

# GREEN & ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT 2020-21



**DHING COLLEGE**  
**DHING NAGAON: ASSAM**  
**PIN- 782123**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, Dr. Sanjeeb Kumar Nath, Associate Professor, Department of Botany thanks the Principal of Dhing College for assigning this important work of Green Audit (Environmental Audit). I appreciate the co-operation for completion of the study.

My special thanks are due to:

- Dhing College Management Committee
- Principal of the Dhing College – Dr. Biman Hazarika
- Vice-Principal of the Dhing College – Sujit Kumar Sarma
- IQAC Co-ordinator of Dhing College – Dr. Monoj Kumar Saikia
- External Green Audit Evaluator – Monoranjan Nath, NERIWALM
- Faculty members of Dhing College
- Office Staff members of Dhing College
- Students of Dhing College

For giving us necessary inputs to carry out this very vital exercise of Green Audit (Environment Audit). I am also thankful to all the members who were actively involved while collecting the data and conducting field measurements.



**INTERNAL AUDIT EVALUATOR**

On behalf of

Dhing College

Dr. Sanjeeb Kumar Nath

HOD & Associate Professor

Department of Botany

Dhing College, Dhing Nagaon Assam

**Dr. Sanjeeb Kumar Nath**  
HOD & Associate Professor  
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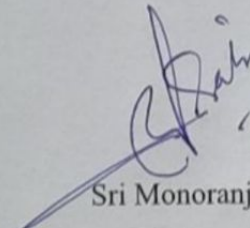


North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management  
(NERIWALM), Tezpur

A Society under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga  
Rejuvenation,  
Govt. of India (Registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860)

### Certificate

This is to certify that Dhing College has conducted a detailed green and Environment Audit of their campus and has submitted necessary data and credentials for scrutiny and certification. The activities carried out under Dr. Sanjeeb Kumar Nath of Department of Botany, Dhing College has been verified based on the report submitted and found to be satisfactory. The efforts by the faculty and students towards environment and sustainability are highly appreciated and commendable.

  
12/05/2021  
Sri Monoranjan Nath  
Assistant Professor (Agriculture)

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North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and  
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North East Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM)  
Tezpur, Assam

## BACKDROP

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, New Delhi (NAAC) has made it mandatory from the academic year 2016–17 onwards that all Higher Educational Institutions should submit an annual Green Audit Report. Moreover, the Higher Educational Institutions are to ensure about their contribution towards the reduction of global warming.

So as per NAAC circular on Green Audit, the College authorities has decided to conduct a Green and Environmental Audit by External Green Auditor Monoranjana Nath, Assistant Professor (Agriculture) North East Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) Tezpur, Assam along with External Green Evaluator, Dr. Sanjeeb Kumar Nath, Associate Professor & HOD, Department of Botany of Dhing College.. Green Audit or Environment Audit focuses on the Green Campus, Waste Management, Water Management and Energy Management that has been implemented by the College Management. The concept, structure, objectives, methodology are mentioned below.

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## CONCEPT

The term 'Environmental audit' or 'Green audit' means differently to different people. Many terms viz. 'assessment', 'survey' and 'review' are used to describe these activities. It has been observed that some Organizations/Institutions believe that an 'environmental audit' focuses only environmental matters; on the other hand it means an audit of health, safety and environment-related matters of an Institute. There is no universal definition of Green Audit but many leading companies/institutions follow the basic philosophy and approach summarized by the broad definition adopted by the International Chambers of Commerce (ICC) in its publication of Environmental Auditing (1989).

The ICC defines Environmental Auditing as:

"A management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing with the aim of safeguarding the environment and natural resources in its operations/projects."

The outcome of Green Audit should be established with concrete evidence that the measures undertaken and facilities in the institution under green auditing.

## INTRODUCTION

The growth of a nation starts from educational institutions, where the ecology is the key factor for development. Educational institutions now days are inclined to maintain the environment to make it eco-friendly. To conserve the very environment of the campus, different viewpoints are applied to solve their environmental problems like promotion of the energy savings, recycling of waste, water reuse, rain water harvesting etc.

Environmental auditing is a process whereby an organization's environmental status is tested for its environmental policies and objectives. On the other hand Green audit is defined as an official examination of the effects of a college on its environment. Hence a practice on internal environmental audit (Green Audit) is conducted to access the actual environmental status prevailing in the campus.

Green audit can be a useful tool to determine the state of affairs as regards the use of energy or water or resources. Green audit and its proper implementation of mitigation measures is the prime concern. It will create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides faculty members, Office Staff and particularly the students for better understanding of Go Green impact in the campus.

Green auditing enhances financial savings by reduction of resource use, provides an opportunity for the development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the students, Faculty members and Office Staff. Thus it is imperative that the college evaluate its contributions toward a environment sustainability is more prevalent in the present day context.

Healthy and clean environment aids in effective learning and provides an eco-friendly learning environment. Hence many efforts have been initiated around the world to address environmental education issues.

This innovative scheme is user-friendly should be initiated. The regular environmental monitoring system helps an Institution to set environmental examples for the community and to educate young learners for sustainable development. It can be adapted to both urban and rural situations based on the prevailing situation.

## OVERVIEW OF DHING COLLEGE

Dhing College founded in 1965, is affiliated to Gauhati University for Arts and Science streams and Commerce (permitted). The College began with Arts stream with a few students and fewer than ten teachers in a small house is now located on a seventy five - bigha area of sprawling two campuses in a serene atmosphere. The College came under 2(f) of UGC in 1971. In 1975, this Institution of the common men was brought under the deficit grants-in-aid system by the Govt. of Assam. The Science stream which was introduced in 1987 and was brought under the deficit grants-in-aid system in 1998. The Commerce was introduced in 2016. Today, Dhing College is a three-stream Institution delivering quality education and social services to the entire locality. The College established in 1965 has grown up into a complete institution through fifty six years of journey full of hardship, struggle, success and commitment. The Golden Jubilee celebrated in 2015 epitomized the meaningful existence of this Institution.

The College has adequate infrastructure for conducting regular academic activities; and also it has quality facilities for games & sports activities. A well-equipped library with digitalization and online Journals are available for learners during the working days. The College has its own solar plant for its energy requirements for the last eleven years. In 2016, the College was awarded with B++Grade (2.82/3.00) by NAAC. With grants and funds received from the UGC, RUSA and State Govt., it has been possible to construct a first class aesthetic infrastructure to inspire and motivate students to achieve their cherished goals.

As the future of the College depends on its present, we the College fraternity with the active support and good will of people cutting across all sections of society are committed to creating and maintaining high quality academic atmosphere in real time situations. Our institution believes that the purpose of education is to turn mirrors into windows, and therefore, focused of interest is laid not only on pure studies but also on providing opportunity to each and every student to explore his or her own capability in different areas of interest—curricular, co-curricular or extra-curricular. And the outcome of such an endeavour is the birth of athlete “Hima Das” from our institution, who is now an international athlete of repute.

## VISION OF DHING COLLEGE

The students securing highest marks in different subjects,  
The most regular and punctual students,



The students showing outstanding results in College and University final examinations,

### **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF DHING COLLEGE**

To impart higher education in Humanities, Science, Commerce and Vocational subjects and to qualify the students for their first degree.

To prepare the students for self-employment by providing necessary training so that they can make use of their training in real life.

To equip them with extension activities at social education and social welfare for a meaningful future and to prepare them for career opportunities in a competitive world.

To develop their spirit of patriotism, dedication and prepare them for responsible citizenship and making them eligible for the challenging modern civilization is an implicit object of the College.

### **DETAIL OF PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

The College has three separate blocks for Arts, Science & Commerce. The College has a full-fledged Science Laboratory, Central Library, Computer Laboratory and Class Room, Separate Laboratory for General Courses and Major Courses, Smart Class, Seminar cum Conference Room etc. for smooth running of the class. The following curricular facilities are available in the College premise.

- There are 3 (three) sufficiently large Assam Type Buildings built over the last 50 years.
- Recently a 3 (three) storied RCC Building for housing Central Library has been completed.
- Another RCC (G+2) Science Building/Laboratory under almost completion. The ground floor has already been completed and it is used for Teaching/Laboratory purpose.
- Teachers' Common Room, Boys' Common Room, NCC Office, Alumni Association, IQAC, Women Cell, Health Centre, College Canteen etc. is separately located in the campus.
- The College has a Assam Type Auditorium in working condition built with the fund from different sources over the years. The upgradation of Auditorium under RUSA grant is also under process in Phase-II.
- A 2 (two) storied New Administrative Building built up with the fund received from UGC.
- The construction of separate Control Room for Examination/Evaluation has been completed.
- An Indoor Stadium is constructed.
- A 3 (three) storied building for boarding of the girls in the Old Campus has been completed.
- A Boys' Hostel (Assam Type) is on the Old Campus.

- A Basket Ball Court has laid down at the central place of the College.
- A separate block for NSQF courses is under construction and likely to be completed by end of December, 2020.

- **Total Campus Area: 25 Acre Land**
- **Total Built Up AT+RCC Areas: 14968 Sq. Meter as shown below**

Sl. No.	Name	Total Sq. Meter
1	Boys' Hostel	263.8
2	Girls' Hostel	950.7
3	Visitors Room	14.75
4	Indoor Stadium	699
5	New Building (Commerce)	703
6	New Academic Building (RUSA)	452.48
7	Science Building including Class Room and Laboratory	590
8	Assam Type Main Building containing Hall, Classes, Laboratory etc.	2614
9	Administrative Building	812.4
10	Academic Building (Exam. Control Room and Seminar Class)	191.12
11	Library	720.48
12	Auditorium	455.20
13	Boys' Common Room	102.2
14	Girls' Common Room	93
15	Teachers' Common Room	75.72
16	NCC Room	37.5
17	Health Care	60.5
18	Extra Class Room (AT, Old Library)	93.62
<b>Total Built Up Area</b>		<b>8929 Sq. Meter</b>

- **Administrative Block**
  - Principal Room: 1
  - Room for Vice Principal: 1
  - Office Room: 1 with Computer Section
  - Office Room: 2
  - Office Room: 3





The photograph shows the walkway and lawn in front of the building.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The present study was done in 1978 and is aimed at providing a general overview of the situation in the field of research on the development of the human brain. The study was conducted using a series of experiments designed to measure the effects of various factors on the development of the brain. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

## **AUDIT OBJECTIVES**

The main objective of Green Audit of an Institution is to assessment of environment related issues and to minimize these issues particularly inside the campus. So adequate steps have been taken and will be taken to maintain an eco-friendly environment inside the campus. Hence the main focus will be on sustainable development in terms of environment.

The main aims and objectives for green audit are as follows:

- a) To map the geographical status and land use pattern.
- b) To document the plant and animal diversity of the campus.
- c) To document the energy and waste management of the campus.
- d) To document the drinking water supply of the campus.
- e) To document environment friendly activities of the College.

## **AUDIT METHODOLOGY**

The present study was done in 2020 and is based on throughout visit of the College, personal observations, datas that were collected using sets of questionnaires and other survey tools. In the meetings organized by Eco-club, NCC, NSS, IIC, Science Forum and other cells need for a Environment audit report to raise the awareness was kept. For proper survey whole campus was divided in to different sections, based on data requirement, sets of questionnaires about plant and animal diversity, energy management, drinking water facility, waste management, etc were collected and they were analyzed.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**AUDIT PARTICIPANTS**

**EXTERNAL AUDIT EVALUATOR**

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Assistant Professor (Agriculture)

North East Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM)

Tezpur, Assam

**INTERNAL AUDIT EVALUATOR**

On behalf of Dhing College:

Dr. Sanjeeb Kumar Nath

HOD & Associate Professor

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An environmental audit is a snapshot in time, in which one evaluates the performance of the environment as per environmental laws and regulations. Though a helpful benchmark, the audit almost immediately becomes outdated unless there is some mechanism in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental status of a Institute.

Dhing College already has done internal green assessment as their bid towards environmental protection and environmental awareness at local and global front. Audit criterion is environmental cognizance, waste minimization and management, biodiversity conservation, water conservation, energy conservation and environmental legislative compliance by the campus. A questionnaire is used during audit. This audit report contains observations and recommendations for further improvement of environmental consciousness.

## GREENING

### Auditing for green campus

The plants in the campus and nearby areas of the college play an important ecological role within the campus and also the adjoining areas. These are also food plants and roosting sites of a number of bird species. Moreover these have also contributed in the aesthetic beauty to the area. The biodiversity status within the campus area has been worked out particularly in respect of floristic diversity and animal diversity.

- Total open area – 17,200.2 sq.m.
- Total built up area – ~~10,550~~ sq.m.
- Total number of plant species – 43
- Total number of birds recorded identified within the campus - 33
- Agricultural Plot – 11508 sq mts
- Organic and vermin Farming Plot-3982.2 sq mts
- Garden (botanical and medicinal plants) area inside the college – 1710 sq mts

### Plantation programmme

Dhing College organizes and has organized various Plantation program every year in and outside the college campus and adopted villages etc through Department of Botany, Eco-Club, Institutions Innovation Council, NSS unit, NCC Unit and other cells of the College. The plantation program includes plantation of various types of economically important plants, ornamental, fruit bearing, herbal and medicinal plant species. This activity is done although the year particularly during the rainy season. These types of programme help to maintain a green environment and helps in the conservation of biodiversity of The College in particular and the surrounding area.





### Plant and Animal diversity of the College Campus:

Dhing College is located in rural area with greenery all-around. The beautiful pond located in the southern part of the College and the College Fishery is located adjacent to the Agricultural plot the enriches the biodiversity of the college campus. The College campus is rich in plant diversity that harbours economically important plants, timber yielding plants, ornamental plants, herbal and medicinal plants etc. The College is rich in animal diversity which includes birds, fishes, amphibians, insects etc.

### Plants having medicinal value

Name of medicinal plants	Family
1. <i>Abelmoscus moschatus</i> Medikus	Malvaceae
2. <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae
3. <i>Aegle marmelos</i> Lour,	Rutaceae
4. <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Asteraceae
5. <i>Amaranthus sessilis</i> (L.) R. Br. Ex DC	Amaranthaceae
6. <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. F.) Wall. ex Nees	Acanthaceae
7. <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Wild.	Liliaceae
8. <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae
9. <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.)Pennell	Scrophulariaceae
10. <i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Bombacaceae
11. <i>Canna indica</i> L. var. <i>orientalis</i> Rosc.	Cannaceae
12. <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae
13. <i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae
14. <i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae
15. <i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban	Ulmaceae
16. <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae
17. <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) King & Robinson ( <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.)	Asteraceae
18. <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> Wall.	Verbenaceae
19. <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott.	Araceae
20. <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Cuscutaceae
21. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L) Pers.	Poaceae
22. <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae
23. <i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae

24.	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Dilleniaceae
25.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae
26.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
27.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae
28.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae
29.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Verbenaceae
30.	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.	Convolvulaceae
31.	<i>Leucas plukenetii</i> (roth) Spreng. ( <i>L. aspera</i> Spreng.)	Lamiaceae
32.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
33.	<i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth ex H.B.K.	Asteraceae
34.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Mimosaceae
35.	<i>Monochoria hastata</i> (L.) Solms.	Pontederiaceae
36.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae
37.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae
38.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae
39.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Lamiaceae
40.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Vent.	Bignoniaceae
41.	<i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	Rubiaceae
42.	<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> (L.)	Piperaceae
43.	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> L.	Polygonaceae
44.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae
45.	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	Apocynaceae
46.	<i>Rhynchostylis retusa</i> (L.) Bl.	Orchidaceae
47.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
48.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae
49.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poir.	Papilionaceae
50.	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	Malvaceae
51.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae
52.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Solanaceae
53.	<i>Spilanthes paniculata</i> Wall. ex DC	Asteraceae
54.	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L. f.) Kurz	Anacardiaceae
55.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.	Verbenaceae
56.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Papilionaceae

57. *Terminalia arjuna* (DC) W & A  
*Terminalia chebula* Retz.
59. *Tridax procumbens* L.
60. *Vitex negundo* L.
61. *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lamk

Combretaceae  
 Combretaceae  
 Asteraceae  
 Verbenaceae  
 Rhamnaceae



### List of plants Timber yielding plants

1.	Segun	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
2.	Gamari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
3.	Kadam	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>
4.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
5.	Outenga	<i>Dillenia indica</i>
6.	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
7.	Simalu	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
8.	Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
9.	Banyan	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
10.	Peepal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
11.	Bhatgilha	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>
12.	Debdaru	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>

### Trees of Dhing College Campus

Scientific Name	Common name in Assamese
<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L.	Bel
<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Atlas
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Kothal
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lam.	Agar
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Juss.	Neem
<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Himalu
<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Sonaru
<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Outenga
<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.	Lichu
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Aam
<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Nahar
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lamp.	Sajina
<i>Murraya Koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng	Narasinha
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Li.	Bhatghila
<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Madhuri
<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Boga chandon
<i>Spondias Pinnata</i> (L.f.) Kurz.	Amora
<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.	Segun

*Terminalia arjuna* Roxb.

*Terminalia chebula* Retz.

*Vitex negundo* Li.

Arjun

Hilikha

Pochotoia

### Herbs of Dhing College Campus

*Achyranthes aspera* L.

*Ageratum conyzoides* L.

*Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R.Br. ex DC.

*Amaranthus spinosus* L.

*Amaranthus viridis* L.

*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) Wall. ex Nees.

*Cassia sophera* L.

*Cassia tora* L.

*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban.

*Chenopodium album* L.

*Clerodendrum viscosum* (L.) Kuntz.

*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.

*Cyperus pilosus* Vahl.

*Cyperus rotundus* L.

*Dentella repens* (L.) J.R. & Forst.

*Dioscorea alata* L.

*Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L.

*Euphorbia hirta* L.

*Evolvulus nummularius* (L.) L.

*Fimbristylis aestivalis* (Retz.) Vahl.

*Heliotropium indicum* L.

*Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeuschel.

*Leucus plukenetii* (Roth) Spreng.

*Mikania micrantha* Kunth.

*Monochoria hastata* (L.) Solms

*Ocimum basilicum* L.

*Oxalis corniculata* L.

*Paederia foetida* L.

*Panicum auritum* Presl ex Nees.

*Polygonum hydropiper* L.

*Scoparia dulcis* L.

*Solanum nigrum* L.

*Spilanthes paniculata* Wall. ex DC.

*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.

*Tridax procumbens* L.

*Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.

### **Shrubs of Dhing College Campus**

*Chromolaena Odorata* (L.) R. King & H. Robins.

*Clerodendrum viscosum* Vent.

*Croton bonplandianus* Baill.

*Mimosa pudica* L.

*Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz.

*Ricinus communis* L.

*Sida rhombifolia* L.

*Vitex negundo* L.



### List of avian species of the College

Sl. No	English Name	Local Name	Scientific Name
2	Brown Hawk owl		<i>Ninox scutulata</i>
5	House Crow	Kauri	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
6	House Sparrow	Ghanchirika	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
9	Koel	Kuli	<i>Alcedo hercules</i>
11	Little Cormorant	Pani Kauri	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
12	Pigeon		<i>Columba livia</i>
13	Red-vented Bulbul	Bulbuli	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
14	Rose Ringed Parakeet	Tiya	<i>Ceryle lugubris</i>
15	Tree sparrow		<i>Passer montanus</i>

### Common Fishes of the College

Sl.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Bhangon	<i>Labeo bata</i>
2	Bhakua	<i>Labeo katla</i>
4	Goroi	<i>Channa punctatus</i>
5	Kandhuli	<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>
6	Kaoi	<i>Anabas testudineus</i>
7	Kholihona	<i>Colisa fasciatus</i>
8	Kuchia	<i>Monopterusuchia</i>
9	Kuhi	<i>Labeo gonius</i>
10	Magur	<i>Charius batrachus</i>
11	Mowa	<i>Amblypharyngodon mola</i>
12	Puthi	<i>Puntius sophore</i>
13	Rou	<i>Labeo rohita</i>
14	Sol	<i>Channa striatus</i>





## ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Setting a new trend in institutes of higher education in India, Dhing College has installed dozens of solar panels on the building top and on ground in its sprawling campus located in to harvest solar energy. This project will provide clean green energy without polluting the environment and ecosystem. This clean energy initiative towards sustainable and renewable energy and its commitment towards UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) have already been acknowledged globally recently. Dhing College has also Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd connection to cater the need of power supply when required.

### Energy Audit Observations

Installation of solar panel to tap the non conventional sources of energy.

Looking at the range of college activities and working hours, monthly use of energy in the college is very high.

Regular monitoring of equipments and immediate rectification of any problems.

Awareness on conservation of energy, water and fuel consumption needs to be communicated among the stakeholders.

### Recommendations

Energy saving through the replacement electrical equipments

Awareness programs for the stakeholders to save energy may also increase sustainability in the utilization of various energy sources.



## **DRINKING WATER SUPPLY**

Dhing College has well equipped drinking water facilities. The aqua Guard has been installed in all the Departs of the College including Office, Teachers Common Room, Boys Common Room, Girls Common Room, Boys and Girls Hostel etc for drinking purpose of students, teachers and those visit the College.

### **The water installations available in the college are -**

Water cooler with drinking water filtration facility

Urinals and toilets

Bathrooms

Water taps in teachers common room, Boys and Girls common room, canteen etc.

Water taps in laboratories

### **Water consumption**

Quantity of water pumped – 16 K. liter./day

Number of water tanks for water storage (College & Hostel campus) -10

Amount of water stored – 15000 L Water audit observations

### **The reasons of water wastage**

Water taps left open after use.

Leakages from taps

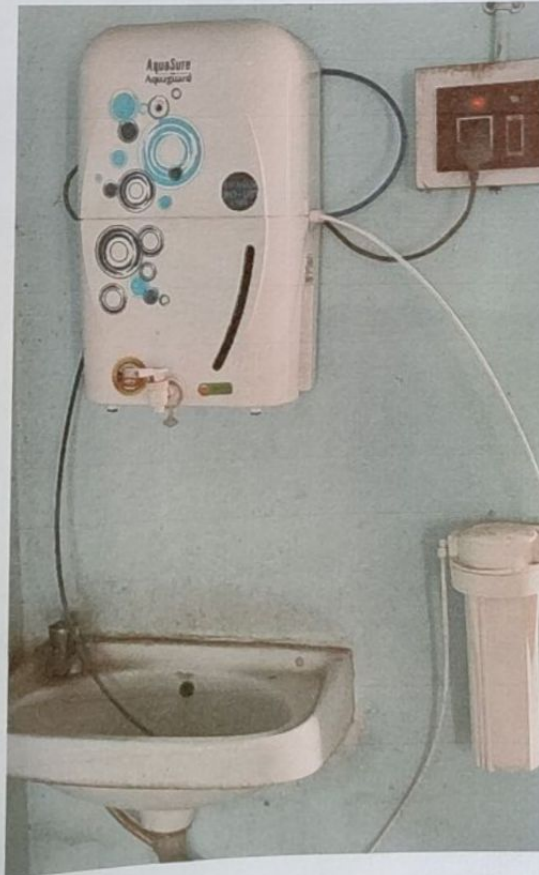
Over use of water.

### **Recommendations**

Leakage in tapes to be repaired.

Establishment rain water harvesting system

Awareness programme on water conservation



## WASTE MANAGEMENT

Proper waste management is very important in achieving a higher level of environmental performance. A large number of dustbins have been installed in the College campus to maintain the wastes. Recycling and reusing helps mainly to keep the environment clean and environment friendly. The wastes are separated into biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes. The biodegradable wastes are collected and are used as compost. The non-biodegradable wastes are separated and are collected by the municipality authorities to be transported to municipality dumping ground.

### Disposal practices adopted

Separation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes

Biodegradable wastes are used as compost.

Non-biodegradable waste is collected by municipal authorities.

### Recommendations

Reduce use of plastic. Make an effort to make the college plastic free campus.

Minimum use of paper.

Dont use open fires to dispose of wastes





## ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES

Eco-Club, NCC unit, Institutions Innovation Council, NSS Unit, Department of Botany, Institutional Biotech Hub and other unit of the College celebrates days like World Earth Day, World Day to combat Desertification, World Environment Day, Biodiversity day, International Science Day, International Yoga Day to arouse awareness the importance on environment among the students, teaching and non-teaching members. Seminars, Popular talks and various competitions like painting, poster, essay etc related to environment are organized. Besides, these herbal, medicinal, indigenous plants are also planted to mark the occasion.



## CONCLUSION

This audit involved extensive consultation with all the campus team, interactions with key personnel on wide range of issues related to Environmental aspects. Dhing College has Environmental Committee for sustainable use of resources. Overall 60% of College campus is for landscaping. The audit has identified several observations for making the campus premise more environmental friendly. The recommendations are also mentioned with observations for campus team to initiate actions.

The audit team opines that the overall site is maintained well from environmental perspective. There is no major observations but few things are important to initiate urgently are waste management records by monthly inventory of hazardous waste, rainwater harvesting recharge; water balance cycle and periodic inspection of buildings housekeeping and environment policy.

## SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Environment Policy to be adopted by the College Campus.
- Internal inspection system should be developed for various aspects of environment available in campus
- Waste Management plan should be prepared for the campus.
- Environment awareness posters should be displayed of campus.
- Number of dustbins in the campus should be increased.
- Methodical and scientific process should be undertaken for rainwater harvesting.



## REFERENCE

- 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
- The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2008 (Amended 2016)
- The Batteries (Management and Handling) rules, 2001 (Amended 2010)
- Relevant Indian Standard Code practices
- Internal Records of the Campus