

GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2020

UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The green auditing of Union Christian College enables to assess the life style, action and its impact on the environment. This audit was mainly focused on greening indicators like water quality, water usage, consumption of energy in terms of electricity, plant species, waste management practices and carbon foot print analysis of the campus, etc.

The purpose of the audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution. With this in mind, the specific objectives of the audit were to evaluate the adequacy of the management control framework of Environment Sustainability.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. Introduction	4
College Motto:	4
Add-on Vision.....	4
Core Mission of the College	4
Add-on Mission	4
Map Location Of the College Campus.....	5
Coursed Offered.....	6
Affiliation & Recognition.....	6
2. GREEN AUDIT	7
3. OBJECTIVES OF GREEN AUDIT OF THE COLLEGE:.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY:	7
5. KEY AUDIT FINDINGS AND OBSERVATION:	8
5.1 WATER QUALITY.....	8
5.2 WATER USAGE IN THE CAMPUS:.....	9
5.3.WASTE MANAGEMENT	10
A. Solid Waste Management:	10
B. Waste Water (Chemical waste)	11
5.4 ENERGY USAGE:	11
5.5 GREEN CAMPUS:	12
5.6. CARBON FOOT PRINT ANALYSIS:	15
6. RECOMMENDATIONS/CONSOLIDATION OF AUDIT FINDINGS (CRITERIA WISE)	16
7. SUGGESTION	17
8. CONCLUSION.....	18

1. Introduction

Union Christian College is one of the premier co-educational institutions offering Degree Courses in Arts, Science and Commerce streams. The College is run by the North East India Christian Council (NEICC), a conglomeration of the protestant Churches of North East India.

The College began with a humble begging on the 14th of August 1952. At present the College is a replica of Cultural Diversity of Northeast India catering to the academic needs of the students from the eight states (viz. Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim) of North-East India. Since 2015 the college also started enrolling students from other countries- Myanmar, Bangladesh, South Africa, Somalia, Zambia and Uganda.

College Motto:

- “VENITE AD VIVAM AQUAM” (Come to the Living Water).

Add-on Vision

- To empower the students for workplace and life.

Core Mission of the College

- To empower stakeholders for development, sustenance and enhancement of quality in life.

Add-on Mission

- Providing empowerment workshop and training to students that foster workplace readiness
- Providing empowerment counseling that builds stronger self -efficiency to face the challenges and learning needs of daily life.
- Providing students with facilities that help them in their vertical and horizontal progression.
- Inculcating qualitative improvement of teaching-learning, evaluation
- Retraining teachers for capacity building for empowering the students
- To promote knowledge and value-based education through academic excellence.
- To train students for self-employment.
- To inculcate spirit of leadership among the students
- To constantly improve the quality of academic inputs.
- To mould leaders to serve the Church, the North East, and the country as a whole, by equipping them with the ministry of the Church in a Christian setting, and provide quality education to all, irrespective of their diverse belief systems.

Coursed Offered:

The College runs 15 academic undergraduate courses (Honours and Pass Course) in Arts, Science, and Commerce Disciplines with 40% of its permanent staff having Ph.D. degree.

The College also runs Certificate courses in Food & Nutrition, Fashion Design & Interior Decoration, Beauty Parlour, Geographical Information System (G.I.S), Computer Courses and Food Management.

Affiliation & Recognition:

- ✓ The College is permanently affiliated to the North Eastern Hill University (Affiliation No. CD/A.5/94-95/1064-65 dated December 13, 1995)
- ✓ The College is recognized under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of UGC, Act 1958 (Recognition Letter No, F. No.1-1/2004 (CPP-I) dated 29 April 2009)
- ❖ **The student and faculty strength of the college is listed below:**

1.	Number of Students	989
2.	Number of Teaching staff	63
3.	Number of Non Teaching staff	30
4.	Total strength	1082

❖ **Infrastructure:**

The college campus is about 170.2 acres. The built-up area of the college is 70 acres

	Type of infrastructure	Number
1.	Academic block	2
2.	Hostels (Boys and Girls)	11
3.	Auditorium	1
4.	Indoor stadium	1
5.	Basket ball court	1
6.	Volleyball court	1
7.	Canteen	2
8.	Guest house	5
9.	Herbal garden	1
10.	Chapel	1
12.	Dispensary	1
13.	Refractory (Boys and Girls)	2
14.	Office/ Library	1
15.	Post office	1
16.	Staff Quarter	13
17.	SRC office	1
18.	NCC college office	1
19.	Swimming pool	1
20.	School (L.P, U.P& Higher secondary)	1

2. GREEN AUDIT

Green Audit is a process of systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity of various establishments. It aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside of the concerned sites, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. Green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or resources; the college can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can also be used to determine the type and volume of waste, which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plan. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of Green impact on campus. Thus, it is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent.

3. OBJECTIVES OF GREEN AUDIT OF THE COLLEGE:

The main aim objectives of this green audit is to assess the environmental quality and the management strategies being practice, followed and implemented in Union Christian College, Umiam Khwan. The specific objectives are:

- To assess the quality of the water from Wah Kharai , Umbir being supplied in Union Christian College Campus, Umiam Khwan.
- To assess Water usage in the campus.
- To check Energy consumption in the campus.
- To assess Solid waste management in the college campus.
- To assess the greenery of the college campus.
- To analyze the Carbon Foot Print.
- To suggest and recommend for better environmental sustainability practices in the college campus.

4. METHODOLOGY:

The purpose of the green audit in Union Christian College is to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy. The methodology include:

- Physical inspection of the campus,
- Observation and review of the documentation.
- Interviewing key persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations.
- Some data have also been taken from research works carried out by various science departments of the college.

5. KEY AUDIT FINDINGS AND OBSERVATION:

5.1 WATER QUALITY

Minor research project has been done by Chemistry department, UCC on the water quality analysis of Wah Kharai stream, Umbir, Ri bhoi district as this is the main source of water supply in the college campus. The water samples were collected from twelve different location every two months during the study period. It has been found that this study has reveal that the quality of water of the stream is safe for drinking and uses for daily activities.

The tabular data has been provided below:

Table : Physio chemical Water Analysis of Wah Kharai stream, Umbir, Ri bhoi district (Chemistry department by Dr (Mrs) Cornelia Mary Lyngdoh)

Sl no	Parameters	Drinking water specification- WHO	
		Requirement - Acceptable Limit	Findings
1	Temperature	-	15.8 - 24.4°C
2	pH	6.5- 8.5	6.58 - 8.09
3	Conductivity	0.4 mS cm-1	38-211µS/cm
4	Turbidity	-	0.01-0.07NTU
5	TDS	500	24.6-135 ppm
6	Salinity	-	0.01-0.009 ppt
7	Dissolved oxygen	-	6.48-6.95 ppm
8	SO ₄ ⁻²	250mg/l	0.01-0.012ppm
9	NO ₃ ⁻	50 mg/l	Below detectable level
10	Cl ⁻	250mg/l	0.01-0.012mg/l
11	F ⁻	1.5mg/l	Below detectable level
12	PO ₄ ⁻³	5 mg/l	Below detectable level
13	As	0.01mg/l	Below detectable level
14	Pb	0.05mg/l	Below detectable level
15	Cd	0.005mg/l	Below detectable level
16	Cr	0.05 mg/l	Below detectable level
17	Fe	1.5 mg/l	Below detectable level
18	Zn	5 mg/l	Below detectable level
19	Cu	0.05 mg/l	Below detectable level
20	Acidity	-	02.0 mg/l
21	BOD	<5mg/l	1.0mg/l
22	COD		0.05-10.0mg/l

5.2 WATER USAGE IN THE CAMPUS:

Activity	Water used per activity (litres)	No. of times activity done each day	Average water used by a person each day (litres)	No. of people in the College using water	Total water consumption per day
Hands & face wash (hostellers)	2- 4ltrs	2 times/day	$6/2 \times 2 = 6$ ltrs	522	522×6 litres = 3132ltrs
Bath (hostellers)	30-40ltrs	2 times/day	$70/2 \times 2 = 70$ ltrs	522	522×70 litres = 36540ltrs
Toilet flush (hostellers)	2 - 4ltrs	4 times/day	$6/2 \times 4 = 12$ ltrs	522	522×12 ltrs = 6264ltrs
Hands & face wash (Staff Quaters)	3- 5ltrs	2 times/day	$8/2 \times 2 = 8$ ltrs	117	117×8 ltrs = 986ltrs
Bath (Staff Quaters)	30-40ltrs	2 times/day	$70/2 \times 2 = 70$ ltrs	117	117×70 ltrs = 8190ltrs
Toilet flush (Staff Quarter)	2 - 4ltrs	4 times/day	$6/2 \times 4 = 12$ ltrs	117	117×12 ltrs = 1404ltrs
Common Toilet flush (Staff)	2 - 4ltrs	3 times/day	$6/2 \times 3 = 9$ ltrs	63	63×9 ltrs = 567ltrs
Common Toilet (students)	0.4 - 0.8 ltrs	2 times/day	$1.2/2 \times 2 = 1.2$ ltrs	888	888×1.2 ltrs = 1065.6ltrs
Washing dishes and clothes (hostels)	-	-	-	522	5220ltrs/day
Cooking & Washing dishes and clothes (Staff Quaters)	-	-	-	117	450ltrs/day
Cooking Washing dishes (Boys and Girls Refractory)	-	-	-	-	300ltrs/day
Lab uses	--	-	-	-	100ltrs/day
Total Water Usage					64218.6Ltrs/day (approx)

Approximately 64118.6 liters of water is used per day by the college for its different uses. The main source of water supplied is from the *Wah Kharai stream, Umbir*. Water from the public water supply is not much utilized in the college campus.

Huge amount of water is lost per day through the leaking of pipes and other misuses. This can be prevented. The amount of water lost through outlets can be recycled and utilized for gardening and toilet uses. Awareness programs for the management of sustainable water use will be highly beneficial in this college.

5.3.WASTE MANAGEMENT

A. Solid Waste Management:

Solid Waste management is important for an eco-friendly campus. These are the activities and action that are require waste from its inception to its final disposal. Different types of solid wastes in the college are generated, its collection and management are very challenging. The following data provide the details of the waste generated and the disposal method adopted by the college.

Total number of stakeholders in the college: 981

Generation of Solid waste - Class rooms, college office, auditorium, library, boys and girls refractory, canteen, Hostels, etc)

Types of Solid waste	Particulars	Disposal method
a. Plastic waste	Pen, refill, plastic water bottles, wrappers, other plastic containers, print cartridges etc	Direct selling/Burning
b. E-waste	Computer , electronic parts.	E-waste are stored. Currently, there is no formal mechanism for disposing of e-waste.
c. Construction waste	Damage furniture Construction wood waste (Workshop)	Reuse after maintenance Direct burning
d. Bio-degradable waste	Food waste, organic waste, green waste	Feed on pigs, dump in open pits. There's no scientific manner to disposed of the waste.
e. Paper waste	Paper waste	Direct selling
f. Glass waste	Broken Glassware from labs	Broken Glassware are stored. Currently, there is no formal mechanism to dispose Glass waste.
g. Sanitary waste	1. Sanitary Napkins 2. Diapers	Open pit and burn

At present, the college does not have a proper solid waste management system.

- There is proper segregation of waste at source.
- Collection points are available but there is no specific arrangement for collecting recyclable waste.
- There is no mechanism up to date to collect compose waste separately as well to dispose compost waste in a scientific manner.

Existing waste management methods practiced

- Cleaning the campus on daily basis.
- Waste bin's in placed in corridors, office and staff rooms, in and around the college campus.
- Open pit is used for direct burning composting can be used to treat the bio degradable waste.

B. Waste Water (Chemical waste)

- At present, the college have managed the chemical waste water coming out from different laboratory water outlet pipes in the college campus. Underground soaking pits were made where the waste water soak and slowly reaches ground.

5.4 ENERGY USAGE:

Many types of electrical appliances are being used in the college like Computers, laptops, CFL bulbs, Photocopiers, screen projector, Incandescent bulbs, Tube lights, Televisions, CCTV, other Electrical Equipments, etc. These equipment consumes a lot of energy depending on the time uses. Average Electricity charges per year is Rs.54521/year.

Current saving methods adopted in the college:

- Turn off electrical equipments when not in use.
- Use computers and electronic equipments in power saving mode.

Energy saving through the replacement of incandescent bulbs to LED light will be a good energy management system for the college. The contribution of uses of LED bulbs and LED tubes to the net power consumption will be lowered compared by using other bulbs and tube lights. The authority keep on replacing the old filament bulbs, CFL bulbs and tube lights by low energy consuming LED bulbs and LED tubes.

The college authority is planning to install more solar lights to reduce energy consumption. A hybrid source of energy comprising solar and wind type of non-conventional category of energy will be a good energy management system for the college. 4 solar street light have been installed in the college campus but they are not in good condition.

Awareness programs for the stakeholders to save energy may also increase sustainability in the utilization of various energy source. Although staff are encouraged to switch off their own lights, monitors and other equipment.

5.5 GREEN CAMPUS:

There are 84 different types of plants in the campus. Plant species in the College Campus comprise the following species

SI. NO	SCIENTIFIC NAMES	COMMOM NAMES
1	<i>Schimakhasiana</i>	Khasischima
2	<i>Cryptomaria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar
3	<i>Jacaranda sp</i>	Fern Tree
4	<i>Pinus kesiya</i>	Khasi Pine
5	<i>Pinusroxburgii</i>	Chir Pine
6	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Joy Perfume Tree
7	<i>Bixa orellia</i>	Lipstick Plant
8	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Elephant Apple
9	<i>Engelhardti aspicata</i>	Mauwa
10	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	Cheesewood
11	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	East Asian Eurya
12	<i>Ligsutrum lucidum</i>	Broad-Leaf Privet
13	<i>Bauhunia variegata</i>	Mountain Ebony
14	<i>Bauhunia acuminata</i>	White Orchid-Tree
15	<i>Mallotus sp</i>	Kamala Tree
16	<i>Calliandrae marginata</i>	Dwarf Powder Puff
17	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Frangipani
18	<i>Erithryna reticulata</i>	Coral Tree
19	<i>Syzigium polyanthum</i>	Indian Bay Leaf
20	<i>Quercus sp</i>	Oak
21	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Nepalese Alder
22	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i>	Wild Himalayan Cherry
23	<i>Symplo cosp</i>	Sweet leaf
24	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	Monkey Fruit
25	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Common Crape Myrtle
26	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Jackfruit
27	<i>Magnolia sp</i>	Magnolia
28	<i>Gentiana sp</i>	Gentian
29	<i>Pouzolzia sp</i>	Graceful Pouzolz's Bush
30	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle
31	<i>Spilanthes acmella</i>	Toothache Plant
32	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Red flower leaf

SI. NO	SCIENTIFIC NAMES	COMMOM NAMES
33	<i>Oenotheraroseus</i>	Pink Evening Primrose
34	<i>Dichrocephalasp</i>	Bicolor Button weed
35	<i>Polygonumcapitatum</i>	Pink-Head Knot weed
36	<i>Fagopyrumesculentum</i>	Buckwheat
37	<i>Heracleumsphondylium</i>	Hogweed
38	<i>Dryopterissp</i>	Wood Ferns
39	<i>Elaphoglossumaemulum</i>	Creeping Tongue fern
40	<i>Mikaniamicrantha</i>	Bittervine
41	<i>Siegesbeckia</i>	St. Paul's Wort
42	<i>Crotalaria sp</i>	Rattle weed
43	<i>Polygala persicariflora</i>	Knotweed Leaved Milkwort
44	<i>Borreriaocymoides</i>	Purple Leaved Button Weed
45	<i>Phyllanthusamarus</i>	Stonebreaker
46	<i>Eriosema</i>	Pale Yellow Eriosema
47	<i>Salomoniacantoniensis</i>	Chinese Salomonias
48	<i>Cyanotis</i>	Creeping Cradle Plant
49	<i>Triumfetta pillosa</i>	Hairy Burr-Bush
50	<i>Torenia</i>	Wishbone Flower
51	<i>Inulacappa</i>	Sheep's Ear
52	<i>Elephantopus torrentosa</i>	Ironweed
53	<i>Bidens pillosa</i>	Black-Jack
54	<i>Cirsium</i>	Thistles
55	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Ash Coloured Fleabane
56	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Chaff-Flower
57	<i>Curculigo archioides</i>	Golden Eye-Grass
58	<i>Barleria</i>	Porcupine Flower
59	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter cress
60	<i>Cyathea latebrosa</i>	Tree Fern
61	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Lilac Tassel flower
62	<i>Convolvulus pennatus</i>	Morning Glory
63	<i>Kaempferia galangal</i>	Aromatic Ginger
64	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Malaysian False Pimpernel
65	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Mexican Primrose-Willow
66	<i>Murdannia spicata</i>	Asiatic Dew flower
67	<i>Euphorbia pulcherima</i>	Poinsettia

SI. NO	SCIENTIFIC NAMES	COMMOM NAMES
68	<i>Randiadumetorum</i>	Kaarai
69	<i>Sidaacuta</i>	Wireweed
70	<i>Solanumtorvum</i>	Turkey Berry
71	<i>Tithoniadiversifolia</i>	Tree Marigold
72	<i>Spiranthesspiralis</i>	Autumn Lady's-Tresses
73	<i>Adiantumtenerum</i>	Brittle Maidenhair Fern
74	<i>Scutellaria</i>	Blue Skullcap
75	<i>Mazuspumilus</i>	Japanese Mazus
76	<i>Viola inconspicua</i>	Chinese Violet
78	<i>Cuphea</i>	Cigar Plants
79	<i>Stachytarphetaindica</i>	Indian Snakeweed
80	<i>Cissus</i>	Adamant Creeper
81	<i>Clerodendrum serrata</i>	Bharangi
82	<i>Zephyranthes citrine</i>	Yellow Rain Lily
83	<i>Holmskioldia sanguine</i>	Chinese Hat Plant
84	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Blue Morning Glory

List of Medicinal Plants in the College Herbal Garden:

SL NO.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LOCAL NAME
1	<i>Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.</i>	Khliang Syiar
2	<i>Mimosa pudica L.</i>	Kynbat Samthiah
3	<i>Oxalis corniculata L.</i>	Sohkhai Khnai
4	<i>Thuja occidentalis L.</i>	Tuja
5	<i>Ocimum sanctum L.</i>	Tulsi
6	<i>Allamanda blanchetii</i>	Angel's Trumpet
7	<i>Alternanthera L.</i>	Joyweed
8	<i>Bixa orellana L.</i>	Lipstick Tree
9	<i>Clerodendrum thomsoniae Balf.</i>	Bleeding Heart Vine
10	<i>Cupressus L.</i>	Monterey Cypress
11	<i>Euphorbia Pulcherrima L.</i>	Christmas Gaschi
12	<i>Exbucklandia populnea</i>	Dieng Doh
13	<i>Ficus benjamina L.</i>	Banij
14	<i>Galinsoga Ruiz & Pav.</i>	Gallant Soldier
15	<i>Grevillea robusta A. Cunn.</i>	Silver Oak
16	<i>Holmskioldia sanguine Retz.</i>	Jermei-Snam-Khmut
17	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia D. Don</i>	Black Poui
18	<i>Cassia L.</i>	Golden Shower Tree
19	<i>Livistona jenkinsiana Griff.</i>	Fan Palm
20	<i>Plumeria acuminata Ait.</i>	Champa
21	<i>Cymbopogon Spreng.</i>	Lemon Grass

22	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.	Arjuna
23	<i>Agave</i> L.	Agave
24	<i>Hedychium</i> J. Koenig	Ginger Lily
25	<i>Monstera</i> Adans.	Window Leaf
26	<i>Alpinia</i> Roxb.	Alpinia
27	<i>Spilanthes paniculata</i> DC.	Jasat

Green Practices

Various Green Awareness Practices were being conducted by the College, National Service Scheme such as cleaning drive, planting of trees and environmental awareness workshop in order to ensure environmental sustainability inside the campus.

5.6. CARBON FOOT PRINT ANALYSIS:

- **Use of any other fossil fuels in the college:** Using firewood in the College refractory
- **Number of persons using College bus:** 80/day
- **Number of two wheelers used:** 7
 - Distance travelled: 20-40 km (approx)
 - Quantity of fuel used: 1-1½Ltr s
- **Number of cars used by Staff :** 51
 - Average Distance travelled: 20-40 km (approx)
 - Average Quantity of fuel used: 1-2 Ltrs
- **Number of generators used per day:** 3 (50 KVA Kirloskar power generators) (Using 56 hrs/Month (aprox.)
- Amount of fuel used: 1200 ltr/month (aprox)

Burning of fossil fuels is the main source and cause of carbon dioxide release to the atmosphere. It is contributing to the global warming and increasing the pace of climate change.

- The use of firewood in the college refractory is very high.
- Carbon dioxide release for the stakeholders to reach the college is very high. The use of generator for long hours in the college campus contributes to the increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

More trees are planted in the campus to make a source of sink for the carbon dioxide and for other green house gases.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS/CONSOLIDATION OF AUDIT FINDINGS (CRITERIA WISE)

Water

- Remove damaged taps and install sensitive taps.
- Establish rain water harvesting systems on rooftop or ground.
- Awareness programs on water conservation should be conducted.
- Install display boards to control over exploitation of water.
- Installation of low flush toilets that uses significantly less water than full flush water.

Waste

- A scientific model for solid waste treatment system should be established in the college.
- Initiation of Practice of solid waste segregation should be implemented among the staff as well as students.
- Provide sufficient, accessible and well-publicized collection points for recyclable waste, with responsibility for recycling clearly allocated.
- Disposal of solid waste should be done in a scientific manner.
- Installation of sanitary napkin incinerator in girl's hostel.
- Always purchase recycled resources where these are both suitable and available.
- A composting pit is highly essential for the treatment of bio-degradable waste generated from the canteen, hostels, food leftover by students and staff, office, and from the college campus cleaning process
- Establish an E-waste collection centre in campus
- Establish a plastic free campus
- Avoid plastic/thermocool plates and cups in the college level or department level functions.
- Plastic waste can be collected separately and given to the vendors and sold to plastic collection center and can be use for recycling.
- Paper waste can be reduced by maximizing e-communication and e-learning.

Energy

- Conduct more save energy awareness programs for students and staff.
- Installation of more solar panels and other renewable energy sources with proper maintenance.
- Replace computers and TVs with LED monitors.
- Use of laptops over the desktops computers.
- also help reducing energy consumption.
- More energy efficient fans should be replaced.
- Observe a power saving day every year.
- Automatic power switch off systems may be introduced.
- Use power inverter system in every department and college office.
- Infrastructural changes that allows maximum natural light but minimizes heat in-grace help in reducing the use of electricity.

Green Campus

- Planting more trees inside the college campus.
- All trees should be named scientifically and put tags on the different types of trees in the college campus to generate enthusiasm for learners.
- Grow potted plants at both verandah and class rooms.
- Not just celebrating environment day but making it a daily habit.
- Beautify the college building with indoor plants.
- Environment or nature club for making campus more green.
- Encouraging students not just through words, but through action for making the campus more green.
- Conducting competitions among departments for making students more interested in making the campus green.

Carbon footprint

- Establish a system of car pooling among the staff to reduce the number of four wheelers coming to the college.
- Encourage staff to walk inside the college campus.
- Establish a more efficient cooking system to save trees and well to reduce carbon dioxide release in the air.
- Uses of generators every day should be discouraged.
- Use power inverter system in every department and college office.
- Reduction of GHGs can be achieved by plantation. It is a widely accepted solution for reduction of carbon foot print on campus. The plants selected must be suitable to the soil and climatic conditions. Indigenous plants which help in building soil fertility and coppicing ability are suitable for the academic campus.

7. SUGGESTIONS

Some of the important suggestions are :

- To prepare a proper action plan for green auditing by involving the different department, different committees of the college, etc.
- Expand work among teachers and students to assist in finding solutions to environmental problems.
- Increase reduce, reuse, and recycle education on campus.

8. CONCLUSION

Green audit, also referred as environmental audit should be implemented by the college. One should understand the process of environmental auditing. It is a continuous process. Once we learnt about the short fall about the efforts towards environmental conservation, we can one can plan about some of the initiatives mentioned above. Green audits can “add value” to the management approaches being taken by the college. A responsible way in utilizing economic, financial, social and environmental resources can help in environmental stability. There is scope for further improvement, particularly in relation to waste, energy and water management.

Even though the college does perform fairly well, the recommendations in this report highlight many ways in which the college can work to improve its actions.