceae	Ornamental Planted
230	Kankauwa	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Commelinaceae	Weed
231	Kenna	<i>Coemelina erecta</i>	Commelinaceae	Ornamental Planted
232	Money Plant	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Araceae	Ornamental Planted
233	Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia Seguine</i>	Araceae	Ornamental Planted
234	Syngonium	<i>Syngonium</i>	Araceae	Ornamental Planted
235	Areca palm	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Aracaceae	Ornamental Planted
236	Raphis palm	<i>Rhaphis excelsa</i>	Aracaceae	Ornamental Planted
237	Bottle palm	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>	Aracaceae	Ornamental Planted
238	Nariyal	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	B Garden

S.No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Location/ Habitat
247	Nagarmotha	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	B Garden
239	Motha	<i>Cyperus corymbosus</i>	Cyperaceae	B Garden
240	Motha ghas	<i>Cyperus irida</i>	Cyperaceae	Weed
241	Banana	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	B Garden
242	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Poaceae	B Garden
243	Firangi Ghas	<i>Digitaria longifora</i>	Poaceae	Weed
244	Chhaya ghas	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	Poaceae	Weed
245	Ghas	<i>Dactyloctenium aegypticum</i>	Poaceae	Weed
246	Koliha puchhi	<i>Seteria Viridis</i>	Poaceae	Weed
247	Latkaua	<i>Polypogon</i>	Poaceae	Weed
248	Kodo ghas	<i>Paspulum distichum</i>	Poaceae	Weed
249	Doob grass	<i>Cyanodon dactylon</i>	Gramineae	naturally growing

Green Audit Animal List 2020-21

SN	Local Name	Zoological Name	Phylum	Class
Butterflies				
1	Lime Swallowtail	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
2	Common evening brown great egg fly	<i>Melantis leda</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
3	Common Mormon Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
4	Baronet	<i>Euthalia nais</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
5	Common Crow Butterfly plain tiger	<i>Euploea core</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
6	Lemon migrant	<i>Catopsilla pomona</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
7	Lemon pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
8	Chocolate pansy	<i>Junonia iphita</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
9	Himalyan palm fly	<i>Elymnias hypermnestra</i>	Arthropoda	Insecta
Snail and slugs				
10	Horntail snail	<i>Macrochlamys indica</i>	Mollusca	Gastropoda
11	Miniature awl snail	<i>subulina octana</i>	Mollusca	Gastropoda
12	African gaintsnail	<i>Lissachantaina fulica</i>	Mollusca	Gastropoda
13	tropical leather leaf slug	<i>Laevicaulis alte</i>	Mollusca	Gastropoda

Frogs

SN	Local Name	Zoological Name	Phylum	Class
14	Indian Toad	<i>Duttaphrinus melanostictus</i>	Chordata	Amphibia
15	Tree frog	<i>Hyla maculata</i>	Chordata	Amphibia
16	indian tree frog	<i>Rhacophorus maculatus</i>	Chordata	Amphibia
17	Indian bull frog	<i>Haplobatrachus tigerius</i>	Chordata	Amphibia

Snakes and lizards

18	Fan Throated Lizard/house gecko	<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
19	Oriental Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
20	Skink	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
21	Common Dotted Garden Skink	<i>Lygosoma punctata</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
22	Indian wolf snake	<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
23	Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
24	Common krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
25	Buff striped keelback	<i>Amphiesma stolatum</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
26	Rat snake	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Chordata	Reptilia
27	Sand boa	<i>Eryx johnii</i>	Chordata	Reptilia

Birds

28	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Chordata	Aves
29	indian silver bill	<i>Euodice malabaricus</i>	Chordata	Aves
30	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Chordata	Aves
31	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	Chordata	Aves
32	White browed wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	Chordata	Aves
33	Plain prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Chordata	Aves
34	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Chordata	Aves
35	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Chordata	Aves
36	Oriental magpie robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Chordata	Aves
37	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Chordata	Aves
38	Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>	Chordata	Aves
39	Ashy prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Chordata	Aves
40	Red turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Chordata	Aves
41	Rose ringed parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Chordata	Aves
42	Alexandrine parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Chordata	Aves
43	House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Chordata	Aves
44	Indian white eye	<i>Zosteropus palpebrosus</i>	Chordata	Aves
45	Green bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Chordata	Aves
46	Red vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonatus cafer</i>	Chordata	Aves
47	Scally breasted munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Chordata	Aves
48	Cattle erget	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Chordata	Aves
49	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Chordata	Aves
50	Indian roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Chordata	Aves
51	Indian robin	<i>copsychus fulicatus</i>	Chordata	Aves
52	Brahminy Starling	<i>Starnia pagodarum</i>	Chordata	Aves

SN	Local Name	Zoological Name	Phylum	Class
53	Red watted	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Chordata	Aves
54	Baya weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Chordata	Aves
55	Asian pied starling	<i>Cracupica contra</i>	Chordata	Aves
56	Coppersmith barbet	<i>Psilopogan haemacephalus</i>	Chordata	Aves

Mammals

57	Five striped squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennantii</i>	Chordata	Mammalia
58	Three striped squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Chordata	Mammalia
59	Indian bush rat	<i>Golunda ellioti</i>	Chordata	Mammalia

In subsequent greening efforts, college has done many plantation activities with forest and horticulture departments in last few years. A botanical garden is developed in front of Botany department with 50 species of taxonomical and ethno botanical important plants. Other parts also having garden areas for students a green belt is maintained around play ground. About 10 acres of Land area of the college is covered with greenery.

In the garden and play ground area 09 species of Butterflies, 04 species of Molluscs, 04 species of Amphibians, 10 species of Reptiles, 29 species of Birds and 03 species of Mammals are found. Butterfly species that could form a butterfly garden in the campus was prepared.

Good Practice observed-

- Campus has maintained good diversity of flora and fauna.
- Indigenous species are conserved specially Sal, Arjun, Kutaj etc.
- There is good greenery in and around the campus.
- Greenery is developed with participation of NSS NCC and governmental department inclusion.
- There is good number of Birds and Butterflies observed in campus.
- A botanical Garden with good number of diversity is maintained by the Botany Department.

Suggestions-

- More indigenous plant can be planted instead of Peltophorum and Acacia.
- There is scope of reshuffle plants of botanical garden according to taxonomical arrangements.
- More species and diversity should be planted with indigenous touch.
- Host plants can be planted to attract avifauna and butterflies.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generation and management is a burning issue. Unscientific handling of solid waste can create threats to everyone. The solid waste audit focused on volume, type and current management practice of solid waste generated in college campus. The solid waste collected was paper waste, plastic, biodegradable waste, Canteen waste, Laboratory waste, construction waste, glass waste and other miscellaneous waste. The general waste processed per day is collected by the Municipal Corporation and lead to recycle them to their Solid Liquid resource management (SLRM) centers. The total solid waste collected in the campus is about 450 kg/month and 5400 kg/year is provided to Municipal Corporation. Paper waste is a major solid waste generated by all the departments. Old answer sheets, old bills and confidential reports are sent for shredding, pulping and recycling after completion of their preservation period. Plastic waste is generated by all departments, administrative sections as well as support services but it is not categorized at point source and sent for recycling. Metal and waste is stored and given to authorized vendors for further processing like table benched etc.. Few glass bottles are reused in the laboratories. Biodegradable waste /Garden waste are used for composting and vermicomposting. About 5 tons of Vermicompost is produced every year by the Vermicompost unit and rest compost and about 2 tons produced in Master compost of garden and other degradable waste.

College has organized many awareness program on waste management and beat plastic program to reduce, reuse and recycle waste in day to day life.



Vermocomposting Unit



Master composting site for the Garden waste

Good practice observed

- Vermicomposting and master composting units running for the Biodegradable waste especially garden waste which produces almost half of the annual requirement of gardens.
- NSS, NCC and Students are regularly participated in national and international days for cleanliness and waste management activities
- Waste generated in the campus is given to municipal SLRM Centers for reuse and recycling process.
- Metal waste, E-waste generated from college goes under auction process for reuse and recycles.

Suggestions

- Recycling of the waste generated in campus can be done within a standard procedure should be developed.
- There is a scope of installing more vermicomposting units since garden waste generation is much more than current capacity.
- Laboratory waste should be stored and managed properly.

Electricity and energy :

Energy sources utilized by all the departments and services of include electricity, liquid petroleum and LPG. Major use of energy is at office, and laboratories for lighting, transportation, cooking at canteen and laboratory work. Electricity is main source of energy utilized by the college, Most of the equipments fitted with good energy rating for lighting all the bulbs are either LED or CFL. To conserve energy a 10KW off grid Solar power plant is installed in the college by the CREDA in 2010, by this every month 200-300 units of electricity is produced and saved. Every class and offices having one connection of Solar electricity as stand by uninterrupted supply.



Solar unit of college

Transportation of the students and staff is done by their own through personnel vehicle or public transport.

Good practice observed

- Most of the Lights are LED or tube lights.
- ACs and other electrical appliances running in the campus are 3-5 rating.
- Solar electricity is installed to promote renewable energy and to save electricity.

Observations recommendation

- New electrical appliances be installed in future must be 5 star rating.
- More renewable energy devices should be installed to demonstrate and to save conventional energy.
- Awareness program can be run for students and for staff members on energy conservation.
- Use of Electrical vehicle can be promoted.

Water and wastewater:

A water audit is an on-site survey and assessment to determine and improve efficiency of water use. The water used at bathrooms, toilets, laboratory, garden, and other uses as well as leakages and over flow of water from overhead tanks is also been evaluated. The total use of water is 4500 liters/day. Major loss of water is through overflow of tanks and leakages. The major use of water is in Gardening and toilets. Govt. EVPG College is having 3 bore wells for water pumping there are 4 water tanks of 1000 liter capacity and 1 is of 1500 liter water. These tanks on the campus supply water for regular use as well as gardening, washroom, laboratory and drinking water. There is also RO water filtration plant for filtration of water which provides clean and safe drinking water for all the needs. Roof top rain water harvesting is also been practiced. Since now college is running on day time very less water s used in bathrooms and toilets so less amount of water generated as waste which goes to common municipal sewerage system.



Fitted RO System

Good Practice observed-

- No running pumping water used for the gardening and other uses.
- There are good channel of pipes in all the building and campus.
- Gardening is the main consumption of all water needs.
- RO is fitted for potable water need in sufficient number.

Suggestions-

- There is need of check all leakages from water channel and pipes.
- There is need of *auto cut system* to be fitted in every Water storage tank.

- Micro irrigation system can be set up for Gardening purpose to reduce water uses.



Water harvesting system

4.5. Air quality:

Air quality on the academic institute is very important for health of students, faculty and staff. Being in Korba Air quality is not as good but college is maintaining good green belt in and around the campus, overall air quality is better than the rest of Korba. Since campus is in eastern part of the Korba city and not any big industry lies around, air quality of the campus is good enough so ambient air quality of the campus is satisfactory.

As an academic institute college comes under silent zone where noise should be below 45 dB during day time. Therefore, the noise on the campus is also measured and found within the standard limits. Sometimes construction activities and road traffic increases the noise level around campus.

Good practice observed

- There is a good canopy of trees lies within campus that not only it gives the campus esthetic look but also improves environment of the campus.
- Noise quality is found almost in standard limits.

Suggestions

- A thick green belt can be maintained to avoid external pollution and noise.
- Students can be engaged to maintain greenery and to plant seasonal flowering plants.

The premise is Ecologically balanced besides many Environmental driving forces of a Coal Based Industrial City. A good Volume of Green Cover with diverse species of Flora and Fauna adds a Serene Atmosphere to the Campus. Landscape and Plantation pattern is excellent.

Use of Water Sprinklers to remove Fly Ash deposits and thick Vegetation Barrier towards Main Road will enhance the Beauty of the Campus.

5 Audit Team

Green audit report is prepared by Chhattisgarh Vigyan Sabha a NGO working in all over Chhattisgarh for Scientific temperament development among general populous.

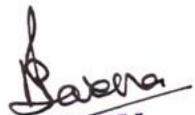
About Chhattisgarh Vigyan Sabha

Chhattisgarh Vigyan Sabha (CGVS) is a registered (No.CGstate-459 dated 10.12.2003) non government organization, committed to generate scientific temperament among the people for better living and environment. The CGVS has a team of scientists, Doctors, Engineers, Social Scientists, Academicians, folk artists, teachers and students from all over the Chhattisgarh state. It has its units in all the districts with more than 1000 members all over the state. The Vigyan Sabha is also supported by other part time science activists. The CGVS is a people's science movement active in the state since its inception.

The CGVS aims at concrete analysis of the impact of science on society. Its role in socio economic and political context to increase scientific input in development of planning and self reliant peoples science movement for scientific temperament and awareness towards science and technology to work for world peace , conservation of environment and eco-system, conduct seminars, exhibitions, competitions and generate peoples science movement. The CGVS is governed by an elected executive council for a period of two years. It also has its elected district level units.

The Green audit report preparation team consists of following members of Chhattisgarh Vigyan Sabha-

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| 1. | Dr. M.L. Nayak | Botanist | President CGVS |
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| 3. | Nidhi Singh | Zoologist | Joint Secretary CGVS |
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| 5. | Ved Upadhyay | Zoologist | Joint Secretary Korba unit CGVS |
| 6. | Avinash Yadav | Herpetologist | Joint Secretary Korba unit CGVS |
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