GREEN AUDIT REPORT

JOGANANDA DEVA SATRADHIKAR GOSWAMI COLLEGE

Session :2023-2024

Submitted To

The Principal
Jogananda Deva Satradhikar Goswami College
Bokakhat, Assam
Pin: 785612

Submitted By-

JKM Consultancy Services
Solution for Green Audit

CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At first, we would like to thank Jogananda Deva Satradhikar Goswami College management for their invaluable cooperation throughout the entire process.

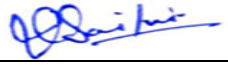
Our special appreciation goes to Dr. Jayanta Gogoi, Principal, Jogananda Deva Satradhikar Goswami College, Bokakhat for giving us necessary inputs to carry out this vital exercise of Green Audit. We also extend our thanks to the faculty members who actively participated in data collection and field measurements.

GREEN AUDIT ASSESMENT TEAM (INTERNAL)

Dr. Jayanta Gogoi

Principal, JDSG College, Bokakhat.

JKM CONSULTANCY SERVICES, GREEN AUDIT TEAM-

NAME AND DESIGNATION	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
Dr. Dulen Saikia, Principal, JKM	Chairperson	
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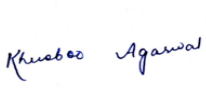
Ms. Khusboo Agarwal, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Botany, JKM	Asst. Coordinator	
Mrs. Ely Phukan, Academic Vice Principal, Science, JKM	Member	
Mr. Binod Hazarika,Asst. Prof. Dept. of Chemistry, JKM	Member	
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GREEN AUDIT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that a Green Audit for Jogananda Goswami Deva Satradhikar College, (JDSG), Bokakhat, Assam has been conducted during the session 2023-24, to assess Environment cost, Environment Impact Assessment and Carbon Credit with a view to take sustainable steps to reduce the Carbon Footprint left by the college and to make Environment Friendly Model of Administration.

Dr. Dulen Saikia
Chairperson
JKM Consultancy Services

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INTRODUCTION

Green audit is also widely known as Environmental Audit. Green Audit can be better understood as: Compliance of Environmental Laws, Audit of Environment Cost and Environment Impact Assessment, and Carbon Credit. We believe that saving 'Mother Earth' is an integral part of education and that the carbon footprint left by the college is to be reduced by sustainable steps and an environment friendly model of administration. Green audit is a valuable means for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or other resources; the college can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values, and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of green impact on campus. Institutional self- enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality educational institution. 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.

In recent times, the Green Audit of an institution has been becoming important for self-assessment of the institution which reflects the role of the institution in mitigating the present environmental problems. Many institutions undertake lots of good measures to resolve these problems but are not documented due to lack of green documentation awareness. All these non-scholastic efforts of the administrations play an important role in ensuring the green quotient of the campus is intact. Therefore, the purpose of the present green audit is to identify, quantify, describe, and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. By integrating Green Audit practices, institutions not only comply with environmental norms but also set an example for future generations, demonstrating a commitment to protecting and preserving our planet.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of carrying out Green Audit are:

- To Map the Geographical Location of the college.
- To document the Floral and Faunal Diversity of the college
- To record the Meteorological Parameter of the college as well as the region
- where the college is situated.
- Other Green Initiatives taken by the college.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the Green Audit of Jogananda Goswami Deva Satradhikar College (JDSG), Bokakhat, Assam is to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy of the Country.

The methodology includes-

- Collection of data.
- Physical Inspection of the college campus.
- Observation and review of the documentation and data analysis.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Jogananda Deva Satradhikar Goswami (JDSG) College, Bokakhat is one of the prominent institutions of higher education in the district of Golaghat. Situated in a beautiful natural ambience by the side of N.H. 37, in the close vicinity of the Kaziranga National Park-the World Heritage Site,the college has been playing a pivotal role in educating rural youths and in contributing towards creating a good citizenry in the greater Bokakhat sub-divisional area ever since its establishment in 1964. The College, recognized by the UGC under relevant sections of the UGC Act, also happens to be the last one in the western part among the affiliated colleges under Dibrugarh University. It has a large feeding area. Students primarily from the deprived and denied sections of the society generally seek admission in the college.

Bulk of the feeding areas is flood-affected, rural and socio-economically backward. Amidst such a background, the college has completed 54 years of its glorious existence in spite of all the stated odds and limitations. The college covers an area of 17.07 acres/68,299.2 sq. mts (51 bighas) of land with good infrastructure and learning resources. Set up with the vision of 'Education for Social Justice and Peace', the college has been sincere and devout in its approach to contribute towards the social, moral, economic, literary and cultural upliftment of the youths of the area as was visualized by the founders of the college. The college imparts education in the undergraduate programmes under the Dibrugarh University in Arts and Commerce streams. These two streams were brought under the then deficit system of grants in aid in the years 1975 and 1988 respectively. In 2005 like many other erstwhile deficit- grants-in-aid colleges of Assam, the college was also declared provincialised under an Act passed in this regard by the Government of Assam.

The college provides a healthy meeting ground to students belonging to different social sections, most of them being the SCs, STs, TGLs and OBC/MOBC and minority communities. The college has modest infrastructure and learning resources including a Digital Classroom, a Video Conferencing Room, a computer lab, a good library, modern education lab, etc. More ICT enabled rooms are being planned in the near future. The college library is good in its resources including e-resources. There is also a Network Resource Centre in the library. In order to accommodate students from distant areas the college possesses two hostels-one each for boys and girls. The college is manned by experienced and trained faculty and supporting office staff.

Keeping in view the present trend of modern education as well as the challenge of time, endeavours have been made to start a number of job- oriented courses as is also desired

by the proposed Choice Based Credit System from next academic session by the Dibrugarh University after a mandate by the University Grants Commission.

As stated, our vision is

''Education for justice and peace."

We propose to direct all our future academic and other allied activities to fulfil this vision that might help in the nation building process. Our emphasis will always be on imparting quality education to our students with the available resources with us.

VISION AND MISSION OF THE COLLEGE

VISION →

''Education for Justice and Peace.''

MISSION →

"To contribute to the Social, Moral, Economic, Literary and Cultural Upliftment of the Youth in the Area."

OBSERVATION

JDSG College, Bokakhat, is situated in the west block of Golaghat district, Assam. The college enjoys excellent connectivity through a well-developed transportation system. It is well-equipped with modern, well-furnished buildings and a spacious playground, along with essential civic amenities.

The campus boasts extensive plantation areas, home to a rich diversity of plant species that serve multiple ecological functions. These trees, planted at different times through various plantation drives initiated by the college authorities, have become an integral part of the institution. They contribute significantly to maintaining greenery, enhancing aesthetic appeal, sequestering carbon, purifying the air, and stabilizing the soil by preventing erosion.

The trees also play a crucial role in supporting local biodiversity. Many bird species depend on them for food and shelter, with nectar-bearing flowers attracting both birds and insects that contribute to pollination and ecological balance. Leaf-covered branches provide safe havens for small animals like squirrels, shielding them from predators and harsh weather conditions. The diverse flora showcases an array of shapes, textures, and vibrant colors, changing beautifully with the seasons and offering an ever-evolving natural landscape. These trees not only symbolize the rich heritage of the college but also foster a deep emotional connection, as they become familiar companions to students and faculty alike, creating a serene and inspiring environment for learning and personal growth.

A dense belt of large, shady trees along the college perimeter acts as a natural barrier, reducing noise pollution, filtering dust, and mitigating the impact of storms, thereby contributing to a healthier and more comfortable atmosphere on campus. Additionally, the college maintains a large feeding area, which serves as a vital ecological zone, supporting a variety of wildlife and further enhancing the environmental sustainability of the region.

The report presents a detailed account of the various plantation plots and the plant diversity within JDSG College, highlighting their role in sustaining the campus's lush greenery, ecological balance, and overall commitment to environmental conservation.

PLANTATION PLOTS OF JDSG COLLEGE, BOKAKHAT

1. PLANTATION PLOT OF HYBRID NAPIER GRASS

Cultivation area – 7 Bighas

INITIATIVE BY AGRO- FARMING CELL OF JDSG COLLEGE

IN THE PLANTATION OF NAPIER GRAS

2. PLANTATION PLOTS OF TEA PLANTS

No. of Tea Plantation Plots – 3
Total No. of Tea Plants -400

3. PLANTATION PLOT OF ROSE PLANTS

Total No. of Rose Plants-70

4. PLANTATION PLOT OF BANANA PLANTS

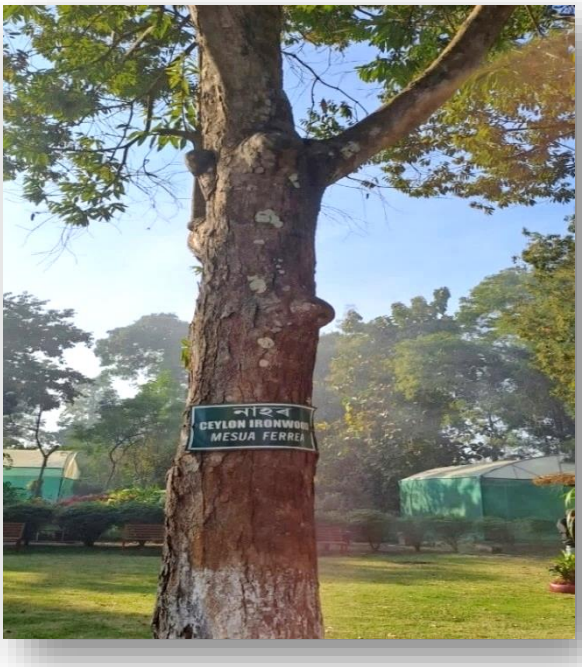
No. of Plot -01
Toal Number of Banana Plants- 17

5.PLANTATION PLOT OF LEMON PLANTS

No. of Plot- 01
Total Number of Lemon Plants- 155 No's

6. PLANTATION OF NAHOR (*Mesua ferrea* L.) PLANTS

No. of Plot- 02



7. A LARGE GRASSLAND AREA

TREE DIVERSITY OF JDSG COLLEGE, BOKAKHAT

List of the Plants-

Sl No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family
1	Nahor	*Mesua ferrea* L.	Guttiferae
2	Arjun	*Terminalia arjuna* L.	Combretaceae
3	Simolu	*Bombax malabarica*	Bombacaceae
4	Ghora Neem	*Melia azadirach* L.	Meliaceae
5	Moha Neem	*Melia azadirachta* L.	Meliaceae
6	Aam	*Mangifera indica* L.	Anacardiaceae
7	Dimoru	*Ficus Glomerata*	Moraceae
8	Bottle brush	*Callistemon citrinus*	Myrtaceae
9	Sissoo	*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.	Papilionaceae
10	Medelua	*Dalbergia asamica* Benth.	Caesalpinaceae
11	Papaya	*Carica papaya*	Caricaceae
12	Bokul	*Mimusops elengi*	Sapotaceae
13	Sewali	*Nyctanthes arbor-tritis*	Oleaceae
14	Fern tree	*Jacranda mimosifolia*	Bignoniaceae
15	Boga kotora	*Bauhinia variegate* L.	Caesalpinaceae
16	Krishnasura	*Delonix regia*	Caesalpinaceae
17	Kornikar	*Casia fistula* L.	Caesalpinaceae
18	Siris	*Albizzia lebbeck* L.	Mimosaceae
19	Khejri	*Prosopsis spicigera* L.	Mimosaceae
20	Shilikha	*Terminalia chelibua* Roxb.	Combretaceae
22	Guava	*Psidium guajava*	Myrtaceae
23	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus maculata*	Myrtaceae
24	Kadam Tree	*Anthocephalus cadama* Mig.	Rubiaceae
25	Bokul Tree	*Mimosops elengi* Linn.	Helotropiaceae
26	Sotiana	*Alstonia scholaris*	Apocynaceae
27	Aamlokhi	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Euphorbiaceae
28	Teak	*Tectona grandis* L.	Verbenaceae
29	Gomari	*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.	Verbenaceae
30	Castor	*Ricinus communis* Lin.	Euphorbiaceae
32	Borgos	*Ficus benghalensis* L	Moraceae
33	Dimoru	*Ficus glomerata*	Moraceae
34	Kothal gos	*Artocarpus heterophylla*	Moraceae
35	Dalchini	*Cinnamomum obtusifolium*	Lauraceae
36	Kothal	*Artocarpus heterophylla*	Moraceae

37	Khoi	*Streblus asper*	Moraceae
38	Thuja	*Thuja orientalis*	Cupressaceae
39	Cookie Pine Tree	*Araucaria cookie*	Pinaceae
40	Banana (Kol Gos)	*Musa sapientum* Lin.	Musaceae
41	Seni -kol	*Musa acuminata*	Musaceae
42	Narikol	*Cocos nucifera* Lin.	Arecaceae
43	Barmuda grass	*Eleusine indica*	Poaceae
44	Kajinemu	*Citrus jambhiri*	Rutaceae
45	Gulnemu	*Citrus aurantifolia*	Rutaceae
46	Korja tenga	*Carissa carandus*	Rutaceae
47	Bel Gos	*Aegel marmelos*	Rutaceae
48	Sojina (Drumstick)	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae
49	Debodaru	*Polyalthia longifolia*	Annonaceae
50	Ahom bogori	*Prunus communis* Lin.	Rosaceae
51	Nora bogori	*Prunus domestica* L.	Rosaceae
52	Gulab	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Rosaceae
53	Suwalu	*Litsea polyantha*	Laurceae
54	Bottle brush	*Calistemon linearis*	Myrtaceae
55	Chamkathal	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Moraceae
56	Sanci Gos	*Aqualoria agollocha*	Thymelaeaceae
57	Joba	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* Lin.	Malvaceae
58	Acacia	*Acacia moniliformis* Lin.	Myrtaceae
59	Napier Grass	*Pennisetum purpureum*	Poaceae
60	Pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	Lythraceae
61	Jamu	*Syzygium cumini*	Myrtaceae
62	Aparajita	*Clitoria ternatea*	Fabaceae
63	Nuni	*Morus alba*	Moraceae
64	Tulsi	*Ocimum sanctum*	Lamiaceae
65	Narahingho(Curry Leaves)	*Murraya koenigii*	Rutaceae
66	Masundari	*Houttuynia cordata*	Saururaceae
67	Dupor tenga	*Bryophyllum sp*	Crassulaceae
68	Vedailota	*Padaeria foetida*	Rubiaceae
71	Amora	*Spondius pinnata*	Anacardiaceae
72	Nayantora	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocyanaceae
73	Areca palm	*Dypsis lutescens*	Arecaceae
74	Boga Chandan	*Santalum album L*	Santalaceae

75	Kanchan	*Bauhinia acuminata*	Fabaceae
76	Siris	*Albizia lebbeck*	Leguminoceae
77	Bhat ghila	*Oroxylum indicum*	Bignoniaceae
78	Bel	*Aegle marmelos*	Rutaceae
79	Chandan	*Santalum album*	Santalaceae

PHOTO GALLERY

Borgos (Ficus benghalensis

Siris (*Albizia lebbeck)*

Gomari (*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.)

Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna* L

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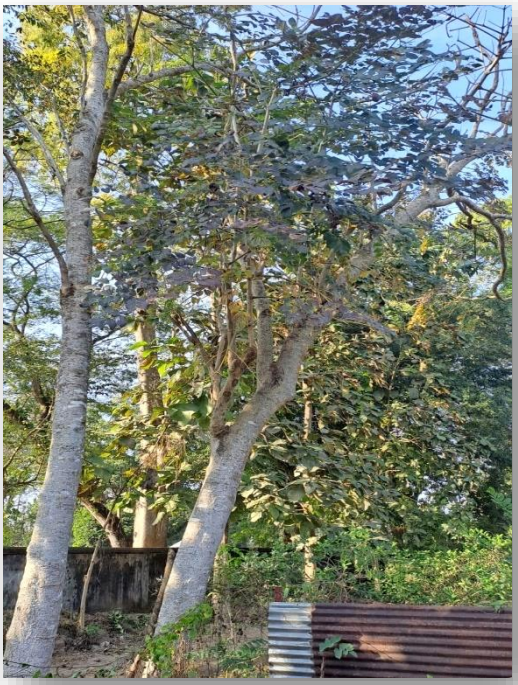
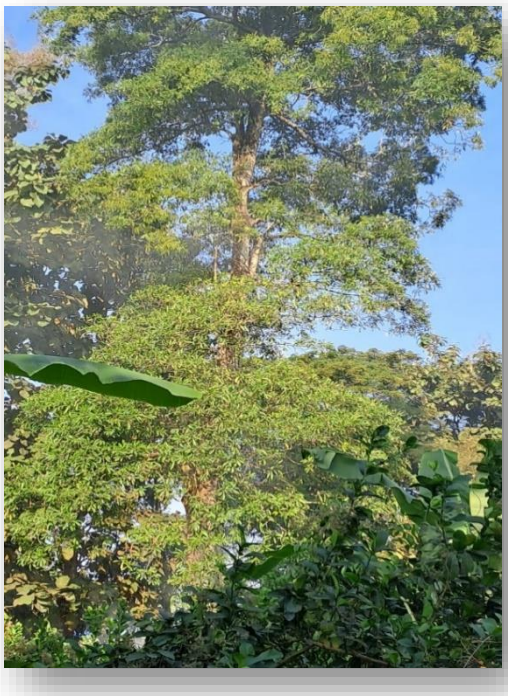
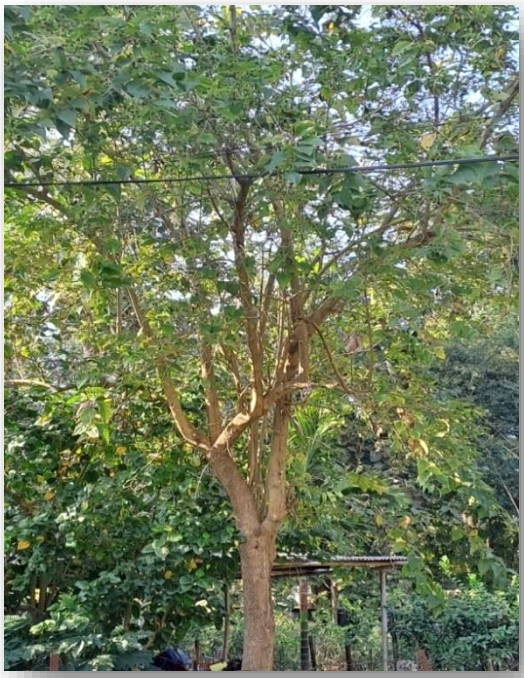


Bhatghila(*Oroxylum indicum)*



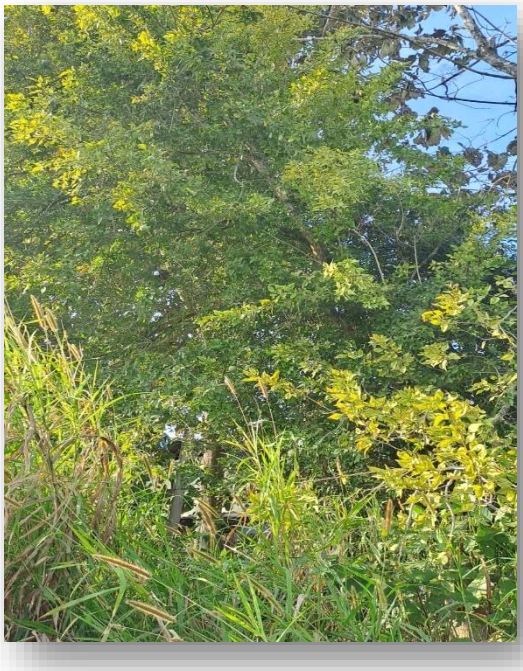
Sotiana(Alstonia scholaris)

Aam (*Mangifera indica*)



Xewali (*Nyctanthes arbor-tritis*)

Ximolu (*Bombax ceiba L.)*



Bel (*Aegle marmelos*

Bokul (*Mimusops elengi)*

Chandan (Santalum album)

FAUNAL DIVERSITY OF JDSG COLLEGE

The JDSG College, Bokakhat is located in the west part of Golaghat district, Assam. The climate here is mild, and generally warm and temperate. The summers have much more rainfall. The temperature here averages 23.0 °C | 73.5 °F. The rainfall here is around 3137 mm | 123.5 inch per year.

The climatic conditions in Bokakhat as a whole, and particularly in, JDSG College are ideal for a diverse range of flora and fauna to thrive and contribute to the rich biodiversity of the district.

The following faunal diversity has been studied and documented in JDSG College-

Table: Common and Scientific names of birds and animals

Sl.No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*
2.	White breasted waterhen	*Amaurornis phoenicurus*
3.	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
4.	Crow	*Corvus sp.*
5.	Cuckoo	*Cuculidae*
6.	Snake	*Naja naja*
7.	Cattle egret	*Bubulcus ibis*
8.	Butter Fly	Danaus Genutia
9.	Common pigeon	*Columba livia*
10.	Garden tiger moth	*Arctia caja*
11	Bat	*Chiroptera*
12	Indian owl	*Bubo benghalensis*
13	Leech	*Hirudinea*
14	Earthworm	*Eisenia fetida*
15	Goat	*Capra aegagrus hircus*
16	Ceylon hawk cuckoo	*Hierococcyx varius.*
17	Cow	*Bos Taurus*
18	Deer	*Cervidae*

NOISE LEVEL IN THE SURROUNDING OF THE COLLEGE

Noise measurement, also known as sound level monitoring, is a process that determines the magnitude of noise in a specific area, such as an industrial and residential area. As noise has increased exponentially in recent years, this process is part of environmental monitoring and testing. Sound or noise has two important properties:

LOUDNESS:

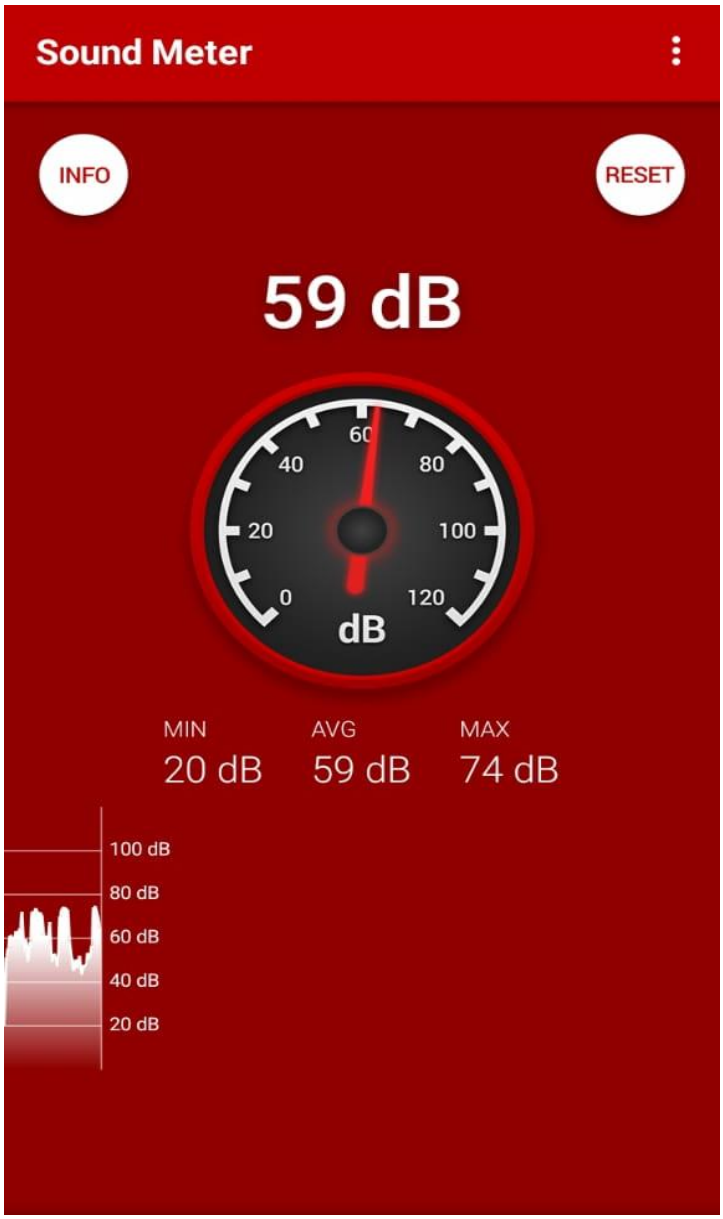
The intensity of a person's perception of sound is defined as loudness. Decibels are used to quantify it. A whisper is about 20 dB, a library is about 30 dB, normal conversation is about 35-60 dB, heavy street traffic is about 60-0 dB, boiler factories are about 120 dB, jet planes during take-off are about 150 dB, and rocket engines are about 180 dB. The loudest sound a person can tolerate without feeling ill is around 80 decibels (dB). Sounds above 80 decibels (dB) can be considered Pollutants because they harm the hearing system. The WHO has established 45 decibels as the safe noise level for cities. Noise levels of up to 65 dB are considered tolerable by international standards. Sones are another way to express loudness. One sone is equal to 40 decibels of sound pressure at 1000 hertz. The number of vibrations per second is defined as frequency. Hertz is the abbreviation for it (Hz).

FREQUENCY:

The frequency of sound is defined as the number of pressure variations per second that occur when sound travels through air and is measured in Hertz (Hz). The higher the frequency, the higher pitched the sound is perceived to be.

MATERIALS, STUDY AREA AND METHODS

Noise level meter or noise measuring app (Sound meter), was used to measure the noise level. Noise test, music or sound in your surroundings. It will tell you maximum, minimum and average decibels.



DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLEGE SITE

Jogananda Deva Satradhikar Goswami (JDSG) College, Bokakhat is one of the prominent institutions of higher education in the district of Golaghat. Situated in a beautiful natural ambience by the side of N.H. 37, in the close vicinity of the Kaziranga National Park-the World Heritage Site.

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE:

The noise level was measured at various important locations of the college area. The measurements were taken for 60 seconds at each location during the day (9am -3 am) and are recorded. Screen shots of noise measurements were taken on the app immediately at the 60th second of each measurement.

RESULT-

The results of the experiments at different places have been tabulated in the following Table-

TABLE: Measurements of Noise in and around the College Campus

Source: The measurements were taken with the help of Sound Meter App

PLACE	MEASUREMENT (Duration in Sec.)	MINIMUM (dBA)	MAXIMUM (dBA)	AVERAGE (dBA)
Administrative Building	60	20	74	59
Class Rooms	60	20	80	62
Auditorium	60	20	88	64
Canteen	60	20	88	63
College Gate	60	20	85	64
Library	60	20	88	62

The measurements of noise have been recorded in and outside the campus:

In campus – Minimum:20 dBA; Maximum:88 dBA

Out Campus- Minimum:20 dBA; Maximum:85 dB

WEATHER REPORT OF THE COLLEGE

The climate here is mild, and generally warm and temperate. When compared with winter, the summers have much more rainfall. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Cwa. The temperature here averages 23.0 °C | 73.5 °F. Each year, there is an approximate 3137 mm | 123.5 inch of precipitation that occurs.

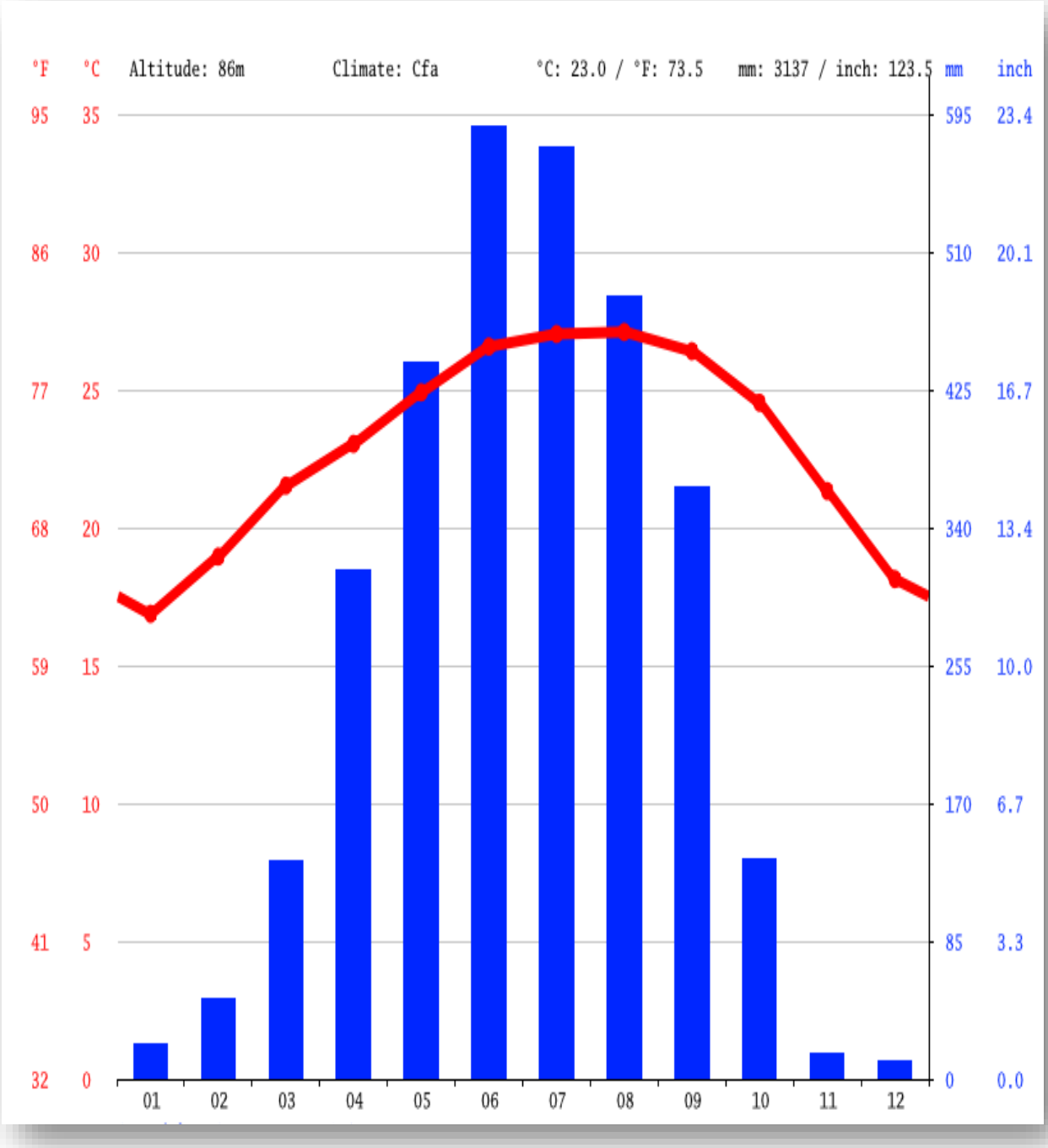
The given location is in the northern hemisphere. -> The particular spot is situated in the upper half of the planet. Summer begins at the end of June and ends in September. The months of summer are: June, July, August, September. It is recommended that the optimal period for embarking on a journey would be during March, April, October, November. Between the driest and wettest months, the difference in precipitation is 577 mm | 23 inch. The variation in annual temperature is around 10.2 °C | 18.4 °F. The month with the most relative humidity is July (87.63 %). The month with the least relative humidity is February (67.45 %). The wettest month is July (28.30 days), while the driest is December (1.93).

WEATHER DATA MONTH WISE IN BOKAKHAT -Source: Google

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	16.9 °C (62.4) °F	19 °C (66.1) °F	21.5 °C (70.7) °F	23 °C (73.5) °F	24.9 °C (76.8) °F	26.6 °C (79.8) °F	27 °C (80.6) °F	27.1 °C (80.8) °F	26.4 °C (79.5) °F	24.5 °C (76.2) °F	21.3 °C (70.4) °F	18.1 °C (64.6) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	12.5 °C (54.5) °F	14.7 °C (58.5) °F	17.2 °C (63) °F	19.7 °C (67.4) °F	22 °C (71.6) °F	24.2 °C (75.5) °F	24.8 °C (76.6) °F	24.7 °C (76.4) °F	23.9 °C (75) °F	21.4 °C (70.6) °F	17.6 °C (63.6) °F	14.1 °C (57.3) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	21.3 °C (70.3) °F	23.3 °C (73.9) °F	25.8 °C (78.5) °F	26.8 °C (80.2) °F	28.3 °C (83) °F	29.7 °C (85.4) °F	30 °C (86) °F	30.2 °C (86.3) °F	29.5 °C (85.1) °F	27.9 °C (82.2) °F	25.1 °C (77.3) °F	22.3 °C (72.1) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	22 (0)	50 (1)	135 (5)	314 (12)	442 (17)	588 (23)	575 (22)	483 (19)	365 (14)	136 (5)	16 (0)	11 (0)
Humidity(%)	70%	67%	68%	79%	84%	87%	88%	87%	86%	80%	73%	72%
Rainy days (d)	3	6	10	16	19	20	21	21	18	10	2	1
avg. Sun hours (hours)	8.6	8.8	9.0	7.8	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	9.0	9.1	8.8

Data: 1991 - 2021 Min. Temperature °C (°F), Max. Temperature °C (°F), Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in), Humidity, Rainy days. Data: 1999 - 2019: avg. Sun hours

CLIMATE GRAPH MONTH WISE



WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM OF THE COLLEGE

The campus generates a significant amount of solid waste from tree droppings and lawn maintenance. To manage this effectively, waste is segregated at the source by providing separate dustbins for biodegradable and plastic waste. Biodegradable waste is utilized in the vermicomposting unit to produce nutrient-rich vermicompost, which is used for gardening and agricultural purposes. Metal and wooden waste are systematically collected, stored, and handed over to authorized scrap dealers for recycling and further processing. Additionally, non-recyclable solid waste is collected by the municipal corporation and disposed of according to their designated methods, ensuring proper waste management and environmental sustainability.

The Eco Club of JDSG College organised workshop on Solid **Waste Management** on 11th June 2024, with the support of Assam Science Technology and Environment council, under the aegis of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate, Government of India**.**

DUSTBINS LOCATED IN VARIOUS AREAS IN THE CAMPUS

The Eco Club of the college has also taken the initiative to segregate paper, plastic and plastic bottles in separate bins and named as **Paper Bank, Plastic Bank and Bottle Bank.** The Eco Club of the college has also taken the initiative to segregate paper, plastic, and plastic bottles into separate bins named Paper Bank, Plastic Bank, and Bottle Bank. These collected materials are periodically sent for recycling, promoting environmental sustainability and responsible waste management within the campus.

Paper Bank, Plastic Bank and Bottle Bank, an Initiative of Eco Club, JDSG College

OTHER IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE COLLEGE

The College recognizes its responsibility towards the environment and the need to promote sustainable use of resources. For a strong environmental consciousness, various ecological activities are pursued within campus premises like-

a) RAIN WATER HARVESTING SYSTEM:

JDSG College, Bokakhat has Rainwater harvesting system which is a precious means to collect the rainwater for future usage. Harvesting and collection of rainwater is an adequate strategy that can be used to meet the problem of water globally. This technique has manifold advantages and meets the requirement of water in the scarcity period.

The college also has a pure drinking water plant for providing safe and clean drinking water to students, faculty, and staff, ensuring good health and hygiene on campus.

Rain Water Harvesting System

Pure Drinking Water Pla

b) VERMICOMPOST UNIT:

JDSG College, Bokakhat has its own Vermicompost Production Unit. The biodegradable waste collected from the college surroundings are used in the vermicompost unit to produce the organic manure (Vermicompost) which is then utilized in the garden area.

The Eco Club of the college organises workshops and Training Programme on Vermicomposting Technique for the students, faculty members, and local community members to promote sustainable waste management and organic farming practices.

Vermicompost Production Unit and the Workshop organised by Eco Club

c) SOLAR PANEL:

For harnessing renewable energy sources, steps have been initiated by the college to save electrical energy by installing solar panels of 4 KW, ensuring the procurement of energy-efficient equipment, and promoting awareness programs on energy conservation. Additionally, measures such as the use of LED lighting, periodic energy audits, and encouraging students to adopt energy-saving habits contribute to the institution's commitment to sustainability.

Solar panel lights are also installed in the campus to enhance energy efficiency and ensure sustainable lighting solutions. The energy demands of two double story buildings namely Central Library and Girls Hostel are met by solar energy.

These lights contribute to reducing the carbon footprint, providing illumination in pathways, gardens, and other key areas while minimizing dependency on conventional electricity.

d) POLY HOUSE:

Poly houses are constructed in the college campus in order to grow plants in a controlled climatic condition. It has an advantage of growing crops throughout the year, have less pest attacks and quality growth. The structure helps maintain optimal temperature, humidity, and light conditions, fostering better plant growth and higher yield. Additionally, it supports research and training activities for students on modern agricultural practices and sustainable farming techniques.

e) BOTTLE BANK, PLASTIC BANK AND PAPER BANK INSTALLATION –

The college had initiated another crucial step towards a nature and environment friendly campus through installation of Bottle Banks, Plastic Banks and Paper Banks inside the college campus.

e) ECO-FRIENDLY CANTEEN –

Eco-friendly canteen made of bamboo is present in **the college**, promoting **sustainable practices** and **green infrastructure**. The canteen is constructed using **locally sourced bamboo**, ensuring an **eco-conscious approach** while maintaining a natural aesthetic.

GREEN INITIATIVE PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN BY THE INSTITUTION DURING THE SESSION

The institute is committed to promoting sustainability and environmental consciousness through various green initiatives. These efforts aim to create a healthier, sustainable campus and community.

1. WORKSHOP ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS-

A one- day workshop on "Sustainable Development Goals" was organized by IQAC, J.D.S.G. College on 17th November, 2023 at the Video Conference Hall of the college. Dr. Aswini Sarmah from UNESCO Association, Guwahati delivered the lecture as the resource person.

2. TREE PLANTATION DRIVE- NSS, KAZIRANGA STUDY CENTRE, L & T, NRL-

Massive tree sapling plantation drive had been undertaken by the college under the aegis of NSS, Kaziranga Study Centre, L & T, NRL, etc.

3. INITIATIVE BY KAZIRANGA STUDY CENTRE-

Kaziranga Study Centre had been playing a key role in making the students aware of nature, wildlife, and environment. Through various programmes like Nature Trails, Bird Watching, Photography and Videography workshops, the Centre had been instrumental in making students acquaint with nature and environment.

Nature Trail and Bird Watching in association with Aaranyak

Observation of World Pangolin Day, in association with The Corbett Foundation

4. WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY CELEBRATION-

World Environment Day is celebrated by J.D.S.G. College on 5th June, 2024 under the aegis of NSS, Kaziranga Study Centre, and Eco Club of the college. The programme started with plantation of tree saplings in the college campus with students. A lecture programme on the theme of World Environment Day titled 'Land Restoration, Desertification and Drought Resilience' was also organized for the students.

5. NSS INITIATIVE-

The two NSS Units of the college had been instrumental in making a clean environment not only within the campus of the college, but also in other adjacent areas of Bokakhat, including Kaziranga National Park. Cleanliness drives are regular programmes of the NSS.

5. PLACARDS DISPLAYED FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTON –

Placards are displayed on the campus for environmental awareness, conveying important messages on sustainability, waste management, energy conservation, and biodiversity preservation. These placards serve as constant reminders to students, staff, and visitors about the importance of adopting eco-friendly practices and contributing to a greener future.

"Go green, educate the mind, inspire the future, and build a sustainable tomorrow."

In a world where environmental challenges continue to grow, it's crucial that we not only focus on individual actions but also on the power of education. As a college, we hold the responsibility to shape the minds of the next generation and instil in them the values of sustainability. By embracing eco-friendly practices, reducing waste, conserving resources, and promoting environmental awareness, we are not just creating a better present; we are also paving the way for a brighter, greener future.