

GREEN AUDIT REPORT

YEAR-2021-22



**CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD GOVERNMENT P.G.LEAD COLLEGE
SEHORE (M.P.)
CONDUCTED BY:**



SABS ENERGY ENVIRO PVT.LTD



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Acknowledgement

SABS ENERGY ENVIRONMENT PVT LTD is thankful to the CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD GOVERNMENT P.G.LEAD COLLEGE SEHORE (M.P.) for their positive support in undertaking this intricate task of energy and environment and Green Audit. The field studies would not have been completed on time without their interaction and timely support. We are grateful for their co-operation during field studies and provision of data for the study. The field study of this audit was carried out on February 2022.

The officials of CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD GOVERNMENT P.G.LEAD COLLEGE SEHORE (M.P.) coordinated and helped to the audit team during the field study and measurement. SABS ENERGY ENVIRONMENT PVT LTD expresses special thanks to the following persons of CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD GOVERNMENT P.G.LEAD COLLEGE

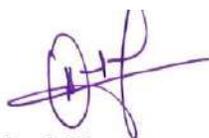
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And all other officers, technicians and staffs for the keen interest shown in this study and the courtesy extended.

We are thankful to the management for giving us the opportunity to be involved in this very interesting and challenging project.

We would be happy to provide any further clarifications, if required, to facilitate implementation of the recommendations.

SABS ENERGY ENVIRONMENT PVT LTD
Indore



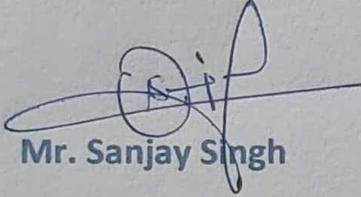
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AUDIT CERTIFICATE

Date : 21.09.2022



This is to certify that **CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD GOVERNMENT P.G.LEAD COLLEGE SEHORE (M.P.)** has conducted, Green Audit in the academic year 2021 - 2022 to assess the green initiative planning, efforts, activities, implemented in the college campus like Plantation, Waste Management, Rain Water Harvesting, Plastic ban, Conservation of Energy, Energy Management and various Environmental Awareness activities. SABS ENERGY ENVIRO PVT LTD has verified campus data of CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD GOVERNMENT P.G.LEAD COLLEGE SEHORE (M.P.) This Green Audit are also aimed to assess impact of green initiatives for maintenance of the campus eco-friendly.



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Save Energy save Nation



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Figure 1: Chandra shekhar Azad Government P.G.Lead College, Sehore Satellite View

Figure 2: Campus Image Chandra Shekhar Azad Government P.G.Lead College , Sehore

1 CHAPTER

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

1.1 Introduction

Chandra shekhar Azad Government P.G. Lead College, Sehore established in 1956 with a vision to impart quality education to students coming from all the sections of the society. The college therefore focuses on acquiring and sharpening appropriate learning skills, knowledge and conception. The college in visions an atmosphere which produces a pool of intellectuals, responsible, cultured and enlightened citizen who are valuable assets to the nation and by special care to channelize the energy of the youth in learning, exploring and integrating human values so that they find an outlet for their creative spirit and knowledge. We also strive hard to infuse scientific fervor among students and motivate the teachers to explore new horizons in scientific research.

The college has shoulder immense responsibility and strives hard to invite what is inscribed in its emblem.

Vision

To develop this institution into a centre of learning for rural students where a participative and comprehensive approach to education is made available to them.

Mission

- Accessibility to and equity in aspiring learners in education from every stratum of society.
- Providing a strong background in fundamentals.
- Imparting learning skills and shaping conscientious minds for service to society and nation.
- Increasing skills and hands –on experience for jobs and entrepreneurship.
- Encouraging originality and creativity of students and helping them realize their talents and capacities through various activates like live-projects, seminars, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.
- Creating awareness for social and environmental issues.
- Providing employment opportunities through regular career fairs.

Providing opportunities for physics and mental growth and development

(A) Audit Framework

The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to several environmental and ecological crises. On this background it becomes essential to adopt the system of the Green Campus for the institute which will lead for sustainable development

Green Audit is a planned identification, data analysis and reporting of mechanisms of environmental diversity. The “Green Audit” aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly environment.

(B) Objective Of The Green Audit

The institute, with the advice of the External Quality Assessment Cell (IQAC) has set up an environmental quality assessment Team that aimed at performing the green audit of the College. The main objectives of the audit are:

- To fulfill the Institution’s responsibility towards reducing carbon footprint and contribute to environmental protection.
- To promote Environmental Consciousness and Responsibility among students.
- To implement green practices consistently and effectively towards creating a sustainable campus.
- To monitor and evaluate the green practices, towards a sustainable campus
- To generate innovative green practices, promoting the spirit of eco-innovation among students.

(C) Methodology

The Green Audit taken up by CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD GOVERNMENT P.G.LEAD COLLEGE SEHORE (M.P.) has been divided into

Three stages:

- Data/ /Observation
- Analysis of finding
- Recommendations

(D) Division of Audit

For better investigation and pinpoint observation our team has divided this work in 6 parts.



2 CHAPTER

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE CONCEPT OF LAND USE

2.1 Introduction

Land use refers to man's activities and the various uses which are carried on and derived from land. Viewing the earth from space, it is now very crucial in man's activities on natural resource. In situations of rapid changes in land use, observations of the Earth from space give the information of human activities and utilization of the landscape.

Remote sensing and GIS techniques are now providing new tools for advanced land use mapping and planning. The collection of remotely sensed data facilitates the synoptic analyses of earth system, functions, patterning, and change in the local, regional as well as at global scales over time. Satellite imagery particularly is a valuable tool for generating land use map.

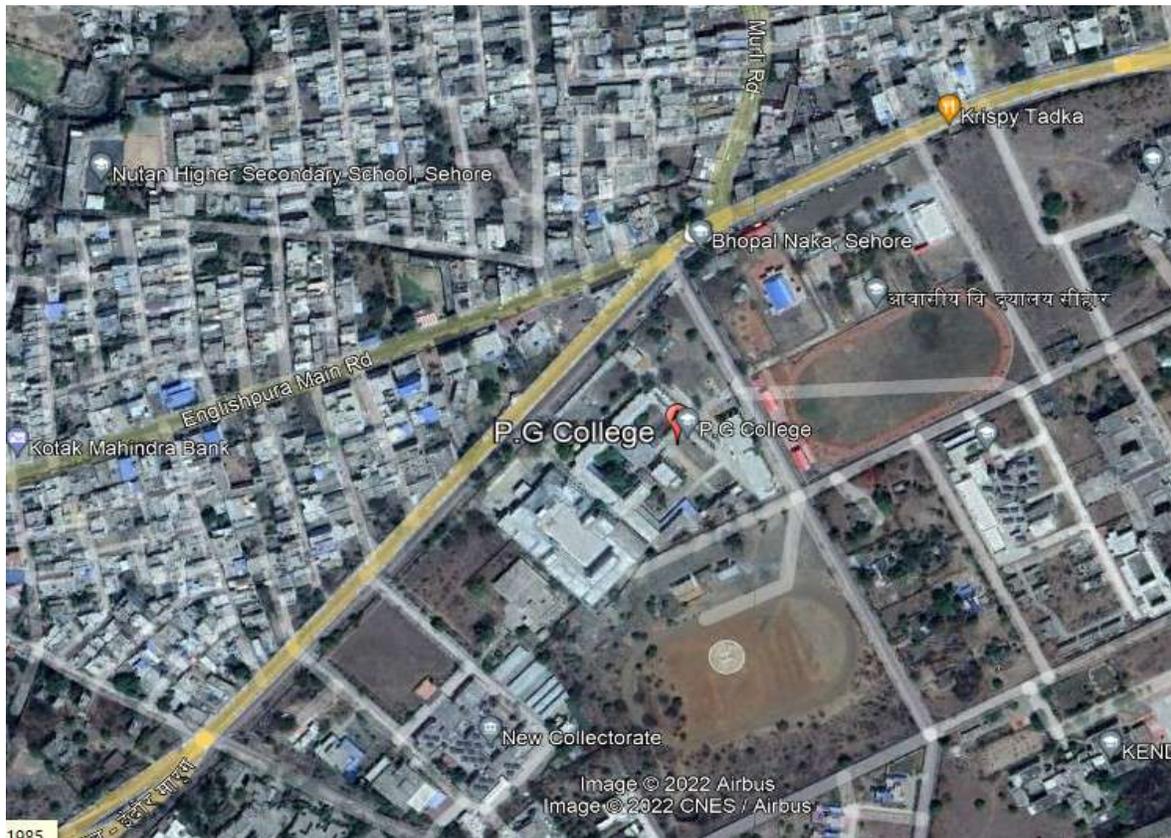


Figure 1: Chandra shekhar Azad Government P.G. Lead College, Sehore Satellite View

2.2 Methodology Adopted for Land Use Mapping

Three types of data that are GPS points, field survey data and Google earth data for Geo referencing have been used in this study. Land use map of the study area have been prepared using the above three types of data with the help of ArcGIS Pro software.

2.3 Data Processing and Analysis

Land use map preparation is executed through the following steps:

Acquisition of data, Geo-coding and Geo referencing of satellite imageries by extracting the ground control points. Supervised classification was carried out with the aid of ground truth data collected during field survey. Scanning and digitization of maps and editing of all the Geo referenced maps were done using GIS. Data manipulation and analysis and linking the spatial data with the attribute data for creation of topology was carried out using GIS software. Creation of GIS output in the form of land use map showing various land use have been prepared.

Therefore, attempt has been made in this study to map land use for Geography Department of with a view to detect the land consumption in the built-up land area using both remote sensing and GIS techniques.

2.4 Geographical Location with Campus Map in Scale

The college has a **sprawling pollution-free campus spread over approx. 4 acres** of land in the Sehore of District sehore MP . It has an ideal geographical location with the approximately to the important cities of the region. The college is located at 34 km from Bhopal Bus Station and 148 km from Indore airport. Scaled image of college campus is shown. Green color in Map is representing green area. The Google aerial view of College Campus has been shown in figure.







Figure 2: Campus Image Chandra Shekhar Azad Government P.G. Lead College , Sehore

3.A WATER AUDIT

3.B.1 Introduction

Water is a natural resource, all living matters depend on water. While freely available in many natural environments, in human settlements potable (drinkable) water is less readily available. We need to use water wisely to ensure that drinkable water is available for all now and in the future. A small drip from a leaky tap can waste more than 180 liter of water in a day. It is therefore essential that any environmentally responsible institution should examine its water use practices. Water audit improves the knowledge and documentations of distribution system:

- It leads to reduce water losses.
- It improves financial performance.
- Efficient use of existing water.

The concerned auditor investigates the relevant method that can be adopted and improved to balance the demand and supply of water.

Water Resources And Waste Water Management

Water is a renewal and valuable natural resources water is an extremely important part of our life. Water is essential for maintaining good health as it helps in regulating body temperature all organisms need water to survive. Clean water is the basic need of the human being water has multifunctional role play in daily life. In our planet 70% area is covered by water but only 3% of it is fresh water it is also important to conserve protect and manage the water resources availability and use so that it is sustainably used in college premises the main water resources from where water can be accessed or bore wells municipal sources etc. Our building has two water harvesting units to recharge the water level. The stored water is used for gardening purpose and other activities.

- Waste water is mainly generated from washing toilet flushing and Laboratories total 10 washrooms are provided in the college building.
- Sanitary waste water generated is sent to Municipal sewage line.
- Waste water generated from RO is used for gardening also.

Table : Water Sources In Our College Campus

Water resources	Quantity
Bore –Wells	04
P W D (Municipal water supply under ground water reserve tank	01 Nal Connection 01 (capacity Approx 50,000 liter)
Syntax water Tanks	15 (capacity Approx 15000 liter)

Water Uses In College Campus

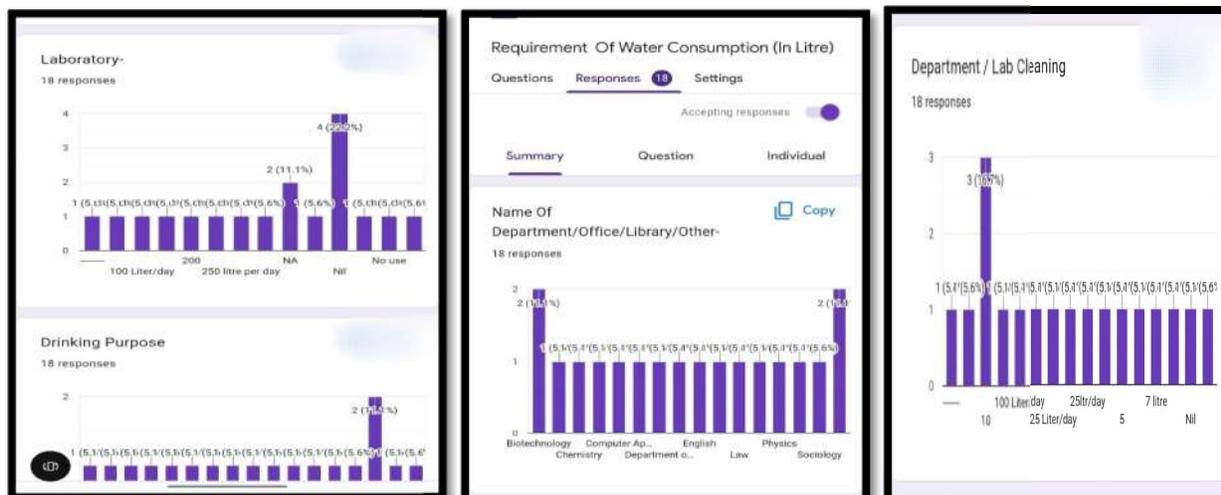
Different section	No. of person
Teaching staff	55
Office staff	39
Student	3500 (Approx)
Visitors & during inquiry	800 (Approx)
Residential family members	60 (Approx)



Reasons for auditing water quality

- Comply with the law
- Improve safety
- Adhere to permit regulations
- Minimize liability
- Find potential pollution
- Exercise due diligence
- Identify strengths and weaknesses
- Remain proactive
- Save money
- Create the foundation for a broader plan
- Conserve resources

Water Consumption In Different Departments And Other Activity In College Campus



S. No	Section/ Department	Water consumptions per day in liter	No of water purifications system	Water leakage repair	Rain water Harvesting	Natural water Resources
1	Academic Building	7000 liter (Approx)	Total - 06	All the tops are in perfect condition is there if any how any condition of leakage there it is repaired	One water harvesting unit in college campus	Natural water bodies 04 bore wells. 01 PWD (municipal) Nal Connection 01 Under Ground water tank in college campus.
2	Principal Room	50				
3	Office	200				
4	Botany	300				
5	Biotechnology	300				
6	Zoology	300				
7	Physics	100				
8	Chemistry	1000				
9	Math	200				

10	CS \ CA	200				
11	Geography	150				
12	Hindi	60				
13	Economics	100				
14	English	200				
15	Sport	300				
16	Girls Common room	500				
17	Toilet Flush	1000				
18	Hand wash and face wash	500				
19	Political Science	40				
20	Sociology	20				
21	Library	100				
22	Sanskrit & Law	10				
23	History	15				

3.A.2 Observations:

Questioner for data collection

1) What are the uses of water in college?

Answer-Drinking, Washing, Toilet, Lab, Garden, Canteen, Hostel, Staff quarter.

2) What are the sources of water in college?

Answer-The main source of water is bore well and Municipality water.

3) Is there any water collection and recharge system?

Answer- Yes, there is water collection and recharge system for waste water coming from water cooler and taps.

4) Is there any Wastage of water?

Answer-No, there is no major wastage of water, 1. No leakage from Taps, 2. No wastage from over flowed tanks 3. Some wastage from water cooler.

5) Is there any treatment plant for the lab water?

Answer-Yes there is o treatment plant for the lab water. As water drains out in a pit and goes to ground.

6) Any water used in agriculture purpose.

Answer-Yes in garden.

7) Does college harvest rain water?

Answer- Yes, there is rain water harvesting system in Campus.

8) Is drip irrigation used to water plants outside?

Answer- No

9) Some idea for how your college could save more water.

Answer -a) Stop leakage of water from taps.

b) Use minimum water needed for daily needs.

c) Immediate turns off the, taps after washing hands.

d) Renew water ball for water tanks to 100% prevent the waste of water.

Saving water helps to preserve our environment. It reduces the energy required to process and deliver water, which helps in conserving resources.

3.A.3 Key findings: -

1. Main water uses in the campus.

a) Garden b) Lab c) Cleaning d) Drinking e) Toilet g) Washing

2) No water treatment system in Place = 0

5) No. of water pump =

6) Municipal water connection - Yes

7) Using water from own well –Yes

8) No. of water tank for water storage =

9) Amount of water stored =10000 Liters each.

3.A.4 Reason for water wastage-

- 1) There is no water consumption monitoring system in the college campus.
- 2) The college does not have waste water treatment plant for waste water, generated from laboratories, canteen, hostel, Toilets.
- 3) There is no rain water harvesting system in building. Need of this system in every building of college.
- 4) Automatic switching system is not installed for pump sets used for overhead tank filling.

Table 2: Rainwater harvesting details

Total Rain Water Harvesting Collection Approximately In Ltr.

Sr.no	Location	Area in (m ²)	Average Annual Rainfall in (m)	Rain of Coefficient	Annual Rain water Harvesting in (m ³)	Annual Rain water Harvesting in (KLtr)
1	Total Area (24 Arcs)	97125 M ²	950 mm	0.85	78424	78424 KL

Fig 2. Rainwater harvesting system installed in the campus

Land type	Runoff coefficient	Value #1	Value #2	Value #3
Building surface, concrete, or asphalt pavement road	0.85~0.95	0.85	0.90	0.95
Large rubble paved road, or gravel road with asphalt surface	0.55~0.65	0.55	0.60	0.65
Gradation macadam road	0.40~0.50	0.40	0.45	0.50
Masonry brick or gravel road	0.35~0.40	0.35	0.375	0.40
Unpaved soil road	0.25~0.35	0.25	0.275	0.35
Garden or green land	0.10~0.20	0.10	0.15	0.20
Water area	0	0	0	0

3.A.5 Recommendations-

- 1) Remove old taps and install sensitive taps if possible.
- 2) Drip irrigation for gardens and vegetable cultivation can be initiated.
- 3) Establish rain water harvesting system for each building.
- 4) Water treatment system should be installed for labs.
- 5) Awareness program on water conservation to be conducted, Install display boards to control over exploitation of water

3.B WASTE AUDIT

3.C.1 Solid waste

- **Fact –**

Waste is produced by all types of routine activities carried out in the college that includes waste papers, parts of trees, leaf, poly bags plastics, glass, food products, etc.

- **Finding-**

Reduce-Reuse-Recycle is the root of sustainable development and qualitative human life with green environment, college strongly believes in this philosophy.

Reuse: Reuse of waste materials and recycling of those

Recycle: Organic waste material like parts of trees, leaf litters collected & dump in compost pits. This compost pit is in Botany Dept. This waste convert is to compost & reuse as a manure in garden for campus.

The waste papers from college centrally collected answer sheets and question papers from Autonomous Dept. Practical records collected from science laboratory. Newspapers and magazines from library, etc. The Institute has outsourced a Vendor to dispose of all the Answer Sheets, News Papers and other Paper Material. The Vendor recycle the paper as per the agreed the vendor. All paper waste given to vendors for recycling at regular intervals.

The waste is separated at each level and source. Throwing the waste anywhere is strictly prohibited. Usage of plastic bags is discouraged within the premises of the College. Dustbins are provided throughout the campus. The administrator in each building confirms that the waste in each floor is collected at selected time to time. The staff in each floor collects, clean, segregates and compiles the waste in the Green & Blue dustbins provided at each floor. The floor dustbins are covered and easily portable. Dry garbage from college campus collected by hour keeping staff from different collection point (from different lab, office, hostel.) Indore Municipal Corporation has system to collect the garbage daily from the Institute campus solid waste. The primary goal of solid waste management is reducing and eliminating adverse impacts of waste materials on human health and environment to support economic development and superior quality of life. The entire campus is duly cleaned regularly by sweepers and cleansing works.

3.C.2 Liquid Waste

Well-constructed drainage system leading to the SMC constructed chambers is there in place within the campus. Liquid waste is duly discharged by means of underground well laid pipe lines.

The college does not have waste water treatment plant for waste water, generated from laboratories, canteen, hostel, Toilets.

- **Recommendations for Liquid Waste Management:** Water Treatment System should be Placed in college campus.

3.C.3 E-waste

E-waste: The E-waste is collected separately than the other type of waste generated in the campus. Separated E-waste is deposited in the separate box provided for the same purpose.



Fig3. done in the campus for waste management

4 CHAPTER GREEN AUDIT

4.A TREE DIVERSITY OF COLLEGE CAMPUS

4.A.1 Objective–

The main objective of green audit is to enlist and enumerate the plant diversity of college campus. This is a continuous process and helps in maintenance and conservation of flora of campus.

This study was undertaken with following objectives –

- (a) To identify the plantspecies growing in the area.
- (b) To make a habit wise list along with their frequency.
- (c) To generate basic data for further reference.
- (d) To create awareness among students.

4.A.2 Methodology

Photo diversity of campus was studied by the investigative team. It was divided into parts. Different team visited these areas and noted name and number of plant species. This data was then cumulated and tabled.

4.A.3 Presentation of Data

The data was categorized on the basis of habits. There are various types of tress in the campus including neem, pipal, gulmohar, amla, aam,bargad. Grasses and sedges were innumerable so their names were mentioned. In addition to angiospermic plants, other groups were also represented for eg. algae (Diatoms, Oscillatoria, Spirogyra, Vaucheria), fungi, bryophytes (Riccia, Polytrichum, Cyathodium), Pteridophyta (Pteris), gymnosperms (Cycas, Juniperus, Araucaria,Thuja)

4.A.4 Result

This campus harbours a rich diversity of plants. It is an old institution \ and hence some members of natural vegetation are still present here. Some plants are introduced for avenue purpose and are combined to the road facing area.

Green Belt Area

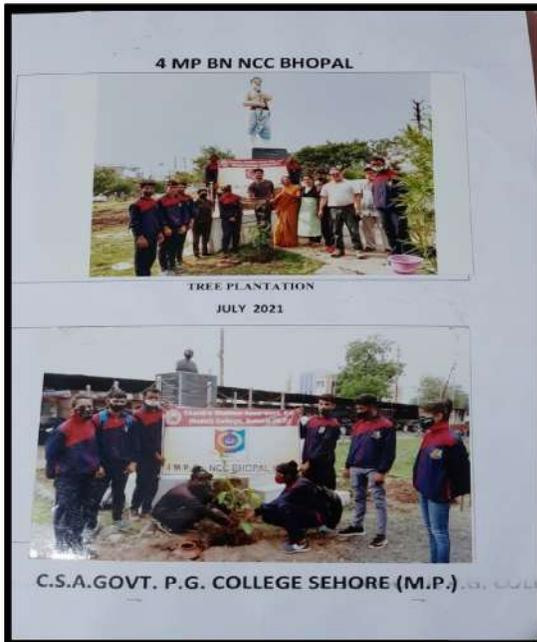
Green belt is a general term that refers to natural undeveloped and agricultural lands that surround urban areas. Green belt is for conservation of Nature and aesthetic value of the college premises. The green area includes greenery plant and sustainability of the campus.

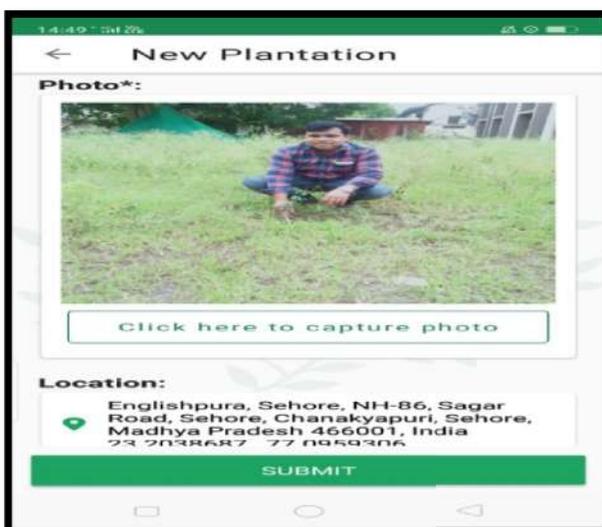
In the college premises approximately 50 type of plant species and 20 type of animal species are reported. Various plantation programs like **Ankur Program, Hariyali Mahotsav, Aao Kare Dharti ka Shringar** are being organized in college campus and outside and surrounding villages through NCC, NSS Volunteers during the month of July to August.

List of trees planted in college campus which are environmental friendly

1. Peepal
2. Ashok
3. Neem
4. karanj
5. Sagon
6. Amaltas
7. Saptparni
8. Bottle brush
9. kadamb
10. Sindoor
11. Imli
12. kaner
13. Chandni







Biodiversity of College

Biodiversity is all the different kinds of life you'll find in one area - the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world. Each of these species and organisms work together in ecosystems, like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life.

Plant Diversity

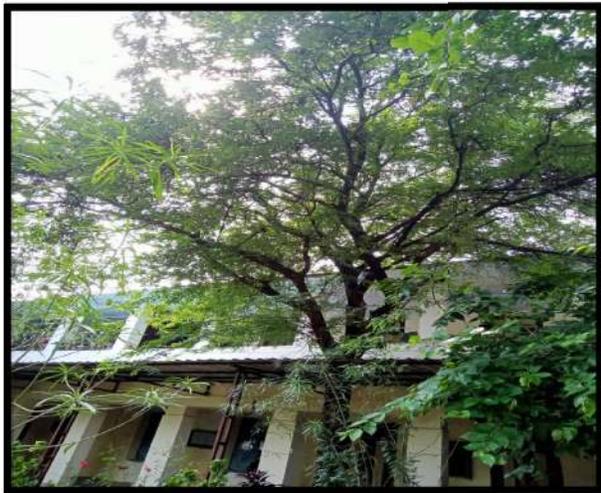
Plant diversity a survey was carried out to find plant diversity in the college campus of Chandra shekharazad Govt. P.G. lead college, Sehore the survey focused on the diversity of herb, shrub, climbers and trees.

1. DETAILS OF VARIOUS TYPE OF TREE IN COLLEGE CAMPUS

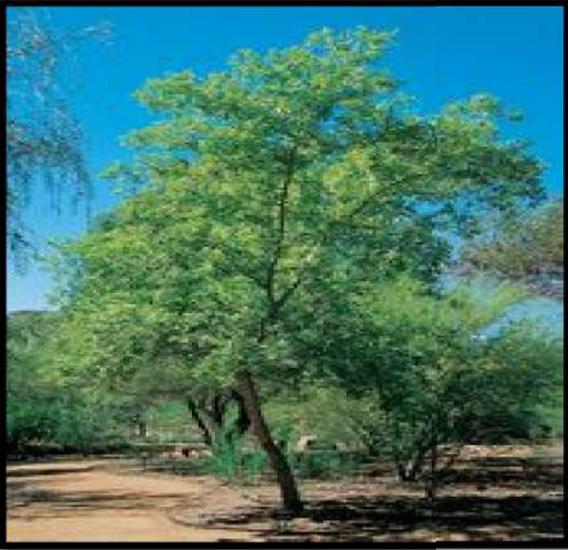
S. No.	Scientific Name	VernacularName	Family	Number
1	<i>Cycas revolute</i>	Cycas	Cycadaceae	02
2	<i>Araucaria sp.</i>	Monkey puzzles	Araucariaceae	01
3	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>	Bottlepalm	Arecaceae	04
4	<i>Embllica officinalis</i>	Amla	Euphorbeaceae	04
5	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Harsingar	Oleaceae	01
6	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Sagon	Lamiaceae	02
7	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Gulmohar	Fabaceae	04
8	<i>Thevetia peruniana</i>	Kaner	Apocynaceae	21
9	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltas	Fabaceae	06
10	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	02
11	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Aam	Anacardiaceae	02
12	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	08
13	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Amrud	Myetaceae	05
14	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Kadamb	Rubiaceae	01
15	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepal	Moraceae	06
16	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	Imli	Fabaceae	03
17	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Shisham	Fabaceae	06
18	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Champa	Magnoliaceae	05
19	<i>Cassia sp.</i>	Amaltas	Fabaceae	05
20	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	02

21	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babool	Fabaceae	02
22	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Fabaceae	05
23	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Ashok	Annonaceae	07
24	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Saptparni	Apocynacea	04
25	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Chandni	Apocynaceae	04
26	<i>Bougnavellia sp.</i>	Bougnavellia	Nyctagenaceae	04
27	<i>Bixa arellana</i>	Sindoor	Bixaceae	01
28	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Bottlebrush	Myrtaceae	01











1. DETAILS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS

S. No.	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Number
1	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Vidya	Cupressaceae	04
2	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Aak	Apocynaceae	05
3	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Bydris	Nyotaginaceae	05
4	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Rose	Rosaceae	25
5	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Jaison	Malvaceae	02
6	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Indian Copperleaf	Euphorbiaceae	10
7	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Moneyplant	Araceae	05
8	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Giloy	Menispermaceae	04





1. DETAILS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF HERBS

S. No.	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Number
1	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	20
2	<i>Canna indica</i>	Keli	Cannaceae	10
3	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Ghee gwar	Liliaceae	10
4	<i>Bryophyllum</i>	Patharchatta	Crassulaceae	10
5	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	Boat Lily	Commelinaceae	10



1. DETAILS OF VARIOUS TYPE OF GRASSES AND SEDGES

S. No.	Scientific Name	VernacularName	Family
1	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Durva Grass	Poaceae
2	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Bunch grasses	Poaceae



Recommendations-

- Geo tagging of all trees should be done.
- Students should be assigned plants to take care for.
- Each and every tree should be well documented.

4.B FAUNA DIVERSITY

4.B.1 Introduction

Biodiversity is the part of the campus. A rich biodiversity not only provides the shelter to many species around the college but also take us closer to the nature and for a student it is very important to connect to nature at every level. Gulab Bai Yadav Smriti Shiksha Mahavidhyalay is home to many different species around the campus. It has a very rich biodiversity. It consists of the following different animals in the campus-

a) Family Bufonidae

- i. Common Toad (*Duttaphrynus Melanostictus*)

b) Family Dicroglossidae

- i. Common Bull Frog (*Hoplobatrachus Tigrinus*)
- ii. Common Skittering Frog (*Euphlyctis Cyanophlyctis*)
- iii. Burrowing Frog (*Sphaerotheca Braviceps*)

c) Family Rhacophoridae

- i. Common tree frog (*Polypedates maculatus*)

d) Lizard Family

- i. House wall lizard (*Hemiductylus flaviviridis*)
- ii. Common Bark Gecko (*Hemiductylus leschenaultii*)
- iii. Brahmini (*Lygosoma punctata*)
- iv. Many keeled grass skink (*Eutrophis carinata*)
- v. Goh or Goyra or Monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*)
- vi. Girgit or Garden lizard (*Calotes versicolor*)

e) Reptiles Family

- I Indian Rat Snake – (*Ptyas Mucosa*)
- Ii Cobra – (*Serpentis*)

f) Birds in the Campus

Various type of birdis also present in the campus. List of all the birds in the campus is given below:

Table 7: List of all the Birds in the campus

S. No.	Common name	Scientific name
1	Koel	Eudynamys
2	Parrot	Psittaciformes
3	Pigeon	Columbia livia
4	Sparrow	Passeridae
5	Wood Pecker	Picidae
6	Jungle Babbler	Turdoides striata
7	Crow	Corvovous Corax
8	Owl	Strigiformes
9	Heron Bird (Bagula)	Ardeidae
10	Sandpiper	Scolopacidae
11	Myna	Acridotheres
12	Hawk	Accipitridae

4.B.2 Observations and Recommendations:

- Biodiversity of the campus is very rich.
- Maximum possible animals should be identified.
- All the identified animals should be well documented.
- Students should be aware about the fauna diversity of the college.

5.	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Scolopendra</i> <i>sp.</i>Common Name: - CentipedeClassification: Phylum-Arthropoda Class-Chilopoda Order-Scolopendromorpha Genus-<i>Scolopendra</i></p>	
6.	<p>Scientific Name – <i>Poeciloceru</i> <i>sp.</i>Common Name- GrasshopperClassification - Phylum- ArthropodaClass- InsectaOrder- OrthopteraGenus- <i>Poekilocerus</i></p>	
7.	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Carausius</i> <i>sp.</i>Common Name: - Stick insectClassification: Phylum- ArthropodaClass- InsectaOrder- PlasmidaGenus- <i>Carausius</i></p>	

<p>8.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Forficula</i> <i>sp.</i> Common Name: - Earwig Classification: Phylum- ArthropodaClass- InsectaOrder- DermapteraGenus- <i>Forficula</i></p>	
<p>9.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Mantis</i> <i>sp.</i> Common Name:- Praying Mantis Classification: Phylum- ArthropodaClass- InsectaOrder- DictyopteraGenus- <i>Mantis</i></p>	
<p>10.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Periplaneta</i> <i>sp.</i> Common Name: - Cockroach Classification: Phylum- ArthropodaClass- InsectaOrder- BlattodeaGenus- <i>Periplaneta</i></p>	

<p>11.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Tinea</i> sp. Common Name: - Cloth MothClassification: Phylum- ArthropodaClass- InsectaOrder- LepidopteraGenus- <i>Tinea</i></p>	
<p>12.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Papilio</i> sp. Common Name: - ButterflyClassification: Phylum- ArthropodaClass- InsectaOrder- LepidopteraGenus- <i>Papilio</i></p>	
<p>13.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Helix</i> sp. Common Name:- GardensnailClassification: Phylum-Mollusca Class-Gastropoda Order-Stylommalophora Genus-<i>Helix</i></p>	
<p>14.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Rana</i> sp. Common Name: - FrogClassification: Phylum- ChordataClass- AmphibiaOrder- AnuraGenus- <i>Rana</i></p>	

<p>15.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Calotes</i> <i>sp.</i> Common Name:- Bloodsucker Classification: Phylum- Chordata Class- Reptilia Order- Lepidoptera Genus- <i>Calotes</i></p>	
<p>16.</p>	<p>Scientific Name:– <i>Hemidactylus</i> Common Name: - Wall lizard Classification: Phylum- Chordata Class- Reptilia Order- Lepidoptera Genus- <i>Hemidactylus</i></p>	
<p>17.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Passer</i> <i>sp.</i> Common Name:- House sparrow or Gauriya Classification: Phylum-Chordata Class-Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus-<i>Passer</i></p>	

<p>18.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Columba</i> <i>sp.</i>Common Name:- Bluerockpigeon or Kabutar Classification: Phylum-Chordata Class-Aves Order-Columbiformes Genus-<i>Columba</i></p>	
<p>19.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Psittacula</i> <i>sp.</i>Common Name: - HiramantotaClassification: Phylum-Chordata Class-Aves Order-Psittaciformes Genus-<i>Psittacula</i></p>	
<p>20.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Corvus</i> <i>sp.</i>Common Name: - Crow or KagClassification: Phylum-Chordata Class-Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus-<i>Corvus</i></p>	

<p>21.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Pteropus sp.</i> Common Name: - Fruit bat or Chamgadar Classification: Phylum- Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Chiroptera Genus-<i>Pteropus</i></p>	
<p>22.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Funambulus sp.</i> Common Name: - Gilhari Classification: Phylum- Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Rodentia Genus- <i>Funambulus</i></p>	
<p>23.</p>	<p>Scientific Name: – <i>Rattus sp.</i> Common Name: - Black rat Classification: Phylum- Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Rodentia Genus- <i>Rattus</i></p>	

