

GREEN AUDIT DIKHOWMUKH COLLEGE, MOGLOW



GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2024-25



DIKHOWMUKH COLLEGE
MOGLOW

SIVASAGAR, ASSAM, 785664



GREEN AUDIT DIKHOWMUKH COLLEGE, MOGLOW

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dikhowmukh College has successfully undergone a Green Audit for 2024-25 as part of its commitment to environmental sustainability and eco-friendly practices. The Audit was conducted to assess and evaluate the institution's environmental performance in areas such as energy conservation, waste management, water usage, and biodiversity and carbon footprint reduction.

The findings of the Audit indicate that Dikhowmukh College has taken significant steps towards promoting a sustainable campus, implementing green initiatives and fostering an eco-conscious culture among students and staff.

This certificate is awarded in recognition of the institution's efforts in maintaining and improving environmental sustainability in alignment with global and national environmental goals.


9/6/25
(Dr. Upendra Dutt)

9/6/25
(Manash Bortwein Gogoi)
Signature of the Auditor
(Upendra Dutt, M.Phil, Ph.D.)
Associate Prof...

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FOREWARD

The environment in which we live is extremely important since it is directly tied to our survival. It is the responsibility of each and every individual to keep it healthy. The authorities of Dikhowmukh College, Moglow formed a Green Audit Report Committee for the year 2024-25 with its mandate to prepare its first green audit report. The team of Green Audit Report Committee undertook an environmental self-inquiry of the campus in order to improve environmental quality and to maintain a pristine environment. Green Audit Report Committee prepared the report with inputs from faculty members, students and other stakeholders engaged for data collection as well as other relevant aspects. The Committee deliberated on various relevant issues in the campus and suggested a series of measures which are under different stages of implementation.

As part of our ongoing effort to document the status of the environment and the activities of the Dikhowmukh College community, this report is a compilation of records as well as a presentation of snapshots on our commitment towards a green eco-friendly environment. Despite its inherent limitations, this report provides an insight of the status of the environment in the campus as well as practices that indicate to what has to be done in the future to ensure a better and sustainable campus environment.

Students, faculties and staff of Dikhowmukh College, Moglow are committed to undertake this green audit as a means to continually improve its environmental performance and standard in recognition of the immediate and serious threat that climate change poses to the environment.


(Dr. Ranjit Kr. Boruah) 9/6/2025
Principal
Dikhowmukh College
Principal
DIKHOWMUKH COLLEGE
Date.....

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GREEN AUDIT REPORT COMMITTEE

INTERNAL AUDITOR

SL NO	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Dr. Ranjit Kr. Boruah	Principal
2	Mrs. Rupjyoti Baruah	Vice-Principal
3	Mr. Prasanta Dutta	Associate Professor
4	Mr. Parashmoni Saikia	Associate Professor
5	Dr. Pranjal Borah	Associate Professor
6	Mr. Dharma Kt. Borah	Accountant
7	Mr. Madhurya Kalita	Junior Assistant

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

SL NO	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Dr. Utpal Dutta	Associate Prof., Deptt. of Botany Sibsagar University
2	Mr. Manash Pratim Gogoi	Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Geology Sibsagar University

INTRODUCTION

At present, it is important for each and every government and non-governmental institution to conduct and enact the green audit or environmental audit for conserving environment and presenting biodiversity in the campus. The aims and objectives of the environmental audit are to build up greenery and a pollution free campus. The term Green Audit is called as Global Readiness in Ensuring Ecological Neutrality (GREEN). "GREEN AUDITING", an umbrella term, is known by another name Environmental Auditing and both the terms are being used interchangeably. Green Accounting can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting, and analysis of components of ecological diversity and expressing the same in financial or social terms.

The green audit practically involves energy conservation, use of renewable sources, rain water harvesting and water conservation, efforts of carbon neutrality, plantation, hazardous waste management and E-waste management. The concept of green audit can be used as a management tool to evaluate the environmental standards and thereby to perform better for the sustainable development of an institution.

The green audit aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly atmosphere. Through the green audit, a direction is setup to improve the structure of environment which includes several factors that determine the growth.

Green audit also forms a part of resource management process. Although they are individual events, the real value of green audit lies in the fact that it should be carried out at defined intervals so that the results can illustrate improvement or change over time. Here, an effort has been made to prepare a comprehensive

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environmental audit of Dikhowmukh College campus. The target areas included in this green auditing are water, waste and green campus.

***NEED FOR GREEN AUDITING**

Green auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutions are eco-friendly and sustainable. Traditionally, we are good and efficient users of natural resources. But over the period of time excess use of resources like energy, water has become habitual for everyone especially, in common areas. Now, it is necessary to check whether our processes are consuming more than required resources, whether we are handling resources carefully. Green audit regulates all such practices and gives an efficient way of natural resource utilization. In the era of climate change and resource depletion, it is necessary to verify the processes and convert them into green and clean ones. Green audit provides an approach to it. It also increases overall consciousness among the people working in institution towards an equitable environment.

❖ GOALS OF GREEN AUDIT

The specific goals for the conduct of Green Audit of the college are --

- Identification and documentation of green practices followed the College.
- Identification of strength and weakness in green practices.
- Analysis and suggestion for solution of problems identified.
- Assessing facility of different types of waste management.
- Increase in environmental awareness throughout campus.

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- Identification and assessment of environmental risk.
- Motivating staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.
- The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental sustainability and resolve environmental issues before they become problems.

❖ OBJECTIVES OF GREEN AUDIT:-

The Main objectives of the Green Audit are as follows:-

- To examine the current practices, which can impact on environment such as resource utilization, waste management etc.
- To identify and analyze significant environmental issues.
- To set up goal, vision, and mission for Green practices in campus.
- To establish and implement Environment Management in various departments.
- Continuous assessment for betterment in performance in Green Audit.

❖ BENEFITS OF GREEN AUDIT FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are many advantages of green audit to an Educational Institute:

- ❖ It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
- ❖ Recognizes the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
- ❖ Empowers the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
- ❖ Portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.

SCOPE OF GREEN AUDIT:-

The Scope of the Green Audit covers the systematic analysis of entire eco friendly environment of the college campus. These are-

- ✓ Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach.
- ✓ Improving environmental standards.
- ✓ Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- ✓ Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
- ✓ Financial savings through a reduction in resource use.
- ✓ Curriculum enrichment through practical experience.
- ✓ Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the college campus and its environment.
- ✓ Enhancement of college profile
- ✓ Developing an environmental ethics and value system in young people

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An environmental audit is a snapshot in time, in which one assesses campus performance in complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Though a helpful benchmark, the audit almost immediately becomes outdated unless there are some mechanisms in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental compliance.

This audit report contains observations and recommendations for improvement of environmental consciousness.

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ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Dikhowmukh College was established in 1982 by covering the inhabitants of Jakaichuk and Konwerpur Mouzas of Sivasagar district. Basically, the college is situated in an agriculture dominated rural area. It has a glorious history. A significant reminder of the great Ahom Kingdom, it is situated about 19 km South West from Sivasagar district headquarter and almost 5 km away from NH 37 adjoining Bor Ali towards Dikhowmukh. The college is situated on the bank of historic Moglow Tank. The Moglow Tank was dug by King Swargadeo Rajeswar Singha (1751-1769) in honour of his Queen Kuranganayani, a Manipuri Princess. It covers an area of 2.53 Acres, i.e.- 7 Bighas, 3 Kathas and 7.7 lachas. The Moglow tank is the scenic beauty of the college. The college has a beautiful and greened campus.

AUDITING FOR GREEN CAMPUS:-

The plants in the campus and nearby areas of the college play an important ecological role within the campus and also the adjoining areas. These are also food plants and roosting sites of a number of bird species. Moreover, these have also contributed to the aesthetic beauty to the area. The biodiversity status within the campus area has been worked out particularly in respect of floristic diversity and avian diversity.

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SL NO	LAND/BUILDING/PLANTS/WATER	AREA COVERAGE
1	Open Area	36 Bighas
2	Built Up	14 Bighas
3	Moglow Tank	7 Bighas, 3 kathas and 7.7 lechas.
4	Nos of plants species	46 Nos
5	Trees covers the area of the campus	100m
6	Garden Flower	10% of the total area (Approx.)

To generate interest on the nature conservation and also to inculcate social responsibility towards a green environment, the college undertakes several eco-friendly initiatives within and outside the campus. Some of these activities are-

1. Plantation and caring of plants in and outside the campus.
2. Timely disposal of wastes from the campus.
3. Celebration of important days like World environment day, Biodiversity day, college established day, NSS day, with great importance to generate awareness among the students.
4. Plastic free (single use) campus.

5. Paperless office.
6. Distribution of plants sapling for welcoming guest.
7. Grow potted indoor plants in every department wherever it is possible.

Plantation Program:-

The college has organized various plantation programs in and outside the campus and adopted villages, parks and nearby institutions through the Nature Club and NSS unit. This activity is done during the month of May and June i.e. onset of the monsoon season. This program helps to maintain eco-friendly environment within and outside the campus.

Routine Green Practices:-

The college celebrates the important days like World Environment day, Biodiversity day, the College establishment day with great importance to generate awareness among the public, students, faculties as well as staff members. Popular talks on environmental problems are organized under the banner of Nature Club by inviting the expert of the subject. Besides, distribution of sapling, poster competition etc. are some of the activities carried out to celebrate the day. Beside these, the college organizes the awareness day of bird preservation like- the international vulture day, world sparrow day, the birds seeing day under the banner of Nature Club and NSS unit in collaboration with the local NGOs related to nature like – “Nature’s Backon”, “Dolphin”.

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Eco friendly construction:-

The college canteen with a built up of about 143sq. mt. has been constructed using Bamboo as a major construction material thereby reducing the use of RCC and promoting the use of eco friendly material.

DETAILS OF TREES AND PLANTS IN OUR COLLEGE CAMPUS

Sl. No.	Assamese Name	English Name	Botanical Name	Number of Trees
1	অমৰা গছ	Hog Plum Tree	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	1
2	অৰ্জুন গছ	Arjun Tree	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	1
3	অশোক গছ	Asoka Tree	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	2
4	আম গছ	Mango Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	6
5	আমনখি গছ	Embric myrobalan	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	5
6	আহঁত গছ	Peepal Tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	2
7	এজাৰ গছ	Queen's Crape-myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia reginae roxb</i>	Nil
8	ওঁটেঙা গছ	Elephant apple	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Nil
9	ক'লাজামু গছ	Jambul, Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	2
10	কাঁঠাল গছ	Jackfruit Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	2
11	কদম গছ	Kaim	<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i>	3
12	কৃষ্ণচূড়া গছ	Peacock flower tree	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	17
13	খকন গছ	Duabanga	<i>Nil</i>	Nil

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14	খৰিকাজাই গছ	Indian Jasmine	<i>Nil</i>	Nil
15	ঘোঁৰা নিম গছ	Bead Tree	<i>Moila azedarach</i>	2
16	চতিয়না গছ	Indian Devil Tree	<i>Alsotonia scholaris</i>	2
17	চন্দন গছ	Sandalwood	<i>Santalum album</i>	3
18	চাম গছ	Monkey Jack Tree	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>	1
19	চালকুঁৱৰী গছ	Curcau aloe, Indian aloe	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Nil
20	চেগুন গছ	Teak Tree	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	40
21	চোম গছ	Nil	<i>Persea bombycina king</i>	Nil
22	তিতাচঁপা গছ	Golden Champaca	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	1
23	দেবদাৰু গছ	Indian fir Tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	20
24	নাৰিকল গছ	Coconut Tree	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	5
25	নাহৰ গছ	Ceylon ironwood, Cobra's saffron	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	3
26	নিম গছ	Nim	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	2
27	বকুল গছ	Agati	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	3
28	বৰ গছ	Banyan Tree	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	4
29	বগীজামু গছ	Rose Apple Jambas	<i>Syzygium jambas</i>	3
30	বৰ জামু গছ	Jambal Tree	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	3
31	বহঁমথুৰি গছ	Lipstick Champa	<i>Talauma hodgsoni</i>	5
32	ভোমোৰা গছ	Bastard Myrobabor	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	1
33	মজ গছ	Tea Coma	<i>Albizia procera</i>	4

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34	মদার গছ	Coral Tree	<i>Erythrica variogata</i>	4
35	মধুৰিআম গছ	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	5
36	ৰঙা চন্দন গছ	Red Sandalwood	<i>Santalum rebrum</i>	3
37	শলখ গছ	East Indian Almond	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	2
38	শালগছ	Shala Tree	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	2
39	শিৰীষ গছ	Rain Tree	<i>Samanea saman</i>	10
40	শিলিখা গছ	Chebulic Myrobalan	<i>Termindia chebula</i>	4
41	হোলোং গছ	Black Curent Tree	<i>Dipterocarpus pilosusroxb</i>	3
42	জৰি গছ	Ficus Tree	<i>Ficus benamina</i>	2
43	বগীতৰা গছ	Rose apple Jambosnia	<i>Alpinia nigra</i>	1
44	সোনাৰু গছ	Golden Shower tree	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	2
45	পোৰা আমলখি গছ	Star gooseberry tree	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	1
46	তামোল গছ	Betelnut Plant	<i>Areca cathecu</i>	2
47	চেনীচম্পা	Champaca	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	2
48	লিচু	Litchi, Lychee tree	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	1
49	বঘু গছ	Raghu Tree	<i>Pithecellobium</i>	1
50	ৰাধাচুড়া	Radha Chura	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrma</i>	1
51	বগৰী গছ	Jujube Tree, Chine Apple	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	1
52	সাঁচি গছ	Sachi Tree	<i>Aguilaria malaccensis</i>	3

❖ Turtle Conservation Centre

There is a Turtle Conservation Centre in our College Campus. It is an initiative taken by the college family and local public from 2019. Local people and also the people from the different places of Assam donated Turtle to our tank. The college family tries to extend the helping hand to protect and preserve it so that it will be a tourism spot in near future. As of now there are 67 nos of turtles in the tank.





❖ **Avian diversity in the Moglow Tank and Dikhowmukh College Campus :**

SL NO	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
3	Spotbil Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>
4	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
5	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
6	Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
7	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
8	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
9	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>

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10	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
11	Yellow-Footed Green Pегion	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>
12	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
13	Brown Hawk Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>
14	Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>

WATER MANAGEMENT

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability affects the development of the campus as well as all areas of development such as farming, industries, etc. Keeping this in view water conservation activity is carried out.

SOURCES OF WATER

- Open Well water - (JJM- Jala Jivan Mission- Moglow scheme) Total water produced - 18000 liters



- **RAINWATER HARVESTING**

The rainwater harvesting strengthens the water supply to the campus lakes as well as enhance water level of wells in the campus through ground water recharging process. A main source of water is ground water and is extracted to fulfill the requirement. The college stores the water in overhead tank.

The source of waste water is Domestic Waste Water i.e., Sewage water. The Sewage water mainly comes from Toilets of college, hostel, kitchen and canteen. Total water produced - 20,000 liters

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- Moglow Tank – Total water produced - Unlimited (In lieu of rain water harvesting).



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AUDITING WATER CONSUMPTION:- Water audit is conducted for the evaluation of facilities for water treatment and reuse. The present investigation tries to find out a way that can be adopted and implemented to balance the demand and supply of water. It is therefore essential that any environmentally responsible institution examines its water use practices.

The main water uses in the college (campus and hostel) are: - Garden, Cleaning, Canteen, Drinking, Toilets, Bathrooms, Hostel, Washing, Construction Works and office uses.

The overall water consumption in a day in the college is :- 15 k Ltr.

Following are the areas of water consumption in the college and hostel campus:-

Sl. no	Purpose of water consumption
1	Toilets & Urinals
2	Hostel (bathroom & toilets, kitchen, cleaning, washing, and drinking)
3	Canteen
4	Gardening
5	Construction work
6	Leakage

The water installations available in the college are:-

1. Water cooler with drinking water filtration facility.
2. Urinals and toilets
3. Bathrooms
4. Water taps in common place, canteen etc.

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Water consumption:-

1. Quantity of water pumped :- Average 9000. litter / day
2. Quantity of water used from historic Moglow tank : 2000 ltr.
3. Water charge paid for pumping :- Free of cost
4. Rain water harvesting:- In rainy season approximately 1000 ltr daily.
5. Number of water tanks for water storage (college & hostel campus)- 16 nos.
6. Amount of water stored : 38,000 litter.

Water audit observation:-

The reasons of water wastage are:-

1. Leaving the water taps open after use.
2. Leakage from taps.
3. Over use of water.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The waste generated inside the campus is thrown to the dustbin and is set in fire excluding the plastics.



AUDITING SOLID WASTE GENERATION:-

Pollution from solid waste is aesthetically unpleasing and results in large amounts of litter in our communities which can cause health problems. Plastic bags and discarded ropes and strings can be very dangerous to birds and other animals. This indicator addresses waste production and disposal of plastic waste, paper waste, food waste and recycling. Solid waste can be divided into two categories: general waste and hazardous waste. General waste includes what is usually thrown away in homes and college such as garbage, paper, tins and plastic items, pens, plastic/ glass bottles etc. Hazardous is waste that is likely to be a threat to health or the environment like cleaning chemicals and petrol. Unscientific landfills may contain harmful contaminants that leak into soil and water supplies, and produce greenhouse gases contributing to global climate change. Furthermore, solid waste often includes wasted material resources that could otherwise be channeled into better service through recycling, repair, and reuse. Thus the minimization of solid waste is essential to a sustainable college. Here efforts have been made to diagnose the prevailing waste disposable policies and suggest the best way to combat the problems. It is therefore essential that any environmentally responsible institution examines its waste processing practices.

The college has almost over 800 stake holders that include teaching and non-teaching members that leads to the generation of a sizeable amount of solid waste per day. The sources of solid waste in the college are; classroom, laboratories, staff rooms, office, library, canteen, toilets, grounds and the hostel. Solid waste generation in the college & hostel campus is primarily of biodegradable nature, while there are non-biodegradable, hazardous and E-

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waste besides liquid waste.

Characteristics and disposal practices:-

The types of solid waste generated have been characterized and the quantity assessed as follows:-

Sl. No	Source	Type of waste generated	Quantity of waste generated/ a day.
1	Classroom	Paper, plastic wrapper, plastic bottles, pens, tetra packs, cardboard, thermocole.	5 kgs (approx) including 2 kgs (approx) of vegetable peels, rotten vegetables and leftover food that is biodegradable.
2	Laboratories	paper, plastic bottles, broken glass, pins, growth media.	Not generated in daily basis.
3	Staffroom	Paper, plastic wrappers, plastic bottles, pens, aluminum foil, leftover food.	1kg approx.
4	office	Paper, plastic wrappers, plastic bottles, pens, metal clips, pins, rubber band, old printer cartridges.	2kg approx.
5	Computer centre	Paper, metal clips, pins, old printer cartridges, old	1kg approx.

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6	Canteen	Disposable plates, cups, paper box, plastic wrappers, aluminums foil, vegetable peels, rotten vegetables, leftover food, plastic bottles.	3kg approx.
7	Library	Paper, plastic	2kg approx.
8	Toilets	Paper, plastic, sanitary napkins.	3kg approx.
9	Grounds	Grass cutting, dry leaves, twigs.	5kg approx.
10	Hostel (including living quarters, toilets, and the kitchen)	Paper, plastic wrapper, plastic bottles, broken glass, tetra packs, aluminium foil, vegetable peels, rotten vegetables, leftover food, sanitary napkins etc.	5 kg approx.
11	Both campus	Construction debris, broken furniture, unserviceable equipment, batteries.	Not generated on daily basis
12	Boys common	Paper, plastic bottles, plastic wrapper, tetra	1kg approx.

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	room	packs,	
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Disposal practices adopted:-

1. Segregation of the waste into wet and dry waste and disposal in separate coloured bins.
2. The dry waste has been placed into the fire cane for burn. There are total 8 nos of fire canes in the college campus.
3. Used solid microbial growth media is sealed in auto clavable bags and disposed after decontamination by autoclaving.
4. Construction debris generated in the college is disposed in authorized landfill site.
5. For unserviceable equipment and batteries, the college has negotiated buy back or removal from site agreement during replacement.

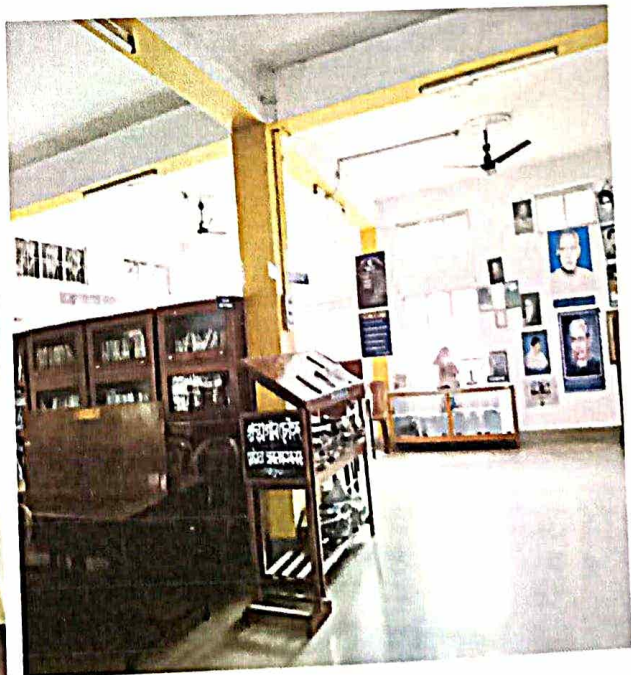
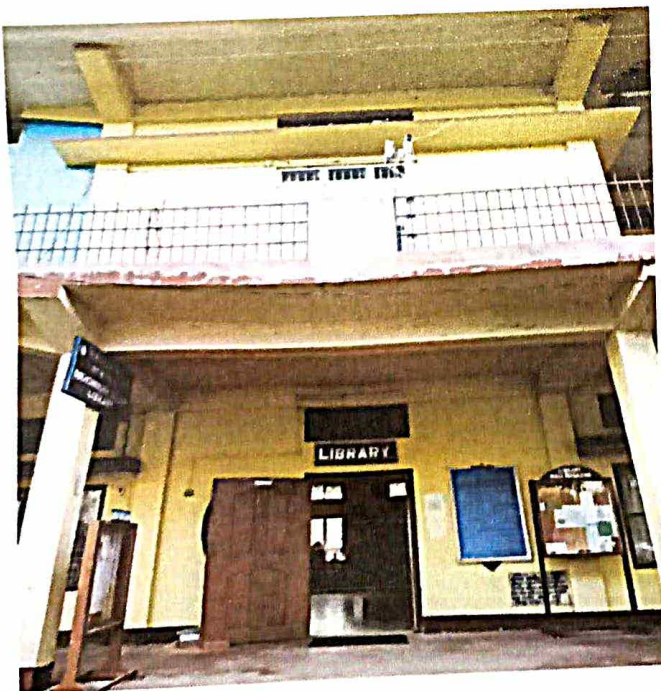
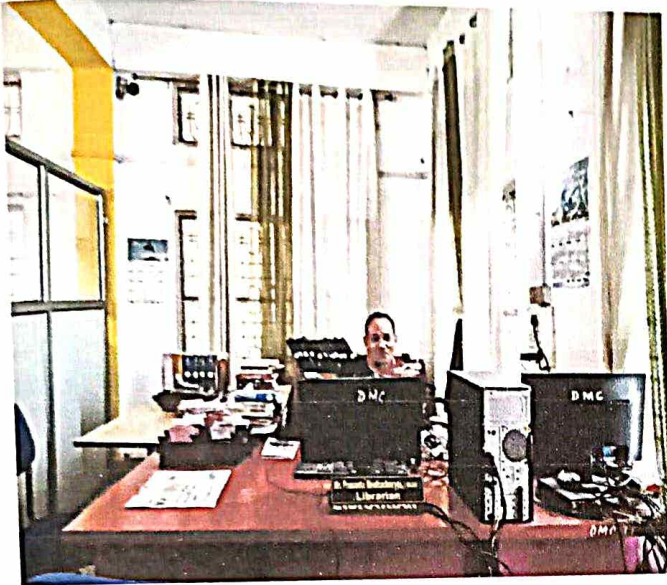
AUDITING FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT:-

The college has large numbers of computers, printers and a couple of Xerox machines. The E-waste and defective items from computer labs are being stored properly. The college has decided to contract approved E-waste management and disposal facility in order to dispose E-waste in scientific manner.

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LIBRARY

The college library has a collection of over 27,503 books.



GREEN AUDITDIKHOWMUKH COLLEGE, MOGLOW

AUDITOIRUM

The auditorium can accommodate 300 students. It is aimed at conducting events like department functions, club activities and meeting of various student support organizations.

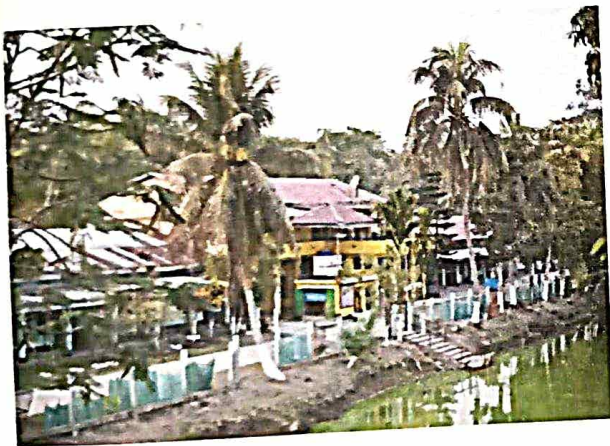


INDOOR STADIUM

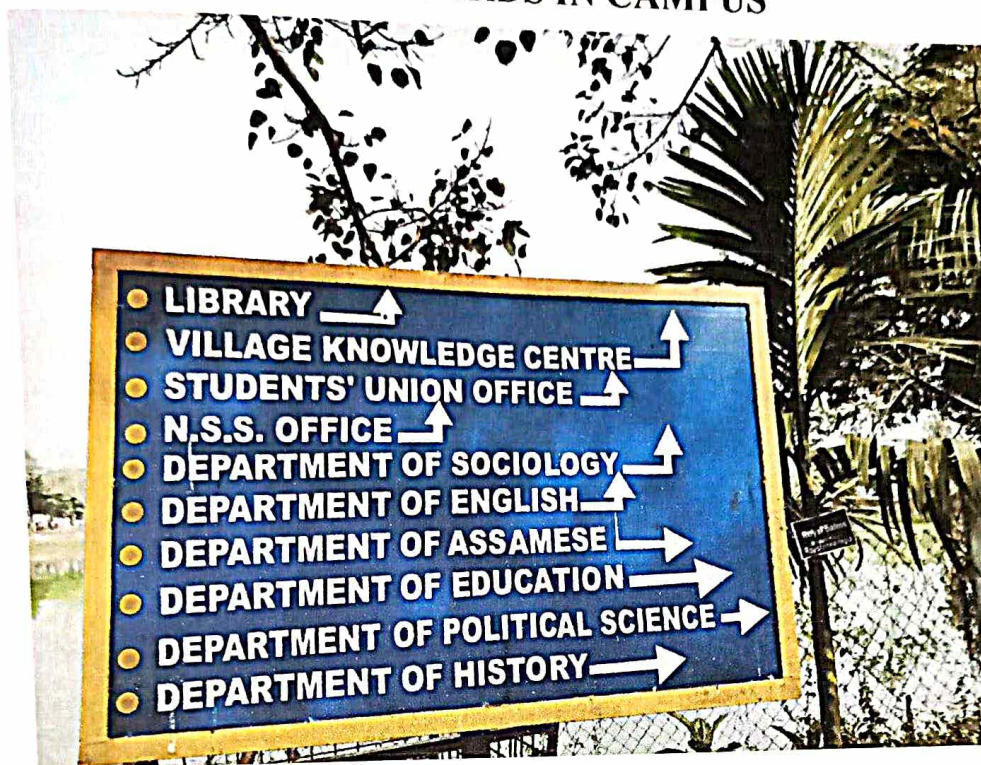
Gymnasium is provided inside the campus to encourage physical activity among the students.



VIEWS OF GREENERY



SIGN BOARDS IN CAMPUS



CONCLUSION

In the conclusion the following recommendations are given for better improvement of the college campus:-

1. The various departments and the academic office may switch over to online records to reduce paper waste.
2. Food waste generated in campus is mostly collected from dining areas. The food waste is diverted to nearby farm.
3. E-wastes are segregated, handled and disposed properly in an eco-friendly manner.
4. Reducing the use of one-time use plastic bottles, cups, folders,

GREEN AUDIT DIKHOWMUKH COLLEGE, MOGLOW

pens, bouquets, decorative items will be useful to solve the problem of plastic pollution to some extent.

5. Wear Mask Signages are provided in the facility.
6. Rainwater is collected from rooftop to recharge the ground water level table.
7. An environmental policy document has to be prepared with all the recommendations and practice carried.
8. Frequent visits should be conducted to ensure that the generated waste is measured, monitored and recorded regularly and information should be made available to administration.
9. The solid waste should be reused or recycled at maximum possible places.
10. Installation of a water meter to record water usage in the college premises.

.....END OF DOCUMENT.....


9/6/25
(Utpal Dutta, M.Phil, Ph.D.)
Associate Professor
Department of Botany
Siksha University

GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2024-25

DIKHOWMUKH COLLEGE

SIVASAGAR

External Auditor

Dr. Utpal Dutta Mr.
Associate Professor
Department of Botany
Sibsagar University

Mr. Manash Pr. Gogoi
Assistant Professor
Department of Geology
Sibsagar University

THE REPORT ON GREEN AUDIT

2024-25

Institution Audited: DIKHOWMUKH COLLEGE, MOGLOW, SIVASAGAR, ASSAM, 785664

Date of Visit: 09-06-2025

Report Date: 09-06-2025

As part of the college's commitment to environmental sustainability and regulatory compliance, a comprehensive Green Audit was conducted at Dikhowmukh College. This audit was independently undertaken by the undersigned, serving as an external observer, with the intent to provide an impartial assessment of the institution's environmental practices and performance.

The audit was guided by principles of transparency, sustainability, and continual improvement, in alignment with guidelines issued by regulatory and accreditation bodies such as NAAC and the UGC.

The audit aimed to:

1. Evaluate the extent to which the college adheres to **environmentally responsible practices**.
2. **Identify gaps and areas for improvement** in the management of natural resources.
3. **Offer strategic recommendations to enhance sustainability** efforts within the campus.
4. **Foster awareness and accountability** among the college community regarding ecological stewardship.

Audit Methodology

The audit has been carried out via:

1. Visual and physical inspection of the campus.
2. Interaction with faculty, administrative staff, and students to understand institutional and behavioural practices.
3. Verification of records pertaining to electricity and water usage, waste disposal, and plantation drives.
4. Review of documents and past initiatives related to green campus, energy conservation, and biodiversity efforts.

Key Observations

Sl. No.	Items	Observations	Remarks
1.	Campus Greening and Biodiversity	Well maintained green campus. 36 Bighas of open land and 14 Bighas of built-up area.	Garden area could be increased from 10%.
2.	Green Practices	Plantation and caring of plants, Timely disposal of wastes, Celebration of important days like World environment day, Biodiversity day, college established day, NSS day, with great importance to generate awareness among the students; Plastic free (single use) campus, Paperless office, Distribution of plants sapling for welcoming guest, Grow potted indoor plants in every department wherever it is possible etc.	College authority may try to add a biodegradable waste management system, installation of few solar powered items.
3.	Eco friendly construction	College canteen is built with eco-friendly materials.	The practice is appreciated.
4.	Plant diversity	49 different species of trees have been observed.	The diversity is appreciable. Moreover, addition of more fruit bearing trees has been recommended.
5.	Turtle preservation centre	Preservation of 67 nos. of Turtles in a tank with the help of community support.	Unique effort and highly appreciated. Has potential for tourism also.
6.	Faunal diversity	14 avian species have been reported and some of which has been spotted in field visit.	Addition of more fruit bearing trees in the campus will enhance the diversity and number. There is a scope for installation of few bird feeders in the campus too.
7.	Water management	Well documented water consumption reports.	Water testing from different sources is recommended.
8.	Waste management	Identification and classification of solid waste has been done. Waste bins at different locations around the campus has been observed.	Different colour coded bins for paper, glass, organic, plastic and toxic chemicals could be used.
9.	Energy management	It is observed that use of LED and power efficient equipment are available in the campus.	Scopes installation of solar-powered lights is there.
10.	Rain water harvesting	It is observed that there is a mechanism of rain water harvesting system	Appreciated
11.	Signage	Use of signage has been found satisfactory in different facilities of the campus.	

Unique and appreciable activities:

1. Conservation of turtles in the resource available in the campus with the help of local community has many potentialities and is found sole appreciable activity by the institution.
2. Use of eco-friendly building materials for construction of canteen is also found unique and noticeable work and could be adopted in other facilities also.
3. Availability of rain water harvesting in the College.

Recommendations

Based on the overall observation of the campus, reports, documents and activities carried out by the institution, reviewers would like to propose the following recommendations for the greater benefit of the institution as well as for the fraternity of the College:


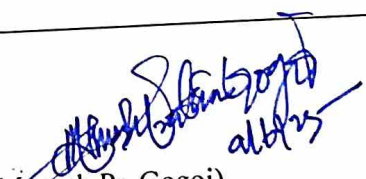
1. Institution can adopt Awareness Programme on Govt. of India and Assam Govt's Mission Life for Environment (LiFE)
2. More and more numbers of fruit-bearing trees should be planted in garden area to increase Biodiversity.
3. Few bird feeders could be added to support the avian diversity. Student community could be engaged to construct such feeders. The students can take initiative in establishment of Bird nests on the different tree species.
4. One composting facility could be added to dispose and use bio-wastes along with addition of colour coded waste bins for different types of waste disposal.
5. Scope of installation of more solar powered lights inside the premise is also available.

Conclusion

The audit reflects positively on Dikhowmukh College for its proactive efforts in environmental stewardship and green campus development. While several commendable initiatives are already in place like turtle conservation, eco-friendly construction etc., there remains ample opportunity to deepen and systematize these practices for long-term ecological and institutional benefit as mentioned in the recommendation section above.

With sustained effort and structured planning, the college is well-positioned to evolve into a leading model of environmental sustainability among educational institutions in the region. We anticipate bright future of the institution, its fraternity and local community.

Thank you.

 (Dr. Utpal Dutta) External Green Auditor Associate Professor Dpt. of Botany Sibsagar University	 (Manash Pr. Gogoi) External Green Auditor Assistant Professor Dpt. of Zoology Sibsagar University
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