

॥ विशा परम देवता ॥



DR. KHATRI MAHAVIDYALAYA

TUKUM, CHANDRAPUR, MAHATRASHTRA

GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2025-2026



Conducted by



ENVINZOA

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CERTIFICATION

Green Audit 2025-2026

★ ISO 14001 : 2015 certified



This is to certify that

Dr Khatri Mahavidyalaya

Tukum 442401, Chandrapur,, Maharashtra, India

has conducted detailed

GREEN AUDIT

of their college campus and provided necessary data and
right credentials for **SCRUTINY**.

The relevant activities and appropriate measures
carried out by college on the basis of their submitted internal audit report,
have been **CHECKED & REVIEWED** and found to be
SATISFACTORY.

The initiatives taken by faculty and students towards
a better **UNDERSTANDING** of environment and
a sensitive awareness towards its
CONSERVATION & SUSTAINABILITY
are highly acknowledged & commendable.

This audit process is completed and certification is done on April 02, 2026

Certificate # **EIZ/GRN/2026/04/11**

and is valid through till next proposed audit on/before **March 31, 2027**.




Director
ENVINZOA
Nagpur



(Certificate issued on April 02, 2026 at Nagpur)

Note : The validity of this certificate is determined by the organization's compliance with Green Audit
recommendations as well as the system's maintenance and the surveillance audit.

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DISCLAIMER

The Green Audit Team generated this report for Dr. Khatri Mahavidyalaya, Tukum, Chandrapur, Maharashtra based on information provided by the College's representatives and the expert team's best judgment.

While every possible, precaution was taken in its preparation. The information contained in this report was compiled in good faith based on the information available.

It is also stated that the recommendations are based on best judgments, and that no express or implied representation, warranty, or undertaking is made, and that Audit Team accepts no responsibility for any direct or consequential loss resulting from the use of the information, statements, or forecasts in the report.

Prepared by:



Nitisha V Patankar, Ph D
ENVINZOA, Nagpur

**AUDIT PROCESS
 REPORT**

GREEN AUDIT COMMITTEE OF COLLEGE



**Principal
 Dr. J. M. Kakde**

Name of the Members		Signature
Principal Dr. J. M. Kakde		
IQAC Co-ordinator Dr. N. R. Dahegaonkar		
Green Audit Coordinator Dr. M.G. Thakare		
Green Audit Members		
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2.	Mr. M. A. Niranjane	
3.	Dr. P. M. Telkhade	
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2.	Mr.Shahrukh Sheikh	

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PREFACE

Nature provides invaluable services free of cost, yet in recent years, human activities combined with rapid scientific and technological development have intensified environmental problems. Rising population levels are exerting immense pressure on the planet, leading to global warming—one of the most widely discussed challenges of our time. The quality of air, water, soil, and even the acoustic environment is deteriorating at alarming rates. To address this degradation, it is essential to identify the causes and implement effective mitigation measures for environmental protection.

Sustainable development is becoming popular in the world for saving the earth. Utilising resources in judiciously can save the earth's precious resources. Measurement of environmental components is the most effective step to conserve and protect natural resources. Environmental auditing had begun in the early 1970s with provision of civil lawsuits for non-compliance with environmental regulations. Green auditing involves on-site visit, collection of samples, performing analyses, and report results to competent authorities. Industry, the corporate world is initiating auditing for saving natural resources. Academic institutions also can contribute to the preservation and conservation of resources within their premises. Colleges today are increasingly embracing sustainable development as part of their academic and social responsibility.

In the present write up "Green Audit" report, outline existing scenario of campus. A brief content of this report would help everyone to think about preserving resources, show willingness to learn their importance, adopt steps to minimize resource use and set an example for others to follow the path of green practices to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to the Chairman of the of Dnyandeep Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dr. N. H. Khatri and management body of DSPM and Dr. J. M. Kakde, Principal of the college for their support in preparation of the report. We would also like to acknowledge Dr. N. R. Dahegaonkar, NAAC coordinator and NAAC committee for their encouragement in preparing the report. Our deepest thanks go to Dr. Sushil B. Kapoor for his steadfast and unwavering support.

INTRODUCTION

The Art, Commerce and Science College, Tukum, Chandrapur, began from the session 1991-92 with the disciplines of Arts, Commerce, and Science. This is a co-educational institution affiliated to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli and recognized by the Government of Maharashtra. The college is included under Section 2(F) & 12(B) of UGC and is NAAC accredited. From the session 2021-22, the name of our college has been changed and is now known as Dr. Khatri Mahavidyalaya, Tukum, Chandrapur.

Auditing is an evaluating system of college in terms of internal controls for achieving goals. Planning, on-site work, audit report preparation, and follow-up are the most essential stages of the auditing process. College, in addition to imparting education is committed to environmental protection by reducing environmental impacts such as reducing waste, water and energy consumption. The basic motive is to inspect ongoing

AUDIT PROCESS REPORT

processes in college whose exercises can be harmful to the health of students, all workforce and environment.

Our intention is to achieve environmental sustainability by implementation of better environmental sound practices. Planning of preparation of Green Audit involves comprehensive steps of observation and verification by on-site visit. Planning process started with a discussion among committee members, the objectives were framed, the methodology followed by sampling and final report preparation ended with a number of initiatives to be undertaken for environmental sustainability.

Benefits of Green Audit

There are many advantages of green audit to an Educational Institute:

1. It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization, management and energy conservation.
3. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
4. It portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus which helps building better relationships with the group of interested parties.
5. Finally, it will assist in creating a great impression for the future NAAC inspection through different green activities.

OBJECTIVES

Objectives are significant to enhance the vision marked which further converts in the measurement of environmental components for achieving goals. Earth's natural resources are important to support life, but its overexploitation can lead to disturbance of the natural balance. In present time, conventional auditing supported by Green Auditing may assist the college to manage environmental resources by effective environmental mitigation measures. The following objectives are a systematic attempt to reach a target which could guide us for safe and clean environment for all.

1. To observe land use for various purposes.
2. To record and document flora and faunal diversity in the college premises.
3. To prepare an air quality observation report.
4. To analyse water samples for aesthetic parameters.
5. To record noise level in the college premises and outside area.
6. To study soil quality of the college campus.
8. To prepare report on E-waste disposal and management.
9. To study solid waste management practices in college campus.
10. To study electrical power consumption in college.

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ABOUT COLLEGE

Dr. Khatri Mahavidyalaya Tukum, Chandrapur, formerly Arts, Commerce and Science College, begins from the session 1991-92 with the disciplines of Arts, Commerce and Science. It is a co-education college affiliated to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli and recognized by the Government of Maharashtra. The College is included under section 2(f) of UGC and NAAC 2nd Cycle accredited. We are the first to introduce post-graduation programmes in Mathematics and Computer Science from the session 1996-97 in the Chandrapur-Gadchiroli region.

In view of the educational needs of the local area, the college introduced Junior College in Arts, Commerce and Science from 1999-2000. Post-graduation courses in Sociology, Political Science, History and Marathi were added in 2001-02. Later, B.Sc. (IT), M.Sc. (Environmental Science), M.Com. DBM and M.A. (Home Economics) were started in 2005-06. Recently, PG courses in Chemistry, Physics and Zoology began in 2019-2020. The Institute of Higher Learning and Research for Ph.D. courses started in 2021-2022 in Economics, Marathi, Commerce, Environmental Science and Mathematics; and in 2023-24 in Chemistry and Zoology.

The college is known for academic excellence, discipline and administrative efficiency. It now offers 21 UG, PG and Ph.D. programmes. The degree college has 30 highly qualified teachers, including 12 M.Phil, 19 Ph.D. and 12 Ph.D. supervisors. Many faculty members serve on university academic bodies and participate in social and cultural activities. The College offers platforms for overall development such as NSS, Women's Empowerment Cell and Placement Cell. The Alumni Association actively supports students through industry linkages, job placements and skill training. The College aims to develop students with strong professional skills and social values.

The institution is progressing rapidly under the guidance of Dr. N. H. Khatri, Former Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Nagpur University and President, Dnyandeep Shikshan Prasarak Mandal. The management remains supportive of students' and faculty development.

VISION

"To provide quality education for all the sections of the society to create citizens who cultivate human values for the formation of an egalitarian society."

The college wants to build a generation that:

- Believes in fairness and treats everyone equally
- Understands their duties towards society
- Contributes to building a peaceful, progressive, and balanced community
- Shows compassion, integrity, discipline, and respect

MISSION

- To promote research and development for the needs of society and the nation.
- To provide applied economical knowledge for self-employment.
- To promote citizenship values for unity and national integrity.
- To develop scientific temperament against superstitions and inhuman traditions.
- To emerge as a centre of excellence with new approaches in education.

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Environment Policy

Dr. Khatri Mahavidyalaya, Chandrapur has made it a policy to include environmental conservation in decision-making at all levels by stakeholders and to ensure that everyone is aware of the importance of environmental and natural resource conservation. Dr. Khatri Mahavidyalaya, Chandrapur encourages a forestation, landscape and ecosystem restoration, soil and water conservation, water quality maintenance, waste management, sustainable energy resources, biodiversity, and climate change mitigation programs and initiatives.



INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MISSION

Mission of Environment Policy

Dr. Khatri Mahavidyalaya, Chandrapur policy is to protect the environment, create sustainable solutions, start-ups, encourage rural technology, and reduce energy usage in order:

- To raise student understanding of the need of natural resource protection and the creation of sustainable environments for national success.
- To encourage the development of technology in rural areas in order to achieve more inclusive growth.
- Adopting a fair, ethical, and ecologically conscious strategy that encompasses everything from implementation to student instruction via institutions.
- To assist in the development of a society that is conversion orientated and lives in peace with environment.



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INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION



Figure 1: A green view of college campus



Figure 2 – Satellite view of the college Lat- 19.9849838° & Long- 79.3009586° E

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LAND USE OBSERVATION

The total area of Dr. Khatri Mahavidyalaya, Tukum, Chandrapur is 10100 sq. meters out of which the built up area is 1908.397 sq. meters and open space & plantation area is 4691.6 and 563 sq.meters. Based on finding, it can be concluded that college campus covered with vegetation is adequate to curb pollutants from the air.



Figure 3– Land use pattern of the college campus.

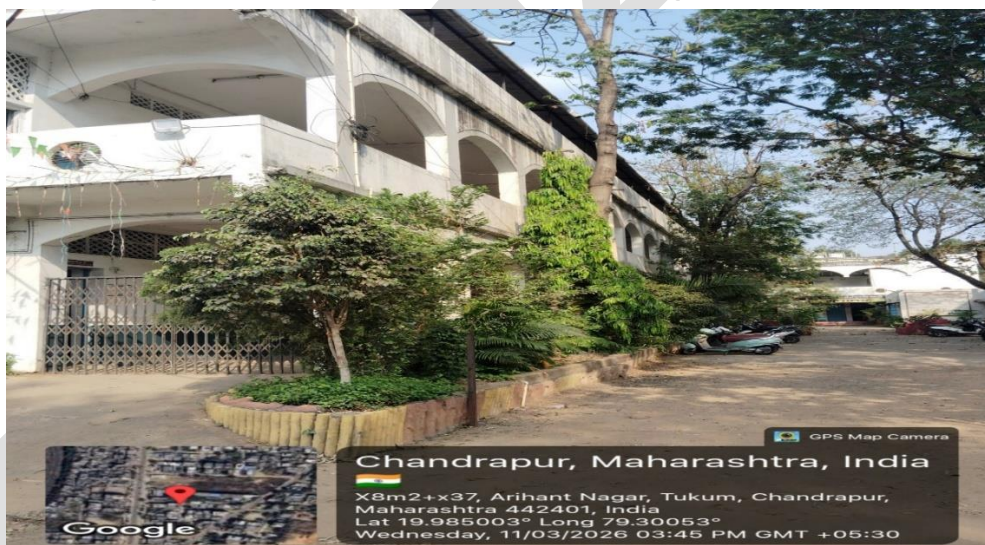


Figure 4– Land use pattern of the college campus

TREE SPECIES DIVERSITY IN THE PREMISES

Most of the trees are planted keeping in mind to reduce carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Trees of the college campus are effective to stabilise soil, it provides habitat for diurnal as well as nocturnal animals, gives shelter to invertebrates. Trees of college campus protect students from different colleges from heat waves in summer during the university examination. Aesthetic quality is maintained by planting ornamental trees. The plantation programme had been implemented since

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inception of the college. The following tree species are observed during on- site visit in the college. (Table 1).

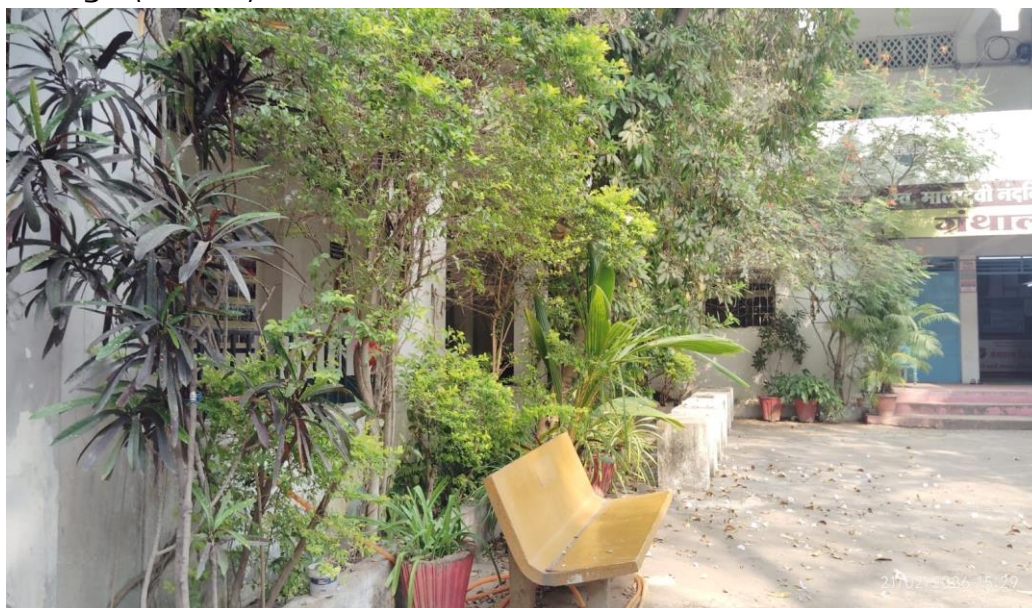


Figure 5: Diversity of tree species on the college premises

ESTIMATION OF BIOMASS

Estimating tree biomass, both within and beyond the institution, offers valuable benefits like gathering carbon sequestration data, fostering environmental education, facilitating green infrastructure planning, encouraging community engagement outside the institution, and enhancing institutional identity. Students from the Department of Environmental Science utilized this opportunity to measure the biomass of trees both within and beyond the institution to achieve the desired outcomes. A study estimating the biomass within the college and its surrounding areas revealed a carbon in Tonnes 233% and CO₂ Equivalent 855.



Figure 6: Estimation of tree biomass

Table 1: Tree species diversity in the college premises

Sr.no	Name of trees	Botanical name	SB (Tonnes)	Carbon (Tonnes) and CO ₂ Equivalent
1.	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	8.1	233 and 855
2.	Shisam	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	43.2	
3.	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	11.2	
4.	Karanj	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	8.9	
5.	Karanj	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	111.6	
6.	Shisam	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	44.1	
7.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	3.1	
8.	Nilgiri	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	17.8	
9.	Nilgiri	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	20.7	
10.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	22.8	
11.	Cottonsilk Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	6.2	
12.	Cottonsilk Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	5.5	
13.	Cottonsilk Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	19.8	
14.	Cottonsilk Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	19.2	
15.	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	33.4	
16.	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	9.5	
17.	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	3.8	
18.	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	1.6	
19.	Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuja pallida</i>	3.3	
20.	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	67.3	
21.	Ashoka Tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	4.8	
22.	Night Jasmine	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>	0.44	

A MEDICINAL PLANT GARDEN

A mechanical plant garden (Table- 2) on a college campus serves as a hub of education, sustainability, and well-being. It provides an interactive platform for students and faculty to delve into subjects like botany, zoology, and environmental science, enriching their knowledge and hands-on learning experiences. These plants act as a natural source of herbal remedies, promoting awareness and practice of traditional medicine and holistic health approaches. Additionally, such gardens enhance biodiversity, support pollinators, and add to the campus's greenery, creating an eco-friendly and peaceful environment. They also play a significant role in community outreach, raising awareness about the importance of medicinal plants and inspiring sustainable practices. With their cultural and historical significance, medicinal plants offer a connection to heritage and traditional knowledge, while also enabling research on sustainable agriculture.

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Table 2: Medicinal plants within the college campus.

No.	Local Name	English Name	Botanical Name	Family
1	Bhui Neem	Bitter Weed	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Gentianaceae
2	Tulas	Basil	<i>Oscimum Scantum</i>	Lamiaceae
3	Maka	False Daizy	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae
4	Shatavari	Asparagus	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Asparagaceae
5	Ova/Ajawayan	Carom Seed	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i>	Apiaceae
6	Bhui Aawala	Bhui Aamala	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Phyllanthaceae
7	Pen Korphud	Pencil Cactus	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Euphorbiaceae
8	Lajalu	Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Fabaceae
9	Halad	Termerik	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae
10	Adulasa	Adathoda	<i>Adathoda vasika</i>	Acanthaceae
11	Sadafuli	Vinka	<i>Vinka rosea</i>	Apocynacea
12	Korfad	Aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae
13	Paan	Betle Leaf	<i>Piper seetle</i>	Piperaceae
14	Sarpagandha	Sarpagandha	<i>Raulfia Serpentina</i>	Apocynacea
15	Ashwagandha	Ashwagandha	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae
16	Gawati Chaha	Lemmongrass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Poaceae
17	Adrak	Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae
18	Paan Phuti	Bryophyllum	<i>Kalonchoe rotundifolia</i>	Crassulaceae
19	Khandu Chakka	Eharetia	<i>Eharetia laevis</i>	Borangiaceae



Figure 7: View of the medicinal plant garden on the college campus

FAUNAL DIVERSITY IN THE COLLEGE PREMISES

The faunal diversity consists of both invertebrates and vertebrates. Invertebrates have occupied every ecological niche. Vertebrates depend on invertebrates for food. It is very essential to record their existence for balance of nature. Presence of vertebrates and invertebrates were simply noted by sighting. The faunal diversity sighted and observed at different time interval is depicted in Table 3.

Table 3: Faunal diversity of college campus

Sr.No.	Fauna	Scientific Names
1.	Spiders	Artema Atlanta; Hersilia savignyi; leucauge decorate; Nephila pilipes.
2.	Butterflies	Hasora chromus; Hasora taminatus; Hasora vitta; Badamia exclamationis; Burara jaina; Hasora badra; Suastus gremius.
3.	Insects	Onitis, Phalops, Chironitis, Gymnopleurus Parvus, Weaver ants (Oecophylla smaragdina)
4.	Mammals	Squirrel (Funambulus),
5.	Birds	Acridotheres tristis (Common myna); Pycnonotus cafer (Redvented Bulbul), Dicrurus Macrocerus (Black Drongo), Sparrow (Passeridae Spp.), Columba livia), The Indian gray hornbill (Ocyeros birostris)
6.	Amphibia	Tree Frog (Polypedates Maculatus), Indian Toad (Duttaphrynus Melanostictus)
7.	Reptile	Wall Lizard (Hemidactylus Frenatus), Calotes Versicolor

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AIR QUALITY

The climate of Chandrapur has a hot and dry. December is the coldest month, with a minimum average temperature of December is 8 °C and a maximum average temperature remain around 23 °C. The mean maximum temperature of the month May is 43 °C. June and September are the months of monsoon. Chandrapur typically experiences an annual average rainfall of around **1251 mm**, with the majority occurring during the monsoon. Coal based Thermal Power Station is located in Chandrapur district in the state of Maharashtra. Air quality study was limited upto collection of near deposited dust particles by the Dust Fall Jar method. The average findings of dust particles are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Air borne particle analysis

Location	Insoluble particles g/m ² /month	Soluble particles g/m ² /month	Total particles g/m ² /month
College top terrace	0.44	0.25	0.69

Dust collected over a period of time shows slightly higher concentration because of nearness of college to Thermal power plant, but green vegetation of college is effective to reduce dust pollution.

WATER MANAGEMENT AND QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Water quality of working place is paramount as it is related to human health and livelihoods of people. Supplying clean and reliable water supplies is a prime necessity. The source of drinking water supply is majorly ground water and privately owned R.O. (reverse osmosis) supplier. The ground water is treated by R. O. unit on the ground floor and first floor prior being used by students and staff. Water after use is directed towards the area which goes to the plantation, so water is utilized. Rainwater harvesting unit installed at front side is working with maximum percolation of rain water. Water used in laboratories comes out as waste water is diluted prior to disposal in sewer line where it mixes with sewage. Ground Water required for drinking and laboratory purpose is analysed for physical and chemical parameters. Department of the College makes use of Air conditioners, water as distilled water brought from the college campus which is free, so burden of production of distilled water by conventional distillation is minimized with a saving of capital plus electricity. The water analysis report is depicted in Table.5

Table 5: Physical and chemical analysis of water sample

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Ground	IST Floor	IIND Floor	Tap Water	Office
1	pH		7.4*	7.0*	6.4*	7.5*	6.8
2	Temperature	°C	24.5	20	27.2	26.1	24.6
3	Conductance	Us/cm	302*	217*	45*	820*	72
4	Total Hardness	mg/l	50	50	50	200	40
5	Chloride	mg/l	39.9	29.9	24.9	64.9	34
7	Alkalinity	mg/l	110	70	100	150	90
8	Acidity	mg/l	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
9	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	7.6	6.6	7.4	5.5	7.1

Note: Except pH, Temperature and Conductance, all the parameters are in mg/l.

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It has been observed that groundwater drawn from bore wells contains a higher concentration of salts, which may affect its taste. However, this water is treated using an R.O. (Reverse Osmosis) plant to make it suitable for drinking. An analysis of the borewell water on campus indicates lower hardness, measuring 200 mg/L, compared to nearby borewell samples, which show a hardness of approximately 300 mg/L. This reduction in hardness is attributed to the rainwater harvesting practices implemented on the college campus over the past five years. These practices can serve as a model to guide the nearby community in constructing their own rainwater harvesting structures.



Figure 8 & 9 - Collection of water sample from a reverse osmosis(R.O.) plant



Figure 10- Rainwater harvesting structure in the college campus.

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NOISE QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Noise Quality Measurement is the most important part of the noise control program. It imparts information about potential noise generating places in workplace, students and staff likely to be affected. Noise measurement during busy hours gives valuable numbers which may be useful for planning, avoiding, controlling noise at the workplace. Following noise measurements made at different locations is useful to consider noise if there is a noise problem in the workplace.

Table 6: Monitoring noise levels across various locations

Sound Meter Results

Location	Noise Level (decibel-Db)
First floor	47
Open passage-first floor	51
Ground floor	64
Library	40
Open ground	70
College office	57
Outside entry gate	79

It is observed that noise level outside entry gate is higher than rest of locations, as the entry gate is situated adjacent to Durgapur road.



Figure 11. Measurement of noise using a Noise Meter App.

SOIL QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

The purpose of Soil quality assessment is to protect and improve soil in campus, increase its fertility for plant growth. The basic thing about soil is content of organic matter in it which is important in maintaining soil quality. Litter fall in plantation area is altogether sufficient to maintain soil organic matter. Soil samples collected from campus area show the following results.

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Table 7: Analysis of soil quality parameters.

Soil Quality Parameter	Concentration
pH	8.2
Chloride mg/l	430
Organic Matter %	1.10



Figure 12: Collection of Soil Sample

E-WASTE DISPOSAL AND MANAGEMENT

The use of electronic equipments is growing faster due to advancement in technology. The quantity of E-waste generation is increasing as people buy advance electronic equipments while dumping old one. E-waste carries health risks as it contents toxic materials such as cadmium, chromium, PCBs. E-waste generation is minimum in college campus. E-waste generated in college is simply handed over to scrap collector as proper e-waste collection facility is not available in the city.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste is heterogeneous material and hence need to be disposed off systematically with due care of the environment. Solid waste generated in college comes from administrative office and the campus. Solid waste generated in college is segregated and put into collection bins marked as green and blue. Chandrapur Municipal Corporation has made arrangement to collect solid waste. Ventilation arrangement of laboratories is effective to reduce gaseous waste.

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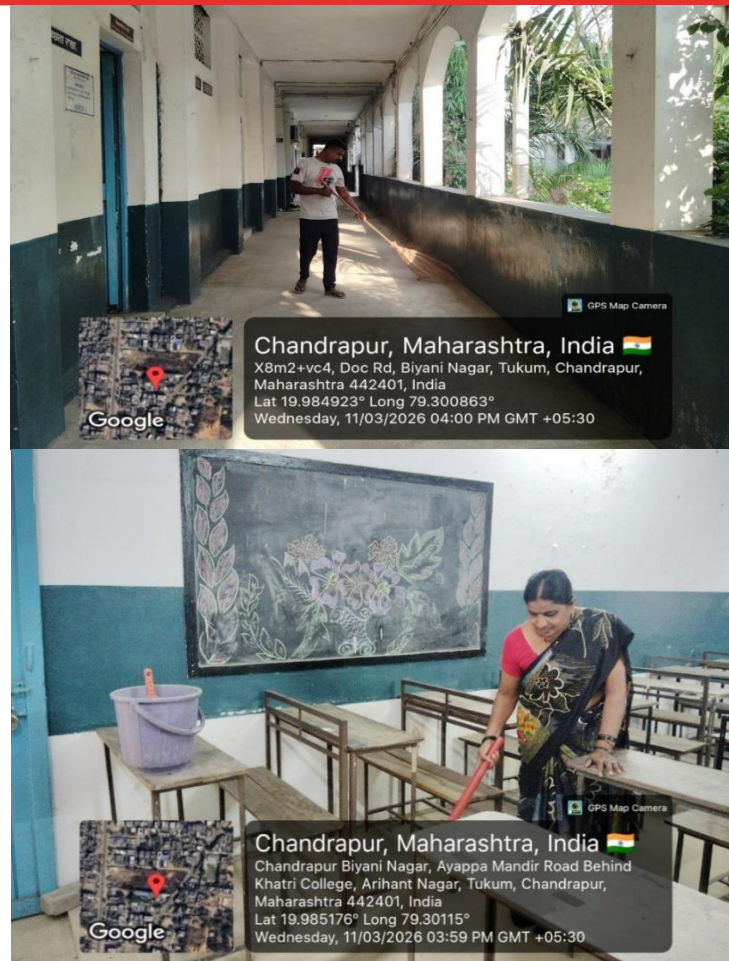


Figure 13 & 14– Cleaning activity in the college campus.



Figure 15: Collection of solid waste in a dustbin.

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ELECTRICAL POWER CONSUMPTION

Use of electricity is essential to carry out routine work. The college is committed to reduce consumption of electricity by replacing old fluorescent lamps with LED bulbs and tube lights. Students and staff are aware to minimize electric consumption by switching off electrical appliances when not in use.



Figure 16 & 17 – LED lighting in the College.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Awareness among students and staff about green environment to be done by using tools like display boards. Encourage the faculties and students to plant trees in the college campus.
2. Prepare one medicinal Garden and try to plant rare and endangered plant species.
3. Display of Switch off Light, Energy saving, water Saving boards in Each Classroom, Staff rooms, and computer Lab.
4. Display of Use Dustbin boards in college premises.
5. Display the servicing and refilling date of the water purifier given by the servicing center near water purifier.
6. Update No smoking and No tobacco boards.
7. Maximize the proportion of waste that recycle & minimize the quantity of non-recyclable refuse.
8. Ensure stable public transport. Promotion of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT): Usage of bicycles. Promote use of electric vehicles.
9. More efficient chemical waste management for all the laboratories is necessary.
10. Perform various drills for fire, earthquake and terrorist or naxalites in the college for the awareness and display the instructions for rescue in each classroom, corridors, offices etc.
11. Measures for conservation of lower fauna needed.
12. Increase Awareness of Environmentally Sustainable Development- Use every opportunity to raise public, government, industry, foundation, and university awareness by openly addressing the urgent need to move toward an environmentally sustainable future.
13. Educate for Environmentally Responsible Citizenship- Establish programs to produce expertise in environmental management, sustainable economic development, population, and related field with help of environment science subject to ensure that all students are environmentally literate and have the awareness and understanding to be ecologically responsible citizens.
14. Promote environmental awareness as a part of course work in various curricular ~~and~~ independent research projects, and community service.
15. Do green audit regularly.

*****end of the report*****

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AUDITOR FOR THE PROCESS



Dr Nitisha Patankar
Director, ENVINZOA



ABOUT AUDITOR

- Dr. Nitisha V. Patankar is an experienced academician and researcher in Zoology with specialization in Entomology and over 20 years of teaching and research experience. She holds a Ph.D. in Zoology from RTM Nagpur University with research focused on neuroendocrine control of digestion in the Dragonfly *Tramea virginia*, (rambur), (Odonata: Libellulidae). Her academic expertise includes insect taxonomy, biodiversity assessment, ecological monitoring, and environmental impact studies.
- Dr. Patankar has worked with prestigious institutions such as CSIR–NEERI Nagpur and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi, contributing to environmental impact assessment, insect biosystematics, and biodiversity research.
- Dr. Patankar worked as Project Assistant under different projects in Environment Impact & Risk Assessment Division, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (**NEERI**), Nagpur, India from October 2004 - September 2006. During two years of tenure she was assigned to study the biological component for different projects like - Karlapat bauxite deposit, proposed alumina refinery site; Indian Oil Company limited; Essar refinery project, Jamnagar; Mangalore Refinery Project Limited; Chiria Iron Mining; Biral Cellulosic extension Plant, Kharach; The proposed CBM exploration at Satpura basin; and other many projects.
- Dr. Patankar worked as Research Associate under the project entitled “**Network Project in Insect Biosystematics**” and worked specifically on the Family- Curculionidae, Order- Coleoptera in the Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (**IARI**), PUSA, New Delhi, India from 2006 - 2009.
- Dr. Patankar is trained in different biological experimental techniques and methodologies like Immunohistochemistry (Single/Double), Cryomicrotomy, Electronmicroscopy (EM) of insect Brain, Scanning Electron microscopy (SEM) for insect morphological structures, Microtomy, Histological and Neuroanatomical staining techniques, Tissue Mounting techniques and methodologies, Insect collection and their preservation, Insect culture, Morphological study of Insect (Insect Taxonomy), Biological Component Studies of Environment Assessment, Zoo/Phytoplankton Analyses, Physico-Chemical Analysis of Water, etc.
- Dr. Patankar has served as Assistant Professor, contributory lecturer, and Post Graduate Biology teacher in reputed institutions including Hislop College, PGT Department of Zoology, RTMNU, Bhiwapur Mahavidyalaya, Ramdeobaba College of Engineering and Technology, Nevjabai Hitkarini College and Air Force School Nagpur.
- Dr. Patankar has published multiple research papers in national and international journals, presented papers in international and national conferences, and delivered expert lectures on ecology, biodiversity, and environmental monitoring. Her research contributions focus on insect diversity, odonate biology, Insect Taxonomy, gall-inducing Psyllids, environmental monitoring and auditing.
- Dr. Patankar has participated in NEP-2020 training programs, CBSE workshops, and faculty development programs, reflecting her commitment to modern, innovative, and outcome-based education.