

# A REPORT ON ENVIRONMENT AUDIT



## **GOVERNMENT RAZA POST GRADUATE COLLEGE, RAMPUR**

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# 1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

GO green India Environment Audit Team is very thankful to the management of **Government Raza P.G. College, Rampur** for assigning us this important work of Environment Audit. The audit was conducted in 18 December 2023. We appreciate the co-operation extended to our team for the completion of study.

Our special thanks to:

- Principal of the College–Dr. Deepa Agarwal
- Head, Department of Botany- Dr. Hitendra Kumar Singh
- Assistant Professor, Department of Botany- Dr. Durgesh Singh Yadav
- Other Teaching & Supporting Staff of the Institute

For giving us necessary inputs to carry out this very vital exercise of Environment Audit. We are also thankful to the staff members who were actively involved while collecting the data and conducting field measurements.

## 2. DISCLAIMER

GO green India, Environment Audit Team has prepared this report for **Government Raza P.G. College, Rampur** based on input data submitted by the representatives of the Institute complemented with the best judgement capacity of the expert team.

It is further informed that the conclusions are arrived following best estimates and no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied is made and no responsibility is accepted by Audit Team in this report or for any direct or consequential loss arising from any use of the information, statements or forecasts in the report.

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DATE: 18/12/2023

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**National Productivity Council**  
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**PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. **KRISHNA KANT DUBEY**  
son / daughter of Mr. **SHREEKANT DUBEY** has passed the National  
Certification Examination for Energy Managers held in **JULY 2022** conducted on behalf of the  
Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Government of India.

He / She is qualified as **Certified Energy Manager**. This certificate is valid till the Bureau of Energy  
Efficiency issues an official certificate.

Place: Chennai, India

Date : **9th November 2022**

Digitally Signed: DEVERAPALLI SREENIVASULU  
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**Controller of Examination**

### 3. CONTEXT

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 Environment Audit Report. Moreover, it is part of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that they contribute towards the reduction of global warming through Carbon Footprint reduction measures.

In view of the NAAC circular regarding Environment Auditing, the College Management decided to conduct an external Environment Evaluation by a competent Environment Auditor along with an Environment Audit Assessment Team headed by Dr. Deepa Agarwal & Dr. Hitendra Kumar Singh, Environment Audit coordinator, **Government Raza P.G. College, Rampur.**

Environment Audit focuses on the Green Campus, Waste Management, Water Management, Air Pollution, Energy Management & greenery, water management etc. being implemented by the Institute Management. The concept, structure, objectives, methodology, tools of analysis, objectives of the audit are mentioned below.

## 4. CONCEPT

The term 'Environmental audit' means differently to different people. Terms like 'assessment', 'survey' and 'review' are also used to describe similar activities. Furthermore, some organizations/Institutions believe that an 'environmental audit' addresses only environmental matters, whereas others use the term to mean an audit of health, safety and environment-related matters. Although there is no universal definition of Environment Audit, 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 safe guarding the environment and natural resources in its operations/projects."*

The outcome of Environment Audit should be established with concrete evidence that the measures under taken and facilities in the institution under environment auditing.

## 5. INTRODUCTION

A Nation's growth starts from its educational institutions, where the ecology is thought as a prime factor of development associated with environment. Educational institutions nowadays are becoming more sensitive to environmental factors and more concepts are being introduced to make them eco-friendly. To preserve the environment within the campus, various viewpoints are applied by several educational institutes to solve their environmental problems such as promotion of the energy savings, recycle of waste, water reduction, water harvesting etc. The activities pursued by colleges can also create a variety of adverse environmental impacts.

Environmental auditing is a process whereby an organization's environmental performance is tested against its environmental policies and objectives. Green audit is defined as an official examination of the effects a college has on the environment. As a part of such practice, internal environmental audit is conducted to evaluate the actual scenario at the campus. Environment 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 projector to improve waste minimization plan. Green auditing and the implementation of mitigation measures is a win-win situation for all the college, the learners and the planet. It can also create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of Green impact on campus.

Environment auditing promotes financial savings through reduction of resource use. It gives an opportunity for the development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the students and teachers. 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. A clean and healthy environment aids effective learning and provides a conducive learning environment. There are various efforts around the world to address environmental education issues.

Environmental Management Systems (EMS) is very popular in the industrial sector, but



the general belief is that EMS is something pertaining to industries only. Other parts of the world have started adopting compatible environmental management systems either voluntarily or for promoting standards by external certification. International environmental standards do not suit the existing Indian educational system.

A very simple indigenized system has been devised to monitor the environmental performance of educational institutions. It comes with a series of questions to be answered on a regular basis. Environmental conditions may be monitored from angles that are relevant to Indian requirements, without stress on legal issues or compliance. This innovative scheme is user-friendly and totally voluntary. The environmental monitoring system helps the institution to set environmental examples for the community and to educate young learners. It can be adapted to urban and/or rural situations.



## 6. OVERVIEW OF INSTITUTE

Govt. Raza Post Graduate College, Rampur was established in 1949. Government Raza P.G. College, Rampur is recognized under section 2(f) and 12(B) of U. G. C. and is affiliated to M. J. P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly.

The College has the pride to become the first Govt. College in U. P. to be accredited (B+ grade by National Assessment and Accreditation Council. B. Ed. Department was given B grade. IGNOU regular study centre became operational in the college in July 2007 and offered various courses. The regular study centre of IGNOU offering various professional courses became operational in July 2007.

Govt. Raza P. G. College, Rampur is committed to provide quality education of global dimensions leading to man-making and nation building. The College aims to transform the Institution into one of the best Government Institutions of Higher Education in the Country with the aim of developing citizens, fitted with the knowledge and skills and attitude to be members of a Knowledge Society, committed to national development, respecting diversities present in the Indian Society, embedded with national and human values and responsive to national and social needs, equipped with the power of economic self-reliance. The institute offers the following courses:

- U.G. (B.A.) Arts: Hindi language, Physical Education, English language, Urdu, Sanskrit, Sociology, Political science, History, Economics, Geography, Psychology, philosophy, Persian.
- U.G. (B.Sc.) Science: Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics, Industrial Chemistry.
- Vocational Course: Computer Application, Advertising, Office Management & Computer Application, Basics of Tally & its Applications, Research Survey, Digital Marketing.
- U.G. (B. Com): All courses offered by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University
- U.G. (B.Ed.): Affiliated to M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) and recognized by NCTE.
- P.G. (M.A.) Arts: Hindi, English, Urdu, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Psychology, History
- P.G. (M.Sc.) Science: Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics.
- P.G. (M.Com.) Commerce: All papers offered by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University,

Bareilly. U.P.

➤ Ph.D.: All P. G. Departments

**IGNOU Courses Offered:**

(A) M.A.:

1. Public Administration (MPA)
2. Rural Development (MARD)
3. Sociology (MSO)
4. Master in Social Work (MSW)
5. Master of Education (MA(EDU))
6. Master in Psychology (MAPC)
7. Master of Arts (History)(MAH)

(B) PG Diploma:

1. International Business Operation (PGDIBO)
2. Rural Development (PGDRD)
3. Distance Education (PGDDE)
4. Post Graduate Certificate in Geoinformatics (PGCGI)
5. Post Graduate Diploma in Analytical Chemistry (PGDAC)
6. Graduate Diploma in Education Pre-Primary Education (PGOPPED)

(C) Diploma:

1. Early Childhood Care & Education (DECE)
2. Nutrition & Health Education (DNHE)
3. Creative Writing in English (DCE)
4. Diploma in HIV and Family Education (DAFE)

(D) B.D.C.:

1. B. A.
2. B. Com.
3. B. S. W.

(E) Certificate Course:

1. Disaster Management (CDM)
2. Rural Development (CRD)
3. Teaching English (CTE)
4. Guidance (CIG)
5. Nutrition and Child Care (CNCC)
6. Food and Nutrition (CFN)
7. Laboratory Technique (CLT)
8. Certificate in Social Work and Criminal Justice System (CSWCJS)

(F) B. P. P. (Bachelor Preparatory Programme)

1. Master of Commerce - [M. Com]
2. Master of Education - [M.Ed.]
3. Master of Library and Information Science - [M. Lib.]
4. Master of Philosophy - [M.Phil.]
5. Master of Science - [M.Sc.]
6. Master of Technology - [M. Tech]
7. Master of Arts - [MA]
8. Master of Business Administration - [MBA]
9. Master of Computer Applications - [MCA]
10. Master of Social Work - [MSW]

## 7. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The broad aims/benefits of the eco-auditing system would be

- Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
- Improving environmental standards
- Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
- Financial savings through are duction in resource use
- Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the College campus and its environment
- Enhancement of College profile
- Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

## 8. AUDIT PARTICIPANTS

On behalf of College:

Name	Position/Department
<b>Dr. Deepa Agarwal</b>	Principal, Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur
<b>Dr. Hitendra Kumar Singh</b>	Head, Department of Botany
<b>Dr. Seema Teotia</b>	IQAC coordinator, Professor/Physics
<b>Dr. Deepmala Singh</b>	Assistant Professor/Botany
<b>Dr. Pratibha Srivastava</b>	Assistant Professor/Botany
<b>Dr. Durgesh Singh Yadav</b>	Assistant Professor/Botany

On behalf of GO Green India:

Name	Position	Qualification
<b>Mr. Krishna Kant Dubey</b>	Lead Auditor	Certified Energy Manager (CEM-300297/22)

## 9. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An environmental audit is a snapshot in time, in which one assesses campus performance in complying with applicable 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 compliance.

This is the first environmental audit of institute for NACC affiliation and doing 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 improvement of environmental consciousness.

## 10. AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

- Environment Policy to be adopted by the College Campus.
- Display of environment awareness posters should be there in the prominent section of the campus.
- Install separate waste bins for different types of waste e.g. wet waste, dry waste etc. at different sections of the campus.
- Old conventional handwashing water taps need to be replaced by the water efficient push type taps with aerator nozzles in order to optimize the use of water in washrooms & for drinking water.
- The flush tanks installed with the closets needs to be installed with tank banks to reduce the existing capacity in order to reduce the water usage in flushing.
- Install water flowmeters on borewell lines & other sections of the college (if possible) & record the data in logbook on a daily basis for better management of groundwater consumption.
- The institute can explore the possibility of installing a sewage treatment facility as the sewage generated is in quite large quantity. The treated water from the facility can be used in gardening, which can provide ample savings of fresh groundwater.



## 11. ENVIRONMENT AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE

The following areas of eco/environmental/ auditing to be followed/practiced by participating institution:

- Waste Minimization and Recycling
- Greening
- Energy Conservation
- Water Conservation
- Clean Air
- Animal Welfare
- Environmental Legislative
- General Practices

### Details of Environment Audit Conducted Earlier:

This is first time a systematic way of monitoring the environmental eminence initiative taken by College for environment protection.

### Total Permanent Population of the Institute

Particulars	Male	Female	Total
Students	2565	4141	6706
Teachers	46	27	73
Non-Teaching Staff	18	05	23
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2629</b>	<b>4173</b>	<b>6802</b>
<b>Approximate Number of Visitors (Per day)</b>			<b>100+</b>
<b>What is the total number of working days of your campus in a year?</b>			<b>241 (Approx.)</b>

### Location of the Campus

The campus is Located at Khusro Bagh, Rampur, (U.P.) India (28.820295 N, 79.037680 S). The college is about 7 kilometers from Gandhi Samadhi Civil Line.



(SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH)

### Which of the following are available in your institute?

1	Garden area	Available
2	Play ground	Available
3	Kitchen	Available
4	Toilets	Available
5	Garbage/Waste Store Yard	Available
6	Laboratory	Available
7	Canteen	Available
8	Hostel Facility	Not Available
9	Guest House	Not Available

### Which of the following are found near your institute?

1	Municipal dump yard	Not in vicinity of institute
2	Garbage heap	No
3	Public convenience	Yes
4	Sewer line	No
5	Stagnant water	No stagnant water
6	Open drainage	No
7	Industry - (Mention the type)	No industries nearby
8	Bus / Railway station	Within 6 km radius of the campus
9	Market / Shopping complex / Public halls	Yes, local Market is available nearby

## 11.1 WASTE MINIMIZATION AND RECYCLING

1	Does your institute generate any waste? If so, what are they	Yes, Solid waste, Canteen waste, paper waste, plastic waste, toiletry waste, Horticulture Waste, etc.			
2	What is the approximate amount of waste generated per day? (in Kilograms/month) (approx.)	Bio degradable	Non-Bio degradable	Hazardous	Others
		12-15kg	0.5kg	0kg	0kg
3	How is the waste generated in the institute managed? By	Reuse of one side printed Paper for internal communication. Soak pits are available for sewage water disposal. Domestic Waste is given to Municipal Corporation. Two types of Waste bins to be provided at campus for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. Horticulture, Gardening waste is biologically degraded in pits. Plastic waste generated is very less which is also sent to municipal corporation. E-waste is sent to relevant disposal facility.			
	Composting				
	Recycling				
	Reusing				
	Others (specify)				
4	Do you use recycled paper in Institute	No, presently there are no provisions for recycling paper.			
5	Do you use reused paper in institute?	Yes, the single side printed papers are again used by printing on the blank side as well as in internal & evaluation work.			
6	How would you spread the message of recycling to others in the community? Have you taken any initiatives? If yes, please specify.	Yes, they have carried out some activities like Recycling campaigns, Anti-plastic campaigns, sustainable goal awareness programmes and swacch Bharat abhiyan adopted by campus. NSS Group, Eco Science club & NCC are taking cleanliness initiative in the city and spreading awareness in locality.			
7	Can you achieve zero garbage in your institute? If yes, how?	Yes, the gardening waste is already handled within the campus with the help of composting pits, the plastic waste which is generated a very nominal quantity & it is sent to municipal corporation. E-waste is being sent to relevant disposal facility. General solid & wet waste is sent to municipal corporation via collection vehicles. Separate Waste bins for different types of waste is yet to be installed in the different sections of the campus.			

## 11.2 GREENING THE CAMPUS

8	Is there a garden in your institute?	Yes, total campus area is approx. 14.69 acres, out of which about 11 acres is green area. There are gardens as well as many large trees & shrubs in the campus. Fruit bearing trees as well as trees with medicinal properties are in abundance.	
9	Do students spend time in the garden?	1-2 Hours during daily	
10	Total number of Plants in Campus	<b>Plant type</b>	<b>Approx. number</b>
		Trees	250
		Shrubs	620
		Grass Cover	5.5 Acres approx..
11	Suggest plants for your campus. (Trees, vegetables, herbs, etc.)	Ashoka, Boganvella, Alovera, Guava tree and many more as per geographical regime. Detailed list attached in Annexure 1.	
12	Is the College campus have any Horticulture department	No, but dedicated gardeners for maintaining the gardens and landscaping.	
	Number of Staff working in Horticulture department	Three Gardeners	
13	Number of Tree Plantation Drives organized by College per annum. (If Any)	Yes, the institute regulates 30 colleges in the area for plantation activities, 2 Plantation Drives are Organized Annually in which approx. 20,000 saplings are planted (inside and outside the Campus). ECO Club, NSS & NCC are formed for environment related activities.	
14	Number of Trees Planted in Last FY.	450 inside and outside the campus	
	Survival Rate	70%	
15	Plant Distribution Program for Students and Community	Yes, Saplings are distributed to Students, teachers & visitors during their birthdays & on various occasions. 200 saplings comprising Ashoka, Ficus, and Mango seeds were meticulously collected and nurtured into seedlings. After a period of 2-3 weeks, these saplings were distributed to students and community.	

### 11.3 ENERGY

17	List few ways that you use energy in your institute. (Electricity, LPG, firewood, others). Using this list, try to think of ways that you could use less energy every day.	Electricity is saved by use of LED bulbs & tube lights for illumination, LPG is used in canteen/pantry throughout the year. Alternate source of energy i.e. Solar Panels Installed.
18	Are there any energy saving methods employed in your institute? If yes, please specify. If no, suggest some.	Yes, Renewable source of energy through solar plant (12.5 kW) has been installed & is in working mode. Posters displayed at various locations to aware the People about Energy Savings. Use of Natural Lights and Natural Ventilation are promoted. Classrooms have large windows so that ample amount of daylight is available inside which in turn reduces the usage of LED's. Implementing energy-conscious practices is a priority of college. They encourage switching off lights and electrical appliances when they're not in use, and they've transitioned to energy-saving LED lights throughout. Additionally, they advocate for minimal reliance on air conditioners and promote the adoption of solar energy and energy-efficient gadgets and appliances across our operations. These measures collectively contribute to our commitment to sustainable energy practices.
19	How many CFL/LED bulbs has your institute installed?	All the conventional bulbs & tube lights are replaced by energy efficient LED bulbs & tube lights. Total 1512 fixtures have been installed.
20	Are any alternative energy sources employed / installed in your institute? (photovoltaic cells for solar energy, windmill, energy efficient stoves, etc.,) Specify.	Yes, a 12.5 kW solar power system has been installed & is in working condition.
21	Do you run "switch off" drills at institute?	Yes, twice a month
22	Are your computers and other equipment's put on power-saving mode?	Yes, In Practice
23	Does your machinery (TV, AC, Computer, weighing balance, printers, etc.) run on standby modes most of the time? If yes, how many hours?	No, computers are turned ON only when needed. Computers are fitted with LED screens.

## 11.4 WATER CONSERVATION

24	List uses of water in your institute	Basic use of water in campus are Drinking, Gardening, Cooking, Cleaning, Handwashing, Toilets flushing, and Others. And total consumption is approximately 90-120 KLD
25	How does your institute store water? Are there any water saving techniques followed in your institute?	Overhead Water tank installed for storage of water. The capacity of the tank is 300 KL. At the institute, they have a robust water storage system in place. Additionally, they're committed to implementing efficient water-saving techniques throughout their facilities. Their emphasis on conservation includes maintaining properly functional taps with zero leakage, ensuring that every drop is used purposefully and minimizing wastage as part of our conscientious approach to water management.
26	If there is water wastage, specify why and How can the wastage be prevented / stopped?	Water wastage is minimum in the campus but it can be further optimised by installing push button type water taps with aerator nozzles, tank bank in the flush tanks. Use of reject water from RO Systems in gardening.
27	Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of waste water in your institute.	Entry- Water comes from Borewells (1 no's) at campus Exit- At the soak pits installed in the campus.
28	Write down few ways that could reduce the amount of water used in your institute	Installation of water saving devices like aerator nozzles
		Closing the taps after usage
		Rain water harvesting
		Maintenance and monitoring of valves in supply system to avoid overflow, leakage and spillage.
		Water Conservation awareness for students & staff.
29	Does your institute harvest rain water?	Yes, Rain Water Harvesting & recharging structures installed. Total 2 recharging pits are present.
30	Is there any water recycling System?	No, presently there are no provisions for water recycling but there is an opportunity to treat the sewage generated by domestic activities in the sewage treatment plant & using the treated water in gardening. Fresh ground water can be conserved if the management can explore & discuss the possibility/scope of the facility.

## 11.5 CLEAN AIR

31	Are the Rooms in Campus Well Ventilated?	Yes				
32	Window Floor ratio of the Rooms	Yes, there is adequate ratio. Classrooms have large windows & ample amount of fresh air & daylight is available.				
33	Provide details of school-owned motorized vehicles?	Buses	Cars	Motorbikes	Other	Total
	No. of vehicles	0	12	22	--	34
	No. of vehicles more than 5 years old	0	0	0	--	0
	No. of Air-conditioned vehicles	0	12	0	--	12
	PUC done	--	Yes	Yes	--	Yes
34	Specify the type of fuel used by your school's vehicles:					
	Diesel	--				
	Petrol	22 Motorbike				
	CNG	12 petrol cars				
	LPG	--				
	Electric	--				
35	Air Quality Monitoring Program (If Any)	Presently there are no devices installed for air quality monitoring.				
36	Students suffer from respiratory ailments? (If Any)	No				
37	Details of Genset	3 Number of Genset; The total capacity of DG's is 40 KVA.				
38	Any other measures taken for good air quality?	<p>Most of the Staff &amp; majority of the students (80%) uses public transport/ bicycles to commute to college. Some of the staff uses bicycles to commute on a daily basis. Students are not allowed to take their personal vehicles inside the campus which encourages them to use public transport on a daily basis.</p> <p>The institute has increased greenery across the campus. Green areas act as natural air purifiers, absorbing pollutants and releasing oxygen, thus improving overall air quality.</p> <p>They have implemented no- smoking zones in college campus as well as Pollution controlled personal vehicles to reduce exhaust emissions.</p>				

## 11.6 ANIMAL WELFARE

39	List the animals (wild and domestic) found on the campus (dogs, cats, squirrels, birds, insects, etc.)	Detailed list of birds and animals attached in Annexure 2
40	How many dogs in your area have undergone Animal Birth Control - Anti Rabies (ABC - AR)?	Not required
41	Does your institute have a Biodiversity Programme or a KARUNA CLUB?	Yes, they actively engage in promoting biodiversity conservation through their dedicated Eco-Club initiative. This platform serves as a vibrant hub for fostering environmental awareness, advocating sustainability, and championing biodiversity preservation efforts across the campus.



## 11.7 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

42	Are you aware of any environmental Laws pertaining to different aspects of environmental management?	Yes, the college adheres to various environmental laws aimed at enhancing campus sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De-concretization of Trees: Aligned with the National Green Tribunal Act of 2010.</li> <li>• Segregation and Recycling of Waste: In accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules of 2016.</li> <li>• Noise Pollution Reduction: Adhering to the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rule of 2000</li> <li>• E-waste Recycling: Complying with the E-waste Management and Handling Rules of 2011.</li> </ul>
43	Does your institute have any rules to protect the environment? List possible rules you could include.	Their environment policy includes awareness, and environmental conservation efforts. All under graduates are studying the paper of Environmental Sciences/studies, prescribed by UGC. The college promotes tree plantation drives, maintains green spaces, and encourages eco-friendly landscaping practices. Proper waste segregation and disposal methods are implemented to minimize landfill contribution. We are dedicated to protecting and nurturing local flora and fauna while actively promoting awareness about their conservation.
44	Does Environmental Ambient Air Quality Monitoring is done by the Institute?	No
45	Does Water and Wastewater Quality monitoring is done by the Institute?	No, as there is no waste water treatment plant installed at the campus
46	Does stack monitoring of DG sets conducted by the Institute?	Not Required
47	Is any warning notice, letter issued by state government bodies?	No
48	Does any Hazardous waste is generated by the Institute?	No
49	Does any Bio medical waste is generated by the Institute? If yes explain its category and disposal method	No

## 11.8 GENERAL PRACTICES

50	Does housekeeping schedule in your campus?	Yes, on a daily basis under Swacch Bharat movement
51	Are students and faculties aware of environmental cleanliness ways? If Yes Explain	Yes, Periodic pollution reduction, plantation, energy conservation awareness campaigns carried out by institute.
52	Does Important Days Like World Environment Day, Earth Day, and Ozone Day etc. eminent in Campus?	Yes
53	Does Institute have participated in National and Local Environmental Protection Movement?	Yes, Swatch Bharat Abhiyan by students at campus. NSS Team, ECO Science club, Social Club is proactive for environmental awareness campaigns.
54	Does Institute have any Recognition/certification for environment friendliness?	No, but they are under process for accolades for environment initiatives.
55	Does Institute is using renewable energy?	Yes, Solar Power utilization by institute. A 12.5 kW solar power system has been installed & working.
56	Does the Institution conducts green/environmental audit of its campus?	This is the first environmental audit done by the Campus.
57	Has the institution been audited / accredited by any other agency such as NABL, NABET, TQPM, NAAC etc.?	The institute has acquired NAAC Re- Accreditation "B" Grade

## 12. BEST PRACTICES/ INITIATIVES FOR ENVIRONMENT

A	<b>Renewable Energy</b>	Solar panels installed on the rooftop of Government Girls College. A clean source of energy is utilized at campus. In an effort towards Carbon Neutrality a solar power system of 12.5 kW has been installed.
B	<b>Biodiversity Conservation (Flora and fauna conservation)</b>	The college have gardens & a variety of trees throughout the campus. They have lush green campus which provides habitat to various species of birds, small rodents, butterflies, animals, insects etc. Detailed lists of flora & fauna are attached in Annexures 1 & 2.
C	<b>Tree Plantation Drives</b>	Yes, periodically the plantation drives by students and staff of the institute. 2 drives annually in which almost 20,000 saplings are planted. Every guest is honoured by tree plantation at campus. Students & staff are also presented with plants on their birthdays.
D	<b>Ground Water Recharge</b>	Yes, recharging by the rain water is being done. Rain Water Harvesting from the roof & run off is sent to 2 recharging pits installed in the campus.
E	<b>Pollution Reduction Personal Vehicles</b>	Faculties & staff uses public transport/bicycles to commute to college. Some of the staff & sports officers use bicycles on a daily basis. Majority of the students (80%) uses public transport for commuting. Students are discouraged to use personal vehicles by banning their vehicles inside the campus.
F	<b>E Waste Management</b>	E waste is sent to relevant disposal facility.
G	<b>Solid Waste Management</b>	Yes, different mechanisms for proper disposal and recycling of e-waste, plastic waste, biodegradable waste and MSW. Lifting of garbage from campus on alternate days by Municipal Corporation. Separate waste bins for different kinds of waste are to be installed in different sections of the campus.

H	<b>Adoption of Village/society CSR</b>	Yes, two village named Sajni Nankar & Dungarpur has been adopted by the college & campaigns like save water, polythene free, save trees etc have been organized on a regular basis by NSS & NCC units.
I	<b>Water Conservation</b>	Posters highlighting water conservation & closing the taps after use have been installed in washrooms & near drinking water taps.

## 13. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Formation of environment policy and communicate it to all faculties and other staff members.
2. Environmental monitoring i.e. ambient air quality monitoring, water quality monitoring needs to be conducted by State Pollution Control Board approved laboratory.
3. Install separate waste bins for different types of waste e.g. wet waste, dry waste etc. at different sections of the campus.
4. The flush tanks installed with the closets needs to be installed with tank banks to reduce the existing capacity in order to reduce the water usage in flushing.
5. Install water flowmeters on borewell lines & other sections of the college (if possible) & record the data in logbook on a daily basis for better management of groundwater consumption.
6. The institute has push button type hand washing taps. The conventional handwashing taps needs to be replaced by aerator type taps for optimal water use.
7. The institute can explore the possibility of installing a sewage treatment facility as the sewage generated is in quite large quantity. The treated water from the facility can be used in gardening, which can provide ample savings of fresh groundwater.

## 14. CONCLUSION

This audit involved extensive consultation with all the campus team, interactions with key personnel on wide range of issues related to Environmental aspects. has Environmental Committee for sustainable use of resources. Over all 75% of college campus is for landscaping. The audit has identified several observations for making the campus premise more environment 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 are no major observations but few things are important to initiate urgently are waste management records by monthly inventory of waste, water balance cycle and periodic inspection of buildings housekeeping and environment policy.



## **15. TRANSPARENCY OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT**

Environment audit report of College/Universities is one of the useful means of demonstrating organization/Institution's commitment to openness and transparency. If an Institute believes it has nothing to hide from its stakeholders, then it should feel confident enough to make its green audit reports freely available to those who request them. As a basic rule, Environment audit reports should be made available to all stakeholders.

## ANNEXURES

### **ANNEXURE 1**

Floral diversity has been studied and documented as below:

#### **Pots**

S. No.	Common name	Botanical name	Family
1	Dumb canes	<i>Dieffenbachia Seguine</i>	Arecaceae
2	Dracaena Mahatma	<i>Dracaena</i>	Asparagaceae
3	Sansevieria Snake Plant	<i>Dracaena trifasciata</i>	Asparagaceae
4	Widow's Thrill	<i>Kalanchoe Brasiliensis</i>	Crassulaceae
5	Arrowhead Plant	<i>Syngonium Podophyllum</i>	Araceae
6	Snake plant	<i>Dracaena trifasciata</i>	Asparagaceae
7	Swampweeds	<i>Hygrophila Spinosa</i>	Acanthaceae
8	Christmas Tree	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Araucariaceae
9	Red sandalwood	<i>Petrocarpus Santalinus</i>	Fabaceae
10	Money plant	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Araceae
11	Legacy Plant	<i>Aglaonema</i>	Araceae
12	Croton Gold Dust	<i>Codiaeum Variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae
13	Garden croton	<i>Codiaeum Variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae
14	Moses in the cradle	<i>Tradescantia Spathacea</i>	Commelinaceae
15	Dracaena	<i>Dracaena Fragrans</i>	Asparagaceae



## Trees & Plants

S. No.	Common name	Botanical name	Family
1	Neem	<i>Azadirachta Indica</i>	Meliaceae
2	Mango	<i>Mangifera Indica</i>	Anacardiaceae
3	Indian gooseberry/amla	<i>Phyllanthus Emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae
4	Cluster fig/ gular	<i>Ficus racemose</i>	Moraceae
5	Brahmraksas/ Giant taro	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	Araceae
6	Sacre fig/ peepal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae
7	Banyan	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae
8	Snake plant	<i>Dracaena trifasciata</i>	Asparagaceae
9	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae
10	Money plant	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Araceae
11	Jswant	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Malvaceae
12	Bael/bengal quince	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae
13	Rose	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Rosaceae
14	Curry tree	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae
15	Aloe vera	<i>Aloe Indica</i>	Asphodelaceae
16	Henna	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae
17	Mugna/drumstick tree	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae
18	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae
19	Vidya/thuja	<i>Thuja</i>	Cupressaceae
20	Canna plant	<i>Canna indica</i>	Cannaceae
21	Shankhpushpi plant	<i>Convolvulus prostratus</i>	Convolvulaceae
22	Sadasuhagan	<i>Catharanthus trichophyllus</i>	Apocyanaceae
23	Brahmi	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Plantaginaceae
24	Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae
25	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae
26	Ashoka tree	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Fabaceae
27	Shahtut/mulberry tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	Moraceae
28	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Oleaceae
29	Green tea plant	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Theaceae
30	Sevanti	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Asteraceae
31	Raatrani	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Solanaceae
32	Madagascar palmyra palm	<i>Borassus madagascariensis</i>	Arecaceae
33	Harsingar	<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>	Oleaceae
34	Semal-Red silk cotton	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Bombacaceae
35	Ashoka	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae
36	Teak (sagaun)	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenaceae
37	Date Palm	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Arecaceae
38	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae
39	Spurflower	<i>Coleus</i>	Lamiaceae
40	Monkey jack-fruit	<i>Atrocarpus lacucha</i>	Moraceae

S. No.	Common name	Botanical name	Family
41	Pink kaner	<i>Nerium</i>	Apocynaceae
42	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaaceae
43	Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae
44	Paper mulberry	<i>Morus papyrifera</i>	Moraceae
45	Bitter leaf	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Asteraceae
46	Copper leaf	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Euphorbiaceae
47	Pinwheel flower	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	Apocynaceae
48	Arabian Jasmine	<i>Jasminium sambac</i>	Oleaceae
49	Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativus</i>	Cannabaceae
50	Chaff flower	<i>Achyranthus</i>	Amaranthaceae
51	Cliver	<i>Galium</i>	Rubiaceae
52	Garden cress	<i>Coronopus</i>	Brassicaceae
53	False shamrock	<i>Oxalis</i>	Oxalidaceae
54	Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i>	Asteraceae
55	Carrot grass	<i>Parthenium</i>	Asteraceae
56	Pathari	<i>Launaea</i>	Asteraceae
57	Makoi	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae
58	Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Amaranthaceae
59	Coat-button	<i>Tridax</i>	Asteraceae
60	Punarnava	<i>Boerhaavia</i>	Nyctaginaceae
61	Floss -flower	<i>Ageratum</i>	Asteraceae
62	Ivy-gourd	<i>Coccinia cordifolia</i>	Cucurbitaceae
63	Katuk	<i>Sauropus androgynus</i>	Phyllanthaceae
64	Bhuiavla	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Phyllanthaceae
65	Bachelor's button	<i>Gomphrena</i>	Amaranthaceae
66	Indian birthwort	<i>Aristolochia ereantha</i>	Lamiaceae
67	False mallow	<i>Malvastrum</i>	Malvaceae
68	Kanghi	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae
69	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Sapindaceae
70	Manila tamarind	<i>Pith ecellobium</i>	Fabaceae
71	Golden shower tree	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae
72	Molshree	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sapolaceae
73	Frangipani	<i>Plumeria</i>	Apocynaceae
74	Meswak	<i>Salvadora</i>	Salvadoraceae
75	Spider lily	<i>Crinum</i>	Amaryllidaceae
76	Sago palm	<i>Cycas</i>	Cycadaceae
77	Orange jasmine	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Rutaceae
78	Squirrel's tail	<i>Justicia</i>	Acanthaceae
79	Pink pixie paper flower	<i>Bougainvillea</i>	Nyctaginaceae
80	River red gum	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Myrtaceae
81	Periwinkle	<i>Vinca rosea</i>	Apocynaceae

S. No.	Common name	Botanical name	Family
82	Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia</i>	Commelinaceae
83	Guduchi	<i>Tinospora</i>	Menispermaceae
84	Bottle brush tree	<i>Callistemon</i>	Myrtaceae
85	Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Rutaceae
86	Senna	<i>Cassia officinalis</i>	Fabaceae
87	White Fig	<i>Ficus virens</i>	Moraceae
88	Ber	<i>Ziziphus</i>	Rhamnaceae
89	Rose	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Rosaceae
90	Beggar's Tick	<i>Biden pilosa</i>	Asteraceae
91	Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon</i>	Poaceae
92	Spider plant	<i>Chlorophytum</i>	Asparagaceae
93	Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae
94	Crown of thorns	<i>Euphorbia milli</i>	Euphorbiaceae
95	Areca palm	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Aracaceae
96	Jungle geranium	<i>Ixora</i>	Rubiceae
97	Ratanjyot	<i>Jatropha</i>	Euphorbiaceae
98	Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i>	Cupressaceae
99	Castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae
100	Arrowroot	<i>Canna</i>	Cannaceae
101	Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i>	Ranunculaceae
102	Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Caryophyllaceae
103	Blue pimpernal	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Primulaceae
104	Spiderweed	<i>Cleome</i>	Capparaceae
105	False amaranth	<i>Digeria muricata</i>	Amaranthaceae
106	Bhringraj	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae
107	Sheild Dapperling	<i>Lepiota cristata</i>	Agaricaceae
108	Mushroom	<i>Agaricus</i>	Agaricaceae
109	Umbrella polypore	<i>Polyporus</i>	Polyporaceae
110	Shiashkanta	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis</i>	Fabaceae
111	Cockscomb	<i>Celosia</i>	Amaranthaceae
112	Prickly Poppies	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	Papaveraceae
113	Life plant	<i>Bryophyllum</i>	Crassulaceae
114	Madwoman's milk	<i>Euphorbia heloscopia</i>	Euphorbiaceae
115	Rain lily	<i>Zephyranthus</i>	Amaryllidaceae
116	Golden reishi	<i>Ganoderma</i>	Ganodermataceae
117	Butterfly pea	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae

## ANNEXURE 2

Faunal diversity has been studied and documented as below:

S. No.	Common name	Scientific name	Family
1	Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Sturnidae
2	Jungle babbler	<i>Turdoides terricolor</i>	Timaliidae
3	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Passeridae
4	House crow	<i>Cornus splendens</i>	Corvidae
5	Common hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Upupidae
6	Greater coucal	<i>Centropus Sinesis</i>	Cuculidae
7	Indian pond heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Ardeidae
8	Rose ringed parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Psittacidae
9	Red-vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Pycnonotidae
10	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo bengalensis</i>	Akcedinidae
11	Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus Macrocerus</i>	Dicruridae
12	Indian palm squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Sciuridae
13	Indian rat snake	<i>Pytus mucosa</i>	Colubridae
14	Plain tiger butterfly	<i>Danais chrysippus</i>	Nymphalidae
15	Common crow butterfly	<i>Euploea core</i>	Nymphalidae
16	Tawny coster butterfly	<i>Acraea violae</i>	Nymphalidae
17	Angled castor butterfly	<i>Ariadne ariadne</i>	Nymphalidae
18	Blue moon butterfly	<i>Hypolimnas bolina</i>	Nymphalidae
19	Diadem butterfly	<i>Hypolimnas missipus</i>	Nymphalidae
20	Common sailor butterfly	<i>Neptis hylas</i>	Nymphalidae
21	Spotted rustic butterfly	<i>Phalanta phalanta</i>	Nymphalidae
22	Baronet butterfly	<i>Euthalia nais</i>	Nymphalidae
23	Common evening brown butterfly	<i>Melantis leda</i>	Nymphalidae
24	Dark brand-bush brown butterfly	<i>Mycalesis mineus</i>	Nymphalidae
25	Lemon pansy butterfly	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	Nymphalidae
26	Common jay butterfly	<i>Graphium doson</i>	Papilionidae
27	Common rose butterfly	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>	Papilionidae
28	Lime butterfly	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	Papilionidae
29	Common mormon butterfly	<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Papilionidae
30	Three-spot grass yellow butterfly	<i>Eurema blanda</i>	Pieridae
31	Common grass yellow butterfly	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	Pieridae
32	Common jezbel butterfly	<i>Delias eucharis</i>	Pieridae
33	Common emigrant butterfly	<i>Catopsilia crocale</i>	Pieridae
34	Motled emigrant butterfly	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	Pieridae
35	Cobra	<i>Naja Naja</i>	Elapidae
36	Frog	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	Ranidae
37	Common toad	<i>Bufo</i>	Bufoidea
38	Mongoose	<i>Herpestes</i>	Herpestidae
39	Monkey	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Cercopithecidae

S. No.	Common name	Scientific name	Family
40	Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Felidae
41	Dog	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Canidae
42	Serpent eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Accipitridae
43	Kite	<i>Milus migrans</i>	Accipitridae
44	Yellow Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Oriolidae
45	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuculidae
46	Bushchat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Muscicapidae
47	Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Paridae
48	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Anatidae
49	Grasshopper	<i>Caelifera</i>	Acrididae
50	Earthworm	<i>Lumbricina</i>	Lumbricidae
51	Firefly	<i>Photinus</i>	Lampyridae
52	Spider	<i>Araneus</i>	Aranaeidae
53	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Corvidae
54	Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Columbidae
55	Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Columbidae
56	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Rallidae
57	Fruitfly	<i>Drosophila</i>	Drosophilidae
58	Honeybee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Apidae
59	Termites	<i>Odontotermes</i>	Termitidae
60	Ant	<i>Lasius niger</i>	Formicidae

## ANNEXURE 3 Photographs of Environmental Best Practices

Picture 1: Camp Organized by NSS for Environmental Awareness in the nearby Villages



**राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विशेष शिविर (दिन-रात) दिनांक 10 मार्च से 16 मार्च 2023 रहे।**

महाविद्यालय के राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना का सात दिवसीय विशेष शिविर का आयोजन दिनांक 10 मार्च 2023 से 16 मार्च 2023 तक कम्पोजिट विद्यालय ग्राम पैगा में किया गया। कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि पूर्व क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी डॉ० सै० एज़ाज अली, प्राचार्य डॉ० दीपा अग्रवाल व अन्य प्राध्यापकों ने दीप प्रज्वलन द्वारा किया। अतिथियों का स्वागत माला व पुष्प गुच्छ के साथ किया गया। मुख्य अतिथि डॉ० सै० एज़ाज अली ने अपने संबोधन में कहा कि सीखने की लालसा रखनी चाहिए। अपने आस पास स्वच्छता रखनी चाहिए, आजादी का गलत प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए, इसके साथ ही ग्रामीण जीवन के बारे में बताया। यह भी कहा कि हमें जल का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए। सोनम, राखी, सुमन कुमारी, शीतल सैनी व रिकी द्वारा सरस्वती वन्दना प्रस्तुत की गई। उसके बाद स्वागत गीत गाया। राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना का लक्ष्य गीत भी उक्त छात्राओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया। डॉ० जागृति मदान ने एन. एस. एस. के उद्देश्य के बारे में बताया। पूर्व कार्यक्रम अधिकारी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना डॉ० मीनाक्षी गुप्ता एवं डॉ० अब्दुल लतीफ ने कहा कि स्वयंसेवकों को राष्ट्र सेवा का अवसर मिला है, अतः सभी को देश की सेवा में समर्पित रहकर कार्य करना चाहिए। कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ० ब्रहम सिंह द्वारा मंच का संचालन किया गया, स्वयंसेवक अनस द्वारा ग्रामीण परिवेश पर विचार व्यक्त किए गए व गुड्डू कुमार ने ग्रामीणों की जागरूकता पर विचार रखे। कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ० ब्रहम सिंह, डॉ० राजकुमार, डॉ० निधि गुप्ता, डॉ० नरेश कुमार ने कार्यक्रम को बड़े ही सुनियोजित ढंग से सम्पन्न कराने में अहम भूमिका प्रदान की। सात दिवसीय विशेष शिविर में छात्र/छात्राओं का मनोबल बढ़ाने हेतु महाविद्यालय के समस्त प्राध्यापक समय-समय पर शिविर में पहुँचते रहे।

Picture 2: National Conference on Climate Change & the G20 organized by the Institute

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## NATIONAL SEMINAR

On  
**Climate Change and the G20:  
Opportunities and Challenges**  
जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं  
जी-20 अवसर एवं चुनौतियाँ

May 21, 2023 (Sunday)

Govt. Raza Postgraduate College,  
Under the aegis of  
I.Q.A.C.  
(B accredited by NAAC)  
Affiliated to M.P. Bahubal University, Bareilly (U.P.)  
Rampur (U.P.) - 244 901

भारत 2023

ONE EARTH - ONE FUTURE - ONE DESTINY

### INVITATION

On behalf of the organizing Committee, we greatly invite you to participate in the National Seminar on "Climate Change and the G20: Opportunities and Challenges" being organized by Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur on 21 May 2023. It will provide a forum to eminent researchers to well as academicians to present their views and interact with experts.

**RAMPUR**  
Rampur is a historical city known for its captivating grandeur from times even earlier than the story of nation. Rampur's history is endowed with an immortal past, a grand architectural legacy, palaces, bazaars and unadorned craftsmanship. This royal city has seen the rise and fall leaving behind their mark in the form of monuments, structures, institutions, arts and religions at various stages of development. Most of the monuments, intangible parts and practices possess an un-boring government offices and colleges. Govt. Raza P.G. College is also housed in one such grand palace - "Raza Bagh", the summer palace of Nawabs. The Raza Bagh Library is one of the important libraries of South Asia designed by Architectural Survey of India. It is a treasure trove of rare and valuable collections including manuscripts, historical documents and specimen of Botanic Lithographs. Rampur, district headquarters situated on Delhi Lucknow Highway, 80 km is well connected by rail and road. New, places of tourist interest are world famous Raza Library, Raja Bagh and Janta Masjid. Very famous Minaret, Narela is just 113 km away from Rampur.

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**  
Climate change is one of the most pressing global challenges of our time, with far-reaching impacts on our planet, economy, and society. As a group of 20 major economies, the G20 has a critical role to play in addressing this urgent issue. The G20, comprising of countries from a significant portion of the world's greenhouse gas emissions and economic activity, has the potential to drive meaningful change in addressing climate change through its policies, actions, and international cooperation.

In this seminar, we will delve into the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead in the intersection of climate change and the G20. We will explore how the G20 can leverage its unique position to promote coordinated action, innovation, and collaboration to tackle climate change, while also examining the barriers and complexities that may hinder progress. Through engaging discussions, presentations, and knowledge sharing, we will delve into various

subthemes, including international cooperation, economic prospects, sustainable energy transition, climate finance, climate resilience, sustainable consumption and production, climate diplomacy, and multilateralism.

Our seminar will bring together experts, policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders from diverse fields to share insights, exchange ideas, and foster meaningful dialogue on how the G20 can leverage its influence and resources to address climate change. Together, we will explore innovative approaches, best practices, and policy recommendations that can contribute to a more sustainable and resilient future. We look forward to an enriching and collaborative discussion as we delve into the opportunities and sector the challenges associated with climate change within the G20 context.

**MAJOR AREAS TO BE COVERED**

1. International Cooperation and Climate Change: The Role of the G20
2. Examining the role of the G20 in addressing climate change and coordinating global efforts
3. Identifying opportunities and challenges in leveraging the G20 platform to accelerate climate action at a global level
4. Economic Impacts of Climate Change: Risks and Opportunities for G20 Economies
5. Analyzing the potential impact of climate change on sectors such as agriculture, energy, and finance in G20 countries
6. Exploring strategies for G20 economies to transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies
7. Sustainable Energy Transition: G20's Role in Promoting Clean Energy, Energy Efficiency
8. Identifying barriers and opportunities for G20 countries to accelerate the employment of renewable energy technologies
9. Discussing best practices and policy recommendations for promoting clean energy within the G20 framework
10. Resources for Climate Action in G20 Countries
11. Exploring innovative financing mechanisms and strategies to enhance climate finance in G20 economies
12. Climate Resilience and Adaptation: G20's Role in Building Climate-Resilient Communities
13. Examining the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities, health, and governance and the need for climate resilience and adaptation measures
14. Sharing best practices and case studies on building climate-resilient communities within the G20 framework
15. Analyzing the role of the G20 in promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns

### 16. Climate Diplomacy and multilateralism: G20's role in Global Climate Governance

Climate change is a global challenge that requires coordinated action and leadership from all nations. The G20, as a platform of major economies, has a critical role to play in addressing this urgent issue. This session will explore the opportunities and challenges associated with climate change within the G20 context, focusing on the role of the G20 in promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns.

### 17. Exploring strategies for enhancing climate diplomacy and cooperation among G20 countries to achieve global climate goals

Climate change is a global challenge that requires coordinated action and leadership from all nations. The G20, as a platform of major economies, has a critical role to play in addressing this urgent issue. This session will explore the opportunities and challenges associated with climate change within the G20 context, focusing on the role of the G20 in promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns.

### SUBMISSION OF PAPERS/ARTICLES

For seminar "Climate Change and the G20: Opportunities and Challenges" Participants are requested to send their full length paper/ article (maximum 10 typed pages) or Abstract of paper (maximum 200 words) online to the organizing secretary (Email: [organiser2023@raza.ac.in](mailto:organiser2023@raza.ac.in)). Selected full length papers will be published in the e-edited book of the seminar with ISBN number.

- Abstracts/Article Full Length Paper should be received to the Organizing secretary on or before 08 May 2023.
- It should be either in Hindi or English in MS-Word format. PDF, PPT or other formats are not acceptable.
- English manuscripts should be typed in "Times New Roman" font, 12 point font size and single space. Final manuscripts should be typed in "A4/B5/10" font 11 point font size and single space.

### REGISTRATION

Registration fee as follows:-

Faculty Members/ Academicians	Rs. 500/-
Research Scholars	Rs. 200/-
Students (UG/PG)	Rs. 100/-

The registration fee should be paid through Online NEFT Bank.

A/C No.	8472855779
IFSC Code	0280208270
Bank Name	ICICI BANK
Branch	DAUSAH AH ROAD, Rampur

### ACCOMMODATION/TRAVEL ASSISTANCE

Hotel accommodation may also be arranged for the participants on their request and advance payment of charges (which may be according to the hotel charges). No CA/DA will be paid for participants.

### IMPORTANT DATES

Submission of Abstracts/Articles	8 May 23
Notification of Acceptance	11 May 23
Registration	21 May 2023 (10:00 AM)

**राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन (21 मई 2023)**

21 मई 2023 को महाविद्यालय में आई.क्यू.ए.सी. के तत्वावधान में “जलवायु परिवर्तन, G-20 अवसर और चुनौतियाँ” विषय पर राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि जी. बी. पंत कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, पंतनगर के प्रो० वीर सिंह, प्राचार्य डॉ० दीपा अग्रवाल एवं अन्य अतिथियों द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलित करके किया गया। कार्यक्रम के मुख्य वक्ता प्रो० वीर सिंह ने जलवायु परिवर्तन विषय पर अत्यन्त सूक्ष्मता से प्रकृति को दूषित करने वाले कारकों को चिन्हित कर पर्यावरण पर उसके विषम दूरगामी प्रभाव को गहनता से विश्लेषित किया साथ ही उन महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुओं पर भी विचार किया गया जो भूमण्डल को प्रदूषण रहित बनाने के लिये आवश्यक है। विशिष्ट अतिथि बरेली कॉलेज बरेली के प्रो० राजेन्द्र सिंह ने “क्लाइमेट चेंज, नेचुरल डिजास्टर एंड लॉस आफ बायोडायवर्सिटी” के विषय पर ज्वलंत जलवायु परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित अहम बिन्दुओं से रुबरू कराया। रज़ा कॉलेज के पूर्व एसो० प्रोफेसर डॉ० ए. के. सक्सेना ने कहा कि मनुष्य ने अपने सुख सुविधा, सम्पन्नता, समृद्धि और ऐश्वर्य को प्रदर्शित करने के लिये पर्यावरण का बड़ी निर्ममता से दोहन कर रहा है, जिसके कारण विश्व के समक्ष जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का संकट खड़ा हो गया है। राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में महाविद्यालय के समस्त प्राध्यापकों सहित बड़ी संख्या में छात्र/छात्राएँ उपस्थित रहे। कार्यक्रम के अन्त में आयोजन सचिव डॉ० बेबी तबस्सुम ने सभी अतिथियों का धन्यवाद एवं आभार व्यक्त किया।

**संरक्षक प्रो० (डॉ०) दीपा अग्रवाल प्राचार्य**

**प्रधान सम्पादक डॉ० अब्दुल लतीफ़**

**सम्पादक मण्डल**  
 डॉ० सीमा तेलवतिया, डॉ० प्रशान्त द्विवेदी,  
 डॉ० रौबी नाज़, डॉ० राजकुमार, डॉ० साबी त्यागी,  
 डॉ० शाहिदा परवीन, डॉ० शकील अहमद

Picture 3: Plantation Drive Organized by the College

**पर्यावरण क्लब द्वारा वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम (22 जुलाई 2023)**

महाविद्यालय के पर्यावरण क्लब द्वारा उ०प्र० शासन के निर्देशानुसार दिनांक 22 जुलाई 2023 को वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के 200 छायादार एवं फलदार पौधों का रोपण किया गया। पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूक करते हुये महाविद्यालय की प्राचार्य प्रो०(डॉ०) दीपा अग्रवाल ने कहा कि हम सभी को किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण तिथियों के अवसर पर पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संकल्प लेते हुए एक पौधा अवश्य लगाना चाहिए। साथ ही पौधों की देखभाल करना भी हमारा कर्तव्य है जिससे हमारी आने वाले पीढ़ी को स्वस्थ पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु प्राप्त हो सके। इस अवसर पर महाविद्यालय का समस्त स्टाँफ़ उपस्थित रहा। कार्यक्रम के अन्त में पर्यावरण प्रभारी डॉ० हितेन्द्र कुमार ने सभी का आभार व्यक्त किया।

Picture 4: Cleanliness Drive for Historical Monuments Organized by NSS

**एन.सी.सी. कैडेट्स द्वारा ऐतिहासिक इमारतों की सफाई (25 जनवरी 2023)**

महाविद्यालय के एन.सी.सी. कैडेट्स द्वारा दिनांक 25 जनवरी 2023 को शहर की ऐतिहासिक इमारतों की सफाई की गई। एन.सी.सी. कैडेट्स ने शहर में रैली निकाल कर शहरवासियों को साफ-सफाई का सन्देश दिया। एन.सी.सी. का उद्देश्य लोगों में अनुशासन और भाईचारे की भावना को बढ़ावा देना है। महाविद्यालय की एन.सी.सी. इकाई ने गणतंत्र दिवस की पूर्व संध्या पर एकता का सन्देश देने के लिये रैली निकली एवं स्वच्छता का भी सन्देश दिया। एन.सी.सी प्रभारी डॉ० प्रवेश कुमार सहित महाविद्यालय का समस्त स्टाँफ़ भी उपस्थित रहा।

Picture 5: Rooftop Solar Power System



Picture 6: Rain Water Harvesting & Recharging System installed



Picture 7: Plantation Drives organized by the Institute







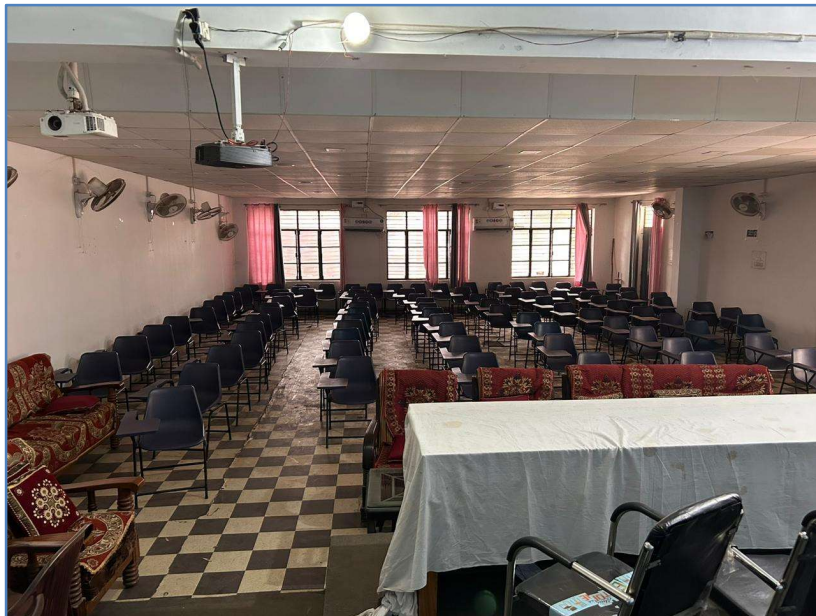
Picture 8: Floral diversity in the Campus



Picture 9: Large Trees in the Campus



Picture 10: Smart Class



Picture 11: Bio Metric Attendance System



Picture 12: Posters for awareness on Environment Conservation



Picture 13: Posters for awareness on water conservation

