

# Rameshwari Devi Girls College Bharatpur (Raj.)



## FIRST GREEN AUDIT REPORT

January-March  
2022

Submitted to:

THE PRINCIPAL  
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Rameshwari Devi Girls College (A Government Girls PG College) is situated in Bharatpur city. Bharatpur is the 'Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan' and was founded by Maharaja Surajmal in 1733 AD. It was once an impregnable well-fortified city, carved out of the region formerly known as Mewat.

The name Bharatpur was derived after the name of Bharat, the brother of Lord Rama, whose other brother Laxman was worshipped as the family deity of Bharatpur rulers.

Keoladeo National Park (KNP), located in Bharatpur, is an important wintering ground of migratory birds and is renowned for its large congregation of non-migratory resident breeding birds. In 1985, the Park was declared a World Heritage Site under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

The College was established in 1971. Initially it was started in the Kishori Mahal, a building of the erstwhile Maharaja of Bharatpur as a Degree College with the faculty of Arts. In 1976 it was shifted to its present building which was built by Badri Prasad Seva Trust devoted to Rameshwari Devi. The faculties of Commerce and Science were introduced in 1984 and 1986 respectively. The Post-Graduation in the subjects of Sociology and Sanskrit was started in 1994. The Post-Graduation in the subject of Hindi was begun in 2009.

This College is located in the semi urban area of Bharatpur city. The College is affiliated to the Maharaja Surajmal Brij University, Bharatpur. Its academic calendar is in consonance with the University calendar. It is recognized by the UGC under Section 2 (f) and 12 (B). The College offers diverse programs through 20 departments belonging to three faculties viz, Arts, Science and Commerce. This college was designated as CPE (College with Potential for Excellence) College in 2011 and is a RUSA beneficiary.

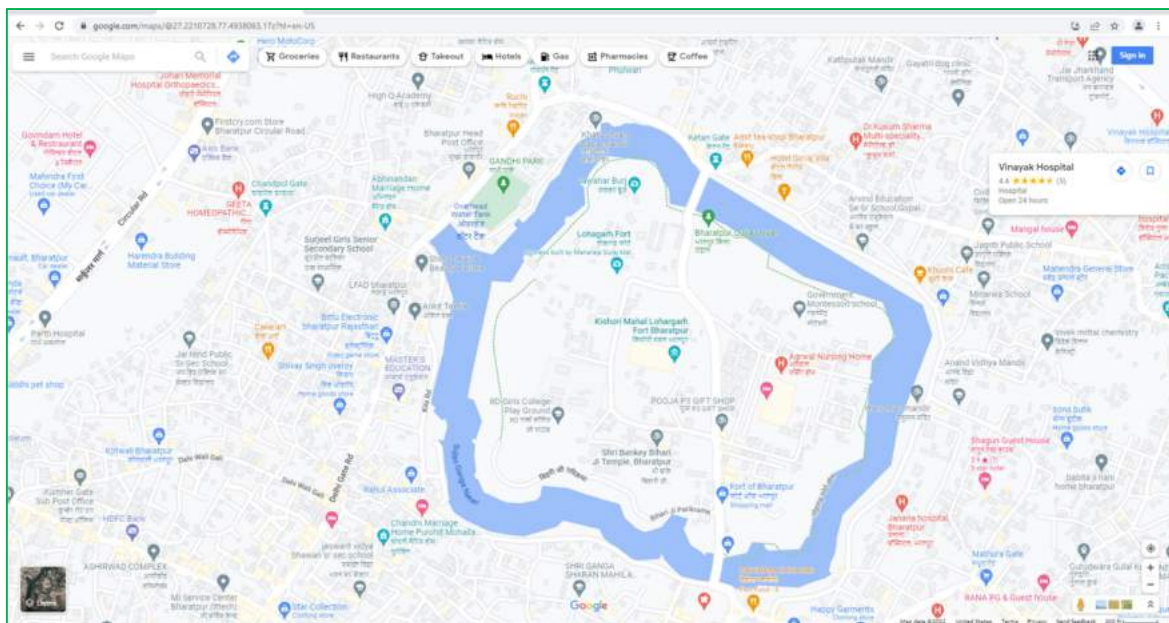
Recently it has been identified as DLQAC (Divisional Level Quality Assurance Cell) Convener to monitor the Quality Assurance Cells of all colleges of this division.

This Green Audit Report was prepared by a committee of college faculties, constructed for this purpose. It was a first experience for the committee members also to work on different aspects of Green Audit. It is not an exaggeration to state that this experience was an eye opener also while going through the process of preparing this document, as many points related to Environmental Consciousness and Sustainability were noticed.



## 2. GEOGRAPHICAL STATUS OF COLLEGE

The College is spread over an area of 58030 Square Yards in Bharatpur city and Bharatpur has a total area of 5,066 sq km. Bharatpur is situated on Eastern gate of Rajasthan. Eastern Border touches district Mathura, Southern Border touches district Agra of state Uttar Pradesh and district Dholpur of Rajasthan, Northern Border of the district touches district Gurgaon of state Haryana. Bharatpur district touches district Dausa in south-west and district Alwar in the North-West. Latitude of the city is 26° 22' to 27° 83' North and longitude is 76° 53' to 78° 17' East.



Location of Rameshwari Devi Girls College, Bharatpur, Rajasthan

## 3. CAMPUS INFORMATION

College campus consists of two buildings: Main building and Laxmi Rani Mahal Building.

### PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Physical Facilities including Laboratories, Classrooms and Computers etc. are available for the students who are admitted in the college.

**Laboratories:**

The students seeking admission to desired courses including a laboratory curriculum are charged for the laboratory expenses at the time of the admission as fixed by the statutory body. The records of all the equipment are maintained in stock registers. Laboratory equipment's are kept cleaned, checked and preventive maintenance is done by the laboratory staff. However, major maintenance of any equipment or machinery is done by expert technicians.

**Classrooms:**

The classroom facilities are utilized regularly by the students but sometime it is also made available to the other Governmental and the non-government organizations for conducting the competitive exams etc. Class rooms are equipped with teaching aids like green / black / white boards, podium, CCTV camera etc. Regular cleaning and maintenance of class rooms are carried out so as to provide effective learning environment to the students. Class rooms are cleaned daily by the assigned staff of the college. Central time table is designed in such a way that there is maximum utilization of infrastructure and class rooms.

Regular monitoring of electrical fixtures is done and the faults are attended immediately. Most of the classrooms have fixed furniture and whenever found necessary, furniture is repaired as per the requirement.

**Computers:**

The college has adequate number of the computers with internet connections at different places like office, laboratories, library, departments etc. All the stakeholders have equal opportunity to use these facilities as per the rules and the policies of the institution. The ICT laboratory connected in LAN is open for the students as per time schedule. The office computers are also connected through the LAN and are having office software, making work easier and systematic and are restricted for use only by the appointed office staff.

**Commercial R.O. Plant & Water Coolers**

A Commercial R.O. Plant with water cooler has been installed for pure drinking water.

**Fire Extinguishers:**

Fire Extinguishers are available at the Institute.

**Generators:**

For uninterrupted power back up, two generators are available.

**Seminar Hall:**

Well-furnished Seminar Hall is there for various gatherings which is well equipped with modern audio-visual aids.

**Canteen:**

Canteen facility is available for students and college staff.

**Parking:**

Parking facility for two wheelers and four wheelers is available in college.

**Permanent Covered Stage:**

A permanent Covered Stage is there in the college where different cultural and academic programs are organized.

### **ACADEMIC AND SUPPORT FACILITIES**

The academic and support facilities like library, sports etc. supporting overall development of the students are fully accessible to students and staff.

**Library :**

A fully automated Library is there in college. A library committee, which involves representative faculties from different departments, gives the demand for purchase and procurement. The Institute's library is quite rich with reference books, text books, journals, magazines etc. Book bank facility is available for students. Library is also provided with browsing and reprographic facilities.

**Sports:**

The sports activities of the college are meritorious. Students are participating and performing well at State, National and International level. Sports material is issued to students as per their requirements. For intercollegiate and other competitions, sports material is issued to the students for the period of the competition. Gymnasium is used by the students as per the given slot.

#### **4. BASIS OF GREEN AUDIT**

**First Green Audit Report** of Rameshwari Devi Girls College, Bharatpur (Raj.) has been prepared by the Committee constructed for this purpose. It was based on review of documents, records, survey of the College campus etc.

The audit was conducted in January-March 2022. The Green Audit Report also presents green initiatives followed and taken up by the College and provides suggestions and recommendations to improve environmental sustainability.

Following points were taken into consideration for Green Audit:

- I. Daylight Design and Ventilation
- II. Energy Efficiency
- III. On-Site Energy Generation
- IV. Temperature Management Status of College
- V. Water Efficiency
- VI. Waste Management
- VII. Transportation
- VIII. Green Campus Initiatives by College
  - Environmental Consciousness and Sustainability initiatives
  - Green Belt

##### **I. Day Light Design and Ventilation**

Good day light design assumes adequate light during day time. Some basic characteristics of day light outdoors. Direct sunlight is characterized by very high intensity and constant movement.

- All class room, laboratories, offices, principal chamber, Library and staff room have high ceiling wide doors and large windows.
- College building is designed in proper manner
- Corridor, Classrooms, Offices, laboratories, Library, Reading room receives enough sunlight.
- Offices, Staff room and some departments are provided with curtains to avoid glare.



- Ventilation in classrooms is made possible by windows and fans. Cross ventilation is facilitated due to large windows on both sides of maximum classroom.
- Natural sunlight in the class rooms, offices and labs is about 80-85 Lux.
- Air conditioners are used in principal office and computer lab.
- Exhaust fans are provided in some toilets, staff room and some labs.
- Girl's toilets, Boy's toilets and Divyang toilet are available in the campus. These are regularly cleaned and sanitized.

## II. Energy Efficiency

- **Energy Saving Status**

College average electricity bill for last three years :

| Year | Unit Consumption | Electricity Bill (Rs.) |
|------|------------------|------------------------|
| 2019 | 38099            | 322616                 |
| 2020 | 27930            | 290699                 |
| 2021 | 24862            | 248834                 |

a) Common electricity meter is provided for the entire campus. Electricity is provided by Bharatpur Electricity Services Limited. Electricity bills of January 2019 to December 2021 were available for review (average consumption 2525 units/ month). The areas of major consumption of electricity are:

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Tube Lights                    | • Audio-Visual System |
| • LEDs                           | • RO system           |
| • Fans (ceiling, wall & exhaust) | • Water Coolers       |
| • Air Conditioners               | • Water Pump          |
| • Computers (desktops & laptops) | • Photocopier         |
| • Projectors                     | • Printers            |
|                                  | • LCD projectors      |

b) Conventional tube lights, LEDs & fans are installed in classrooms, laboratories and library. For efficient energy

consumption and saving on electric bill, College has initiated the process of replacing incandescent bulbs and tube lights with LEDs.

- c) College has 8 air conditioners with two/ three/five -star ratings [Standards set by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)].
- d) An Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) system is provided in ICT Lab and for computers. The UPS system is typically used to protect computers, when an unexpected power disruption could cause serious work disruption or data loss.
- e) All computers have LED screens; computers are shut down by turning off the main switch when not in use.
- f) Common switches are provided for some tube-lights & fans. To avoid wastage of energy due to common area illumination, it is recommended to have separate switches.
- g) Tube-lights and fans are switched off by students and staff when not in use. Instructions regarding switching off the electrical appliance were seen in laboratory notice boards. However, signage is not provided near electrical switch boards. Signage can encourage & help users to switch off lights and fans to save electricity

### **III. On-Site Energy Generation (Usage of LPG/ Natural Gas)**

- a) LPG cylinders are used mainly in for cooking in home science and in chemistry laboratories. Inventory of cylinders usage was not available for review.
- b) All the LPG gas cylinders were in vertical position with access control; however it is necessary to provide extra support system like chain in order to prevent cylinders from falling, movement or physical damage
- c) Campus has two diesel generators (DG) of capacity 20 KVA and 30KVA. DG sets are used only in case of emergency when there is power cut-off. DG emissions are not monitored.

## Energy Efficiency and On-site Energy Generation Mechanism

| Sr. No. | Measures   |   | Remarks (If any)   |
|---------|--|---|--|
| 1       | Maintaining correct lux levels (70-300 lux) to avoid excessive light | ✓ | The illumination (Lux) levels were adequate in most areas (70-115 lux sunlight). Lights are kept switched off when not required. |
| 2       | Computerized monitoring of electrical system                         | X |  |
| 3       | On-site energy generation (Diesel generators, LPG)                   | ✓ | Diesel generators of capacity 20 & 30 KVA are provided. LPG is used in laboratories.   |
| 4       | Regular maintenance of electrical system                             | ✓ | On-site maintenance department is present for regular maintenance.   |
| 5       | Use of energy efficient equipment and maximum star rated equipment.  | ✓ | All ACs are with star rating. 50% lights are LEDs.   |
| 6       | Use of energy saving bulbs (Compact florescent light/LED lights)     | ✓ | 50% lights are LEDs.   |
| 7       | Awareness signage on electricity conservation                        | ✓ | Electricity conservation signage are provided on laboratory notice boards. Signage should be provided near all switch boards.    |

## IV. Temperature Management Status of College

College campus is rich in terms of greenery. Trees and shrubs are planted in the Campus. It helps in temperature management. Some more measures for Temperature Management are recommended.



## V. Water Efficiency

In Bharatpur, the wet season is sweltering, oppressive, and partly cloudy and the dry season is hot and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 46°F to 106°F and is rarely below 41°F or above 112°F.

Though the water table in the city is continuously decreasing by one to two metres annually due to excessive extraction of ground water, but this fort area is blessed with enough water table because it is surrounded by historical Sujana Ganga Nahar. R D Girls College, Bharatpur is situated inside the same Fort, so water table is not a matter of great concern. It is good automatically instead. As far as, the preservation of rain water is concerned, it is managed in a proper way. All the roofs are connected in a systematic way by pipelines. All the pipes carrying rain water are opening in a drain line which is spread across the whole building. This drained water may be collected and used for watering garden.

The students are encouraged to save water. On World Water Day (22 March, 2021), the IQAC team conducted a survey in the college and suggested different measures for curbing the wastage / saving water.



## VI. Waste Management

Human activities create waste, and it is the way these wastes are handled, stored, collected and disposed of, which can pose risks to the environment and to public health. Pollution from waste is aesthetically unpleasing and results in large amounts of litter in our communities which can cause health problems. Solid waste can be divided into three categories: bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and hazardous waste. Bio-degradable wastes includes organic wastes like dried leaves, grass etc. , paper waste, food wastes waste from toilets etc. Non-biodegradable wastes include what is usually thrown away in homes and schools such as plastics, tins and glass bottles etc. Hazardous waste is waste that is likely to be a threat to health or the environment like chemicals, acids etc. Unscientific management of these wastes such as dumping in pits or burning them may cause harmful discharge of contaminants into soil and water supplies, and produce greenhouse gases contributing to global climate change respectively. Special attention should be given to the handling and management of hazardous waste generated in the college. Bio-degradable waste can be effectively utilized for energy generation purposes through anaerobic digestion or can be converted to fertilizer by composting technology. Non-biodegradable waste can be utilized through recycling and reuse. Thus the minimization of solid waste is essential to a sustainable college. The auditor diagnoses the prevailing waste disposal policies and suggests the best way to combat the problems.

Table. Different types of waste generated in the college and their disposal

| Types of waste  | Particulars   | Disposal method  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| E-Waste         | Computers, electrical and electronic parts                                    | Auction as per the Rajasthan Govt. rules                             |
| Plastic waste   | Pen, Refill, Plastic water bottles and other plastic containers, wrappers etc | Collected as garbage and disposed by Municipal Corporation           |
| Solid wastes    | Damaged furniture   | Reuse after maintenance/<br>Auction as per the Rajasthan Govt. rules |
|                 | Organic waste like dried leaves, grass etc. , paper waste, food wastes        | Composting   |
| Chemical wastes | Laboratory waste  | To the drainage system   |
| Waste water     | Washing, urinals, bathrooms   | To drainage, Soak pits   |
| Glass waste     | Broken glass wares from the labs, bubs, tube lights etc.                      | Collected as garbage and disposed by Municipal Corporation           |
| Sanitary Napkin |   | Into the covered dust bins   |

### (A). Organic waste Management: Composting

Organic waste generated from campus include mainly dried leaves, grass , paper waste etc. These are either thrown away or burnt to ashes. But in this institute this waste was used in making useful compost . Daily around 25-50 kg organic/ bio-degradable waste is generated in the campus which includes horticultural waste. Quantity of horticulture waste varies significantly due to seasonal variation, e.g. around 50-70 kg of horticulture waste is generated daily in February-March due to leaf fall.



Dried leaves as Organic Waste

Two methods were followed for composting:

**1. Open Compost Pit:** The Institute has an open compost pit in which the organic waste material of campus, like greens and browns are dumped regularly. It is moistened regularly for the transformation into compost. Slowly the organic material decomposes into humus like material known as compost. This compost is a good booster for the growth of plants in flower pots.



Open Compost Pit



**2. Composting in Waste Over-head Water Tanks:** It was observed that the time consumed for filling the open compost pit was too much and also it contained some surrounding sand, when extracted, which effected it's quality. Considering this point, another innovative method was implemented. The waste plastic 500 liter overhead water tanks were cut open from upper side and these were used as Compost Bins In this method, Waste plastic overhead water tanks were also reused.



**Composting in Waste Over-head Water Tank**



**Prepared Compost**

In addition to disposal of waste, the process of composting also created a usable product. The final compost, humus, was nutrient-rich and it was used to amend poor soils and fertilize flower pots and garden, instead of using chemical fertilizers. The added compost also helped soil retain water and therefore could improve growing conditions. By these methods of composting, the students of this institute learnt the concepts of Eco-friendly Practices, Composting, and Reuse of Plastic Waste etc.

### **(B) Waste Paper Management**

Being an academic institution, waste paper is one of the main solid wastes generated in the premises. College has taken steps to minimize and avoid paper usage.

**a)** Prints and photocopies are taken on both sides of the paper to avoid excess paper usage. Rather than photocopy, digitalization (scanning) is practiced.

**b)** College has a library ,where books; journals, magazines, newspapers are there. Library has an e-book facility available online through INFLIBNET.

**c)** Internal notices and communications are through e-mail/ SMS. College has a Learning Management System (LMS) where notices are sent, exam results are displayed and attendance is recorded digitally.

**d)** Display Screen is provided in both the buildings where notices are displayed digitally.

**e)** The college encourages students to use eco-friendly material and recycle old papers/ scrap for decoration purposes during College festivals and organizes the competitions like **“Best out of Waste”**.

### **(C) Plastic Waste**

**a)** The college campus is single use plastic free since 2010. College strictly follows the guidelines regarding plastic usage and has prohibited the use of single use plastic e.g. carry-bags, glasses, spoons etc. in the campus.

**b)** Instead of polythene bags paper/cloth bags are used in the college by staff and students. Staff uses kullads and leaf made Dona- Pattals in different functions organized by Staff Club thus contributing its bit in the drive against single use plastics.

**c)** To discourage the use of polythene bags , the Eco Club initiated an awareness drive in the city market in session 2017-18 and distributed self-made cloth bags to the general public purchasing fruits, vegetables etc.

### **(D) Chemical Waste**

Undergraduate classes are run in college in which Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Drawing & Painting and Home Science labs consume chemicals as per university syllabus. Presently chemical wastage is drained off directly to sink. However in near future some department promise to treat water before drained it to sink.

### **(E) E-waste**

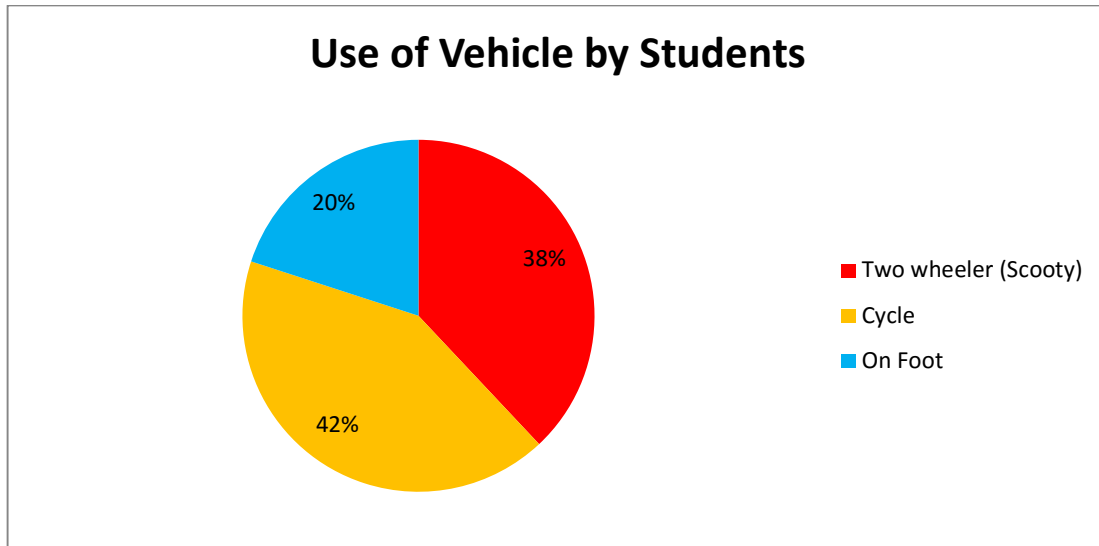
E-Waste which includes computers, laptops, pen drives, hard disks, CD's and other solid waste, electrical & electronics equipments generated through different department/sections is disposed and managed by the store department of the college through auction as per the Rajasthan Govt rules and the details are properly maintain in the stocks register.

**(F) Covered dustbins** are placed in the premises. Waste bins are provided on each floor, in offices, staff rooms, laboratories, washrooms and in campus area.

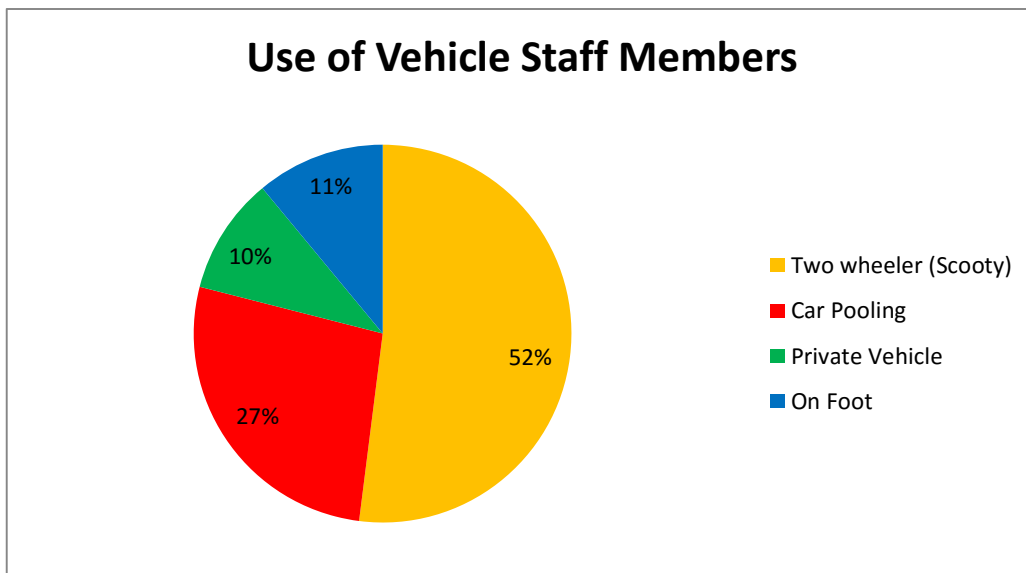
**(G) Segregation of different type of wastes** like Metal, glass etc. is practiced within the campus. However, there is no signage for promoting segregation of wastes.

## VII. Transportation

- College is situated in the heart of city.
- 38% of the students come to the college using their own vehicle Scooty.
- 42% of the students come to the college using their own cycle.
- 20% of the students come through walking.



- 27% of the staff members pool cars on some days of week.
- 52% of the staff members come to the college using their own vehicle Scooty.
- 11% of the staff members come through walking.
- 10% of the staff members come to the college from private vehicle.



- Separate parking space has been provided for vehicles. Vehicle movement and parking in the main campus is prohibited.

## VIII. Green Campus Initiatives by College

During rainy season, the plantation was done regularly under the banner of NSS and Eco Club. Staff collected the seeds of different fruit plants at their home and on “World Nature Conservation Day”, 28.07.2020, Seed Dispersal Programme was organized in and around the College Campus.



**Different types of seeds for dispersal**



**Plantation drive in monsoon**

The college tries to follow Green Practices and has not removed standing dead trees, which are known as **Snags** in Forestry and Wildlife terms.

Moreover, a pair of **Barn Owl**, found nesting in a room, was not disturbed. In order to facilitate its nesting, a damaged window has not been repaired. It may be mentioned that Barn Owl is rather a rare species in urban habitat.

- **Environmental Consciousness and Sustainability initiatives**

Environmental Consciousness drive is a regular feature of this Institute. A viable Eco Club is functioning in the college which helps in developing Environmental Consciousness among students. For this purpose various measures are undertaken:

- The club organizes seminars and co-curricular activities to educate and aware the students on different Environmental issues time to time.
- LED bulbs are used in the classrooms.
- “Save electricity and water” campaigns are held throughout the academic year.
- Students are asked to switch off light and fans and water taps on their way out.



- Almost all the rooms of the first floor of the Institute receive sufficient day light and no artificial light is required.
- Staff uses “Kullads” instead of plastic cups for tea, coffee etc.
- The Institute maintains a green campus.
- Every year Eco Club conducts an educational tour of college students to Keoladeo National Park for developing awareness and affection towards the wildlife and ecosystem as a whole.





Celebration of World Wildlife Day



Measuring DBH of Trees in campus

**आरडी गर्ल्स कॉलेज के प्राचार्य बोले**

## पर्यावरण व वन्य जीवों से जोड़ता है ईको क्लब

**कॉलेज में मनाया विश्व वन्य जीव दिवस**

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क  
patrika.com

भरतपुर. रामेश्वरी देवी राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय में ईको-क्लब के तत्वावधान में विश्व वन्य जीव दिवस मनाया गया। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कर रहे महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य डॉ. धीरेन्द्र देवर्षि ने व्याख्यान में केचलादेव नेशनल

पार्क का परिचय दिया तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के पक्षियों के बारे में रोचक जानकारी छात्राओं को दी। अकादमिक प्रभारी मधु शर्मा ने बताया कि ईको-क्लब वो मंच है जो छात्राओं को वन्य जीव और पर्यावरण से जोड़ता है। आज की आपाधापी भरी जिन्दगी में पर्यावरण के संरक्षण में ही सुकून के दो पल अर्पित किए जा सकते हैं। ईको-क्लब प्रभारी डॉ. अंजू पाठक ने विश्व वन्य जीव दिवस के बारे में जानकारी साझा की। दिल्ली प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय की छात्रा यती शर्मा ने राजस्थान राज्य पक्षी

गोंडावण की हैंडमेड पेपर पर बनी पेंटिंग महाविद्यालय को भेंट की। द्वितीय गतिविधि में महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य के निर्देशन में महाविद्यालय परिसर के वृक्षों और उनकी परिधि को सूचीबद्ध करने का कार्य किया गया। कार्यक्रम में समिति सदस्य सुमन गोयल, दीप्ति अग्रवाल, डॉ. अनीता मीणा व जगदीश कुमार ने सहयोग प्रदान किया। इस अवसर पर डॉ. सीताराम लहरी, डॉ. करुणा गौर, डॉ. निशा गोयल, डॉ. कमलेश सिसोदिया, डॉ. लालाशंकर गयावाल, मानसिंह मीना व डॉ. सरोज उपस्थित रहे।

भरतपुर. आरडी गर्ल्स कॉलेज में कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए।

Besides this, different Environmentally important days like **World Wetlands Day**, **World Wild Life Day** were regularly celebrated in the college. An initiative to measure the 'DBH of trees' of campus has also been undertaken by Eco Club.

During COVID times, the information about these Environmentally important days was shared in the WhatsApp groups of students, made for online studies. These included:

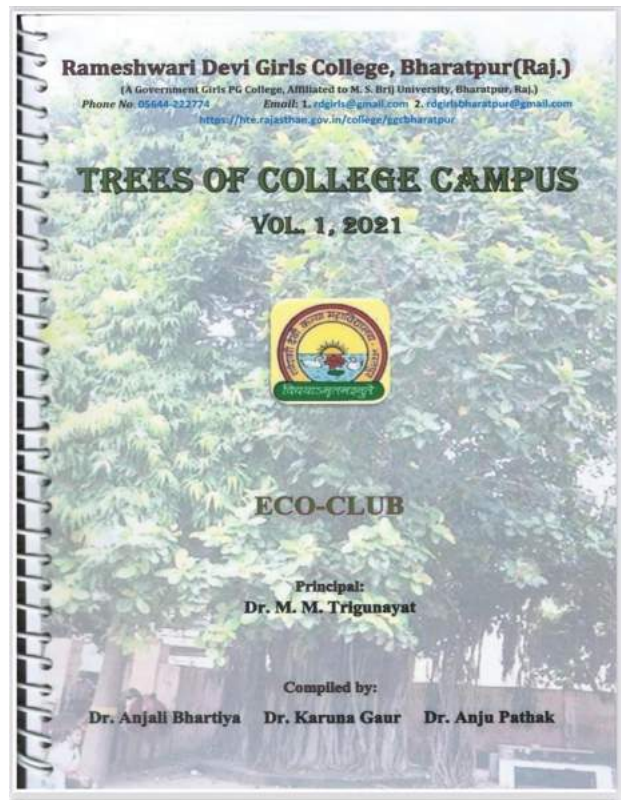
- International Plastic Bag Free Day (3 July)
- World Nature Conservation Day (28 July)



- International Tiger's Day (29 July)
- World Elephant Day (12 August)
- World Mosquito Day (20 August)
- International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies (7 September)
- World Ozone Day(16 September)
- World Rhino Day (22 September)
- National Wild Life Week(2-8 October)
- World Animal Day(4 October)
- World Migratory Bird Day(10 October)
- Global Hand Washing day(15 October)
- World Food day(16 October)
- World AIDS Day (1 December),
- National Pollution Control Day (2 December)
- World Soil Day (5 December)
- National Energy Conservation Day (14 December)
- World Wetlands Day (2 February)
- World Wildlife Day (3 March)
- World Sparrow Day (20 March)
- International Day of Forests (21 March)
- World Water Day (22 March)
- Earth Day (22 April)
- Biodiversity Day (22 May)
- World Environment Day (5 June) etc.

## Green Belt

College is quite rich in flora & fauna. There are many species of trees in college, upon which a booklet entitled “Trees of College Campus, Vol.1” was released in 2021.



**Green Campus of R.D.Girls College**

## 9. Recommendations / Suggestions

- 1) Every classroom and laboratory with central switch board can have a diagram linking location of a tube light, fan etc. with corresponding switch. This will ensure that correct fitting is switched on/ off and can save time and unnecessary operation.
- 2) The awareness regarding energy management could be improved by encouraging students to help in monitoring energy consumption and by integrating energy education into classroom learning.
- 3) College is procuring LED lights and electrical equipment with star ratings. SOPs should be prepared and followed for purchasing green equipment, equipment star rating and eco-friendly materials.
- 4) Exhaust fans should be provided in all toilets and labs.
- 5) Roofs should be painted white for lowering the temperature.
- 6) Slogans for “Save Electricity”, “Save Water”, “Save Environment” etc. should be displayed at different places of campus to create awareness among students.
- 7) Rain Water Harvesting should be adopted by the institute.
- 8) In Pursuance of reducing carbon print and heavy increasing of electricity bill, prospects of solar plant installation seems to be good. . Being a lot of abundance of solar energy in our city, solar plant should be installed.
- 9) For protecting the newly growing plants, tree guards should be used.
- 10) A full time gardener should be appointed for taking care of all the greenery of the college.
- 11) Artificial nests for birds may be hanged at some places in campus. Also Bird water feeders may also be placed in summers.
- 12) “No Vehicle Day” may be observed once in a month to help curbing pollution.
- 13) Waste water from Drinking Water Coolers should be diverted to the gardens for utilizing it.
- 14) State Tree- खेजड़ी (*Prosopis cineraria*) and State Flower- रोहिड़ा (*Tecomella undulata*) should be planted in college campus.

**List of some plant species present in the campus**

1. Banyan Tree (*Ficus benghalensis*)
2. Eucalyptus Tree (*Eucalyptus obliqua*)
3. Kadam Tree (*Mitragyna parvifolia*)
4. Black Plum Tree (*Syzygium cumini*)
5. White Mulberry Tree (*Morus alba*)
6. Cluster Fig Tree (*Ficus racemosa*)
7. Bael Tree (*Aegle marmelos*)
8. Ashoka Tree (*Polyalthia longifolia*)
9. Shisham Tree (*Dalbergia sissoo*)
10. Neem Tree (*Azadirachta indica*)
11. Peepal Tree (*Ficus religiosa*)
12. Karanj Tree (*Pongamia pinnata*)
13. Indian Elm Tree (*Holoptelea integrifolia*)
14. Cassia Tree (*Cassia siamea*)
15. China rose (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
16. Guava (*Pisidium guajava*)
17. Rose (*Rosa indica*)
18. Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)
19. Glue berry (*Cordia mixa*)
20. Snake plant (*Sansevieria trifasciata*)
21. Weeping fig (*Ficus benjamins*)
22. Yellow oleander (*Thevetia peruviana*)
23. Champa (*Plumeria sp*)
24. Jessamine (*Murraya paniculata*)
25. Ribbon plant (*Dracaena sanderiana*)
26. Harsingar (*Nyctanthes sp.*)
27. Lemon (*Citrus sp.*)
28. Spicy Jatropha (*Jatropha integerrima*)
29. Fire Bush Plant (*Hamelia patens*)
30. Karonda (*Carissa carandas*)
31. Arrow Head Plant (*Syngonium podophyllum*)
32. Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*)
33. Aloe (*Aloe vera*)
34. Shatavar (*Asparagas sps.*)

**List of Bird Species spotted in the Campus**

1. House Sparrow
2. House Crow
3. Rose ringed Parakeet
4. Common Myna
5. Black headed Myna
6. Pied Myna
7. Collared Dove
8. Little Brown Dove
9. Red vented Bulbul
10. Common Kingfisher
11. Blue Rock Pigeon
12. Shikra
13. Indian Peafowl
14. Indian Scops Owl
15. Indian Barn Owl
16. Painted Stork (In flight)
17. Brown headed Barbet
18. Copper smith Barbet
19. Lesser White Throat
20. Little Green Bee-eater
21. Indian Robin
22. Magpie Robin
23. Rufous Tree-pie
24. Oriental white Eye
25. Purple Sunbird
26. Common Tailor Bird
27. Asian Koel
28. Pariah Kite
29. Cattle Egret
30. Brown Rock Chat