CHHATNA CHANDIDAS MAHAVIDYALAYA

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Green Audit Report (2019-20)

Greenery of Our Campus (Minimum Use of Concrete to promote more ground water recharge)

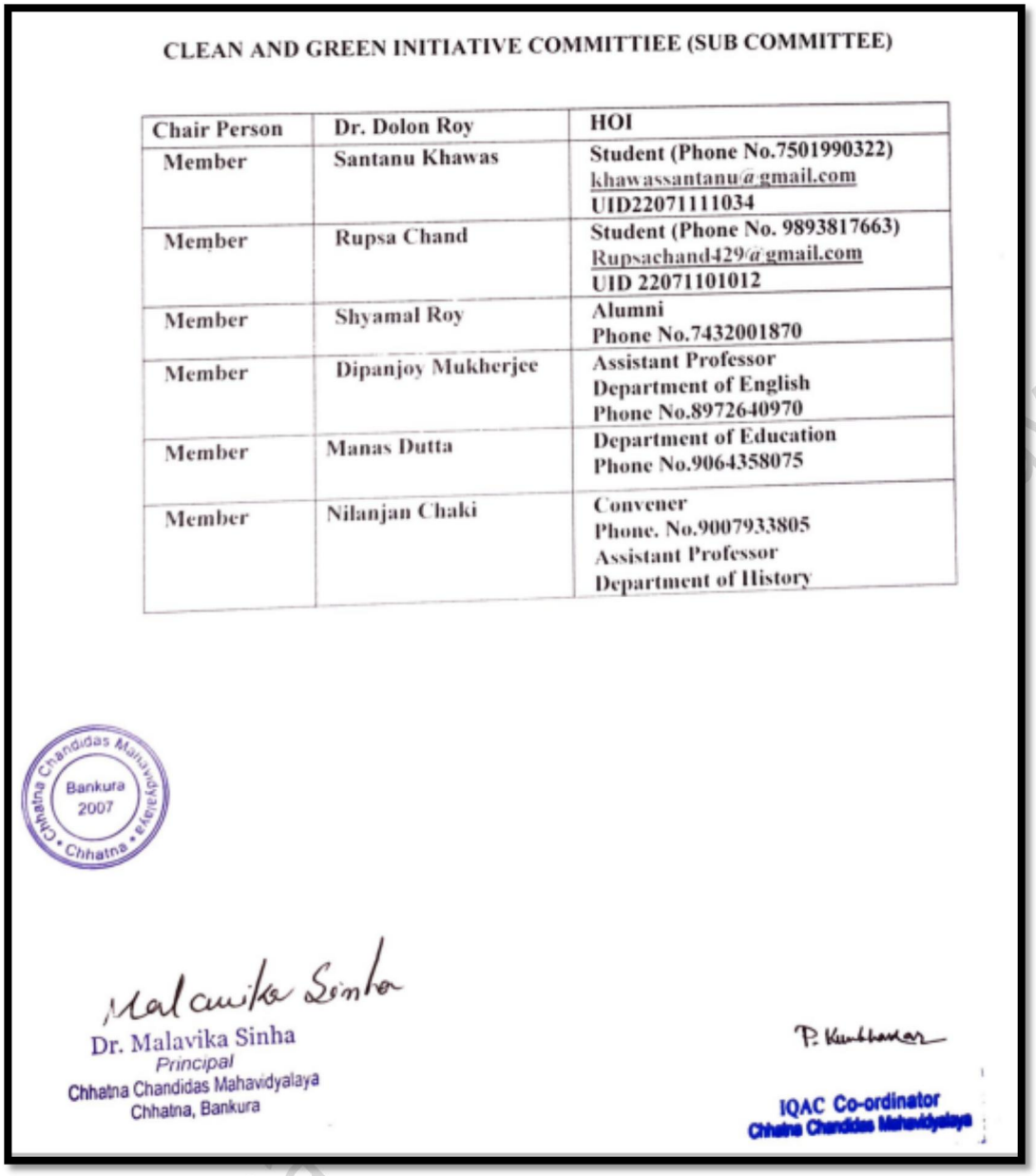
Key Aspect of Campus: Rich in Reptiles and Snake Diversities

Contents:

1. Introduction:

The CHHATNA CHANDIDAS MAHAVIDYALAYA's Green Audit Report attempts to evaluate the institution's environmental effect, sustainability practices, and potential for development. We have assessed numerous facets of the college's operations, including energy use, waste management, water use, transportation, and general environmental awareness, by conducting an in-depth review. The conclusions and suggestions in this report are meant to strengthen the college's dedication to sustainable practices and environmental responsibility.

Green Audit Working Team (2019-20):



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Chhatna Chandidas Mahavidyalaya Bankura 2007 Chhatna

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2. The Necessity of a Green Audit:

The need for green audits, also known as environmental audits or sustainability audits, is rising in today's society for a number of reasons.

(a) Effects on the Environment: Green audits help to assess and lessen an organization's harmful environmental impact. They analyse factors such as energy consumption, trash generation, water use, and emissions to find areas that could be improved to decrease environmental harm.

(b) Conformity with Regulations: The environmental regulations and rules that have been established in many countries must be followed by businesses. Green

audits help companies adhere to standards so they can avoid penalties or other legal implications for non-compliance.

(c) Savings on Expenses: Green audits can identify inefficient practises and inefficiencies within a business, providing opportunities for cost savings. By studying energy use, resource consumption, and waste management, businesses can put strategies into practise to reduce operational costs and increase overall efficiency.

(d) Reputation and the Expectations of Stakeholders: Customers and other stakeholders now call organisations to adopt more environmentally friendly practises. Green audits promote trust among customers, employees, investors, and communities by demonstrating an organization's transparency and commitment to sustainability.

(e) Risk Management: Environmental hazards can have serious financial and reputational ramifications for firms, including pollution events, regulatory non-compliance, and supply chain interruptions. By evaluating environmental management systems, ensuring sufficient controls are in place, and putting preventative measures in place to deal with possible problems, green audits assist in identifying and mitigating these risks.

(f) Continuous Improvement: Green audits encourage a continuing commitment to sustainability rather than being one-time events. Organizations can see trends, set goals, and implement improvement initiatives by routinely evaluating and tracking environmental performance. This iterative process promotes a culture of sustainability and propels long-lasting transformation.

(g) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): An international framework for solving urgent environmental and social issues is provided by the Sustainable Development Goals. Organizations can better align their operations with these objectives with the aid of green audits, paving the way for a more just and sustainable future. Green audits are essential to evaluate, enhance, and confirm environmental performance. They allow companies to control risks, comply with rules, cut costs, improve reputations, and support sustainable development.

Wall Postering of Sustainable Development Goal (in College Corridor):

3. Methodology for Green Audit:

Audits of an organization's environmental performance and practices are known as "green," "environmental," or "sustainability" audits. They entail assessing the company's influence on the environment, resource usage, waste management, and adherence to environmental legislation. Here is a procedure for carrying out a green audit:

(a) Planning:

(b) Identify audit team and resources:

(c) Develop an audit plan: Create a detailed plan outlining audit activities, timelines, responsibilities, and communication channels.

(d) Data Collection:

(e) Gather information:

(f) Conduct site visits and interviews:

(g) Review documentation:

(h) Evaluation and Analysis:
(i) Assess environmental impacts:
(j) Evaluate compliance:
(k) Identify strengths and weaknesses:
(l) Quantify results:
(m) Reporting:
(n) Prepare an audit report:
(o) Communicate results:
(p) Follow-up and Improvement:
(q) Develop an action plan:
(r) Monitor progress:
(s) Continuous improvement:

The methodology adopted to conduct the Green Audit of the Institution had the following components.

3.1. On-site Visit :

The Green Audit Team carried out the five-day field trip. The tour's main goal was to evaluate the Institution's waste management procedures, energy conservation tactics, and other aspects of its green cover. The protocols for sample collection, preservation, and analysis were followed scientifically.

3.2. Focus Group Discussion :

The nature club, staff, and management members participated in focus group discussions on various facets of the green audit. Identification of attitudes and awareness towards environmental issues at the institutional and local levels was the main topic of discussion.

3.3. Energy and waste management Survey:

The audit team evaluated the college's waste generation, disposal, and treatment facilities as well as its energy usage pattern with the assistance of teachers and students. A comprehensive questionnaire survey method was used to carry out the monitoring.

4. Target Areas of Green Auditing:

An environmental audit is one of the steps involved in the process of resource management. Green audits are useful despite the fact that they are one-off occurrences. This is due to the fact that they are carried out on a regular basis, and the results of the audits might shift or get better over time. The concept of an eco-campus centers primarily on making effective use of water and energy while simultaneously reducing pollution and the amount of trash produced.
Several indicators will be evaluated during the "Green Auditing of this Educational Institute" procedure. Eco-campus focuses on these goals in order to reduce emissions, obtain a reliable and affordable energy supply, encourage and improve energy conservation, decrease the institute's energy and water use, reduce the amount of waste that is sent to landfills, and incorporate environmental considerations into all contracts and services that are thought to have significant environmental impacts. Eco-campus also focuses on these goals in order to improve the quality of life on campus. The water, the electricity, the rubbish, and the green campuses are the key focuses of this environmental audit.

4.1. Energy Consumption:

4.1.1. Lighting: According to the findings of the audit, a significant number of the college's lighting fixtures are both inefficient and out of date. It is recommended to make advantage of natural light whenever it is feasible, to install occupancy sensors, and to replace traditional light bulbs with LED light bulbs that are more energy efficient.

4.1.2. Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC):

It was found that the HVAC systems were operating at a lower level of efficiency than was required. Switching to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment that is more energy-efficient, installing thermostats that are programmable, and keeping up with normal maintenance can significantly cut energy consumption.

4.1.3. Energy Awareness: Both the faculty and the student body should be encouraged to engage in energy-saving behaviours by the college. Campaigns, instructional activities, and financial incentives for projects that save energy are all potential ways to assist in accomplishing this goal.

Details electrical requirements:

Electrical device/items	Number	Power(watt)	Usage time (hr/day)
Normal Tubelight	12		10:00 am to 5:00 pm
LED Tubelight	0		Do
Normal Bulb	12		Do
LED Bulb	2		Do
Ceiling Fan	12		Do
Wall fan	00		Do

Normal tube light

Silent DG sets are designed to generate a very low level of background noise, just as their name suggests. Their structures are constructed to eliminate virtually all noise and vibrations due to careful design. Because of this, they are not harmful to the environment and are ideally suited for use in residential areas.

4.2. Waste Management:

4.2.1. Recycling: Despite the fact that recycling canisters were located all around the campus, the audit indicated that there was insufficient separation of

recyclable materials and inadequate information regarding products that might be recycled. This was the case despite the fact that recycling canisters were located everywhere. An increase in the percentage of materials that are recycled can be accomplished in a number of different ways; some of these ways include making the signs clearer, providing instructions that are free of ambiguity, and carrying out an intensive recycling education programme.

4.2.2. Composting: At the organisation, composting facilities can be established so that the organic waste that is produced by the residents of the hostel (both boys and girls) can be disposed of in an appropriate manner. Composting not only produces useful compost that can be utilised for campus landscaping and gardening, but it also contributes greatly to a reduction in the amount of waste that is dumped in landfills. This is one of the many benefits of composting.

Table: Different types of waste generated in the college and their disposal

Types of waste	Particulars	Disposal method
E-Waste	Computers, electrical and electronic parts	Store these in a separate tank, and we can start selling them directly after a certain amount of time.
Plastic waste	Pen, Refill, Plastic water bottles and other plastic containers, wrappers etc	Items made of plastic that are only intended to be used once, such as bottles, jars, and bags. Encourage people to use water bottles and other containers that may be reused. Establish distinct recycling containers for plastic garbage, and after a predetermined period of time, we will be able to begin selling the collected recyclables directly.
Solid wastes	Paper waste, Damaged furniture, paper plates, food wastes	Reuse after maintenance energy conversion. Installing composting systems on a college campus will allow for the

		conversion of discarded food into nutrient-dense compost that may be used in the campus landscaping or in community gardens. Another option is for institutions to form partnerships with farmers in the surrounding area to collect food waste.
Wastewater	Washing, urinals, bathrooms	Soak pits
Sanitary Napkin	-	Burning, Buried on Soil

4.3. Water Usage:

4.3.1. Water Fixtures: Numerous locations within the college had outdated and ineffective water fixtures, which caused excessive water use. Water resources can be saved by swapping these fixtures for low-flow models and encouraging staff and students to practice water-saving habits.

Water management table:

Water Management Tasks	Frequency	Responsible Party
Routine examination of water supplies	Monthly	Green Audit Working Team
Testing for drinking water quality	Half-yearly	Do
Awareness of water conservation	Half-yearly	Green Audit Working Team & various department
Infrastructure for water distribution that needs upkeep and repair	As needed	Caretaker
Reporting and analysis of water use	Annually	Green Audit Working Team & Caretaker
Learn what causes excessive water consumption.	As needed	Caretaker

Tabular data detailing the subject at hand:

Sl No	Parameters	Response
1	Source of water	**Ground WAter**
2	Source of Drinking Water	Ground's water
3	Any treatment for drinking water	Nil, .
4	What is the total number of motors that are used?	03 numbers
5	What is the total number of water tanks? Capacity of tank	04 numbers@ 1000 liters each
6	Tap water	170 numbers
	Quantity of water pumped every day	12000 liters/per day
7	Do you waste water, and if so, why?	No
8	How much water is required for gardening purposes?	500 liters/per day
9	How many water coolers are there in total?	02
10	Do you have access to rainwater harvesting?	Yes
11	The number of units harvested and the total volume of water	01 number, We have constructed a water canal to connect a college pond that is 1500 square feet and 5,000 liters of tanks to store rainwater.
12	Any leaky taps	None
13	Daily amount of water that is lost.	Not applicable
14	Is there any kind of plan for the management of water?	Raise public awareness regarding the importance of water conservation, the prevention of pollution, and the implementation of sustainable water management practices. Unambiguous water rights and equitable water

		allocation regulations should be established to ensure that water is distributed fairly among the many different users.
15	Have any methods for conserving water been implemented?	Rainwater Harvesting

4.4.1. Public Transport: Cycle, van, Rikhsha, Train, bus etc.(Batarry Rikhsha)

4.5. Overall Environmental Awareness:

4.5.1. Curriculum Integration: The institution can incorporate environmental consciousness and sustainable practices into its curriculum in a variety of topic areas. Students will be provided with teaching and training in environmental stewardship thanks to this technique, which will also encourage them to think in a sustainable manner.

Environmental awareness:

Environmental awareness across different subjects	Parameters	Program time
Language Arts	Discuss texts from literature that are in some way connected to topics concerning the environment, such as conservation or environmental advocacy. Compose poetry or essays that argue for the protection of the environment and use persuasion. Conduct research on a variety of environmental topics, then present your findings. Through various awareness programs, they understand the environmental laws and regulations that apply on the local, national, and	Whole year

	international levels. Discuss the roles that governments, NGOs, and people play in the effort to solve environmental problems. Investigate the environmental concerns from both a historical and cultural point of view.	
Arts	Investigate the causes of climate change and possible solutions to the problem.Analyse the impact that human activities have had on different landscapes as well as the distribution of natural resources. Studies should be done on urbanization, logging, and industry's impact on the natural environment. Investigate geographical approaches to resolving environmental issues, such as environmentally responsible land management planning.	Whole year
NSS	To enhance the amount of green cover and fight deforestation, organizing tree-planting events in local communities and educational institutions is important. To combat littering and to encourage a clean environment, it is important to organize routine clean-up efforts in public places like parks and beaches.To educate both students and members of the general public about environmental issues such as climate change, waste management, renewable energy, and conservation, workshops and seminars should be organized. It should be a priority to create opportunities for individuals to engage with the natural world and develop a sense of ownership over its preservation through participating in hikes and other outdoor activities. To raise awareness about environmental issues and motivate people to take action, you might use	Whole year

	social media, posters, and booklets.	

Plantation Programmes& Organized Seminar

4.5.2. Student Engagement: A culture of sustainability can be promoted among students by supporting student-led projects, creating environmental groups, and holding awareness events and workshops.

5. Green Campus:

5.1.Floral Diversity:

The following are some actions to take into account when setting up a plantation programme at your college:

-Organise a group of academics, employees, and students who are interested in managing the plantation programme. Assign roles and duties to make the execution go smoothly.

-Consult with local forestry professionals or environmental groups to discover native or adapted tree species that are well-suited to the climate, soil, and goal of the plantation programme. Research and choose suitable tree species.

-To obtain the necessary approvals or permits for planting trees on campus or in the neighborhood, check with the college administration or other appropriate authorities.

- Look into possible funding options, including grants, sponsorships, or collaborations with nearby companies or environmental organizations. This will aid in defraying the price of buying trees, equipment, and other required supplies.
- Establish the plantation event's date, time, and venue. Plan the delivery of the trees, tools, and equipment to the planting location. Make sure that safety precautions are in place, including appropriate instruction on planting methods and equipment use.
-Promote the planting programme within the campus community by using various communication channels, such as posters, social media, emails, and word-of-mouth, in order to raise awareness and find volunteers. Encourage everyone to volunteer, including alumni, faculty, staff, and students.
-Volunteers should be gathered at the planting site on the appointed planting day. Give them the equipment, instructions, and direction they need to plant trees correctly. Foster a sense of accomplishment and community pride while fostering teamwork.
-Stress the significance of taking care of the freshly planted trees. This could entail routine weeding, mulching, watering, and pest or disease inspection. To guarantee the long-term well-being and survival of the trees, think about setting up a system for volunteers or staff members.
-After the plantation programme, evaluate the impact and accomplishment of the effort. Keep an eye on the trees' growth and survival rate. To determine areas for improvement and to organize upcoming plantation programmes, collect participant and stakeholder input.

To encourage participation in the upkeep and preservation of the grassland, the institution's students, instructors, and staff should be encouraged to do so. Volunteer initiatives, instructional workshops, and awareness campaigns are all effective ways for reaching this objective. On grasslands, it is possible for many different kinds of plants and animals to flourish. By providing a home for a wide variety of plant and animal species and so making a contribution to the preservation of ecological equilibrium, a grassland promotes a higher level of biodiversity on a campus. Grasslands have the ability to collect carbon dioxide from the air and store it in their soil, which helps in the fight against climate change by lowering overall levels of greenhouse gases.

The ability of the campus to maintain a healthy ecological balance is greatly dependent on the presence of ponds. They contribute to the recharging of groundwater supplies, help to limit the amount of erosion that occurs in the surrounding area, and support the ecology of the area by providing a habitat for a diverse array of flora and fauna.

5.2. Faunal Diversity:

Studying faunal diversity can increase awareness about environmental challenges and conservation's significance. Colleges that are home to a wide variety of animal species may be more likely to adopt environmentally friendly policies and methods of operation to safeguard the campus environment and the people who live there.

BANYAN TREE (FICUS BENGHALENSIS)

Hydrophyte in our Campus

Birds Diversity:

A population of birds that is rich in variety is indicative of an ecosystem that is robust and thriving. Seed dispersal, the control of insect populations, and pollination are just a few of the many important functions that different species of birds perform to help maintain ecological equilibrium. They provide a contribution to the campus's general diversity of flora and fauna.

-Dove-*Streptopelia risoria*-Highest numbers in a day. Very common in the gardens

-Pigeon- *Columba livia*- Second highest numbers in a day. Very common on the college premises.

-The Indian Pond Heron (*Ardeola grayii*), is a species of heron that is very available

-Kingfisher(*Alcedo atthis*): Very common

-The Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), is a species of bird that lives in college premises and is famous for its ability to imitate human speech as well as other sounds.

-Oriental Magpie Robin (*Copsychus saularis*) – Very available at our college campus

-House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) – Very common

- Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*)- Rare

- Common Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*)-Very common

-Coppersmith Barbet (*Psilopogon haemacephalus*)-Very rare

Butterfly:

Seasonally found the following butterflyes-

Peacock Pansy (*Junonia almanac*), Plain Tiger(*Danaus chrysippus*), Common Albatrosses (*Appias albina*), Blue Mormon (*Papilio polymnestor*), Grey Pansy (*Junonia atlites*), Blue tiger (*Tirumala limniace*), Tailed Jay (*Graphium agamemnon*), Common Grass Yellow (*Eurema hecabe*), Common Mormon (*Papilio polytes*), Common Caster (*Ariadne merione*), Common Rose (*Pachliopta aristolochiae*), Palm Fly (*Elymnias hypermnestra*) and Common Crow (*Euploea core*).

6. Wild type Medicinal plants at mededicinal garden:

Two medicinal gardens were developed at our college premises. Many wild medicinal plant varieties were lost daily due to anthropogenic activities and pollution. After identifying these

plants, we conserve these through propagation in our medicinal gardens. Any interested people or agencies can access it through the proper channel. Medicinal garden is a specific area inside the grounds of a college that is dedicated to the cultivation and upkeep of a wide range of different sorts of medicinal plants. As an educational and research resource, it makes it possible for students, faculty members, and researchers to investigate and gain knowledge on medicinal plants' varied qualities and applications. Culturing a medicinal garden on a college campus can confer major value and benefits to the surrounding academic community and society.

Table: List of wild types of medicinal plants at the premises of CHHATNA CHANDIDAS MAHAVIDYALAYA

Sl. No. 1	Binomial name: *Syzygium aromaticum* (L) Merril & Perry Family: Mytraceae Common name: Labanga Habit: Tree Parts used: Dried flower bud, leaves Medicinal use: Clove oil is used as a pain killer, for dental problems, used for the treatment of hernia, Stomach upset and as an expectorant.	Sl. No. 2	Binomial name: *Barleria prionitis* L. Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Bazradanti Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Leaf juice is used to prevent tissue maceration, stop gum bleeding, and as an expectorant.
Sl. No. 3	Binomial name: *Glycosmis pentaphyla* (Retz) Correa Family: Rutaceae Common name: Ash shaowra Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves and stem Medicinal use: Leaves are used for fever, liver complaints, and stem for ulcer.	Sl. No. 4	Binomial name: *Trema orcientalis* (L) Blume Family: Cannabaceae Common name: Jibanti Habit: Tree Parts used: Leaves and bark Medicinal use: Leaves & bark are used for cough, sore throat, asthma, and yellow fever.
Sl. No. 5	Binomial name: *Blumea lacera* (Burm. F.) Dc. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Bara cooksina Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Medicinal use: Leaves used for liver tonic, antipyretic, diuretic, ophthalmic.	Sl. No. 6	Binomial name: *Clitoria ternatea* L. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Aporajita Habit: Herb, Climber Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Leaves are used as memory enhancer, antidepressant, sedative agent.
Sl. No. 7	Binomial name: *Aegel marmelos* (L) correa Family: Rutaceae Common name: Bel Habit: Tree Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Fruit Medicinal use: Fruit pulp is use for laxative, jaundice, constipation	Sl. No. 8	Binomial name: *Elaeocarpus serratus* L. Family: Elaeocarpaceae Common name: Jalpai Habit: Tree Parts used: Leaves and Fruits Medicinal use: Leaves used for rheumatism and antitode of poison and fruit for dysentery.

Sl. No. 9	Binomial name : *Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Benth Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Pachouri Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Used in insect repellants, and antidepressant.	Sl. No. 10	Binomial name: *Cympogon citrus* (L.) Spreng Family: Poaceae Common name: Lebughash Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Pesticide, insecticide & antifungal and antibacterial and also used as insect repellent.
Sl. No. 11	Binomial name: *Ocimum tenuiflorum* L. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Krishna Tulsi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant. Medicinal use: Reduce chest congestion, germicide and tuberculosis.	Sl. No. 12	Binomial name: *Stephania japonica* (Thumb). Micrs Family: Menispermaceae Common name: Nimukha Habit : Climber, Herb Parts used: Whole plant and Leaves. Medicinal use: Leaves are used in fever, diarrhoea, dyspepsia. Root is used to treat fever, diarrhoea and urinary disease.
Sl. No. 13	Binomial name: *Mikania scandense* B. L. Rob. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Jarman lata Habit: Climbing Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Gastric ulcer, wound insect bites stop bleeding from cut, It also has antimicrobial, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties.	Sl. No. 14	Binomial name: *Aerva lantana* L. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Chaya Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Medicinal use: Antioxidant activity, stop abnormal bleeding in menstruation.
Sl. No. 15	Binomial name: *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) Dc. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Shalparni Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves and roots Medicinal use: Heart disease, rejuvenation, anti dysenteric	Sl. No. 16	Binomial name: *Costus specious* (J. Koning.) C. Specht. Family: Zingiberaceae Common name: Keu Habit: Herb Parts used: Rhizome Medicinal use: Anti-diabetic, to treat asthma, bronchitis and fever.
Sl. No. 17	Binomial name: *Uraria picta* (Jack) Dc. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Prishiparni Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Medicinal use: Hear trouble, fractured bone, cough.	Sl. No. 18	Binomial name: *Iresine herbstii* Hook. ex Lindl. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Lal vishyalikarani Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Healing property.
Sl. No. 19	Binomial name: *Ruellia prostrata* L. Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Patpati Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves	Sl. No. 20	Binomial name: *Barringtonia acutangula* (L) Gaertn. Family: Lecythidaceae Common name: Hijol Habit: Herb

	Medicinal use: Anti-cancerous against the epidermis of naso-pharynx.		Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves. Medicinal use: Seed extract for anti tumor and anti fungal.
Sl. No. 21	Binomial name: *Madhuca longifollia* (J. Konig) J. F. Macbr Family: Sapotaceae Common name: Mahua Habit: Tree Parts used: Flower and Bark Medicinal use: Bark used for tonsillitis, gum trouble, Flower used for stimulant, laxative anti-helminthes, cough reliving, respiratory disorder.	Sl. No. 22	Binomial name: *Cephalandra indica* (W. and A.) Naud Family: Cucurbitaceae Common name: Talakuch Habit: Herb, Climber Parts used: Whole plant Medicinal use: Flower- Jaundice, Fruits- Leprosy, bronchitis, asthma, Leaves- Cough, skin disease, Root- Diabetes, gonorrhea.
Sl. No. 23	Scientific name: *Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br. Family: Asclepedaceae Common name: Ananta mul Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Oligo-spermia, skin disease, piles, leucorrhoea.	Sl. No. 24	Scientific name: *Syzazium jambos* L. (Aloston) Family: Mytraceae Common name: Jam Habit: Tree Parts used: Seeds and young Leaves Uses: Diabetes (seed), dysentery, anti-inflammatory effect.
Sl. No. 25	Scientific name: *Artemisia vulguris* L. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Nagdola Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Uses: Malaria fever, worm repellant.	Sl. No. 26	Scientific name: *Ocimum gratissimum* L. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Chandan tulsi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Uses: Antiseptic, anti microbial property used in common cold and respiratory trouble.
Sl. No. 27	Scientific name: *Morinda critifolia* L. Family: Rubiaceae Common name: Noni Habit: Shrub Parts used: Fruit and Leaves Uses: Leaf, fruit, bark used to treat AIDS liver disease, small pox, cancer.	Sl. No. 28	Scientific name: *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Willd. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Ashok Habit: Tree Parts used: Bark, leaves and seed Uses: Dysmenorrhoea, depression, leucorrhoea.
Sl. No. 29	Scientific name: *Vitex negundo* Linn. Family: Verbaneceae Common name: Nishinda Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Uses: Skin disease eczema, ring worm, spleen enlargement, expectorant, bronchitis, asthma.	Sl. No. 30	Scientific name: *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng. Family: Rutaceae Common name: Kari Pata Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves Uses: Anti-diabetic, also used to treat piles, inflammation, itching, dysentery.
Sl. No. 31	Scientific name: *Withania somnifera* (L.) Kuntze Family: Solanaceae	Sl. No. 32	Scientific name: *Cissus quadrangularis* L. Family: Vitaceae

	Common name: Awshagandha Habit: Herb Parts used: Seed, Leaves and root Uses: Arthritis, anxiety, oligspermia, asthma, insomnia, ulcer and neurological disorder.		Common name: Harjora Habit: Climbing Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Heal the broken bone and ligament.
Sl. No. 33	Scientific name: *Amomum aromaticum* Roxb. Family: Zingiberaceae Common name: Alach Habit: Herb Parts used: Seed Uses: Anti oxidant, antiseptic, stomachic digestive.	Sl. No. 34	Scientific name: *Clerodendrum indicum* L. Family: Verbenaceae Common name: Bamunhati Habit: small tree Parts used: Leaves Uses: Allergy, asthma, fever, bronchitis, liver problem, tuberculosis.
Sl. No. 35	Scientific name: *Psidium guajava* Linn. Family: Mytraceae Common name: Payara Habit: Tree Parts used: Fruits and Leaves Uses: Fruit is used asa laxative and leaf is used for wound ulcers.	Sl. No. 36	Scientific name: *Adhatoda vasica* Nees Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Vashak Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves Uses: Bronchial disease, cough, expectorates
Sl. No. 37	Scientific name: *Wedelia calendula* (L.) Less. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Bhringaraj Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves, Uses: Hair fall treatment, skin disease.	Sl. No. 38	Scientific name: *Terminalia chebula* Retz. Family: Combrataceae Common name: Haritaki Habit: Tree Parts used: Fruits and seed Uses: Laxative, digestive, purgative, and healing property.
Sl. No. 39	Scientific name: *Asparagus racemosus* Willd Family: Asparagaceae Common name: Satamuli Habit: Climber, Herb Parts used: Roots and Leaves Uses: Uterine tonic, hyper-acidity, galactogogue.	Sl. No. 40	Scientific name: *Euphorbia tirucalli* L. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Lankaseji Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Used for treatment of cancer, tomour.
Sl. No. 41	Scientific name: *Justicia gendarusa* Burm. f. Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Bishahari Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Asthma, rheumatism, colic of children	Sl. No. 42	Scientific name: *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* L. Family: Verbenaceae Common name: Jerbo Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Fresh leaf juice used to treat asthma, stomach ulcer
Sl. No. 43	Scientific name: *Coleus aromaticus* Benth. Family: Lamiaceae	Sl. No. 44	Scientific name: *Centella asiatica* L. Family: Apiaceae Common name: Thankuni

	Common name: Aijawan Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Treatment of cough, sore throat, nasal		Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Leaf extract is used for liver complaints, gastric trouble, skin disease, amoebic dysentery.
Sl. No. 45	Scientific name: *Hygrophyla spinosa* T. Anderson Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Kulekhara Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: The leaf juice is used to treat anaemia, jaundice, and body pain.	Sl. No. 46	Scientific name: *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet Family: Malvaceae Common name: Atibol Habit: Shrubs Parts used: Seeds and Bark Uses: Seed used in piles, gonorrhea
Sl. No. 47	Scientific name: *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br. Family: Apocynaceae Common name: Chatim Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: The bark is used for digestive, antipyretic, laxative, malaria fever, tumor, ulcer, and cancer.	Sl. No. 48	Scientific name: *Anacardium occidentali* L. Family: Anacardiaceae Common name: Kaju Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Root used as purgative, fruit used for skin disease.
Sl. No. 49	Scientific name: *Acacia auriculiformis* A. Cunn. ex Benth. Family: Mimosaceae Common name: Sonajhuri Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Leaves used in dysentery.	Sl. No. 50	Scientific name: *Bauhinia purpuria* L. Family: Caesalpinaceae Common name: Rakta kanchan Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Bark used for skin disease, and ulcer, dried bud used in piles.
Sl. No. 51	Scientific name: *Gardenia latifolia* G. Don Family: Rubiaceae Common name: Gandharaj Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Root anti-helminths, antiseptic, dyspepsia, and nervous disorder.	Sl. No. 52	Scientific name: *Mimosa pudica* L. Family: Mimosaceae Common name: Lajjabati Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Leaves and rootsare used in piles and fistula.
Sl. No. 53	Scientific name: *Sanscvieriaroxburghiana* Schult & Schult. f. Family: Asperagaceae Common name: Murga Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Plant sap has antiseptic qualities, and leaves are used for bandages.	Sl. No. 54	Scientific name: *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken Family: Crassulaceae Common name: Pasan veda Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Dysentery, cough, asthma, fever, constipation.
Sl. No. 55	Scientific name: *Kalanchoe pinnata*. Lamm Family: Crassulaceae Common name: Patharkuchi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves,	Sl. No. 56	Scientific name: *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. Family: Meliaceae Common name: Neem Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves,

	Uses: Diuretic, wound healing, inflammatory activity.		Uses: Leucoderma, piles, wounds, all types of skin inflammation.
Sl. No. 57	Scientific name: *Nyctanthus arbortristis* Linn. Family: Oleaceae Common name: Sheuli Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Dry cough, Sciatica, arthritis, Dengue fever, ringworm.	Sl. No. 58	Scientific name: *Termelia arjuna* (Roxb) Wight & Ara. Family: Combretaceae Common name: Arjun Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Hypolipiderma, reduced cholesterol level, cardiac stimulant.
Sl. No. 59	Scientific name: *Ocimum sanctum* L. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Tulshi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Common cold & antiseptic.	Sl. No. 60	Scientific name: *Crotalaria juncea* L. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Atashi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses:-To treat urinary problems, Eczema, and skin problem.
Sl. No. 61	Scientific name: *Swietentia mahagoni* (L) Jacq Family: Meliaceae Common name: Mehogani Habit: Tree Parts used: Bark, Leaves and seed Uses: Cure colon cancer, boost immunity, reduce cholesterol level.	Sl. No. 62	Scientific name: *Mentha arvenensis* Linn. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Pudina Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Antiseptic, diuretic digestive
Sl. No. 63	Scientific name: *Duranta erecta* L. Family: Verbenaceae Common name: Duranta Habit: Small Shrub Parts used: Leaves Uses: Mosquito repellant, used to treat jaundice	Sl. No. 64	Scientific name: *Ziziphus jujube* Mill. Family: Rhamnaceae Common name: Kul Habit: Tree Parts used: Fruit Uses: Used for treating fever, and wound ulcers, leaves used for anti-helminths, stress and reduce constipation.
Sl. No. 65	Scientific name: *Emblica officinalis* L. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Amlaki Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Antioxidant	Sl. No. 66	Scientific name: *Mimusops enlengi* L. Family: Sapotaceae Common name: Bakul Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Prevent bleeding of gum, used to treat dental carries, pyorrhea.
Sl. No. 67	Scientific name: *Aerva aspera* L. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Apang Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant and seed Uses: Used for treatment of depression, anxiety and hydrophobia.	Sl. No. 68	Scientific name: *Crenum asiaticum* L. Family: Amaryllidaceae Common name: Sukha darshan Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Leaves are used in carbuncle, cancer, and wound.

Sl. No. 69	Scientific name: *Aloe berberadensis* Mill. Family: Liliaceae Common name: Ghrita kumari Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Joint pain, skin disease, liver problem.	Sl. No. 70	Scientific name: *Rauvolfia serpentine* (wall.) Benth. ex. Hook. f. Family: Apocynaceae Common name: Sarphagandha Habit: Herb Parts used: Roots and seeds Uses: Hypertension, reduce high blood pressure.
Sl. No. 71	Scientific name: *Gomphrena globosa* Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Botam phul Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Cough, diabetes, oliguria (child)	Sl. No. 72	Scientific name: *Euphorbia ayapana* Vent. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Ayapon Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Leaves used in antiseptic, haemorrhage, foul ulcer, stomachache, anti-bacterial and anti fungal.
Sl. No. 73	Scientific name: *Amaranthus spinosus* L. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Kata Notey Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Whole plant as laxative, diuretic, stomachic, anti-pyretic, improve appetite, hallucination, bronchitis, Leucorrhoea	Sl. No. 74	Scientific name: *Andrographis paniculata* (Brum. f.) Wall. ex. Nees Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Kal Megh Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Whole plant used in fever, dyspepsia, scabies, leprosy, whooping cough, liver disorder, and loss of appetite.
Sl. No. 75	Scientific name: *Amaranthus viridis* L. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Bon Notey Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Whole plant used in stomachic, diuretic, colic pain, piles, gonorrhea, Root- stop bleeding from cut wounds.	Sl. No. 76	Scientific name: *Cassia tora* L. Family: Caselpinaceae Common name: Chakwar Habit: Herb Parts used: Seed and Leaves Uses: Leaves used in dysentery and skin disease.
Sl. No. 77	Scientific name: *Carrica papya* Family: Caricaceae Common name: Pepe Habit: Small tree Parts used: Fruit and Milky juice, and leaves Uses: Milky fruit juice used to remove blemishes, anti-helminthes, diuretic, constipation, glandular tumor, eczema.	Sl. No. 78	Scientific name: *Curcuma longa* L. Family: Zingiberaceae Common name: Halud Habit: Herb Parts used: Rhizome Uses: Anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial and have healing properties
Sl. No. 79	Scientific name: *Paederia foetida* L. Family: Rubiaceae Common name: Gadal Habit: Climber, Herb Parts used: Whole plant	Sl. No. 80	Scientific name: *Tridax procumbens*. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Tridakha Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant

	Uses: Rheumatism, Leaves- applied to urinary infection, urinary bladder stone, flatulence, diarrhoea and dysentery, Fruit- toothache, Root- piles and liver inflammation.		Uses: Wound healing, anti-coagulant, anti-fungal and insect repellent, infectious skin disease, liver disorder, gastritis, heart burn.
Sl. No. 81	Scientific name: *Pouzolzia indica*. Family: Uitriaceae Common name: Tuici Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves and root Uses: Leaves used in gangrenous ulcers, syphilis, and gonorrhea.	Sl. No. 82	Scientific name: *Commelina benghalensis*. Family: Comelinaceae Common name: Kansira Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant. Uses: Leprosy, infertility in women, sore throat and burns, diarrhoea.
Sl. No. 83	Scientific name: *Agaratum conyzoids* Family: Asteraceae Common name: Uchunti Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: (i) Whole plant: The whole plant is anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic. The plant's juice is used for healing wounds, cuts, etc. (ii) Leaves: The fume of dried leaves used as mosquito repellents.	Sl. No. 84	Scientific name: *Sida cordifolia* Linn. Family: Malvaceae Common name: Bala Habit: Erect perennial herb Parts used: Roots, Leaves and bark Uses: (i) Root juice: Healing the wounds (ii) Leaves: Used in ophthalmia, the decoction of plants used in piles. It also used for respiratory troubles. (iii) Barks: It is used as an astringent
Sl. No. 85	Scientific name: *Sonchus arvensis* Linn. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Dudhi Habit: Annual herb Part Uses: Roots and leaves Uses: Root-useful in jaundice and leaves - cooling, sedative,diuretic, useful in cough, bronchitis and asthma	Sl. No. 86	Scientific name: *Piper longum L.* Family: Piperaceae Common name: pipul Habit: Climber Parts used: Seed and leaves Uses: Commonly used in chronic bronchitis, asthma, constipation, gonorrhoea, paralysis of the tongue, diarrhea, cholera, malaria and respiratory trouble
Sl. No. 87	Scientific name: *Ricinus communis* Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Varenda Habit: Annual Shrubs Parts Uses: Leaves and seed Uses: Seed oil is purgative, and leaf paste is used as poultice on sore, gout, or rheumatic swelling.	Sl. No. 88	Scientific name: *Phyllanthus niruri* Auct. Family: Phyllanthaceae Common name: Bhui amla Habit: Annual Herbs Part uses: Whole plant Uses: Seed is used in jaundice, liver disease. The whole plant treats gonorrhea, menorrhagia and other genital disease. The leaves are used in stomachic, dysentery and ulcer.
Sl. No. 89	Scientific name: *Oxalis corniculata* Linn. Family:- Oxalidaceae Common name: Amrul Habit: Small perennial Herb Parts Uses: Entire plant	Sl. No. 90	Scientific name: *Heliotropium indicum* Linn. Family: Boraginaceae Common name: Hatisur Habit: Erect annual herbs

	Uses: Pant is used to treating scurvy, influenza fever, urinary tract infection, muscular swelling and in stomachic		Parts Uses: Leaves Uses: Leaves - applied to boils, ulcers, wounds, and in stings of insect
Sl. No. 91	Scientific name: *Ocimum basilicum* Linn. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Babui tulsi Habit: Branched scented herb Part Uses: Whole plant Uses: Root is used in bowel complaints of children, Seed-useful in dysentery, diarrhoea, Flower-diuretic, carminative and Leaves are used in respiratory trouble.	Sl. No. 92	Scientific name: *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* Viv. Family: Solanaceae Common name: Bon tamak Habit: Annual Herbs Parts Uses: Leaves Uses: Sedative, emetic, antiseptic used in rheumatic pain and swelling, and also in skin disease.
Sl. No. 93	Scientific name: *Nerium olenader* Linn. Family: Apocynaceae Common name: Rakta karabi Habit: Small tree Parts Uses: Leaves and roots Uses: Root bark is used in skin diseases of a scaly nature and leprosy. Leaf paste is used to reduce swelling.	Sl. No. 94	Scientific name: *Cajanus cajan* (Lin) Mill Family: Papilionaceae Common name: Arahar Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves and seeds Uses: Leaves are used in the treatment of cough, bronchitis, diarrhoea, sores, wounds and liver problem. Seed are used to treat mouth ulcers, tumors, and vomiting.
Sl. No. 95	Scientific name: *Nymphaea stellata* Wild. Family: Nymphaeaceae Common name: Saluk Parts used: Whole plants, seeds, flower Uses: i) It has antiseptic and anti-microbial properties. ii) It is used for the treatment of chronic diarrhoea. iii) Seed: Seed is used for diabetes iv) Flower: Flower cooling is used as an astringent for piles, liver disease	Sl. No. 96	Scientific name: *Lawsonia inermis* Lin. Family: Lythraceae Common name: Mehendi Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves and Bark Uses: Bark is useful in jaundice, enlargement of the spleen, and skin disease. Leaves externally used in headaches, promote hair growth and burning feet.
Sl. No. 97	Scientific name: *Mimosa pudica* Linn. Family: Mimosaceae Common name: Lajjabati Habit: Small prostrate diffuse herb Parts used: Root and leaves Uses: i) Root and leaves: Root and leaves are used in piles and fistula. ii) Leaves: The pest of Leaves are applied to cure for hydrocele.	Sl. No. 98	Scientific name: *Boerhaavia repens* L. Family: Nyctaginaceae Common name: Punarnava Habit: Branched diffused herbs Parts use: Whole plant Uses: i) Whole plant is a diuretic, laxative, expectorant, useful in asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, Oedema, anaemia, Jaundice, Cholera
Sl. No. 99	Scientific name: *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. Family: Euphorbiacea Common name: Dudurli Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant	Sl. No. 100	Scientific name: *Acalypha indica* Linn. Family: Euphorbiacea Common name: Muktojhuri Habit: Erect annual herbs

	Uses: i) Plant is used in the disease of children worm, bowel complaints, cough, bronchial infection, asthma, dysentery etc.		Parts used: Root, leaves Uses: Root: Decoction of root is emetic, expectorant, and useful in pneumonia and asthma. ii) Leaves: Laxative and also used in scabies.
Sl. No. 101	Scientific name: *Croton bonplandianum* L. Family: Euphorbiacea Common name: Bontulsi Habit: Erect much-branched herb Parts used: Root, bark, seed and leaf Uses: Seed and bark are used for the treatment of jaundice, acute constipation ii) Leaves are used for the treatment of ringworm, bronchitis, asthma and body swelling	Sl. No. 102	Scientific name: *Solanum nigram* Linn. Family: Solanaceae Common name: Kakamachi Habit: Annual herb Parts used: Leaves, fruits Uses: (i) Leaf is used to treatment for skin diseases like scabies, ringworm, swelling, and herpes disease. (ii) Leaf juice used for the treatment of rat bites. (iii) Leaves, fruits: Leaf and fruit used in asthma.
Sl. No. 103	Scientific name: *Physalis minima* Family: Solanaceae Common name: Bantepari or patka Habit: Small annual Herb Parts used: Fruit and leaf Uses: leaves used for treatment of diabetes, jaundice, leprosy, measles, worm manifestation ii) Fruit used as diuretic and purgative	Sl. No. 104	Scientific name: *Vernonia cinerea* Linn. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Kukasim Habit: Perennial herb Parts used: Entire plant Uses: the paste of the leaves and stem is used for the treatment of wounds and localize swelling, elephantiasis disease, skin disease Root and leaves are also used in constipation.
Sl. No. 105	Scientific name: *Eclipta alba* Family: Asteraceae Common name: Keshuth Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves and root. Uses: Root-emeti, purgative, applied externally as antiseptic to ulcers and wounds. Leaves are useful to jaundice and also promote the hair growth.	Sl. No. 106	Scientific name: *Scoparia dulcis* Family: Plantaginaceae Common name: Bon dhone Habit: Small Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Traditionally used in diabetes, dysentery, headache, toothache, earache stomach problems.
Sl. No. 107	Scientific name: *Cassia occidentalis* L. Family: Caesalpiniaceae Common name: Chakor Habit: Small shrub Parts used: Whole plants Uses: Plant- purgative, diuretic, febrifuge, tonic and used fully in skin disease	Sl. No. 108	Scientific name: *Cassia alata* L. Family: Caesalpiniaceae Common name: Dadmari Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves, Uses: i) Leaves: The leaves are used as asthma, diuretic, purgative, ringworm and other skin diseases.

Sl. No. 109	Scientific name: *Cyperous rotundus* L. Family: Cyperaceae Common name: Muthaghas Habit: Herb Parts used: Herb, Rhizome/ Uses: 2-3 teaspoons of rhizome extract or paste of (5 rhizomes) are used to treat for eliminating female infertility and irregular menstrual cycle 21 days after every menstrual cycle.	Sl. No. 110	Scientific name: *Cassia alata* (L.) Roxb. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Dadmari Habit: Shurb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Scabies, eczema, candidacies and fungal disease
Sl. No. 111	Scientific name: *Euphorbia meriifolia* Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Manasa Gach Habit: Shrub, Parts used: old Leaves Uses: Dry cough, chest pain, broken bone pain.	Sl. No. 112	Scientific name: *Barleria lupulina* Lindl. Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Kata Bishalya Karani Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves Uses: Eczema, stop bleeding from cuts and wounds and accelerate their recovery.
Sl. No. 113	Scientific name: *Stephania japonica* (Thumb) Miers Family: Meninspermaceae Common name: Nemuwa Habit: Climber, Parts used: Stem, Leaves Uses: Rheumatic pain, arthritis, broken bone pain, joint pain	Sl. No. 114	Scientific name: *Jatropha gossypifolia* Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Lal Vanda Habit: Shrub Parts used: Exudates Uses: Dysentery, skin diseases, rheumatism

List of Floral groups:

Sl	Scientific name	Common name	Family	No. of plant
1	*Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) K.Heyne	Radhachura	Fabaceae	1
2	*Casuarina equisetifolia* L.	Jhau	Casuarinaceae	3
3	*Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers.	Jarul	Lythraceae	2
4	*Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr.	Shirish	Fabaceae	2
5	*Swietenia mahagoni* (L.) Jacq.	Mehagoni	Meliaceae	3
6	*Bauhinia purpurea* L.	Rakta Kanchan	Fabaceae	2
7	*Alstonia scholaris* L.R.Br.	Chhatim	Apocynaceae	1
8	*Polyalthia lingifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites	Debdaru	Annonaceae	7

9	*Tectona grandis* L.f.	Segun	Verbanaceae	1
10	*Areca catechu* L.	Supari	Arecaceae	4
11	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb)Wight& Arn	Arjun	Combretaceae	6
12	*Acacia auriculiformis* A.Cunn.ex.Benth	Sonajhuri	Fabaceae	4
13	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Ashwattha	Moraceae	1
14	*Psidium guajava* L.	Peyara	Myrtaceae	7
15	*Mangifera indica* L.	Aam	Anacardiaceae	23
16	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Jam	Myrtaceae	2
17	*Mimusops elengi* L.	Bakul	Sapotaceae	2
18	*Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser	Kadam	Rubiaceae	2
19	*Syzygium samarangense* (Blume) Merr. & L.M.Perry[	Jamrul	Myrtaceae	3
20	*Carissa carandas* L.	Karamcha	Apocynaceae	2
21	*Citrus limetta*Risso	Lebu	Rutaceae	5
22	*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.	Kul	Rhamnaceae	4
23	*Tecoma stans* (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	Chandra prava	Bignoniaceae	1
24	*Nerium oleander* L.	Karabi	Apocynaceae	1
25	*Pterocarpus santalinus* Linn	Rakta Chandan	Fabaceae	1
26	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	Haritaki	Combretaceae	1
27	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Joba	Malvaceae	2
28	*Thuja occidentalis* L	Jhau	Cupressaceae	209
29	*Roystonea regia*	Palm	Arecaceae	46
30	*Euphorbia milii*Des Moul.	Kata mukut	Euphorbiaceae	11
31	*Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	2
32	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Amlaki	Phyllanthaceae	4
33	Carica papaya L.	Pepe	Caricaceae	3
34	*Averrhoa carambola* L.	Kamranga	Oxalidaceae	1
35	*Punica granatum* L.	Dalim	Lythraceae	2
36	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.	Kathal	Moraceae	1
37	*Khaya anthotheca* (Welw.) C.DC.	Lambu	Meliaceae	13

7. Conclusion: According to the results of a recent green audit, the CHHATNA CHANDIDAS MAHAVIDYALAYA has identified a few sites on campus that may use some work to further sustainability goals. Implementing the offered solutions has the potential to result in a number of positive environmental outcomes, including decreased energy consumption, improved waste management, enhanced water use efficiency, expanded sustainable transportation options, and heightened environmental consciousness. By putting these alterations into effect, CHHATNA CHANDIDAS MAHAVIDYALAYAwill be able to demonstrate to its pupils how to responsibly care for the environment and make a contribution towards a more sustainable future.

Chhatna Chandidas Mahavidyalaya Bankura 2007 Chhatna

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