# A GREEN & ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT

## 2021-22


## MAHARAJA AGRASEN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, SAMTA COLONY, RAIPUR CHHATTISGARH

# MAHARAJA AGRASEN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, RAIPUR

# A REPORT

# ON

# GREEN & ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

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**Submitted By:**

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Ref. NCCDS/40/11/22

Date .25/11/22

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Green and Environmental Audit for **Maharaja Agrasen International College, Raipur**, have been conducted in the year 2021-22 by Nature Conservation and Community Development Society, Raipur, C.G. As per the parameters of environmental and green audit the team of NCCDS visited the college campus and observations taken. At the time of audit all the required information's were provided by the principal, faculties and staff of the college. All the observations and photographs used in the report are original.

Hereby, the Audit and Environmental Report are being submitted to the Principal, Maharaja Agrasen International College, Raipur.

(President)

Nature Conservation and Community Development Society Chhattisgarh

**Date: 25/011/2022**

# CONTENTS

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

The environment is our shelter house where we live within are of utmost concern since it is directly related to the survival. Keeping it not only healthy but also attention of is the responsibility of each and every individual. After Earth Summit Rio 1992, the concept of environmental audit was accepted by many countries. Some of the practices like renewable energy, composting, use of CFL are followed by 60%, 50% and 30% of the institutes respectively. Sewage treatment plants are opted by only 20% institutes. It is found that there is meager data available regarding the environmental practices undertaken by the academic institutes. Such data may help in deciding the simple policies to be adapted by the institutes towards a sustainable environment.

## 2. THE GREEN & ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Green & Environmental Audit is a process of systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity of an institute. It aims to analyze environmental practices within the concerned place, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly atmosphere. Green and Environmental audit is a valuable means for an institution to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or other resources; the institution can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and students better understanding of Green impact and awareness for environment protection 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 institution evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As an 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.

The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to several environmental and ecological crises. On this background it becomes essential to adopt the system of the Green Campus for the institutes which will lead for sustainable development and at the same time reduce a sizable amount of atmospheric $CO_2$ from the environment.

Green & Environmental 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 & Environmental audit can be a useful tool for an institution to determine how and where they are using the most energy or water or resources; the institution 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.

The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to several environmental and ecological crises. On this background it becomes essential to adopt the system of the Green Campus for the institutes which will lead for

sustainable development and at the same time reduce a sizable amount of atmospheric carbon-di-oxide from the environment. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, New Delhi (NAAC) has made it mandatory that all Higher Educational Institutions should submit an annual Green and Environmental Audit Report. Moreover, it is part of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that they contribute towards the reduction of global warming through Carbon Footprint reduction measures.

Therefore, the purpose of the present Green & Environmental audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards.

## 3. **OBJECTIVES:**

The purpose of the present Green and Environmental 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 and Environmental Audit are:

- To map the Geographical Location of the institution
- To document the floral and faunal diversity of the institution
- To record the meteorological parameter
- To document the waste disposal system
- To estimate the Energy requirements of the campus
- To encourage various steps towards awareness for environmental protection among the students and staff of the institution

## 4. METHODOLOGY:

The purpose of the green and Environmental audit is to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green and Environmental Policy of the country. The methodology includes: collection of data, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation and data analysis.

## 5. THE COLLEGE CAMPUS:

Maharaja Agrasen International College (MAIC) is affiliated to Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh located in the center of the city in Samta Colony established by the Maharaja Agrasen Charitable Trust in 2006. The college has evolved into one of the premier institutions of the Chhattisgarh with a National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with B+ grade. The college sprawling over an area of 2 acre land is located near Shree Ramnath Bhimsen Marg in Raipur at $21^0$24’ N lat. and $81^0$.62’ E long. The area is plain with lateritic black soil.


### 5.1 Climate of the area:

Climate of the area is typical monsoonic, divisible in to three seasons in a year, almost of equal duration. Summer season starts in March goes up to June, rainy season extends from about mid-June to October while the winter season, starting from November ends to February. Summer season is dry and very hot, maximum temperature very often crosses $45^0$C. The season is much testing to the survival of the plants. Rainy season also is generally hot, almost 90% of the rain is received during this season. The soil becomes over flooded with low to very amount of soil erosion. Very little amount of this water infiltrates as ground water. The winter season has mild cold with minimum temperate rarely going below $10^0$C. As representative climatic data for Raipur is being given below for one year. During the audit Concentration in Ambient Air quality in campus and around the area were recorded AQI (Air Quality Index) Value was less than 50 which is considerable safe.

Table 1. Mean monthly weather data of Raipur (C.G.), year – 2021

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. Temperature °C (°F) | 20 °C (67.9) °F | 23.6 °C (74.4) °F | 28 °C (82.4) °F | 32.6 °C (90.6) °F | 35.1 °C (95.2) °F | 31.1 °C (88) °F | 26.8 °C (80.2) °F | 26.3 °C (79.3) °F | 26.7 °C (80) °F | 25.6 °C (78.1) °F | 22.7 °C (72.9) °F | 20 °C (68.1) °F |
| Min. Temperature °C (°F) | 13.3 °C (56) °F | 16.7 °C (62) °F | 20.7 °C (69.2) °F | 25.4 °C (77.7) °F | 28.7 °C (83.7) °F | 27.2 °C (81) °F | 24.6 °C (76.2) °F | 24.1 °C (75.5) °F | 23.8 °C (74.8) °F | 21.2 °C (70.2) °F | 17.1 °C (62.7) °F | 13.8 °C (56.8) °F |
| Max. Temperature °C (°F) | 26.7 °C (80) °F | 30.3 °C (86.6) °F | 34.9 °C (94.7) °F | 39.3 °C (102.7) °F | 41.2 °C (106.2) °F | 35.7 °C (96.3) °F | 29.8 °C (85.7) °F | 29.4 °C (84.8) °F | 30.4 °C (86.7) °F | 30.4 °C (86.8) °F | 28.6 °C (83.5) °F | 26.5 °C (79.7) °F |
| Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in) | 15 (0) | 11 (0) | 12 (0) | 16 (0) | 22 (0) | 213 (8) | 398 (15) | 379 (14) | 241 (9) | 69 (2) | 13 (0) | 12 (0) |
| Humidity(%) | 53% | 46% | 35% | 29% | 29% | 55% | 81% | 84% | 81% | 70% | 61% | 57% |
| Rainy days (d) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| avg. Sun hours (hours) | 9.4 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.5 |

Data: 1991 - 2021 Min. Temperature °C (°F), Max. Temperature °C (°F), Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in), Humidity, Rainy days. Data: 1999 - 2019: avg. Sun hours

## 6. VEGETATION:

Vegetation in the campus consists of both the natural vegetation and planted vegetation. Overall the vegetation can be divided in to trees and other vegetation:

### 6.1. Trees:

Tree vegetation includes avenue tree like Royal palm, Chhatim, Kachnar, Peltaphorum, Amaltas, Gulmohar, Karanj. Medicinally important trees include Bel, Neem, Amla. Fruit trees include Sitaphal, Papita, Aam. Guawa planted in the campus. Covering the campus with greenery and it is helping substantially in contributing oxygen in the campus.

Table 2: List of trees in the campus

| S.N. | Botanical name | Common Name | Family |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Aegle marmelos* L. | Bel | Rutaceae |
| 2. | *Alstonia scholaris L.* | Chhatim | Apocynaceae |
| 3. | *Annona squamosa* L. | Sitaphal | Annonaceae |
| 4. | *Azadirachta indica* A.Juss | Neem | Meliaceae |
| 5. | *Bauhinia purpurea* L. | Kachnar | Leguminosae |
| 6. | *Carica papaya L.* | Papita | Caricaceae |
| 7. | *Cassia fistula* L. | Amaltas | Leguminosae |
| 8. | *Delonix regia* Raf. | Gulmohar | Leguminosae |
| 9. | *Eucalyptus lanceolatus L.* | Nilgiri | Myrtaceae |
| 10. | *Ficus benghalensis* L. var. *krishnae* | Bargad | Moraceae |
| 11. | *Ficus religiosa* L. | Peepal | Moraceae |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | *Lagerstroemia speciosa* | Jharul | Lythraceae |
| 13. | *Mangifera indica* L. | Aam | Anacardiace |
| 14. | *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L. | Parijat | Oleaceae |
| 15. | *Peltophorum ferrugineum* Benth. | Peela gulmohar | Caesalpiniaceae |
| 16. | *Phyllanthus emblica* L. | Amla | Euphorbiaceae |
| 17. | *Pongamia pinnata* L. | Karanj | Fabaceae |
| 18. | *Roystonea regia* | Royal palm | Arecacea |
| 19. | *Semaruba glauca* DC. | Laxmitru | Semarubaceae |
| 20. | *Vachellia nilotica* F. | Babool | Mimosaceae |
| 21. | *Caryota urens* | Tadi Palm | Palmaceae |

### 6.2 Vegetation other than trees:

These groups of plants include the shrubs, climbers and herbs. Shrub like Bouganvelia, been planted along the campus, giving beautiful look in flowering. Mass plantation of Palm have been planted which are giving beautiful landscaping outlook of the campus. Apart from ornamental plants some of seasonal vegetation is growing in wasteland, contributing oxygen during growing season and a huge amount of biomass.

Table 3: List of non-tree plants

| SN | Species |
|---|---|
| 1. | *Acanthospermum hispidum* |
| 2. | *Andrographis paniculata* |
| 3. | *Achyranthes aspera* |
| 4. | *Ageratum conyzoides* |
| 5. | *Alysicarpus vaginalis* |
| 6. | *Aristida sp.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| 7. | *Atylosia scarabaeoides* |
| 8. | *Blumea lacera* |
| 9. | *Blumea oxyodonta* |
| 10. | *Bothriochloa pertusa* |
| 11. | *Cassia mimosoides* |
| 12. | *Cassia tora* |
| 13. | *Chorcorus olitorius* |
| 14. | *Chrysopogon fulvus* |
| 15. | *Curculigo orchioides* |
| 16. | *Cynodon dactylon* |
| 17. | *Cyperus sp.* |
| 18. | *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* |
| 19. | *Desmodium gangeticum* |
| 20. | *Desmodium triflorum* |
| 21. | *Digitaria sp.* |
| 22. | *Dolichos sp* |
| 23. | *Emilia sonchifolia* |
| 24. | *Eragrostis nutans* |
| 25. | *Eragrostis unioloides* |
| 26. | *Eragrostis viscose* |
| 27. | *Eulaliopsis sp.* |
| 28. | *Euphorbia hirta* |
| 29. | *Evolvulus alsinoides* |
| 30. | *Evolvulus nummularius* |
| 31. | *Hemidesmus indicus* |
| 32. | *Heteropogon contortus* |
| 33. | *Ionidium suffruticosum* |
| 34. | *Ipomoea carnea* |
| 35. | *Isilema laxum* |
| 36. | *Justicia simplex* |
| 37. | *Nerium oleander* |
| 38. | *Oldenlandia corymbosa* |
| 39. | *Oldenlandia sp.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| 40. | *Oplismanus burmanii* |
| 41. | *Paspalidium flavidum* |
| 42. | *Phyllanthus amarus* |
| 43. | *Phyllanthus madaraspatana* |
| 44. | *Plectranthus incanus* |
| 45. | *Rungia repens* |
| 46. | *Salvia sp.* |
| 47. | *Setaria glauca* |
| 48. | *Sida acuta* |
| 49. | *Sida cordata* |
| 50. | *Sida cordifolia* |
| 51. | *Sida rhomboidea* |
| 52. | *Solanum nigrum* |
| 53. | *Solanum surattense* |
| 54. | *Sporobolus diander* |
| 55. | *Tridax procumbens* |
| 56. | *Triumphetta annua* |
| 57. | *Vandelia brachteata* |
| 58. | *Vandelia crustacia* |
| 59. | *Vernonia cineria* |
| 60. | *Xanthiumstrumerium* |
| 61. | *Zornia gibbosa* |
| 62. | *Ixora parviflora* |

## 7. ANIMALS:

Animals in the area include Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, Butterflies, Dragon flies and a large variety of other insects.

### 7.1. Birds

A large variety of bird are visible in the area, some of them are resident birds while some others are seasonal birds. However, it requires special effort to see the birds as most of

them are very shy, flying away from human beings, some of them stop for a very short time, flying away to other areas while some others remain hidden within the vegetation.

Table 5: List of Birds

| S.N. | Local Name | English Name | Zoological Name | Status Schedule | Part |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | Common myna | Acridotheris tristis | IV | |
| 2. | | Little Green Bee-Eater | Merops orientalis | IV | |
| 3. | | Koel, Cuckoo | Eudynamys scolopaicea | IV | |
| 4. | | Jangali Tota | Taccocua leschenaultia | IV | |
| 5. | | Bater (Grey Quail) | Coturnix coturnix | IV | |
| 6. | | Basanti (Indian cuckoo) | Cuculus micropterus | IV | |
| 7. | | Kite | Milvus migrans | IV | |
| 8. | | Indian Robbin | Saxicoloides fulicata | IV | |
| 9. | | Redwhiskered bulbul | Pycnonotus cafer | IV | |
| 10. | | Bater (Grey Quail) | Coturnix coturnix | IV | |
| 11. | | Owl | *Bubo bubo* | IV | |
| 12. | | Blue rock pigeon | *Columba livia* | IV | |
| 13. | | House crow | *Corvus splendens* | V | |
| 14. | | House sparrow | *Passer domesticus* | V | |

**Reptiles:**

Table 6: List of Reptiles

| S.N. | Local Name | English Name | Zoological Name | Status WL(Protection Act, 1972) Schedule | Part |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | Dhaman/Indian Rat snake | *Ptyas mucosus* | II | II |
| 2. | | Dhondwa/Water sanke | *Enhydris enhydris* | IV | |
| 3. | | Garden lizard | *Calotes versicolor* | - | - |
| 4. | | Brahmini skink | *Mabuya carinata* | | |

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### 7.4 Amphibia

Table 7: List of Amphibia

| S.N. | Local Name | | Zoological Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mendhak | Bull frog | *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* |
| 2. | Mendhak | Common toads | *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* |
| 3. | Mendhak | Skipper frog | *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis* |
| 4. | Mendhak | Small frog | *Microhyla ornata* |
| 5. | Mendhak | Tree frog | *Polypedates maculatus* |

### 7.2. Butterflies

Many species of butterfly have been recorded from the area. Some of them have been identified as given below:

Table 8: List of Butterflies

| **SN** | **Species** |
|---|---|
| *1.* | *Acraea violae* |
| *2.* | *Eurema andersoni* |
| *3.* | *Eurema brigitta* |
| *4.* | *Eurema laeta* |
| *5.* | *Euthalia nais* |
| *6.* | *Gandeca harina* |
| *7.* | *Hypolimnas bolina* |
| *8.* | *Acraea violae* |
| *9.* | *Eurema laeta* |
| *10.* | *Euthalia nais* |

### 7.5 Dragonflies

Table 9: List of Dragonflies

| SN | Species | SN | Species |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *Trithemis aurora* | *5.* | *Potamarcha congener* |
| *2.* | *Bradinopiga geminate* | *6.* | *Orthetrum pruinosum* |
| *3.* | *Diplacodes trivialis* | | |
| *4.* | *Pantala flavescens* | | |

## 8. PLANTATION IN THE CAMPUS

Mass plantation programmes have been arranged frequently in the campus and outside of the campus, on the following dates:

1. 07th August 2021
2. 08th August 2021
3. 5th June 2021
4. 8th June 2021
5. 27th August 2019
6. 29th August 2019
7. 28th August 2019

Tree saplings, planted on these dates have either grown to be visible from a distance or are coming up to reach above the herbaceous growth and in coming years will take the shape of trees. However, the efforts of planting the area with trees will continue. More importance will be given to local tree species, as mentioned below:

1. *Anthocephalus cadamba* (Kadamb)
2. *Azadirachta indica* (Neem)
3. *Dalbergia sissoo* (Sisham)
4. *Ficus bengalensis* (Bargad)
5. *Ficus religiosa* (Peepal)

6. *Kigelia pinnata*
7. *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae* (Jharul)
8. *Mangifera indica* (Aam)
9. *Phyllanthus emblica* (Aonla)
10. *Poinciana pulcherrima* (Gulmohar)
11. *Polyalthea longifolia* (Ashok)
12. *Samanea saman* (Siris)
13. *Saraca asoka* (Sita ashok)
14. *Tamarindus indica* (Imli)
15. *Tectona grandis* (Teak)
16. *Terminalia arjuna* (Arjun)
17. *Terminalia belirica* (Beheda)

## 9. WATER CONSERVATION IN THE CAMPUS:

Water is being conserved in the campus, most efficiently. Not a drop is being wasted. The most important step taken to prevent unnecessary loss of water is the installation of 'Automatic Water Level Controller' with each of the water tank. The controller sounds the alarm as soon as the water tank is filled so that the water supply to the tank is stopped. Waste water from the campus is used for irrigation. The water tanks maintain clean water, free from pollution. They are helpful in recharging the ground water to their nearby places. Rain water harvesting system has been installed in the campus.

## 10. ENERGY EFFICIENCY:

All the electric bulb points are fitted with the LED bulbs consuming least amount of energy. Further a 50 KW capacity 'Grid Connected, Solar Power Plant' has been established. The solar power plant is not only fulfilling the electricity requirement of the campus of the College, but excess amount of solar power generated electricity is fed to the grid. Thus the college is functioning, almost entirely on renewable, green energy.

50 Kv capacity Solar energy power plant

## RECOMMENDATIONS

A green & Environmental audit of an institution is the continued assessment of ecofriendly practices being adopted by the institution on greening the campus to enhance release of oxygen, booster carbon sequestration, increased dependence on renewable or green energy, efficient use of energy, efficient use and conservation of water, eco-friendly management of solid waste, proper management/disposal of liquid waste and provide congenial environment and habitat to wildlife, particularly the birds and butterflies. This has become essential in the present age due to rapid decline in the quality of environment. This can be achieved only with active participation of stakeholders, which should be achieved through running of awareness programmes, regularly. Some suggestions for cleaner environment in the College campus include:

- Environmental Statement Report on green practices followed by different departments should be prepared annually.
- Green audit report should be published in annual report of the college and will be uploaded in the college website.

- Awareness will be created among students, staff and public. This will be helpful to encourage students and employees towards sustainable utilization of available resources.
- Focus will be made to assess the consumption of energy, electricity, water as well as disposal of liquid and solid waste, hazardous waste and e-waste.
- Artificial pond should be created for birds specially for summer during water scarcity.
- Herbal garden will be established in the campus.
- Energy Audit will be conducted to check energy consumption.

**Photographs' of the College Campus Covering Green zones, Vegetation, Animal Diversity, Solar Plant, Student awareness campaign.**




GPS Map Camera
Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India
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Google


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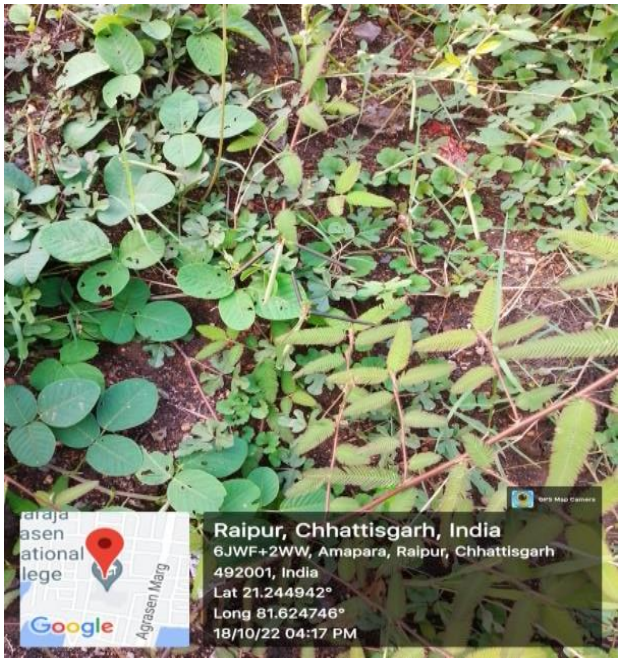
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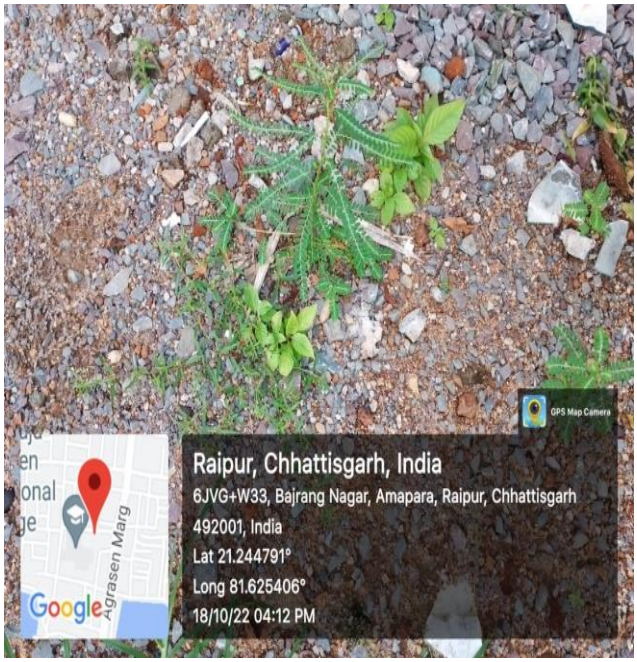
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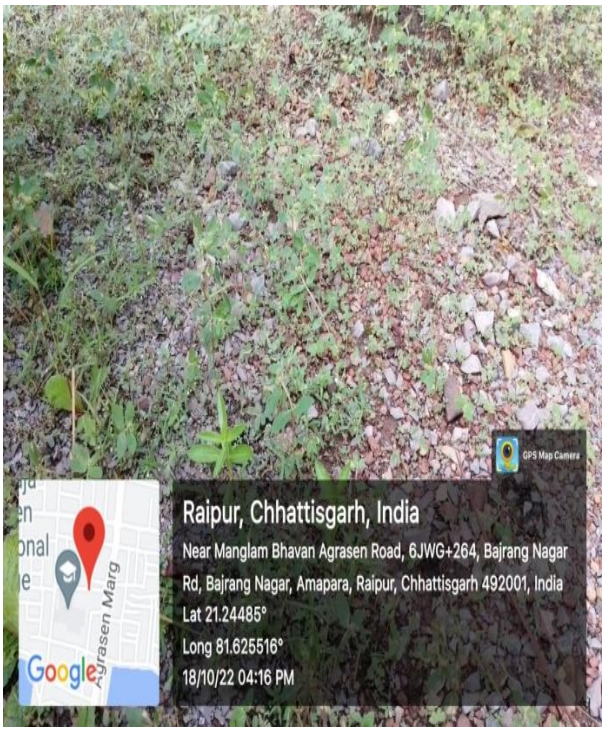
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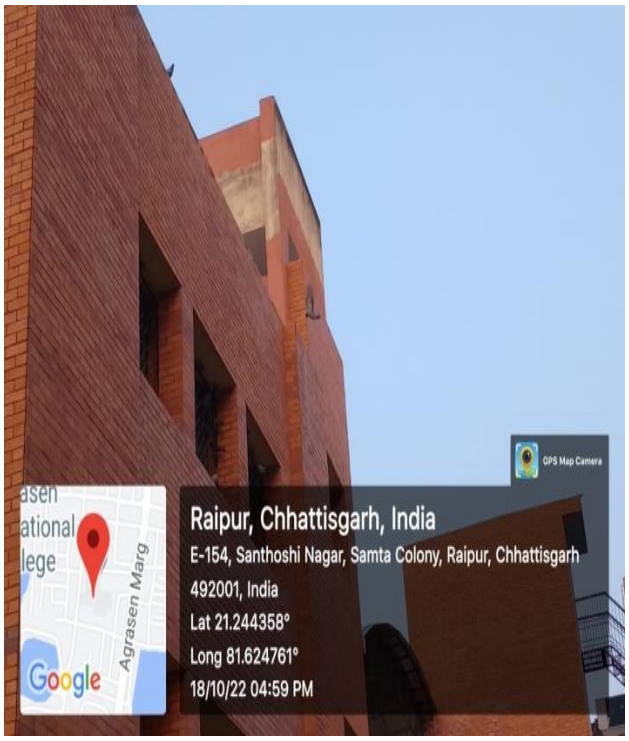
Google

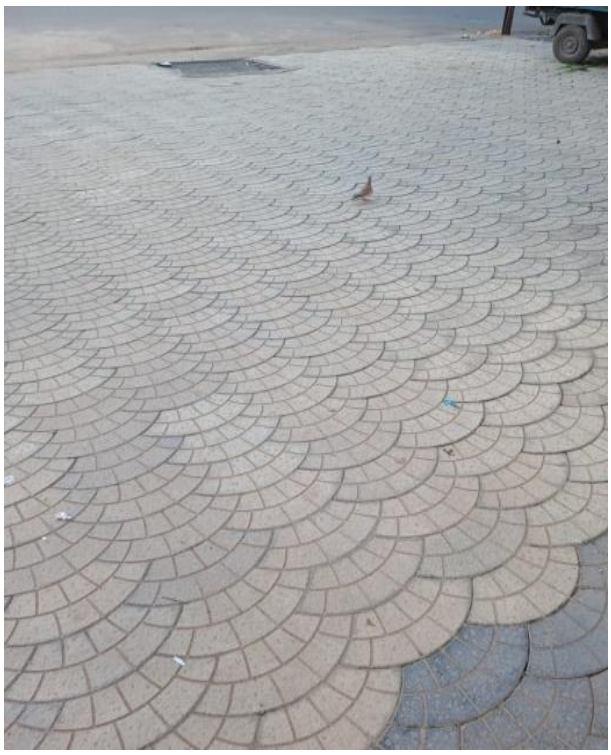
Pigeon

Owl

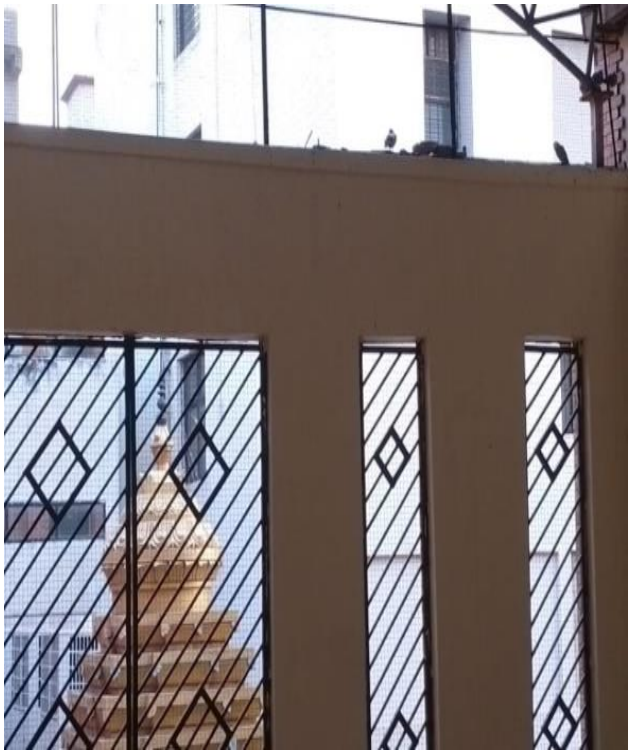



Pegion


Lizard

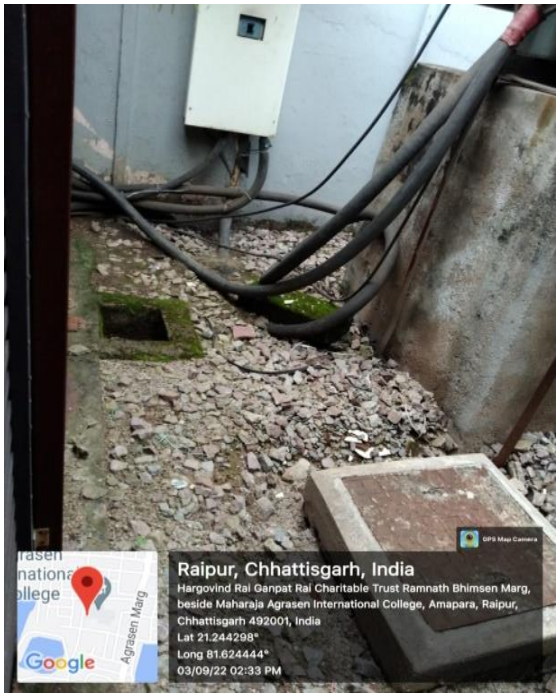


Birds



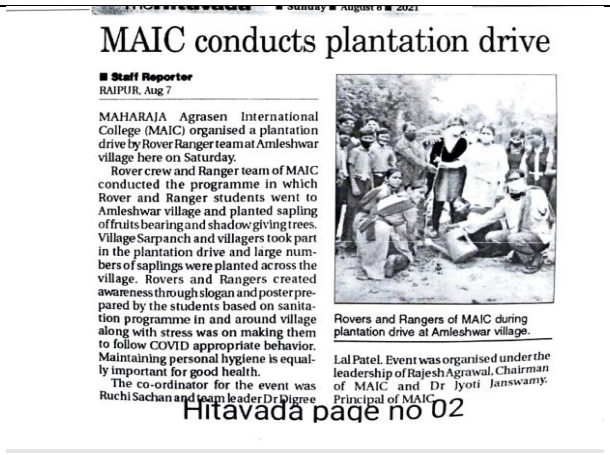
Birds


Rain Water Harvesting


MAIC Ranger Rover team reaches out to feed stray animals in Raipur

MAIC Ranger Rover team reaches out to feed stray animals in Raipur



# MAIC conducts plantation drive

■ Staff Reporter
RAIPUR, Aug 7

MAHARAJA Agrasen International College (MAIC) organised a plantation drive by Rover Ranger team at Amleshwar village here on Saturday.

Rover crew and Ranger team of MAIC conducted the programme in which Rover and Ranger students went to Amleshwar village and planted sapling of fruits bearing and shadow giving trees. Village Sarpanch and villagers took part in the plantation drive and large numbers of saplings were planted across the village. Rovers and Rangers created awareness through slogan and poster prepared by the students based on sanitation programme in and around village along with stress was on making them to follow COVID appropriate behavior. Maintaining personal hygiene is equally important for good health.

The co-ordinator for the event was Ruchi Sachan and team leader Dr Digree Lal Patel. Event was organised under the leadership of Rajesh Agrawal, Chairman of MAIC and Dr Jyoti Janswamy, Principal of MAIC.



Rovers and Rangers of MAIC during plantation drive at Amleshwar village.

Hitavada page no 02

MAIC

Date: - 11.08.2021

## MAIC Collaborates with Green Army
## Or
## MAIC Unites with Green Army For Environmental Causes

**Maharaja Agrasen International College Samta Colony, Raipur runs the various courses like BBA, B.Com, B.Sc(Computer Science) BCA, D.ELEd. College collaborated with Green Army. Green Army is the organization which works for the conservation of environment and plantation are their major task. Green Army was started on 21st April, 2017. It is the task force by the public of Raipur. It's focus is to bring all environmental friendly people on a common platform, so jointly they can contribute for the betterment of the city.**

**This collaboration of college and Green Army will bring the wonderful opportunity for the college students and they can contribute towards the betterment of the city. Green Army is committed to make Raipur as "Green city Raipur" as soon as possible. College students will now share thir contribution for this noble cause.**

**Students of MAIC will now work for the cleaner environment, water conservation and cleanliness in association with Green Army. Green Army orgnisation was established by Hon'ble Shri Amitabh dubey ji. This collaboration was done under the leadership of Hon'ble Shri Rajesh Agrawal ji (Chairman, MAIC) and Respected Dr. Jyoti Janswamy (Principal,MAIC)**

MAIC

Date: -05.04.2022

## "Save the Bird Campaign at MAIC"
## "MAIC organizing the Save the Bird Campaign"

Maharaja Agrasen International College, Samta Colony organizing Save the Bird Campaign under the banner of Rover and Ranger team.

College students whole heartedly participated in the event. Students prepared the nest using all house hold items and things available in their surroundings. Nests created were very beautiful and were prepared keeping in view the natural habitat of Birds. Food and water were arranged in these nests.

During these timings of scorching heat where humans are suffering, birds find it difficult to get food and water for them. So, on humanitarian grounds, it is very important that we humans should arrange food & water for birds.

MAIC Rover & Ranger team always keep on organizing good work like plantation, social work and water harvesting. Organizing save the bird campaign was a part of it. The event was organized under the supervision of Chairman Hon'ble Shri Rajesh Agrawal Ji & principal respected Dr. Jyoti Janswamy.

MAHARAJA AGRASEN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

MAIC

दिनांक– 24/07/2019

## "मैक के छात्र–छात्राओं ने पानी के महत्व के लिए लिखा नारा"
## "मैक में जल संरक्षण हेतु नारा लेखन कार्यक्रम"

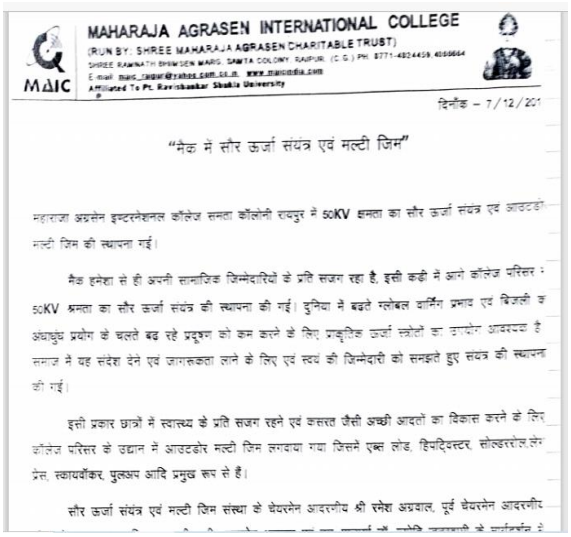
संस्था का नाम– महाराजा अग्रसेन इंटरनेशनल कॉलेज (मैक), समता कॉलोनी रायपुर

कार्यक्रम का नाम– "मैक में जल संरक्षण हेतु नारा लेखन कार्यक्रम"

सदर्भ–महाराजा अग्रसेन इंटरनेशनल कॉलेज, समता कॉलोनी रायपुर में आज दिनांक 24/07/2019 को 'जलशक्ति अभियान' कार्यक्रम के तहत नारा लेखन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। जल, जीवन का परम तत्व है। ऐसे में महाविद्यालय परिसर में भी छात्र–छात्राओं ने जल की महतता को समझते हुए एव इसके संरक्षण हेतु नारा लिखे। नारा लेखन के द्वारा जागरूकता निश्चित रूप से एक सराहनीय प्रयास है। पानी के बूद–बूद को संरक्षण कर भविष्य में पानी के संकट से स्वय को एव अपने देश को बचाया जा सकता है।

महाविद्यालय की प्राचार्या डॉ. ज्योति जनस्वामी जी के मार्गदर्शन में प्रस्तुत कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न हुआ।





MAHARAJA AGRASEN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
(RUN BY: SHREE MAHARAJA AGRASEN CHARITABLE TRUST)
SHREE RAMNATH SHIVMEN MARG, SAMTA COLONY RAIPUR, (C.G.) PH: 0771-4024459, 4056664
E-mail: mail_maic@yahoo.com, co.in www.maicindia.com
Affiliated To Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University

दिनाँक – 7/12/201

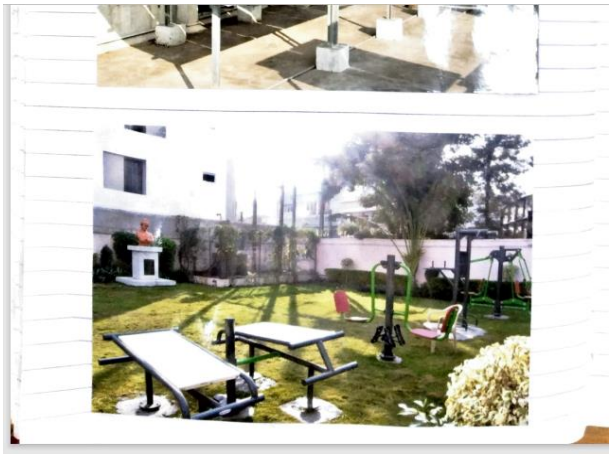
"मैक में सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र एवं मल्टी जिम"

महाराजा अग्रसेन इन्टरनेशनल कॉलेज समता कॉलोनी रायपुर में 50KV क्षमता का सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र एवं आउटडोर मल्टी जिम की स्थापना गई।

मैक हमेशा से ही अपनी सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियों के प्रति सजग रहा है, इसी कड़ी में आगे कॉलेज परिसर में 50KV क्षमता का सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र की स्थापना की गई। दुनिया में बढ़ते ग्लोबल वार्मिंग प्रभाव एवं बिजली के अंधाधुंध प्रयोग के चलते बढ़ रहे प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए प्राकृतिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोतों का उपयोग आवश्यक है समाज में यह संदेश देने एवं जागरूकता लाने के लिए एवं स्वयं की जिम्मेदारी को समझते हुए संयंत्र की स्थापना की गई।

इसी प्रकार छात्रों में स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सजग रहने एवं बेहतर जैसी अच्छी आदतों का विकास करने के लिए कॉलेज परिसर के उद्यान में आउटडोर मल्टी जिम लगवाया गया जिसमें एब्स बोर्ड, हिपट्विस्टर, सोल्डररोल,लेग प्रेस, स्काय वॉकर, पुलअप आदि प्रमुख रूप से हैं।

सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र एवं मल्टी जिम संस्था के चेयरमेन आदरणीय श्री रमेश अग्रवाल, पूर्व चेयरमेन आदरणीय

**Environment & Nature Protection Awareness Programmes by the College**