GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2020-21

OF

KARANJIA AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE, KARANJIA, *MAYURBHANJ*

ODISHA, INDIA PIN-757037

(North Orissa University, Baripada)



CONDUCTED BY

- **DR. PRIYAJEET SINHA, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY**
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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Green Audit -*An Effective Efforts towards Environment Sustainability & Energy Conservation*

The Green audit process was began in the 1970s with an intention of identifying the activities carried out in a given institution or company. This was initiated against the background of growing concern over changing climate and related aspects. Green audit is a tool to identify the range of environmental impacts and assess the compliance of the operations on the development and regular activities within an organisation. It further assesses the possible implications and effect of pollution due to the operations within the organisation. The audit also seeks to identify possible means and methods to save investments, enhance work quality, improve health and safety of their employees, reduce liabilities and reduce the rate of environmental pollution. A continuous process of such audit might result in maintaining the quality of these aspects within thepremises of any organisation.

The term "Green" means eco-friendly or not damaging the environment. This can acronymically be called as "Global Readiness in Ensuring Ecological Neutrality" (GREEN). Green Audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity. Green accounting can be defined as systematic identification quantification, recording, reporting & analysis of components of ecological diversity & expressing the same in financial or social terms. "Green Auditing", an umbrella term, is known by another name "Environmental Auditing". The 'Green Audit' aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the work conducted within the organizations whose exercises can cause risk to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through Green Audit, one gets a direction as how to improve the condition of environment and there are various factors that have determined the growth of carrying out Green Audit.

Educational institutions have broad impacts on the world around them, both negative and positive. The activities pursued by campus can create a variety of adverse environmental impacts. But they are also in a unique position as educational institutions to be leaders in pursuing environmentally sustainable solutions. Considering the present environmental problems

of pollution and excessive use of natural resources, Honorable Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi has declared the Mission of Swachch Bharat Abhiyan. Also, University Grants Commission has mentioned the "Green Campus, Clean Campus" mission mandatory for all higher educational institutes. 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. Green Audit is the most efficient ecological tool to solve such environmental problems. It is a process of regular identification, quantification, documenting, reporting and monitoring of environmentally important components in a specified area.

An initiative was taken by **Karanjia Autonomous College, Karanjia** to expressed its commitment to sustainability while forming a committee to conduct audit of campus and its facilities. College has taken a number of positive steps to reduce its environmental impact. But many areas remain in which substantial improvements can be made. This report serves to highlight some accomplishments of and to make recommendations for improving the campus Green and environmental sustainability.

We have focused on certain indicators, covering an extremely wide range of environmental impacts. For each indicator, we establish a benchmark to evaluate college's overall performance. We examine the performance of college's on each of these indicators, and offer recommendations about how the campus can reduce its environmental impact within each indicator.

We hope that the time to time Green Audit will provide an accurate snapshot of College's environmental impact at this point in time, and that it will aid the campus in prioritizing positive steps it can take to improve overall sustainability. We intend this document to be revisited annually and updated by the college.

1.3 Goals of Green audit College has conducted a green audit with specific goals as:

- Assess facility of different types of waste management.
- Increase environmental awareness throughout campus.
- Identification and documentation of green practices followed by college.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses in green practices.

- Conduct a survey to know the ground reality about green practices.
- Analyze and suggest solutions for problems identified from the survey.
- Identify and assess environmental risk.
- The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issues.
- To motivate staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.

Objectives of Green audit

- To examine the current practices which can impact the environment such as resource utilization,waste management, etc.
- To prepare an Environmental Statement Report on green practices followed by different departments, support services, and administration building.
- To set goals, vision, and mission for Green practices on the campus.
- To identify and analyze significant environmental issues.
- To establish and implement Environmental Management Plan in various departments.
- To assess for better performance in green practices and its valuation.

Karanjia Autonomous College- A Historical Account

Karanjia College is located at the outskirts of the meandering Deo river which tumbles down majestically from the foothills of the Similipal forests. The woodland grace of the Similipal National Park with its rare flora and fauna has attracted the tourists for sight-seeing and the researchers for exploring the untapped areas of History, Anthropology, Culture and Literature. On the otherside, the unique Khiching Temple stands vibrant with history. The stones of the temple depict art and poetry of ancient Orissa. In close vicinity to National Highway 6, Karanjia is well connected with Baripada, Keonjhar, Jajpur , Bhadrak , Tata, Calcutta, and Bhubaneswar by road. The teachers, students, guardians and well-wishers keep on striving to make this old institution an advanced centre of study and research in the state.

The long cherished dream of starting a college in the predominantly tribal dominated Panchpir Sub-division (Karanjia) came in to existence in July 1964. It was possible due to the active up-manship and dedication of the generous public of Panchpir Sub-division in general and the then

S.D.O. Sri D.Mohanty and D.F.O. Sri Gour Mohan Das in Particular. Donation for the college poured in from all quarters of which special mention may be made of the Panchayat Samities, Primary Teachers' Association and students of M.E. and High Schools.

Over the years, it has steadily evolved itself as one of the leading centers of comprehensive learning with its exposure to and linkages with its peers at national and international levels. With its state-of-the-art infrastructure, well-equipped laboratories, and highly qualified and dedicated faculty, the college is committed to the task of harnessing and cultivating the capabilities of young students with a view to enabling them to carve suitable space for themselves in the modern economic world. During the last few years' plan, the introduction of many learning courses keeping in pace with the changing demands of the society and also for human resources development was planned. Now, there are three main streams including the Arts, Science and Commerce comprises 14 academic departments equipped with more than 20 job-oriented courses along with 3000 students on the campus. There are 48 faculties on the college Campus. There is a separate cell for Student welfare, Research & Development, and the Centre for Distance and Online Education. The College Building Campus is categorized mainly into 4 Building Blocks, namely : Academic Buildings ▪ Science Buildings

▪ Administrative Buildings ▪ Hostel Buildings

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COLLEGE

- To identify urgent needs of the various communities and agencies.
- To undertake and execute programme to meet community needs.
- To establish and maintain supplementary service to meet community needs.
- To develop programme of significant welfare.
- To build infrastructure for economic and social development.
- To strengthen social solidarity and national integration. The following is the programme of activities suggested.

PROGRAMME

1. Education :

Literary, Social Education, Social Service such as helping in students, promoting attendance, promoting admission specially of back ward classes.

2. Civil work :

Building and repair of roads, Digging, renovation, cleaning of tanks and wells, Tree plantation, Promoting kitchen gardens.

3.Recreation :

Organising play ground for students, Organising sports,music, dramatic competitions etc in the community.

4. Health :

a. Service to patients in the hospital and outside the hospital ward letter writing for patients.

b. Health education and demonstration of nutritive food preparation.

c. Inoculation etc.

5. Campaigns :

For eradication of social evils like untouchability superstitions child marriage, dowry etc., For improvement of slum condition sanitation, Drive against Ticketless Travel.

6. Camps :

Special camps (10/15 days) are orginised in different areas (rural, urban, tribal, slum and College campus) for executing specific projects such as youth against dirt and disease Youth against national disintegration and youth against deforestation.

7. Students Enrollment and work :

Prospective student volunteers are to apply in a different form available at the N.S.S. office for registration. It is expected from each student that he/she devotes 120 hours for the N.S.S. work in a year out of which at least 20 hours be used for orientation programme

GREEN AUDIT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Pre Audit Stage A pre-audit meeting provided an opportunity to reinforce the scope and objectives of the audit and pre-audit discussions were held on the basis of green initiatives taken and the current scenario of the College campus. This meeting is an important prerequisite for the green audit because it is the first opportunity to understand the concerns. It was held with the concerned person of the College regarding initiatives taken by the College and regarding the last NAAC Green Audit conducted by the College. The meeting was an opportunity to gather the information that the audit team can study before arriving on the site.

2.2 Management Commitment: The Management of the College has shown a commitment towards green auditing during the pre-audit meeting. They were ready to encourage all green activities. It was decided to promote all activities that are environmentally friendly such as awareness programs on the environment, campus farming, planting more trees on the campus, etc., after the green auditing.

2.3 Objectives of the study A clean and healthy environment adds effective learning and provides a conducive learning environment. There are various efforts around the world to address environmental education issues. Green Audit is the most efficient and ecological way to manage environmental problems. It is a kind of professional care that is the responsibility of each individual who is part of economic, financial, social, environmental factors. It is necessary to conduct a green audit on a College campus because students become aware of the green audit, its advantages to saving the planet and they become social and responsible citizens of our country.

2.4 Audit Stage Green Audit was done with the help of co-associates involving different student groups, teaching, and non-teaching staff. The staff and learners were interviewed to get details of usage, frequency, or general characteristics of certain appliances. Data collection was done in the sectors such as Energy, Waste, Green Area Carbon footprint, and Water use. College records and documents were verified several times to clarify the data received through surveys and discussions.

2.4.1 Methodology The management of the College was willing to formulate policies based on a green auditing report. In order to perform green audits, the methodology included different tools such as preparation of questionnaires, physical inspection of the campus, observation, and review of the documentation, interviewing key persons, and data analysis, measurements, and recommendations.

The study covered the following areas to summarize the present status of environmental management on the campus:

- Energy Management
- Water Management
- Waste Management
- Environment Management

Survey by Questionnaire Baseline data for green audit report preparation was collected by questionnaire method. Questionnaires are prepared to conduct the green audit in the College campus based on the guidelines, rules, acts, and formats prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi, Central Pollution Control Board, and other statutory organizations.

Onsite visit and observations Karanjia Autonomous College has a vast built-up area comprising various departments under various academic buildings, teachers and Principal quarter, many

facilities including Academic Buildings, Science building, indoor stadium and separate men's and women's hostels. All these amenities have different kinds of infrastructure as per their requirement. All these buildings were visited by the surveyors and the present condition is checked with the help of the questionnaires. Personal observations were made during the onsite visit. Depending upon the observations and data collected, interpretations were made. The lacunas and good practices were documented. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was prepared for the next academic year in order to have better environmental sensitization. Finally, all the information was compiled in the form of the Green Audit Report.

2.4.2 Data analysis and final report preparation Proper analysis and presentation of data produced from work is a vital element.

Internal Audit Team

1. Dr. Priyajeet Sinha Lecturer in Botany
2. Miss Kanaka Lata Soren, Department of Zoology

WATER MANAGEMENT

Water is a valuable natural resource for all living organisms. Drinking or using contaminated water leads to many diseases or death. That is why it is important to ensure that drinking water is safe, clean and free from bacteria and disease. It is also important to conserve protect and manage the water resources availability and usage so that it is sustainably used. Our college examine the quality and usage of water in the college campus. Water auditing is conducted for the evaluation of facilities of raw water intake and determining the facilities for water treatment and reuse. The concerned auditor investigates the relevant method that can be adopted and implemented to balance the demand and supply of water.

USES AND MANAGEMENT SOURCE OF WATER

Resource Quantity

- PWD (water supply) available in the campus
- Numbers of Bore-well 02 in the campus and 2 in the girls hostel
- A new Water reserve tank construction work is continuing

WATER USERS IN CAMPUS

Person in different section Strength (No. of person)

- Staff 80
- Hostel Boarders 520
- Visitors Approx. 200
- Construction Labour Approx. 30

The visitors of the college vary with respect to different activities conducted in the college campus during admission and different competitive exam conducted in the college campus. The total number of visitors of the college increases up to 1000 on such day. There are good numbers of visitor inflow to the college for OSOU inquiry and study purpose. Thus, average visitors per day approximately 200.

QUANTITY OF WATER USED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE CAMPUS

Sections Water Use (Litter/day)

1 Academic building 2000
2 Administrative building 1500
3 Canteen 4000
4 Urinals and Toilets 1800
5 Departments 3000
6 Laboratories 2500
7 Garden 5000
8 Drinking 1200
9 Hostel 8000
10 Leakage 600
12 Construction Work 15000

MAJOR OBSERVATIONS IN REGARD OF WATER USAGES AND CONSERVATION PLAN

- At present waste water is not recycled or reused in any form in the college premises
- The garden is also watered with water pipe, two times a day for 02 hours each time.
- College does not have any vehicle and hence there is no water usage for vehicle maintenance
- The rain water is drained by storm water drain and released to Nallha inside the boundary of the college at low terrain

RECOMMENDATIONS

College administration may consider the following on top priority:-

- To establish and implement the Water Conservation and Management Plan as per Environment Protection Act 1986

- The water Conservation Awareness Program to be conducted on World Water Day on 22nd March every year
- Display boards for switching off the taps to be put on at appropriate place
- To eliminate the spillage and over usage of water in washbasins, urinals and toiler push taps are highly recommended.
- Automatic Leak detection systems for conservation of water.
- Rain Water Harvesting as per the guidelines of Central Ground Water Board shall be done.
- 80 % of total quantum of ground water extracted shall be recharged to ground either by Artificial Recharge Structures within the college premises
- Water meters to be installed on Dug Well as well as Bore Well water extraction system

AIR POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

PERIODIC AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR STAFF, STUDENTS AND SOCIETY

The College has been continuously conducting awareness programmes for staff, students and society for protecting and maintaining environment. The awareness is also done by arranging programmes, rallies on various issues related to environment and health. The college students and faculty members are involved in the activities through NSS/NCC, but audit team could not find any display board for conservation of Environment in the college premises.
Every day there are 100 Two wheelers and 30 four wheelers are coming to college premises but there is no system observed to check for PUC certificate, Vehicle Exhaust Gas Analysis and Vehicular movement noise and vibration pollution. The air pollution at the time of ignition off and on is more than it is in riding mode.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The College may consider these on top priority:-
- World Environment Day to be celebrated in college premises every year on 5th June and whole college students and staff shall get involved and take OATH for ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION not only in college but also in every span of life.
- Chemistry and Botany Department shall monitor the Ambient Air Quality as per the guidelines of "Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981
- Exhaust gases shall be monitored, analysed and check regularly
- Parking zone of college shall be neat & clean.

- Use of bicycle in campus to be promoted.

NOISE POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

A) SILENCE ZONES IN THE COLLEGE

Various display boards have been placed in the library and other places for awareness to maintain silence in the college.

B) NOISE CONTROL IN THE COLLEGE

The college adopts no honking policy and prevents use of any honk and noise in campus. Certain areas like library, class room are declared as Silence zone and noise pollution is kept to minimum on college campus.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The College administration may consider on top priority

1. Noise Level Monitoring shall be done as per the guideline of "Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000

2. Vehicular exhausts shall be examined regularly in the collage as per Central Motor Vehicle Act 1988

3. Vehicular movement shall be restricted by putting boundary limit and beyond that limit bicycles usage shall be promoted to all students and staff

ENERGY USE AND CONSERVATION

This indicator addresses energy consumption, energy sources, energy monitoring, lighting, appliance, natural gas and vehicles. Energy use is clearly an important aspect of campus sustainability and thus requires no explanation for its inclusion in the assessment.

OBSERVATIONS

Following Energy Sources are used in the college

- Electrical, Diesel, Petrol, LPG

RECOMMENDATIONS

The College administration may consider on top priority

- To use Common or public Vehicle instead individual vehicle to conserve fossil fuel
- Energy Consumption for each building should be estimated to design the energy conservation

- plan.
- Instead of out-sourcing the Annual Maintenance of Electrical Equipment of the college the concerned department staff shall take that responsibility
- Energy saving awareness shall be done by displaying the boards at appropriate place
- Encourage natural ventilation and illumination by alteration in the building structures whenever going for new constructions

SOLAR ENERGY IN THE CAMPUS

- 10 number of solar light with panel was installed in the college campus by the help of MLA Lad fund in the year 2021-22.

E-waste

- We focused in '3R' during use of computer, instruments, inverters, Air Conditioner and Fans. All the electric instruments are regularly maintained. Unused or breakdown instruments are regularly repaired by maintaining agency.
- Six number of water purifier are installed at campus which are used by students, faculties and borders of the hostels and these are regularly maintained by agency.

QUESTIONNAIRE DURING SURVEY

Questionnaire survey was conducted among the faculties, students and non teaching staff of the campus.

HOSTEL

- Monthly garbage production?
- Method of disposal?
- Any plantation inside hostel premises?
- Monthly electricity consumption?
- Any competition (debate, Quiz, essay etc) relating to environment ?
- Any ideas to be implemented for efficient cleanness?

COLLEGE IN GENERAL

- No of dustbins installed and no of functional
- Any awareness program
- Cleanness program
- No of botanical garden exist and future plan
- Any innovative ideas towards sustainable development

GREEN BELT AREA & BIO-DIVERSITY

The Green Belt Area is meant for conservation of nature and aesthetic value of the college premises. The Green Area in the college includes the plants, greenery and sustainability of the campus to ensure that the buildings conform to green standards This also helps in ensuring that the Environmental Policy is enacted, enforced and reviewed using various environmental awareness programmes.

OBSERVATIONS

Campus is located in the vicinity of approximately 80 types (species) flora and fauna. Various tree plantation programs are being organized during the month of July and August at college campus and surrounding villages through NSS unit. This program helps in encouraging eco-friendly environment which provides pure oxygen within the institute and awareness among villagers. The plantation program includes various types of indigenous species of ornamental and medicinal. Instead of maintaining biodiversity the similar species planted is observed for example "NEEM". The dominant species in green belt are Neem, Indian Blackberry Tree, Flame Tree, Mango Tree, Jack Fruit Tree, Teak and Spanish cherry Plant.

Types of trees planted which are environment friendly are enlisted below:

Neem, Indian Blackberry Tree, Flame Tree, Mango, Jack Fruit, Teak, Guava, Almond, Cashew,Exotic Flora, Asoka and Spanish cherry Plant.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Management of College may consider on top priority that

- Total 33% area is to be reserved for plantation
- The Biodiversity is to be maintained while considering the plantation in future
- The selection of trees species to be based on environmental conservation and carbon sequestration value
- Artificial nests and water ponds are recommended to attract different birds in their migrating and breeding season
- Watering schedule to be planned according the season
- Drip irrigation is strongly recommended to conserve the water
- Reuse of the water shall be done instead of use of fresh water
- Special Tree Plantation shall be celebrated every year on environment day and also competitions for bird species identification and knowing the tree values in terms of medicinal and environment conservation

FLORAL DIVERSITY

A survey was carried out to find plant diversity in the campus of Karanjia Autonomous College, Karanjia. The survey was focused on the diversity of plants on the basis of their classification and economic importance.

A large number of alien species were reported from the campus of which includes *Ageratum conyzoides* L., *Alternanthera pungens* Kunth., *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br., *Argemone mexicana* L., *Bidens pilosa* L., *Borassus flabellifer* L., *Calotropis gigantean* R. Br., *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don, *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) King & H. Rob., *Cleome viscosa* L., *Crotalaria retusa* L., *Croton bonplandianum* Baill., *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb., *Cyperus difformis* L., *Datura metel* L., *Digera muricata* (L.) Mart., *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link., *Euphorbia cyathophora* Murr., *Euphorbia hirta* L., *Evolvulus alsinoides* L., *Ipomoea eriocarpa* R. Br., *Lantana camara* L., *Leonotis nepetifolia* (L.) R. Br., *Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.) Garc., *Martynia annua* L., *Melia azedarach* L., *Mirabilis jalapa* L., *Ocimum americanum* L., *Parthenium hysterophorus* L., *Passiflora foetida* L., *Pedalium murex* L., *Portulaca oleracea* L., *Spermacoce hispida* L., *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (L.) Vahl, *Tribulus lanuginosus* L., *Tridax procumbens* L., *Turnera ulmifolia* L. and *Waltheria indica* L. This is clearly indicated as disturbances to the natural setting in the vegetated areas. The grasslands of the campus comprises the grasses like *Apluda mutica* L., *Cymbopogon caesius* Stapf., *Heteropogon contortus* L., *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* Lour., *Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash, *Chloris inflata* Link, *Cynodon dactylon* L., *Tragus roxburghii* Panigrahi, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* L. *Eragrostis indica* L., E. , *Crotalaria Baill*., Datura Nees, Euph k.) Vahl etc.

FAUNAL DIVERSITY

A survey was carried out to find the animal diversity in the campus of Karanjia Autonomous College, Karanjia . The survey focused on the diversity of birds, butterfly, reptiles and Amphibia. The avian fauna observed is enlisted below: The mammalian checklist is as follows: Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus*, Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis*, Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Red Vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer*, Red Whiskered *Pycnonotus jocosus*, Indian Treepie *Dendrocitta vagabunda*, Common

Myna *Acridotheres tristis*, Asian Pied Starling *Sturnus contra*, White-breasted Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*, Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Small Bee-Eater *Merops orientalis*, House Crow *Corvus splendens*, Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus xanthornus*, Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*, Asian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus balasiensis*, Black Kite *Milvus migrans* , Blue Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*, Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopacea* , Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus* ,Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* , Five striped Palm Squirrel *Funambulus pennantii* ,Free-ranging *Felis domesticus*, Free-ranging Dog *Canis familiaris,* Asian Palm Civet *Paradoxurus hermaphrodites*, Field Rat Metho Bandicota bengalensis, Grey Mongoose *Herpestes edwardsii* , House Mouse *Mus musculus*. The reptilian fauna observed includes: 1. House Gecko 2. Garden Lizard 3. Snake 4. Mabuya

Different species of butterfly are found in the campus Common Tiger (*Danaus chrysippus*), Common lime (*Papilio demoleus Linnnaeus*), Common Mormon (*Papilio polytes Linnaeus*), Grey pansy (*Junonia atlites Linnaeus*), Tawny coster (*Acraea violae Fabricius*), Common Pierrot (*Castalius rosimon Fabracius*), Striped Tiger (*Danaus genutia*), Common Grass Yellow (*Eurema hecabe*), Angled Castor (*Ariadne ariadne*), Psyche (*Leptosia nina*), Common Crow (*Euploea core*), Common Mormon Female (*Papilio polytes*), Skipper, Small Branded Swift (*Pelopidas mathias*), Common Four Ring (*Ypthima huebneri),* Mottled Emigrant (*Catopsilia pyranthe*), Common palmfly (*Elymnias hypermnestra*) etc.

VERMICOMPOST PLANT

- A vermicompost plant (Capacity Approx. 100Kg) is established by department of zoology in the year 2016 in an experimental basis on the objective of an awareness purpose for students and general public specially for the farmers community towards use of organic manure in their crop field.

ACTIVITIES TOWARDS GREEN ENVIRONMENT IN THE CAMPUS

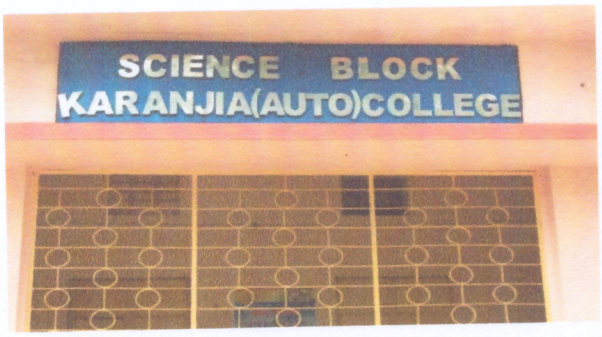
- An MoU inked between NCC, UN Environment Programme in New Delhi to achieve universal goal of clean water bodies under Puneet Sagar Abhyjan. Our NCC students were actively participated in a cleanness program organized by Government of India in the month of December 2022. They cleaned the Pradeep Sagar pond which is nearer to college campus.

- World Environmental Day (June,05), World Biodiversity Day (22nd May) and World Forest Day(21st Mar) are celebrated in the campus and students are actively participated in different events such as easy, debate, poster, painting and quiz competition.
- Students and faculty members of the college were participated in a programme, organized by youth of Karanjia named as " MO KARANJIA SWATCHA KARANJIA" under "Swatcha Bharat Mission" consecutively two years 2021, 2022 with an objective to clean Karanjia town.
- Dr Prasad Kumar Dash, Botanist of Odisha Biodiversity Board, presented a seminar on biodiversity of Odisha and presented some photographs of floral and faunal diversity to the department of Botany, Karanjia Autonomous College, in the year 2021.
- A campaign and awareness program was organized by NSS unit of the college in collaboration with Karanjia forest division on forest fire. The theme of the programe is "SAVE SIMILIPAL". More than 500 students were participated in the rally and a seminar was conducted by NSS unit of the college. Divisional forest Officer and Assistant Conservator of Forest trained students how to deal with forest fire and main reason of forest fire in the year 2022
- A massive plantation programme around 5000 saplings were planted at sarubali , Karanjia by NSS unit of the college with the help of local people, students, faculty members and forest officials in the year 2022.
- Plantation program are organized in the campus through out the year by NSS ,YRC and NCC unit of the college to make the campus more eco-friendly and maintain the greenery.

GOOD POINTS OBSERVED

- College has prepared Green Environmental policy and has taken efforts for sustainable development on the college campus. .
- College has formed the team of faculty and student which works to maintain biodiversity on the campus and also participates in preventing pollution in society through various drives
- College has a plan to install solar panels in future.
- College has plan to include environment protection and management as a subject in curriculum.







COLLEGE BUILDINGS







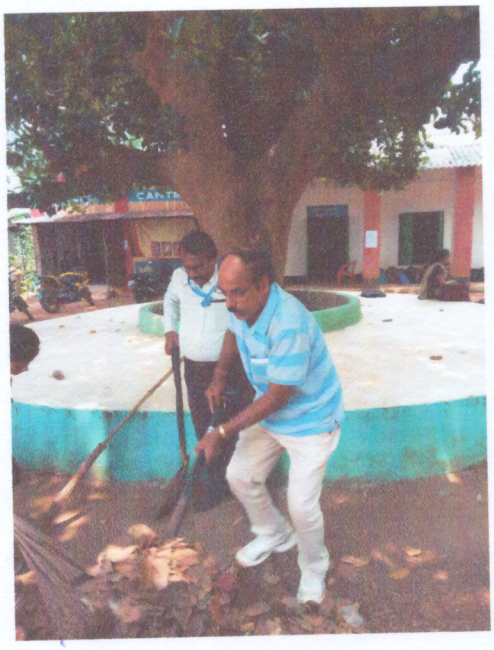




SWACHATA MISSION BY COLLEGE NSS UNIT









Principal
Karanjia (Auto) College, Karanjia

Principal
Karanjia Autonomous College, Karanja
Mayurbhanj

Coordinator, Green Audit, Committee
Karanjia (Auto) College, Karanjia

Member, Green Audit, Committee
Karanjia (Auto) College, Karanjia

Assistant Conservator of Forest Officer
Karanjia Forest Division, Karanjia
Mayurbhanj

ACFO
Karanjia Forest Division
Karanjia