



GREEN AUDIT REPORT





Session 2023-24



**Shailabala Women's Autonomous College,
Cuttack**

The Audit Team:

The committee to conduct the Green Audit in the college for the session 2023-24 is constituted with the following members.

1. Dr. Prasanta Kumar Samantray, HOD Botany- Chairman - 
2. Dr. Sohan Giri- Senior Environmental Scientist, State Pollution Control Board, Bhubaneswar as an External Member. 
3. Smt. Dulali Bala Hembram, Member IQAC- Convener - 
4. Dr. Somani Jethi, Jr. Lecturer in Botany - Internal Member 
5. Dr. Sagarika Sahoo, Assistant Professor in Chemistry - Internal Member

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Team also conveys special thanks to Dr. Sohan Giri, Senior Environmental Scientist, State Pollution Control Board, Bhubaneswar for his useful advice and suggestions which really helped us in the audit report preparation.

Co-ordinator, Green Audit Team
Shailabala Women's Autonomous, College

INTRODUCTION

The rapid environmental degradation at local, regional and global level is leading us to global "Environmental Poverty". Stabilization of human population, adoption of environmentally sound and sustainable technologies, reforestation and ecological restoration are crucial elements in creating an equitable and sustainable future for all humans in harmony with nature and natural resources. 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. The main objective is to carry out green audit is to check green practices followed by the college. It is an important tool for Institution to determine the consumption of various resources and then to make a plan to implement changes for its savings. It can create health awareness and promote environmental awareness and ethics. It allows faculty, students and other staff to better understand the impacts of green activities in the premises.

GOALS OF GREEN AUDIT

- The objective of carrying out Green Audit is securing the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health.
- To ensure waste minimization and its safe disposal.
- To make sure that rules and regulations are taken care off.
- To avoid the interruptions in environment that are more difficult to handle and their correction requires high cost.
- To suggest the best protocols for adding to sustainable development

BENEFITS OF GREEN AUDIT

- Would help to prepare plan to project the environment.
- Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and management.
- Point out the prevailing and fourth coming impacts on environment.
- Ensures conformity with the applicable laws.
- Empower the organizations to frame a better environmental performance.
- It portrays a good image of an institution which helps building better relationships with the group of interested parties. Promotes the alertness for environmental guidelines and duties.

FINDINGS DURING THE AUDIT

1. Clean Campus Initiatives :

- College observes no vehicle day on every Monday.
- Cleaning the campus regularly by sweepers.
- Special initiative is taken by NSS and Prakruti Mitra Club for a Pollution free campus.
- Plastic use is restricted within the campus premises.

2. Landscaping Initiatives :

- Grass carpets in Science block Botanical garden.
- Maintenance of Botanical Garden by Department of Botany.
- Levelling of Botanical garden campus.
- Plantation within the campus.

3. Clean Air Initiatives :

- Observation of No Vehicle Day by all staff and students.
- Provision of Ample open space.
- Cool air blowing from Mahanadi river from north west direction makes the ambient of campus very relaxing.
- Providing Habitat to various Flora within the campus.
- Naming of Floras with their utilities present in the campus (ANNEXURE-1)

4. Water Conservation through water reservoir:

- Rain water is stored in large pond which gives space to various aquatic flora and fauna and simultaneously the water is used for gardening purposes.

5. Waste Management processes :

• Solid Waste Management

There are numbers of pit in hostel area for composting of bio-waste and to manage the solid waste.

• Liquid Waste Management

Well designed drainage system in the campus which connects to municipality sewage system.

6. Awareness Initiatives :

- Awareness programmes are carried out regularly by NSS and Prakruti Mitra.
- Seminars, workshops and conferences are held to aware staff and students about the environment pollutions and their consequences.

SUMMARY

Green Audit is one of the important tools to check the balance of natural resources and its judicious use. Green auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutional practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. Self-inquiry is a natural and expected development of quality education. Therefore, Shailabala Women's Autonomous, College has conducted a "Green Audit" in the academic year 2023-24 to check the green practices followed by employees and learners. The committee has presented a well-defined audit report to understand whether the college is in the track of sustainable development.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

From the green audit following are the conclusions:

1. There are various Flora in the campus which have medicinal value, fruit bearing and aesthetic value which can be explored for research purposes and also a nutritional garden can be developed.
2. Food waste generated in campus mostly from college hostel is collected from dining areas. The food waste is dispersed properly to the municipal cans. Minimum food wastage should be encouraged. Separate drum or cans can be installed for categorizing the waste into dry and wet waste.
3. E- waste should be segregated, handled and disposed properly in an eco-friendly manner.
4. More number of incinerators should be installed in hostels and toilet areas.
5. The pond should be cleaned periodically to make it free from algal blooms.

ANNEXURE-1: Naming of Plants

FLORA OF COLLEGE CAMPUS (Arts & Science Block)

Sl.no.	Name of Plants	Family	Common names	Utility
1	<i>Mussaenda erythrophylla</i>	Rubiaceae	Tropical dogwood	Ornamental
2	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Kagazfula	Ornamental
3	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> or <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Pinaceae	Debadaru	Ornamental
4	<i>Coccothrinax spirituana</i>	Arecaceae	Palm	Ornamental
5	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Jammu	Fruit bearing/Medicinal
6	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Magniliaceae	Champa	Ornamental
7	<i>Mimuso pselengi</i>	Sapotaceae	Baula	Medicinal
8	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tritis</i>	Oleaceae	Gangasiuli	Medicinal
9	<i>Syzygium aqueum</i>	Myrtaceae	Jamurola	Medicinal
10	<i>Auracaria columnaris</i>	Araucariaceae	Chilian pine	Ornamental/Timber yielding/edible nuts
11	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Cupressaceae	Temple tree	Medicinal
12	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Cupressaceae	Juniper	Ornamental
13	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Apocynaceae	Kaniara	Ornamental
14	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Chatian	Medicinal
15	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Sanguan/Teak	Timber yielding
16	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Arecaceae	Areca palm	Ornamental
17	<i>Cinnamomum osmophloeum</i>	Arecaceae	Dalchini	Spices/Medicinal

18	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Rutaceae	Kamini	Ornamental
19	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	Pride of India	Ornamental
20	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae	Dalimba	Fruit bearing/Medicinal
21	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Aquifoliaceae		
22	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Apocynaceae	Patalagaruda	Medicinal
23	<i>Rovenala madagascariensis</i>	Strelitziaceae	Traveller Palm	Ornamental
24	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Gheekuanri	Medicinal
25	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Garden Croton	Ornamental
26	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Bela	Medicinal/Fruit yielding
27	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Aswastha	Medicinal
28	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	Rudrashya	Aesthetic
29	<i>Calistemon christian</i>	Myrtaceae	Bottle brush	Ornamental
30	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	Kadamba	Ornamental
31	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Panasa	Vegetable yielding
32	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Nadiya	Fruit yielding/Medicinal/other uses
33	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Amla	Medicinal/Fruit yielding
34	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Sunari	Ornamental
35	<i>Manikara zapota</i>	Sapotaceae	Sapodilla, Sapote	Fruit yielding/Medicinal
36	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Fabaceae	Radhachura	Ornamental
37	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mango	Medicinal/Fruit yielding
38	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Fabaceae	Siris	Medicine/Timber/Forage
39	<i>Costus igneus</i>	Costaceae	Insulin	Medicinal
40	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Plantaginaceae	Brahmi	Medicinal
41	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	Kapoor tulsi	Medicinal
42	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	Thalkudi	Medicinal

Activity Under Green Audit:



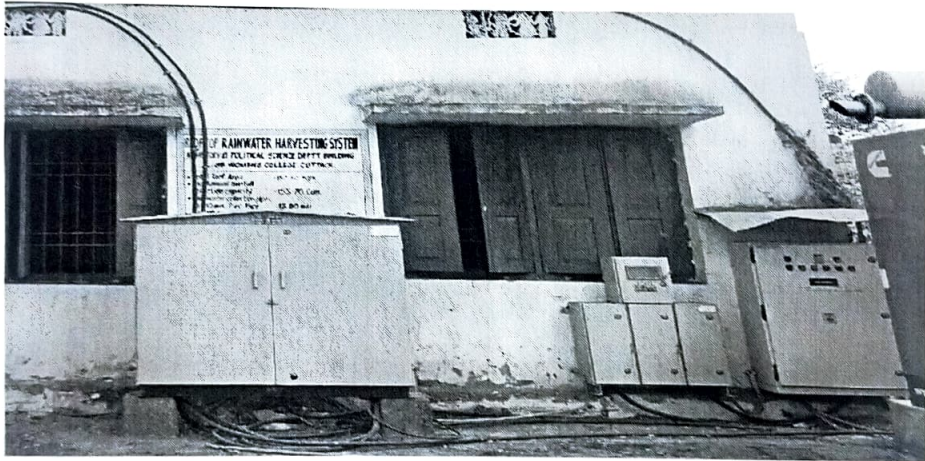
A. Clean air initiative



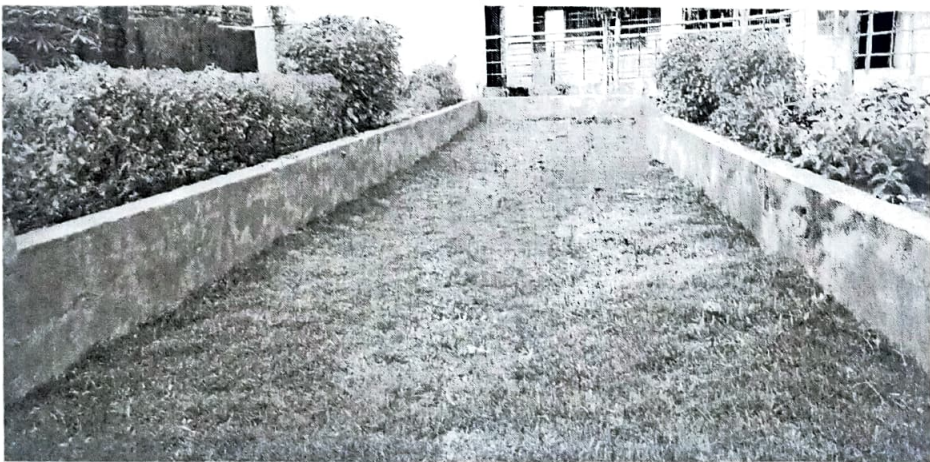
B. Solid waste Management (Bio-compost Pit)



C. Clean pond free from algal blooms



D. Roof top Rainwater Harvesting System



E. Carpeting of Science block Botanical Garden