

# YADAVA COLLEGE

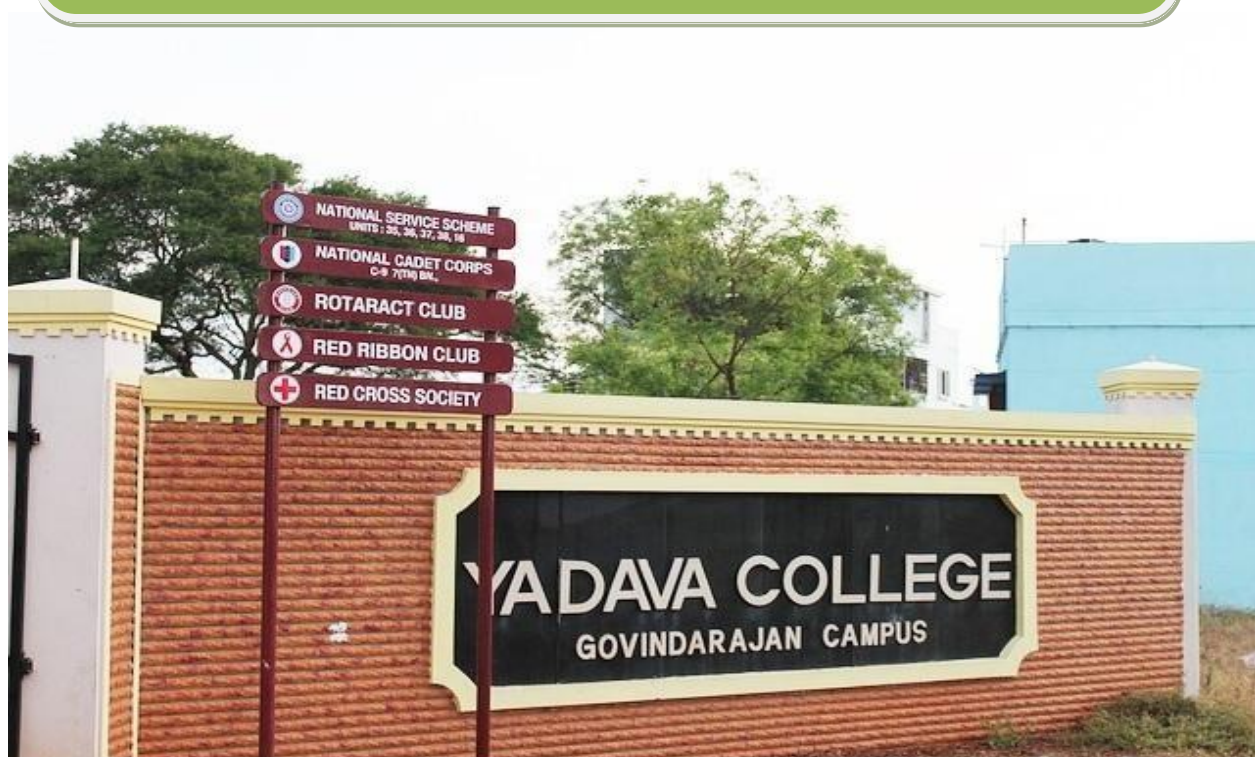
(Autonomous)

Govindarajan Campus Thiruppalai

Madurai - 625014.



## GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2019-2020



**Note: For Criterion 7 Metric No. 7.1.2 to 7.1.7**

**Prepared by**

**Green Audit Committee Members of the College**

# YADAVA COLLEGE~ GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2019–2020

## List of Staff members involved in Green Audit 2019-20

Dr. A. Krishnaveni, Asst. Prof & Head, Department of Chemistry

Mr. N. Yasoth Kumar, Asst. Prof & Head, Dept. of Botany

Mr. G. Rajkumar, Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Zoology

Dr. S. Kasthuri Rengamani, Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Biochemistry

Ms. G. Kavitha Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Bio chemistry

Dr. B. Ramanathan, Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Zoology

Dr. N. Prabakaran, Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Chemistry

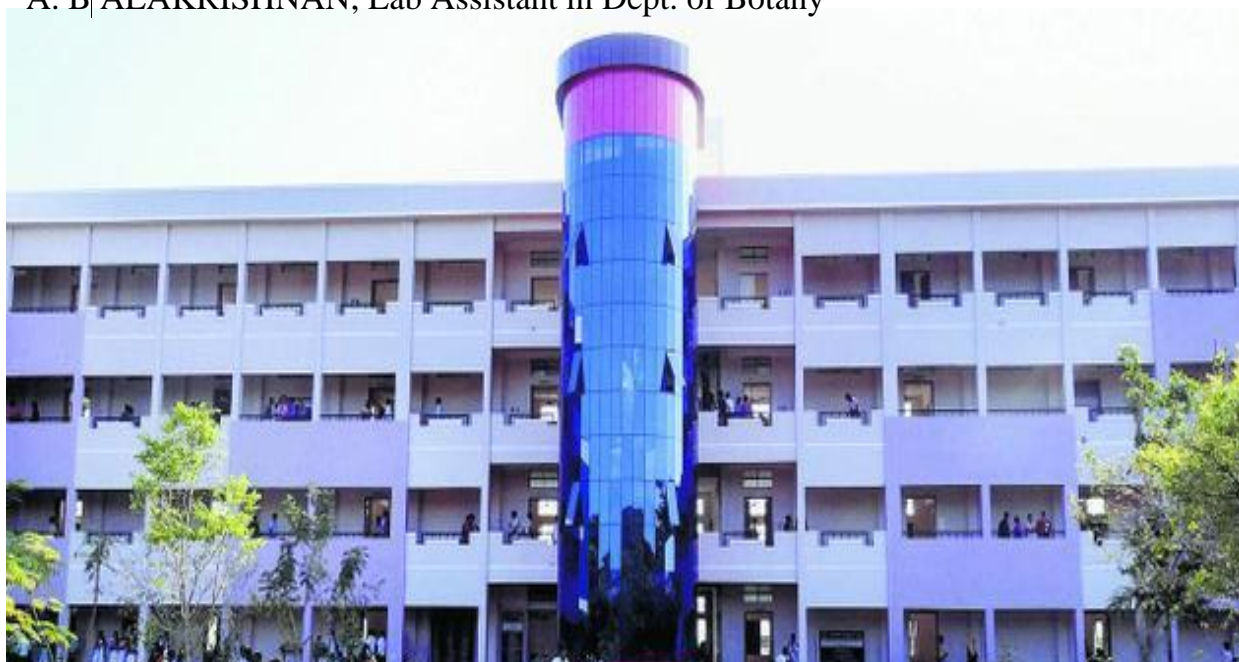
Dr. P. Muthuraman, Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Chemistry

Mrs. V. Valarmathi, Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Physics

Mrs. J. JABEEN, Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Microbiology

Ms. S. SURYA, Lecturer in Dept. of Botany

A. B|ALAKRISHNAN, Lab Assistant in Dept. of Botany



# YADAVA COLLEGE~ GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2019–2020



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## Chapter-1 Introduction

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Yadava College, Madurai, Tamilnadu, committed to the cause of quality learning of human being and their empowerment was established on 1969 by the backward Yadava Community people. This renowned institution is the first backward community founded government aided men's college later to contribute to the transformation of society and the challenges of being socially conscious, socially responsible and to maintain the gender equality it facelift to Co-education College in the southern region of Tamil Nadu, affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, is an Arts and Science College.

Situated in the rural urban fringe of Madurai city, the College has 3019 students, 158 faculty members and 42 non-teaching staff at present. This institution has always opened its doors to beneficiaries irrespective of caste, creed and community and works tirelessly towards the building of a better and knowledgeable nation.

The College has been the recipient of several awards and honours over the decades, including the prestigious National best teacher and best scholar Award in the state. First time, the college was accredited A level by the NAAC at 2006 and granted the Autonomous status. Re accredited with A level at its 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle 2011.

The college pays special attention to inculcate values in the students at every opportunity. Students are encouraged to join the NSS, NCC and physical education so that they may contribute in a meaningful way to national development and the society. Green card system (GCS) is a unique endeavour of the college and is a curriculam enrichment activity aimed at reaching to fill the gap between the parents, students and teachers. The faculty makes optimum use of the Information and Communication Technology [ICT] and the college has made a conscious effort to invest and built a

greenery campus. As the date of 2021, the college has 22 departments offering 11 regular and 11 self-financing UG programmes, 3 regular and 4 self-financing PG programmes and 3 Ph.D programmes.

## **1.1. Vision and Mission statement of the College**

### **Vision**

Yadava College envisions a life-oriented education that empowers students to respond proactively to social concerns and work for the integrity of creation, thereby building a civilized society and advancing the Kingdom of democracy as envisaged by the book of “Bhagavat Gita”

## **1.2. Objectives of the College**

- To equip the students with updated subject knowledge in the programmes.
- To bring out the innate talents of the students.
- To instill confidence among the taught to take up different jobs.
- To mould students as self-employable through Job-oriented courses.
- To develop the soft skills of the students through intensive training in communicative skills, leadership quality, personality development and character and capacity building
- To adapt the students and teachers to the changes in new subjects and topics with suitable trainings so as to enable them to face the competitions in the job market at home and abroad
- To concentrate on the overall development of individuals to shape them as good citizens.
- The college provides priority to realize gender parity and empower men and women so as to enable them to face challenges in their lives. Your browser may not support display of this image.

## 1.3. Total Campus Area & College Building Spread Area

<b>Campus area</b>	<b>39.57 acre</b>
<b>Built up area</b>	<b>246086 sq. ft</b>

## 1.4 Campus infrastructure Facilities

Class rooms
Laboratories- including language lab
Seminar Halls
Nagendiranar Auditorium&RajendranYadav Auditorium
CCTV monitored in the Principal's office and the library ensures discipline and security of resources
Information display and notification
D-space Digital Repository Library; computer with internet facility
Canteen Basket Ball & Volleyball Court
Gymnasium
Badminton &Tennis Court
Library
Table Tennis Board, Chess board
Caroms Hostel for Students and Staff

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## Chapter-2 Audit Stage

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Green auditing was done by students, teaching and non-teaching staff. The green audit began with the teams walking through all the different facilities at the college, determining the different types of appliances and utilities (lights, taps, toilets, fridges, etc.) as well as measuring the usage per item (Watts indicated on the appliance or measuring water from a tap) and identifying the relevant consumption patterns (such as how often an appliance is used) and the impact that they have.

Data collection was done in the sectors such as energy, medicinal plants and trees. The whole process was completed within six months period, i.e., January to June, 2021.

### **2.1 Student groups and staffs involved**

Students from the departments of Biochemistry and staff members from life science department took part in the data collection of green auditing.

#### List of Staff members in Plant Collection

Mr. N. YASOTH KUMAR, Asst. Prof & Head, Dept. of Botany

Dr. S. KASTHURI RENGAMANI, Asst. Prof. in Biochemistry

Mrs. J. JABEEN, Asst. Prof. in Microbiology

Ms. S. SURYA, Lecturer in Botany

Mr. G. Rajkumar, Asst. Prof. in Zoology

Dr. B. Ramanathan, Asst. Prof. in Zoology

Dr. N. Prabakaran, Asst. Prof. in Chemistry

Dr. P. Muthuraman, Asst. Prof. in Chemistry

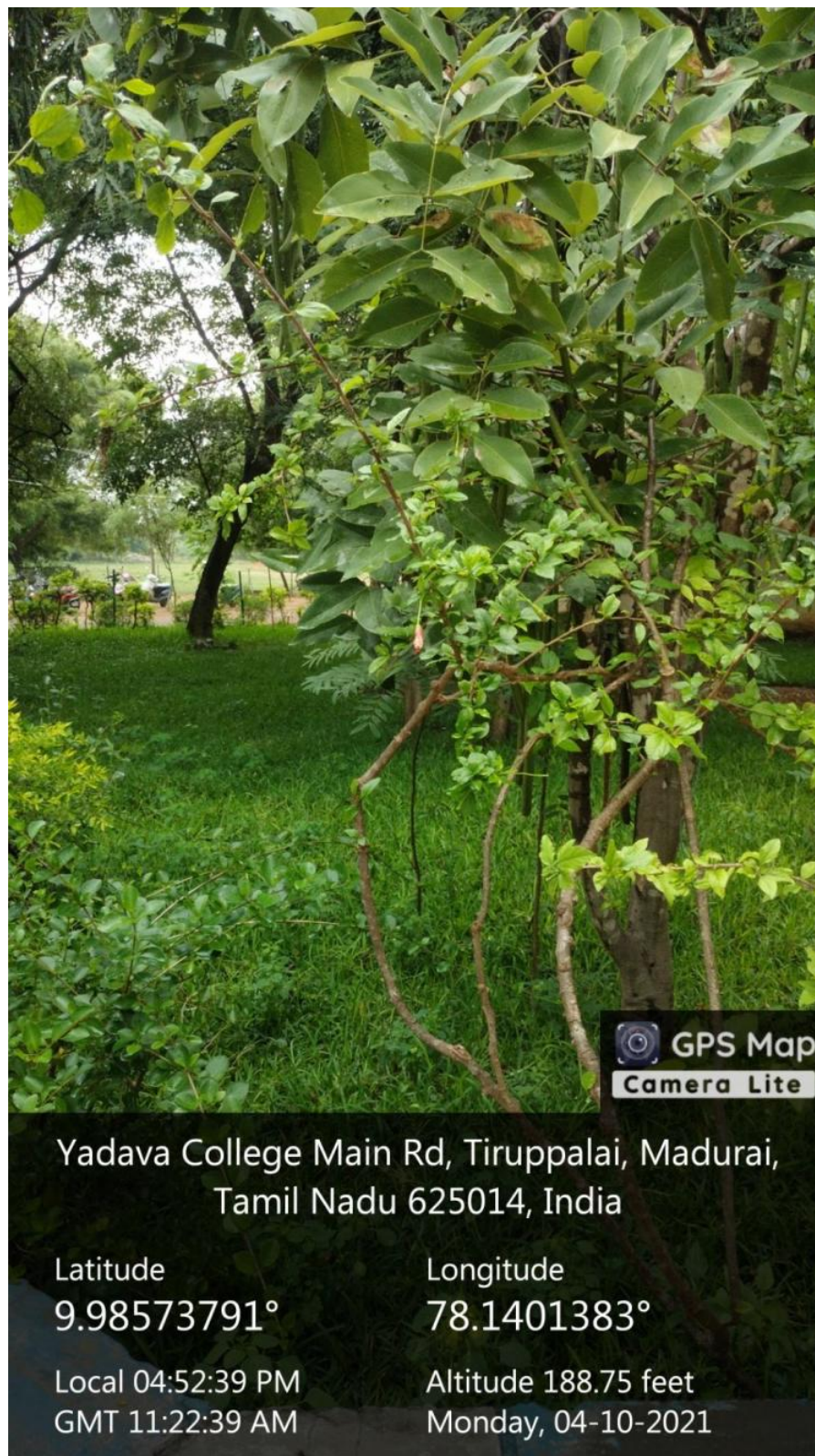
A. BALAKRISHNAN, Lab Assistant in Botany

**III. B.Sc.BIOCHEMISTRY**

**List of students in Plant Collection**

1. MEHAR NISHA. K
2. ASHA BHARATHI. N
3. SHARMILI. S
4. PAVITHRA. T
5. DIVYA. M
6. TAMILARASI. M
7. RENUKA DEVI. R
8. MEENA. K
9. SNEHA. T
10. PUSHPA. R
11. RUBASHREE. M
12. MANO. M
13. INDHUMATHI. P
14. PETCHIAMMAL. V
15. RAJESWARI. K
16. NANDHINI. A
17. EGAI VENDHAN .J
18. SUTHISH THANIL.M
19. RAJESH.A
20. PANDIARAJAN. L

## YADAVA COLLEGE~ GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2019–2020







**Herbal Garden**

 **GPS Map  
Camera Lite**

Yadava College Main Rd, Tiruppalai, Madurai,  
Tamil Nadu 625014, India

Latitude  
9.98584377°

Longitude  
78.14010744°

Local 04:56:05 PM  
GMT 11:26:05 AM

Altitude 178.46 feet  
Monday, 04-10-2021

## **Student clubs and forums that participated in the green auditing**

- NSS, NCC, Eco club, Department level associations and volunteers from hostels.

### **3.3 Comments onsite inspection**

Site inspection was done along with students and staff. It was quite interesting and fascinating. It was an environmental awareness programme for the students who participated in the green auditing. The experience of green auditing was a first time experience for most of the students. They shared their expectations about a green campus and gave suggestions for the audit recommendations.

### **3.4 Review of documents and records**

Documents such as admission registers, registers of electricity and water charge remittance, furniture register, laboratory equipment registers, purchase register, audited statements, and office registers were examined and data was collected. College calendars, college magazines, annual report of the college and NAAC self-assessment reports, UGC report etc. were also verified as part of data collection.

### **3.5 Review of policies**

Discussions were made with the college management regarding their policies on environmental management. Future plans of the college were also discussed. YADAVA COLLEGE, MADURAI - GREEN AUDITING 2014 21

### **3.6 Interviews**

In order to collect information for green auditing different audit groups interviewed office staff, Principal, Teaching and non-teaching staff, students and parents. Discussions were also made with the PTA office bearers to clarify doubts regarding certain points.

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## 3.7 Site inspection

The college and its premises were visited and analyzed by the audit-teams several times to gather information. Campus trees were counted and identified, herbal garden, play grounds, canteen, library, office rooms and parking grounds were also examined to collect data.

### List of Medicinal Plants Identified

S. No	BotanicalName	VernacularName	NoofEachSpecies
1.	<i>Corallocarpusepigaea</i>	aakaasagarudan	11
2.	<i>Solanumerianthum</i>	aanaisundaikkai	14
3.	<i>Spilanthescalva</i>	aangaaravalli	3
4.	<i>Oroxylumindicum</i>	achi	4
5.	<i>Aristolochiaindica</i>	adagam	7
6.	<i>Pupalialappacea</i>	adai-otti	9
7.	<i>Jatrophiaglandulifera</i>	adalai	8
8.	<i>Brideliaretusa</i>	adamarudu	6
9.	<i>Adhatodavasica</i>	adathodai	10
10.	<i>Justiciaadhatoda</i>	adatoda	5
11.	<i>Cratevanurvala</i>	adicharanam	7
12.	<i>Cappariszeylanica</i>	adondai	8
13.	<i>Daturafastuosa</i>	adukkumattai	4
14.	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	adukkunandiyavattai	4
15.	<i>Chukrasiatubularis</i>	agil	4
16.	<i>Alangiumsalviifolium</i>	ainkolam	1
17.	<i>Lawsoniainermis</i>	aivanam	2
18.	<i>Lawsoniainermis</i>	aivani	1
19.	<i>Pistiastratiotes</i>	akayat-tamarai	1
20.	<i>Plumbagoindica</i>	akkini	1

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21.	<i>Dilleniaindica</i>	akku	2
22.	<i>Ficusbenghalensis</i>	al	2
23.	<i>Arengawightii</i>	alampanei	3
24.	<i>Ficusbenghalensis</i>	alamaram	3
25.	<i>Canthiumdicoccum</i>	alampamaram	2
26.	<i>Arengawightii</i>	alampanai	2
27.	<i>Neriumodorum</i>	alari	10
28.	<i>Neriumindicum</i>	alari	10
29.	<i>Alangiumsalviifolium</i>	alincil	2
30.	<i>Nymphaeapubescens</i>	alli	13
31.	<i>Nymphaealotus</i>	allitamarai	15
32.	<i>Nymphaeanouchali</i>	allittamarai	12
33.	<i>Manihotutilissima</i>	al-vallik-kizhangu	2
34.	<i>Allophylusserratus</i>	amalai	2
35.	<i>Ricinuscommunis</i>	amanakku	2
36.	<i>Euphorbiapilulifera</i>	amaumpatcheharisee	2
37.	<i>Nelumbonucifera</i>	ambal	2
38.	<i>Stereospermumcolais</i>	ambu	4
39.	<i>Euphorbiahirta</i>	ammanpaccarici	1
40.	<i>Nymphaealotus</i>	ampal	2
41.	<i>Withaniasomnifera</i>	amukkara	3
42.	<i>Withaniasomnifera</i>	amukkira	1
43.	<i>Solanumferox</i>	anaiccuntai2	2
44.	<i>Laporteaacrenulata</i>	anaichorian	4
45.	<i>Lanneacoromandelica</i>	anaikarai	7
46.	<i>Sterculiavillosa</i>	anainar	6
47.	<i>Glycosmis cochinchinensis</i>	anam	5
48.	<i>Glycosmisarborea</i>	anam	4
49.	<i>Gnetumula</i>	anapendu	8
50.	<i>Ananascomosus</i>	anashap-pazham	3
51.	<i>Elephantopusscaber</i>	anashovadi	1
52.	<i>Elephantopusscaber</i>	anattuccivan	1
53.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	andimangottai	3
54.	<i>Caralliabrachiata</i>	andimiriam	2
55.	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i>	angaravalli	5
56.	<i>Spilanthescalva</i>	angaravalli	7
57.	<i>Annonareticulata</i>	aninuna	6

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58.	<i>Ananassativus</i>	annaci	4
59.	<i>Ageratumconyzoides</i>	appakkoti	3
60.	<i>Cissampelospareira</i>	appatta	2
61.	<i>Neriumindicum</i>	arali	1
62.	<i>Neriumodorum</i>	arali	4
63.	<i>Premnaintegrifolia</i>	arani	5
64.	<i>Teramnuslabialis</i>	araniyakulattikai	7
65.	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>	arasu	8
66.	<i>Alpinialaganga</i>	arattai	5
67.	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	arattam	4
68.	<i>Lantanacamara</i>	arippu	3
69.	<i>Hydnocarpusalpina</i>	arruccancalai	2
70.	<i>Murrayapaniculata</i>	arruppancu	1
71.	<i>Humboldtiaavahliana</i>	arruvanci	2
72.	<i>Cynodondactylon</i>	arugampul	3
73.	<i>Cynodondactylon</i>	arukampul	6
74.	<i>Garugapinnata</i>	arunelli	5
75.	<i>Marantaarundinacea</i>	aruruttukkilangu	4
76.	<i>Rutachalepensis</i>	aruvada	3
77.	<i>Rutachalepensis</i>	arvada	2
78.	<i>Rutagraveolens</i>	arvada	1
79.	<i>Rutagraveolens</i>	arvata	1
80.	<i>Saracaasoca</i>	asoka	1
81.	<i>Saracaasoca</i>	asokapattai	3
82.	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>	assothi	4
83.	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>	asvattam	3
84.	<i>Polygonumglabrum</i>	atalari	5
85.	<i>Adhatodavasica</i>	atatotai	7
86.	<i>Adhatodazeylanica</i>	atatotai	5
87.	<i>Sidaretusa</i>	athiballachedi	5
88.	<i>Cappariszeylanica</i>	atontai	4
89.	<i>Salixtetrasperma</i>	atrupalai	6
90.	<i>Annonasquamosa</i>	atta	6
91.	<i>Boswelliaserrata</i>	attam	3
92.	<i>Ficusracemosa</i>	atthi	4
93.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	atti	5
94.	<i>Ficusglomerata</i>	atti	6

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95.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	atti	2
96.	<i>Hydnocarpus alpina</i>	attuccankilai	3
97.	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	attukkal	3
98.	<i>Croton bonplandianum</i>	Attupuntu	3
99.	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	atukkunantiyarvattai	4
100.	<i>Aristolochia bracteata</i>	atutintappalai	15
101.	<i>Corallocarpus epigaea</i>	-	6

## List of Trees Identified During Green Auditing

S. No	Botanical Name	Family	Vernacular Name	No of Each Species
1	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> . Smith	Myrtaceae	Thailamaram	40
2	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> . L	Myrtaceae	Navalmaram	10
3	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i> . Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Manjanathi	12
4.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> . L	Annonaceae	Sita	2
5.	<i>Citrus medica</i> .L	Rutaceae	Narthangai	1
6.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.), Corr. Serr	Rutaceae	Vilvam	2
7.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	Vembu	110
8.	<i>Coccoloba nucifera</i> L.	Araceae	Thennai	5
9.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Alamaram	2
10.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Nelli	5
11.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Koya	2
12.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Punicaceae	Mathulai.	1
13.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Puliamaram	10
14.	<i>Albizia amara</i> (Roxb). Boivin	Mimosaceae	Usilai	-

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15.	<i>Albizialebbeck(L).Benth</i>	Mimosaceae	Vaagai	3
16.	<i>Pongamiapinnata(L).</i>	Fabaceae	Pungamaram	60
17.	<i>Musaparadisiacal L.</i>	Musaceae	Vaalai	10
18.	<i>Borassusflabellifer L.</i>	Arecaceae	Panai	1
19.	<i>Bauhiniaracemosa.Lam</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Mantharai	1
20.	<i>Terminaliaarjuna W.A</i>	Combretaceae	Marutham	1
21.	<i>Holopteleaintegrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae	Aavimaram	2
22.	<i>CappariszeylanicaL.</i>	Capparaceae	Mavilangam	-
23.	<i>Mimusopselengi Linn.</i>	Sapotaceae	Magilamaram	5
24.	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>	Verbenaceae	Teek	3
25.	<i>Ficusreligiosa Linn</i>	Moraceae	Arasamaram	4
26.	<i>FicusrecemosaLinn</i>	Moraceae	kalathi	5
27.	<i>AlstoniascholarisL.Rr</i>	Apocynaceae	Aazhilaipalai	3
28.	<i>Acaciapennata.Linn</i>	Mimosaceae	Kuvapul	3
29.	<i>Pithecellobiumducle</i>	Fabaceae	Kodikaipuli	5
	<i>.Roxb</i>			
30.	<i>ThespesiapopulneaL.</i>	Malvaceae	Poovarasu	3
31.	<i>Couroupitaguianensis</i>	Lecythidaceae	Nagalingam	2
32.	<i>Prosopis cinerariaL.druce</i>	Fabaceae	Vannimaram	1
33.	<i>FicusmicrocarpaL.f</i>	Moraceae	Ichimaram	5
34.	<i>Lanneacoromandelica (Houtt.merr)</i>	Anacardiaceae	Uthiyamaram	6
35.	<i>MadhucalongifoliaJ.F</i>	Sapotaceae	Iluppaimaram	3

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36.	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.F	Bignoniaceae	Panneerpoo	2
37.	<i>Ceibapentandra</i> L.	Malvaceae	Elavampanchu	1
38.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.Roxb)	Arecaceae	Ichamaram	1
39.	<i>Bouhinia recemosa</i> Lam.	Fabaceae	Idithangi	1
40.	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Arecaceae	Kunthalpanai	1
41.	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae	Savukku	2
42.	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (Dc.k)	Fabaceae	Manjalkonrai	48
43.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Nettilingam	15
44.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Maamaram	2
45.	<i>Pisonia alba</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Ilachakattai	2
46.	<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i> (Roxb)	Fabaceae	Velvelmaram	3
47.	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> L.	Cycadaceae	Cycas	1
48.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> L.P	Sapotaceae	Sapota	1
49.	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Meliaceae	Mahogany	
50.	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> L.Skeels	Phyllanthaceae	Arainellikkai	2
51.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> L.	Fabaceae	Parasumaram	-

## Key findings and observations

### a) Water

- ❖ Water uses different

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- ❖ Number of water treatment system in place-11
- ❖ Water cooler with drinking water filtration is installed-8
- ❖ Number of urinals and toilets-118
- ❖ Number of bathrooms-89
- ❖ Number of water taps -232(a few are leaky)
- ❖ Number of wells-1
- ❖ Quantity of water pumped-12000-15000 liters/day
- ❖ Water charges paid-Rs.15000/Month
- ❖ Water use in hostels -45000liters/day(total-60000liters)



## **b) Energy**

- ❖ Electricity charges Rs.1,45,000/month
- ❖ Cost of Gas cylinders used Rs.1873/month
- ❖ Cost of generator fuel–Rs.15000/month
- ❖ Number of CFL bulbs –101(1947.80kwh)
- ❖ Number of LED bulbs–100(6.66kwh)
- ❖ Fans–630(6652.54kwh)
- ❖ ACs–39(7722kwh)
- ❖ Computers–370(kwh)
- ❖ Waterpumps–7
- ❖ Tubes–737
- ❖ Photocopier–7(200.78kwh)
- ❖ Printers–50
- ❖ LCD projector–14
- ❖ Television–7(22.4kwh)
- ❖ Number of inverters–4 (528kwh)

## c) Waste

- ❖ Classrooms–95
- ❖ Otherrooms–6
- ❖ Number of hostel inmates- 1075
- ❖ Number of Garbage dumps–2
- ❖ Number of toilets-168
- ❖ E-wastes-computers, electrical and electronic parts–Disposal by selling
- ❖ Plastic waste-disposal by selling
- ❖ Solidwastes–Damagedfurniture,paperwaste,paperplates,foodwastes–  
toMunicipalwastecollection centers
- ❖ Chemical wastes –Laboratory waste
- ❖ Wastewater–washing, urinals ,bathrooms
- ❖ Glass waste–Broken glass wares from the labs

## YADAVA COLLEGE~ GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2019–2020



Yadava College Main Rd, Tiruppalai, Madurai, Tamil Nadu 625014, India

Latitude  
9.98641476°

Longitude  
78.13794344°

Local 04:23:39 PM  
GMT 10:53:39 AM

Altitude 64.28 meters  
Monday, 04-10-2021



**Collection Points of Wastes**

## d) Carbon footprint

No. persons using cycles – 22

No. persons using cars – 27

No. persons uses two wheelers – 289

Persons using other transportations – 2786

No. visitors per day - 25

Money spent for transportation by per person per day – Rs.40/-

No of LPG cylinders used per month – 60 (Rs. 1,02, 000/Month)

Average amount of fuel used per month for the operation of generators –  
150 L (Rs. 15000/-)



## Evaluation of findings

### Water

60000 liters of water is used per day by the college for its different uses. The main source of water is ground water. 150 L of water per day is lost through the leaking of pipes. This can be prevented and other sources of water loss may be identified. The water treatment system has already installed in hostels and all buildings so the amount of water lost through pollution have been prevented. A major preference to the recycling of water may be adopted in the college for an efficient water management. Awareness programmes for the management of sustainable water use will be highly efficient in this college. Efficient water saving devices should be installed in all toilets. New toilets that are to be installed should have a dual flush system in place. Water management systems are to be introduced in the urinals. Some alternatives include spray taps, which can save about 80% of water and energy used for hand washing. Consider carrying out meter readings on a regular basis (e.g. bi-monthly) in order to monitor water usage.

### Existing water management methods in the campus

- Rain water harvesting system (11)
- Awareness boards are displayed to save water





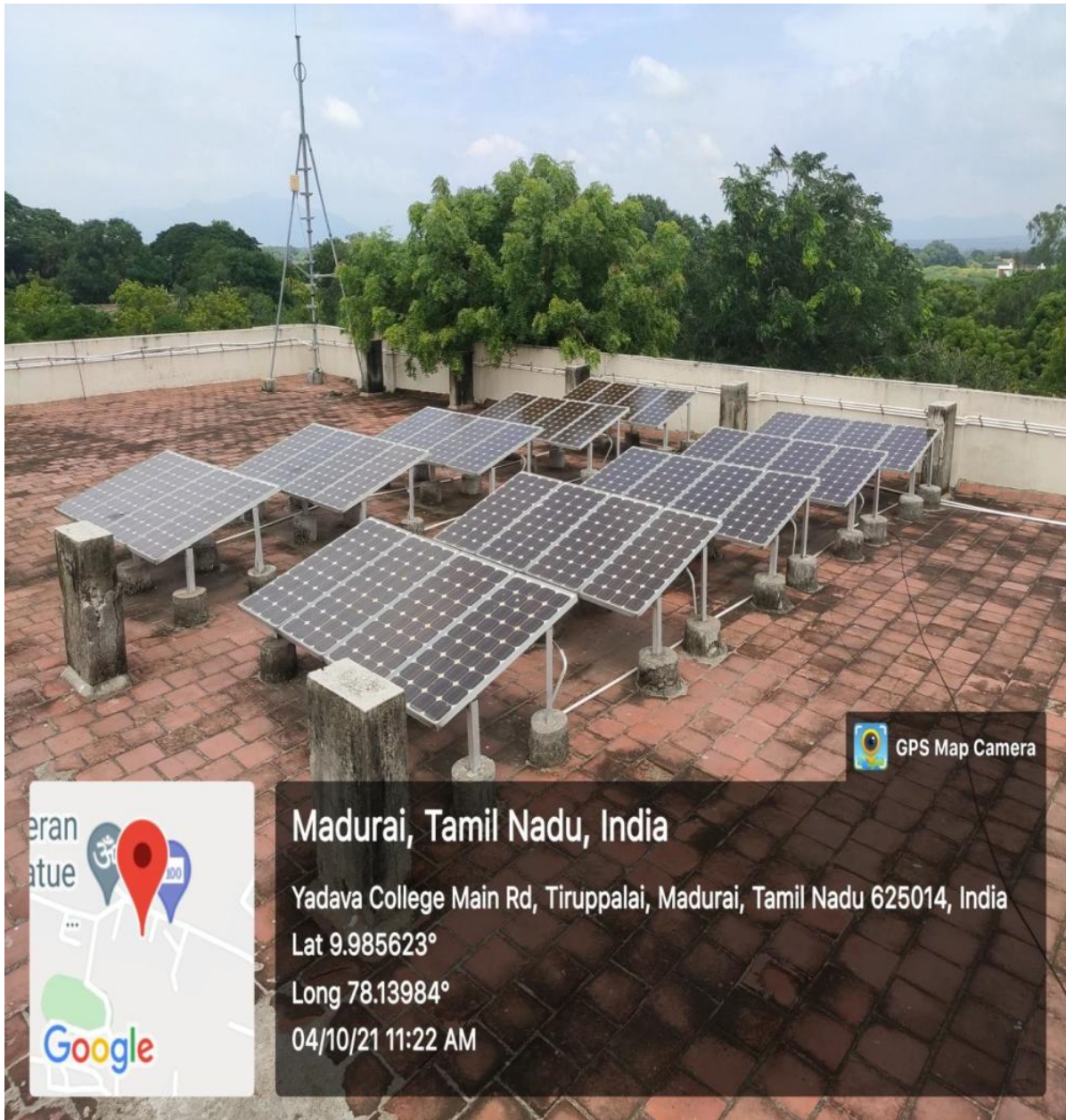
## Rain Water Harvesting

### Energy

The total energy utilization of the college for different purposes is approximately 16800.27 kwh/month. A hybrid source of energy comprising solar type of non-conventional category of energy will be a good energy management system for the college. Electricity charges per month is Rs.1,45,000/month. Energy saving through the replacement of incandescent bulbs to LED light may be a good energy management system for the college. Awareness programmes for the stakeholders to save energy may also increase sustainability in the utilization of various energy source. Although staff are encouraged to switch off their own lights, monitors and other equipment, the House maintenance team should carry out a lock down of the building at the end of every day and switch off any lights or equipment that have been left on. All the incandescent

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bulbs have to be replaced by low energy bulbs. Lighting in the library should be predominately LEDs and energy saving bulbs. The College should YADAVA COLLEGE MADURAI-14 improve its monitoring and reporting of energy usage and provide information to campus users. In order to do this the College must install meters for campus buildings.



**Solar Energy Plant**

## **Waste**

Waste Biodegradable waste = 55 kg/day

Non-biodegradable waste = 1 kg/day

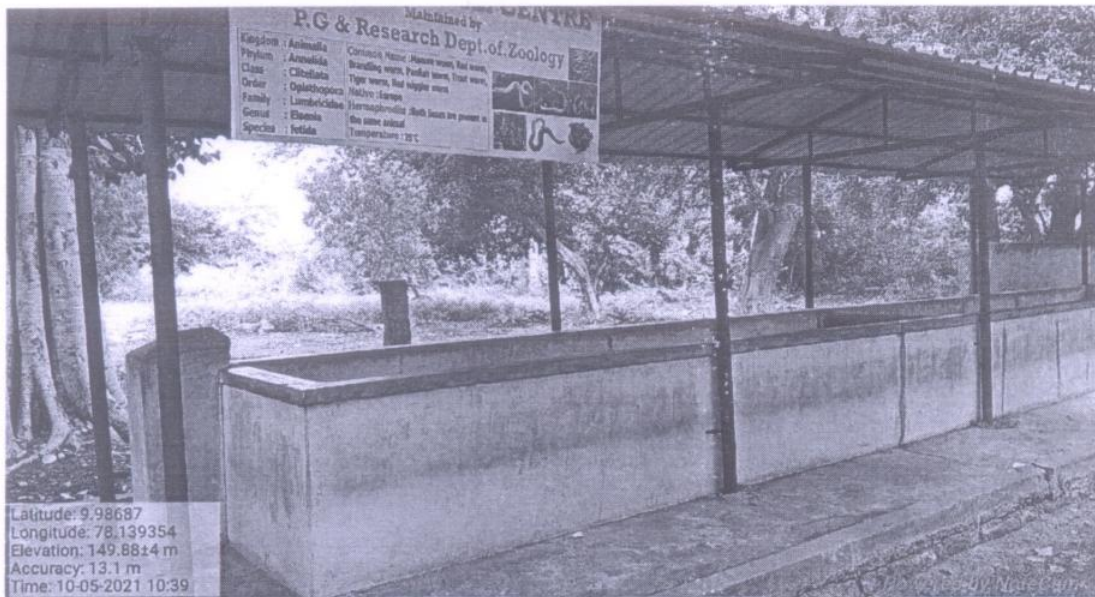
A vermicomposting yard is highly essential for the treatment of bio degradable waste generated from the canteen, hostel, office, herbal garden and from the college campus cleaning operations. Hazardous waste generated from the college can be collected properly and may be handed over to the local self-governments treatment yards. Bottles, plastics, cans, broken glass wares, tins etc., may be recycled or sold out.

The College has missed few major recycling opportunities, with the exception of food waste from the dining halls. There should be proper sign boards displayed to tell students where to go for the disposal of other recyclables, plastics and hazardous wastes. There should be in place a policy for the handling and disposal of hazardous materials. The college should have in place plans for dealing with hazardous wastes in academic departments (art, chemistry, etc.) as well as the maintenance activities (paints, etc.). The college should ensure that the hazardous materials are disposed of properly. Chemistry department may change their experiments to green chemistry.

## **Existing waste management methods in the campus**

- Green (biodegradable), Yellow (plastic) and red (e-waste) coloured bins are placed in the class rooms for the waste segregation
- Re use of plastic carry bags
- Training in bag making from polyester, and cotton materials for nature club members Incinerator is used for napkin burning
- Waste segregation is done regularly

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Vermicompost Yard

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