

CAMPUS GREEN AUDIT



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

Puthanampatti -621007



REPORT

2017 – 2018

PREPARED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Bishop Heber College (Autonomous)

Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu – 620 017



CAMPUS GREEN AUDIT



20 MARCH 2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that detailed **CAMPUS GREEN AUDIT** has been successfully conducted for **Nehru Memorial College, (Autonomous), Puthanampatti, Tamilnadu for the period 2017 – 2018** based on data and other credentials received from the College and site visit. The activities and measures carried out by the College have been verified and found to be satisfactory. The College has evolved policies on Environment, Water, Waste and Sanitation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. The efforts taken by the members of the faculty, students, support staff and the Management towards creating a strategic change in attaining holistic environmental sustainability is highly appreciated and commended.

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20 March 2018



PREFACE

An Environmental Audit is a tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well a project, organization or equipment is performing with the aim of helping to safeguard the environment. The audit should facilitate management control of environmental practices and assess compliance with policy objectives and regulatory requirements.

Green audit is defined as an official examination of the effects a college has on the environment. It helps to improve the existing practices with the aim of reducing the adverse effects of these on the environment concerned.

Higher Educational Institutions are committed to preserve the environment within the campus through promotion of energy savings, recycling of waste, water use reduction, water harvesting etc.

Green audit visualizes the documentation of all such activities taking stock of the infrastructure of the college, their academic and managerial policies and future plans. A green auditor will study an organization's environmental effects in a systematic and documented manner and will produce an environmental audit report.

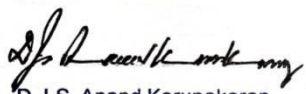
A clean and healthy environment aids effective learning and provides a conducive learning environment. Green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or resources; the college can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can also be used to determine the type and volume of waste which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plan. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of green impact on campus.

Green auditing promotes financial savings through reduction of resource use. It gives an opportunity for the development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the students and teachers. Thus it is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more relevant.

The audit process in Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti involved initial interviews with management to clarify policies, activities, records and the co-operation of staff and students in the implementation of mitigation measures. Staff and students were given training how to collect the data for the green audit process. This was followed by staff and student interviews, collection of data through the questionnaire based survey, review of records, observation of practices and observable outcomes. In addition, the approach ensured that the management and staff are active participants in the green auditing process in the college.

The baseline data prepared for the Nehru Memorial College (Autonomous), Puthanampatti will be a useful tool for campus greening, resource management, planning of future projects, and a document for implementation of sustainable development of the college. Existing data will allow the college to compare its programs and operations with those of peer institutions, identify areas in need of improvement, and prioritize the implementation of future projects. The green audit reports assist in the process of attaining an eco-friendly approach to the sustainable development of the college.

The results presented in the green audit report will serve as a guide for educating the college community on the existing environment related practices and resource usage at the college as well as spawn new activities and innovative practices. The Green Audit team expects the management to express their commitment to implement the recommendations.


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GREEN AUDIT REPORT



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(Autonomous)
Puthanampatti - 621007

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NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE

(Autonomous)

(ACCREDITED WITH "A" GRADE BY NAAC)

Puthanampatti - 621 007

TRICHIRAPALLI DISTRICT, TAMILNADU

Website: www.nmc.ac.in

Green Audit Assessment Team (Internal)

Sl. No	Campus Green Audit over all Team	Designation
1	Dr.A.R.Ponperiasamy Principal, NMC	Chairman
2	Dr.C.Sasikumar, Dean, Research and Development	MemberSecretary
3	Dr.S.Kumararaman, Vice - Prinicpal	Member
4	Dr.K.T.Tamilmani, Dean, Academic Affairs	Member
5	Dr.VijiSaral Elizabeth, Dean, Placement and Training.	Member
6	Mr.Rathakrishnanan, Estate Manager, NMC	Member
7	Er.Vijayakumar, Engineer, NMC	Member



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Website: www.nmc.ac.in

CAMPUS GREEN AUDIT TEAM COORDINATORS

SL. No	AUDIT TEAM	COORDINATORS
1	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr. M.Meenakshisundaram, Co-ordinator, Assistant Professor Department of Botany
2	WATER MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr.K.Saravanan, Co-ordinator Assistant Professor Department of Zoology
3	WASTE MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr.N.Ramesh, Co-ordinator , Assistant Professor Department of Zoology
4	SANITATION MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr.V.Ramesh, Co-ordinator Assistant Professor Department of Zoology
5	AIR , NOISE MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr.M.Ramesh, Co-ordinator, Assistant Professor Department of Chemistry

INTRODUCTION

Green Audit is a process of systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity of various establishments. It aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside of the concerned sites, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. Green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or resources; the college can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can also be used to determine the type and volume of waste, which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plan. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of Green impact on campus. If self enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality education, it could also be stated that institutional self enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality educational institution. Thus it is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent.

OBJECTIVES

The Green Audit of an institution is becoming a paramount important these days for self- assessment of the institution, which reflects the role of the institution in mitigating the present environmental problems. The college has been putting efforts to keep the environment clean since its inception. But the auditing of this non-scholastic effort of the college has not been documented. Therefore, the purpose of the present green audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. The main objectives of carrying out Green Audit are:

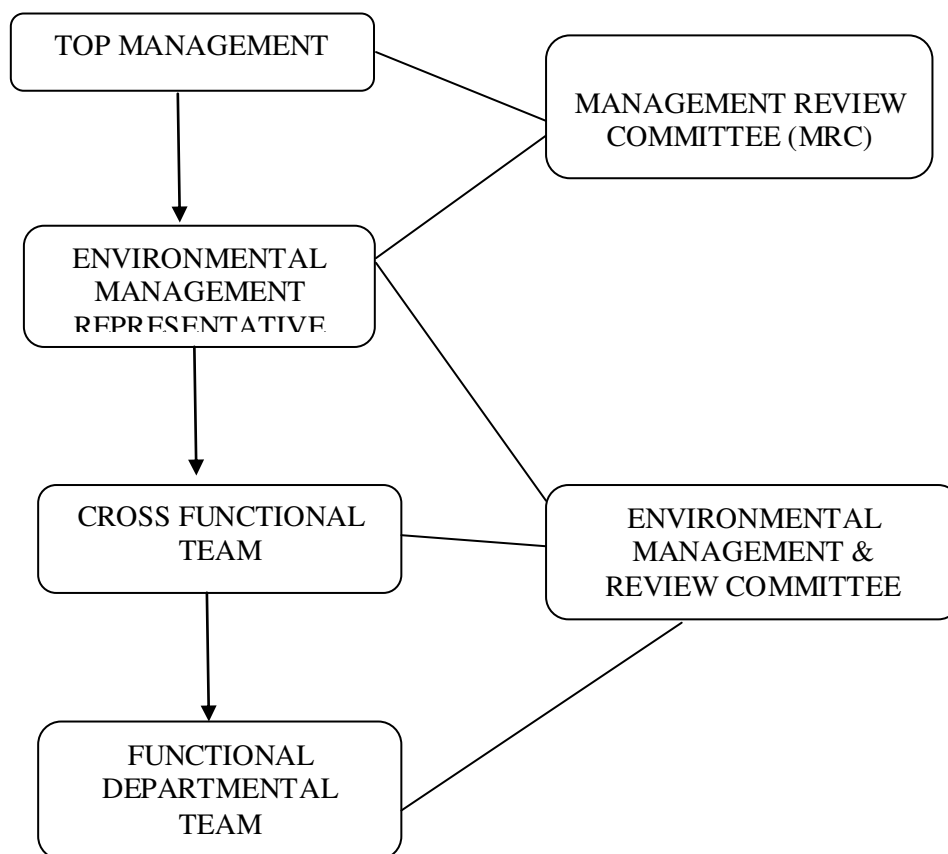
1. To document the status of land environment and land use pattern
2. To document the flora and fauna in the campus

METHODOLOGY:

The purpose of the green audit of NMC is to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted at the College. The Methodology include the preparation physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation green audit parameters at intervals , interviewing key persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. Key components of Green audit conducted at Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti included:

I. Pre-Audit planning

The first and very important phase of green audit is establishment of an Environmental Management System (EMS) by an organization. The Environmental Management System is the backbone of the auditing process and its role is broad and wide. Every aspect of green audit is monitored by this system. The organization should establish the Environmental Management System. The governance structure of the Environmental Management System is shown in following chart.



Governance of Environmental Management

- a) Preliminary literature review of concepts and methodologies related to green audit.
- b) Discussion with the management staff on various systems installed in the campus.
- c) Awareness creation and interaction with the staff and student on the concept of green audit.
- d) Walk through the entire campus to understand the nature of water use, energy use and waste management systems in the campus.

Benefits of the Green Auditing

- More efficient resource management
- To provide basis for improved sustainability
- ❖ To create a green campus To enable waste management through reduction of waste generation, solid- waste and water recycling
- ❖ To create plastic free campus and evolve health consciousness among the stakeholders Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimizing and managing Point out the prevailing and forthcoming complications
- ❖ Authenticate conformity with the implemented laws
- ❖ Empower the organizations to frame a better environmental performance
- ❖ Enhance the alertness for environmental guidelines and duties
- ❖ Impart environmental education through systematic environmental management approach and Improving environmental standards Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives]
- ❖ Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
- ❖ Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the College and its environment Enhancement of college profile
- ❖ Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in youngsters.
- ❖ Green auditing should become a valuable tool in the management
- ❖ and monitoring of environmental and sustainable development programs of the college

Actual Auditing

II. Audit Stage

- Checking of Documents and Evaluation
- Review of Environment Policy
- Review of Programmes or Activities

III. Pre audit stage - Meeting with the Principal and the Green audit coordinator



Fig.1: Meeting with Principal and Co-ordinators

IV. Meeting with the Audit team members (Staff advisers, student representatives etc..)



Fig .2 :Green Audit Inauguration at Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti.

A green audit was started at Nehru Memorial College, Puthanamapatti, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamilnadu – 621007 on 20th June 2019.

The methodology adopted for this audit was a three step process comprising of

I. Processing of Data Collection as per the template:

- a) Development of questionnaire format to identify all water/energy using fixtures/ equipment and examine water or energy use patterns for individual buildings in the campus.
- b) Collection of secondary data from compilation of electricity bills, collecting records of pumps, generators, water quality analysis reports, civil and electrical etc.
- c) Semi-structured interview with maintenance manager, technicians, plumber and housekeeping staff on current situation and the past trends in water consumption, electricity consumption, waste management, waste generation etc.

II. Data Processing and analysis

The existing trends and patterns in water usage, energy usage and waste generation and management is analysed in this step from the data collected from the previous step.

III. Audit Recommendations and reporting:

Recommendation – On the basis of results of data analysis and observations, some steps for reducing power and water consumption were recommended. Proper treatments for waste were also suggested. Use of fossil fuels has to be reduced for the sake of community health.

I. PROFILE

II. LAND AUDIT

III. FLORA & FUNNA

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)

PUTHANAMAPATTI - 621007

PROFILE

I. SECTION I : PROFILE

1. Name of the Institution	NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)			
2. Address of the College	: PUTHANAMPATTI – 621 007			
City / District	: TRICHIRAPALLI -DISTRICT			
State	: TAMILNADU			
Pincode	: 621 007			
Phone - Landline	: 04327 - 234227, 234638			
E mail	: info@nmc.ac.in			
Web site	: www.nmc.ac.in			
3. Name of the Principal	: Dr.A.PONPERIASAMY			
Mobile Number	: 9486165596			
4. Green Audit Coordinator's Name	: Dr. A. ALAGAPPA MOSES			
Mobile number	: 9842490051			
5. How many shifts does your College have? Please Tick ✓	Shift	✓ / x	Time	Hours
	REGULAR	✓	9.30	3.30
6. Is your College single gender?	Co-Education	✓		

7. What is the total population of the College? : Total : 4574

Students	:		1492		2780
Teaching and Non-Teaching	:	Male	137	Female	117
others(housekeeping, & support Staff)	:		10		38
Total	:		1639		2935

8. How many visitors visit your College? : 65
(Visitors are Students & Teachers from other Colleges, Technicians, contractors, labourers, guests and others (Please provide an average number).
9. How many students / wardens / support staff stay in your College? : 1300

10. **Brief History of the Campus**

VISION:

- ❖ For knowledge, Justice and Peace

MISSION:

With a view to realizing this vision, the college has taken up the following mission

- ❖ To impart the right kind of knowledge among the rural students with the aid of computers and other equipment,
- ❖ To ensure social justice for the rural people through various academic and non-academic activities viz., Cultural and Literary competitions, NSS, NCC, YRC, Gender Club etc.
- ❖ To stabilize inner peace in the minds of the young learners through meditation and Yoga practice in order to ensure peace among the rural people.

Motto

- Promoting higher level academic pursuits
- Building the Confidence level of the rural students
- Providing ample opportunities for Career Growth
- Sensitizing the youth about social justice and responsibility

ABOUT NMC

Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti was established in the year 1967. It was founded by Late Shri. Mookka Pillai a great philanthropist whose selfless spirit prompted him to take up the mission and vision of spreading education as early as 1942.

The great philanthropist and visionary Late Thiru. Mokka Pillai had conceived a noble idea of providing education to the children of peasants, the downtrodden and the poor section of the rural society and implemented it in the year 1942 by establishing a middle school in the rural village

Puthanampatti. He had put his heart and soul in addition to his hard earned money to impart education to the rural mass of the village.

During the Pre-independence days the founder had a great reverence for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and hence the school was named after our nation's first Prime Minister. The school was upgraded as High school in the year 1948. His another brainchild called Nehru Basic Training School paved the way for promoting a teacher in every house of the village in and around Puthanampatti.

The undaunted spirit of the unlettered genius did not satisfy himself with school education alone. He envisaged yet another noble cause of imparting higher education to the people in and around Puthanampatti and his dream was realized in 1967 in the form of 'Nehru Memorial College was declared open by Honourable Shri.C.N. Annadurai, M.A., the then Chief Minister of Tamilnadu on 29th June 1967. The college is affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, and was recognized under section 2 (f) and 12 (B) by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi in 1969. In appreciation of the societal concern and innovative practices adopted in a rural ambience, the college was granted autonomous status in 2004 by the University Grants Commission and accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC in the year 2013.

The College campus is spread over 45 acres of land. It has multi-storey buildings housing spacious class rooms and laboratories. The laboratories are equipped with state of art modern equipment. The college campus is spread over 45 acres of land. It has multi-storey buildings housing spacious class rooms and laboratories. All college has an exclusive computer centre with 300 terminals. The office of the Controller of Examinations functions separately in a well furnished wing. The institution has a separate two storey Library building with 50,000 volumes of books 73 national, and international reputed / peer reviewed journals. The college has two air-conditioned conference hall. A mega multipurpose hall with a floor space of 25,000 sq. feet is another unique feature of the college. There are three hostels:

1. Sir. C.V. Raman Hostel which could accommodate 1400 women inmates,
2. Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Hostel and
3. Highland Hostel for 600 men inmates.

These hostels are well furnished with lodging facility, reading rooms, computer laboratory with internet connectivity, play ground, ultra-modern kitchens and spacious dining halls. C.V. Raman Hostel for women has an open-air auditorium for the conduct of cultural and literary events. The institution has established Reverse Osmosis plant for the supply of purified drinking water for all the Students and Staff. As regards power supply, the college has 24 hrs HT power supplies along with 200 KVA backup generators. We have also installed about 300 kilo watts supply of SOLAR POWER Energy, and we are working towards “Zero Energy” campus in future.

All the academic administrative blocks and hostel are connected with Internet facility. All the faculty members are provided with computer and Internet facility. Students have access to Internet in the Internet centre. The institution conducts medical camps frequently. Any emergency medical need is taken care of by the nearest Government Hospital at Omandur which is 4 km. away from the campus. A separate vehicle is exclusively kept ready for the medical care of the students round the clock. The institution provides adequate transport facility for the students and staff.

We get students from various parts ie., Trichy, Salem, Namakal, Villupuram, Cudalore, districts, and we have about 50 students from Sri Lanka also studying in various programmes such as BBA, BCA, B.com, B.Com (CA) Chemistry and B.Sc., Hotel Management and Catering Science.



Main Block





Main Entrance Road of College Campus



Dr. Radhakrishnan Block

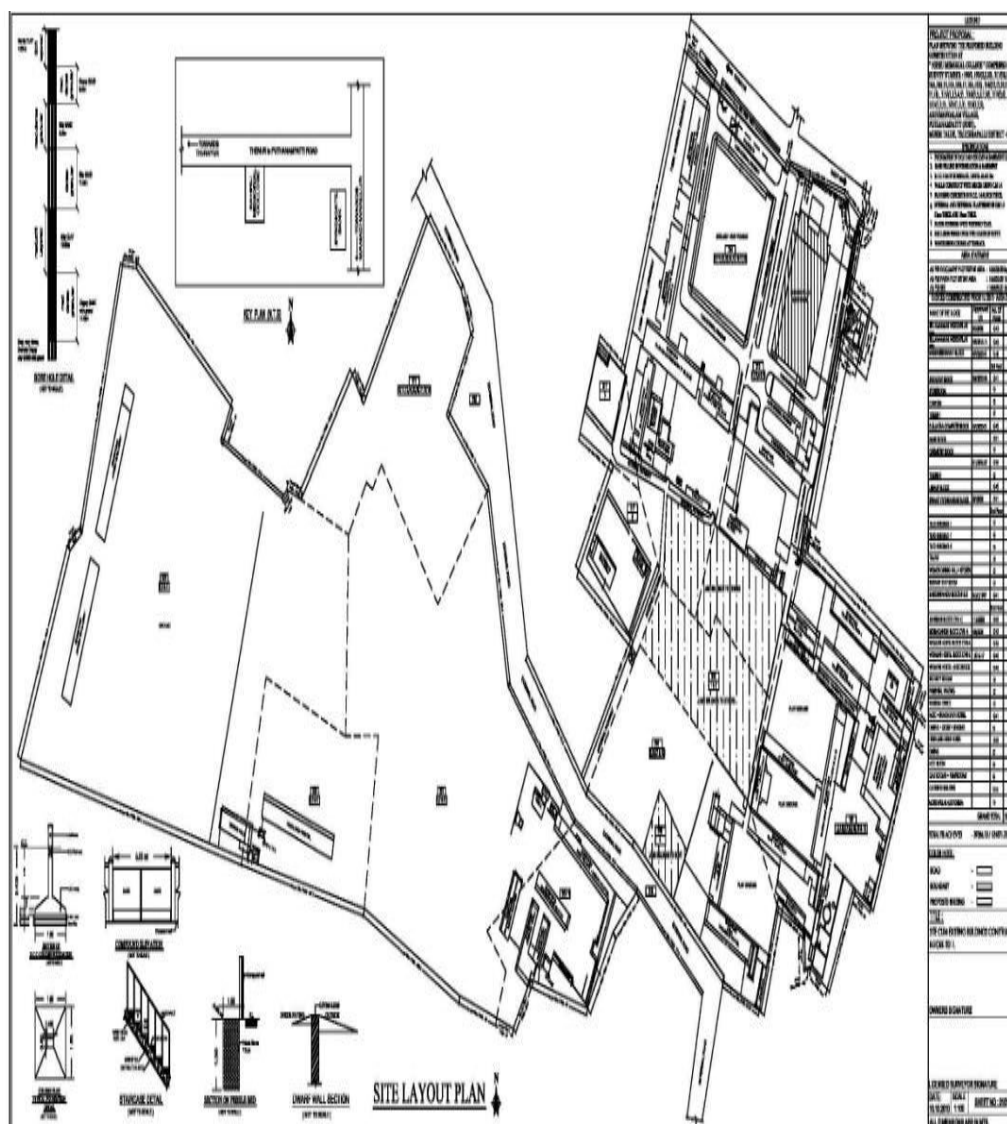


Sellamma Mookapillai Block



Fig: NMC College Satellite View

11 Lay out of the Campus showing all the buildings, play grounds and other features



Annexure II

Total Area :
of the
campus

Acres	42.02	Sq. M	170060.61
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11. Age of the Buildings

AGE OF THE BUILDING AND BUILT - UP AREA		
Sl.no	Name of The Building	Open Date
1	SellammalMookapillai Block -I	2005
2	SellammalMookapillai Block -II	2005
3	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	2001
4	Zoology Block	2003
5	Store Room	2003
6	Canteen	2003
7	Toilet - 1	1995
8	Sujatha Computer Block	1999
9	Main Block	1972
10	Chemistry Block - 1	2003
11	Chemistry Block - 2	2003
12	Toilet - 2	1998
13	Library Block - 1	1994
14	Library Block - 2	2015
15	Vivekandha Block	2003
16	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 1	1967
17	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 2	1967
18	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 3	1967
19	Temple	2005
20	Days scholar Toilet	1998
21	MookapillaiAuditirium	2010
22	Research Block	2018
23	Catering Building	2004

Sl.no	Name of The Building	Open Date
24	Women Hostel Dining	2003
25	Women Hostel Kitchen	2003
26	Servant Stay Room	2003
27	Sarojini Naidu Block –D Block	2003
28	Wash Yard	2003
29	Jansirani Block- C Block	2003
30	Indragandhi Block – B Blcok	1995
31	Mother Terasa Block - A	1976
32	Meerabai - E Block	2016
33	Lakshmi Bai - E Block	2016
34	Wash Yard	2003
35	Security Rooms	2018
36	Parents Waiting Hall	2003
37	CVR Office	1976
38	MGC Bagavatsingh Block	1972
39	Kamaraj Block	1972
40	V.O.C Block - Rc Roof	1972
41	Kodikathakumaran Block	1972
42	Bharathiyar Block	1972
43	Dining Hall - 1	1972
44	Dining Hall - 2	1972
45	Kitchen	1972
46	Gas Room	
47	Generator (Power Room)	1996
48	Bath Room	1972
49	Toilet	1972

Sl.no	Name of The Building	Open Date
50	Highland Hostel	1974
51	Dining Hall	1974
52	Kitchen	1974
53	Gas Room	
54	Staff Toilet	2000
55	NCC Room	2008
56	Ground Gallery	2014
57	RO Plant	2004
58	Security Rooms	2018
59	ATM	2015
60	Workshop	1978

14. Built up area (All Floors)

BUILDING AND BUILT - UP AREA				
Sl.no	Name of The Building	No of Flooring	Built up Area	
			Sq.feet	Sq.mtr
1	SellammalMookapillai Block -I	G + 3	29960.00	2784.39
2	SellammalMookapillai Block -II	G + 3	20000.00	1858.74
3	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	G + 3	30378.00	2823.23
4	Zoology Block	G + 1	7808.00	725.65
5	Store Room	G	1386.00	128.81
6	Canteen	G	1864.00	173.23
7	Toilet - 1	G	968.00	89.96
8	Sujatha Computer Block	G + 2	13997.20	1300.86
9	Main Block	G +2	49582.08	4608.00
10	Chemistry Block - 1	G	2328.25	216.38

Sl.no	Name of The Building	No of Flooring	Built up Area	
			Sq.feet	Sq.mtr
11	Chemistry Block - 2	G+ 2	2242.50	208.41
12	Toilet - 2	G	802.37	74.57
13	Library Block - 1	G + 2	7531.13	699.92
14	Library Block - 2	G	1188.00	110.41
15	Vivekandha Block	G + 2	9438.03	877.14
16	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 1	G	5142.25	477.90
17	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 2	G	5027.13	467.20
18	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 3	G	2262.00	210.22
19	Temple	G	35.00	3.25
20	Days scholar Toilet	G	740.00	68.77
21	Mookapillai Auditorium	G	27929.73	2595.70
22	Research Block	G + 3	11660.00	1083.64
23	Catering Building	G + 3	10944.00	1017.10
24	Women Hostel Dining	G`	8120.00	754.65
25	Women Hostel Kitchen	G	1688.00	156.88
26	Servant Stay Room	G	804.94	74.81
27	Sarojini Naidu Block –D Block	G + 1	23758.08	2208.00
28	Wash Yard	G	1000.00	92.94
29	Jansirani Block- C Block	G + 2	7445.92	692.00
30	Indragandhi Block – B Block	G + 3	28080.37	2609.70
31	Mother Teresa Block - A	G + 3	19023.68	1768.00
32	Meerabai - E Block	G + 3	19328.19	1796.30
33	Lakshmi Bai - E Block	G + 3	12201.84	1134.00
34	Wash Yard	G	873.17	81.15
35	Security Rooms	G	109.25	10.15
36	Parents Waiting Hall	G	2030.00	188.66

Sl.no	Name of The Building	No of Flooring	Built up Area	
			Sq.feet	Sq.mtr
37	CVR Office	G	1460.25	135.71
38	MGC Bagavatsingh Block	G + 1	4963.75	461.32
39	Kamaraj Block	G + 1	4153.50	386.01
40	V.O.C Block - Rc Roof	G + 1	2938.00	273.05
41	Kodikathakumaran Block	G + 1	4918.38	457.10
42	Bharathiyar Block	G + 1	2579.50	239.73
43	Dining Hall - 1	G	1763.44	163.89
44	Dining Hall - 2	G	1763.44	163.89
45	Kitchen	G	1092.50	101.53
46	Gas Room	G	201.00	18.68
47	Generator (Power Room)	G	324.06	30.12
48	Bath Room	G	405.63	37.70
49	Toilet	G	299.25	27.81
50	Highland Hostel	G+ 2	18015.75	1674.33
51	Dining Hall	G	1672.81	155.47
52	Kitchen	G	1241.56	115.39
53	Gas Room	G	218.75	20.33
54	Staff Toilet	G	60.00	5.58
55	NCC Room	G	925.36	86.00
56	Ground Gallery	G	11086.57	1030.35
57	RO Plant	G	680.00	63.20
58	Security Rooms	G	120.00	11.15
59	ATM	G	144.00	13.38
60	Workshop	G	620.00	57.62
	Total		429324.59	39900.66

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

PUTHANAMAPATTI - 621007



II. LAND AUDIT

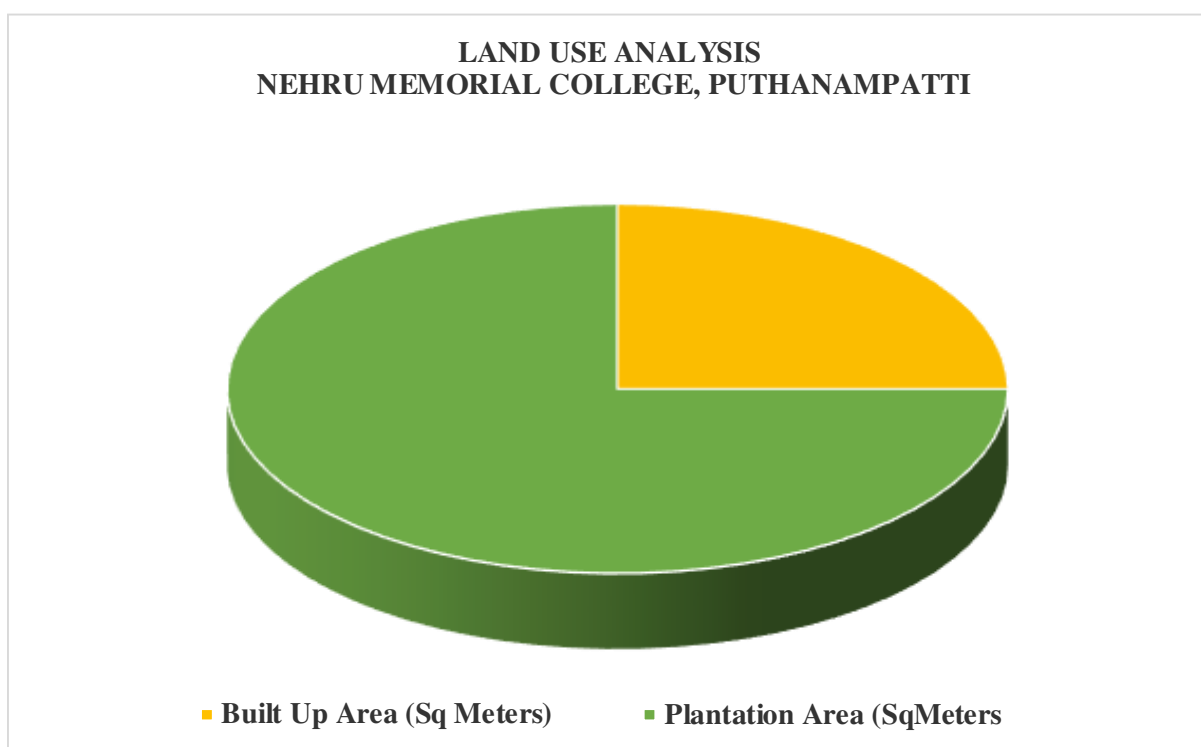
II. LAND AUDIT			
Land at a Glance (Area in Sq. M.)			
1	Total Land area of your College	:	42.02 Acres
2	Open space	:	130159.95 Sq.mtrs
3	Plantation/Green area	:	2108 Sq.mtrs
4	Built-up/Constructed Area	:	39900.66
5	No. of Buildings in the campus	:	60 nos
6	Total No. of floors in buildings	:	103 Floors
7	Roof Top area - Rc Roof	:	10480 Sq.mtrs
	Roof Top area - Light Roof	:	9692 Sq.mtrs
8	Is there any rocky structure present	:	Yes (Main Block, Library Block)
9	Parking Area	:	935.87 Sq.mtrs

III. LAND USE DATA		
Categories of Land Use	Area	Sq.mtrs
Open space and plantation	130159.95	Sq.mtrs
Build up area	39900.66	Sq.mtrs

Total	170060.61	Sq.mtrs
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IV.TOTAL GREEN COVER			
S.No.	Place		Area Unit
1	Ground coverage area		2108M ²
2	surface parking area		935.87 M ²

Ideally the green area on the ground should be 35% of the total site area, out of which 1.5% should be from given landscape area on ground.



BUILT-UP AREA OF YOUR COLLEGE CAMPUS

S.No	Place	Area	Sq.mtr / Nos
1	Roof and terrace area - Rc Roof	10480.5	Sq.mtr
2	Roof and terrace area - Light Roof	9692.9	Sq.mtr
3	Total built -up / constructed area	39900.66	Sq.mtr

4	Total number of floors(excluding ground floor)	48.0	Nos
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NMC Class Rooms

I. Please provide details for each building				
Name of the Building				
S.NO		X	Y	Percentage of floor area ventilated
	Room Nos	Class Room Surface Area in Sq.mtrs	Window + Door + Ventilator (Sq/M)	Y/X*100
Main Building				
1	1 to 23	1282.53	228.7	17.83
Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building				
2	24 to 35	1690.92	763.16	45.13
Vivekandha Block				
3	36 to 48	382.2	115.14	30.13
Mr.Radhakrishnan Block				
4	49 to 53 , 54 to 58 , 66 to 71, 89 - 90	987.12	204.00	20.67
Sujatha Block				
5	64 - 65	87.90	14.86	16.91
SellammalMookkapilli block				
6	59 to 63 , 72 to 77 , 78 to 83 , 84 to 88	1059.48	231.3	21.83
Zoology Block				
7	91 to 94	267.66		28.62

Hotel Management				
8	95 to 98	205.70	30.11	14.64

BUILDING AND BUILT - UP AREA				
Sl.no	Name Of The Building	No Of Flooring	Built up Area	
			Sq.feet	Sq.mtr
1	SellammalMookapillai Block -I	G + 3	29960.00	2784.39
2	SellammalMookapillai Block -II	G + 3	20000.00	1858.74
3	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	G + 3	30378.00	2823.23
4	Zoology Block	G + 1	7808.00	725.65
5	Store Room	G	1386.00	128.81
6	Canteen	G	1864.00	173.23
7	Toilet - 1	G	968.00	89.96
8	Sujatha Computer Block	G + 2	13997.20	1300.86
9	Main Block	G +2	49582.08	4608.00
10	Chemistry Block - 1	G	2328.25	216.38
11	Chemistry Block - 2	G+ 2	2242.50	208.41
12	Toilet - 2	G	802.37	74.57
13	Library Block - 1	G + 2	7531.13	699.92
14	Library Block - 2	G	1188.00	110.41
15	Vivekandha Block	G + 2	9438.03	877.14
16	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 1	G	5142.25	477.90
17	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 2	G	5027.13	467.20
18	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 3	G	2262.00	210.22

19	Temple	G	35.00	3.25
20	Days scholar Toilet	G	740.00	68.77
21	Mookapillai Auditorium	G	27929.73	2595.70
22	Research Block	G + 3	11660.00	1083.64
23	Catering Building	G + 3	10944.00	1017.10
24	Women Hostel Dining	G`	8120.00	754.65
25	Women Hostel Kitchen	G	1688.00	156.88
26	Servant Stay Room	G	804.94	74.81
27	Sarojini Naidu Block –D Block	G + 1	23758.08	2208.00
28	Wash Yard	G	1000.00	92.94
29	Jansirani Block- C Block	G + 2	7445.92	692.00
30	Indragandhi Block – B Block	G + 3	28080.37	2609.70
31	Mother Teresa Block - A	G + 3	19023.68	1768.00
32	Meerabai - E Block	G + 3	19328.19	1796.30
33	Lakshmi Bai - E Block	G + 3	12201.84	1134.00
34	Wash Yard	G	873.17	81.15
35	Security Rooms	G	109.25	10.15
36	Parents Waiting Hall	G	2030.00	188.66
37	CVR Office	G	1460.25	135.71
38	MGC Bagavatsingh Block	G + 1	4963.75	461.32
39	Kamaraj Block	G + 1	4153.50	386.01
40	V.O.C Block - Rc Roof	G + 1	2938.00	273.05
41	Kodikathakumaran Block	G + 1	4918.38	457.10
42	Bharathiyar Block	G + 1	2579.50	239.73
43	Dining Hall - 1	G	1763.44	163.89
44	Dining Hall - 2	G	1763.44	163.89
45	Kitchen	G	1092.50	101.53
46	Gas Room	G	201.00	18.68
47	Generator (Power Room)	G	324.06	30.12

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

PUTHANAMAPATTI - 621007

	Gas Room			
54	Staff Toilet	G	60.00	5.58
55	NCC Room	G	925.36	86.00
56	Ground Gallery	G	11086.57	1030.35
57	RO Plant	G	680.00	63.20
58	Security Rooms	G	120.00	11.15
59	ATM	G	144	13.38
60	Workshop	G	620	57.62
			429324.59	39900.66

III. FLORA & FAUNA

III. Flora and Fauna FLORA

The natural landscape of the College campus includes green vegetation, tree canopy cover, small lentic system and artificial rain water harvesting pond provides a unique environmental setting conducive for a wide range of floral and faunal diversity. Totally 62 species of plants are present in the College campus.

STARTIFICATION

	Plant species	
1	Grass	
	1.	<i>Apludamutica</i>
	2.	<i>Aristidahystrix</i>
	3.	<i>Chrysopogonfulvus</i>
	4.	<i>Cynodandactylon</i>
	5.	<i>Cyperuscompressus</i>
	6.	<i>Cyperus triceps</i>
	7.	<i>Digitariaciliata</i>
	8.	<i>Digitarialongiflora</i>
	9.	<i>Dimeriaornithopoda</i>
	10.	<i>Eragrostisbifaria</i>
	11.	<i>Eragrostisplumosa</i>
	12.	<i>Fimbristylisovata</i>
	13.	<i>Heteropogoncontortus</i>
2	Herbs	
	1.	<i>Acanthospermumhispidum</i>
	2.	<i>Achyranthesaspera</i>
	3.	<i>Aervalanata</i>
	4.	<i>Aloe vera</i>
	5.	<i>Alysicarpusvarginalis</i>
	6.	<i>Biophytumsensitivum</i>
	7.	<i>Blepharismaderaspatensis</i>
	8.	<i>Blepharismullignifolia</i>
	9.	<i>Boerhaviadiffusa</i>

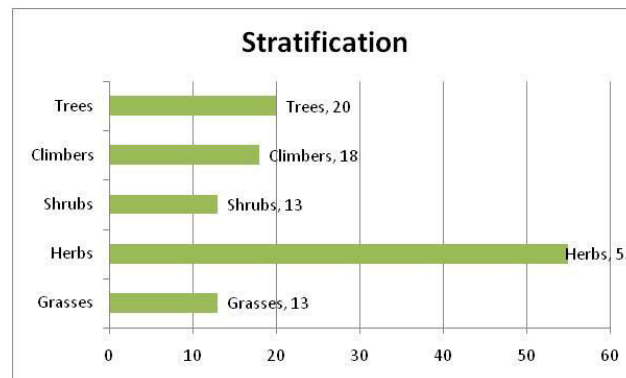
	10.	<i>Borreriaarticularis</i>
	11.	<i>Cleome aspera</i>
	12.	<i>Cleome felina</i>
	13.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>
	14.	<i>Commelinabenghalensis</i>
	15.	<i>Corchorusurticifolius</i>
	16.	<i>Desmodiumtriflorum</i>
	17.	<i>Emilia scabra</i>
	18.	<i>Enicostemmaaxillare</i>
	19.	<i>Evolvulusalsinoides</i>
	20.	<i>Hybanthusenneaspermus</i>
	21.	<i>Hyptissuaveolens</i>
	22.	<i>Indigoferalinnaei</i>
	23.	<i>Justiciaglauca</i>
	24.	<i>Justiciaprostrate</i>
	25.	<i>Justicia simplex</i>
	26.	<i>Justiciatranquebariensis</i>
	27.	<i>Leucasaspera</i>
	28.	<i>Merremiatridentata</i>
	29.	<i>Merremiatridentate</i>
	30.	<i>Mollugapentaphylla</i>
	31.	<i>Mollugonudicaulis</i>
	32.	<i>Nimbianodiflora</i>
	33.	<i>Ocimumgratissimum</i>
	34.	<i>Ocimumtenuiflorum</i>
	35.	<i>Oldenlandiacorymbosa</i>
	36.	<i>Oldenlandiaumbellata</i>
	37.	<i>Pavoniaodarata</i>
	38.	<i>Pavoniazeylanica</i>
	39.	<i>Phyllanthusamarus</i>
	40.	<i>Polycorpiacorymbosa</i>
	41.	<i>Polygala arvensis</i>
	42.	<i>Pupalialappacea</i>
	43.	<i>Rothiaindica</i>
	44.	<i>Sansevieriaroxburghiana</i>
	45.	<i>Scillaindica</i>
	46.	<i>Sidaacuta</i>
	47.	<i>Sidacordifolia</i>
	48.	<i>Sidarhomnifolia</i>
	49.	<i>Tephrosiapurpurea</i>
	50.	<i>Tribulusterrestris</i>
	51.	<i>Tridaxprocumbans</i>
	52.	<i>Vernoniacinerea</i>
	53.	<i>Vicoaindica</i>
	54.	<i>Waltheriaindica</i>
	55.	<i>Zorniadiphylla</i>
3	Shrubs	
	1.	<i>Agave sisalana</i>
	2.	<i>Benkaramalabarica</i>
	3.	<i>Cadabafruticosa</i>
	4.	<i>Calatropisgigantea</i>
	5.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>

	6.	<i>Clausenadentata</i>
	7.	<i>Dodonaeviscosa</i>
	8.	<i>Durantaerecta</i>
	9.	<i>Fleuggealeucopyrus</i>
	10.	<i>Glycosmispentaphyla</i>
	11.	<i>Lantana camera</i>
	12.	<i>Randiadumetorum</i>
	13.	<i>Taranaasiatica</i>
4	Climbers	
	1.	<i>Albiziaamara</i>
	2.	<i>Azadirachtaindica</i>
	3.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>
	4.	<i>Cassia siamea</i>
	5.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
	6.	<i>Cassineglauca</i>
	7.	<i>Delonixelata</i>
	8.	<i>Delonixregia</i>
	9.	<i>Ficusmicrocarpa</i>
	10.	<i>Lanneacoromandelica</i>
	11.	<i>Madhucalongifolia</i>
	12.	<i>Millingtoniahortensis</i>
	13.	<i>Morindatinctoria</i>
	14.	<i>Peltophorumpterocarpum</i>
	15.	<i>Plumerarubra</i>
	16.	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>
	17.	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>
	18.	<i>Prosopis julifera</i>
5	Trees	
	1.	<i>Albiziaamara</i>
	2.	<i>Azadirachtaindica</i>
	3.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>
	4.	<i>Cassia siamea</i>
	5.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
	6.	<i>Cassineglauca</i>
	7.	<i>Delonixelata</i>
	8.	<i>Delonixregia</i>
	9.	<i>Ficusmicrocarpa</i>
	10.	<i>Lanneacoromandelica</i>
	11.	<i>Madhucalongifolia</i>
	12.	<i>Millingtoniahortensis</i>
	13.	<i>Morindatinctoria</i>
	14.	<i>Peltophorumpterocarpum</i>
	15.	<i>Plumerarubra</i>
	16.	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>
	17.	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>
	18.	<i>Prosopis julifera</i>
	19.	<i>Roystonearegea</i>
	20.	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>

Stratification of Plant Community

S. No.	Habit	No.
1	Grasses	13

2	Herbs	55
3	Shrubs	13
4	Climbers	18
5	Trees	20



Floral distribution in the NMC Campus



Assessment of Fauna

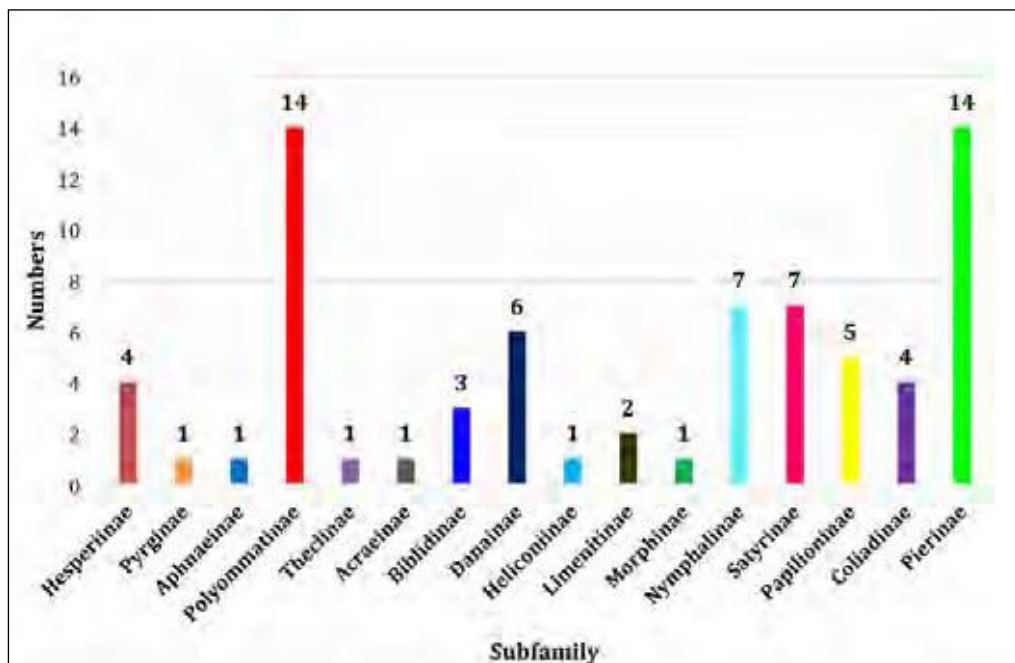
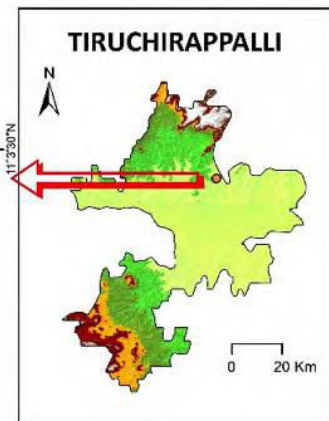
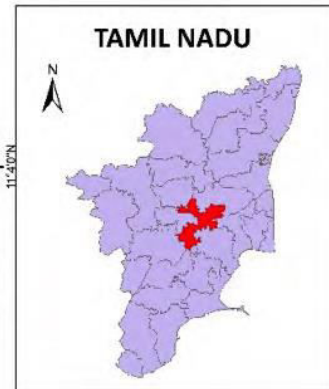
The animal life of an area is dependent upon the vegetation and there are countless relationships between the species composing an animal community. Fauna assessment involves more problems than flora assessment by virtue of the greater variety of animal types, their mobility and behavior. Faunal assessment provides a basis for determining relative abundance and evaluating commonness or rarity of each species encountered.

In the college campus, the animal survey was conducted along with the plants. The study includes surveys of the animal communities such as aquatic organisms, insects, molluscs, reptiles, fishes, amphibians, birds and mammals.

Butterflies

The butterflies play vital role in the ecological balance acting as biological indicators, pollinators, prey, defoliators and herbivores to provide economic and ecological benefits to human society and can indirectly change the plant diversity by pollination especially in herbs and shrubs. They play a major role in the food chain, by being prey for birds, reptiles, spiders and predatory insects. The department of zoology has prepared a detailed checklist of butterflies in 50 acres of the College campus and 69 acres of surrounding villages.

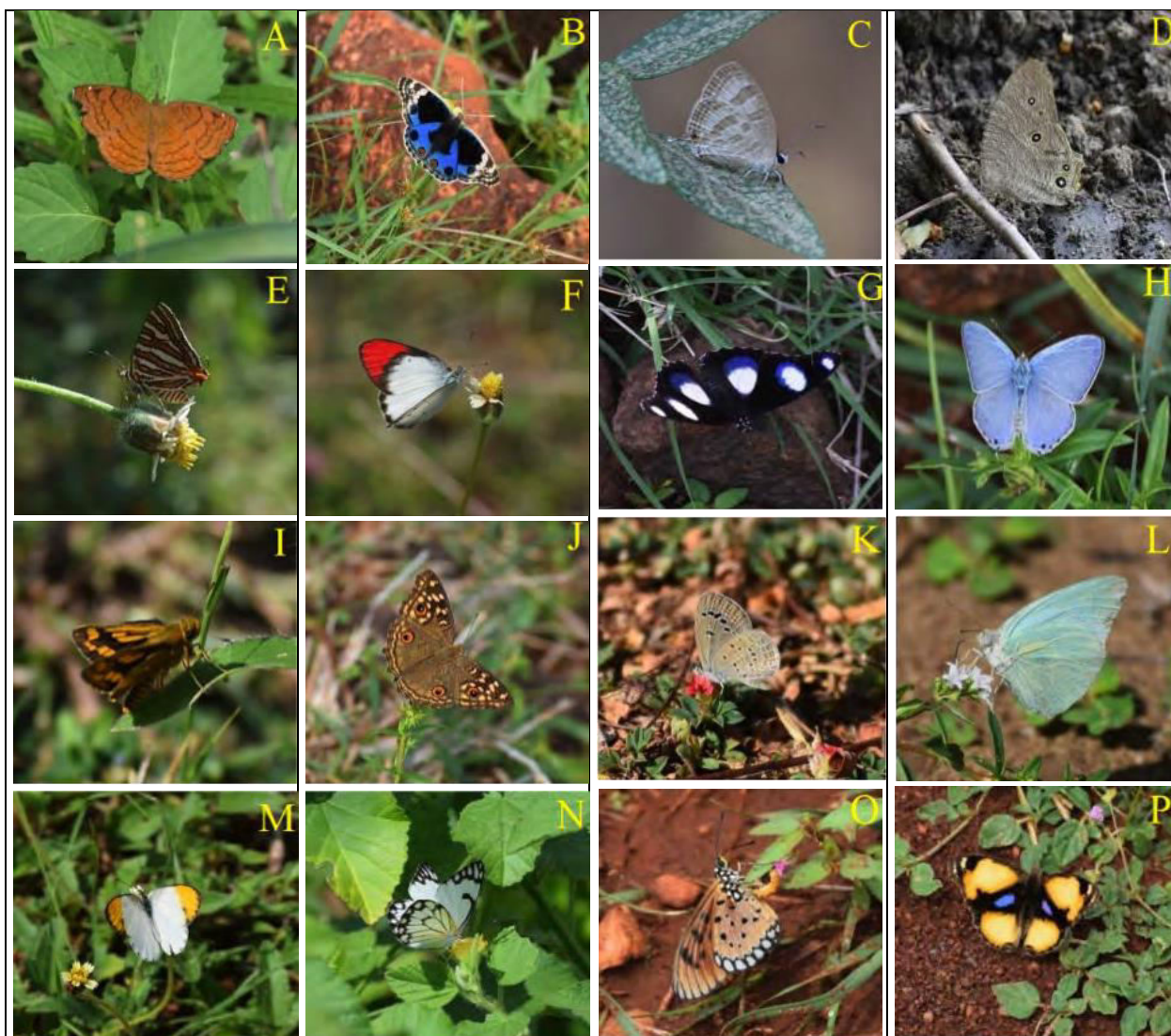
BUTTERFLY STUDY AREA AT NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE AND PUTHANAMAPPTI VILLAGE



Number of Butterfly species recorded under different sub families

	Family	SubFamily	CommonName	ScientificName	Status	WildlifeProtectionAct
1	Hesperiidae	Hesperiinae	RiceSwift	<i>Borbocinnara</i>	Common	-
2			PlainPalmDart	<i>Cephrenesacalle</i>	Common	-
3			IndianDart	<i>Potanthuspseudoma</i>	Common	-
4			IndianPalmBob	<i>Suastuseremius</i>	Common	-
5		Pyrginae	IndianSkipper	<i>Spialia galba</i>	Common	-
6	Lycaenidae	Aphnaeinae	CommonSilverline	<i>Spindasisvulcanus</i>	Common	-
7		Polyommata	CommonCerulean	<i>Jamidesceleno</i>	Common	-
8			Forget-Me-Not	<i>Catochrysopsstrabo</i>	Common	-
9			PeaBlue	<i>Lampidesboeticus</i>	Common	II
10			ZebraBlue	<i>Leptotesplinius</i>	Common	-
11			CommonPierrot	<i>Castaliusrosimon</i>	Common	I
12			RoundedPierrot	<i>Tarucusnara</i>	Common	-
13			DarkGrassBlue	<i>Zizeeriaakarsandra</i>	Common	-
14			LesserGrassBlue	<i>Zizinaotis</i>	Common	-
15			PaleGrassBlue	<i>Pseudozizeerimaha</i>	Common	-
16			GramBlue	<i>Euchrysopsnejeus</i>	Common	II
17			IndianCupid	<i>Evereslacturnus</i>	Common	-
18			SmallGrassJewel	<i>Freyeriaputli</i>	Common	-
19			GrassJewel	<i>Freyeriatrochylus</i>	Common	-
20			LimeBlue	<i>Chiladeslajius</i>	Common	-
21		Theclinae	GuavaBlue	<i>Viracholaisocrates</i>	Common	-
22	Nymphalid	Acraeinae	TawnyCoster	<i>Acraeaviolae</i>	Common	-
23		Biblidinae	AngledCastor	<i>Ariadneariadne</i>	Uncomm	-
24			CommonCastor	<i>Ariadnemerione</i>	Common	-
25			Joker	<i>Bybliailithyia</i>	Common	-
26		Danainae	BlueTiger	<i>Tirumalalimniace</i>	Common	-
27			PlainTiger	<i>Danauschrysippus</i>	Common	-
28			StripedTiger	<i>Danausgenutia</i>	Common	-
29			Double-	<i>Euploeasylvestercor</i>	Common	-
30			CommonCrow	<i>Euploeacore</i>	Common	IV
31			CommonNawab	<i>Polyuraathamias</i>	Common	-
32		Heliconiinae	CommonLeopard	<i>Phalanta phalantha</i>	Common	-
33		Limenitinae	CommonBaron	<i>Euthaliaaconthea</i>	Common	-
34			CommonSailer	<i>Neptishylas</i>	Common	-
35		Morphinae	BlackRajah	<i>Charaxes solon</i>	Uncomm	II
36		Nymphalinae	GreatEggfly	<i>Hypolimnastolina</i>	Common	I

	Family	SubFamily	CommonName	ScientificName	Status	WildlifePr tectionAc
37			DanaidEggfly	<i>Hypolimnasmisippu</i>	Common	II
38			BluePansy	<i>Junoniaorithiya</i>	Common	-
39			ChocolatePansv	<i>Junoniaiphita</i>	Common	-
40			LemonPansy	<i>Junonialemonias</i>	Common	-
41			PeacockPansy	<i>Junoniaaalmana</i>	Common	-
42			YellowPansy	<i>Junoniahierta</i>	Common	-
43		Satyrinae	SouthernPalmfly	<i>Elymniascaudata</i>	Common	-
44			CommonEvening Brown	<i>Melanitisleda</i>	Common	-
45			DarkEveningBrow	<i>Melanitisphedima</i>	Uncomm	-
46			CommonBushbrow	<i>Mycalesisperseus</i>	Common	-
47			Dark-	<i>Mycalesismineus</i>	Common	-
48			CommonThree-	<i>Ypthimaasterope</i>	Common	-
49			WhiteFour-Ring	<i>Ypthimaceylonica</i>	Common	-
50	Papilionida	Papilioninae	CommonRose	<i>Pachlioptaaristoloc</i>	Common	-
51			CrimsonRose	<i>Pachlioptahector</i>	Common	I
52			LimeButterfly	<i>Papiliodemoleus</i>	Common	-
53			CommonMormon	<i>Papiliopolytes</i>	Common	-
54			BlueMormon	<i>Papiliopolymnestor</i>	Uncomm	-
55	Pieridae	Coliadinae	CommonEmigrant	<i>Catopsiliapomona</i>	Common	-
56			MottledEmigrant	<i>Catopsiliapvranthe</i>	Common	-
57			SmallGrass Yellow	<i>Euremabrigitta</i>	Common	-
58			CommonGrass Yell	<i>Euremahegabe</i>	Common	-
59		Pierinae	CommonGull	<i>Ceporanerissa</i>	Common	II
60			SmallSalmonArab	<i>Colotisamata</i>	Common	-
61			CrimsonTip	<i>Colotisdanae</i>	Uncomm	-
62			PlainOrangeTip	<i>Colotisaurora</i>	Common	-
63			SmallOrangeTip	<i>Colotisetrada</i>	Common	-
64			WhiteOrangeTip	<i>Ixiasmarienne</i>	Common	-
65			YellowOrangeTip	<i>Ixiaspyrene</i>	Common	-
66			GreatOrangeTip	<i>Hebomoiaaglaucippe</i>	Common	-
67			CommonWanderer	<i>Pareroniahippia</i>	Common	-
68			IndianCabbageWhi	<i>Pieriscanidia</i>	Common	-
69			SmallCabbageWhit	<i>Pierisrapae</i>	Common	-
70			CommonJezebel	<i>Deliasseucharis</i>	Common	-
71			Psyche	<i>Leptosianina</i>	Common	-
72			Pioneer	<i>Belenoisaurola</i>	Common	-



Some of the Butterfly species recorded during the study: A-*Ariadne ariadne*, B-*Junonia orithya*, C-*Jamides celeno*, D-*Melanitis leda*, E-*Spindasis vulcanus*, F-*Colotis danae*, G-*Hypolimnasmisippus*, H-*Catochrysops strabo*, I-*Potanthus pseudomaesa*, J-*Junonia lemonias*, K-*Pseudozizeeria maha*, L-*Catopsilia pyranthe*, M-*Colotis aurora*, N-*Belenois aurora*, O-*Acraea violae*, P-*Junonia hierta*

Insects

Table List of Insects

S.No	Common name	Scientific Name	Status/Schedule
1	House fly	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Common/ NA
2	Common grasshopper	<i>Gastrimargus marmoratus</i>	Common/ NA
3	Common grasshopper	<i>Cleobora crassa</i>	Common/ NA
4	Red cotton bug	<i>Dysdercus ingulatus</i>	Common/ NA
5	White spotted cockroach	<i>Coridias petivariana</i>	Common/ NA
6	House cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	Common/ NA
7	Honey bee	<i>Apis indica</i>	Common/ NA
8	Small honey bee	<i>Apis florea</i>	Common/ NA
9	Anopheles mosquito	<i>Anopheles meigen</i>	Common/ NA
10	Water scorpion	<i>Nepa cinerea</i>	Common/ NA
11	Praying mantis	<i>Gongylus gongiloides</i>	Common/ NA
12	Water strider	<i>Gerris gracilicornis</i>	Common/ NA

Molluscans

Molluscans

S.No	Common name	Scientific name	Status / Schedule
1.	Apple snail	<i>Pilaglobosa</i>	Common / NA
2.	Wheel snail	<i>Planorvisgyrautus</i>	Common / NA
3.	Tower snail	<i>Limnaeaeperegra</i>	Common / NA
4.	Cone snail	<i>Limnaea truncatula</i>	Common / NA
5.	Fresh water mussel	<i>Lamellidens marginalis</i>	Least concern

Fishes

S. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status/Schedule
1	Mosquito fish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Common
2	Common carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common

Reptiles

S. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
1	Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Least concern
2	Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus benghalensis</i>	Threatened
3	Garden skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Common/NA
4	Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	Threatened
5	Indian Rat snake	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	
6	Common krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	

Amphibians

S. No	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status/Schedule
1.	Skittering frog	<i>Ranacyanophlyctis</i>	Common/ NA
2.	Indian Bull frog	<i>Hoplobatrachustigerinus</i>	Common/ NA
3.	Common Indian toad	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Common/ NA
4.	Indian Pond frog	<i>Rana hexadactylus</i>	Common/ NA

Birds

	Waterfowl	Scientific name
1	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>
	Grouse, Quail, and Allies	
2	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
3	Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>
4	Old world quail sp.	<i>Synoicus/Coturnix sp.</i>
5	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
	Grebes	
6	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
	Pigeons and Doves	
7	Rock Pigeon (Blue Rock Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
9	Red Collared-Dove (Red Turtle-Dove)	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
10	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
11	Laughing Dove (Little Brown Dove)	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
	Sandgrouse	
12	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>
	Cuckoos	
13	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
14	Blue-faced Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus viridirostris</i>
15	Pied Cuckoo (Jacobin Cuckoo)	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>

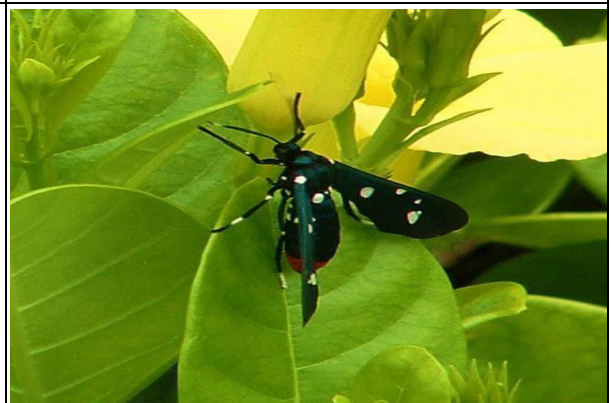
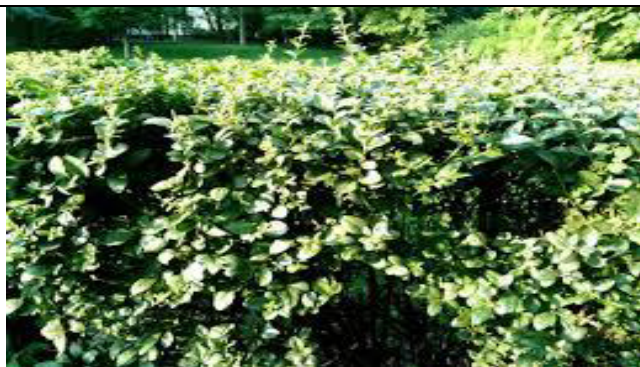
16	AsianKoel	<i>Eudynamysscolopaceus</i>
17	Grey-belliedCuckoo	<i>Cacomantispasserinus</i>
18	CommonHawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyxvarius</i>
	Nightjars	
19	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgusasiaticus</i>
	Swifts	
20	AlpineSwift	<i>Apus melba</i>
21	LittleSwift(Indian HouseSwift)	<i>Apusaffinis</i>
22	AsianPalm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurusbalasiensis</i>
23	Swift sp.	<i>Apodidaesp.</i>
	Rails,Gallinules,andAllies	
24	Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinulachloropus</i>
25	White-breastedWaterhen	<i>Amaurornisphoenicurus</i>
	Shorebirds	
26	IndianThick-knee(IndianStone-curlew)	<i>Burhinusindicus</i>
27	Red-wattledLapwing	<i>Vanellusindicus</i>
28	CommonSnipe	<i>Gallinagogallinagoglareola</i>
29	CommonSandpiper	<i>Actitishypoleucos</i>
30	CommonGreenshank	<i>Tringanebularia</i>
31	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa Sp.</i>
32	Yellow-leggedButtonquail	<i>Turnixtanki</i>
33	Buttonquail	<i>Turnixsp.</i>
	CormorantsandAnhingas	
34	LittleCormorant	<i>Microcarboniger</i>
35	Cormorant sp.	<i>Phalacrocoracidae sp.</i>
	Herons,Ibis,andAllies	
36	IntermediateEgret	<i>Ardeaintermedia</i>
37	LittleEgret	<i>Egrettaarzetta</i>
38	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcusibis</i>
39	whiteegretsp.	<i>Ardea/Egretta/Bubulcussp.</i>
40	IndianPond-Heron	<i>Ardeolagrayii</i>
41	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticoraxnycticorax</i>
	Vultures,Hawks,andAllies	
42	Black-wingedKite (Black-shouldered Kite)	<i>Elanuscaeruleus</i>
43	BootedEagle	<i>Hieraaetuspennatus</i>
44	White-eyedBuzzard	<i>Butasturteesa</i>
45	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
46	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
47	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
48	BlackKite	<i>Milvusmigrans</i>
49	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteobuteo</i>
50	Eagle sp.	<i>Accipitridae sp.</i>
	Owls	
51	Indian Scops-Owl(CollaredScops-Owl)	<i>Otusbakkamoena</i>
52	SpottedOwlet	<i>Athenebrama</i>
	Hoopoes	
53	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupaepops</i>
	Kingfishers	
54	CommonKingfisher (SmallBlueKingfisher)	<i>Alcedoatthis</i>
55	White-throatedKingfisher	<i>Halcyonsmyrnensis</i>

56	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Cerylerudis</i>
	Bee-eaters, Rollers, and Allies	
57	Green Bee-eater	<i>Meropsorientalis</i>
58	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Meropsphilippinus</i>
59	bee-eater sp.	<i>Meropssp.</i>
60	Indian Roller	<i>Coraciasbenghalensis</i>
	Barbets and Toucans	
61	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogonhaemacephalus</i>
	Woodpeckers	
62	Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker)	<i>Dinopiumbenghalense</i>
	Falcons and Caracaras	
63	Eurasian Kestrel (Common Kestrel)	<i>Falcotinnunculus</i>
64	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
65	Diurnal raptor sp.	<i>Accipitriformes/Falconiformessp.</i>
	Parrots, Parakeets, and Allies	
66	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>
67	Parakeet sp.)	<i>Psittaciformessp.</i>
	Cuckoosrikes	
68	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotuscinnamomeus</i>
69	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalagemelanoptera</i>
	Old World Orioles	
70	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Orioluskundoo</i>
71	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolusxanthornus</i>
	Vangas, Helmetshrikes, and Allies	
72	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornispondicerianus</i>
	Ioras	
73	Common Iora	<i>Aegithinatifolia</i>
	Drongos	
74	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurusmacrocerus</i>
75	Monarch Flycatchers	
76	Indian Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphoneparadisi</i>
	Shrikes	
77	Brown Shrike	<i>Laniuscristatus</i>
78	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Laniusvittatus</i>
	Jays, Magpies, Crows, and Ravens	
79	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocittavagabunda</i>
80	House Crow	<i>Corvussplendens</i>
81	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvusmacrorhynchos</i>
	Larks	
82	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanesphoenicura</i>
83	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark (Ashy-crowned Finch-Lark)	<i>Eremopterixgriseus</i>
84	Jerdon's Bushlark	<i>Mirafraaffinis</i>
85	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alaudagulgulalarksp.</i>
	Cisticolas and Allies	
86	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomussutorius</i>
87	Jungle Prinia	<i>Priniasylvatica</i>
88	Ashy Prinia	<i>Priniasocialis</i>
89	Plain Prinia	<i>Priniainornata</i>
90	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticolajuncidis</i>
	Reed Warblers and Allies	

91	BootedWarbler	<i>Idunacaligata</i>
92	Blyth'sReedWarbler	<i>Acrocephalusdumetorum</i>
93	Warbler sp.	<i>Acrocephalus</i> sp.
	MartinsandSwallows	
94	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundorustica</i>
95	Red-rumpedSwallow	<i>Cecropisdaurica</i>
96	Martin/swallowsp.	<i>Hirundinidae</i> sp.
	Bulbuls	
97	Red-ventedBulbul	<i>Pycnonotuscafer</i>
98	White-browedBulbul	<i>Pycnonotusluteolus</i>
	LeafWarblers	
99	GreenWarbler	<i>Phylloscopusnitidus</i>
100	GreenishWarbler	<i>Phylloscopustrochiloides</i>
130	Phylloscopuswarbler	<i>Phylloscopus</i> sp
131	LesserWhitethroat	<i>Sylviaacurruca</i>
	LaughingthrushesandAllies	
132	Large GreyBabbler	<i>Turdoidesmalcolmi</i>
133	Yellow-billedBabbler	<i>Turdoidesaffinis</i>
	StarlingsandMynas	
134	RosyStarling	<i>Pastorroseus</i>
135	BrahminyStarling	<i>Sturniapagodarum</i>
	Common Myna	<i>Acridotherestrictis</i>
136	AsianBrown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapadaurica</i>
137	Indian Robin	<i>Copsychusfulicatus</i>
138	OrientalMagpie-Robin	<i>Copsychussaularis</i>
139	PiedBushchat	<i>Saxicolacaprata</i>
	SunbirdsandSpiderhunters	
140	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocomazeylonica</i>
141	PurpleSunbird	<i>Cinnyrisasiaticus</i>
142	Loten'sSunbird(Long-billed Sunbird)	<i>Cinnyrislotenius</i>
143	Sunbird sp.(<i>sunbird</i> sp.)	<i>Nectariniidae</i> sp.
	Leafbirds	
144	Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis</i> sp.
	WeaversandAllies	
145	BayaWeaver	<i>Ploceusphilippinus</i>
	Estrildids	
146	IndianSilverbill(White-throatedMunia)	<i>Euodicealabarica</i>
147	White-rumpedMunia	<i>Lonchurastrata</i>
148	Scaly-breastedMunia(Spotted Munia)	<i>Lonchurapunctulata</i>
156	Tricolored Munia(Black-headedMunia)	<i>Lonchuramalacca</i>
157	Lonchuramunia sp.	<i>Lonchurasp</i>
	OldWorldSparrows	
158	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
159	Chestnut-shoulderedPetronia)	<i>Gymnorisxanthocollis</i>
	WagtailsandPipits	
160	GreyWagtail	<i>Motacillacinerea</i>
161	White-browedWagtail(LargePiedWagtail)	<i>Motacillamaderaspatensis</i>
162	wagtailsp.	<i>Motacilla</i> sp.
163	PaddyfieldPipit	<i>Anthusrufulus</i>
164	TawnyPipit	<i>Anthuscampestris</i>
165	Pipit sp.	<i>Anthus</i> sp.

Mammals

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN status / Schedule
1	Indian palm squirrel	<i>Fumambuluspalmarum</i>	<i>Lower risk/III</i>
2	Grey mongoose	<i>Herpestesedwardsii</i>	<i>Lower risk/II</i>
3	Black naped hare	<i>Lepusnigricollis</i>	<i>Lower risk/III</i>
4	Indian flying fox	<i>Pteropusgiganteus</i>	<i>Lower risk/III</i>
5	Short nosed fruit bat	<i>Synopterus sphinx</i>	<i>Lower risk/III</i>
6	Indian gerbils	<i>Tateraindica</i>	<i>Lower risk/III</i>
7	Large bandicoot – rat	<i>Bandicotaindica</i>	<i>Lower risk/III</i>
8	House rat	<i>Rattusrattus</i>	<i>Lower risk/III</i>







ENERGY AUDIT REPORT



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
Puthanampatti -621007



2017 – 2018

CONDUCTED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Bishop Heber College (Autonomous)

Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu – 620 017



CAMPUS ENERGY AUDIT



20 MARCH 2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Nehru Memorial College, (Autonomous), Puthanampatty, Tamilnadu** has conducted detailed **ENERGY AUDIT** for the period 2017 – 2018 based on the data and credentials for submitted scrutiny. The activities and measures carried out by the College have been verified based on the reports submitted and was found to be satisfactory. The College has evolved policies on Environment, Water, Waste and Sanitation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. The efforts taken by the members of the faculty, students, support staff and the Management towards creating a strategic change in attaining holistic environmental sustainability is highly appreciated and commended.

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Associate Professor & Head
Department of Environmental Sciences
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20th March 2018



CAMPUS ENERGY AUDIT



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE
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Puthanampatti -621007



ENVIRONMENT AUDIT



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

Puthanampatti -621007



REPORT

2017 – 2018

PREPARED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Bishop Heber College (Autonomous)

Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu – 620 017



CAMPUS GREEN AUDIT



20 MARCH 2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that a detailed **Environment Audit** has been conducted for **Nehru Memorial College, (Autonomous), Puthanampatti, Tamilnadu** for the period **2017 – 2018** based on the data and credentials submitted for scrutiny. The activities and measures carried out by the College have been verified based on the reports submitted and was found to be satisfactory. The College has evolved policies on Environment, Water, Waste and Sanitation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. The efforts taken by the members of the faculty, students, support staff and the Management towards creating a strategic change in attaining holistic environmental sustainability is highly appreciated and commended.

20 March 2018

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PREFACE

An Environmental Audit is a tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well a project, organization or equipment is performing with the aim of helping to safeguard the environment. The audit should facilitate management control of environmental practices and assess compliance with policy objectives and regulatory requirements.

Green audit is defined as an official examination of the effects a college has on the environment. It helps to improve the existing practices with the aim of reducing the adverse effects of these on the environment concerned.

Higher Educational Institutions are committed to preserve the environment within the campus through promotion of energy savings, recycling of waste, water use reduction, water harvesting etc.

Green audit visualizes the documentation of all such activities taking stock of the infrastructure of the college, their academic and managerial policies and future plans. A green auditor will study an organization's environmental effects in a systematic and documented manner and will produce an environmental audit report.

A clean and healthy environment aids effective learning and provides a conducive learning environment. Green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or resources; the college can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can also be used to determine the type and volume of waste which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plan. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of green impact on campus.

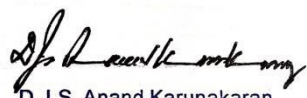
Green auditing promotes financial savings through reduction of resource use. It gives an opportunity for the development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the students and teachers. Thus it is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of

higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more relevant.

The audit process in Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti involved initial interviews with management to clarify policies, activities, records and the co-operation of staff and students in the implementation of mitigation measures. Staff and students were given training how to collect the data for the green audit process. This was followed by staff and student interviews, collection of data through the questionnaire based survey, review of records, observation of practices and observable outcomes. In addition, the approach ensured that the management and staff are active participants in the green auditing process in the college.

The baseline data prepared for the Nehru Memorial College (Autonomous), Puthanampatti will be a useful tool for campus greening, resource management, planning of future projects, and a document for implementation of sustainable development of the college. Existing data will allow the college to compare its programs and operations with those of peer institutions, identify areas in need of improvement, and prioritize the implementation of future projects. The green audit reports assist in the process of attaining an eco-friendly approach to the sustainable development of the college.

The results presented in the green audit report will serve as a guide for educating the college community on the existing environment related practices and resource usage at the college as well as spawn new activities and innovative practices. The Green Audit team expects the management to express their commitment to implement the recommendations.


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ENVIRONMENT AUDIT



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (Autonomous) Puthanampatti -621007





NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE

(Autonomous)

(ACCREDITED WITH "A" GRADE BY NAAC)

PUTHANAMPATTI – 621 007

Tiruchirappalli District, Tamilnadu

Website: www.nmc.ac.in

Green Audit Assessment Team (Internal)

Sl. No	Campus Green Audit over all Team	Designation
1	Dr. A. R. Ponperiasamy Principal, NMC	Chairman
2	Dr. C. Sasikumar, Dean, Research and Development	MemberSecretary
3	Dr. S. Kumararaman, Vice - Principal	Member
4	Dr.K.T.Tamilmani, Dean, Academic Affairs	Member
5	Dr.Viji Saral Elizabeth, Dean, Placement and Training.	Member
6	Mr.Rathakrishnanan, Estate Manager, NMC	Member
7	Er.Vijayakumar, Engineer, NMC	Member



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CAMPUS GREEN AUDIT TEAM COORDINATORS

SL. No	AUDIT TEAM	COORDINATORS
1	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr. M.Meenakshisundaram, Co-ordinator, Assistant Professor Department of Botany
2	WATER MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr.K.Saravanan, Co-ordinator Assistant Professor Department of Zoology
3	WASTE MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr.N.Ramesh, Co-ordinator , Assistant Professor Department of Zoology
4	SANITATION MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr.V.Ramesh, Co-ordinator Assistant Professor Department of Zoology
5	AIR , NOISE MANAGEMENT TEAM	Dr.M.Ramesh, Co-ordinator, Assistant Professor Department of Chemistry



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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT POLICY

- The NMC always aims to eliminate or reduce all forms of environmental pollution and encourages all faculty members, staff, students and others to practice the same.
- The College always raises awareness of environmental issues among its staff/students/visitors and encourages initiatives leading towards a clean and green environment.
- The College promote the 5 R's for waste management in the order of **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refuse, Recover and provide** convenient waste segregation, collection and guidance for the disposal of paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, electrical and white goods, hazardous waste and e-waste.
- The College minimizes the consumption of water and enhances groundwater level by establishing campus catchment area and rainwater harvesting schemes in all buildings of the campus, encouraging to report leaks and rectifying them promptly, progressively replacing faulty taps and fittings, exploring options for using waste roof runoff water wherever possible.

- The College minimizes the consumption of electricity where opportunity arise by progressive replacement of light bulbs with energy efficient ones. (LED) Inculcating the practice among staff and residents to turn off electrical appliances when not in use. Installation of a Hybrid solar power system in the campus.
- The College adapts health, safety and environmental codes of practice and relevant rules and regulations and complies with legislation relating to use of chemical products.
- The College is completely free from plastics and discourages burning of waste materials in any form.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TEAM		
1	Staff in-charge	Dr. M.Meenakshisundaram, Co-ordinator
Student Volunteers		
2	M.Sridevi,	2K17BT32, III B.Sc., Botany
3	S.Pramila	2K17BT39, III B.Sc., Botany
4	S.Vignesh	2K17BT48, III B.Sc., Botany
5	K.Subashree	2K17BT33, III B.Sc., Botany



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WATER MANAGEMENT POLICY

- The College recognizes and endorses water as a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious institutional asset.
- The College emphasizes water as a significant commodity and strives to promote its conservation and efficient use through the implementation of the 6th Sustainable Development Goal '**Clean Water and Sanitation**'.
- The College minimizes the consumption of water and enhances groundwater level by establishing Campus Catchment Area and rainwater harvesting schemes in all buildings of the campus. Students and Staff are encouraged to report leaks and faulty taps and take measures to rectify them promptly by progressively replacing faulty taps and fittings.
- The College utilizes rainfall directly with a Campus Catchment Area by gravity method through well laid conduits. The Campus Rainwater Harvesting facility is considered in a holistic manner. Recycle and reuse water as a much as possible.

WATER MANAGEMENT TEAM		
1	Staff in-charge	Dr.K.Saravanan, Co-ordinator
Student Volunteers		
2	A.Amirish Antony	2K18443, II B.Sc., Zoology
3	S.Subash	2K18402, II B.Sc., Zoology
4	P.Monicka	2K17420, III B.Sc., Zoology
5	M.S.Monishree	2K18425, II B.Sc., Zoology
6.	R.Sajee	2K18433, II B.Sc., Zoology



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WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

- The College promotes sustainable consumption pattern among staff, students and visitors. Waste is considered as a misplaced resource and is managed responsibly.
- The College endorses that careless waste disposal leads to Environmental hazards and Responsible disposal leads to a healthier living.
- The College stimulates 5 R principles in the order of **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refuse and Recover** and provide convenient waste segregation, collection and guidance for the disposal of paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, electrical and white goods, hazardous waste and e-waste.
- The College inculcates a culture of avoiding purchase of products with excessive or unnecessary packaging and encourages to purchase products that can be used multiple times and are long lived rather than single-use or poor quality items that are thrown away quickly.

- The College encourages all the stakeholders to improve the habit of recycling materials by appropriate segregation of waste and recycling paper waste through paper recycling unit.
- Solid Waste (Biodegradable) and litters of the campus used for producing Vermi-Compost.
- Waste Water (Gray Water) generated from ladies hostels are used for agricultural irrigation.
- E-Waste from the College are collected and is transferred for wiping and recycling to the local vendors.
- Refilling of donors and Cartridges of printers and maintaining by an appointing technician who makes reuse of donors and reduces the rate of E-Waste generation.

WASTE MANAGEMENT TEAM		
1	Staff in-charge	Dr.N. Ramesh, Co-ordinator
Student Volunteers		
2	V.Glaraa	2K17412, III B.Sc., Zoology
3	K.Hariharan	2K17404, III B.Sc., Zoology
4	M.Karthikeyan	2K17405, III B.Sc., Zoology
5	S.Janani	2K17416, III B.Sc., Zoology
6.	M.Rajeshwari	2K17431, III B.Sc., Zoology



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SANITATION POLICY

- Environmental sanitation at NMC is aimed at developing and maintaining a clean, safe and pleasant physical environment in all the buildings.
- The NMC aims at promoting the social, economic and physical well-being of all sections of the students.

The principal components of environmental sanitation include:

- Collection and biogas generation using vegetable wastes and black water
- Storm water drainage
- Control of pests and vectors of disease by fitting mosquito net in all windows of Hostel rooms and applying fumigation at of request interval with help of local Panchayat Union Staff.
- Hand hygiene: Hostel workers using hand gloves while serving the food.
- Environmental sanitation education
- Napkin sanitizers installed at wash rooms at ladies hostel.
- Inspection and enforcement of sanitary regulations
- Monitoring the observance of environmental standards

WASTE MANAGEMENT TEAM		
1	Staff in-charge	Dr.M. Ramesh, Co-ordinator
Student Volunteers		
2	L.Abibarath.	2K18PBT01 , II M.Sc., Botany
3	S.Santhosh	2K18PBT05 , II M.Sc., Botany
4	E.Elakkiya	2K18PBT11 , II M.Sc., Botany
5	G.Krishnaverni	2K18PBT06 , II M.Sc., Botany



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE

(Autonomous)

(ACCREDITED WITH "A" GRADE BY NAAC)

PUTHANAMPATTI – 621 007

Tiruchirappalli District, Tamilnadu

Website: www.nmc.ac.in

QUALITY AIR NOISE MANAGEMENT TEAM & POLICY

The human ear is constantly being assailed by man-made sounds from all sides, and there remain few places in populous areas where relative quiet prevails. There are two basic properties of sound, (1) loudness and (2) frequency.

Loudness is the strength of sensation of sound perceived by the individual. It is measured in terms of Decibels. Just audible sound is about 10 dB, a whisper about 20 dB, library place 30 dB, normal conversation about 35-60 dB, heavy street traffic 60-80 dB, boiler factories 120 dB, jet planes during take-off is about 150 dB, rocket engine about 180 dB. The loudest sound a person can stand without much discomfort is about 80 dB. Sounds beyond 80 dB can be safely regarded as Pollutant as it harms hearing system.

The WHO has fixed 45 dB as the safe noise level for a city. For international standards a noise level up to 65 dB is considered tolerable. Loudness is also expressed. One sound equals the loudness of 40 dB sound pressure at 1000 Hz. Frequency is defined as the number of vibration per second. It is denoted as Hertz (Hz).

QUALITY AIR NOISE MANAGEMENT TEAM		
1	Staff in-charge	Dr.M.Ramesh, Co-ordinator
Student Volunteers		
2	Shona R	2K17333, III B.Sc., Chemistry
3	Gayathri.P	2K17315, III B.Sc., Chemistry
4	Abirami.M	2K17310, III B.Sc., Chemistry
5	Elavarasan.O	2K17304, III B.Sc., Chemistry
6.	Madhavan M	2K17307, III B.Sc., Chemistry

INTRODUCTION

Green Audit is a process of systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity of various establishments. It aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside of the concerned sites, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. Green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or resources; the college can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can also be used to determine the type and volume of waste, which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plan. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of Green impact on campus. If self-enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality education, it could also be stated that institutional self-enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality educational institution. Thus it is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent.

OBJECTIVES

The Green Audit of an institution is becoming a paramount important these days for self- assessment of the institution, which reflects the role of the institution in mitigating the present environmental problems. The college has been putting efforts to keep the environment clean since its inception. But the auditing of this non-scholastic effort of the college has not been documented. Therefore, the purpose of the present green audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. The main objectives of carrying out Green Audit are:

1. To document the quality of drinking water
2. To document the quality of recycled waste water for gardening
3. To document the solid Waste disposal system
4. To document the ambient environmental condition of air, water and noise in the campus.

METHODOLOGY:

The purpose of the green audit of NMC is to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted at the College. The Methodology include the preparation physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation green audit parameters at intervals , interviewing key persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. Key components of Green audit conducted at Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti included:

I. Pre-audit planning

The first and very important phase of green audit is establishment of an Environmental Management System (EMS) by an organization. The Environmental Management System is the backbone of the auditing process and its role is broad and wide. Every aspect of green audit is monitored by this system. The organization should establish the Environmental Management System. The governance structure of the Environmental Management System is shown in following chart.

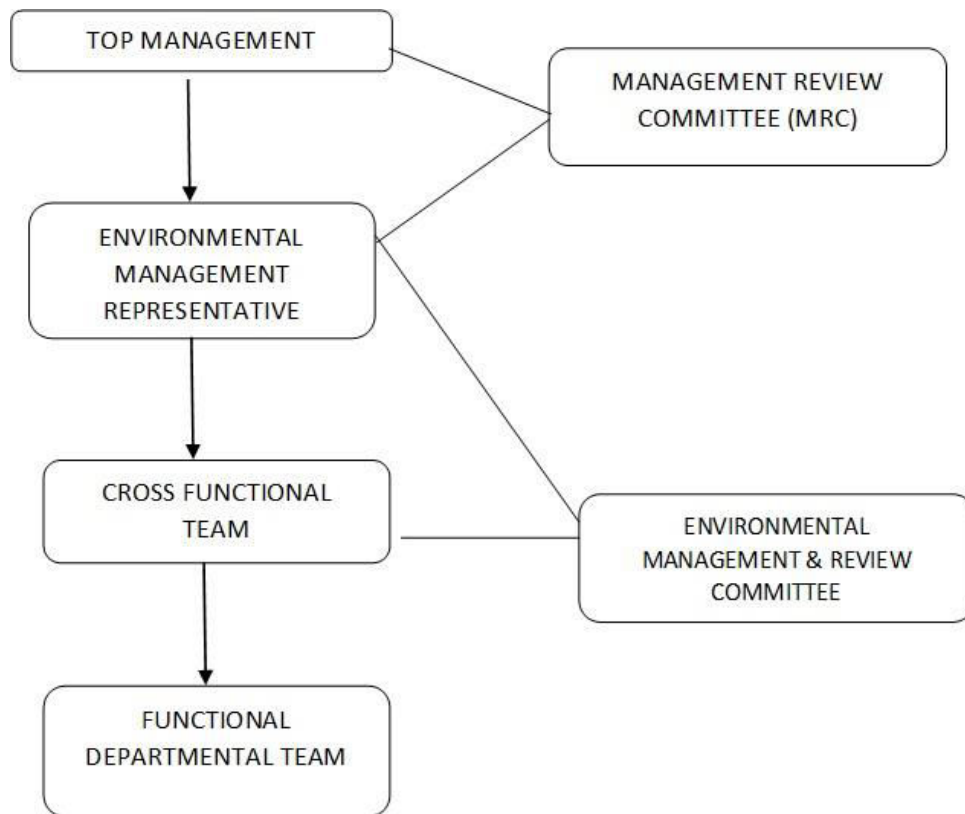


Fig. 1.1 Governance of Environmental Management

- a) Preliminary literature review of concepts and methodologies related to green audit.
- b) Discussion with the management staff on various systems installed in the campus.
- c) Awareness creation and interaction with the staff and student on the concept of green audit.
- d) Walk through the entire campus to understand the nature of water use, energy use and waste management systems in the campus.

Benefits of the Green Auditing

- More efficient resource management and provide basis for improved sustainability
- Create a green plastic campus and enable waste management through reduction of waste generation, solid- waste and water recycling
- Evolve health consciousness among the stakeholders

- Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimizing and managing Point out the prevailing and forthcoming complications
- Authenticate conformity with the implemented laws
- Empower the organizations to frame a better environmental performance
- Enhance the alertness for environmental guidelines and duties
- Impart environmental education through systematic environmental management approach and Improving environmental standards
- Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives]
- Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the College and its environment Enhancement of college profile
- Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in youngsters.
- Green auditing should become a valuable tool in the management and monitoring of environmental and sustainable development programs of the college

II. Audit Stage

- ♣ Checking of Documents and Evaluation
- ♣ Review of Environment Policy
- ♣ Review of Programmes or Activities

III. Pre audit stage- Meeting with the Principal and the Green audit coordinator



Fig.1: Meeting with Principal and Co-ordinators

IV. Meeting with the Audit team members (Staff advisers, student representatives etc..)



Fig. 2: Green Audit Inauguration at Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti.

A green audit was started at Nehru Memorial College, Puthanamapatti, Tiruchirapalli District, Tamilnadu – 621007 on 20th June 2019.

The methodology adopted for this audit was a three step process comprising of

I. Processing of Data Collection as per the template:

- a) Development of questionnaire format to identify all water/energy using fixtures/ equipment and examine water or energy use patterns for individual buildings in the campus.
- b) Collection of secondary data from compilation of electricity bills, collecting records of pumps, generators, water quality analysis reports, civil and electrical etc.
- c) Semi-structured interview with maintenance manager, technicians, plumber and housekeeping staff on current situation and the past trends in water consumption, electricity consumption, waste management, waste generation etc.

II. Data Processing and analysis

The existing trends and patterns in water usage, energy usage and waste generation and management is analysed in this step from the data collected from the previous step.

III. Audit Recommendations and reporting:

Recommendation – On the basis of results of data analysis and observations, some steps for reducing power and water consumption were recommended. Proper treatments for waste were also suggested. Use of fossil fuels has to be reduced for the sake of community health.

- I. PROFILE**
- II. CLASS ROOMS**
- III. FOOD**
- IV. ENERGY AUDIT**
- V. WATER AUDIT**
- VI. WASTE MANAGEMENT AUDIT**
- VII. VERMI-COMPOST**
- VIII. CAMPUS HYGIENE**
- IX. COLLEGE REST ROOMS**
- X. QUALITY AIR NOISE ASSESSMENT**

The above target areas particular to the college was evaluated through questionnaire circulated among the students for data collection. Twelve categories of questionnaires were distributed.

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

PUTHANAMAPATTI - 621007



I. PROFILE

I. SECTION I : PROFILE

1. Name of the Institution : NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

2. Address of the College : PUTHANAMPATTI – 621 007

City / District : TRICHIRAPALLI -DISTRICT

State : TAMILNADU

Pincode : 621 007

Phone - Landline : 04327 - 234227, 234638

E mail : info@nmc.ac.in

Web site : www.nmc.ac.in

3. Name of the Principal : Dr. A. PONPERIASAMY

Mobile Number : 9486165596

4. Green Audit Coordinator's Name : Dr. A. ALAGAPPA MOSES

Mobile number : 9842490057

5. How many shifts does your College have? Please Tick ✓	Shift	✓ / ×	Time	Hours
	REGULAR	✓	9.30	3.30
6. Is your College single gender?	Co-Education	✓		

7. What is the total population of the College? : Total : 4204

Students & Scholars	:		1252		2680
Teaching & Non-Teaching	:	Male	133	Female	115
Others (Security & support)	:		11		33
Total	:		1396		2828

8. No. of visitors to the College (Visitors are Students & Teachers from other Colleges, Technicians, contractors, labourers, guests and others : 60

9. No. of students / wardens / support staff stay in the College : 1300

10. Brief History of the Campus

VISION:

- ❖ For knowledge, Justice and Peace

MISSION:

With a view to realizing this vision, the college has taken up the following mission

- ❖ To impart the right kind of knowledge among the rural students with the aid of computers and other equipment,
- ❖ To ensure social justice for the rural people through various academic and non-academic activities viz., Cultural and Literary competitions, NSS, NCC, YRC, Gender Club etc.
- ❖ To stabilize inner peace in the minds of the young learners through meditation and Yoga practice in order to ensure peace among the rural people.

Motto

- Promoting higher level academic pursuits
- Building the Confidence level of the rural students providing ample opportunities for career growth
- Sensitizing the youth about social justice and responsibility

ABOUT NMC

Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti was established in the year 1967. It was founded by Late Shri. Mookka Pillai a great philanthropist whose selfless spirit prompted him to take up the mission and vision of spreading education as early as 1942.

The great philanthropist and visionary Late Thiru. Mokka Pillai had conceived a noble idea of providing education to the children of peasants, the downtrodden and the poor section of the rural society and implemented it in the year 1942 by establishing a middle school in the rural village Puthanampatti. He had put his heart and soul in addition to his hard earned money to impart education to the rural mass of the village.

During the Pre-independence days the founder had a great reverence for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and hence the school was named after our nation's first Prime Minister. The school was upgraded as High school in the year 1948. His another brainchild called Nehru Basic Training School paved the way for promoting a teacher in every house of the village in and around Puthanampatti.

The undaunted spirit of the unlettered genius did not satisfy himself with school education alone. He envisaged yet another noble cause of imparting higher education to the people in and around Puthanampatti and his dream was realized in 1967 in the form of 'Nehru Memorial College was declared open by Honourable Shri.C. N. Annadurai, M.A., the then Chief Minister of Tamilnadu on 29th June 1967. The college is affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, and was recognized under section 2 (f) and 12 (B) by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi in 1969. In appreciation of the societal concern and innovative practices adopted in a rural ambience, the college was granted autonomous status in 2004 by the University Grants Commission and accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC in the year 2013.

The College campus is spread over 45 acres of land. It has multi-storey buildings housing spacious class rooms and laboratories. The laboratories are equipped with state of art modern equipment. The college campus is spread over 45 acres of land. It has multi-storey buildings housing spacious class rooms and laboratories. All college has an exclusive computer centre with 300 terminals. The office of the Controller of Examinations functions separately in a well furnished wing. The institution has a separate two storey Library building with 50,000 volumes of books 73 national, and international reputed / peer reviewed journals. The college has two air-conditioned conference hall. A mega multipurpose hall with a floor space of 25,000 sq. feet is another unique feature of the college. There are three hostels:

1. Sir. C.V. Raman Hostel which could accommodate 1400 women inmates,

2. Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Hostel and Highland Hostel for 600 men inmates.

These hostels are well furnished with lodging facility, reading rooms, computer laboratory with internet connectivity, play ground, ultra-modern kitchens and spacious dining halls. C.V. Raman Hostel for women has an open-air auditorium for the conduct of cultural and literary events. The institution has established Reverse Osmosis plant for the supply of purified drinking water for all the Students and Staff. As regards power supply, the college has 24 hrs HT power supplies along with 200 KVA backup generators. We have also installed about 300 kilo watts supply of SOLAR POWER Energy, and we are working towards “Zero Energy” campus in future.

All the academic administrative blocks and hostel are connected with Internet facility. All the faculty members are provided with computer and Internet facility. Students have access to Internet in the Internet centre. The institution conducts medical camps frequently. Any emergency medical need is taken care of by the nearest Government Hospital at Omandur which is 4 km. away from the campus. A separate vehicle is exclusively kept ready for the medical care of the students round the clock. The institution provides adequate transport facility for the students and staff.

We get students from various parts ie., Trichy, Salem, Namakal, Villupuram, Cuddalore, districts, and we have about 50 students from Sri Lanka also studying in various programmes such as BBA, BCA, B.com, B.Com (CA) Chemistry and B.Sc., Hotel Management and Catering Science.



Main Block



View of the Greenery



Main Entrance Road of College Campus

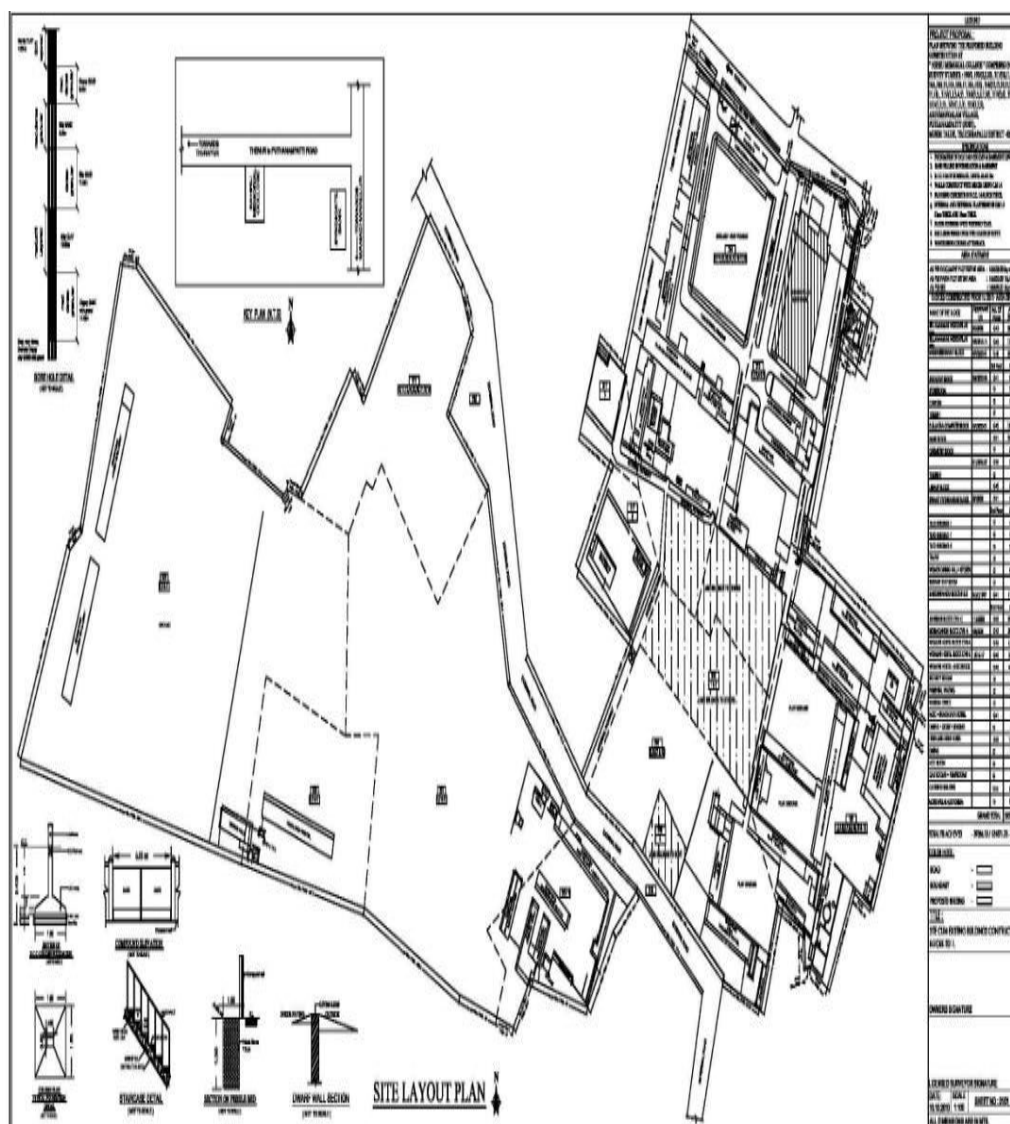


Dr. Radhakrishnanan Block



Fig: NMC College Satellite View

11 Lay out of the Campus showing all the buildings, play grounds and other features



Annexure II

Total Area of the Campus

Total area of the Campus	Acres	Sq.M
	42.02	170060.61

11. Age of the Buildings

AGE OF THE BUILDING AND BUILT - UP AREA		
Sl.no	Name of The Building	Open Date
1	Sellammal Mookapillai Block -I	2005
2	Sellammal Mookapillai Block -II	2005
3	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	2001
4	Zoology Block	2003
5	Store Room	2003
6	Canteen	2003
7	Toilet - 1	1995
8	Sujatha Computer Block	1999
9	Main Block	1972
10	Chemistry Block - 1	2003
11	Chemistry Block - 2	2003
12	Toilet - 2	1998
13	Library Block - 1	1994
14	Library Block - 2	2015
15	Vivekandha Block	2003
16	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 1	1967
17	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 2	1967
18	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 3	1967
19	Temple	2005
20	Days scholar Toilet	1998
21	Mookapillai Auditorium	2010
22	Research Block	2018
23	Catering Building	2004

Sl.no	Name of The Building	Open Date
24	Women Hostel Dining	2003
25	Women Hostel Kitchen	2003
26	Servant Stay Room	2003
27	Sarojini Naidu Block –D Block	2003
28	Wash Yard	2003
29	Jansirani Block- C Block	2003
30	Indragandhi Block – B Blcok	1995
31	Mother Terasa Block - A	1976
32	Meera bai - E Block	2016
33	Lakshmi Bai - E Block	2016
34	Wash Yard	2003
35	Security Rooms	2018
36	Parents Waiting Hall	2003
37	CVR Office	1976
38	MGC Bagavatsingh Block	1972
39	Kamaraj Block	1972
40	V.O.C Block - Rc Roof	1972
41	Kodikatha kumaran Block	1972
42	Bharathiyar Block	1972
43	Dining Hall - 1	1972
44	Dining Hall - 2	1972
45	Kitchen	1972
46	Gas Room	
47	Generator (Power Room)	1996
48	Bath Room	1972
49	Toilet	1972

Sl.no	Name of The Building	Open Date
50	Highland Hostel	1974
51	Dining Hall	1974
52	Kitchen	1974
53	Gas Room	
54	Staff Toilet	2000
55	NCC Room	2008
56	Ground Gallery	2014
57	RO Plant	2004
58	Security Rooms	2018
59	ATM	2015
60	Workshop	1978

14. Built up area (All Floors)

BUILDING AND BUILT - UP AREA				
Sl.no	Name of The Building	No of Flooring	Built up Area	
			Sq.feet	Sq.mtr
1	Sellammal Mookapillai Block -I	G + 3	29960.00	2784.39
2	Sellammal Mookapillai Block -II	G + 3	20000.00	1858.74
3	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	G + 3	30378.00	2823.23
4	Zoology Block	G + 1	7808.00	725.65
5	Store Room	G	1386.00	128.81
6	Canteen	G	1864.00	173.23
7	Toilet - 1	G	968.00	89.96
8	Sujatha Computer Block	G + 2	13997.20	1300.86
9	Main Block	G +2	49582.08	4608.00
10	Chemistry Block - 1	G	2328.25	216.38

Sl.no	Name of The Building	No of Flooring	Built up Area	
			Sq.feet	Sq.mtr
11	Chemistry Block - 2	G+ 2	2242.50	208.41
12	Toilet - 2	G	802.37	74.57
13	Library Block - 1	G + 2	7531.13	699.92
14	Library Block - 2	G	1188.00	110.41
15	Vivekandha Block	G + 2	9438.03	877.14
16	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 1	G	5142.25	477.90
17	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 2	G	5027.13	467.20
18	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 3	G	2262.00	210.22
19	Temple	G	35.00	3.25
20	Days scholar Toilet	G	740.00	68.77
21	Mookapillai Auditorium	G	27929.73	2595.70
22	Research Block	G + 3	11660.00	1083.64
23	Catering Building	G + 3	10944.00	1017.10
24	Women Hostel Dining	G`	8120.00	754.65
25	Women Hostel Kitchen	G	1688.00	156.88
26	Servant Stay Room	G	804.94	74.81
27	Sarojini Naidu Block –D Block	G + 1	23758.08	2208.00
28	Wash Yard	G	1000.00	92.94
29	Jansirani Block- C Block	G + 2	7445.92	692.00
30	Indragandhi Block – B Blcok	G + 3	28080.37	2609.70
31	Mother Terasa Block - A	G + 3	19023.68	1768.00
32	Meera Bai - E Block	G + 3	19328.19	1796.30
33	Lakshmi Bai - E Block	G + 3	12201.84	1134.00
34	Wash Yard	G	873.17	81.15
35	Security Rooms	G	109.25	10.15
36	Parents Waiting Hall	G	2030.00	188.66

Sl.no	Name of The Building	No of Flooring	Built up Area	
			Sq.feet	Sq.mtr
37	CVR Office	G	1460.25	135.71
38	MGC Bagavatsingh Block	G + 1	4963.75	461.32
39	Kamaraj Block	G + 1	4153.50	386.01
40	V.O.C Block - Rc Roof	G + 1	2938.00	273.05
41	Kodikatha kumaran Block	G + 1	4918.38	457.10
42	Bharathiyar Block	G + 1	2579.50	239.73
43	Dining Hall - 1	G	1763.44	163.89
44	Dining Hall - 2	G	1763.44	163.89
45	Kitchen	G	1092.50	101.53
46	Gas Room	G	201.00	18.68
47	Generator (Power Room)	G	324.06	30.12
48	Bath Room	G	405.63	37.70
49	Toilet	G	299.25	27.81
50	Highland Hostel	G+ 2	18015.75	1674.33
51	Dining Hall	G	1672.81	155.47
52	Kitchen	G	1241.56	115.39
53	Gas Room	G	218.75	20.33
54	Staff Toilet	G	60.00	5.58
55	NCC Room	G	925.36	86.00
56	Ground Gallery	G	11086.57	1030.35
57	RO Plant	G	680.00	63.20
58	Security Rooms	G	120.00	11.15
59	ATM	G	144.00	13.38
60	Workshop	G	620.00	57.62
	Total		429324.59	39900.66

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)

PUTHANAMAPATTI - 621007



**INFRASTRUCTURE
AND
LEARNING FACILITIES**

Infrastructure and Learning Facilities

Laboratory

The College is well equipped with the state of art modern laboratories in all Science Programmes, which includes:

- ✧ Botany
- ✧ Chemistry
- ✧ Computer Science
- ✧ Data Science
- ✧ Embedded System
- ✧ Hotel Management and Catering Science
- ✧ Physics
- ✧ Zoology



Hotel Management and Catering Science



Botany



Computer Science



Chemistry

LIBRARY

Our Library is equipped with a huge Collection of more than 50,000 National and International books. A Collection of rare books is also available. Seventy three magazines and Journals of multi-disciplinary are subscribed for the benefit of research scholars and staff.



AUDITORIUM

There is a spacious and adequately large auditorium which can comfortably accommodate more than 2000 Students. It is named after our beloved founder Shri.M. Mooka Pillai. It is a multipurpose auditorium where indoor games such as Shuttle and Tennis could be played. The general programmes of the College such as students' Union Functions, Fresher's Day, Cultural programmes, College Annual day celebration ,Hostel Day and Graduation Day Ceremony etc., are comfortably conducted. It is also used as a huge examination hall for the autonomous examination. The dais is equipped with latest audio, video and lighting facilities.





AUTITORIUM

SEMINAR HALL

There are three compact air conditioned Seminar Halls with a seating capacity of 250 and 150 respectively. Both the Seminar Halls are equipped with double LCD Projectors and smart boards. Seminars, Workshops and Conferences of various disciplines are held.



TRANSPORT FACILITIES

10 buses 3 vans are operated by the college for carrying women students every day. Buses and vans are operated to different locations such as Trichirapalli, Thruaiyur, Musuri, Metupalayam, Thammampatty, etc.,

HOSTELS

There are four hostels operated separately two for men and two for women students which provide an ideal environment for a holistic residential learning experience. Sir.C.V.Raman Hostel and U.G.C. Hostel are operated for 1400 women students. Both are having spacious dining halls where nutritious vegetarian food is served. The hostels are well equipped with lodging facilities, reading rooms, Computer labs with internet connectivity, playground, Mahathama Gandhi Centenary Hostel and Highland Hostel are operated for men where 600 students can be accommodated.



CANTEEN

A Canteen is functioning in the campus for the benefit of students and staff members. Breakfast and Lunch including snacks and bakery items of good quality and hygienic food are provided at an affordable price.



GYMNASIUM

Two fully equipped “Multi-gymnasium” are functioning in the College for men and women students separately. Both the Gyms contain all essential advanced equipments and gadgets for working towards a healthy life. A new indoor sports stratum with a seating capacity of 350 students and a 50 bedded Sports Hostel for women are under construction.



R.O. Water

The College has established a Reverse Osmosis Plant for the supply of purified drinking water for all the students and staff.

Solar Power

The college has 24 hours HT power supply along with 250KVA backup generators. Our campus is also installed with 310KW Solar Power Plant which provides solar power for the entire campus



B.P.O. Centre

The college has established a 300 seater Rural BPO center (non-voice based) which provides employment to the rural population in and around Puthanampatti. It also provides part-time job for our students. Which help them to pay for their College fees and living expenses. This system encourages the students to **earn while they learn.**

Extra- curricular activities

Apart from Sports and Cultural activities students are shaped and fine tuned by the following club activities.

Rotaract Club, LEO Club, YRC, RRC, Youth Club, Yoga, NSS & NCC.



View of the Spectators



Prize Winners



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)

PUTHANAMAPATTI - 621007



II FOOD

II FOOD AUDIT

Eat Good Food for Good Health

Good food is all around us. For generations, Indians have incorporated biodiversity in their daily food-using millets instead of wheat or rice, eating vegetables sourced from forests rather than farms, eating local food, and changing their diet with changing seasons.

India is one of the biodiversity-rich countries and home to nearly 12 per cent of the world's plant species. People in the biodiversity-rich areas have an immense understanding of the plants that grow around them. Each region of the country has its special cuisine based on the plants available in the area.

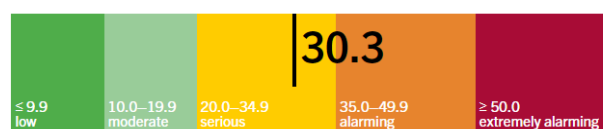
<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/results.html>

Many bio-diverse foods have medicinal properties. They are rich in micronutrients, help people fight disease and keep them healthy in changing seasons. It was for food that people protected their environment. When crops were cultivated, they were grown naturally, without the use of agrochemicals. In rural areas, people often do not have to buy food and this provides nutrition security. There is some evidence that people living in places where food is available in traditional sources are healthier.

Access to good food has decreased drastically. Most traditional food cannot be stored and it is difficult to market them. People no longer have access to forests and kitchen gardens are fast disappearing, particularly in urban areas. In many places, environmental damage has decimated the biodiversity.

Child Health and Food Policy

Food has been at the centre of policy debate in India for many years, as more than 20 per cent of the country's population suffers from under nourishment. India ranks 97th out of 118 countries in the 2016 Global Hunger Index and has further pushed to 102nd out of 117 qualifying countries in 2019 with a score of 30.3. India suffers from a level of hunger that is serious.



Global Hunger Index - India

It ranks 120th among 128 countries with data on under nutrition during 2009-13; 30.7 per cent of the country's children are underweight (an improvement from 43.5 per cent in 2005-06). Data from targeted studies show an alarming trend. The HUNGaMA (Hunger and Malnutrition) report covering 112 worst-performing districts in nine states tells us that 42 per cent children are underweight, 58 per cent are stunted and 11.4 are 'wasted' by the age of 24 months.

Meanwhile, childhood obesity is also alarmingly on the rise globally as well as in India. The International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) of WHO estimates that 10 per cent of children aged 5-17 years worldwide are overweight.

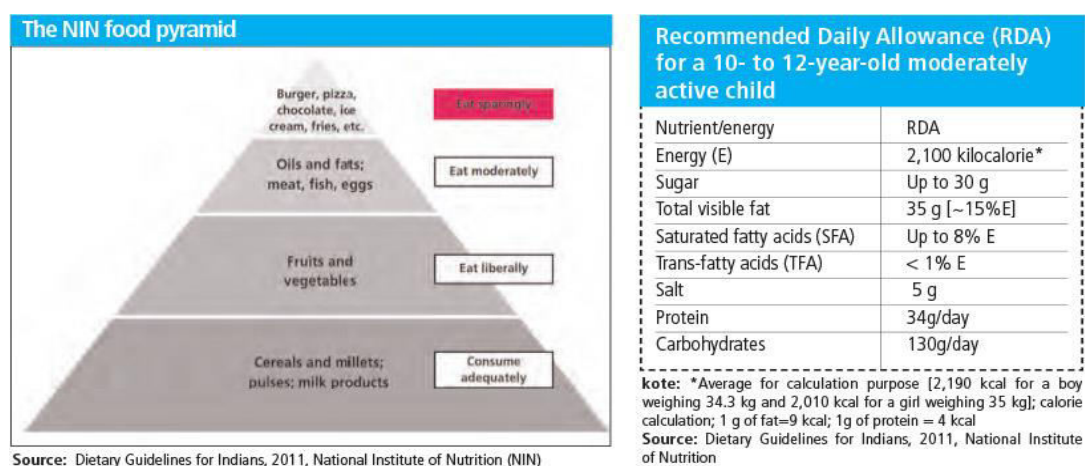
India therefore faces a peculiar crisis that spans both ends of the spectrum of nutritional disorders — while 30.7 per cent of the country's children are underweight, according to the International Association for the Study of Obesity's world map of obesity, overfeeding is evident as overweight and obesity has been recently on the rise and is present in 20.6 per cent boys and 18.3 per cent girls in India.

Given India's dubious distinction of carrying the twin burden of under nutrition and overfeeding, we need to be extra cautious. In a bid to beat hunger, we are losing out to the deadly parasite of ultra-processed food, without realizing how harmful it actually is. Yes, craving for ultra-processed food is a global epidemic.

The fat of the matter:

The highest level of total fat was found in an Indian snack (Haldiram's aaloobhujia): 37.8 gm/100 gm of the sample (Centre for Science and Environment)

- Trans-fat content was the highest in french fries (8.1 per cent of the total fat), followed by instant noodles (4.6 percent of the total fat) and potato chips (4.5 per cent of the total fat).
- Salt content was the highest in instant noodles (3.7 gm/100 gm of sample). Eating a packet of instant noodles, therefore, will cover about half of the daily salt quota. The salt content is not declared by the companies on the label
- The highest level of carbohydrates was detected in Top Ramen noodles at 73.3 gm per 100 gm.



Food Pyramid and Recommended Daily Allowance

Table 8.1: Food Categorization for College Canteen Policy

GREEN	Always on menu	Vegetables and legumes, fruits, grain (cereal) foods; mostly whole grain and/or high in fibre, lean meat, egg, fish etc.
YELLOW	Select carefully Approach should be greening, small portion size and reduced frequency.	Baked vegetable-based snacks, Ice creams, milk-based ices and dairy desserts etc.
RED	Not on menu Banned from Colleges as they are high in fat, salt and sugar.	Energy drinks, carbonated and other sweetened beverages, fried packaged foods, chocolates, potato fries

Canteen Facility

	
Canteen	Students in the Canteen
	
Space available in the Canteen	Iddly and Vadai
	
Dosa	Pani Poori

Balanced Diet

According to the 'Dietary Guidelines for Indians, 2011' of the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), a balanced diet is one that provides all nutrients in required amounts and proper proportions. It should provide around 50-60 per cent of the total calories from carbohydrates, about 10-15 per cent from proteins and 20-30 per cent from both visible and invisible fat. In addition, it should provide other non-nutrients such as dietary fibre and antioxidants that bestow positive health benefits.

VARIETIES OF PACKAGED FOOD ITEMS SOLD IN THE COLLEGE

S. No.	Packaged Food Items	Please count all flavours / variants available in the College separately	Total No. of items sold on an average in a Day	Day the food items were sold in
1	Savoury snacks and similar packaged food like chips, and Haldirams.	9	50	50
2	Instant noodles like knorr, Cup-a-Noodles, Top ramen, Wai-wai, Yippee, Foodles, Maggi Etc.	Nil		
3	Potato fries and burgers	Nil		
4	Confectionery (Chocolates, Candies, gums)	8	100	
5	Ice cream			
6	Carbonated beverages	Nil		
7	Sugar sweetened non-carbonated beverages	2	50	
8	Packages / bottles Maza/lassi/flavoured milk	5	50	
9	Packaged / bottled energy drinks	Nil		

TRADITIONAL INDIAN FOOD ITEMS SERVED IN THE COLLEGE

S. No.	Traditional Indian Snacks (non-packaged) Samosas, idli/dosa, sambhar, pavbhaji, moms etc.	Number of servings sold when on the menu
1	Samosas	100
2	Idli/Dosa and Sambhar	20 plates
3	Panipoori	40
4	Others/Chapathi	20 plates

VARIETIS OF TRADITIONAL INDIAN BEVERAGE ITEMS (EXPECIALLY NON-PACKAGED) SERVED IN THE COLLEGE CANTEEN

S. No.	Traditional Indian beverages (non-packaged)	Number of plates sold when on the menu
1	Lemon Juice	40
2	Sweet lassi	-

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)

PUTHANAMAPATTI - 621007



III. WATER MANAGEMENT AUDIT

III.WATER MANAGEMENT AUDIT

Water is a natural resource; all living matters depend on water. While freely available in many natural environments, in human settlements potable (drinkable) water is less readily available. We need to use water wisely to ensure that drinkable water is available for all, now and in the future. A small drip from a leaky tap can waste more than 180 liters of water to a day; that is a lot of water to waste - enough to flush the toilet eight times. It is therefore essential that any environmentally responsible institution should examine its water use practices. Water auditing is conducted for the evaluation of facilities of raw water intake and determining the facilities for water treatment and reuse. The concerned auditor investigates the relevant method that can be adopted and implemented to balance the demand and supply of water. It is therefore essential that any environmentally responsible institution examine its water use practices.

1.	WATER AUDIT		
1	Key Facts about the institution		Number
1	No. of Staff (Teaching and Non-Teaching)	:	248
2	No. of Student	:	3932
3	No. of Metro water connections	:	No
4	No. of Sumps for storing Metro water	:	No
5	No. of Storage tanks for storing Metro water	:	No
6	No. of Bore wells	:	3 nos
7	Total Rooftop Surface area (Sq.M)	:	8194.88
9	No. of Rainwater Harvesting Structures	:	2 nos
10	Average Visitors per day	:	70 nos

2	Storage Tanks in the Campus				
S.no	Location of the Tank	Dimension of the Tanks (M)	Capacity in m3	No of Tanks in each Location	Total Capacity in Liters
1	Sellammal Mookapillai Block	9.3 x 4.5 x 1.2	50.22	1 nos	50000
2	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	5.5 x 4.6 x 1.2	30.3	1 nos	30000
	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	5.5 x 3.7 x 1.2	20.3	1 nos	20000
3	Research Block	3 x 1.3 x 1.1	4.2	1 nos	4000
4	Library Block	3.5 x 1.5 x 1.2	6.72	1 nos	6000
5	CVR - A Block	6.4 x 5.1 x 2.2	71.8	1 nos	70000
6	CVR - B Block	6.4 x 5.1 x 1	32.6	1 nos	32000
7	CVR - E Block	12.1 x 5.1 x 1	61.7	1 nos	60000
8	Hight Land Hostel	7.6 x 2.7 x 2.2	45	1 nos	45000
9	MGC Hostel	6 x 3.3 x 2.3	45	1 nos	45000

3	Number and Location of Bore Wells			
	Table Number & Location of Bore Wells in Academics unit			
Sl.no	Location of the Bore well	Type of Pump used & hp	Depth of the Borewell	Average depth of the water table
1	CVR Hostel	Radealfow-15hp	700 feet	80 feet
2	UG	Mixerflow-15hp	500feet	80 feet
3	Uirni vayal	Radealfow-7.5hp	250feet	80 feet
4	CVR Hostel - Well	Open Well	60 feet	50 feet
5	MGC - Well	Open Well	70 feet	55 feet

3. Water Consumption

Table Water Consumption				
Sl.no	UNIT	POPULATION	WATER CONSUMPTION (L)	Per capita Consumption
1	Academic	2904	226512	78
2	Hostels	1300	273000	210



**Bore Well, Open Well and
Water Recharge**

Water Quality Assessment
Table Physico - Chemical Characteristic of Water

S.No	Parameter	
1	PH	7.11
2	Turbidity (NTU)	0.67
3	EC	2857
4	TS (mg/l)	2424
5	TDS (mg/l)	1324
6	TSS (mg/l)	1100
7	BOD (mg/l)	6.75
8	COD (mg/l)	24.05
9	DO (mg/l)	7.55
10	Temperature oC	24
11	Total Hardness (mg/l)	836.24
12	Calcium (mg/l)	256.54
13	Magnesium (mg/l)	62.43
14	Fluoride (mg/l)	0.06
15	Nitrate (mg/l)	0.46
16	Nitrite (mg/l)	Nil
17	Silicate (mg/l)	0.282
18	Phosphate (mg/l)	Nil
19	Chloride (mg/l)	377.98
20	Total Alkalinity (mg/l)	19.8

Water Quality Assessment

Tables Physico - Chemical Characteristic of Water Purifiers				
S.NO	Parameter	Sample		
		1	2	3
1	PH	7.08	7.42	7.11
2	Turbidity (NTU)	0.46	0.64	0.19
3	EC	2376	2689	2773
4	TS (mg/l)	2034	2435	2598
5	TDS (mg/l)	1140	1350	1395
6	TSS (mg/l)	894	1085	1203
7	BOD (mg/l)	6.53	4.26	7.46
8	COD (mg/l)	26.4	13.5	24.2
9	DO (mg/l)	8.50	9.60	10.20
10	Temperature oC	24.0	27.0	25.0

11	Total Hardness (mg/l)	798	735	967
12	Calcium (mg/l)	22.4	160.3	276
13	Magnesium (mg/l)	65.75	58.10	57.10
14	Fluoride (mg/l)	0.04	0.05	0.07
15	Nitrate (mg/l)	0.44	0.17	0.43
16	Nitrite (mg/l)	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Silicate (mg/l)	0.34	0.26	0.26
18	Phosphate (mg/l)	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Chloride (mg/l)	288.2	469.5	376.7
20	Total Alkalinity (mg/l)	20.0	17.0	18.0

Water Tank Capacity

1	RADHAKIRSHNAN BLOCK	Litres
	Mineral water	30000
	Raw water	20000
	LIBRARY BUILDING DETAILS	
	Raw water	9000
	CVR Hostel	
	Water Tank	70000
	Water Tank	30000

Storage Tanks in College - Academic Buildings

Table Storage Tanks (Over Head) in The College

Sl.no	Location of the tank	Dimension of the Tanks(M)	Capacity in m3	No of tanks in each Location	Total Capacity in Litres
	RADHAKIRSHNAN BLOCK	5.48 x 4.57 x 1.21	30.30276	1	30000

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

CAMPUS HYGIENE



IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Pollution from 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, plastic waste, paper waste, food waste, and recycling. Solid waste can be divided into two categories: general waste and hazardous waste. General wastes include what is usually thrown away in homes and schools such as garbage, paper, tins and glass bottles. Hazardous waste 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 leach 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. Thus the minimization of solid waste is essential to a sustainable college. The auditor diagnoses the prevailing waste disposal policies and suggests the best way to combat the problems. It is therefore essential that any environmentally responsible institution examine its waste processing practices.

A. Biodegradable /Wet Waste

S. No.	Solid Waste Generation in the Campus	Quantity (monthly average in kg)
1	Garden / horticulture waste	4100
2	Kitchen waste ---- Raw	1300
3	Kitchen waste ---- Cooked	1820
4	Wet waste from classroom etc. (Burning)	2000
5	Total amount of waste	9220
6	Per capita waste generation	2.20

B. Dry / Recyclable waste

S. No.	Solid Waste Generation in the Campus	Quantity (monthly average in kg)
1	Plastic	43.86
2	Paper	17.88
3	Wood or classroom furniture	10.84
4	Glass	13.50
5	Metal	22.25
6	Thermocol	10.43
7	Tetra packs	5.62
8	Total amount of waste	124.38
9	Per capita waste generation	0.03

C. Domestic Hazardous Waste

S. No.	Domestic Hazardous Waste	Quantity (monthly average in kg)
1	Hazardous and toxic waste (Paints, Lab waste, etc.)	3.85
2	Oil from diesel generator sets	4.45
3	Total amount of waste	6.75
4	Per capita waste generation	

D. E-Waste

S. No.	E Waste Generated in the Campus	Quantity (monthly average in kg)
1	E-Waste	30
2	Per capita waste generation	

E. Biomedical Waste

S. No.	Biomedical Waste	Quantity (monthly average in kg)
1	Biomedical waste such as Syringes, band aids, expired medicines/chemicals etc.	20

F. Sanitary Waste

S. No.	Sanitary Waste	Quantity (monthly average in kg)
1	Sanitary waste	50

G. C & D Waste

S. No.	How much waste does your College generate?	Quantity of solid waste generated (monthly average in kg)
1	Construction and Demolition waste	550kg

WASTE COLLECTION

Waste Collection Points in the College

Area	Total No. of Waste collection points	No. of waste collection points with no bin	No. of waste collection points with one bin (mixed waste)	No. of waste collection points with one bin (for only dry waste)	No. of waste collection points with two bins (wet & dry)	No. of waste collection points with three bins or more)
Class rooms	50	0	10	15	08	17
Play grounds	-	0	-	-	-	-
Common area (e.g. reception, corridors)	40	0	08	05	10	17
Staff room	10	0	10	-	-	-
Laboratory	05	0	05	-	-	-
Canteen	04	0	04	-	-	-
Clinic/sick room	01	0	01	-	-	-
Library	07	0	-	-	-	1
Toilets	24	0	08	10	5	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	141	0	46	37	23	35

Waste recycling practices followed in College

S. No.	Category Waste	Local Scrap collector	Authorized dealer	Dumped at a designated community site	Internal Procedure
1	Paper (e.g. used notebooks, used examination papers, subscription newspaper and magazines)	✓	-	-	-
2	Plastic (e.g. Broken,	✓			

	unusable)				
3	Horticultural waste				✓
4	E-Waste (e.g. broken, unusable computers)	✓			
5	Hazardous waste			✓	
6	Wood, glass, metal	✓			
7	Biomedical Waste (e.g. waste from nurse room in College such as Band-Aids, syringes..)	-	-	✓ (Burning)	-

E-Waste Disposal

S. No.	Item	Total no. of Items	BEE Star Rating	Working condition	Non-Working condition
1	TVs	7	3 star	Good	Nil
2	VCR or DVD players	30	-	Good	Nil
3	Refrigerators and freezers	7	-	Good	1
4	Washing machines	-	-	-	-
5	Air conditioners	105	5star	Good	Nil
6	Heaters	02	-	Good	Nil
7	Microwaves	-	-	-	-
8	Ovens	3	-	Good	1
9	Toasters	-	-	-	-
10	Electric kettles	-	-	-	-
11	Personal computers (CPU, Mouse, Screen, and key board included)	650	-	-	50
12	Laptop computer (CPU, mouse, Screen, and key board included)				
13	Notebook computes	15	-	-	Nil
14	Notepad computers	-	-	-	-
15	Printers	-	-	-	-
16	Copying equipment (Xerox)	20	-	-	Nil

17	Projectors (LCD)	03	-	-	-
18	Whiteboards	60	-	-	Nil
19	Pocket and desk calculators	-	-	-	-
20	Fax machines	01	-	-	-
21	Telephones /Intercom				
22	Pay Telephones	05	-	-	-
23	Mobiles	-	-	-	-
24	Mobile batteries	-	-	-	-
25	Bulbs – tube lights and others	-	-	-	-

Integration of environment in to the curriculum

- ✿ The Nehru Memorial College demonetizing building materials and dumped in a common place outside the college campus (about 1Km) and the Public are using the materials for their use.
- ✿ From women Hostel and ladies toilet, Napkins are being burnt.
- ✿ Plastic awareness (avoiding use of plastic) Programme are organized by the College NSS Students in their camp.
- ✿ At Boys Hostel (MGC), the Raw waste and Cooking waste are used an feed for local livestock.
- ✿ The dry waste i.e paper, Collected from Class room are being burnt.

Wastewater Generation

Water Consumption

Sl.no	UNIT	POPULATION	WATER CONSUMPTION (L)	Waste water	Percapita Waste Generation
1	Academic	2904	226512	181210	62
2	Hostels	1300	273000	218400	168



Solid waste:-

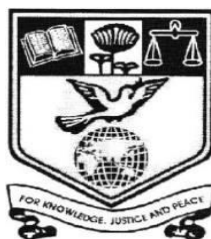
The main producers of Solid waste in campus include, Canteen waste, hostel kitchen waste, Institutional waste, and staff quarters. Most of the Dry waste in campus is stored at a transfer station within the campus near the back gate.

Hazardous waste Management

Green Chemistry approach helps in reducing the excess use of chemicals and also provides approach towards reducing hazardous waste products. Broken glassware, plastic needles, syringes, razor blades, slides, scalpels, pipettes, broken plastic or glassware, micropipettes and pipette tips create a potential hazard. Triple rinse with copious amounts of water help in reducing the pathogens and neutralizing harmful chemicals on to it. Collect the first rinse as chemical/harmful waste. Rinse two and three can go down the sanitary sewer. The empty/triple rinsed containers can then be placed in a glass only box, recycling container or directly into the dumpster. Use of sterilized agar waste for composting is one of the ways of waste management. Purchase of minimal chemicals as per the requirement avoids wastage of chemicals.

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

CAMPUS HYGIENE



V. VERMICOMPOST

CENTRE FOR ECO-FRIENDLY AGRO-TECHNOLOGIES (CEAT) VERMICOMPOST PRODUCTION YARD

The Nehru Memorial College has created an exclusive facility for converting fallen leaves solid wastes of our campus along with Cow dung into Vermicompost. The facility was established in the Year 2007 with the financial support of UGC. It helps us to maintain our campus free from litter, neat and tidy. This facility functions with the direct supervision of Dr P Neelananarayanan, Associate Professor of Zoology of our College since its inception.

This facility was utilized for conducting practical classes and practical examination for Advanced Diploma Students. Further, this facility is also utilized for imparting Hands –on -training to the interested students of our college and Farmers on Vermicompost production techniques and its advantages. Hundreds of Students and Farmers have benefitted out of these programmes.

The supporting staff Mr. S Ramachandran, Mrs. Kamatchi and Mrs. Mallika takes care of the Vermicompost Production and maintenance of Vermicompost Yard. On an average, this yard produces approximately FOUR tonnes of Vermicompost per month. The vermicompost is kept for sale for Students, Staff and Farmers of nearby villages at the yard. College Management also utilizes the vermicompost for various crops (Coconut palm, Oil Palm, Lemon, Paddy etc.) grown by them.

The Vermicompost is sold @ Rs. 8/- (Rupees Eight only)/per kg for those who buy more than 500 kg in a time. The retail price is Rs. 10/- per kg. Dr. P. Neelananarayanan is the Contact person for the purchase of Vermicompost from the yard.

We appreciate and congratulate Dr P Neelananarayanan and his team of supporting staff for continuous production of Vermicompost *i.e.*, approximately 40-45 tonnes per annum and selling them to the needy people and running the unit in a sustainable manner for the past TWELVE years.





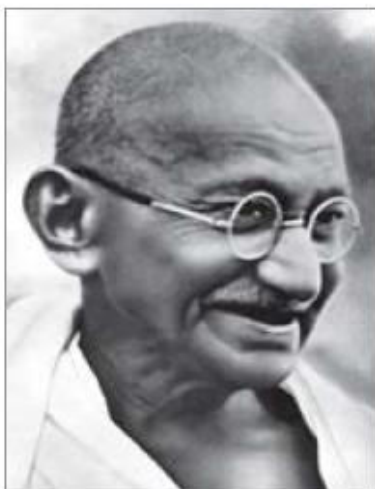


NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

CAMPUS HYGIENE



VI. CAMPUS HYGIENE



“Sanitation is more important than independence.”

– Mahatma Gandhi Ji

He made cleanliness and sanitation an integral part of the Gandhian way of living. His mission was total sanitation for all.

“..... I want to make a beginning today itself and that is – all schools in the country should have toilets with separate toilets for girls. Only then our daughters will not be compelled to leave schools midway. Our parliamentarians utilising MPLAD fund are there. I appeal to them to spend it for constructing toilets in schools for a year. The government should utilise its budget on providing toilets. I call upon the corporate sector also to give priority to the provision of toilets in schools with your expenditure under Corporate Social Responsibility. This target should be finished within one year with the help of state governments and on the next 15th August, we should be in a firm position to announce that there is no school in India without separate toilets for boys and girls.”

– Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister
Independence Day, August 15, 2014

“Educating girls is my priority. I have noticed that girls drop out of schools by the time they reach class 3rd or 4th just because schools don't have separate toilets for them. They don't feel comfortable. There should be toilets for boys and girls in all schools. We should concentrate on girl students not quitting schools.”

– Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister
Teachers' Day, September 5, 2014



Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS

“For this very reason make every effort to supplement your faith with virtue, and virtue with knowledge, and knowledge with self-control, and self-control with steadfastness, and steadfastness with godliness, and godliness with brotherly affection, and brotherly affection with love. For if these things are yours and abound, they keep you from being ineffective or unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.” 2 Peter 1:5-8

If the saying, “Cleanliness is next to godliness” is true my mother would easily rank as one of the godliest people I have ever known. My mother cleaned our home with the greatest of care. There was never a dirty dish in the sink or a speck dust on shelf. She would vacuum the carpet every day before she left the house. Every night, after dinner, my mother would sweep and mop the kitchen and dining room floors. We once had to replace the flooring in the kitchen and dining room because my mom had mopped the finish off the tile (yes, really). If there is a connection between cleanliness and godliness, well then, my mother was well connected to God!

The phrase, “Cleanliness is next to godliness” is not a biblical quote. Although it seems like something taken right out of Leviticus or Proverbs, it is not. The phrase does not actually appear in writing until 1791 when in his sermon, “On Dress,” John Wesley writes, “Slovenliness is no part of religion...Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness” John Wesley is not the originator of this phrase. In fact, he is quoting someone or at least alluding to a commonly used phrase.

The Bible does have several references to cleanliness. In the Old Testament, cleanliness is most often part of following the law. If one were to eat the right things, worship in a certain way and keep the commandments you were, for the most part, considered “clean.” When a person was unable to follow the law, there were washing rituals that would help restore them to a state of being clean. Being physically clean did and does help to live together in community.

I understand the many reasons that this commonly used phrase has remained throughout history. I am sure parents have used it to encourage their children to clean their rooms or wash behind their ears while priests in medieval times may have used a similar phrase to help encourage cleanliness in their communities to help prevent disease. While both cleanliness is an important part of our lives it is not a tool that brings God closer to us. God does not wait for us to vacuum our carpet or wash the dishes. God is present with us in the messy moments of our lives, or while we are cleaning up.

My mother was a godly woman; however, it was not the condition of our home that brought her close to God. My mother was a godly woman because she had a tremendous trust in God. She knew God was present with her as she cleaned, went to work or church. Godliness is a condition that develops in us as we grow in our faith, our knowledge of God and our trust in God’s good will towards us. When we grow in our love for God and our love for our neighbors we become a godly people.

Rev. Keith King, Online Campus Pastor

St. Luke’s United Methodist Church, Oklahoma City



प्रो. (डॉ.) जसपाल एस. सन्धू
सचिव

Prof. Dr. Jaspal S. Sandhu
MBBS, MS (Ortho), DSM, FAIS, FASM, FAFSM, FFMS, FAMS
Secretary



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
University Grants Commission
(मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India)

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Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002

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Fax : 011-23238858, email : jssandhu.ugc@nic.in

D.O.F.No.1-1/2017(Secy)

20th July, 2017

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, vide its communication dated July 16, 2017 has sent a call for participation from all Colleges/Universities/Institutions in 'Swachhta' Ranking of Higher Educational Institutions. The modalities and criteria for judging for 'Swachhta' Ranking of Higher Educational Institutions are enclosed. **Entries for 'Swachhta' ranking are open from 20th July to 31st July, 2017.**

You are requested to ensure the participation of your esteemed University and your affiliated colleges in the 'Swachhta' Ranking of Higher Educational Institutions and **fill up web based form online before 31st July, 2017 by logging in to MHRD website www.mhrd.gov.in.**

This may please be treated as urgent.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Jaspal S. Sandhu)

Encl: As above

The Vice-Chancellor of all Universities

Copy to :

✓ The Publication Officer, UGC for uploading on UGC website

(Jaspal S. Sandhu)



R. SUBRAHMANYAM, IAS
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भारत सरकार
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग
शास्त्री भवन
नई दिल्ली - 110 115
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SHASTRI BHAWAN
NEW DELHI-110 115

No.11014/02/2016-CDN(Pt.1)

Date: 21.07.2017

To,

1. Heads of all Higher Educational Institutions
(Universities, IITs, NITs, IIITs, IISc, IISERs etc)
2. UGC and AICTE

Dear all,

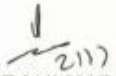
The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched the exercise for Swachhta Rankings of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). An advertisement was issued in all major English dailies on 17.07.2017 inviting participation by all HEIs. The details are now available on the website of the Ministry at www.mhrd.gov.in.

2. The Swachhta Rankings would take into account the degree of hygiene in HEIs, the coverage and nature of waste disposal systems, water supply & water purity and several other parameters which have been listed out in the format. The participating institutions are required to submit their details as per the format given in the web page before 30th July, 2017, after which inspection teams would visit the premises of participating HEIs for verification. The top 10 institutions in terms of hygiene would be awarded in a Conference in New Delhi on 8th September, 2017.

3. This ranking exercise will serve to motivate and galvanise all HEIs into achieving higher standards in cleanliness, while duly recognising the institutions that have already reached appreciable levels of hygiene in their campuses. It is an opportunity for institutions to highlight and project their clean campuses and gain credit. I would request all Heads of Higher Educational Institutions to participate in this Swachhta Ranking exercise in right earnest and in recognition of the priority that is being accorded to Swachhta by the Government.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(R. SUBRAHMANYAM)



CONTENTS

S. No.	Name of the Content
1.	Campus Hygiene-Background
2.	Nehru Memorial College
3.	Buildings in the Campus
4.	Campus Population-Academics
	1. Teaching Non-Teaching Staff and Student's strength for the year 2017-18
	2. Residence/Guest Room
5.	Toilets in NMC Campus
6.	Satellite View of the College
7.	Campus Area
8.	Layout of Nehru Memorial College
9.	Maintenance of Campus Facilities
	1. Campus Maintenance Team
10.	<i>Toilets in Nehru Memorial College</i>
	Main Block - Aided
	Sellamal Block and Auditorium – SF
	Radhakrishnan Block and Library – SF
	Research Block and Catering wing - SF
	Block A (Mother Theresa Block) – CVR Hostel
	Ground Floor – 4 Bath room & 4 toilet
	I Floor - 4 Bath room & 4 toilet, 1 wash basin
	II Floor - 4 Bath room & 4 toilet, 1 wash basin
	Block B (Indira Ghandhi Block), CVR Hostel
	Ground Floor
	I Floor
	II Floor

11.	Block C (JanciRani Block), CVR Hostel
	Ground Floor
	I Floor
	II Floor
	III Floor
	Block D (Sarojini Naidu Block), CVR Hostel
	Ground Floor
	I Floor
	II Floor
	III Floor
	Mother Theresa Top Floor – 16 bath room, 11 toilets, 2 wash basin
	Common bath room cleaning (10 bath room, 12 toilets, 1 wash basin)
	Cleaning ground in front of Indra Ghandhi block and open auditorium cleaning. Indira Ghandhi top floor : 14 bath room, 7 toilets, 1 wash basin cleaning.
	Cleaning ground around the temple, Indra Ghandhi top Floor: 13 bath room, 7 toilets, 1 wash basin cleaning and CVR master bath room cleaning, ground cleaning in front of Mess.
	MGC Boys hostel: 22 toilets, 5 urinary place, 15 bath room
	High Land Boys hostel:
	I Floor: 8 toilets, 8 bath room
	II Floor: 8 toilets, 8 bath room
	III Floor: 8 toilets, 8 bath room
12.	Toilets Signage
13.	Wash Room Cleaning Check List
14.	Operation & Maintenance to ensure Campus Hygiene
15.	O & M Team
16.	O&M Sequence
17.	Daily Maintenance
18.	Weakly Maintenance
19.	Fortnightly Maintenance
20.	Monthly Maintenance

21.	Annual Maintenance
22.	Sanitation: Student-Toilet Ratio
23.	Campus Maintenance Crew of Nehru Memorial College
	1. Garden Maintenance & Campus Cleaning
	2. Toilet Cleaning & Moping
	3. List of Sweepers in Ladies Hostels
24.	Cleaning & Hygienic Solutions used by the College
25.	Part Time Morning Cleaning Workers
26.	Cleaning Services
27.	Cleaning & Hygienic Solutions used
28.	Cleaning Material Used
29.	Floors, Toilets and Bathrooms Cleaning Photos
30.	Floor Plans of Various Buildings

CAMPUS HYGIENE

Background

One of the world's most urgent issues is lack of safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Water and sanitation related improvements are crucial to meet the development goals and improve health in a sustainable way. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals have emphasized on the achievement of universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.

Campus hygiene is defined as a comprehensive plan for preserving individual and community health in all its dimensions. Implementing such practices are particularly important on college campuses where students often live in close quarters and move from one building or class room to another every day.

Cleaning is one of the most important aspects of running a college building. Failing to ensure the cleanliness of a building can have a detrimental impact on the health and wellbeing of all of those who use it.

Ensuring that the college is well maintained is not only conducive to productivity; it also increases the likelihood of attracting more students. The World Green Building Council revealed that clean offices that are well-designed are more likely to produce a good working atmosphere.

Maintaining a clean college environment sets a **good example** to students. It encourages learners to take pride in their university or college, which makes them less likely to drop litter and as such they will potentially make a bigger effort to maintain their environment.

The **cleanliness is incredibly important when it comes to cutting down on the spread of diseases in the college** and means that staff and students are able to enjoy a comfortable learning environment. It also improves hygiene levels and can help to reduce the spread of sickness.

Campus Cleaning is committed to sustainability and efficiency through a "Cleaning for Health" initiative. Green chemicals are dispensed using a chemical management system; floor care products are used that contain minimal Volatile Organic Chemicals and all accessories used are eco-friendly.

The goal of Campus Cleaning continues to focus on what's best for both building occupants and the environment as we continually research and review industry trends, products and new ideas. Each of the Nehru Memorial College is committed to professional excellence and pride in the service provided to Nehru Memorial College.

Buildings in the Campus

Sl.no	Name of The Building
1	Sellammal Mookapillai Block -I
2	Sellammal Mookapillai Block -II
3	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block
4	Zoology Block
5	Store Room
6	Canteen
7	Toilet - 1
8	Sujatha Computer Block
9	Main Block
10	Chemistry Block - 1
11	Chemistry Block - 2
12	Toilet - 2
13	Library Block - 1
14	Library Block - 2
15	Vivekandha Block
16	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 1
17	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 2
18	Muthaiya Block - Tiled Building - 3
19	Temple
20	Days scholar Toilet
21	Mookapillai Auditorium
22	Kitchen
23	Gas Room,
24	Generator (Power Room)
25	Bath Room
26	Toilet
27	High land hostel
28	Staff Toilet
29	NCC
30	Ground Gallery
31	RO Plant

32	Security Room
33	ATM

Campus Population – Academics

Teaching Non-Teaching Staff and Student's strength for the year 2018-19

S. No.	Particulars	Course	Male	Female	Total
01	Teaching Staff		52	129	181
02	Non Teaching Staff		64	62	126
Total			116	191	307
03	Student's Strength	UG	1316	2119	3435
		PG	153	292	445
		M.Phil	127	229	356
		Ph.D	15	76	91
Total			1611	2716	4327

TOILETS IN COLLEGE CAMPUS

S. NO.	Building	No. of Floors	Types and No / Western / Indian / Urinals/ Bathroom/ Wash Basin					Average No. of Students using the Toilet	No. of times cleaned per day
			Western	Indian	Urinal	Bath	Wash Basin		
1.	Muthaiya Block (Tiled Building)	0	0	9	1	3	1	350	3
2.	Main Block	G+1	1	27	28	1	2	600	3
3.	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	G+3	2	15	4	4	7	750	3
4.	Sellammal Mookkapillai Block	G+3	9	49	26	11	17	800	3
5.	Research Block	G+3	6	2	8	4	8	50	3
7	Library	G+1	2		2	2	2	40	3
8	Auditorium	0	4	4	5	0	8	300	3
9	Hotel Management	G+2	4	3		1	5	90	3
10	M.G.C Hostel	G		22	5	15		250	3
11	High Land Hostel	G+2		24		24		160	3
	<u>CVR Hostel</u>								
12	A - Block	G+2		33		28		113	3
13	B - Block	G+2		26		39		110	3
14	E - Block	G+3		40		40		150	3

15	Stadium			6				20	3
16	CVR Master			1		1		9	3
17	Common			12		10		170	3
18	Master			4		3		16	3

S. No.	Fittings	No.
1.	Western Closet	28
2.	Indian Closet	300
3.	Urinals	79
4.	Bath Room	188
5.	Wash Basin	50



Satellite view of the College



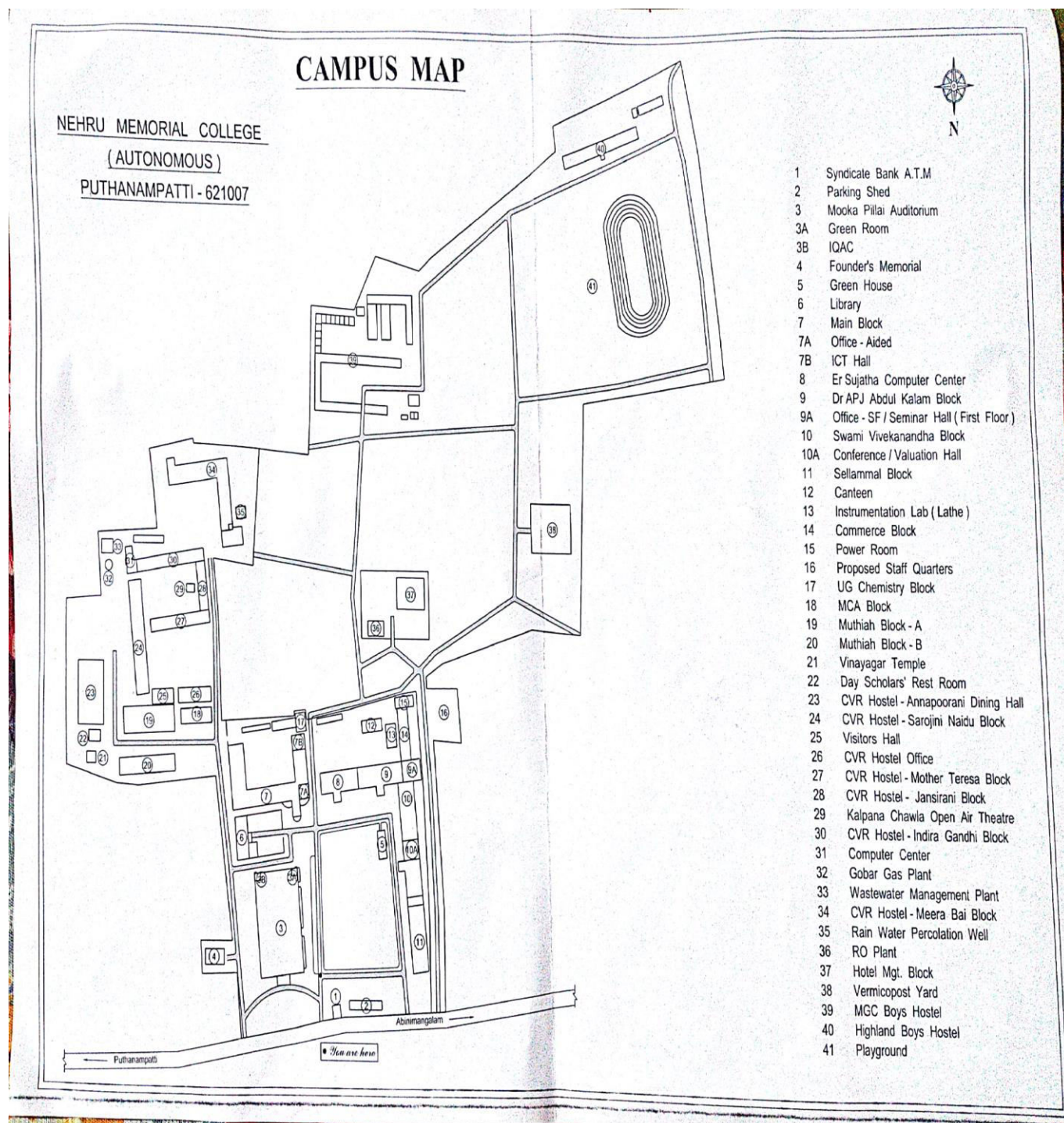
Campus
Area •

42.02 Acres ft^2
170060.61 m^2

Buildings • 39900.66 m^2

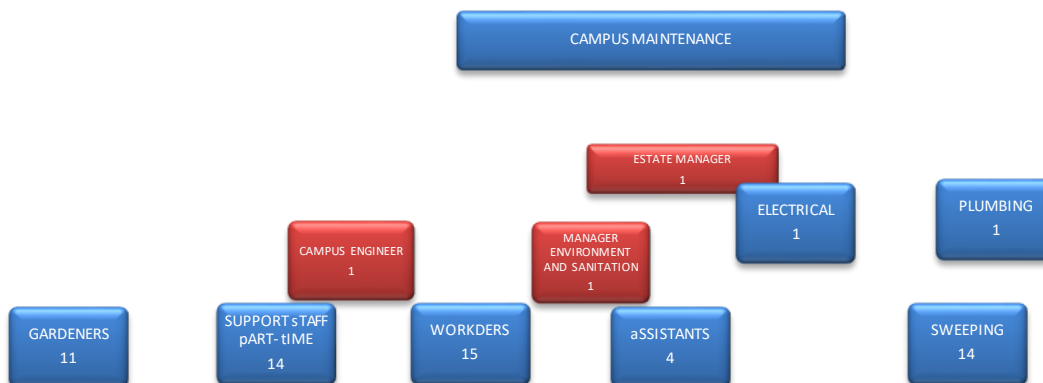
Campus Area

The Nehru Memorial College is committed to a continuous effort to instill sustainability into the many aspects of life on our campuses, in our institutions, and in the larger community of which we are part. In alignment with its values, vision and mission, the College takes an integrated approach to sustainability that incorporates teaching and learning, research, outreach, and the operations that support them, as it builds one of the great Colleges for the public in remote and rural area.



Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The college has appointed an Estate Manager who monitors the maintenance of the campus. Campus Cleaning is made up of 5 dedicated custodians and 25 Support staff servicing 42.05 acres (170060.61 ft²) of the campus and 39900.66 m² of learning, office and research space. Through eco-awareness signage like 'Plastic Free Campus' and 'Litter-Free Zone', the college has taken initiatives to maintain the healthy ambience of the campus. The college has a Campus Engineer who supervises the maintenance of the infrastructure, with the assistance of quality supporting staff members.



Campus Maintenance Team

The management periodically replaces the damaged furniture with new ones and thus ensures a good ambience for the learners and the teachers. The following are the salient features of campus maintenance.

- Painting of the entire campus is done every 5 years.
- Sweep and spot mop academic and administrative classrooms, entrances, corridors and lobbies on a daily basis (Monday through Sunday).
- Empty trash in academic and administrative areas on a daily basis.
- Every Saturday, floor cleaning is done.
- Every year, class room benches and desks are checked and repaired.
- Monthly twice cleaning of the entire campus is done using water.
- Toilets and Bath rooms are cleaned every 2 hours using “Green” Cleaning agents.
- Watering the garden is done 2 times a day (6.30 am and 4.30 pm)
- Electrical and plumbing connections are maintained once in 15 day.

The electrical facilities are maintained by a team of well-trained and certified electricians. The College has an effective mechanism to protect the infrastructure of the College by renewing the insurance policies of the college buildings, the lab equipments and the computers annually.

S. NO.	Building	No. of Floors	Types and No / Western / Indian / Urinals/ Bathroom/ Wash Basin					Average No. of Students using the Toilet	No. of times cleaned per day
			Western	Indian	Urinal	Bath	Wash Basin		
1.	Muthaiya Block (Tiled Building)	0	0	9	1	3	1	350	3
2.	Main Block	G+1	1	27	28	1	2	600	3
3.	Mr.Radhakrishnan Block	G+3	2	15	4	4	7	750	3
4.	Sellammal Mookkapillai Block	G+3	9	49	26	11	17	800	3
5.	Research Block	G+3	6	2	8	4	8	50	3
7	Library	G+1	2		2	2	2	40	3
8	Auditorium	0	4	4	5	0	8	300	3
9	Hotel Management	G+2	4	3		1	5	90	3
10	M.G.C Hostel	G		22	5	15		250	3
11	High Land Hostel	G+2		24		24		160	3
	<u>CVR Hostel</u>								
12	A - Block	G+2		33		28		113	3
13	B - Block	G+2		26		39		110	3
14	E - Block	G+3		40		40		150	3
15	Stadium			6				20	3
16	CVR Master			1		1		9	3
17	Common			12		10		170	3
18	Master			4		3		16	3

Toilet Signage



REST ROOM - GENTS



REST ROOM - LADIES

Wash Room Cleaning Checklist (To be placed/hanged in Wash Rooms)



NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)



Date	CHECK STOCK AS REQUIRED						CLEAN & TIDY HOURLY					MOP AS REQUIRED	Signed by
	Toilet Paper	Paper Towels	Soap	Hand Lotion	Feminine Hygiene	Air Freshener	Wipe Sink & Fittings	Wipe Mirror	Check / Wipe Toilets	Pick Up Litter	Empty Bins	For Clean Floors	
Supervisor Inspection													
9am													
10am													
11am													
Supervisor Inspection													
12pm													
1pm													
2pm													
Supervisor Inspection													
3pm													
4pm													
5pm													
Deep Cleaning													

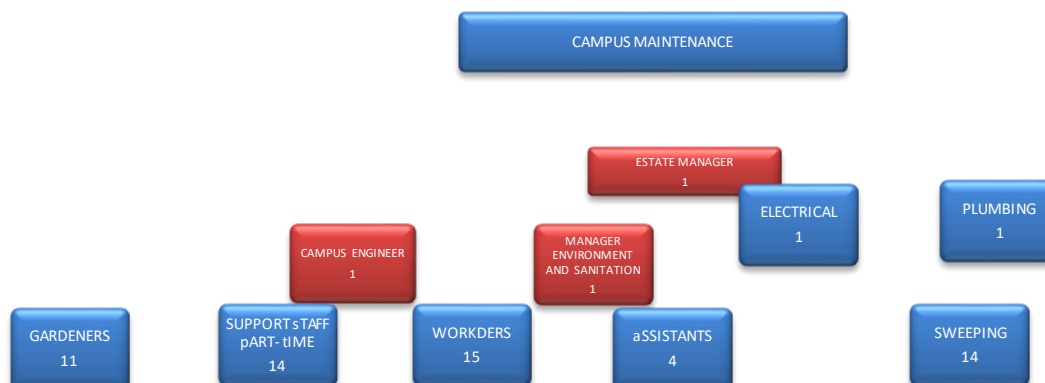


Tick box only if an item has been restocked or completed

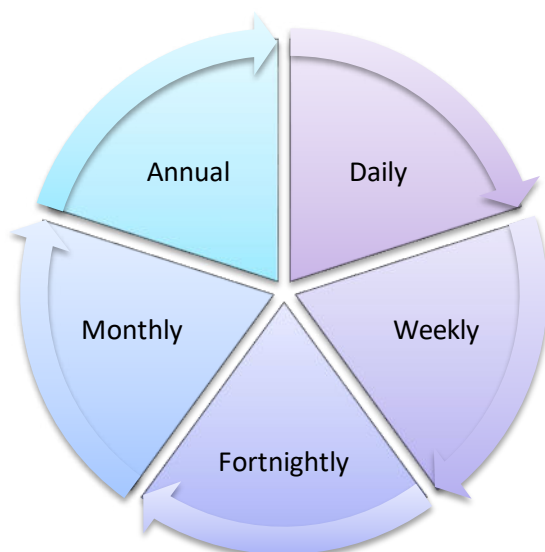
Report any faulty or broken items to your supervisor as soon as possible

Operation and Maintenance (O & M) to Ensure Campus Hygiene

All water, sanitation and hand washing facilities need to be clean, functional and well Maintained to ensure that the intended results are achieved and capital investments made in installing these systems are not lost. Annual Maintenance is done by the Estate Manager with supporting staff which will include regular maintenance of selected facilities, regular supply of cleaning materials, consumables like soap, disinfectants, brooms, brushes, buckets etc. The AMC also includes identification of repair tasks and arrangement for repair facilities.



O & M Team



Daily maintenance

- General cleaning of indoor floors of the entire campus including toilet and kitchen
- Cleaning of any water-logging in the entire College campus
- Dusting of general storage, desks and benches

Weekly maintenance

- Check for all leaky taps, valves, flushing cisterns etc.,
- Check for any blockage in the drains, sewage pipes and waste water pipes,
- Check for any loose locks, sliding doors, windows, Steel tables and almirah.

Fortnightly maintenance

- Cleaning of dust from all appliances and walls etc,
- Remove dumped rubble/debris/building waste from the premises
- Observe any water logging in open areas
- Check for clogged drains on the ground, portico and water outlets from buildings
- Stain removal on the enamel painted portions of the walls (especially corners and edges) door, window, almirah, sliding doors etc.

Monthly maintenance

- Check for any damp marks on the walls, ceilings and floor
- Check for any termites in the building
- Check for proper hardware operation of all doors, windows and almirahs
- Check for any cracks on the walls, roofs, sun shades etc.
- Check if main water storage tank cover and outlets are leaking and the stored water is clean.
- Check if all the manhole covers/inspection chamber covers are properly in place and not damaged.
- Check the status of fire extinguishers
- Check if the first aid kit is up-to-date and the medicines are within their expiry date.
- Seasonal / quarterly maintenance
- Seasonal/quarterly maintenance (before monsoon)
- Check water tank thoroughly for leakage etc. and sealing with sealant
- Cleaning Sump and Over Head Water Tanks at regular intervals (once in three months)
- Thorough cleaning of the roof, water outlets, checking for cracks and carrying out repair work.
- Leveling and cleaning of open ground
- Checking Rain water harvesting pits
- Thorough checking of electrical lines and earthing
- Cleaning all dust from fans, light fittings and bulbs
- Cleaning coolers, internal and external

Annual maintenance

- General repair and maintenance work during the vacation
- Structural repair and plaster work
- Associated painting work
- Thorough cleaning of open drain/ditch and all underground drains
- Thorough cleaning of septic tanks and leach pits
- Repair/painting Black boards

Sanitation: Student – Toilet Ratio

- Separate toilet for men and women, with one unit generally having one toilet (WC) plus 3 urinals. The ratio to be maintained is preferably one unit for every 40 students.
- Disposal of menstrual waste as per Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016.
- Pedal type Yellow colour bins are provided in all Women Toilets with chlorine free yellow colour bags.



Campus Maintenance Crew of Nehru Memorial College

Garden Maintenance and Campus Cleaning

S.No	Name of the Gardeners	Mode of work	Timing
1	R. Santhi	Garden maintance & Road sweeping	08.30 am to 5.30 pm Full day work
2	R. Dhanam	Garden maintance & Road sweeping	
3	Lakshmi	Sweeping work at seminar hall, CS dept.	
4	P. Jothi	Sweeping work at CS Lab, Office	
5	Selvi	Garden maintance	
6	Rajeswari	Garden maintance	
7	Kalpana	Garden maintance	
8	Rewathi	Research block sweeping, Garden maintance	
9	Akila	Garden maintance	
10	Palaniyandi	Garden maintance	
11	Kuzhathaivelu	Garden maintance	
12	K. Renuka	Road sweeping & Garden maintance	
13	Kumutha	Sweeping – B Block	06.00 to 9.00 am only Part Time
14	A. Eswari	Sweeping – IT Block First Floor	
15	S. Amsa	Sweeping - IT Block Ground Floor	
16	A. Sasikala	Sweeping - IT Block Second Floor	
17	R. Pichaiammal	Sweeping - IT Block Third Floor	
18	Angaye	Sweeping – Chemistry dept I Floor	
19	N. Selvi	Sweeping - Chemistry dept III Floor	
20	S. Kamalam	Sweeping - Chemistry dept II Floor	
21	P. Santhi	Sweeping – Class room II Floor	
22	L. Sumathi	Sweeping – Vevekanantha Block	
23	S. Pushparani	Sweeping – Catering Block	
24	S. Therkadharshini	Sweeping – Class room tiles building	
25	S. Sumathi	Sweeping – Office	

26	K. Ambika	Sweeping - Road	
27	M. Venkatachalam	Garden maintance & sweeping (MGC Hostel)	08.30 am to 5.30 pm Full day work
28	S. Selladurai	Garden maintance & sweeping (MGC Hostel)	
29	A. Muthusami	Garden maintance & sweeping (Highland Hostel)	
30	S. Jayabalan	Sweeper – Aided section	

Campus Maintenance Crew of Nehru Memorial College

Toilet Cleaning and Moping

Timing : 6.00am -08:30 am

1:30 pm - 5:30 pm

S.No	Name of the Workers	Block/Floor Allotted	Remark
1	P. Selvaraj	Main Block - Aided	Cleaning
2	V. Rani	Sellamal Block and Auditorium – SF	
3	J. Vasuki	Radhakrishnan Block and Library – SF	
4	T. Susela	Research Block and Catering wing - SF	
5	K. Macilamani	Block A (Mother Therasa Block) – CVR Hostel	Total 12 Bath room & 12 toilets, 2 wash Basin- cleaning
		Ground Floor – 4 Bath room & 4 toilet	
		I Floor - 4 Bath room & 4 toilet, 1 wash basin	
		II Floor - 4 Bath room & 4 toilet, 1 wash basin	
6	B. Susila	Block B (IndiraGhandhi Block), CVR Hostel	11 Bath room, 12 Toilets, 1 wash Basin - cleaning
		Ground Floor –	
		I Floor -	
		II Floor -	
7	M. Vasantha	Block C (Janci Rani Block), CVR Hostel	11 Bath room, 12 Toilets, 1 wash Basin - cleaning
		Ground Floor	
		I Floor	
		II Floor	
		III Floor	
8	R. Rani	Block D (Sarojini Naidu Block), CVR Hostel	11 Bath room, 12 Toilets, 1 wash Basin - cleaning
		Ground Floor	
		I Floor	
		II Floor	
		III Floor	

9	N. Thavamani	Mother Therasa Top Floor – 16 bath room, 11 toilets, 2 wash basin	CVR Hostel
10	T. Jayalakshmi	Common bath room cleaning (10 bath room, 12 toilets, 1 wash basin)	
11	A. Aravayu	Cleaning ground in front of Indra Ghandhi block and open auditorium cleaning. Indira Ghandhi top floor : 14 bath room, 7 toilets, 1 wash basin cleaning.	
12	P. Suba	Cleaning ground around the temple, Indra Ghandhi top Floor: 13 bath room, 7 toilets, 1 wash basin cleaning and CVR master bath room cleaning, ground cleaning in front of Mess.	
13	M. Nagarajan	MGC Boys hostel: 22 toilets, 5 urinary place, 15 bath room	Cleaning
14	R.Rajamanikkam	High Land Boys hostel:	Cleaning
		I Floor: 8 toilets, 8 bath room	
		II Floor: 8 toilets, 8 bath room	
		III Floor: 8 toilets, 8 bath room	

CLEANING AND HYGIENE SOLUTIONS USED BY NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE

1. White Scented Phenyl	:	Toilet and bath room
2. Detergent Liquid Soap	:	Wash basin, Toilet Bowl
3. Room Spray	:	AC Rooms
4. Stain Remover	:	Toilets and deep cleaning areas
5. Floor perfume		
6. Bleaching Powder		
7. Liquid Hand wash		
8. HARPIC		
9. Green Solution		



Scented White Phenyl



Liquid Hand Wash



Room Spray



Liquid Detergent



Deep Stain Remover



Floor Perfume



Bleaching Powder



Deep Toilet Cleaner



Naphthalene Balls

PART - TIME- MORNING CLEANING WORKERS**Time Schedule : 06.00 am – 5.30pm**

S.No	Name of the worker	Work Allotment	
1	Kumutha	Sweeping – B Block	06.00 to 9.00 am only Part Time
2	A. Eswari	Sweeping – IT Block First Floor	
3	S. Amsa	Sweeping - IT Block Ground Floor	
4	A. Sasikala	Sweeping - IT Block Second Floor	
5	R. Pichaiammal	Sweeping - IT Block Third Floor	
6	Angaye	Sweeping – Chemistry dept I Floor	
7	N. Selvi	Sweeping - Chemistry dept III Floor	
8	S. Kamalam	Sweeping - Chemistry dept II Floor	
9	P. Santhi	Sweeping – Class room II Floor	
10	L. Sumathi	Sweeping – Vevekanantha Block	
11	S. Pushparani	Sweeping – Catering Block	
12	S. Therkadharshini	Sweeping – Class room tiles building	
13	S. Sumathi	Sweeping – Office	
14	K. Ambika	Sweeping – Road	

**CLEANING AND HYGIENE SOLUTIONS USED BY IN OUR CAMPUS
complies with International Standards**

- ISO 9001 and ISO 13485 certified products for Quality
- ISO 14001 certified products for to reduce the environment impact of their products



pH<11.4



pH 9.5±0.5

All Purpose Cleaner



Room Spray pH 9.0±0.5



Glass Cleaner



Toilet Bowl Cleaner



Floor Mop

Cleaning Material Used in Nehru Memorial College



Free Broom



Fan-shaped bunched Filament Broom



Coconut Broom

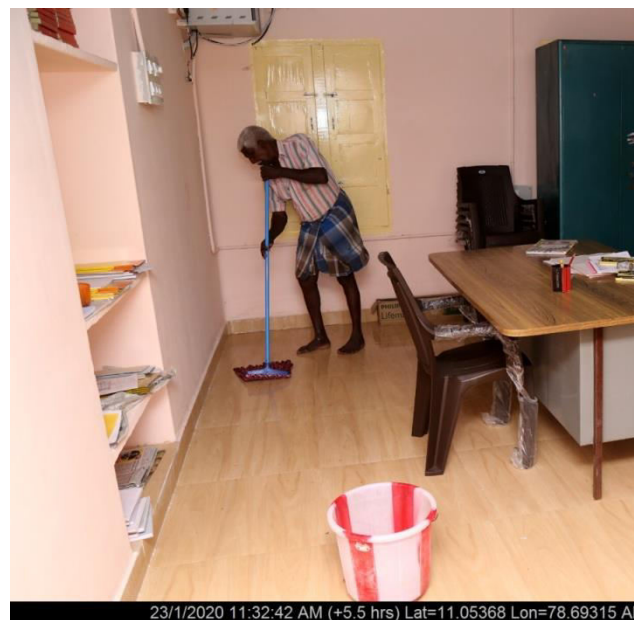


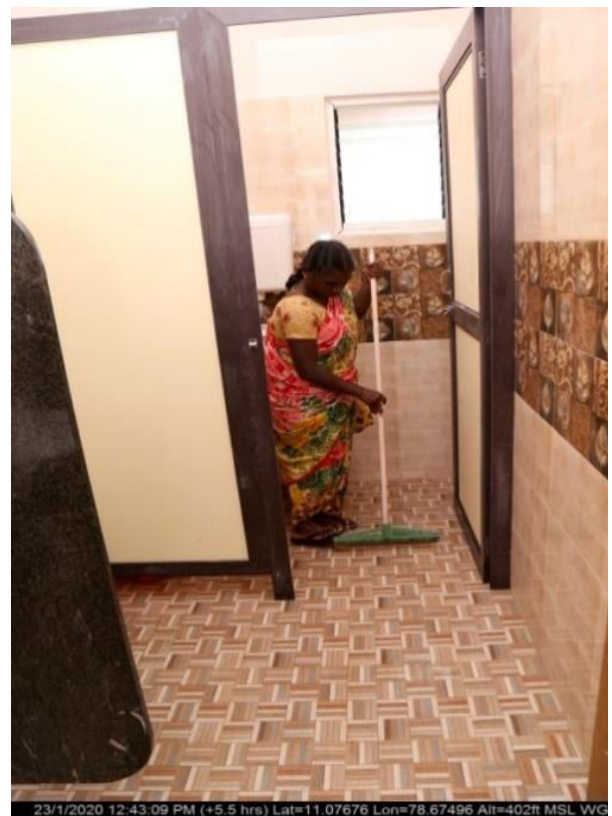
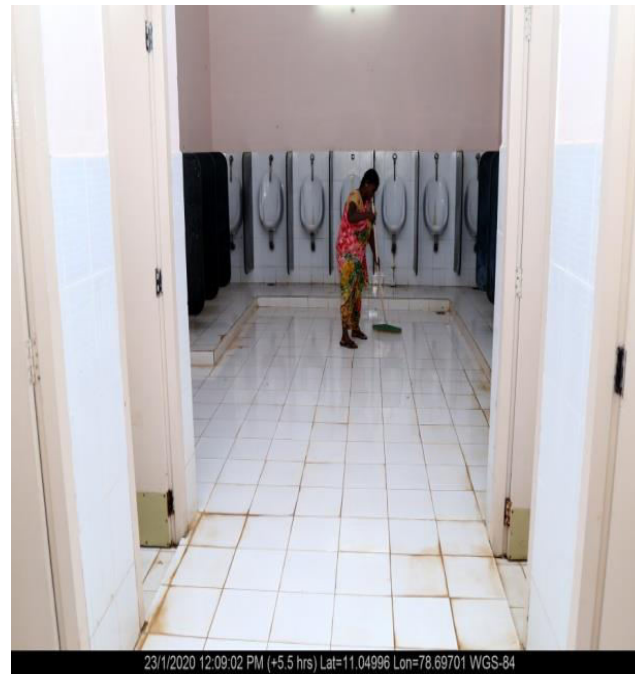


Dust Pan



X. OUR COLLEGE REST ROOMS







VIII. AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

NOISE LEVEL IN THE SURROUNDING OF NMC

The human ear is constantly being assailed by man-made sounds from all sides, and there remain few places in populous areas where relative quiet prevails. There are two basic properties of sound:

- Loudness and
- Frequency.

Loudness is the strength of sensation of sound perceived by the individual. It is measured in terms of Decibels. Just audible sound is about 10 dB, a whisper about 20 dB, library place 30 dB, normal conversation about 35-60 dB, heavy street traffic 60-80 dB, boiler factories 120 dB, jet planes during take-off is about 150 dB, rocket engine about 180 dB. The loudest sound a person can stand without much discomfort is about 80 dB. Sounds beyond 80 dB can be safely regarded as Pollutant as it harms hearing system. The WHO has fixed 45 dB as the safe noise level for a city. For international standards a noise level up to 65 dB is considered tolerable. Loudness is also expressed in sones. One sone equals the loudness of 40 dB sound pressure at 1000 Hz. Frequency is defined as the number of vibration per second. It is denoted as Hertz(Hz).

MATERIALS, STUDY AREA & METHODS

Noise level meter or noise measuring app, Noise test pro (version: 1.0.2), was used to measure the noise level. Noise test pro detects any noise, music or sound in your surroundings. It will tell you maximum, minimum and average decibels

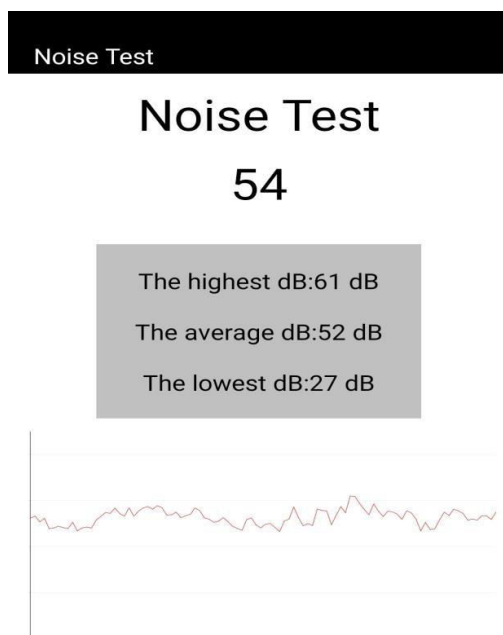


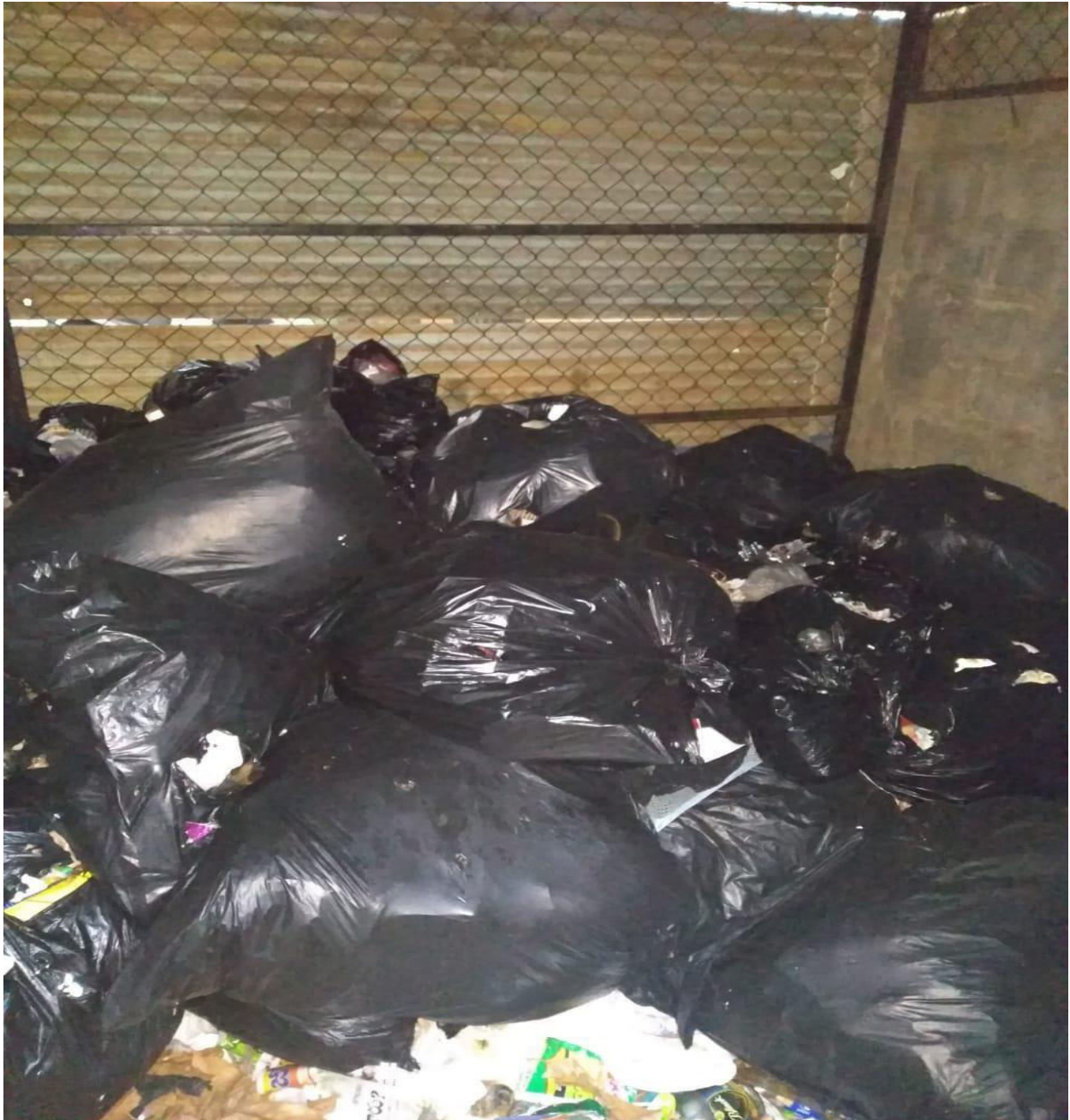
PHOTO GALLERY











Solid Waste Disposal Room



