



RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE

Affiliated to
University of Calcutta

GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2022-23

Audited by:

Dr. Pranabes Sanyal (IFS Rtd.)

Ex Chief Environment Officer,
Govt. of West Bengal.
Visiting Faculty, School of Oceanographic Studies,
Jadavpur University, Kolkata 32



TABLE OF CONTENT

AUDIT CERTIFICATE	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	4
DISCLAIMER	5
CONTEXT & CONCEPT	6
INTRODUCTION	7
OVERVIEW OF COLLEGE	8
VISION AND MISSION	9
INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE COLLEGE	10
WEATHER DATA OF KOLKATA AND RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE	13
INTERNAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT CELL (IQAC)	16
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	17
GREEN AUDIT ANALYSIS	
1.1 FINDINGS ON FLORAL DIVERSITY OF THE CAMPUS	19
1.2 QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF SOIL AT RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE	22
RECOMMENDATIONS	23
CONCLUSION	25
REFERENCE	26
ANNEXURE – PHOTOGAPHS OF ENVIRONMENT CONSIIOUSNESS	27




CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

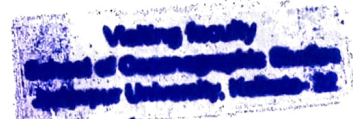
This is to certify that Rani Birla Girls' College, 38, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata- 700017, has collected data and credentials as per requirement of Green Audit of the campus and submitted all relevant information to the Auditor. The green infrastructure of the college and, activities and measures adopted by the institution along with data submitted have been scrutinized, verified, and audited, and was found to be satisfactory with several scope of improvement, listed in the recommendations.

The efforts taken by the IQAC along with the faculty members and students of the Department of Geography of Rani Birla Girls' College, towards environment and sustainability is highly appreciated and commendable.

 10/5/23

Dr. Pranabes Sanyal (IFS, Rtd.)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, **Dr. Pranabes Sanyal**, would like to thank the management of Rani Birla Girls' College for assigning this important work of Green Audit. I appreciate the co-operation to the teams for completion of assessment.

I am thankful to the IQAC team and other staff members who were actively involved while collecting the data and conducting field measurements, especially the Department of Geography.

Last but not the least, we would like to thank **Dr. Srabanti Bhattacharya (Principal)**, Rani Birla Girls' College for giving us an opportunity to evaluate the environmental performance of the campus.



DISCLAIMER

I, **Dr. Pranabes Sanyal**, have prepared this report for Rani Birla Girls' College based on input data submitted by the representatives of college.

While all sensible care has been taken in its preparation, details contained in this report have been compiled in good faith based on information gathered.

It is further advised that the conclusions are based on the best estimates available, and that the auditor makes no express or implied representations, warranties, or undertakings. The auditor also disclaims all liability for any direct or indirect losses resulting from the use of the data, statements, or forecasts in this report.

I agree to maintain the confidentiality of all information pertaining to your organization and not share it with any other parties, unless it is in the public domain, required by law, or required by relevant accreditation organizations. I will only obtain confidential information when it is necessary.

Signature

AUDITOR

Visiting faculty
School of Oceanographic Studies
Uttarakhand University, Dehradun-22



CONCEPT AND CONTEXT

Since the academic year 2019–20, all higher education institutions are required by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council, New Delhi (NAAC) to submit an annual Green, Environment, and Energy Audit Report. Green Audit falls under the purview of Criteria 7 of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body which accredited institutes of higher education. Furthermore, ensuring that higher education institutions take steps to reduce their carbon footprint and therefore help to mitigate global warming. The management of the college chose to have a qualified external professional auditor undertake an external environment assessment study in light of the NAAC circular about green auditing. Examining environmental behaviors that affect the atmosphere either directly or indirectly both inside and outside of the College campus is the goal of the green audit. The term "green audit" refers to the methodical identification, measurement, documentation, reporting, and analysis of college environment components. It was started with the goal of examining the actions taken by the institutions whose operations could endanger the environment's and the people's health. The green audit can provide guidance on how to enhance the environment's structure and incorporate various elements that can safeguard the environment. This audit focuses on the institution's implementation of the Green Campus, Waste Management, Energy Management, and Carbon Footprint, among other things. Below is a discussion of the principles, organization, goals, analysis tools, methodology, and audit objectives.



INTRODUCTION

Educational institutions are becoming more environmentally conscious these days, and as a result, fresh ideas are being presented to make them eco-friendly and sustainable. Many educational institutions use a variety of approaches to address their environmental challenges in order to protect the environment within the building. These approaches include encouraging energy conservation, recycling garbage, reducing water use, water harvesting, and many more.

The institution's operations may have a negative influence on the environment. A green audit is an official assessment of the environmental impact of a college. The purpose of the Green Audit is to assess the real-world situation on the campus of the organization. A college can utilize a green audit to find out where and how they are using the most water, energy, or other resources. From there, the institution can decide how to make adjustments and save money. In order to improve waste minimization plans or for recycling projects, it can also be used to ascertain the type and volume of garbage.

The implementation of mitigation measures and green auditing benefits all institutions, students, and the environment. Additionally, it can raise knowledge of health issues and advance environmental awareness as well as values and ideas. It gives employees and students a greater awareness of the institution's green impact. Green auditing maintains cost savings by utilizing less resources. It provides a chance for educators and learners to grow in taking responsibility for their own personal and social responsibilities. Primary data gathering, a site visit with the college team, and an evaluation of the policies, programs, papers, and records are all part of the audit process.



OVERVIEW OF THE COLLEGE

RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE, Kolkata was established in July 1961 as an undergraduate arts college affiliated to the University of Calcutta by the Hindustan Charity Trust in the memory of Rani Jogeshwari Devi Birla to serve as a women's educational institution and to impart a comprehensive learning programme to its students within an enlightened, liberal and progressive milieu. Undergoing a remarkable transformation, this college departed from its initial apparatus of governance (by a private Trust) to function as an aided institution under the Government of West Bengal.

The institution holds the distinction of being the bearer of a teaching and learning legacy of more than six decades and has been relentless in its pursuit of excellence. This college has maintained good academic performance with consistency. Co-curricular training and value-orientation have been equally prioritized within the institutional agenda. The college is very conveniently located on Shakespeare Sarani and is easily accessible from both the A.J.C. Bose Road and Jawaharlal Nehru Road intersections of Shakespeare Sarani.



Figure 1: Front view of the College from Main Road side



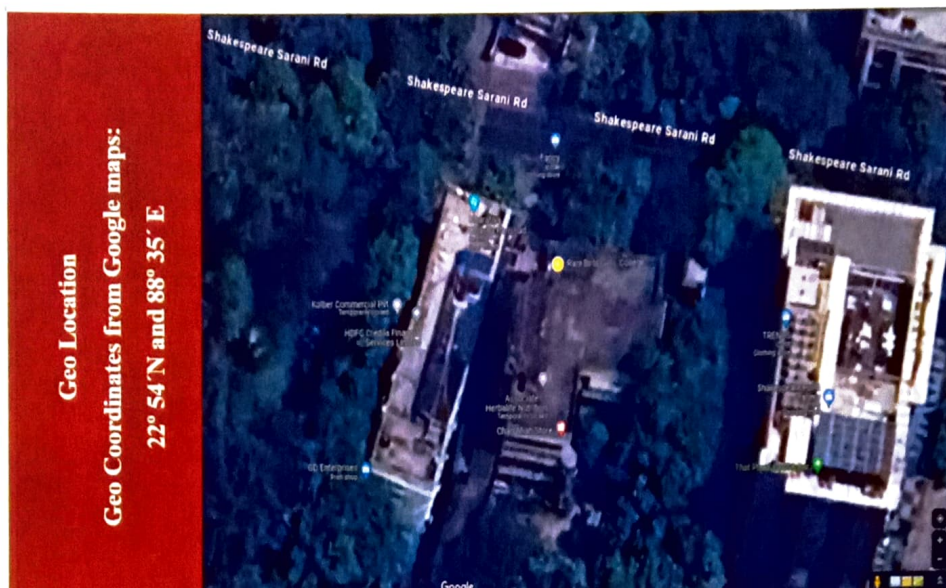
Figure 2: View of the College from inside the campus

VISION

The college was established with an inspirational vision to serve as an ideal seat of learning aimed at promoting higher education and holistic development of young women learners of diverse social and economic background within a liberal, progressive and enlightened milieu.

MISSION

As a premier and reputed institution committed to the goal of women's empowerment through higher education, the institutional mission is oriented to motivating learners to achieve distinction in academic, administrative and cultural spheres and to venture into self-employment or entrepreneurship.



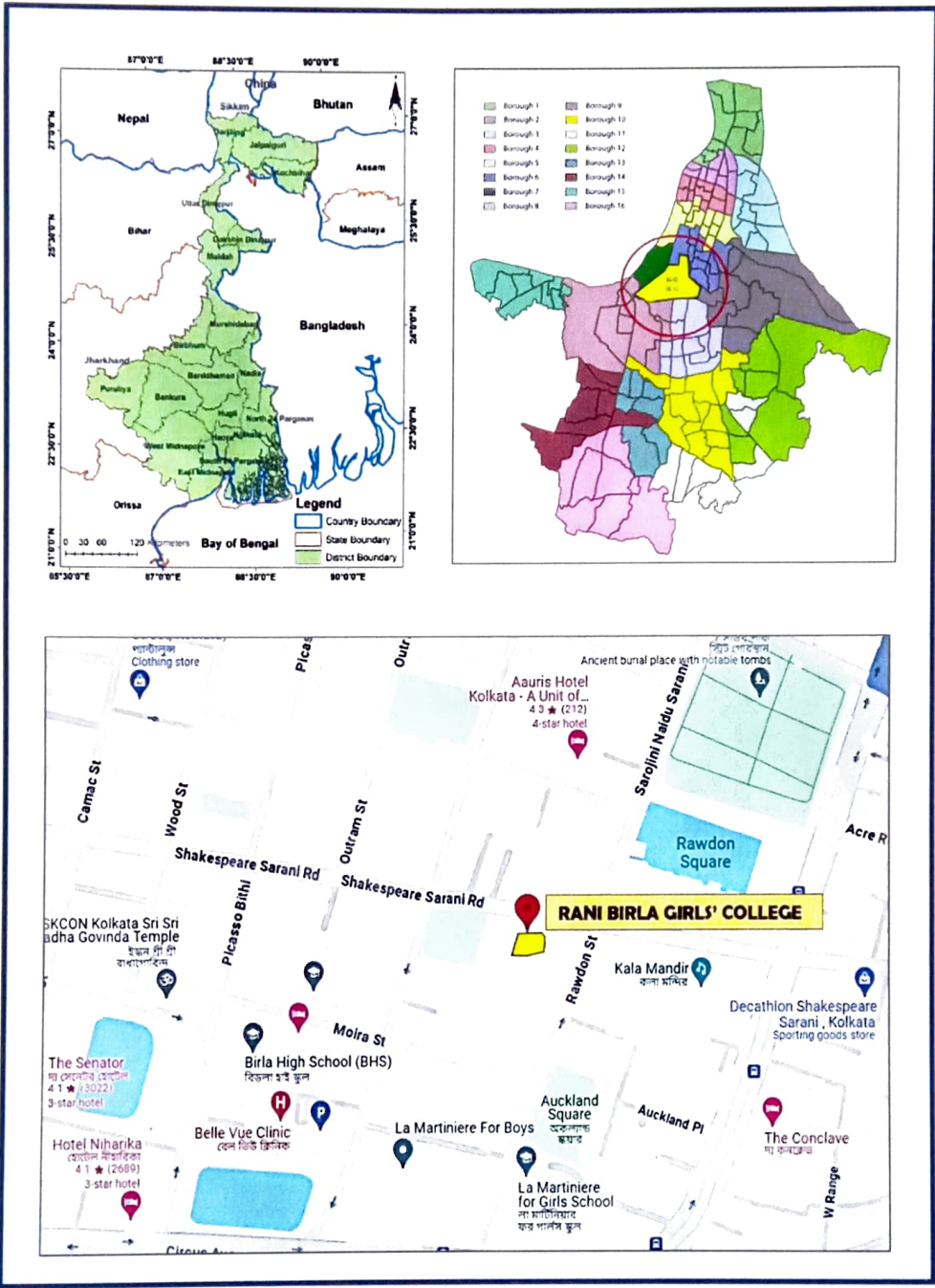
INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE COLLEGE:

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION:

Located within the University of Calcutta, Rani Birla College was founded in 1961 with the goal of providing advanced arts education. It is situated in a rented building in Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata, at 22° 54' N and 88° 35' E, at the center of West Bengal's capital. The college occupies a rented space measuring 1 Bigha 4 Katha and 2 Chatak, or roughly 32,535 square feet. 11,330 square feet, or 35% of the total area, are built up. The premise has a playground of 8020 sq. ft area. The College admits students from all social milieus and empowers them through intensive mentoring and counselling to face the challenges of life and become responsible and sensitized citizens of the country. Rani Birla Girls' College provides a caring and nurturing environment where students come into their own, blossoming into confident young women ready to face the world. The college accepts students from all socioeconomic backgrounds and apart from academic training the college through rigorous mentoring and counselling, equips them to meet life's obstacles and develop into responsible, aware citizens of the nation. Students of Rani Birla Girls' College thrive in a supportive and nurturing atmosphere where they develop into self-assured, world-ready young ladies.



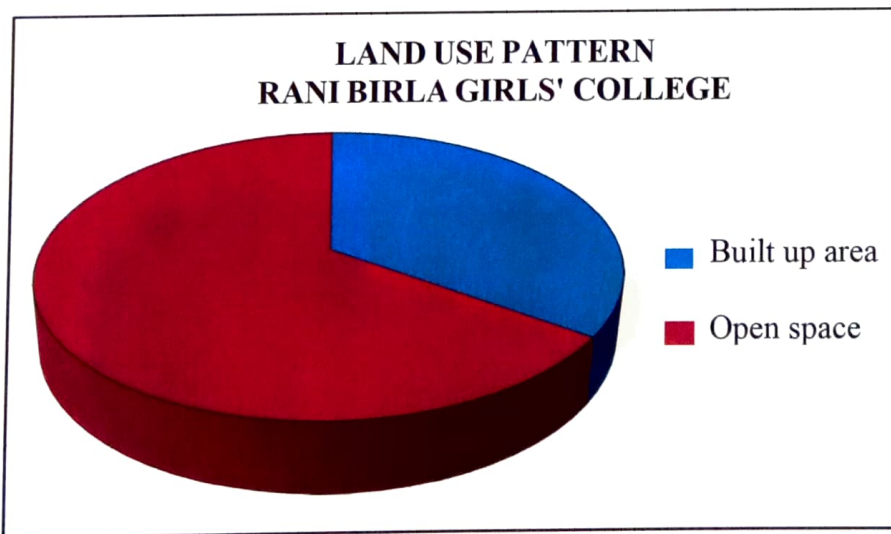
COLLEGE LOCATION MAP





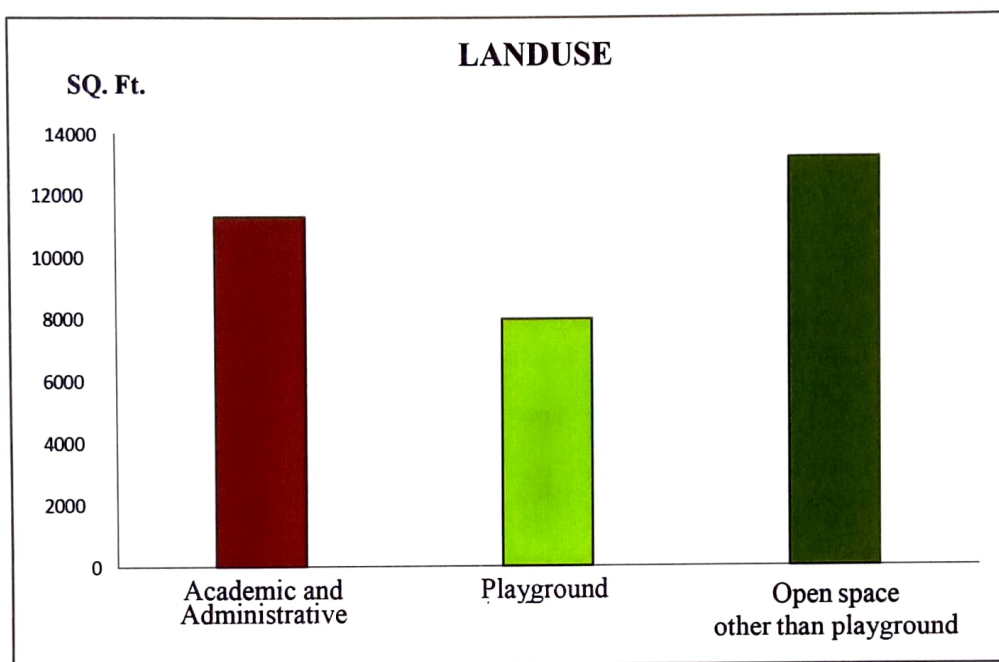
Building Name	Building Square Footage (m ²)	Age of Building (years)	Purpose of building	Number of Floors	Daily Operational Hours	Days of Use per Week	Average number of occupants
Main Building (Total Campus)	11,330 sq. ft	Nearly 80 years	Academic	3	8	6	700
Anex-I Building		Nearly 80 years	Academic	2	8	6	120
Anex-II Building		Nearly 80 years	Academic	2	8	6	50

LANDUSE	AREA IN SQ. FT
BUILT UP AREA	11330 sq. ft.
OPEN SPACE	21205 sq. ft.
TOTAL AREA	32535 sq. ft.





LANDUSE (SPECIFIED)	AREA IN SQ. FT
Academic and Administrative (sq. ft.)	11330
Playground (sq. ft.)	8020
Open space other than playground (sq. ft.)	13185



WEATHER DATA OF KOLKATA AND RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE:

Kolkata, the capital of West Bengal, has a tropical wet-and-dry climate (Köppen climatic classification Aw), which is shared by Rani Birla Girls' College in Kolkata. Although monthly average temperatures vary from 15 °C to 30 °C (59 °F to 86 °F), the annual mean temperature is 26.8 °C (80 °F). Summertime highs in the low 30s are hot and muggy. In May and June, maximum temperatures often get close to 40 °C (104 °F) during dry spells. With seasonal lows between December and January of 9 to 11 degrees Celsius (48.2 to 51.8 degrees Fahrenheit), winter lasts for around two and a half months on average. 5 °C (41 °F) was the lowest recorded temperature, and 43.9 °C (111 °F) was the highest.



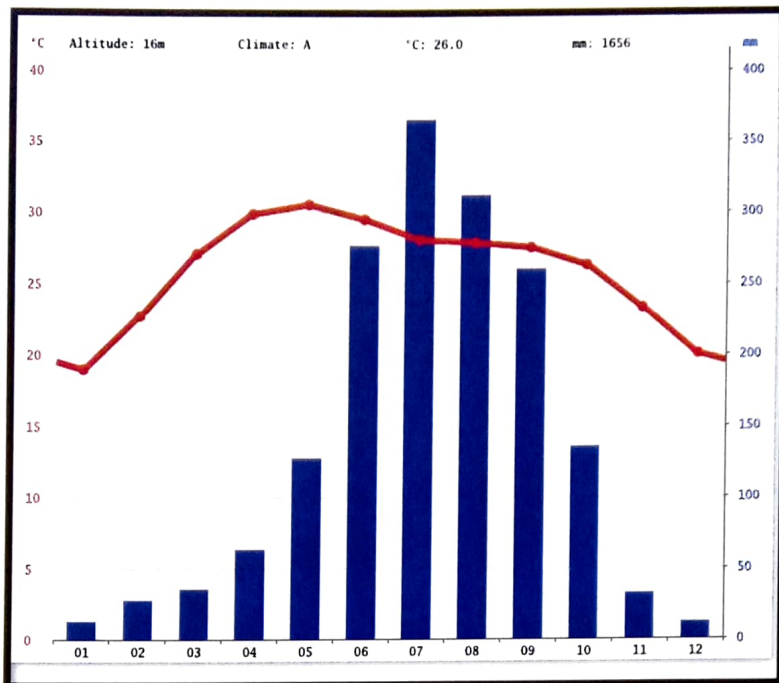
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUT	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	19 °C (66.2) °F	22.7 °C (72.9) °F	27.1 °C (80.8) °F	29.9 °C (85.8) °F	30.6 °C (87) °F	29.5 °C (85.2) °F	28.1 °C (82.6) °F	27.9 °C (82.2) °F	27.6 °C (81.6) °F	26.3 °C (79.4) °F	23.3 °C (74) °F	20.1 °C (68.1) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	12.9 °C (55.3) °F	16.5 °C (61.7) °F	21.4 °C (70.5) °F	25.5 °C (77.8) °F	26.9 °C (80.5) °F	27 °C (80.5) °F	26.1 °C (78.9) °F	25.8 °C (78.4) °F	25.3 °C (77.5) °F	23 °C (73.4) °F	18.4 °C (65.1) °F	14.5 °C (58.1) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	25.3 °C (77.5) °F	29 °C (84.1) °F	33.3 °C (91.9) °F	35.7 °C (96.2) °F	35.4 °C (95.7) °F	33.1 °C (91.6) °F	31.1 °C (87.9) °F	31 °C (87.7) °F	30.8 °C (87.5) °F	30.2 °C (86.3) °F	28.5 °C (83.3) °F	25.9 °C (78.6) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	12 (0)	27 (1)	35 (1)	63 (2)	127 (5)	277 (10)	365 (14)	312 (12)	260 (10)	135 (5)	32 (1)	11 (0)
Humidity (%)	64%	61%	59%	67%	73%	81%	85%	86%	87%	82%	70%	65%
Rainy days (d)	1	2	3	6	9	16	21	21	18	10	2	1
avg. Sun hours (hours)	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.7	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.9	8.8

Data: 1991 - 2023 Min. Temperature °C (°F), Max. Temperature °C (°F), Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in), Humidity, Rainy days. Data: 1999 - 2023: avg. Sun hours.

Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/west-bengal/kolkata-2826>

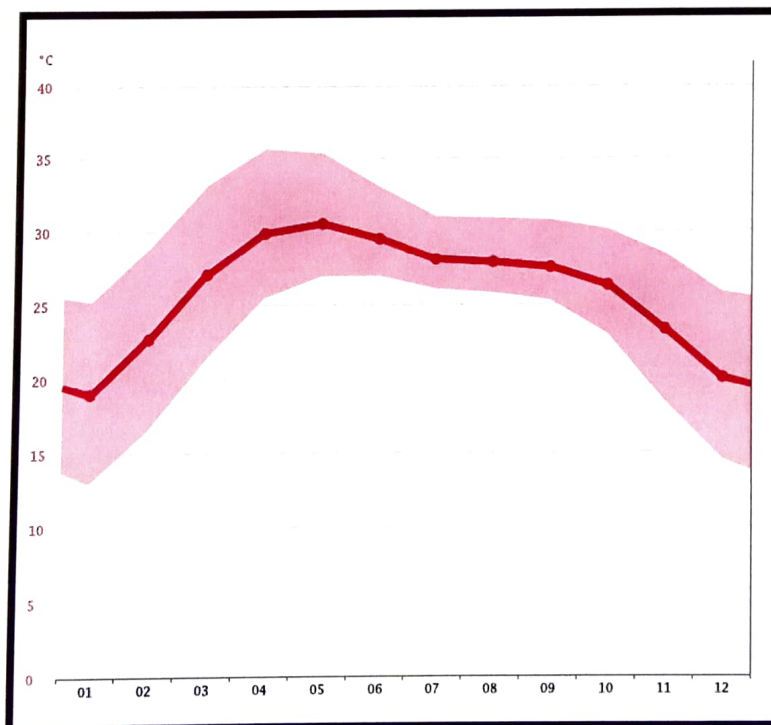


RAINFALL-TEMPERATURE GRAPH OF KOLKATA



Data source: <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/west-bengal/kolkata-2826>

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE BY MONTH IN KOLKATA



Data source: <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/west-bengal/kolkata-2826>



INTERNAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT CELL (IQAC)

In order to advance long-term quality standards, recognized institutions must establish Internal Quality Assurance Cells (IQACs). The INTERNAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT CELL (IQAC), a crucial part of the college's administration, enhances the campus's quality culture. IQAC's adventure began on December 18, 2009. The IQAC works to ensure that all participants maintain high standards so they can assume leadership roles in the demanding future environment. It works in tandem with non-teaching personnel, teachers, administrators, and students to ensure quality maintenance and coordination.

The IQAC team evaluates the adequacy of the facilities provided to stakeholders. Any new ideas for improving postsecondary education research and instruction standards are warmly welcomed by the IQAC team. Every academic session, IQAC follows a predetermined plan of activity.

PLAN OF ACTION:

A Green Campus is a place where environmentally friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the campus. The green campus concept offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social, and economic needs of the mankind. Keeping these facts in mind, the college's IQAC ensures to implement the Green Audit idea on campus as a regular activity, with the following goals in mind:

- To create and announce the college's green policy.
- To increase the stakeholders' knowledge and sensitivity of the various environmental issues and dangers that the college and its surroundings face.
- To establish a set of "green standards" that the college will always strive to meet.
- To have a professional third-party auditor provide expert advice on how to promote environmentally friendly operations.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To discover and ascertain whether an institution's actions are ecologically sound and sustainable, green auditing is a crucial first step. We have always been honest and productive consumers of the environment. However, excessive use of resources such as petrol, electricity, and water has become ingrained in everyone over time, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas.

All these procedures are standardized by green audit, which also offers an effective method of using natural resources. It is vital to reevaluate the procedures and transform them into green and sustainable ones in the face of resource depletion and climate change. A method for it is provided by green audit. Additionally, it raises general understanding of environmental sustainability among those employed by the organization.

The primary focus of this audit was on greening indicators, such as the campus's carbon footprint, waste management procedures, soil and water quality, vegetation, and power and fossil fuel consumption. The Internal Quality Assessment Cell (IQAC) of Rani Birla Girl's College in Kolkata, West Bengal, on behalf of the Principal, requested that the auditor perform a Green Audit of the campus in compliance with the Green Campus Evaluation Plan.

On 8th December 2022, the auditor paid a visit to the college campus and carried out a field survey. The Principal's information and baseline data were examined and recorded as the study's backdrop. The team gathered field data on the campus's floristic variety in addition to other elements as required by the Green Audit. Physical inspection revealed that, while being a degree-granting institution, this college primarily focuses on providing high-quality education in the Arts and Geography streams. The college does not now have the necessary facilities for a science stream. Nevertheless, despite having very little funding, the college's administration, and Internal Quality Assessment Cell (IQAC) have organized and maintained several environmentally friendly activities on campus.

During the campus visit, it was also noted that certain departments have excellent instrumentation and development. Notably, the geography department offers excellent infrastructure for funded projects and is well-stocked with tools and maps. In the little space that it has, the library section is kept in good condition. The LED bulbs were found to be in use, which is a fantastic move to save electricity. In addition, work was underway to prepare the soil for the medicinal plant garden development on the vacant property, and the college



administration stated that the garden will be developed soon, if there are enough funds. Additionally, it has been noted that, should funding be available, the institution may be encouraged to offer biological science courses. This will enable it to better maintain its medicinal plant garden and employ environmentally and eco-friendly practices.

The audit's goal was to confirm that campus procedures adhered to the environmental policy the university had embraced. The development and completion of a questionnaire, a campus tour, an examination and assessment of the documentation, key person interviews, data analysis, measurements, and suggestions were all part of the approach. It focuses on several aspects of a "Green Campus," such as waste management, biodiversity mapping, energy efficiency, and plantation management. Considering this, the audit's specific goals were to assess the colleges' compliance with relevant laws, rules, and standards, as well as the suitability of the environmental sustainability management control structure. It can have a significant effect on the environment, learning college operating costs, and student health.

The primary conclusions of this college's current green audit indicate that, for the most part, all departments and students understand the significance and necessity of doing green, eco-friendly actions and conserving the environment. Additionally, it was noted that the school adheres to several green initiatives, including upkeep of a garden, tree planting, water conservation, good waste management, etc. Nevertheless, a thorough examination revealed that many of the institution's methods are still in their infancy and require more development because the college has very few resources, including land, staff, facilities, etc.

The care of the college's environmentally friendly buildings and campus, as well as the high standards in the curricular and extracurricular areas, demonstrate the commitment of the College Authority, especially the Principal, the Internal Quality Assessment Cell (IQAC), and the Department of Geography, despite the institution's limited funding. Through the introduction of good changes to the socioeconomic and educational condition of the state and the country, it gives an ideal vision of education and is responsive to the problems of a growing India in a globalized world.



GREEN AUDIT – ANALYSIS

1.1. FINDINGS ON FLORAL DIVERSITY OF THE CAMPUS

The goal of the Rani Birla Girls' College is to provide to its student wholistic education in a liberal, progressive, and enlightened setting. The institution is housed at Shakespeare Sarani, which is ideally located and easily accessible from the intersection of Jawaharlal Nehru Road and A.J.C. Bose Road.

The significant findings from the current visit to this college campus show that a considerable diversity of flora is supported despite the institution's tiny size. On campus, there are 42 taxa of plants, including trees, herbs, and shrubs (Table 1). The vast majority of plants are native to the area. Many plant species are important commercially and have therapeutic advantages.

The committee also observed that there are currently very few name plates for the plants that are present in the gardens on the temporary sheets. The team recommends that plant name plates include the scientific name, local name (if available), family, and any known medicinal benefits in an effort to increase awareness among students and teachers. Furthermore, it will be very beneficial to conserve and catalogue the campus's biodiversity given its significance. It was also observed that a number of common animals and birds depend on the campus's greenery as a critical habitat. Therefore, proper, and sustainable management is required to maintain the campus's cleanliness and greenery.



Table 1. List of the Plant taxa recorded in the college campus

Sl. No.	Family	Scientific Name	Bengali Name	Common Name
1	Acanthaceae	<u>Justicia adhatoda L.</u>	বাসক	Vasaka/Malabar Nut
2	Acanthaceae	<u>Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees</u>	কালমেঘ	Green Chiretta
3	Anacardiaceae	<u>Mangifera indica L.</u>	আম	Mango
4	Apocynaceae	<u>Plumeria pudica Jacq.</u>	কাঠচম্পা	Bridal Bouquet
5	Apocynaceae	<u>Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.</u>	ছাতিম	Blackboard Tree
6	Araceae	<u>Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott</u>		Dumbcane
7	Araceae	<u>Epipremnum aureum (Linden & André) G.S.Bunting</u>		Money Plant
8	Arecaceae	<u>Livistona chinensis (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart.</u>	সুৰাবুল	Chinese Fan Palm/ fountain palm
9	Arecaceae	<u>Cocos nucifera L.</u>	নারকেল	Coconut
10	Arecaceae	<u>Caryota mitis Lour.</u>		Fishtail Palm
11	Arecaceae	<u>Areca catechu L.</u>	সুপারি	Betel-nut Palm
12	Arecaceae	<u>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens H.Wendl.</u>		Palm
13	Asparagaceae	<u>Cordyline fruticosa (L.) A.Chev.</u>		Cordyline Plant
14	Asteraceae	<u>Tagetes erecta L.</u>	ফরাস গাঁদা	French marigold
15	Asteraceae	<u>Tridax procumbens L.</u>	ত্রিধারা	Coat Buttons
16	Asteraceae	<u>Cyanthillium cinereum (L.) H.Rob.</u>		
17	Cyperaceae	<u>Cyperus rotundus L.</u>		
18	Euphorbiaceae	<u>Codiaeum variegatum (L.) Rumph. ex A.Juss.</u>		Croton
19	Euphorbiaceae	<u>Euphorbia tithymaloides L.</u>	রাং চিতা	Redbird Flower
20	Euphorbiaceae	<u>Euphorbia hirta L.</u>	বারখেরিনি	Dove Milk
21	Euphorbiaceae	<u>Phyllanthus niruri L.</u>		
22	Euphorbiaceae	<u>Euphorbia milii Des Moul.</u>	কাঁটা মুকুট	Crown-of-thorns



23	Euphorbiaceae	<u>Acalypha indica L.</u>	মুক্তা ঝুরি	Indian Copperleaf
24	Fabaceae	<u>Tamarindus indica L.</u>	তেঁতুল	Tamarind
25	Fabaceae	<u>Grona triflora (L.) H.Ohashi & K.Ohashi</u>		
26	Lecythidaceae	<u>Couropita guianensis Aubl.</u>	নাগচম্পা /কামানগগালা	Cannon Ball tree
27	Malvaceae	<u>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.</u>	জবা	Chinese Hibiscus
28	Meliaceae	<u>Azadirachta indica A.Juss.</u>	নিম	Neon Tree
29	Moraceae	<u>Ficus benghalensis L.</u>	বট	Banyan tree
30	Moraceae	<u>Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.</u>	কাঠাল	Jackfruit
31	Myrtaceae	<u>Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels</u>	জাম	Java Plum
32	Nyctaginaceae	<u>Bougainvillea spectabilis Willd.</u>	বাগান বিলাস	Bougainvillea
33	Poaceae	<u>Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.</u>	দূর্বা	Scutch grass
34	Poaceae	<u>Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler</u>		Southern Crabgrass
35	Rubiaceae	<u>Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxb.)</u>	কদম্ব	Kadamba
36	Rubiaceae	<u>Ixora pavetta Andrews</u>	রঙ্গুন	
37	Rubiaceae	<u>Ixora coccinea L.</u>		
38	Rubiaceae	<u>Gardenia jasminoides J.Ellis</u>		
39	Solanaceae	<u>Solanum nigrum L.</u>		Grasses
40	Verbenaceae	<u>Duranta erecta L.</u>	কাটা মমগেন্দি	pigeon berry
41	Verbenaceae	<u>Clerodendrum infortunatum L.</u>	ভাংট, ঘঘংটু	



1.2. QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF SOIL AT RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE:

Soil sample collection by the students for soil testing (13th December):

SOIL PROPERTIES	VALUE	REMARKS
pH	8.5	Strongly Alkaline
Nitrate Nitrogen	18 Lbs/acre	Medium
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	13 Lbs/acre	Low
Potassium	250 to 350 lbs/acre	High
Phosphate	Less than 20 lbs/acre	Very Low
Organic matter	Below 0.5%	Very Low
Salinity	0.1 PPT	Very Low

Source- Lab Report, Department of Geography, Rani Birla Girls' College





RECOMMENDATIONS

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on observations and resource availability, the auditor makes the following recommendations during a green audit to the college authority, asking for their thoughtful consideration.

1. To raise awareness among students and teachers, all plants on campus must be properly identified with name plates that provide the plant's botanical name, family, local name, and any economic or medical significance.
2. By adding native medicinal (herbal) and commercially significant species, a tiny medicinal plant garden may be established on campus. (A proposed list is provided in table 2).
3. To raise general awareness among students about biodiversity conservation, campus events such as debates on environmental awareness, and green skill development may be arranged on a regular basis.
4. Increasing the variety of containers available can help the college's waste management efforts. Laboratory and non-biodegradable trash can be disposed of by working with a licensed, experienced company.
5. The biodegradable wastes can be turned into vermicompost or bio-compost, which can be utilised again for gardening to promote self-sustainability.
6. If available, energy-saving lightbulbs and electric appliances should be used to lower energy usage.
7. To preserve and enhance the campus's environmental health as well as that of its students and professors, the campus should undergo periodic assessment and green auditing.
8. Education-related graffiti featuring phrases and slogans from notable individuals, especially female scientists, might be strategically positioned to motivate students.
9. College campuses can install rainwater collection systems.



Table 2. Suggested Medicinal Plants for plantation in the College Garden.

Sl.No.	Name of the medicinal plants	Uses
1	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. Ex Kurz	Hypertension, high blood pressure.
2	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Bronchial disease, cough,
3	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G. Don	Dysentery, Diarrhea, Fever, Diabetes, Malaria.
4	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Skin disease, Eczema, Ringworm, Liver disorder, Spleen enlargement.
5	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Dysmenorrhea, Depression, Leucorrhoea
6	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Skin disease, Anti-hemorrhagic, Leprosy
7	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Sciatica, Arthritis, Fever, Dry cough, Ringworm,
8	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	Diabetes, Malaria, Leukemia
9	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Antioxidants.
10	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Fever, Jaundice, Chronic Diarrhea, Cancer, Dysentery, Bone Fracture, Pain, Asthma, Skin Disease, Poisonous Insect & Snake Bite, Eye Disorders.
11	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Source of Vitamin C, Improves Immunity and nourishes eyes, hair and skin.
12	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Useful in Cough, Asthma and Fever, Anti-Oxidant
13	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Diarrhea, Dysentery, Healing Property
14	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Use for treatment of Influenza, Fever, Urinary Tract Infections, Enteritis, Diarrhea, Traumatic Injuries and Sprains.
15	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Ayurvedic medicine, the leaf extract is considered a powerful liver tonic, rejuvenate, and especially good



CONCLUSION

Significant team discussions and meetings with important staff members on a range of environmental-related topics are part of this audit. The Rani Birla Girls' College nature club encourages resource protection with all, 40% of a college campus is covered with green space and 60% is used for landscaping. The College considers the environmental impact of most of its operations and makes a concerted effort to act in an environmentally friendly manner. Despite its generally good performance, the College can still strive to enhance its procedures and become a more sustainable organization by following the recommendations in this study.

It's crucial to start a few things, such drip irrigation and inspecting the tap flow. We also strongly suggest placing water balance reports and water meters for each building or block.



REFERENCES

- Relevant Indian Standard Code practices
- The Central Motor Vehicle Act: 1988 (Amended 2011) and The Central Motor Vehicle Rules:1989 (Amended in 2005)
- The Environment [Protection] Act – 1986 (Amended 1991) & Rules-1986 (Amended 2010)
- The Water [Prevention & Control of Pollution] Act – 1974 (Amended 1988) & the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules – 1975
- The Air [Prevention & Control of Pollution] Act – 1981 (Amended 1987) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules – 1982
- Energy Conservation Act 2010.
- E-waste management rules 2016
- The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2008 (Amended 2016)
- The Noise Pollution Regulation & Control rules, 2000 (Amended 2010)



ANNEXURE – PHOTOGRAPHS OF ENVIRONMENT CONSCIOUSNESS



Spacious and well equipped computer lab



Classrooms as per NBC guidelines with more than 40% window ratio



Color-coded Dustbins



Lush Green Campus



Gardening inside the College Campus



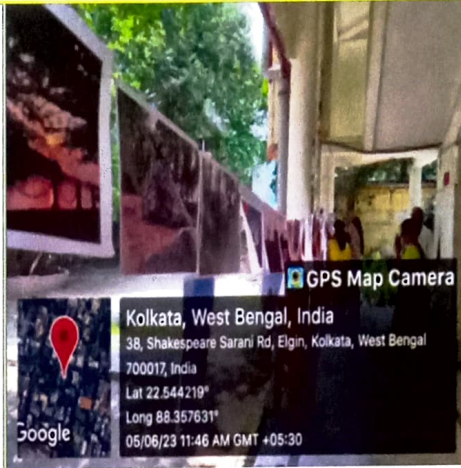
Installed Stop-watch in Water tank to prevent water wastage



Gardening inside the College Campus



Well-maintained College Campus



Poster making activities



Cleanliness drive



Cleanliness drive outside campus

***** END OF THE REPORT *****