7.1.3. EVIRONMENTAL PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

AWARENESS ON PETROLEUM CONSERVATION

Name of the Department / Club	NSS
Activity	Fuel Conservation Awareness Campaign
Date of the Activity	22.02.2019
Title of the activity	Awareness on Petroleum Conservation
Objective	The flyers had 'today's wastage is tomorrow's shortage'; 'get the most out of every drop'; 'don't be cruel... conserve fuel'; 'burn calories, not oil' and a few other messages.
Resource Person	Mr.Sujith Kumar Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic,
Total number of beneficiaries	340

SWATCH BHARAT & TREE PLANTING

Name of the Department / Club	Biotechnology and Research, NCC
Activity	Tree Planting
Date of the Activity	26/07/2019 and 29/07/2019
Title of the activity	Swatch Bharat & Tree Planting
Objective	To eliminate or reduce open defecation and increasing trees thus reduces global warming
Resource Person	Mr. Swaminathan , Panchayat Secretary, Malumichampatti, Coimbatore
Total number of beneficiaries	50

NCC students and students from biotechnology department were participated in Swachh Bharath & Tree Planting

Anti Plastic Awareness Day

Name of the Department / Club	NSS and Various Departments
Activity	Campaign
Day Celebrated	02/02/2020
Date of the activity	ANTI PLASTIC AWARENESS DAY
Objective	To make awareness about the plastic usage and it drastic effects on the environment.
Resource Person	MR. John Manokaran ,NSS
Total number of beneficiaries	600

World Environmental Day

Name of the Department /Club	NSS
Activity	Tree plantation at Avvai Nagar, Malumicham Patti
Day Celebrated	World Environmental Day
Date of the activity	05/06/2020
Objective	To Create importance of green environment
Resource Person	-
Total No of Beneficiaries	100

NSS DAY

Name of the department / club	NSS
Activity	NSS day tree plantation
Date of the activity	25/09/2020
Title of the activity	NSS day
Objective	To reduce temperature and increase humidity. To reduce noise pollution to the neighboring household population. To reduce the impacts of air pollution and dust as trees and shrubs are known to be natural sink for air pollutants.
Resource person	**Dr. B. Subramani,** Principal
Total number of beneficiaries	50


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WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL DAY TREE PLANTATION

Name of the department / club	NSS
Activity	**World environmental day tree plantation**
Date of the activity	05/06/2021
Title of the activity	**Tree plantation**
Objective	The purpose of the day is to draw attention to environmental issues and serve as a reminder that nature must not be taken for granted.
Resource person	**Dr. B. Subramani**, Principal
Total number of beneficiaries	25

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

Name of the Department	Biotechnology
Name of the Department Association/Club	NCC
Activity	**World Environment Day**
Date of Activity	05.06.2021
Title of Activity	Save Our Environment
Objective	Create awareness about Environment
Resource Person	Fg. Officer. Mr. Puroshothaman NCC
Total Number of beneficiaries	150

MEGA TREE PLANTATION PROGRAM

Name of the Department	Biotechnology
Name of the Department Association/Club	NCC
Activity	MEGATREEPLANTATIONPROGRAM
Date of Activity	21.03.2022
Title of Activity	MegaTreePlantationProgram
Objective	The students were doing the Mega tree Plantation Program.
Resource Person	Purusothaman
Total Number of beneficiaries	200

SEED BALL PREPARATION PROGRAM

Name of the Department	Biotechnology
Name of the Department Association/Club	NCC
Activity	SEEDBALLPREPARATION PROGRAM
Date of Activity	21.03.2022
Title of Activity	Seed Ball Preparation Program
Objective	The students were doing the Seed Ball Preparation Program
Resource Person	Purusothaman
Total Number of beneficiaries	200

SWACCH BHARATH CAMPAIGN

Name of the Department	Physics
Name of the Department Association/Club	NSS
Activity	SWACCH BHARATH CAMPAIGN
Date of Activity	08.12.2021-10-12-2021
Title of Activity	Clean India
Objective	This Event creates Awareness about the Cleanliness of society.
Resource Person	Mr.Lenin Bharathi
Total Number of beneficiaries	250


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NATIONAL SERVICE SC
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TREE PLANTATION

Name of the Department	Physics
Name of the Department Association/Club	NSS
Activity	TREE PLANTATION
Date of Activity	30.12.2021
Title of Activity	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
Objective	This Event creates Awareness about the Cleanliness of society.
Resource Person	Mr. Lenin Bharathi
Total Number of beneficiaries	250


SNMV
GPS Map Camera
Malumichampatti, Tamil Nadu, India
2/318, Anna Nagar, Malumichampatti, Tamil Nadu 641050, India
Lat 10.902785°
Long 77.002966°
30/12/21 02:57 PM
Google

Tree plantation and pasumaikavalar award distribution program

Name of the Department / Club	NSS
Activity	Tree plantation and pasumai kavalar award distribution program
Date of the Activity	04.01.2023
Title of the activity	Tree plantation and pasumai kavalar award distribution program
Objective	To reduce noise pollution to the neighboring household population. To reduce the impacts of air pollution and dust as trees and shrubs are known to be natural sink for air pollutants.
Resource Person	M.Kannusamy President "One Family-Three trees" Organization
Total number of beneficiaries	300

வாருங்கள் மரங்களுடன் பயணிப்போம்
நாள்:ஜனவரி 4, 2023
இடம்: ஸ்ரீ நேரு மகா வித்யாலயா கலை மற்றும் அறிவியல் கல்லூரி, மலுமிச்சம்பட்டி, கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்டம்.

விவசாயிகளின் தொடர் வருவாய்க்கும், பல்லுயிர் பெருக்கத்திற்கும், பசுமையை மீட்டெடுக்கவும் "ஒரு குடும்பம் மூன்று மரக்கன்றுகள் குழு" கிராமத்தில் உள்ள குடும்பங்களுக்கு 3 அடி வளர்ந்த 3 பழ மரக்கன்றுகளை நன்கொடையாக கொடுக்கிறது.

ஒரு (1) தென்னை மரம்
ஒரு (1) கொய்யா மரம்
ஒரு (1) மா மரம்

100 குடும்பங்கள் ~ 310 பழ மரக்கன்றுகள்

நன்கொடையாளர்: 1 குடும்பம் 3 மரங்கள் குழு
நடப்பட்ட பழ மரங்கள்: 102,581
பயனடைந்த குடும்பங்கள் : 34,193

1 குடும்பம்
3 மரக்கன்றுகள்
94வது விநியோகம்

1 Family 3 Trees
94th Distribution

Invites you to join Tree Planting Odyssey
Date: January 4, 2023

Place: SNMV College of Arts and Science, Malumachampatti, Coimbatore District

To help farmers earn income, improve biodiversity, and greenery in villages "1 Family 3 Trees team" donates 3 feet tall income-generating 3 fruit tree saplings to villagers.

One (1) Coconut Sapling
One (1) Guava Sapling
One (1) Mango Sapling

100 Families ~ 310 Fruit Saplings

Donor: 1 Family 3 Trees Team
Fruit Trees Planted: 102,581
Families Benefitted: 34,193


Not Me!
Not You!

PRINCIPAL
SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA
COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
SHRI GAMBHIRMAL BAFNA NAGAR
MALUMACHAMPATTI, COIMBATORE – 641 050

SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(SNMV)
(Affiliated to Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Re-accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC)
Shri Gambhirmal Bafna Nagar, Malumachampatti, Coimbatore - 641 050. Tamil Nadu, India.
Estd. 1989
Estd. 1964

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

POLICY FOR ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY USAGE

Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts & Science
Coimbatore
641 050

PRINCIPAL
SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA
COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
SHRI GAMBHIRMAL BAFNA NAGAR,
MALUMACHAMPATTI, COIMBATORE - 641 050

Policy for Environment and Energy Usage

The goal of the Environment and Energy Usage Policy is to use energy in a way that has the least possible negative effects on the environment. In order to lessen the load on the government and to identify alternative natural resources as answers to the energy crisis, the strategy suggests investigating renewable energy sources. This institution's varied activities and all of its stakeholders must adhere to this environment and energy policy, which is obligatory on all of the institution's parts. It helps us realize our commitment to protecting the environment and preserving natural resources by integrating efficiency and environmental awareness into daily activities.

The Eco Club is a recognized platform for advancing environmental awareness, carrying out green projects, and running programs to promote green living and environmental protection.

Significant Campus Green Initiatives:

- Utilising sources of renewable energy
- Analysing energy use and the environmental toll it takes.
- Using public transport and pedestrian-friendly roads to reduce local air pollution emissions.
- Putting LED lights throughout the entire campus to conserve electricity.
- Creating a methodical waste management strategy.
- Setting up rainwater collection systems.
- Starting a tree-planting drive.
- Improving our energy usage continuously.
- Ensuring the availability of resources required to achieve energy usage efficiency
- Offering training possibilities for energy conservation techniques.

Solar energy

Solar energy is created by nuclear fusion that takes place in the sun. Fusion occurs when protons of hydrogen atoms violently collide in the sun's core and fuse to create a helium atom. This process, known as a PP (proton-proton) chain reaction, emits an enormous amount of energy. In its core, the sun fuses about 620 million metric tons of hydrogen every second. The PP

chain reaction occurs in other stars that are about the size of our sun, and provides them with continuous energy and heat. The temperature for these stars is around 4 million degrees on the Kelvin scale (about 4 million degrees Celsius, 7 million degrees Fahrenheit).The energy, heat, and light from the sun flow away in the form of electromagnetic radiation (EMR).

The high efficiency and directional nature of LEDs makes them ideal for many industrial uses. LEDs are increasingly common in **street lights, parking garage lighting, walkway and other outdoor area lighting, refrigerated case lighting, modular lighting, and task lighting**.

Through internal communication channels, this policy is distributed to the staff and students, and it is posted on the institution's website for all parties to access.

Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts & Science
Coimbatore
641 050

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Estd. 1989
Estd. 1964

Green Audit Report

Contents

1.Introduction

A green campus aims to minimize its ecological footprint, conserve resources, and promote a healthier and more sustainable living and learning environment for students, faculty, staff, and the surrounding community. This concept encompasses various aspects of sustainability, including energy efficiency, waste reduction, green buildings, eco-friendly transportation, biodiversity conservation, water management, and sustainable education initiatives. The goal of a green campus is to create a harmonious balance between human activities and the natural environment, fostering a culture of environmental responsibility and awareness within the campus community. Green Campus Audit is a method for evaluating environmental management systems that are carried out in a systematic manner to protect and maintain the environment. Green campus auditing consists of environmentally friendly practises and education coupled to encourage the maintenance of a green environment through the use of user-friendly technologies on campus. It raises environmental awareness, resolves environmental challenges, and provides answers to diverse social and economic requirements (APHA, 2017). It strengthens the notion of "green building" and "oxygenated building," providing a healthy environment for stakeholders.

In order to understand the principles and significance of various audits in the context of the organisation and risk assessment from all angles, the Green Campus Audit procedures include the definition of green audit, methodology on how to conduct green audit at educational institutions and industrial sectors, and the Swachh Bharath Scheme under the Clean India Mission. These procedures are based on the checklist of environmental management systems and international standards on ISO 14001:2015, In order to support the nation and the noble cause of environmental protection and nature conservation, which in turn improves the quality of life for all living things, green campus audit assists educational institutions and industries in maintaining eco-friendly environments, ensures personal hygiene to various stakeholders, and supports the nation (Arora, 2017).

The goal of a green campus is to reduce its environmental impact, save resources, and encourage a healthier and more sustainable living and learning environment for students, teachers, staff, and the local community. Energy efficiency, waste reduction, environmentally friendly transportation, biodiversity preservation, water management, and sustainable

education programmes are all included in this idea. The objective of a green campus is to cultivate a culture of environmental responsibility and awareness within the campus community while striking a harmonic balance between human activity and the surrounding environment.

2. Importance of Educational institutions in India

Educational institutions in India have a vital role to play in promoting sustainability and creating green campuses. A green campus refers to a sustainable and environmentally-friendly educational institution that takes steps to minimize its ecological footprint, conserve resources, and promote environmentally responsible practices. Here's how educational institutions can contribute to making a green campus:

Environmental Education: Incorporate environmental education into the curriculum to raise awareness about sustainability, climate change, and environmental conservation among students. This can help create a culture of environmental responsibility.

Energy Efficiency: Implement energy-efficient measures such as using LED lighting, installing solar panels, optimizing HVAC systems, and promoting energy conservation practices among students and staff.

Waste Management: Establish effective waste management systems that include recycling, composting, and proper disposal of waste. Encourage students and staff to reduce waste generation and promote the use of reusable and eco-friendly products.

Water Conservation: Implement water-saving technologies, such as rainwater harvesting systems and low-flow fixtures, to reduce water consumption. Raise awareness about water conservation through campaigns and educational programs.

Green Infrastructure: Develop green spaces on campus by planting trees, creating gardens, and using native plants. These green areas can improve air quality, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to the overall aesthetic appeal of the campus.

Sustainable Transportation: Encourage the use of eco-friendly transportation options such as cycling, walking, carpooling, and the use of public transportation. Provide bike racks, pedestrian pathways, and electric vehicle charging stations.

Reduced Plastic Usage: Implement policies to minimize single-use plastics on campus. Encourage the use of reusable water bottles, lunch containers, and bags. Green Building Design: Construct and renovate campus buildings using sustainable design principles, such as incorporating natural lighting, using eco-friendly materials, and optimizing building orientation for energy efficiency.

Community Engagement: Collaborate with local communities to promote environmental awareness and sustainable practices. Host workshops, seminars, and events related to sustainability and involve community members in green initiatives

Research and Innovation: Encourage research and projects focused on sustainability, renewable energy, waste reduction, and other environmental issues. Support student and faculty initiatives that contribute to sustainable solutions.

Policy Advocacy: Advocate for environmentally-friendly policies and practices within the institution and at the local and regional levels. Work with government bodies and other stakeholders to influence positive change.

Green Procurement: Prioritize the purchase of eco-friendly products and materials for campus operations, including cleaning supplies, office equipment, and construction materials.

Carbon Footprint Reduction: Take steps to measure, manage, and reduce the campus's carbon footprint. This can involve energy audits, carbon offset initiatives, and promoting energy conservation.

Sustainable Food Practices: Offer locally sourced, organic, and sustainable food options in campus cafeterias. Promote awareness about the environmental impact of food choices and encourage plant-based diets. By embracing these practices and fostering a culture of sustainability, educational institutions in India can lead by example and contribute significantly to creating a greener and more environmentally conscious society.

3. Green Campus and Environment Policy

Green campuses and environmental policies in India are initiatives aimed at promoting sustainability, conservation, and environmentally responsible practices within educational

institutions. These efforts contribute to reducing the ecological footprint of campuses and raising awareness about environmental issues among students, staff, and the wider community. Several universities and colleges in India have taken steps to establish green campuses and implement environmental policies.

The goal of the green campus and environment policy is to educate and make the stakeholders aware of the need of maintaining a clean, green environment.

The policy's application extends to all of the institution's staff members and students in order to create a green environment. The Green Campus Policy addressed how to keep the campus clean by properly disposing of garbage, taking the necessary precautions to recycle biodegradable waste, and using environmentally friendly products to keep the campus free of hazardous waste and pollutants. Through a variety of awareness initiatives, the idea of eco-friendly culture is spread among students as well as the rural population.

4. Environment Friendly Campus

The organisation is responsible for providing an environmentally friendly environment as well as safe drinking water to all stakeholders (students and employees). Instead of utilising artificial fertilisers, organic manure, cow dung, farmyard snare, and vermicompost can be used to fertilise the cultivated plants/grown on campus. Avoid using non-compostable and single-use disposable plastic products such as plastic cutlery, straws, and stirrers. A demonstration/awareness programme on developing a plastic-free environment and the use of organic alternatives should be planned for all new and present students, employees, and faculty. To create an environmentally friendly campus, reduce the use of paper and replace it with e-services, e-circulars, and so on, as well as effective trash disposal, recycling, and a suitable waste management system.

5. The Aims and Objectives of a Green Campus Audit

A Green Campus Audit, also known as an Environmental Audit or Sustainability Audit, is a comprehensive assessment of an educational institution's practices, policies, and infrastructure to evaluate its environmental performance and identify areas for improvement. The primary aims and objectives of a Green Campus Audit include:

Environmental Performance Assessment: The audit aims to assess the institution's current environmental performance in various areas such as energy consumption, water usage, waste management, transportation, and building design.

Identification of Environmental Impact: It seeks to identify the institution's environmental impact, including its carbon footprint, resource consumption, and waste generation, to understand its contribution to environmental challenges.

Compliance with Regulations and Standards: The audit aims to determine the institution's compliance with local, national, and international environmental regulations, as well as adherence to sustainability standards and certifications.

Improvement of Sustainability Practices: The primary objective is to identify opportunities for improving sustainability practices on campus, including energy efficiency, water conservation, waste reduction, and sustainable transportation.

Development of Actionable Recommendations: The audit generates actionable recommendations and strategies that the institution can implement to enhance its environmental performance and achieve sustainability goals.

Creation of Baseline Data: It establishes a baseline of environmental data, which serves as a reference point for future assessments and allows the institution to track its progress over time.

Raising Awareness: The audit helps raise awareness among students, faculty, staff, and stakeholders about the importance of environmental sustainability and the institution's role in addressing environmental challenges.

Accountability and Transparency: By conducting an audit, the institution demonstrates its commitment to transparency and accountability in environmental matters.

Integration of Sustainability into Operations: The audit aims to integrate sustainability considerations into various aspects of campus operations, including administration, curriculum, infrastructure, and community engagement.

Continuous Improvement: The ultimate goal of a Green Campus Audit is to facilitate a process of continuous improvement, where the institution consistently evaluates its practices and takes steps to enhance its environmental performance over time.

Contribution to Global Goals: Green Campus Audits align with global sustainability goals, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by contributing to efforts to combat climate change, promote sustainable consumption and production, and protect ecosystems.

In summary, the main aims and objectives of a Green Campus Audit are to assess an educational institution's environmental impact, identify opportunities for improvement, promote sustainable practices, and contribute to a more environmentally responsible and resilient campus community.

6. Importance of Green Auditing

In today's world, when environmental sustainability and ethical corporate practises are critical for the welfare of the earth and future generations, green auditing is extremely important. Here are some main justifications for why green auditing is crucial:

Environmental protection: Environmental problems such as pollution, resource depletion, and habitat damage are identified and mitigated by organisations with the use of green audits. Organisations support the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity by addressing these problems.

Compliance with Regulations: Environmental legislation and rules are getting stricter. By ensuring that businesses stay in compliance with these rules, green auditing lowers their risk of facing fines, legal repercussions, and reputational harm.

Resource Efficiency and Cost Savings: Green auditing reveals inefficiencies and areas for improvement by examining resource usage, waste creation, and energy use. By using less resources and energy, these innovations not only decrease the organization's ecological footprint but also result in considerable financial savings.

Reputation and Stakeholder Trust: People today are more ecologically sensitive than ever before, including investors, workers, customers, and communities. Through green audits, businesses may show their dedication to environmental responsibility, cultivate stakeholder confidence, and draw in environmentally concerned clients and investors.

Competitive Advantage: Sustainable business practises may provide an organisation a competitive edge. Companies that aggressively handle environmental issues will be better able to adapt to shifting customer tastes and shifting regulatory environments.

Innovation and Adaptability: Green auditing helps organisations cultivate an innovative and adaptable culture. It fosters innovative problem-solving to address environmental issues and propels the creation of new environmentally friendly goods, services, and technology.

Risk management: Organisations may lessen possible liabilities, accidents, and environmental events by identifying and resolving environmental risks via green audits. The organization's reputation and financial health are protected by this proactive strategy.

Long-Term Sustainability: Green auditing helps to ensure that both the organisation and the environment are sustained over the long term. Organisations may secure their own lifespan while ensuring the availability of resources for future generations by monitoring and improving their environmental performance.

Employee Engagement and Satisfaction: Working for environmentally conscious companies is frequently an honour for employees. Participating in sustainability initiatives with employees may raise retention rates, morale, and job satisfaction.

Organisations have an ethical obligation to reduce their detrimental effects on the environment and society. By assisting in the alignment of company practises with these moral criteria, green auditing demonstrates a dedication to acting in the best interests of the environment and all living things.

Green auditing is crucial in fostering good change inside organisations in a world where environmental concerns are growing more serious. It encourages a multifaceted strategy for doing business that strikes a balance between economic, social, and environmental factors, eventually leading to a more sustainable and resilient future.

7. Benefits of Green Auditing

Environmental Compliance: Green auditing assists businesses in ensuring that they are in accordance with all applicable environmental standards, rules, and regulations. This lessens the possibility of facing legal repercussions, financial penalties, and reputational harm due to non-compliance.

Resource Efficiency: Green audits examine how much a company uses of various resources, including electricity, water, and raw materials. Organisations can apply strategies to cut waste, save resources, and minimise operational costs by detecting inefficiencies.

Enhanced resource efficiency and waste minimization can result in considerable cost reductions. Lower utility bills, operating costs, and trash disposal costs may be the outcome of energy-efficient practises, waste reduction, and optimised resource usage.

Risk management: Environmental hazards and liabilities that could affect an organization's operations or finances are identified through green audits. Organisations reduce these risks by taking proactive measures.

Competitive Advantage: Promoting environmentally conscious behaviour and adopting sustainable business practises may help an organisation build its reputation and brand. Businesses that prioritise sustainability can get more customers and investors, which can boost their market share and strengthen stakeholder relations.

Innovation and Creativity: Environmental auditing pushes businesses to look into creative responses to environmental problems. This may encourage innovation inside the company and result in the creation of new, environmentally friendly goods, services, and procedures.

Engagement of Stakeholders: Green audits require interaction with stakeholders, such as staff members, clients, authorities, and the neighbourhood. This interaction promotes openness and shows the organization's dedication to environmental stewardship.

Long-Term Sustainability: Green auditing helps an organisation maintain its long-term viability by analysing and enhancing its environmental performance. Sustainable business practises aim to protect resources for future generations and maintain an organization's adaptability to changing environmental conditions.

Regulatory Readiness: Organisations that regularly engage in green audits are better equipped to adjust to changes and continue to be in compliance with new rules as environmental standards change.

Employee Engagement and Morale: When working for a company that practises environmental responsibility, employees frequently experience feelings of pride and pleasure.

Green audits may improve workplace morale and engagement among employees while also fostering a good work environment.

Financial and Investor Considerations: Nowadays, many investors take environmental performance into account while choosing investments. organisations that use green initiatives to show that they are good environmental stewards. Overall, green auditing offers a methodical way to evaluate and enhance an organization's environmental performance. This technique has a number of advantages, including cost savings, risk reduction, enhanced reputation, and long-term sustainability.

8. About the Organization

Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts & Science was promoted in 1989, the silver jubilee year of CWA (Coimbatore Welfare Association). It is located in a serene campus of 50 acres at Malumachampatti, near the famous Eachanari temple on Coimbatore-Pollachi national highway. The untiring efforts of CWA have enabled Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya to blossom into a center of learning. Today, it offers a rich array of UG and PG programmes along with Research and Doctoral programmes complemented by fourteen value addition courses sponsored by the UGC. The college is approved by AICTE and is affiliated to Bharathiar University. The aim of Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya is to promote student development through value-based education. The college strongly believes in enhancing the positive growth of youth in order to establish them as citizens who can make the world a better place. It also aspires to foster the development of the myriad cultures and traditions that India proudly nurtures. On the whole, the college intends to ensure that any student, who enters its portals, emerges holistically and socially capable.

Green audit was performed in the scheduled month. Green Audit conducted in the academic year 2022 was according to the standard norms. The monitored results were validated, checked and the documents were verified with the internal audit members. The college situated in the 50 acres at Malumichampatti, Coimbatore has a diversified flora and fauna. Around 2500 trees were observed in the college premises. The campus is equipped with solar panels for street lights and canteen also.

The solar heaters were installed on the roofs of the hostels. Solid waste management and rain water harvesting ponds were well maintained that supports the ecosystem of the campus. The

college buildings are constructed with the main concern that ensures the free flow of rain water and its absorption into the earth without any intervention.

9. Findings of green audit

1. Tree plantation around the campus were well planned.
2. Disposal of waste and plausible waste are recycled to valuable form (Recycling waste (paper, organic waste from canteens and kitchens)
3. Awareness of programmes on world environmental day (usage of paper banner) science day (Biodiversity Conservation) and campaign programmes are periodically conducted.
4. Outreach activities conducted in conserving the nature (Tree plantation).
5. Sampling and maintenance of medicinal garden.
6. For alternative energy solar lights, water heaters and LED bulbs are used.
7. Post COVID19 Sanitation Measures were taken
8. Clean and functional toilets were maintained
9. Safe drinking water ensured throughout the year
10. Clean surroundings / buildings/rooms were maintained
11. Zero Littering was followed
12. Organize awareness programmes for better sanitation practices like using the toilet, hand washing, health and hygiene awareness and garbage disposal in the adopted villages
13. Tree plantation around the campus were well planned.
14. Disposal of waste and plausible waste are recycled to valuable form (Recycling waste (paper, organic waste from canteens and kitchens)
15. Awareness of programmes on world environmental day (usage of paper banner) science day (Biodiversity Conservation) and campaign programmes are periodically conducted.

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19. Clean and functional toilets were maintained
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21. Clean surroundings / buildings/rooms were maintained
22. Zero Littering was followed .
23. Organize awareness programmes for better sanitation practices like using the toilet, hand washing, health and hygiene awareness and garbage disposal in the adopted village.

FLORA AND FAUNA IN SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA CAMPUS

Butterfly

S.No.	Binominal name	Family name	Common Name	Vernacular Name	No.'s
1	*Eurema hecabe*	Pieridae	EUREMA YELLOWS	Common grass yellow	NC
2	*Ypthima asterope*	Nymphalidae	Common Three Ring	-	NC
3	*Tarucus balkanicus*	Lycaenidae	Black-spotted Pierrot or the Little Tiger Pierrot	-	NC
4	*Byblia ilithyia*	Nymphalidae	Spotted joker	-	NC
5	*Byblia anvatara*	Nymphalidae	Common joker	-	NC
6	*Neptis hylas*	Nymphalidae	Sailors butterfly	-	NC
7	*Charaxes solon*	Nymphalidae	Black rajah	-	NC

Birds

S.No.	Binominal name	Family name	Common Name	Vernacular Name	No.'s
1	*Pavo cristatus*	Phasianidae	Peacock	Mayil	NC
2	*Pastittacula krameri*	Psittaculidae	Green parrot	Pachchai Kizhi	NC
3	*Upupa epops*	Upupidae	Wood pecker and Eurasian Hoopoes	Maram koththi paravai	NC
4	*Cinnyris asiaticus*	Nectariniidae	Humming bird and Purple sunbird	Thensittu	NC
5	*Acridotheres tristis*	Sturnidae	Common Myna	Myna	NC
6	*Turdoides affinis*	Leiothrichidae	Yellow billed babbler	Thavittu paravai	NC
7	*Funambulus palmarum*	Sciuridae	Indian palm squirrel	Anil	NC
8	*Lepus nigricollis*	Leporidae	Wild rabbit or Indian hare	Kattumuyal	NC
9	*Varanus*	Varanidae	Monitor lizard	Udumbu	NC

Plants

S.No.	Binominal name	Family name	Common Name	Vernacular Name	No.'s
1	*Tecoma stans*	Bignoniaceae	Yellow trumpetbush	Sonnapatti	15
2	*Dypsis lutesces*	Arecaceae	Bamboo palm	Moongil panai	30
3	*Acalypha wikesiana*	Euphorbiaceae	copperleaf	Ceppu ila	50
4	*Acalypha wikesiana mull.org.*	Euphorbiaceae	Red colour plant twisted	Ceppu ila	20
5	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Lamiaceae	Thulasi	Thulasi	20
6	*Jasminum officinale*	Oleaceae	common jasmine	mallikai	7
7	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Rosaceae	Rose	Roja	5
8	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Malvaceae	Hybiscus	Sembaruthi	15
9	*Cycus. circinalis*	Cycadaceae	Cycus	Cycus. circinalis	4
10	*Canna indica*	Cannaceae	Indian shot	Kalvaazhi	15
11	*Ulmus parbifolia*	Ulmaceae	Chinese elm	China elm	4
12	*Tecoma capensis*	Bignoniaceae	Cape honeysuckle	Tecoma capensis	25
14	*Ixora coccinea*	Rubiaceae	Jungle geranium, Flame of the woods	vetchi	20
15	*Hydrangea macrophila*	Hydrangeacea	bigleaf hydrangea	hydrangea or Idli poo	10
16	*Schefflera arboricola*	Araliaceae	dwarf umbrella tree,	Kulla Kudai Maram	-
17	*Lxora chinensis*	Rubiaceae	Chinese ixora	vetchi	-
18	*Plumeria obtusa*	Apocynaceae	Singapore graveyard flower	Eezhathalari	-

19	*Saraca asoca*	Fabaceae	Asoka tree	Ashoka maram	25
20	*Terminalia catappa*	Combretaceae	Indian Almond	Nattuvadumai	1
21	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae	Madagascar periwinkle	Nithyakalyani	70
22	*Chamaecyparis*	Cupressaceae	cypress	Oosi illai maram	5
23	*Allamanda cathartica*	Apocynaceae	golden trumpet	Thanga ekkalam	10
24	*Ficus benjamina*	Moraceae	weeping fig	Azhum atthi	3
25	*Crataegus monogyna*	Rosaceae	May flower	Kondrai	2
26	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae	Neem tree	Vembu	3
27	*Simarouba amara aubl*	Simaroubaceae	Bitter Wood	Laxmi taru	9
28	*Solanum Torvum*	Solanaceae	Turkey berry plant	Sundaikai	2
29	*Casuarina equisetifolia.*	Casuarinaceae	ironwood, bull-oak or buloke, beefwood	Savuku maram	2
30	*Dracaena reflexa .lam*	Asparagaceae	Song of india	-	25
31	*Thunbergia erecta*	Acanthaceae	Violet flowers	A bush with violet flower	3

Trees - Near Temple

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Vernacular name	Number of plants
1	Simarouba glauca	Simaroubaceae	Paradise-tree	Sourga Maram	2
2	Millettia pinnata	Fabaceae	Indian beech	Pongam tree	1
3	Samanea saman	Fabaceae	Rain tree	Thoongu Moonji Maram	3
4	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	7
5	Ficus Religiosa	Moraceae	Bodhi tree	Arasa Maram	3
6	Borassus flabellifer	Arecaceae	palmyra palm	Panai	3
7	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	Indian banyan	Aala maram	2
8	Syzygium cumini	Myrtaceae	Malabar plum	Naval	1
9	Borassus flabellifer	Arecaceae	palmyra palm	Panai	9
				Total	31

Girls Hostel Front side

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Vernacular name	Number of plants
1	Pithecellobium dulce	Fabaceae	Manila tamarind	kodukkapuli	1
2	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	37
3	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	Indian almond	Naatu Vaadhumai	1
4	Borassus flabellifer	Arecaceae	palmyra palm	Panai	9
5	Samanea saman	Fabaceae	Rain tree	Thoongu Moonji Maram	10
6	Syzygium cumini	Myrtaceae	Malabar plum	Naval	1
7	Santalum album	Santalaceae	Sandalwood tree	santhanam tree	2
8	Saraca asoca	Fabaceae	ashoka tree	Ashogam	2
9	Alstonia scholaris	Apocynaceae	blackboard tree	Palai	1
10	Phyllanthus emblica	Phyllanthaceae	Amla	Malai Nellikkai	2
11	Ficus Religiosa	Moraceae	Bodhi tree	Arasa Maram	1
12	Samanea saman	Fabaceae	Rain tree	Thoongu Moonji Maram	3
13	Pithecellobium dulce	Fabaceae	Manila tamarind	kodukkapuli	7
14	Neonauclea reticulata	Rubiaceae	dnk	dnk	1
				Total	78

Boys Hostel Opposite

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Vernacular name	Number of plants
1	Samanea saman	Fabaceae	Rain tree	Thoongu Moonji Maram	4
2	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	12
3	Prosopis juliflora	Fabaceae	Mesquite	Karuvelam tree	1
4	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	Indian banyan	Aala maram	3
5	Tamarindus indica	Fabaceae	Tamarind	puliya maram	1
6	Ficus Religiosa	Moraceae	Bodhi tree	Arasa Maram	5
7	Desmodium gangeticum	Fabaceae	Salwan	Moovilai	1
8	Syzygium cumini	Myrtaceae	Jamun fruit plant	Naval Maram	2
9	Pithecellobium dulce	Fabaceae	Manila tamarind	kodukkapuli	1
10	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	21
11	Ficus benjamina	Moraceae	weeping fig	Nintamaravakai	1
12	Sapindus saponaria	Sapindaceae	wingleaf soapberry	Soapberry	1
13	Plumeria rubra	Apocynaceae	frangipani	Arali	1
14	Samanea saman	Fabaceae	Rain tree	Thoongu Moonji Maram	6
15	Saraca asoca	Fabaceae	ashoka tree	Ashogam	10
16	Casuarina equisetifolia	Casuarinaceae	whistling pine tree	Savukku	1
17	Millettia pinnata	Fabaceae	Indian beech	Pongam tree	2
			Total		73

Near Mess

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Vernacular name	Number of plants
1	Simarouba glauca	Simaroubaceae	paradise-tree	Sourga Maram	1
2	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	45
3	Ficus Religiosa	Moraceae	Bodhi tree	Arasa Maram	13
4	Moringa oleifera	Moringaceae	Moringa	Murungai	2
5	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	Indian almond	Naatu Vaadhumai	5
6	Millettia pinnata	Fabaceae	Indian beech	Pongam tree	4
7	Bambusa aurandinacea Retz.	Poaceae	Bamboo	மூங்கில்	20
8	Samanea saman	Fabaceae	Rain tree	Thoongu Moonji Maram	70
9	Piliostigma malabaricum	Caesalpiniaceae	Malabar Bauhinia	மலையாத்தி	1
10	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	Indian banyan	Aala maram	1
11	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	Indian almond	Naatu Vaadhumai	1
12	Delonix regia	Fabaceae	Flame tree	May-flower tree	1
13	Justicia adhatoda	Acanthaceae	Malabar nut	adhatoda	1
14	Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae	Mango	Ma-Maram	2

15	Santalum album	Santalaceae	Sandalwood tree	santhanam tree	2
16	Muntingia calabura	Muntingiaceae	Jamaican cherry	Singapore Cherry Plant	1
17	Murraya koenigii	Rutaceae	sweet neem	Karivepallai	2
18	Punica granatum	Lythraceae	pomegranate	Madhulai	1
				Total	173

Backside staff quarters

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Vernacular name	Number of plants
1	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	9
2	Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae	Mango	Ma-Maram	3
3	Ficus Religiosa	Moraceae	Bodhi tree	Arasa Maram	1
4	Santalum album	Santalaceae	Sandalwood tree	santhanam tree	1
5	Phyllanthus emblica	Phyllanthaceae	Amla	Malai Nellikkai	1
				Total	15

Near multipurpose Auditorium

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Vernacular name	Number of plants
1	Ficus Religiosa	Moraceae	Bodhi tree	Arasa Maram	44
2	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	70
3	Samanea saman	Fabaceae	Rain tree	Thoongu Moonji Maram	5
4	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	Indian banyan	Aala maram	1
5	Millettia pinnata	Fabaceae	Indian beech	Pongam tree	15
6	Santalum album	Santalaceae	Sandalwood tree	santhanam tree	1
7	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	Indian almond	Naatu Vaadhumai	2
8	Pithecellobium dulce	Fabaceae	Manila tamarind	kodukkapuli	1
9	Stryphnodendron adstringens	Fabaceae	dnk	dnk	6
				Total	145

Compound wall near

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Vernacular name	Number of plants
1	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	Indian banyan	Aala maram	2
2	Ficus Religiosa	Moraceae	Bodhi tree	Arasa Maram	30

3	Millettia pinnata	Fabaceae	Indian beech	Pongam tree	12
4	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	68
5	Borassus flabellifer	Arecaceae	palmyra palm	Panai	9
				Total	121

Near cricket ground

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Vernacular name	Number of plants
1	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vembu	13

Around MBA block and Mahaveers Auditorium

S.No	Family	Binominal nomenclature	Common name	Vernacular Name	Number of plants
1.	*Labiatae*	*Leucas aspera*	Goma madhupati	Thumbai	15
2.	Acanthaceae	*Anrographis paniculata*	Kiriyathu	Nilavembu	2
3.	Asparagaceae	*Dracaena reflexa*	*Pleomele*	Song of India	25
4.	Apocynaceae	*Plumeria alba*	white frangipani	West Indian jasmine	10

5.	Apocynaceae	*Plumeria rubra*	Red frangipani	West Indian jasmine	4
6.	Moringaceae	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringa	Drumstick tree	2
7.	Muntingiaceae	*Muntingia calabura*	Jamaican cherry	Jam fruit	5
8.	Apocynaceae	*Alstonia scholaris*	devil's tree	blackboard tree	7
9.	Fabaceae	*Delonix regia*	Flame Tree.	Cemmayir-konrai	10
10.	Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	Neem tree	Vembu	30
11.	Bignoniaceae	*Tecoma stans*	Yellow Bells	Nagasambagam	15
12.	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia purpurea*	butterfly tree	Mantharai	8
13.	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium cumini*	Jamun tree	Naval tree	1
14.	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Gooseberry tree	Sirunelli tree	3
15.	Moraceae	*Ficus benghalensis*	Banyan Tree	Indian banyan	1
16.	Fabaceae	*Cassia fistula*	Golden shower tree	pudding-pipe tree	12
17.	Lamiaceae	*Tectona grandis*	Teak tree	Tekku	13
18.	Fabaceae	*Calliandra grandiflora*	Red Powder Puff	Fairy duster	6
19.	Acanthaceae	*Justicia adhatoda*	Malabar nut	Adhatoda	3
20.	Bignoniaceae	*Spathodea campanulata*	*African tulip tree*	Patadi	3

21.	Lamiaceae	*Coleus amboinicus*	Mexican mint	*karpooravalli*	3
22.	Fabaceae	*Tamarindus indica*	Tamarind	Tamarind	2
23.	Arecaceae	*Borassus flabellifer L.*	palmyra palm	Nonkuppanai	12
24.	Fabaceae	*Millettia pinnata*	Pongame oiltree	*Pungai Tree.*	10
25.	Malvaceae	*Thespesia populnea*	Pacific rosewood	*poovarasu tree*	10
26.	Rubiaceae	*Morinda citrifolia*	noni plant	*Nuna* Plant	5
27.	Rutaceae	*Citrus limon*	*Citrus limon*	*Lemon*	2
28.	Araceae	*Epipremnum aureum*	*Money plant*	*Money plant*	20
29.	Malvaceae	*H. rosa-sinensis*	rose of sharon	*Chembaruti*	10
30.	Rubiaceae	*Ixora coccinea*	jungle flame	pendkuli	7
31.	Lamiaceae	*Coleus amboinicus*	Ajwain	*Karpooravalli*	19
32.	Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	Indian plum	Indian jujube	2
33.	Moraceae	*Ficus benjamina*	weeping fig	ficus tree	12
34.	Rosaceae	*Pyrus bourgaeana*	Iberian pear	Pyrus	3
35.	Arecaceae	*Hyophorbe lagenicaulis*	bottle palm	bottle palm	3
36.	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus robusta*	swamp mahogany	swamp messmate	5

37.	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia sissoo*	shisham	-	1
38.	Meliaceae	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Cuban mahogany	-	2
39.	Malvaceae	*Pseudobombax septenatum*	Barrigon	Ilavam tree	1
40.	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Indian gooseberry	Amla	1
41.	Bignoniaceae	*Tabebuia aurea*	Bignonias	silver trumpet tree	1
42.	Moraceae	*Ficus cordata*	Namaqua fig	common fig	3
43.	Annonaceae	*Monoon longifolium*	false ashoka	-	13
				Total	322

FLORA- FAUNA DIVERSITY IN SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA CAMPUS

Yellow elder

Tecoma capensis

Madagascar periwinkle (pink)

Chinese ixora

Cycas sp.

Xanthocyparis nootkatensis

Borassus sp.

Saraca asoca

Tectona

Acalypha wilkesiana

Madakaskar periwinkle(white)

Ficus

Calotropis

Ocimum tenuiflorum

Jasmine

Marigold

Parrot

Snake

Butterfly

Crow

Peacock

Rabbit

Squirrel

monitor lizard

Owl

Wood pecker

SIGARAM FOUNDATION

Elevate Education & Social Service

SIGARAM FOUNDATION

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Certificate of Green Campus Audit

This is to certify that Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore – 641 050, Tamil Nadu has successfully undergone 'Green Campus Audit' on 09-11-2021 to assess the Green initiatives, planning and efforts carried out in the Campus to keep environment friendly atmosphere to the stakeholders was found to be excellent.

Mr.V.VISWANATHAN,

PRESIDENT, SIGARAM FOUNDATION,

Coimbatore.

Department of Environment
National Green Corps (NGC)
Coimbatore.
சுற்றுச் சூழல் துறை - தேசிய பசுமைப் படை
கோயம்புத்தூர்.

N.Balusamy M.Sc.,M.Phil.,M.Ed.,
NGC Co-ordinator,
Coimbatore.

Date : 5.5.2022

Certificate of Green Campus Audit

This is to certify that Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science Coimbatore – 641050, Tamil Nadu has successfully undergone 'Green Campus Audit' on 05-05-2022 to assess the Green initiatives, planning and efforts carried out in the Campus to keep environment friendly atmosphere to the stakeholders was found to be excellent.

5.5.22
N. BALUSAMY M.Sc.,M.Phil.,M.Ed.,
COORDINATOR
NATIONAL GREEN CORPS (NGC)
COIMBATORE.

Environment Audit Report

Contents

1.Introduction

Environmental (Eco) audits use both quantitative and qualitative data to monitor air, soil, and water waste and to obtain practical knowledge for enhancing atmospheric operations. This audit is typically used to evaluate how clean and environmentally friendly an organisation is. Owners, managers, and environmentalists may easily communicate, monitor, regulate, and lessen environmental impacts thanks to the 360-degree perspective it offers of a nearby campus. In the end, it improves the standard of living for people, animals, and plants. Due to changing environmental circumstances and global warming brought on by an expanding human population and anthropogenic activities, eco audit programmes are urgently needed on a worldwide. Its objective is to create a sustainable and welcoming environment.

The environmental audit entails the systematic documenting of a regulated entity's periodic objective examination of the facilities that are currently in operation as well as their activities and practises that are relevant to meeting environmental criteria. With the management's warm support, environment audits comprise staff observation, monitoring, data collecting, recording/documentation, and analysis of various organisational components relevant to the environment. Environmental audits are often designed to maximise resource utilisation and enhance process performance at the audit locations.

The identification and resolution of issues relating to reducing environmental impact are best handled using a "Common Sense Approach," according to Venkataraman (2009). Environmental audits provide for an overall and comprehensive perspective at the audit sites, which makes it easier to comprehend the flow of materials and to concentrate on the key areas where waste reduction is accomplished, hence enabling cost savings.

Environmental audits make sure that the environment maintains its equilibrium and offers the stakeholders an eco-friendly environment. Similar to environmental audits, green campus audits check that institutions and organisations have a lot of trees, shrubs, herbs, lawns, climbers, twins and lianas growing on their property to enrich with oxygen and absorb more carbon dioxide to give stakeholders a healthy environment. Environmental audit gives a clear picture of how trash is handled, where it comes from, and what can be done to stop environmental deterioration

Every organisation should apply the Environmental Management System (ISO EMS 14001:2015) to guarantee that stakeholders are provided with an eco-friendly campus. A sustainable environment is being assessed through the evaluation of eco-friendly young leadership programmes, green campus practises, social responsibility, and institutional values.

The performance of an organization's environmental management policies and pledges are closely monitored via an environmental audit. The management can benefit from vital information from audit reports on risk areas, the status of strategic goals, and targets. The audit's goal is to evaluate the effectiveness of the machinery and systems for environmental safety management.

Additionally, this is done to ensure adherence to pertinent national, state, and municipal laws, rules, and regulatory body standards in order to reduce human exposure to dangers related to the environment, health, and safety.

An organization's performance towards environmental sustainability will be thoroughly examined by an environmental auditor, who will then document the actions taken to protect the environment. Systems and tools for environmental organisation management are working towards

- ✓ Making administration of environmental practises easier.
- ✓ Evaluating adherence to corporate policies. iv. Promoting professional proficiency
- ✓ Carrying out projects without endangering the environment
- ✓ Putting environmental conservation into practise
- ✓ Energy use that is sustainable

2. Role of Educational Institutions in India

Educational institutions are concentrating on creating and maintaining eco-friendly campuses without endangering the environment in order to provide stakeholders with an eco-friendly environment. In an organisation, a clean and healthy atmosphere is important for optimal learning and offers pupils a comfortable learning environment.

Both the Central and State governments have made it clear that they want educational institutions to create a green environment for their constituents. Additionally, all educational institutions are requested to protect the environment for future generations and use environmental education to find solutions to issues related to the environment (recycling solid wastes and wastewaters, creating plastic-free zones, disposing of napkins properly, reducing water consumption, etc.).

Tribal, rural, and urban communities all across the nation now have a nice and clean atmosphere thanks to the Indian government's implementation of the Swachh Bharath Abhiyan Scheme through educational institutions. The management and administrative staff of an organisation may periodically offer seminars, conferences, workshops, training, and awareness programmes on biodiversity conservation education, environmental awareness programmes, etc. for the stakeholders.

Environment auditing is a type of professional tool to determine an organization's environmental performance in alignment with its policies and compliance with governmental criteria, similar to that of green campus audits. This audit method is unquestionably helpful for educational institutions in maintaining the environmentally friendly campus in a sustainable way and providing students and employees with an environmentally friendly environment.

A government-mandated environmental audit resembles a formal inspection of a company's premises. By implementing the advice and ideas provided in the audit report, the organization's campus may be considerably improved. In today's highly regulated environments, doing an environmental audit is no longer a choice but rather a prudent precaution and proactive action. Regarding the campus's natural and planted vegetation, flora, and fauna, as well as its carbon footprint, which measures the campus's carbon dioxide level by taking into account the number of vehicles, the consumption of fossil fuels, the effectiveness of electrical energy use, and the

population, there are a few minor differences between green campus auditing and environment auditing.

Environmental auditing takes into account the following: 1) Evaluating adherence to relevant internal and constitutional mandates, 2) granting management oversight of environmental operations, 3) Supporting effective environmental management, 4) Upholding credibility with the public, 5) Raising staff awareness of their dedication to environmental policy, 6) Persevering through improved opportunities, and 7) Establishing the performance baseline for creating an environmental management system.

3.Energy and Environment Policy

The goal of the energy and environmental policies is to provide stakeholders with knowledge and awareness of a clean, green environment in regard to environmental compliance. The goal of this policy is to create and maintain an eco-friendly environment for all Institution staff and students. By properly recycling garbage, getting rid of hazardous waste, and using eco-friendly products, policies pertaining to cleanliness on campus are upheld. One of the environmental strategies is to spread the idea of eco-friendly culture among students and the rural community through various awareness activities (seminars/conferences, reusing and recycling the waste materials). Energy use is being restricted, and non-renewable energy sources are being replaced with renewable ones.

Monitoring the college/university's green activities and maintaining a clean, green campus is the responsibility of the head of the organisation, department heads, senior managers, and management representatives.

4.Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a structured framework that outlines the strategies, measures, and actions an organization or project will undertake to manage and mitigate its environmental impacts. The goal of an EMP is to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the decision-making processes and operations of the organization or project. It helps to minimize adverse environmental effects, promote sustainability, and comply with relevant laws and regulations. Here's an overview of what an Environmental Management Plan typically includes:

- Air and water quality monitoring

- Biodiversity conservation and habitat restoration

- Noise and dust control measures

- Emergency response procedures for environmental incidents

Environment Management Plan and Execution

S.No	Monitoring Areas	Monitor		Reasons for Monitoring
		Parameters	Frequency	
1	Dredging	Sedimentation, Disposal of dredging, Erosion, Landscape , sedimentation	Continuous	Dredging results in disturbance of Benthic community and causes soil erosion and sedimentation
2	Vegetation (Flora and Fauna)	Survey of Macro and Micro Plants and animals	Continuous	Conservation of Macro and micro plants and animals
3	Air Emission	O2,CO2, CO,SO2,NO2 level in the open ,Carparking and indoor areas.	Quarterly Monitoring	Unmitigated operations may result in deterioration of air quality.
4	Solid Waste	Solid waste quality and quantity, solid waste disposal, reuse, Solid waste treatment	Quarterly Monitoring	Compliance of environmental laws and legislative policy
5	Waste Water	Waste water minimization, storage and handling, reuse, treatment before disposal.	Quarterly Monitoring	Enhancing the water quality by minimizing the pollution as per the CPB.
6	Soil	Soil Edaphic Parameters, Soil Contamination, Soil gravel and sand composition, water holding capacity, soil erosion	Half Yearly	Soil surface and water pollution cause diseases as the compliance of Environmental

				Laws and Legislative policy
7	Noise	Noise intensity, causes and impact, remedies, standard operating procedure.	Quarterly Monitoring	Uncontrolled noise affects the health
8	Safety and Health	Safety health and welfare of the people taken like First aid box, Fire safety controllers, Safety protocol, Hospital Facility	Continues	Department of Occupational safety and Health.

5. Napkin disposal service Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

Napkin disposal service Menstrual Hygiene Management is an essential component of the Swachh Bharath Mission Guidelines for Adolescent Girls and Ladies (SBM-G). According to MHM, the ‘safe disposal' method ensures that the process of destroying used and dirty materials is performed without human touch and with the least number of environmental pollutants, whereas the 'unsafe disposal' method exposes others in the vicinity to decaying material and must be avoided. tossing napkins unwrapped onto fields and roofs, wrapping them in paper/plastic bags and tossing them outdoors or in dustbins, burying them for decomposition, throwing them in latrine / toilets, and burning them are all harmful practises.

These risky practises should be avoided in favour of healthier alternatives.

The Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya CAS is implementing safe practises for disposing of napkins in female hostels by employing small size incinerators. Incinerators, disposal structures, and other social stigmas associated with menstruation impact women's sanitary waste disposal behaviour on campus, which is much welcomed. The Administration places a high priority on teenage girls and women.

6. Environmental Education

Environmental education refers to the process of imparting knowledge, raising awareness, and fostering attitudes and skills related to the environment and sustainability. It is a multidisciplinary field that combines elements of science, ecology, sociology, and activism to educate individuals about the natural world, its interconnections, and the impact of human

activities on it. The goal of environmental education is to empower people to make informed decisions and take responsible actions that contribute to a more sustainable and ecologically balanced future.

Key aspects of environmental education include, Providing information about ecosystems, biodiversity, climate change, pollution, conservation, and other environmental issues. This knowledge helps individuals comprehend the complexity of the natural world and the challenges it faces.

Developing an awareness of environmental problems and fostering empathy toward nature. This can lead to a deeper connection to the environment and a sense of responsibility for its protection. Shaping positive attitudes and values towards the environment, such as respect for nature, a sense of stewardship, and a willingness to adopt sustainable practices.

Equipping individuals with practical skills to address environmental challenges, such as recycling, energy conservation, sustainable agriculture, and habitat restoration. Encouraging the development of critical thinking skills to analyse environmental issues, assess their causes and consequences, and generate innovative solutions. Promoting active involvement in environmental initiatives, community projects, and advocacy efforts to bring about positive change at local, regional, and global levels. Environmental education can take various forms, including formal education in schools and universities, informal education through nature centres, museums, and community programs, as well as online resources and campaigns. It often emphasizes hands-on experiences, field trips, outdoor activities, and real-world projects to enhance learning and engagement.

In recent years, environmental education has gained prominence due to growing concerns about climate change, habitat loss, pollution, and other ecological issues. Many educators and organizations are working to integrate environmental education into curricula, policies, and public awareness campaigns to empower individuals to become informed and responsible stewards of the environment.

7. Solid wastes using the Eco-Solid Waste Management Approach

The phrase "solid waste control" refers to the technique of collecting and disposing of garbage in an environmentally appropriate way. It also provides options for recycling non-

garbage or rubbish things. Rubbish or solid garbage has been a challenging chore for as long as humans have lived in communities and home regions. In solid waste management, trash is collected from various locations and disposed of depending on degradability materials such as paper and non-degradability materials such as glassware, plastics, and metals. Integrated Solid trash Management is a trash prevention, recycling, composting, and disposal activity. A strong

ISWM explores how to conserve, recycle, and manage stable waste in more efficient ways that safeguard both humans and the environment.

The Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya CAS campus has an excellent solid waste recycling facility that operates a few trucks throughout campus to collect garbage in biodegradable bags. Every day, both degradable and non-degradable things are gathered from various Department labs, canteens, cafeterias, stationary stores, and disposed in a location that is then classified based on the type of degradability. The segregated products are carefully wrapped in environmentally safe coverings and submitted to deterioration without causing harm to the environment. Furthermore, dust bins are located across the campus to offer stakeholders with a dust-free environment.

The dust containers are adequately branded to differentiate between biodegradable and non-biodegradable substances. These bio composts are used for plant growing on campus and help to improve soil health and the population density of helpful microorganisms.

8.Methods of Disposal of Wastes

Reduce the amount of trash produced by the organisation that has to be disposed of properly by using recycling and reuse techniques. Many waste products can be reused or recycled within the buildings or campus, while others can only be recycled at certain locations. In some laboratories, used oils, acids, solvents, and chemicals can be recycled; plastics and e-waste, including batteries, can be returned to the manufacturer, authorised dealers, or distributor, but they shouldn't be sold to unauthorised contractors or businesses because they might not have proper recycling facilities, which could lead to misuse or increase associated liabilities.

On-site Disposal Facilities: Burial pits can be made in which waste should be buried and sufficiently covered with soil as "daily cover" to reduce environmental issues like the

unpleasant smell from decaying/degrading waste, spreading of waste into nearby areas in response to blowing wind, and to avoid vermin and disease spreading vectors, flies, mosquitoes, etc..

Reserve pits: Contaminated soil, oily sludge, drilling waste, and chemical waste are all temporarily stored in reserve pits. To prevent soil, groundwater, and surface water pollution, these holes should be properly shaped and furrowed.

Incineration: Using an incinerator is another method of disposing of garbage. Items that shouldn't be burnt should be separated before being burned, and the ash from the fire should be deposited in a lined landfill since it could contain heavy metals.

Evaporation Ponds: At some sites, generated water is eliminated using evaporation ponds. It should be emphasised that all evaporation ponds need to have enough lining.

9. Best Practices on Environment Audit Initiatives followed in the Organization

- ✓ It is observed that Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya CAS Management created a solid waste recycling unit and wastewater treatment facility to purify the wastewaters using activated-sludge to manage both solid wastes and wastewaters effectively without harming the environment.
- ✓ The dust bins are kept in different places across the campus to provide a dust free atmosphere to the stakeholders which are labelled properly for the indication of degradable and non-degradable items.
- ✓ A compositing unit is made available for decomposing the hostel's kitchen and plant wastes naturally and converting them into organic manures which are utilized efficiently for cultivation of plants in the campus.
- ✓ Swachh Bharath Abhiyan under Clean India Mission is implemented effectively towards sanitation, solid waste management and refining drinking water quality to promote cleanliness to rural people across Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu.

10. Importance of Environment Audit

The importance of environmental audit lies in its role as a strategic tool for organizations to assess and manage their environmental impact. Through systematic evaluation of operations, practices, and processes, environmental audits ensure compliance with legal regulations, mitigate potential risks, and enhance overall environmental performance. By identifying inefficiencies and areas of improvement, audits drive operational efficiency, resource conservation, and waste reduction, leading to cost savings and long-term sustainability. Moreover, environmental audits bolster an organization's public image, attracting environmentally conscious stakeholders and demonstrating a commitment to responsible ecological stewardship. As a preventative approach, audits help organizations proactively address environmental issues, adapt to regulatory changes, and engage transparently with stakeholders. Ultimately, environmental audits foster transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement, contributing to a harmonious coexistence between business operations and the natural world.

Environmental audits hold paramount importance in today's world, serving as a vital mechanism to safeguard our planet's well-being. These audits provide a structured and comprehensive assessment of an organization's environmental practices, enabling them to navigate the complex landscape of environmental regulations and ensure legal compliance. By meticulously scrutinizing processes, resource utilization, and waste management, audits unearth areas of inefficiency and ecological strain, paving the way for streamlined operations, reduced ecological footprint, and minimized environmental risks. The significance of environmental audits extends to the broader societal context. As public consciousness about environmental issues continues to grow, stakeholders increasingly demand transparency and responsible corporate behaviour. Organizations that embrace environmental audits display a commitment to ethical and sustainable practices, elevating their reputation and credibility among consumers, investors, and communities.

Furthermore, environmental audits operate as a proactive shield against potential ecological disasters. By identifying vulnerabilities and recommending improvements, audits enable organizations to preclude pollution incidents, habitat destruction, and other adverse impacts.

This preventative approach not only averts environmental harm but also mitigates financial and reputational fallout. Environmental audits facilitate the adaptive capacity of organizations in a rapidly changing regulatory landscape. As governments tighten environmental standards and policies evolve, audits ensure that businesses stay informed, make necessary adjustments, and continue to align with prevailing norms.

In essence, the importance of environmental audits is deeply intertwined with the broader goals of sustainable development and planetary well-being. Through diligent evaluation, audits drive positive change, foster responsible environmental management, and contribute to a harmonious coexistence between human activities and the ecosystems that sustain us

11. The aims and objectives of an Environmental audit

Environmental audit encompasses a range of goals designed to assess, improve, and ensure responsible environmental management within an organization. These aims and objectives provide a framework for conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the organization's environmental practices. Some of the key aims and objectives of an environmental audit include:

Assessment of Environmental Compliance: The primary aim of an environmental audit is to evaluate the organization's adherence to environmental laws, regulations, and permits. This involves identifying any instances of non-compliance and recommending corrective actions to ensure legal adherence.

Identification of Environmental Risks and Impacts: Environmental audits aim to identify potential risks and negative environmental impacts associated with the organization's activities, processes, and operations. By recognizing these risks, the audit helps prevent incidents, accidents, and pollution that could harm the environment and human health.

Resource Management and Efficiency: An objective of environmental audits is to assess the organization's use of natural resources, such as water, energy, raw materials, and land. The audit aims to identify opportunities for resource conservation, waste reduction, and overall operational efficiency.

Emission and Pollution Control: Environmental audits focus on evaluating the organization's emissions, discharges, and waste generation. The objective is to ensure that pollution levels are within permissible limits and to recommend measures to reduce or mitigate these impacts.

Stakeholder Engagement and Transparency: Audits aim to promote transparency by engaging stakeholders, including employees, local communities, regulatory authorities, and the public. Providing clear and accurate information about environmental performance fosters trust and open communication.

Continuous Improvement: The objective of continuous improvement lies at the core of environmental audits. By identifying areas for enhancement and recommending best practices, audits drive ongoing efforts to minimize environmental impacts, promote sustainability, and adapt to changing circumstances.

Legal and Regulatory Adherence: Environmental audits aim to help organizations stay informed about evolving environmental regulations and standards. The objective is to ensure that the organization remains up-to-date with legal requirements and makes necessary adjustments to its operations.

Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness: Audits aim to assess the organization's preparedness to respond to environmental emergencies, such as spills, accidents, or natural disasters. The objective is to ensure that proper measures are in place to mitigate potential impacts and effectively manage crises.

Cost Savings and Operational Efficiency: Environmental audits strive to identify cost-saving opportunities by reducing resource consumption, waste generation, and energy use. The objective is to improve the organization's bottom line while minimizing its environmental footprint.

Documentation and Record Keeping: A key objective of an environmental audit is to maintain accurate documentation and records of environmental practices, assessments, and improvements. This documentation serves as evidence of the organization's commitment to responsible environmental management.

In summary, the aims and objectives of an environmental audit encompass a wide range of goals, from legal compliance and risk assessment to resource management, stakeholder

engagement, and continuous improvement. Through these aims and objectives, environmental audits contribute to sustainable practices, environmental protection, and the overall well-being of both the organization and the planet.

12. Phases of Environment Audit

Pre-audit, during-audit, and post-audit are the three phases of the environmental audit. Different elements are used in these phases to address issues on campus as well.

- ✓ Pre-Audit

The following elements are included in the pre-audit:

Planning the environmental audit

Selecting the audit team based on experience and expertise

Scheduling the audit facility and venue of audit

Scrutinizing the audit application and checklist

Opening meeting between audit team and auditee

Acquiring the background information of the organization

Visiting the site of audit by the audit team and coordinators

Audit programme and briefing

Collection of data and documents verification

Discussion with the auditee for data verification

- ✓ During-Audit

During the audit, the following components are involved:

Understanding scope of the audit

Analysing strength and weakness of the internal controls audit

Conducting the on-site audit

Appraising the onsite observations during audit

Noting down the key observations and taking photographs

Clarifications if required during the audit site and document verification

- ✓ Post-Audit

Post-audit involves the following components:

Identification of the best practices followed by the Organization

Compiling a report of the data collected

Distributing the report and certificate to the Organization

Preparing an action plan to overcome the flaws

Providing suggestions to implement the action plan

Setting up the future environmental aims and objectives

Policy document for Green Audit

Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore demonstrated higher sensitivity and responsibility in implementing green concepts in the campus. Although establishment and maintenance of green campuses is important, spreading awareness on the green practices among students and educating stake holders is our priority. Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya college of Arts and Science, Coimbatore fairly manages water resources, waste management, solar and electric energy, conserve natural resources, and provide eco-friendly and solar passive building, minimal paper use. Institute implement following practices towards establishment and maintenance of green campus.

Water Management

• Always practice and implement rain water recycling and harvest rain water to resolve and manage water scarcity problems in future

• Protect environment towards climatic changes and conservation of sources for drinking water. Regularly inspect taps for draining and repair immediately to avoid loss of potable water.

• Promote effective water management drip pipe lines, recycling of drainage and rain water harvesting.

Waste Management

• Spread the awareness amongst society about the waste management for ecosystem and methods for its disposal.

• Promote the efforts for the conversion of waste into renewable energy Renewable Energy

• Improve awareness about renewable energy. Promote adaptation of solar power equipment/converters.

• Adopt and promote power saving electrical equipment

• Beware on the role of scientific electrification and the use of bulbs and equipment in saving of power.

Green Building

• Promote and advocate the implementation of solar passive technology for sustainability and green concepts.

• Led Lights are highly used in all Streets to reduce power consumption.

Paperless Office.

• Advocate the benefits of paperless work in reducing the waste production and green practices.

• All the circulars will be circulated to faculty members and students through digital mode.

The institutional initiatives for greening the campus are as follows:

Restricted entry of automobiles, Pedestrian Friendly pathways, Ban on use of Plastic and Landscaping with trees and plants.

Policy for Environment and Energy Usage

The goal of the Environment and Energy Usage Policy is to use energy in a way that has the least possible negative effects on the environment. In order to lessen the load on the government and to identify alternative natural resources as answers to the energy issue, the strategy suggests investigating renewable energy sources. This institution's varied operations and all of its stakeholders must adhere to this environment and energy policy, which is obligatory on all of the institution's parts. It helps us realise our commitment to protecting the environment and preserving natural resources by integrating efficiency and environmental awareness into daily actions. The Enviro Club, an official platform devoted to the cause of environmental awareness, to undertake green initiatives, and to conduct green literacy programmes to save energy and to protect the environment.

Principal as Chairperson, senior faculty as secretary, few faculty members, student representative, non-teaching staff.

Environment and Energy Initiatives in the Campus

• Utilising sources of renewable energy

• Evaluating energy use and the environmental effect of such use.

• Using public transit and pedestrian-friendly routes to cut down on local air pollution emissions. Adding LED lighting throughout the campus to conserve energy.

• Creating a methodical waste management strategy.

• Setting up rainwater collection systems.

• Starting a push to plant trees.

• Constantly reducing our energy usage.

• Ensuring the availability of resources required to achieve energy usage efficiency. Offering possibilities for training in energy-saving techniques. This policy is made available to all stakeholders on the institution's website and distributed internally to students, staff, and volunteers.

SIGARAM FOUNDATION

Elevate Education & Social Service

SIGARAM FOUNDATION

Govt. Reg No : 297

No. 1/32-B, Sigaram Centre, Pappampatti Post, Ondipudur Via, Coimbatore-641016

Sigarammail@gmail.com

www.sigaram.in

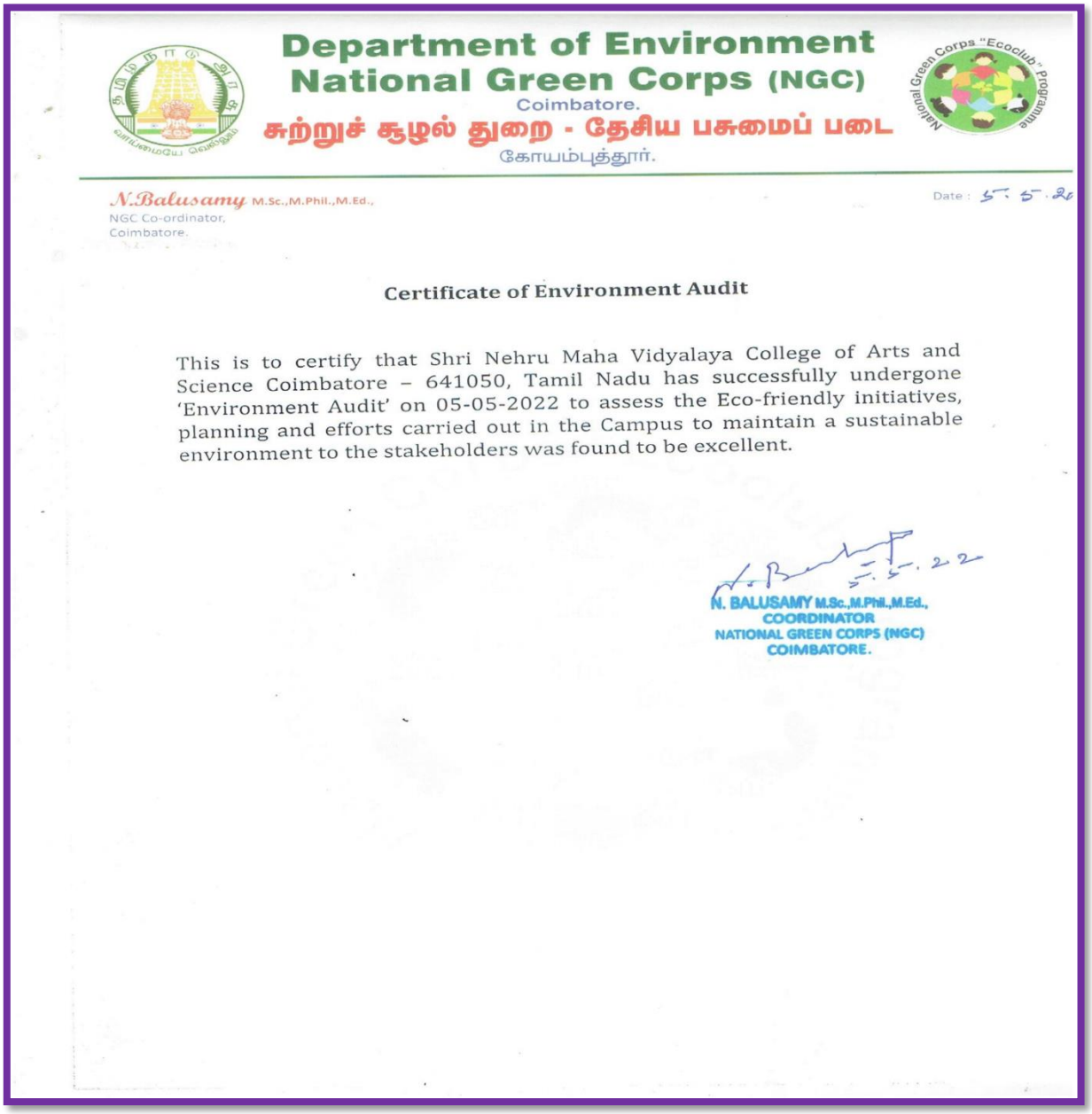
Certificate Of Environment Audit

This is to certify that Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore – 641 050, Tamil Nadu has successfully undergone 'Environment Audit' on 09-11-2021 to assess the Eco-friendly initiatives planning carried out in the Campus to maintain a sustainable environment to the stakeholders was found to be excellent.

Mr.V.VISWANATHAN,

PRESIDENT, SIGARAM FOUNDATION,

Coimbatore.



Department of Environment
National Green Corps (NGC)
Coimbatore.
சுற்றுச் சூழல் துறை - தேசிய பசுமைப் படை
கோயம்புத்தூர்.

N.Balusamy M.Sc.,M.Phil.,M.Ed.,
NGC Co-ordinator,
Coimbatore.

Date : 5.5.22

Certificate of Environment Audit

This is to certify that Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science Coimbatore – 641050, Tamil Nadu has successfully undergone 'Environment Audit' on 05-05-2022 to assess the Eco-friendly initiatives, planning and efforts carried out in the Campus to maintain a sustainable environment to the stakeholders was found to be excellent.

5.5.22

N. BALUSAMY M.Sc.,M.Phil.,M.Ed.,
COORDINATOR
NATIONAL GREEN CORPS (NGC)
COIMBATORE.

Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts & Science Coimbatore 641 050

PRINCIPAL
SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA
COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
SHRI GAMBHIRMAL BAFNA NAGAR
MALUMACHAMPATTI, COIMBATORE – 641 050

CERTICATES OF AWARDS

Where there is Rural Wellbeing there is Universal Prosperity

G20 भारत 2023 INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते
Ministry of Education
Government of India

भारत सरकार / Government of India
महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण शिक्षा परिषद / Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education
उच्च शिक्षा विभाग/Department of Higher Education
शिक्षा मंत्रालय / Ministry of Education

Certificate of Accreditation

This is to certify that Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, COIMBATORE, TAMIL NADU is graded as

Parameters	Green Cover on campus	Surface Water Harvesting	Rooftop Water Harvesting	Rooftop Solar System	Waste Management
Grades	A+	A	A	A	A

for the academic year of 2022-23 in Phase 1 of the

National Rural Institutions Sustainability Grading (NRISG)

Nagalakshmi.
Member Secretary

Date: March 2023
Certificate NO: MGNCRE/NRISG/1012

Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts & Science Coimbatore 641 050

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COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
SHRI GAMBHIRMAL BAFNA NAGAR
MALUMACHAMPATTI, COIMBATORE – 641 050

NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION, COIMBATORE

NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Organization)

Coimbatore - 641 004, Tamil Nadu, India.

Website: nsfonline.org.in

Regd. No. 114 / 2017

ISO 9001:2015

"International Eco Club Student Chapter"

Nature Science Foundation

This is to certify that

SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES AND INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

established an 'International Eco Club Student Chapter' constituted by the Nature Science Foundation. Your service extended to the noble cause of environmental protection and nature conservation is extremely solicited.

Ref. No.: IECSC/NSF/2021/03

Chairman
Nature Science Foundation

Secretary
Nature Science Foundation

Shri Nehru Maha Vidyalaya College of Arts & Science Coimbatore 641 050

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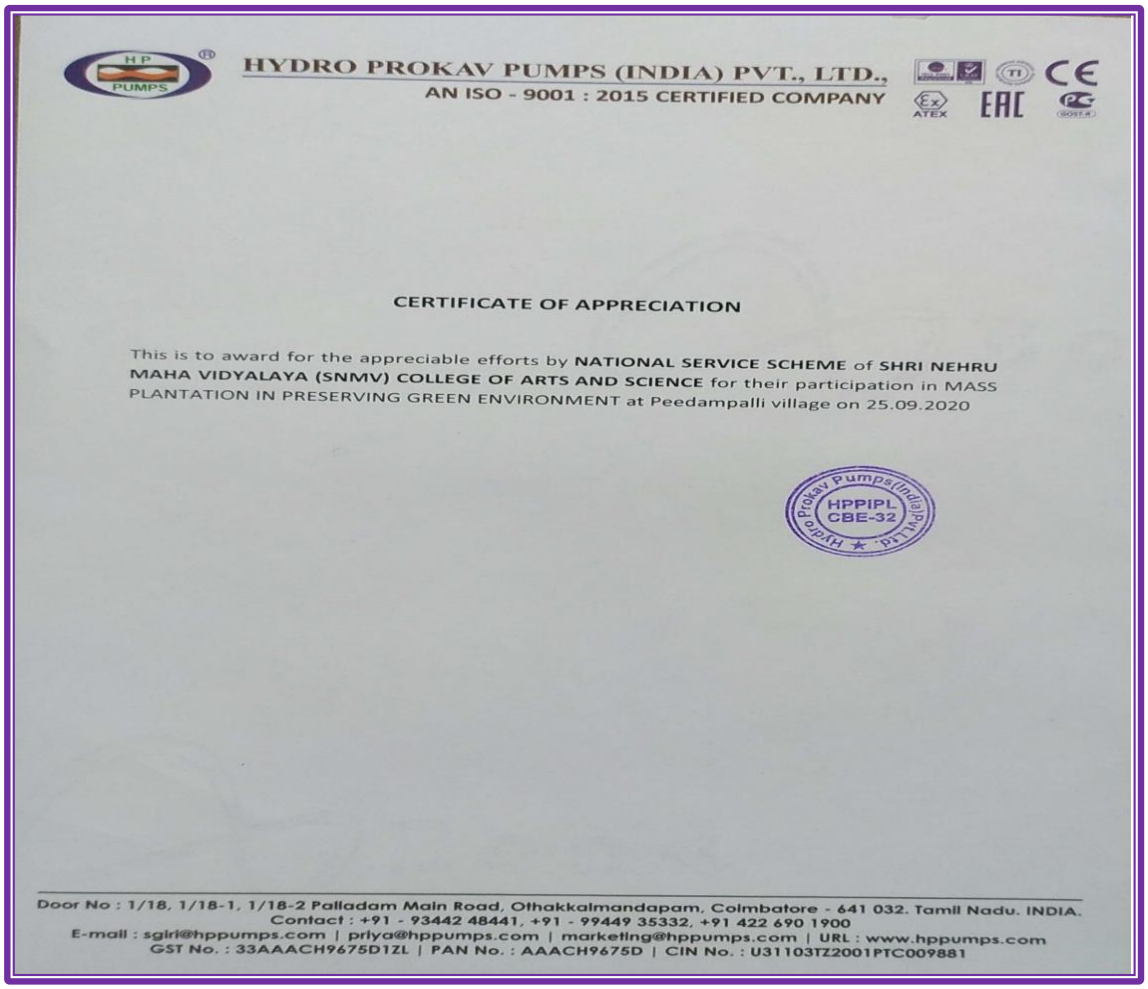
HYDRO PROKAV PUMPS (INDIA) PVT., LTD., COIMBATORE



HYDRO PROKAV PUMPS (INDIA) PVT., LTD.,
AN ISO - 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

This is to award for the appreciable efforts by **NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME** of **SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA (SNMV) COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE** for their participation in MASS PLANTATION IN PRESERVING GREEN ENVIRONMENT at Peedampalli village on 25.09.2020

Hydro Prokav Pumps(India)Pvt.Ltd. HPPIPL CBE-32

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GST No. : 33AAACH9675D1ZL | PAN No. : AAACH9675D | CIN No. : U31103TZ2001PTC009881

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SHRI GAMBHIRMAL BAFNA NAGAR
MALUMACHAMPATTI, COIMBATORE – 641 050

FOREST DIVISION OF ANAMALAI TIGER RESERVE, GOVT. OF TAMILNADU, POLLACHI

CERTIFICATE

OF APPRECIATION

This is to certify that Mr/Ms. SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA COLLEGE of ARTS AND SCIENCE, COIMBATORE actively participated in the "Habitat restoration program by removing the invasive weeds", conducted in Pollachi Forest Division of Anamalai Tiger Reserve on 25th & 26th December 2021. The interest towards conservation of Anamalai's biodiversity is highly appreciated.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
POLLACHI DIVISION
ANAMALAI TIGER RESERVE POLLACHI

Shri Nehru Vidyalaya College of Arts & Science Coimbatore 641 050

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