Swargeeya Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Memorial Trust's

SSR College of ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, SILVASSA

(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University Pune)

NAAC Accredited with B+ Grade

GREEN AUDIT Reports

2020-2021

INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION

The term “Green” indicates eco-friendly environment. Green Audit is a process of systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity of various establishments. It aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside of the concerned sites, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience.

Green Audit helps colleges to assess uses or over usage different kinds of environmental resources such as water, energy etc. It also helps to quantify the impact made by college on various environmental elements. Green audit promotes health consciousness and also promotes environmental awareness. The aim of the green audit is to provide better understandings of green impacts on college campus and promote sustainable use of available resources. If self-assessment is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality education, it could also be stated that institutional self-assessment is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality educational institution. Thus it is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent.

Recently it was observed that people are not caring much about nature. Human activities are directly or indirectly damaging the environment and having different environment issues. Change in the eco system is mostly due to the increase in world population, enormous advancement in science and: technology and globalization. The problems

arise due to this are: global warming, depletion of ozone layers, air pollution, and water pollution etc. 'Green Audit' is also called as Environmental Audit It is the most efficient ecological way to solve environmental problems.

Further, clean and healthy environment is one of the desired pre-requisites in any educational institution. To fulfill this, our institution emphasizes on adopting green practices and creates environment awareness amongst all its stakeholders. Active participation of stakeholders facilitates this process of making the campus eco-friendly. The strategies used to make campus eco-friendly are adopting energy conservation practices, effective waste management, waste water treatment and tree plantation for making the campus clean, green and healthy. Further, various green practices like rain water harvesting, solar street lamps, solid and liquid waste, Greening the campus and no vehicle day. Further, college has an active Eco club which conducts various activities to increase awareness amongst students, such as awareness rallies, different competitions. Further, academic activities such as study tours/visits. Cleaning of campus and the nearby villages on different occasion and projects are also arranged in accordance to Green policy.

2. PROFILE OF THE INSTITUTE:

A. About SSR Memorial Trust:

The foundation stone of SSR Memorial Trust was laid in the year 2003 by Hon'ble Late Shri Mohan S. Delkar (Former Member of parliament) in the name of his beloved father Swargeeya Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Delkar (First Nominated member of Parliament – Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, India), with the objective to promote higher education in union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to bring intellectual awaking and overall development of the territory mainly through quality education.

B. About College:

SSR College of ACS is a vibrant educational community of exemplary standards, with commitment to quality education, and rigorous academic environment, since its inception.

Our College is affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, one of the leading universities in India. The team of devoted teachers strongly promote academic achievement among our students. College strive to inculcate core values among students to carve responsible citizens out of them. The college guide our students to be successful professionals to perform at their best capacity working in different avenues and levels. In addition to quality education, the college provides continuous support and assistance to the students in achieving their career goals. The college have MOU's with various training placement partners who happily support us to nurture and cultivate successful individuals.

In addition to education, college have a range of cultural, artistic, sporting and social opportunities to enlarge your career dimensions. We offer assistance in placement with reputed organizations. The college is steadfast to expanding the pool of knowledge and creation of ideas through excellence. The combination of our rich academic heritage and treatment makes the college unique experience of a life time.

Apart from the vibrant and distinctive environment for studies, college have a lush green campus and necessary amenities. College always focus on quality to develop the belief that SSRions are second to none. Students can study Commerce, Business Management, Computer Application, and Arts or Science at UG or PG level.

3. ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATIONCOMMITTEE

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Designation	Title in Committee
1.	Prin. Rajeev Singh	Principal	Chairman
2.	Dr. Sopan Kharat	Assistant Professor	Coordinator

3.	Mr. Pravin Chaudhari	Assistant Professor	Member
4.	Mr. Amol Patil	Assistant Professor	Member

4. FUNCTION OF ENVIRONMENTCONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

The college has constituted an Environmental Cell to make the student teachers aware about the environmental issues and challenges and inspire them to disseminate the information and sensitize the school children and the society at large about these challenges.

- To sensitize the student teachers about the Institute and Environment related problems.
- To inculcate the sense of responsibility towards the development of planet Earth and appreciation of its beauty.
- To providing opportunities to acquire knowledge, skills, attitude, commitment to preserve the environment.
- To make them understand the interdependence of economic, social and ecological factors.
- To train the student teachers to impart environmental education to school children through curricular and co-curricular activities.
- To improve the environment of the college campus.
- To make students aware of society about the environment conservation.
- To manage solid waste, liquid waste and e-waste of the college campus.

5. STEPS OF GREEN AUDIT

Pre-Audit

1. Plan the audit
2. Select the audit team

3. Schedule the audit facility
4. Acquire the background information
5. Visit the site

On-site

1. Understand the scope of audit
2. Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the internal controls
3. Conduct the audit
4. Evaluate the observations of audit program
5. Prepare a report of the observations side by side

Post-Audit

1. Produce a draft report of the data collected
2. Produce a final report of the observations and the inference with accuracy
3. Distribute the final report to the management
4. Prepare an action plan to overcome the flaws
5. Keep a watch on the action plan

6 Background

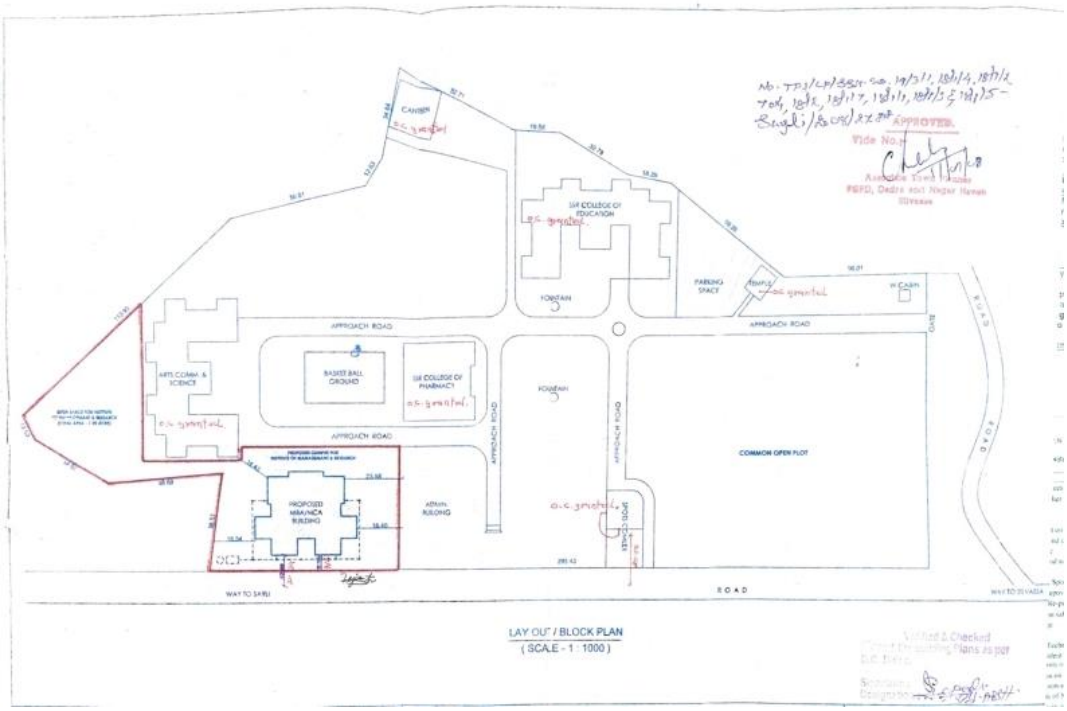
This college is one of the leading higher educational institute in the Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu union territory area of it was established by Swargeeya Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Memorial Trust, Silvassa in 2006 with the name SSR College of Arts, Commerce and Science College, Silvassa. The college is established with the prime objective to educate the students from union territory area and downtrodden strata of the society. Dadra and Nagar Haveli is an industrial hub. It provides employment to the people from all the states of India. It's a melting pot with people from various states, cultures, traditions and languages living together. SSR College of Arts, Commerce and Science is a common thread for all the people.

The college imparts UG level education in various subjects such as Botany, Chemistry, Electronics, Microbiology, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology as Science subjects and Organic Chemistry as PG Level subject. The college offers three years Bachelor of commerce degree in cost and works accounting, banking and insurance, business administration and two years Master's of Commerce degree. In addition to that college also offers Human Resources and Marketing as threes integrated course in Bachelors of Business Administration. Bachelor Of Arts College offers Economics, English, History, Political Science, and Psychology.

The college located on the peripheral area of the Silvassa. Its magnificent campus is spread over on 13.75 acres with total built up area of 1450/- sq. mtrs.

With keen interest and initiative from Prin. Dr. Rajiv Singh (Principal) of the College to undertake the Environmental Audit of the campus, the audit was undertaken.

Figure 1 Campus Map:



Courses offered by College

Sr.NO.	Name of Faculty	Name of Program	Name of Subject
1.	Faculty of Arts	BA	Economics
2.			English
3.			History
4.			Political Science,
5.			Psychology
6.	Faculty of Commerce	B.Com	Cost And Works Accounting,
7.			Banking And Insurance,
8.			Business Administration
9.		BBA	Human Resources
10.			Marketing
11.	Faculty of Science	B.Sc.	Botany
12.			Zoology
13.			Chemistry
14.			Electronics
15.			Microbiology
16.			Physics
17.			Mathematics
18.		M.Sc.	Organic Chemistry

7. Scope of Work

The following Environmental Issues were studied for the above mentioned campus area.

- Water Environment including rain water harvesting potential of the campus.
- Plant diversity.
- Noise Environment.
- Solid Waste Management Practices.
- Air Environment.

Based on the available data, sampling and information provided by the SSR College of Arts, Commerce and Science College, Silvassa officials this report has been prepared and recommendations for betterment of campus environment are provided.

8. Baseline Data

The most of the baseline data relating population, water supply, has been collected from the college management. The data / samples for drinking water, noise, floral diversity, and solid waste generation were collected by visiting the campus area by the expert teams.

- ❖ Total Population of The Campus

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total population of institute (incl. Students, Permanent, Temporary staff & visitors
1.	College Staff (Teaching and Non-Teaching	85
2.	College Students (Girls and Boys)	2097
3.	Residential Students	30
4.	Residential Staff	03
5.	Floating Population	150
	Total	2365

9. WATER AUDIT

Water is a key driver and is vital to development of Biodiversity, Agriculture, Humans as well as the Economy. With recent experiences across the world and in India, the water scarcity and security is emerging issues. The state of Maharashtra has also faced severe impact of the water scarcity in the recent past. Therefore water management is a crucial step of sustainable development and it also has been made an integral part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Unplanned urban growth and economic development has placed unprecedented pressures on natural resources especially on water. Increasing demand for the water in areas such as Silvassa highlights the necessity of the overall water management. As per the standard guidelines given in National Water Mission the service level benchmark is to provide 150 lpcd water supply for metro cities, 135 lpcd for other cities/towns with sewage system and 70 lpcd without sewage system city/town. The minimum water demand according to the world health organization (WHO) is 20 liter per person per day.

a. Water Requirement calculations:

There are about 02 water storage tanks within the campus, the total water required on the campus is shown below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total population	Required Water Supply (lpcd)	Water Requirement (M^3/Day)
1.	College Staff (Teaching and Non-Teaching	85	20	1.7
2.	College Students (Girls and Boys)	2097	20	41.9
3.	Residential Students	30	100	3.0
4.	Residential Staff	03	135	0.4
5.	Floating Population	150	20	3.0
	Total	2365		50.0

Note: The water requirement is calculated as per National Building Code 2005 and requirement is inclusive of drinking water. 1 M^3 = 1000 Liters

The total water requirement is about 50 cubic meter per day. Out of which 80% used water is converted in to the wastewater i.e. 40.03 cubic meters converted as wastewater. College has very huge area covered under vegetation and green lawn. After partial treatment wastewater will be used for gardening and irrigation purpose.

b. Quality of water :

Sr. No.	Parameters	Result	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500 : 2012	Units
1	Color	2	5	Hazen unit
2	Odour	Odorless	Agreeable	-

3	pH	6.9	6.5-8.5	-
4	Turbidity	0.6	1	N.T.U
5	Total Dissolved Solids	215	500	mg/lit
6	Calcium	30	75	mg/lit
7	Chloride	165	250	mg/lit
9	Iron	0.2	0.3	mg/lit
10	Magnesium	10	30	mg/lit
11	Nitrate	15	45	mg/lit
12	Sulphate	35	200	mg/lit
13	Alkalinity	80	200	mg/lit
14	Total Hardness	155	200	mg/lit
15	E. Coli	0	Should be Absent	/ 100 ml
16	Total Coliform	0	Should be Absent	/ 100 ml

It is informed that water supply is taken from the well present in college campus. Water is directly used for various domestic purposes, irrigation of plants etc. To maintain the quality of Drinking Water College uses Four RO Plants, one at staff room and other at student's water supply coolers. The RO systems is maintained by annual maintenance contact.

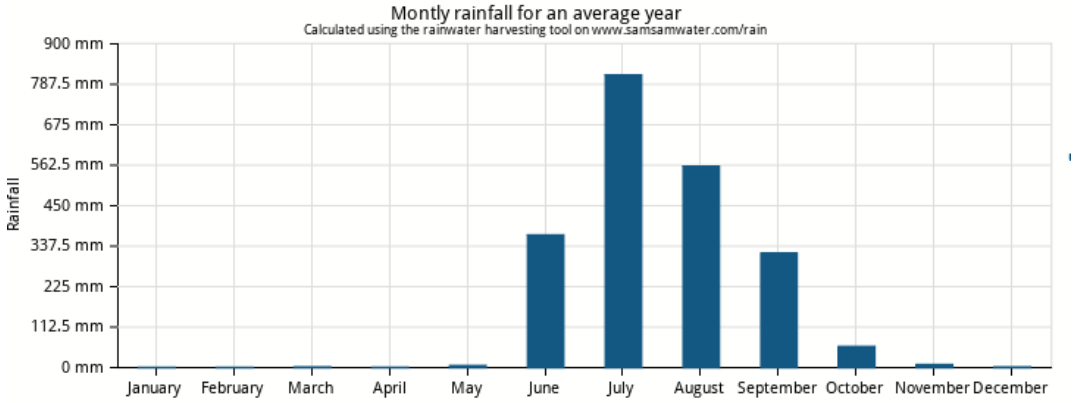
- **Rain Water Harvesting Potential of College Campus**

The campus buildings possess large terrace areas and non-paved. Currently, none of the buildings have Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) System implemented. The campus has huge potential for RWH. The college campus is situated on barren land. Towards the south west side slope there is a well in the college premises. The well the main source of water on the college

campus. Rain water fall on the college campus buildings may be harvested by using well injection system.

Rainfall of Silvassa:

The average rainfall at this location varies between 0.1 mm in the driest month (January) and 813.2 mm in the wettest month (July). The total annual rainfall in an average year is 2133 mm.



Water availability

A flat roof has a runoff coefficient of 0.7, which means that 70% of the rain can be harvested. Based on this runoff coefficient and a roof area of 2678 square meters a volume of 187 liters (0.1 mm x 2678 m^3 x 0.7) of water can be collected in the driest month (January) and 813.2 mm x 30 m^3 x 0.7 in the wettest month (July).The total yearly amount of water that can be collected from the roof is 3999 m^3 in an average year.

Sr. No.	Building Name	Roof Top Area (Sq.m.)	Runoff Coefficient	Rain water Harvested (m3)
1.	Main Building	1760	0.7	50.00
2.	College Canteen	446		
3.	Staff Quarters	400		
4.	Principal's Quarter	72		
	Total Roof Area	2678		

Water demand

The water demand is 50.00m^3 per day, which equals to about 1500m^3per month. The total water demand is 18250m^3per year. The amount of water that can be

collected from the roof 3999m^3 is less than the water demand (18250 m^3). Only a part of the water demand can be fulfilled using a rainwater harvesting system

The total amount of water that can be collected from this roof is not enough to fulfil the total water demand. However, it might still be worthwhile to construct a rainwater harvesting system. With a storage reservoir of**2521.4**cubic meter a rainwater harvesting system could provide 10.95 cubic meter of water per day, which is 22% of the total demand.

- Management of Generated Wastewater:

Based on the water consumption data and considering about 80% of the water supplied is converted in to the waste water either through the washrooms, chemical laboratories, etc. the campus generated about 40 m^3 of waste water every day.

It was observed that there is no separate drainage system for collecting and transporting sewage and liquids from laboratories. Currently, a combined drainage systems is placed which carries all the liquid effluent to a sewerage system. There is necessity of collection of grey and black water. The grey water with minor treatment must be used for irrigation of vegetation and black water must be treated properly using simple septic system and soak pits.

- Noise Environment

Noise pollution is one of the major environmental issues in India today and most of us are unaware of the hazards it can cause. In India, we all are subjected to some form of loud noises for a considerable amount of time on daily basis as well across the year based on the festive season such as Ganesh Festival, Diwali and others.

Unwarranted sounds such as honking, other vehicular noise, the loudspeakers and not to forget about household noise such as television and music system

sounds on daily basis are inevitable. In our country it's a major perception that happiness can only be expressed by creating loud noises.

Sr. NO.	Location	Min Noise Level dB (A)	Max Noise Level dB (A)	Noise Standards dB (A)*
1.	Main Building	53	59	50
2.	Building Under Construction	62	65	50
3.	College Canteen	40	59	50
4.	Lecture Hall Building	47	60	50
5.	Principal Quarters	30	55	50
6.	Staff Quarters	40	57	50

*Note: Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise dB (A), in accordance with Noise Pollution Regulation and Control) amendment rules, 2000 Silent Zone

In order to avoid sound pollution in the college campus, or to avoid causing noise, the college has tried various means to prevent sound pollution. The campus has been declared as Silent Zone and the students have been instructed with the help of boards of silence zone. An instruction has been given to students to operate mobile phones in silent mode, especially at the library and auditorium hall. Suggestion boards of no honking are setup in the campus so sound pollution could be reduced. Most of trees have been planted in the college campus to reduce the intensity of noise pollution so in future the intensity of sound pollution will be reduced in the campus

10. Waste Quantifications and Management

- Quantification of Waste generated on campus

Nearly everything humans do leave behind some kind of waste. SSR College of Arts, Commerce and Science College, Silvassa also generates a variety of wastes such as electronic wastes, institutional waste. The college does a good job of ensuring that hazardous materials are disposed of properly. So the college has given its top priority to dispose of the waste material.

First the solid waste generated in college campus is separated into two parts 1) Decomposable solid waste and 2) Non decomposable solid waste. Non-decomposable solid waste is further separated in to two parts Polythene bags

and other non-decomposable material is separated and sold to vendors before disposing the organic wastes. Broken glass, and plastic, rubber and other materials are disposed into Silvassa Municipal Council dumping gourd. The organic waste is dumped in to decomposing pit for organic decomposition.


The garbage management always tries to make the college campus Eco-friendly. Vermi composts is prepared with the help of mulch of tree leaves and waste paper that occurs around the college campus. These vermi composts are again utilized to cultivate the plant of college. For this purpose Waste bins have been kept in the college. To maintain college campus clean, the waste materials are collected from containers and stored in tanks to produce Vermi composts.

- Vermicomposting

Compost fertilizer is prepared form plant litter of the college campus. This compost is used as fertilizer for plants of college garden. Compost is a key ingredient in organic farming. At the simplest level, the process of composting simply requires making a heap of wet organic matter and waiting for the materials to break down into humus after a period of three months. Compost is rich in nutrients. The compost itself is beneficial for the land in many ways, including as a soil conditioner, a fertilizer, addition of vital humus or humic acids, and as a natural pesticide for soil. In ecosystem, compost is useful for erosion control, land and stream reclamation, wetland construction, and as landfill cover. The decomposition process is done by shredding the plant matter, adding water and ensuring proper aeration by regularly turning the mixture.

Worms and fungi further break up the material. Aerobic bacteria manage the chemical process by converting the inputs into heat, carbon dioxide and ammonium. The ammonium is further converted by bacteria into plant-nourishing nitrites and nitrates through the process of nitrification.

- **E-Waste Management**
  - E-Waste materials are kept in a separate store-room with a dead stock register.
  - Drives, Monitors, Keyboards, Cartridges, etc. is disposed through outside agencies as a scrap.
  - UPS batteries are recharged / repaired / exchanged by the suppliers.
  - The cartridge of laser printers is refilled outside the college campus.

Details of e-waste generated in during last few years

Sr. No.	Type of Waste	Available	To be discarded (over last 5 years) (assumed)	Total nos. items to be discarded	Total weight (kg)
1	CPU	117	72	72	500
2	Projectors	7	0	0	0
3	Printers	16	3	3	17
4	Photocopy Machines	4	0	0	0
5	Keyboards	117	65	65	25
6	CRT Monitors	43	43	43	500

7	LCD Monitors	19	19	19	76
6	Mouse	117	50	50	5
			Total-waste(kg)Approximate		1123

The generated e-waste will be managed though pollution control board recognized recycler.

11. LAND MANAGEMENT AND TREE PLANTATION

The college of Campus is eco-friendly because of many planted trees the campus. The soil erosion is controlled by levelling the college land and dump the soil on the necessary places. Also the college prefers organic fertilizers and pesticides instead of chemical fertilizers and pesticides to maintain soil properly. This makes the college campus look very green. The college tree cover is more than 35%, So the college environment is extremely fresh.

Tree plantation in SSR College Campus

Our college has green campus, which comprises of following floras:

Various manmade activities have wide range of impacts on the surrounding ecosphere, both negative as well as positive. Over the years, SSR College has undertaken various activities like landscaping, plantation and beautification of campus through various drives. The campus has good plantations along with well-maintained medicinal plants' garden; and landscaping. It's a positive step to reduce its environmental impact. This section provides a detailed list of plant species observed within the campus.

The campus attempts to maintain ecofriendly atmosphere on the campus; the number and variety of plant species helps to maintain eco-friendly ambience. Further, to create eco-friendly awareness among the students college arranges special program through which the students get clear idea and importance of trees in life. There are near about1051 perennial plant 65 species have been

observed.

Though, the college campus represents good plant diversity, there is large scope to plant more trees, particularly along the fence line of main road where high to very high traffic was noticed.


Latitude: 20.250848
Longitude: 73.031127
Elevation: 52.37±1 m
Accuracy: 17.7 m
Time: 01-12-2022 11:10
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Longitude: 73.030588
Elevation: 52.37±1 m
Accuracy: 3.0 m
Time: 01-12-2022 11:11
Powered by NoteCam


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1. Approximatetreecoverareaincampus:30%
2. Details of each plant:

Sr. No.	Local Name of Plant	English Name of Plant	Scientific Name of Plant/Botanical Name	Total No.
1	Ashoka	Asoka	*Polyalthia longifolia*	**144**
2	Rubber plant	Rubber Plant	*Ficus elastica*	**02**
3	Bakul	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	**08**
4	Saptaparni	Blackboard Tree	*Alstonia Scholaris*	**32**
5	Tagari	Pinwheel Jasmine	*Tabernaemontana Divaricata*	**15**
6	Jaswand	Hibiscus	*Rosa Sinensis*	**35**
7	Jaswand	ChineseHibiscus	*Rosa Sinensis*	**10**
8	X-Maxtree	X-MaxTree	*Araucaria Column Bari*	**12**
9	Golden Duranta	Golden Duranta	*Duranta Erecta*	**70**
10	Mussenda	Redflegbush	*Mussaenda Erythrophylla/excelsa*	**101**
11	Kadam	Burflowertree	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	**01**
12	Tulas	Tulasi	*Ocimum Sanctum*	**13**
13	Cycas	Cycas	*Cycas Revoluta*	**01**
14	Dracaena	Dracaena	*DracaenaFragrans*	**06**
15	Thuja	Thuja	*Thujaoccidentalis*	**25**
16	Allamanda	Goldentrumped	*Allamanda Cathartica*	**07**
17	VariegatedElephantBush	Rainbow Bus	*Portulacaria Afra Variegata*	**18**
18	Jungle Geranium	Ixora	*Ixora Coccinea*	**63**
19	Firebush	Scarlet Bush	*HameliaPatens*	**13**
20	Buddhist	Yew Pine	*Podocarpus Macrophyllus*	**05**
21	Kaner	IndianOleander	*Neriumindicum*	**09**
22	Mogra	Jasmine	*Jasminum*	**02**
23	Arabianjasmine	Arabianjasmine	*Jasminum Sambac*	**10**
24	Euphorbiaplant	Christ thorn	*Euphorbia Milii*	**05**
25	Lemongrass	Lemongrass	*Cymbopogon*	**10**
26	Umbar	Cluster Fig	*Ficus Racemosa*	**01**
27	Amala	Indian Gooseberry	*Phyllanthusemblica*	**02**
28	Dalimb	Pomegranate	*Punica Granatum*	**02**
29	Bagbherenda	Jatropha	*Jatropha Curcas*	**02**
30	Karanj	Pongam Oil Tree	*Millettia Pinnata*	**01**
31	Kadipatta	Curry Tree	*Murraya Koenigii*	**01**
32	Badam	Almond	*Prunus dulcis*	**01**

33	Ephedra	Ephedra	*Ephedra Species*	**05**
34	Nilgiri	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus Species*	**01**
35	Passionflower	Passionflower	*Passiflora*	**01**
36	Shatavari	Shatavari	*Asparagus Racemosus*	**01**
37	Anjir	Commonfig	*Ficus Carica*	**01**
38	Jambul	Jamun	*Syzygiumcumini*	**02**
39	Apta	Biditreeplant	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	**01**
40	Bottle Palm	Palmtree	*Hyophorbe Lagenicaulis*	**02**
41	Lantana	Lantanaplant	*Lantana Camara*	**02**
42	Guava	Common Guava	*Psidium Guajava*	**02**
43	Bor	Reddit	*Ziziphus jujuba*	**11**
44	Subabul	River Tamarind	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	**06**
45	Raatrani	Night-blooming jasmine	*Cestrum Nocturnum*	**02**
46	Nimtree	Neem	*Azadirachta Indica*	**01**
47	Narialtree	Coconut	*Cocos Nucifera*	**01**
48	Bael	Goldenapple	*Aegle Marmelos*	**02**
49	Heliconia	lobster-claws	*Heliconia*	**10**
50	Peacock Flower	Mexican Bird Of Paradise	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima*	**01**
51	Adulsa	Malabar Nut	*Justicia Adhatoda*	**01**
52	Nerium	Yellowoleander	*Thevetia Peruviana*	**02**
53	Amba	Mango	*Mangifera Indica*	**06**
54	Garden Croton	Croton	*Codiaeumvariegatum*	**10**
55	Gulab	Rose	*Rosa Indica*	**85**
56	Hina/Mehndi	Henna Tree	*Lawsonia Inermis*	**20**
57	Tabernaemontana	Windmill Bush	*Tabernaemontana pandacaqui*	**45**
58	Chinese Chaste Tree	Horseshoe Vitex	*Vitex Negundo*	**01**
59	Gorakh Imli	Monkey-bread tree	*Adansonia Digitata*	**02**
60	Acalypha	Copperleaf	*Acalypha*	**01**
61	Zendu	Marigold	*Calendulaofficinalis*	**05**
62	Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea	*Bougainvilleaglabra*	**38**
63	Mandara	CrownFlower	*Calotropis Procera*	**04**
64	Sadaphuli	Rose Periwinkle	*Catharanthus Roseus*	**12**
65	Unknown	--------	--------	**41**
			Total	**=1051**

Our college has green campus, which comprises of following faunas:

List of bird species observed in the campus

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
1	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey Wagtail
2	*Passer domesticus*	House sparrow
3	*Intermediate Egret*	Egret (Bagala)
4	*Corvus splendens*	Common Crow
5	*Columba livia*	Rock pigeon
6	*Halcyon smyrnensis*	white-throated kingfisher
7	*Acridotheres tristis*	common myna
8	*Merops orientalis*	green bee-eater
9	*Psittacula krameri*	rose-ringed parakeet
10	*Turdoides caudata*	common babbler
11	*Centropus sinensis*	crow pheasant
12	*Lonchura punctulata*	Scaly-breasted munia

List of insects species observed in the campus

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
1	Argiope aemula	Cross Spider
2	Sympetrum striolatum	Common darter
3	Bicyclus anynana	Squinting bush brown
4	Papilio dmoleus	lime butterfly
5	Pieris brassicae	Chris brassica butterfly
6	Pieris rapae	white butterfly
7	Delias eucharis	Jezebel butterfly
8	Apis dorsata	Giant honey bee
9	Oecophylla smaragdina	Weaver ant
10	Camponotus pennsylvanicus	Black carpenter ant
11	Leptocneria reducta	White Cedar Moth

12. MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY:

The college has given special priority for human health and safety. The following various factors help to manage human health and safety.

a. Regular Health Check-up:

Every year, the college organizes over all body checkup camp. The students take active part in this event.

Regular Health check up in SSR College

b. Separate Toilet facility:

Separate toilets are available for students and staff in the college.

c. First AID Box:

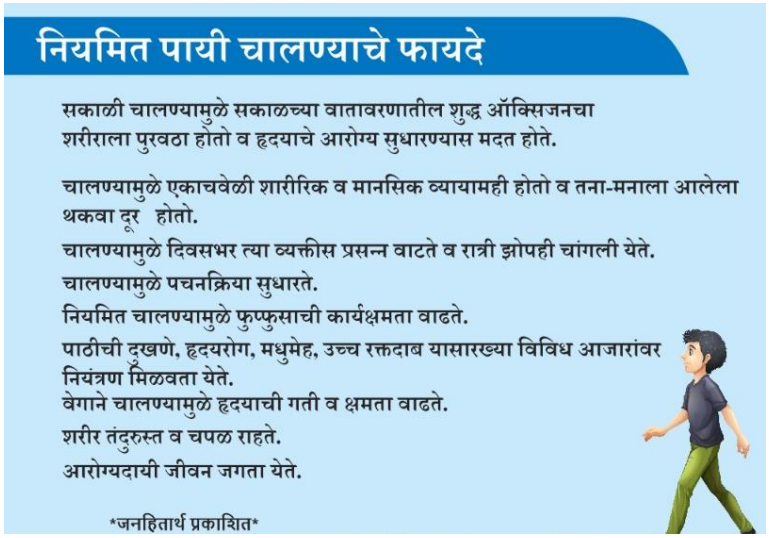
In case of any accidental injury, first aid boxes are available in the college.

d. FireExtinguisher:

Fire Extinguishers have been set up in various places in the college so as not to cause the lossof life and financial loss through fire.

f. Flexes of Health Awareness:

In order to create health awareness among students and society, The College has setup flex boards/ banners to spread awareness about the health related information in the college campus.



13. PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CONVERSATION:

Environment will not prevail if public awareness is not spread, keeping this thing in mind, the college has tried to aware students towards environmental conservation.

The college campus has put up banners / flex boards to create awareness about environmental conservation. Through this, the college tried its best to

create awareness about environmental conservation.

a. Individual Role Related ToEnvironmental Conservation.

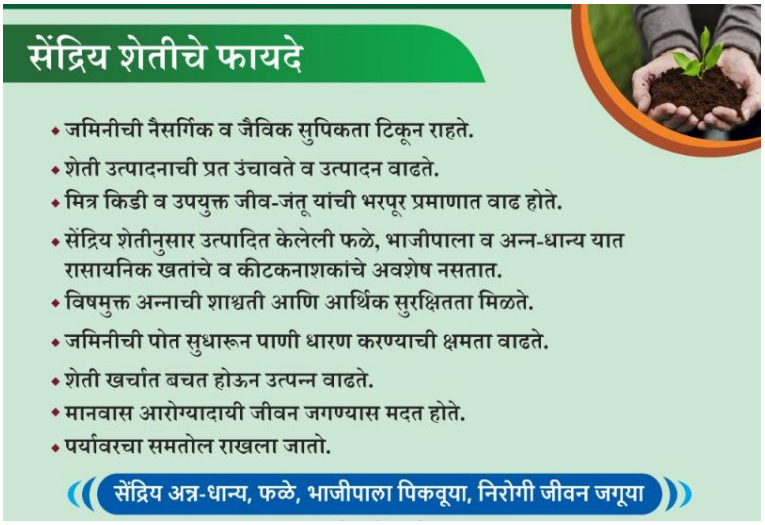
The college campus has put flex for he conservation of Environment.

b. Importance ofTrees:

With the objective of Conservation of Environment the College has taken initiative to conserve the trees also.

c. Benefits of Organic Farming

All the Decomposable waste is used to prepare the vermicomposting and the fertilizer is used for farming, thus the college promotes organic farming in their campus.



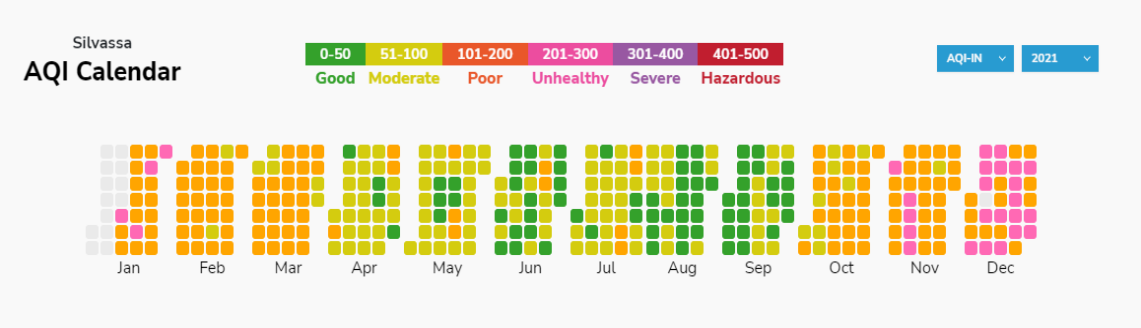
14. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AUDIT

- Air Qaulity

Real time ambient air quality data of Silvassa city is available on central pollution control board website. CPCB install one monitoring station to GIDC Colony area which monitors Air quality parameter 24x7 and displays results on website. The data presented in this green audit report is taken form www.aqi.in website and the summary of the result is given below

Monitoring results of 15th January 2022

Except the winter months the air quality of Silvassa city remains in the range of Good to poor. During winter season, the air quality remains in between poor to unhealthy range



The Image showing Month wise data of Year 2021 for Silvassa City.

The college is situated few km away from Silvassa city, but have some influence of air quality on college premises. The college has made positive efforts through various means reduce the problems related to air pollution in the college campus.

a. Organization of Tree Plantation Program:

Environmental conservation committee arranges tree plantation program every year. All trees in the campus are cultivated through these departments. Thus air pollution in college campus is not known.

Tree Plantation in SSR College Campus



b. No Smoking, No Tobacco in the Campus Area:

Smoking and chewing of tobacco is strictly prohibited in the college campus.

11. PAPERLESS OFFICE

Deliberate efforts are made to use least amount of paper in administrative work, and academic work. The college prefers information technology like the website, email, WhatsApp, phone instead of the paperwork. E-sources are available for Faculty as teaching aids. Wi-Fi facility enables to create paper less activities.

12. PLASTIC FREE CAMPUS

The Government of Maharashtra has banned uses of plastic material. An initiative is taken to ban plastic bags in the college premises and promote to use paper bags.


Don't Throw
Plastic in
Premises


SAY NO
to Single Use
Plastic Bags