

**Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol, Nagpur**



GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2019-20

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1 Executive Summary

❖ Expert Committee Members

Dr. Rakesh L Shrivastava, F.I.E, Former Professor of Mechanical Engineering,
Consultant, Trainer and Chartred Engineer

G-19, Gayatri Nagar, Nagpur -440022 Phone No:- 9764996486

Dr.Minhaj Ahemad, Asst.Prof. , Department of Mechanical Engineering, St. Vincent Pallotti
College of Engineering and Technology, Nagpur-440013 Phone No:- 9823659363

About the College

Nabira Mahavidyalaya was established in 1961 by the generous people of Katol. It is affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. It is one of the leading and premier institutes affiliated to R. T. M. Nagpur University, Nagpur. An ISO Certified (ISO 9001) College, it has an adequate academic and physical infrastructure to cater the need of students in adjoining area of Katol. The college offers undergraduate and post graduate courses in Mathematics, Microbiology, Chemistry, Commerce, M. A. (English), M. A. (History) and M. A. (Marathi). The college has lush green campus spread over an area of 6.645 acres and total constructed area of 1.24 lakh square feet comprising of administrative building, MBA, Pharmacy building, class rooms , departments, staff quarters ,Gymnasium and Yoga centre.

The college administration works on the several facets of 'Green Campus' including Alternate energy source, Water & Energy Conservation, Tree Plantation, Waste Management and Mapping of Biodiversity.

Vision and Mission Statement:

VISION :-

Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol commits to ensure all round development of students' personality, awakens in them the light of knowledge by dispelling the darkness of ignorance, helps them become self reliant and moulds them into better persons physically, socially and ethically.

MISSION:-

- To stimulate the academic atmosphere to enhance quality of teaching-learning and research by using modern modes of education.
- To introduce new programmes keeping the current needs of students and society.
- To help students become self reliant
- To offer opportunities to grow educationally and ethically.

- To uplift economically weaker and oppressed class in rural areas.

The vision and mission are displayed in the college campus on boards.

❖ **Green Audit:**

Green Audit is a management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing in the aim of helping to safeguard the environment by facilitating management and control of environmental practices, and assessing compliance with institute policies, which would include meeting regulatory requirements.

Green Audit can also be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity. The 'Green Audit' aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. Through Green Audit, the institute gets a direction as how to improve the condition of environment and there are various factors that have determined the growth of carrying out Green Audit.

❖ **Purpose of Green Audit**

The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to several environmental and ecological crises like; global warming, difficulties in maintaining ozone layers, air pollution, water pollution etc. directly or indirectly damaging the environment. Thus it becomes essential to adopt the system of the Green Campus for the institute. Green Audit is the most efficient & ecological way to solve such environmental problem which will lead for sustainable development. The purpose of the audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. And also to ensure that the practices followed in the Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution. This audit has been conducted in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing. The methodology used included physical inspection of the campus, review of the relevant documentation, and interviews. Sufficient and appropriate audit procedures were completed and evidence gathered to support the accuracy of the conclusions reached and contained in this report. The conclusions are based on a comparison of the situations as they existed at the time of the audit with the established criteria.

2 Objectives and Scope of Green audit

The main objective of the green audit is to promote the Environment Management and Conservation in the College Campus. The specific objectives of the audit were to evaluate the adequacy of the management control framework of Environment Sustainability as well as the degree to which the institute is in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. In its pursuit for improving environmental quality and to maintain a pristine environment for the future generation of students, Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol has initiated green audit , a third party-inquiry on environmental quality of the campus with the following objectives:

- ❖ To establish a baseline of existing environmental conditions with focus on natural and physical environment
- ❖ To secure the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health by analyzing the pattern and extent of resource use on the campus.
- ❖ To understand the current practices of sustainability with regard to the use of energy, use and conservation of water , generation of wastes, transportation, etc;
- ❖ Determine and document compliance status of College, and to provide future strategies and action plans towards improving environmental quality for future and optimising environmental resources in college
- ❖ Assess and Improve environmental awareness and performance of the Institute and to Protect it from potential environmental liabilities
- ❖ Development of environmental management control system in college
- ❖ Develop a rational, logical and cost effective Environmental Management System.
- ❖ To ensure that the Green Policy is followed and implemented in the campus, across all departments, administrative bodies and students.
- ❖ To bring out a status report on environmental compliance

3 Approach & methodology used

In order to perform green audit, the methodology included different tools such as preparation of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation, interviewing key persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. The study covered the following areas to summarise the present status of environment management in the campus:

- ❖ Environment Consciousness
- ❖ Energy Conservation
- ❖ Use of Renewable Energy
- ❖ Water management and Water Harvesting

- ❖ Hazardous and non hazardous waste management
- ❖ Transportation
- ❖ Plantation
- ❖ Green & Clean Initiatives by NSS Unit of the institute

4 Tools & Techniques Used

- ❖ Checklist
- ❖ Questionnaires
- ❖ Interviews
- ❖ Observation
- ❖ Photographs / Electronic data

5 Audit Findings (Observations)

Following are the Observations and major environmental initiatives undertaken by Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol

❖ Building Survey:

- Total campus area: 26891.361 square meters.
- Total Built up area: 11549.597square meters.

❖ Environment Consciousness

- Environment awareness programmes and initiatives are conducted frequently internally and with local community.
- Medicinal Garden has been set up by the Institute
- Plastic free campaign by students in the surrounding localities
- Tree plantation drives organised frequently
- Active participation in Swatch Bharat Abhiyan
- Botanical Garden in campus
- Plant Nursery is initiated in Botanical Garden
- Reduction in use of paper in campus administration
- Plantation Drive and Celebration of World Environmental Day
- Awareness About Hazards of Air Pollution

- Residual Leaves Used For The Preparation Of Composting Fertilizer.
- The college is committed for Eco-friendly practices and sustainable ways of using resources on the campus
- The departments and students are aware about the need for environmental protection at a general level.
- The college is dedicated to Green and clean campus with environment-friendly practices to sustain it

❖ **Energy Conservation**

As a part of clean energy drive, the institute have initially implanted small solar lights with automated sensor based on/off mechanism. The aim is to increase the use of solar energy and reduce the dependency on regular electric energy. The institute have also replaced 95% of campus CFL lights with the LED lights. The institute have Plan to install solar panels to use solar as an alternate source of energy.

- Energy audit is performed by external auditor
- Sufficient ventilation with maximum utilization of sunlight
- CFL lights are replaced by LED lights /bulbs

❖ **Hazardous and non hazardous waste management**

- To dispose this green waste, the institute have vermicompost unit in campus
- The green waste is put into the pit and the compost generated is of very high quality which is used as organic manure in the campus for vegetation
- practicing use of one Sided Blank Papers for further printing.
- At several places in the campus area dustbin are kept to collect solid waste.
- Waste water from Chemistry, Botany and Zoology laboratories is discharged in this soak pit
- Almost plastic free campus
- Plastic and other non-degradable waste is handed over to Municipality for further disposal
- The college has provision of drainage and Septic Tank to treat the sewage generated from various buildings to maintain hygienic condition in campus in accordance with municipal regulations. This is regularly certified by local municipal council.
- Paper waste is either sold in market or processed for biodegradation.
- The lawn grass which is cut for its maintenance is also used to produce compost.
- The plant waste of practical experiments obtained from Botany laboratory is also composted.

❖ **Solid wastes source & method of disposal**

Sr. No.	Source of waste	Total Quantity	Methods of disposal
1	a. Canteen waste	5 kg/day	Vermicomposting, Organic Manure
	b. Solid waste from tree droppings	10 kg/day	
2	Plastic waste	0.5 kg/day	Handed over to municipality
3	Solid waste from Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Microbiology & Biotechnology departments.	1.5 kg/day	Hazardous waste Handed over to municipality & Organic waste is used for vermicomposting.

❖ **Water management and Water Harvesting**

1. Water consumption per day:

Sr. No.	Water used for	Quantity (Litre/Day)
1	Domestic purpose including canteen.	100 Litre/Day
2	Campus Gardening	500 Litre/Day
3	Laboratory purpose	70 Litre/Day

2. Laboratory water consumption:

Sr. No.	Laboratory consumption	Quantity (Litre/Day)
1	Chemistry	25
2	Botany	05
3	Zoology	05
4	Microbiology	10
5	Biotechnology	10
6	Home Science	15

❖ **Rainwater harvesting**

Rainwater harvesting potential from	Rooftop area
Arts, Commerce & Science Building Roof	= 1142.00 Sq. mt.
Science Block Building Roof	= 1337.67 Sq. mt.
Total area	2279.67 square meter

❖ **Calculation of Rainwater harvesting**

(Roof top area in square meter) X (Total annual rainfall in mm) X (efficiency coefficient/
runoff coefficient)

(2279.67) X (1092) X 0.9 = 2240459.676 litres = @ **22 lakh litres** of water is harvested by institute annually.

❖ **Transportation**

- Most of the students travel through public transport.
- Student and staff are encouraged to avoid vehicles and use bicycle at least once a week.

❖ **Plantation (Floral and faunal diversity)**

Various trees are planted and maintained to keep the campus green. The College Campus possess has more than More than 1100 plants of various kinds which includes herbs, shrubs and trees. The Campus also home to some hydrophytes

Nabira College is located at Katol, which has suitable soil for citrus family which enriches with citrus fruits and different types of fruits like guava, papaya, different types of berries, leafy vegetables and different types of flowers which are the main source of attraction for birds, bees, and different animals. the climatic condition of Nagpur district is favourable for various flora and fauna to enrich biodiversity. the faunal diversity of our college is as under:

Nabira Mahavidyalaya is within the geo-position between latitude 21.274740 °N and Longitude 78.581110 °E at Katol in the District of Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. It comprises an area of about 6.645 acres. The campus of Nabira Mahavidyalaya is enriched with diversity of plants which serves multiple functions for college and for adjoining locality. Most of the species of trees are pretty old. The diversity of tree of the premises play very important role in increasing and maintaining quality life. They maintain the high oxygen level, improves air quality index, keep pleasant climate, conserves water, improves soil quality, supports variety of birds and animals. Large shady trees in the premises protect us from noise pollution and air pollution also. A recent survey of plant diversity reveals that we have different families of large trees which sequesters lots of organic carbon. Thus, the college campus plays very important role in maintaining and conserving plants of various species and creating an aesthetic ambience for all of us.

It has around 173 varieties of plant species belonging to various herbs, shrubs and trees families. Department of Botany have well maintained medicinal garden with 40 species of medicinal plants. Following table represents the list of plant and total number of plants species present in campus.

College Campus Plant Diversity Index Table

Sr. No.	Name of the plant	Total Numbers
1	Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>)	71
2	Christmas tree (<i>Araucaria</i> sp.)	23
3	Mehndi / Hina (<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>)	Multiple
4	Jungle geranium (<i>Ixora coccinea</i>)	17
5	Palm sp.	11
6	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	9
7	Shatavari (<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>)	5
8	Weeping Fig (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>)	38
9	Century Plant / American Aloe (<i>Agave americana</i>) (with yellow)	13
10	Century Plant / American Aloe (<i>Agave americana</i>) (green leaf)	2
11	Caribbean agave (<i>Agave angustifolia</i>)	12
12	<i>Agave heterantha</i>	07
13	Queen Sago (<i>Cycas circinalis</i>) Endangered species	4
14	Sago palm (<i>Cycas revoluta</i>)	27
15	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	3
16	Bamboo sp.	32
17	Indian bael (<i>Aegle marmelos</i>)	3
18	She-Oak (<i>Casuarina cristata</i>)	3
19	Red Bottle brush (<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>)	5
20	Traveller's Palm (<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>)	1
21	Poinsettia (<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>)	21
22	Christmas flower / snow bush (<i>Euphorbia leucocephala</i>) (white)	28
23	Crown of Thorns / Christ plant (<i>Euphorbia milii</i>)	10
24	Copperleaf / Jacob's Coat (<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>)	Multiple
25	Casava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>)	1
26	Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>)	13
27	Schott (<i>Araceae</i> sp.)	2
28	Rose (<i>Rosa</i> sp.)	42
29	Little Ruby (<i>Alternanthera dentata</i>)	Multiple

30	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Multiple
31	Groundsel (<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)	Multiple
32	Coat-buttons or Tridax daisy (<i>Tridax procumbens</i>)	Multiple
33	Ironweed and Poovamkurunnila (<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>)	Multiple
34	Money plant / Devil's ivy (<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>)	Multiple
35	The Creeping Wood Sorrel / Sleeping Beauty (<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>)	Multiple
36	Sitafal (<i>Annona squamosa</i>)	5
37	Mogra / Jasmin (<i>Jasminum sambac</i>)	9
38	Egyptian Star Cluster (<i>Pentas lanceolate</i>) (Purplish Pink)	1
39	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.	17
40	Heart of Jesus (<i>Caladium bicolor</i>)	1
41	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	1
42	Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	40
43	Ashoka (<i>Saraca asoca</i>)	61
44	Kate Koranti (<i>Barleria prionitis</i>)	2
45	Barberry (<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>)	1
46	Fairy Lily / Magic Lily (<i>Zephyranthes citrina</i>)	Multiple
47	St Bernard's Lilli (<i>Anthericum lilliance</i>)	4
48	Hawkweed (yellow flower) (<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>)	Multiple
49	Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	22
50	Gulmohar (<i>Delonix regia</i>)	28
51	Pipal (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>)	3
52	Cassia Tree (<i>Senna siamea</i>)	1
53	Royal Palm (<i>Roystonea oleracea</i>)	39
54	Karanji Tree / Pongame Oil Tree (<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> / <i>Millettia pinnata</i>)	7
55	Saptaparni / Devil's Tree (<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>)	59
56	Mauritius hemp (<i>Furcraea foetida</i>)	28

57	Badam Tree (<i>Prunus dulcis</i>)	9
58	Palash Tree (<i>Butea monosperma</i>)	1+
59	Sisam / Indian rosewood (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>)	1
60	Neelgiri (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>)	8
61	(Acacia Coral) <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	2
62	Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	1
63	Macarthur palm (<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>)	31
64	Areca palm (<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>)	96
65	Ran-wange creeper (<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>)	1
66	Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>)	5
67	Golden Shower (<i>Cassia fistula</i>)	7
78	Sonpatta / Aapta Tree (<i>Bauhinia racemose</i>)	4
79	Madhumalati / Rangoon creeper (<i>Combretum indicum</i>)	5
70	Garden Croton (<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>)	8
71	Indian Shot / Edible Canna (<i>Canna indica</i>)	Multiple
72	Pvgmy date palm (<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>)	3
73	Sathon Tree (<i>Millettia leucantha</i>)	4
74	<i>Ecbolium viride</i> (Purple)	4
75	Water-Willow (<i>Justicia viridis</i>)	1
76	Yellow Bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	3
77	Jambhul / Jamun / Java Plum (<i>Syzgium cumini</i>)	3
78	Malabar Spinach / Vine Spinach (<i>Basella alba</i>)	1
79	Kassod tree (<i>Senna siamea</i>)	2
80	River tamarind (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)	7
81	Indian Abutilon / Indian Mallow (<i>Abutilon indicum</i>)	2
82	Amla / Indian gooseberry (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)	2
83	Jungle Jalebi / Chichbilai / Manila tamarind (<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>)	2
84	Ber / Indian Plum (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	1
85	Persian Silk Tree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	6
86	Yellow Oleander / Lucky Nut (<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>)	4
87	Ceylon date (<i>Phoenix pusilla</i>)	1
88	Ceratozamia Mexicana	26
89	Asparagus Fern / Foxtail Fern (<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>)	1
90	Rhais excels (Broodleaf leady)	7
91	<i>Dracaena</i> sp.	2
92	Coconut tree (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	3
93	Thuja (Vidya) (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	5
94	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (Indian almond)	2

95	<i>Dyopsis</i> sp.	2
96	Thatch Screwpine (<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>)	2
97	Kadunimb / Godnimb	1
98	Dalimb / Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>)	4
99	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>	2
100	Firebush (<i>Hamelia patens</i>)	3
101	Snake Plant / Mother-in-law's Tongue (<i>Dracaena trifasciata</i>)	1
102	Pedilanthus (<i>Euphorbia tithymaloides</i>)	1
103	Vinca rosea / Madagascar Periwinkle (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>)	9
104	Broadleaf Lady Palm / Bamboo Palm (<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>)	1
105	Windmill Palm (<i>Trachycarpus fortune</i>)	1
106	Roulphiglla tetraphylla	1
107	Ashwagandha (<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>)	1
108	Sweet flag (<i>Acorus calamus</i>)	1
109	Hibiscus sp.	3
110	Lajjalu / Shame-Plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)	20
111	Dumb-cane (<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i>)	1
112	Nirgudi (<i>Vitex negundo</i>)	1
113	Behada (<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>)	1
124	Bael / Bengal Quince / Golden Apple / Stone Apple/ Stone Apple /	1
125	Khas (<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i>)	3
126	Godlimb / Curry Tree (<i>Murraya koenigii</i>)	3
127	Karwand / Carandas Plum / Karanda (<i>Carissa carandas</i>)	1
128	Adulsa / Adhatoda / Vasa / Vasaka / Malabar nut (<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>)	1
129	Turmeric (<i>Curcuma Longa</i>)	5
130	Arjun (<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>)	1
131	Guggul / Indian Bdellium Tree (<i>Commiphora mukul / Commiphora</i>	
132	Ghrita - Kumari (<i>Aloe vera</i>)	10
133	Kalmi / Tezpat / Tezapatta / Indian Bay Leaf / Malabar Leaf / Indian	
134	Taun Tree (<i>Pometia pinnata</i>)	1
135	Devil's Backbone (<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>)	1
136	Mulethi / Jesthmadh (<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>)	1
137	Manoranjitham (<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i>)	1
138	Elephant ears / Taro (<i>Colocasia</i> sp.)	2
139	Eastern redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)	1
140	Devil's Pepper (<i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i>)	2
141	Lime Berry (<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>)	1
142	Lajjalu / Shame-Plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)	10
143	Lambogo Criculata	1
144	Sadafuli / Milkwood (<i>Tabernaemontana</i> sp.)	1

145	Vinca rosea	1
146	Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	Many
147	Asparagus (<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>)	Many
148	Godlimb / Curry Tree (<i>Murraya koenigii</i>)	1
149	Sugarcane	10
150	Krishna Kamal / Yellow passionflower (<i>Passiflora lutea</i>)	1
151	Nerium (<i>Nerium oleander</i>)	2
152	Kunda / Star Jasmine (<i>Jasminum pubescens</i>)	2
153	Kate Korati / Vajradanti / Porcupine Flower (<i>Barleria prionitis</i>)	1
154	Dudh Mogra (<i>Jasminum sambac</i>)	1
155	Barbary Fig Cactus (<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>)	2
156	Globe Cactus (<i>Mammillaria</i> sp.)	1
157	Cactus (<i>Cereus jamacaru</i>)	2
158	Ti Plant / Palm Lily (<i>Cordyline fruticose</i>)	3
159	Umber / Cluster Fig Tree / Indian Fig Tree (<i>Ficus racemosa</i>)	4
160	Khas / Vetiver (<i>Chrysopogon Zizanioides</i>)	1
161	Yellow Alder (<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>)	1
162	Pathar Kuchi / Air plant / Life plant / Miracle Leaf (<i>Bryophyllum</i>)	5
163	Purple Heart (<i>Tradescantia pallida</i>)	2
164	Lady Fern (<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>)	20
165	Ponytail palm / Elephant's Foot (<i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i>)	1
166	Caricature Plant (<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>)	2
167	Garden croton (<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>)	2
168	Jambhul / Jamun / Java Plum (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>)	1
169	Dalimb / Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>)	1
170	Yellow Margin Orchid / Golden Leaf-edge Orchid / Golden-edged	2
171	Pudina / Apple Mint (<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>)	2
172	Boat Lily / Moses-in-the-cradle (<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>)	3
173	White Spider Lily (<i>Lycoris radiata</i>)	2

❖ Cleanliness Drive

Cleanliness is a way of life at Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol. Initiatives like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and cleanliness drives are organized by the institute. The students of the College, especially the NCC cadets and NSS volunteers take up frequent cleaning of the Campus as well as surrounding local areas. The main aim is to educate them about the importance of keeping their surrounding clean and neat. The Students remove grass, weeds from the college area and botanical garden. In addition, Students take up cleaning drive as a part of Swachh Bharat Mission. The teaching and non-teaching staff are encouraged to keep the campus clean.

6 Summary of Findings and Conclusion

The main findings of the audit show that, in general, all the departments and students of Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol are aware about the need for environmental protection at a general level. It was also observed that a number of best practices such as replacement of around 95% CFL with LED lights which reduces electricity consumption, waste management, green campus and plantations, rainwater harvesting, various green practices like Plastic Free Campaign, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Central Botanical Garden, Nursery, Medicinal Garden and use of encouraging public transportation and bicycle to reduce carbon footprints etc. are followed in the campus. The building rooms are very spacious, properly ventilated and well planned to receive sufficient natural light. The Internal Green audit team regularly monitor the green cover of the campus. Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol is working for Optimum usage and minimum wastage of resources; reuse and recycling wherever possible

7 Recommendations

- Installation of Solar power plant is recommended
- Replacement of all the electrical gadgets with power saving potential
- Solar Powered pumps, street lights, vehicles etc. may be introduced on the campus
- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle efforts to be strengthened
- Dustbins to be kept on every floor and vantage positions so that there is no littering.
- Provide sufficient, accessible and well-publicized collection points for recyclable waste, with responsibility for recycling clearly allocated.
- Initiate an audit course on environmental sustainability
- Ensure that all cleaning products used by college staff have a minimal detrimental impact on the environment, i.e. are biodegradable and non-toxic,

- Green building concept to be adopted gradually
- Air quality monitoring system should be installed in campus

8. Acknowledgment


We Acknowledge our sincere thanks to the Management, Principal and entire staff of Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol for providing us with the necessary facilities and co-operation during the audit and also giving us the opportunity to see their facilities and initiatives taken for making the campus eco- friendly.

Dated :-14/03/2020



Dr. Rakesh L Shrivastava

External Auditor



Dr. Minhaj Ahemad

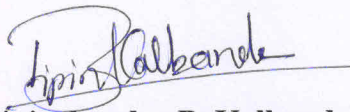
External Auditor



Dr. Trupti Khedkar

Co-ordinator

Green Audit Committee



Dr. Bipinchandra B. Kalbande

Internal Auditor

Green Audit Committee



Dr. Reena S. Meshram

Internal Auditor

Green Audit Committee



Dr. Vikas Barsagade

**IQAC Co-ordinator
Co-Ordinator
IQAC, NMV Katol**



Dr. Sunil K. Navin

Principal

**Principal
Nabira Mahavidyalaya,
Katol, Dist. Nagpur.**

Glimpses of various Green initiatives by Nabira Mahavidyalaya Katol



Automated Solar Lights



Automated Solar Lights



Latitude: 21.220919
Longitude: 78.629445
Elevation: 440.4m
Accuracy: 3.2m
Time: 01-14-2020 10:44
Note: Plastic Free Campaign at Ridhora Dam

Plastic Free Campaign by B.Sc. First Year Students at Ridhora Dam near Katol.



Latitude: 21.220906
Longitude: 78.629436
Elevation: 443.4m
Accuracy: 3.2m
Time: 01-14-2020 10:14
Note: Plastic Free Campaign at Ridhora Dam

Plastic Free Campaign by B.Sc. First Year Students at Ridhora Dam near Katol.



Rain water harvesting Recharging facility





Vermicompost Unit



Vermicompost Unit



Time: 09-19-2019 15:42
Note: Bharat Swachhta Abhiyan at Bus station katol Nabira Mahavidyalaya & 20 Boys high school katol

Cleanliness Drive by NSS & NCC Students



Cleanliness Drive by NSS & NCC Students



Time: 09-19-2019 15:46
Note: Bharat Swachhta Abhiyan at Bus station katol Nabira Mahavidyalaya & 20 Boys high school katol

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



Tree Plantation Drive by Students



Tree Plantation Drive by NCC Students



Tree Plantation Drive by NCC Students



Central Botanical Garden



Nursery



Central Botanical Garden



Latitude: 21.276834
Longitude: 78.580928
Elevation: 294.06m
Accuracy: 17.2m
Time: 11-25-2019 12:16

Medicinal Garden



Latitude: 21.276722
Longitude: 78.580925
Elevation: 407.06m
Accuracy: 10.7m
Time: 11-25-2019 12:16

Medicinal Garden