GREEN AUDIT REPORT
2024-2025
BIJNI COLLEGE

Green Audit Committee
BIJNI COLLEGE
P.O. Bijni, Dist. Chirang, BTR, Assam, India-783390
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ACKNOWLEDGEMEN

The Green Audit Committee offers its special gratitude to the Principal and Co-ordinator of IQAC for assigning this important work of Green Audit. We appreciate the cooperation extended to our team during the entire process green auditing. The Committee also extends special thanks to Vice Principal of Bijni College for providing academic green policy and activity records. The Committee also extends gratitude to all the Departmental Heads of Bijni College, all the faculty of Bijni College, the members of College Environment and Climate Change for giving the necessary guidance and inputs to carry out this very important exercise of Green Audit.

The Green Audit Committee
Bijni College, Bijni, Chirang, Assam

DECLARATION

The Green Audit report is being prepared by the Green Audit Committee constituted by the authority of Bijni College on the advice of Co-ordinator of IQAC. The report is based on the visit made by the members of Green Audit Committee from 15th June to 29 June 2025 and information provided by the authority, Institutional Development Planning & Monitoring Committee, Swachh Campus Initiative Cell and College Environment & Climate Cell. The report is being prepared by Green Audit Committee without any interference from the college authority and other subordinate administrative authorities. The committee has prepared the report with honesty keeping its independent character intact.

Jabin Chandra Ray

Dr. Jabin Chandra Ray
Convener
Green Audit Committee, Bijni College

CONTENT

1. About the Institution

Bijni College is situated at Bijni Town in the Chirang District of Bodoland Territorial Region of Assam, India. The college is established 21st July in the year 1969. The college is affiliated to Bodoland University. The college has 14 departments. It has 9 departments of Arts stream. It has 5 departments of Science stream. The college offers FYUGP and PG in Assamese, Bodo and English. The college offers honours and general courses in all the departments. It also offers UG and PG programmes in distance learning under KKHSO. The departments of the college also offer course and career related Add-on courses. It has MoUs and collaborations with reputed institutions, NGOs and local bodies to conduct both academic and extracurricular activities. The college has well-equipped library, hostels, sports grounds, botanical garden, green campus and active societies that ensure a healthy learning environment. The college has been reaccredited 'B' grade by NAAC. The college continues to foster education and growth in the region.

2. About Green Audit

The Green Audit serves as a vital component in aligning with Sustainable Development (SD) Goals across various industries, organizations, and institutions. When applied in academic and research settings, it plays a multifaceted role in enhancing the quality of both academic pursuits and research endeavors. By adhering to environmental quality benchmarks that reflect international standards, the Green Audit not only ensures compliance but also fosters a proactive approach towards sustainable practices. Through meticulous assessment and subsequent implementation of eco-friendly measures, institutions can effectively reduce their ecological footprint, thereby cultivating a conducive learning and research environment that aligns with global sustainability imperatives.

2.1Parameter of the Audit

- Environment Management Systems
- Waste Management Systems
- Biodiversity Audit
- Energy Management Systems
- Water efficiency management systems
- Water footprint verification
- Carbon Footprint

3. Objective

The goal of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is to make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion, and sustenance initiatives. NAAC through its Criteria 7, Innovations and best practices, has assigned Green Audit. Its emphasis on to develop sustainable management policy so that the higher education institution takes a lead role in inducing young students towards looking after green and clean environment.

The purpose of this audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the College campus are in accordance with the green policy adopted by the College authority including several facets of Green Campus concept including maintenance of green environment, water conservation, electricity conservation, plantation, waste management, proper utilization of natural resources in the campus etc. Keeping this in mind, the specific objectives of the audit are to evaluate the adequacy of the management-controlled framework.

This Green Audit has been done as per request received from competent authority of the Bijni College.

This environment audit carried out in the college is a follow up of the previous audit done for the year of 2021-2022 as well as observation and evaluation of the existing practices in the college besides recording new activities during the year 2024-2025.

4. Green Policy Implementation

The effective implementation of Green Audit has brought an opportunity to the academic institutions to take lead by using different paradigms for promoting eco-friendly as well as sustainable living. It is promising to notice that in present times most of the colleges are adopting Green Audit as well as a systematic management plan for various environmental activities. Bijni College is not a deviation in this practice, it tries to disseminate a nature inclined vibe among the students, teachers as well as the local communities.

Green Audit for session 2024-2025 was done by Internal Green Audit Committee (GAC) constituted by competent authority on the advice of Co-ordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of the Bijni College.

The GAC team, during its visit to the college campus, has observed and got to know about different practices, followed by the management as well as activities of the staff and students to maintain a green and clean environment in the campus. Maintenance of the in campus diverse flora and fauna,

plantation area, natural fresh water reservoir, use of solar energy- rain water harvesting, vermicomposting pit, proper utilization of open area, effective waste management practices, promising health and hygiene practices, plantation, co-operation between different departments of the college to work or the clean and green campus, liaising with local community are some of the promising activities observed during the audit.

The GA team has also observed implementation of some recommendations made in the previous Environment and Green Audit report. During the visit the college campus was found clean, and faculties were found fully concerned in maintaining an eco-friendly environment in the campus.

The college authority systematizes its un-built areas for effective ground water recharge; the campus has 8 bigha (1,15,200 sq feet) water logging area as well as a large pond (1,00,800 sq feet) for the purpose which are acting as fresh water reservoir benefiting the college as well as local community in maintaining groundwater level as well as soil moisture. It is appreciable that the authority has properly utilize the open area through plantation as well as natural playground. The college have a well-maintained botanical garden, one herbal garden and floral garden.

The waste management practice of the college has been found encouraging. The college authority has tied up with a company and they are earning a good revenue by selling such solid waste. Respective body of the college collect and store the recyclable solid waste, *i.e.* paper, metal etc in the campus, and those are collected by the company in every fortnight. It is worth to mention that the Bijni College is also managing the solid waste of nearby 4 colleges in the similar way. During our visit we have found this model quite effective for solid waste management. Our team also noticed that the college has taken initiate for electronic waste management too. The collage has an active “Swachh Campus Initiative Cell” to look after the cleanliness and waste management practices. The collage has its own incinerator, sanitary vending machine, separate tank for toxic waste.

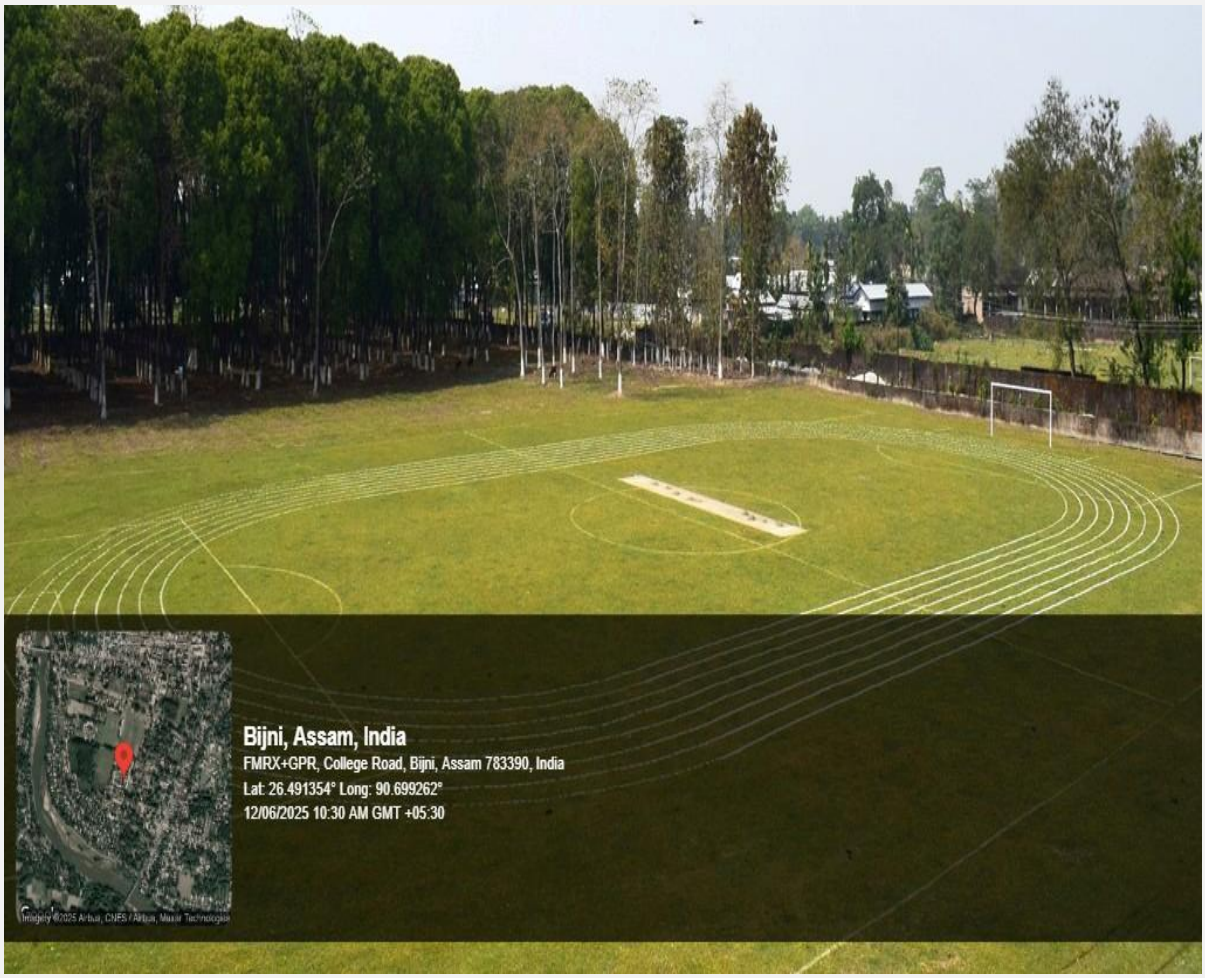
Further college has ample opportunity to start capacity building activities focused on local environmental issues especially introducing the Environmental Study Subject which is made mandatory by the UGC for institutions irrespective of educational streams/branches

5. Major Findings

The audit team visited the college campus on 12th June and 13th June 2025. The observations are furnished below:

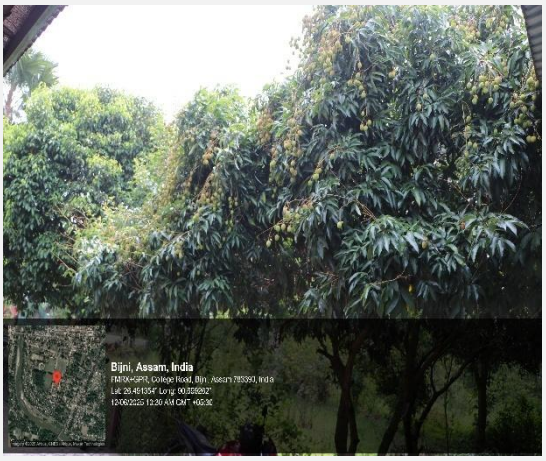
A. Open Area:

The college campus has about 68% open area (n=90 bigha) alongside the 32% built-up area. Though, development plans such as separate new premises for the college canteen is on the card, the audit team found that college authority has made its effort to keep the open area as natural as possible. In the open area, the college has one pond is about 1,00,800 square feet which are serving as natural water reservoirs. In addition to that the open area comprises of woodland (about 2,16,000 square feet), marshland, natural playground, botanical garden, herbal garden etc. facilitates natural water percolation that rejuvenates the ground water table which is an important ecological process



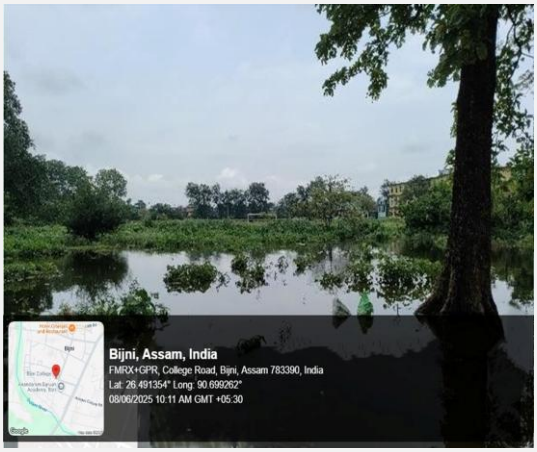
Green Playground

A. Campus Biodiversity/Vegetation Pattern

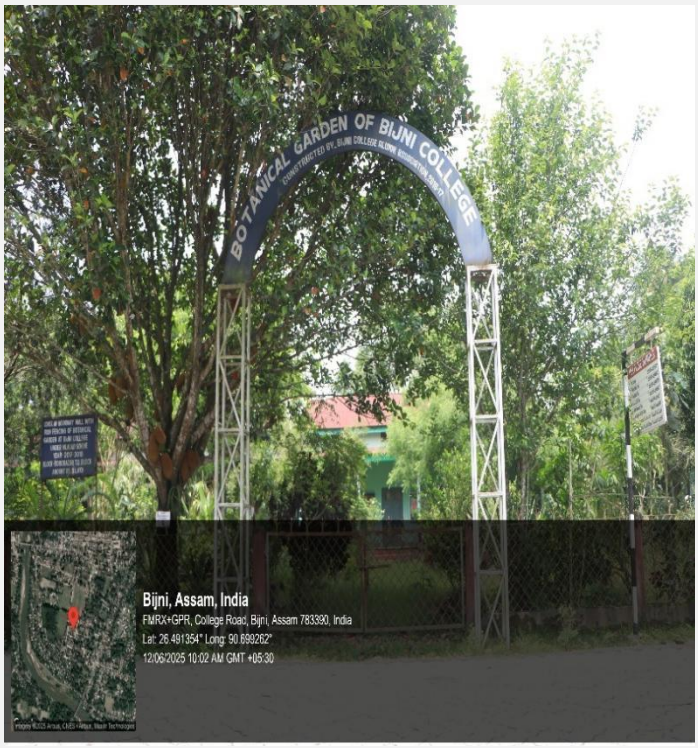


Litchi hinensis

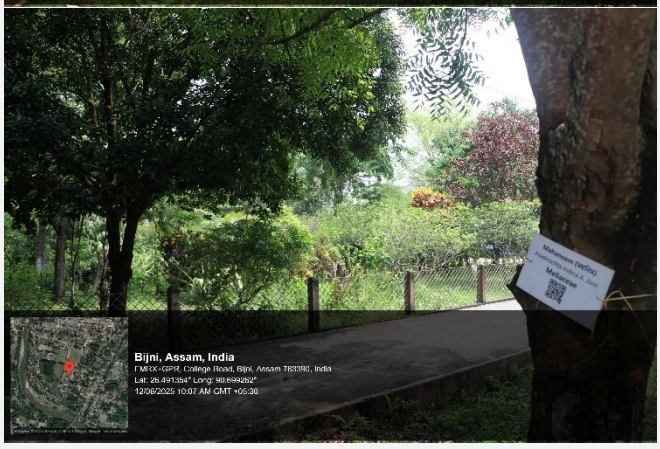
Flora: As the open areas of the college campus are mostly covered by the marshland and pond and naturally dominated by emergent vegetation. Woodland mostly dominated by *Syzygium cumini (L.)* Skeels and *Gmelina arborea* Roxb Some areas various plant species have been planted systematically. *Curcuma aromatica* Salisb is found predominant species in the woodland area. By setting up a botanical garden, herbal garden, the authority is trying to inculcate the scientific aptitudes among the students towards conservation importance of plants. A total 56 species have been recorded from 36 families. Species occurrence is found high from the family of Leguminosae and Rutaceae. *Syzygium cumini and Rosa spp* are found as dominant trees and shrub in the campus.



Green Belt



Botanical Garden of Bijni College

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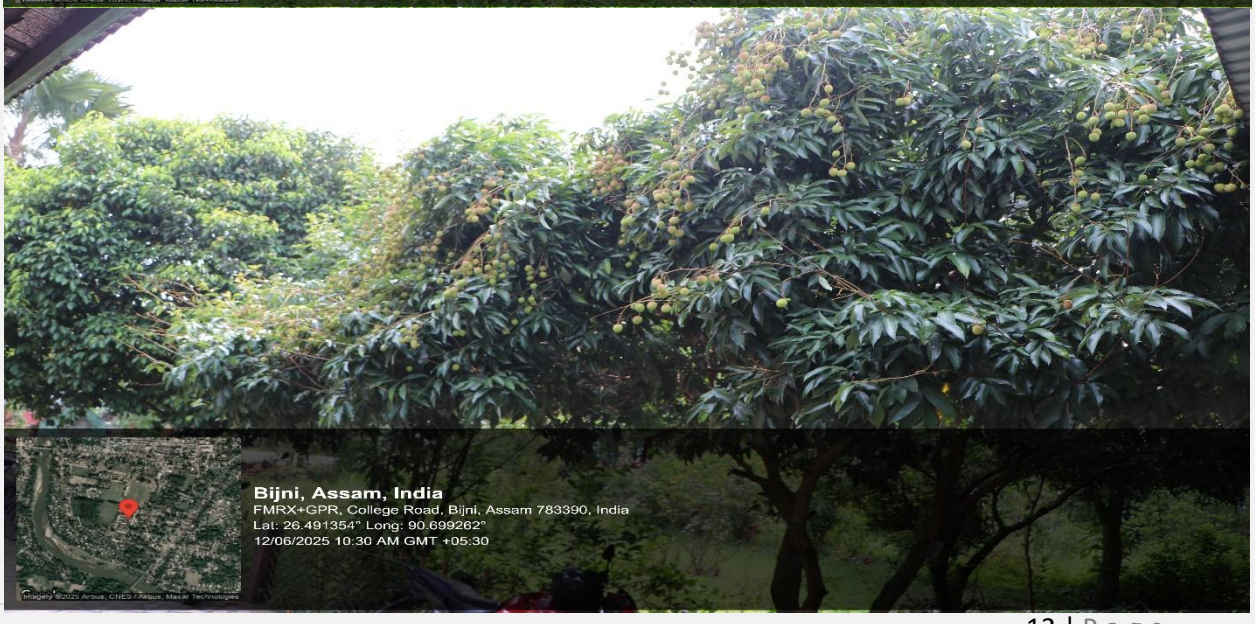
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Kordoi (কৰই)
Averrhoa carambola L.
Oxalidaceae
Bijni, Assam, India
FMRX+GPR, College Road, Bijni, Assam 783390, India
Lat: 26.491354° Long: 90.699262°
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Hygiene
AAM (আম)
Mangifera indica L.
Anacardiaceae
Bijni, Assam, India
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Dalcheni
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Botanical Garden

Fauna: The vegetation pattern of the college, fruit bearing trees, pond, gardens naturally provide avenues to varieties of fauna such as birds, butterfly, fishes, reptiles, amphibians, mammals, insects, molluscs, arthropods etc.

A list of fauna is given in the **Annexure-02.**

B. Soil Management

Soil is treated as foundation of life on earth. Though the soil health is not tested by the authority, it has been observed that the organic content in the soil seems to be adequate for growth and regenerations of vegetations. In the garden area, vermicompost is being used by college authorities. The restriction on using herbicide and chemical fertilizer also helping in maintaining natural health and quality of soil. The authority may think to study the soil organisms as well as soil

health as part of long-term monitoring of any changes in soil structure due to climatic factors.

C. Drinking Water and Water Resource Management

During usual days, the average daily water need in college as intimated to our team is about 11,000-14,000 litters in different seasons. The main source of the drinking water is ground water resources which is collected through deep borewell. At present the college have 11 water tanks of 1000 litre capacity each to store water.

- **Water consumption pattern:**
  Apart from drinking, the same water is used for cooking, cleaning, gardening, laboratory purpose. The same source of water in being used in the students (both boys and girls) hostel too.

- **Water purification/filtration:**
  The college authorities have made provisions for safe drinking water by installing 11 water purifier machines in the campus and also in the canteen. Water In addition, one Cooling Water purifier point is installed in the premises. For sustaining functionality of the purifiers periodical servicing (1 year or as per requirement) are followed.

- **Management**:
  The institution is mostly depending on the ground water resources for day-to-day requirements.
  - As the college has its own pond, the pond water can be used for landscaping rather using the bore welled ground water. It is appreciable that the authority has not planned any development work

that may need destroy of the pond. They want to keep it as a natural reservoir.

Besides, the pond and the lowland area in the campus helps in maintaining soil moisture as well as ground water in the campus.

The water table found just in 30 feet depth from the surface in the campus. Besides, the Dulani

- River flows nearby the campus and greenery of the surrounding area also contributing in ground water research.
- The college have not faced water scarcity till date. Even though, the college authority adopted rain water harvesting and the collected water is being using in different purposes.
- It has been intimated that the drinking water quality is not tested though it is essential to check water quality on regular basis. Pond water also needs to be tested.

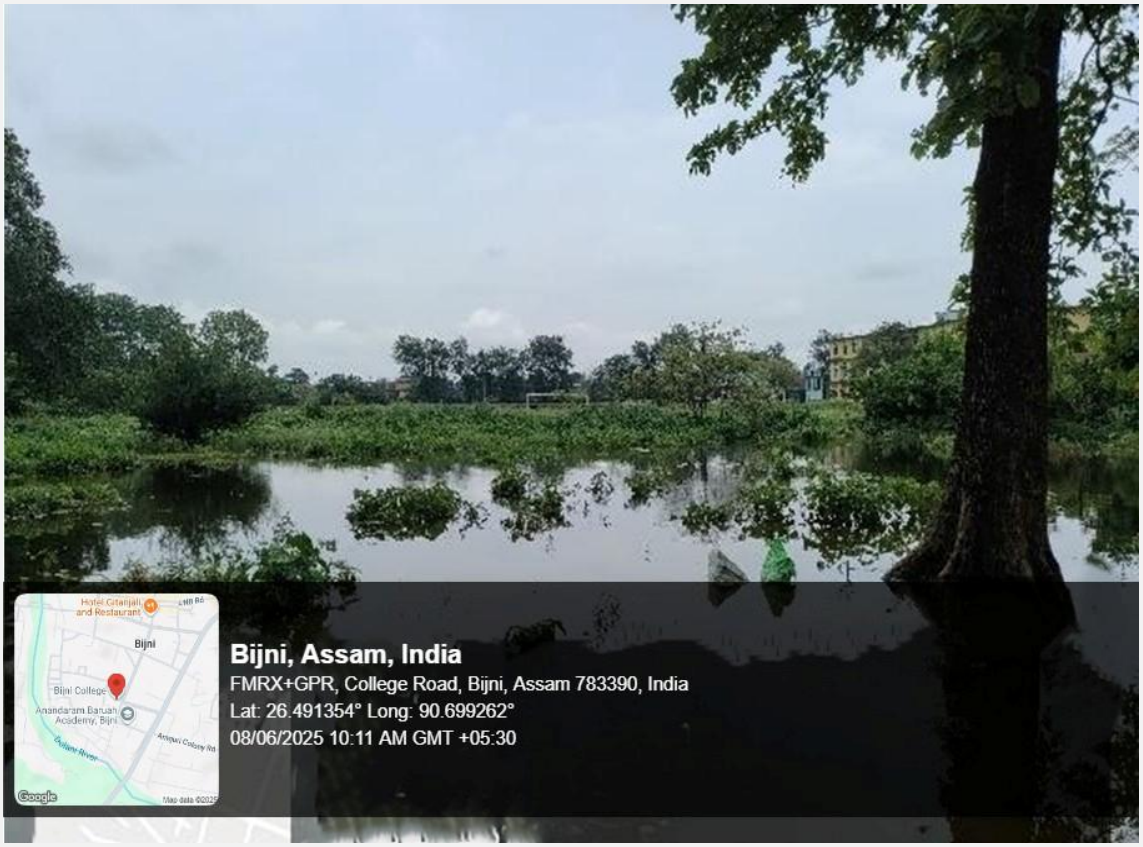
Rain water harvesting

D. Waste Management:

Waste management policy of the college is found effective and sustainable. Their praiseworthy initiative in managing solid waste in the campus was found promising as they have adopted a business model to manage the solid waste. The college authority has tied up with a company and they are earning a good revenue by selling such solid waste.

Respective body of the college collect and store the recyclable solid waste, *i.e.* paper, metal etc. in the campus, and those are collected by the company in every fortnight. It is worth to mention that the Bijni College is also managing the solid waste of nearby 4 colleges in the similar way. During our visit we have found this model quite effective for solid waste management other than E-waste and bio-medical waste. However, it is good sign that the college has taken initiate for electronic waste management too. The collage has an active "Swachh Campus Initiative Cell" to look after the cleanliness and waste management practices. Single use plastic or polythene is banned in the college premises. The collage has its own incinerator, sanitary vending machine, separate tank for toxic waste.

We have also observed that every individual of the college, whether a faculty member or a student or a staff, is guided to use dustbin for managing the easy collection of the solid waste and then disposed.



Pond of the Bijni College

The college utilized the biodegradable waste in the vermicomposting unit and later on the vermicompost used in gardening.

- The college laboratories wastes are stored in separate concrete tank.
- Some toxic and bio-medical waste are being burned though incinerator.

E. Renewable Energy, Air & Light Ventilation:

The college authority shall do the energy audit separately.

- The authority has installed 6 KW solar panels in 26th April 2022. They will evaluate and do cost analysis with hydroelectric power. According they will expand and will go for clean and green energy, solar energy.
- The authority has a plan to install solar street light in future.
- Observed that almost all room, including the hostels of the buildings have natural air and light ventilation facilities.

Solar Plant

F. Sanitation and Menstrual Hygiene:

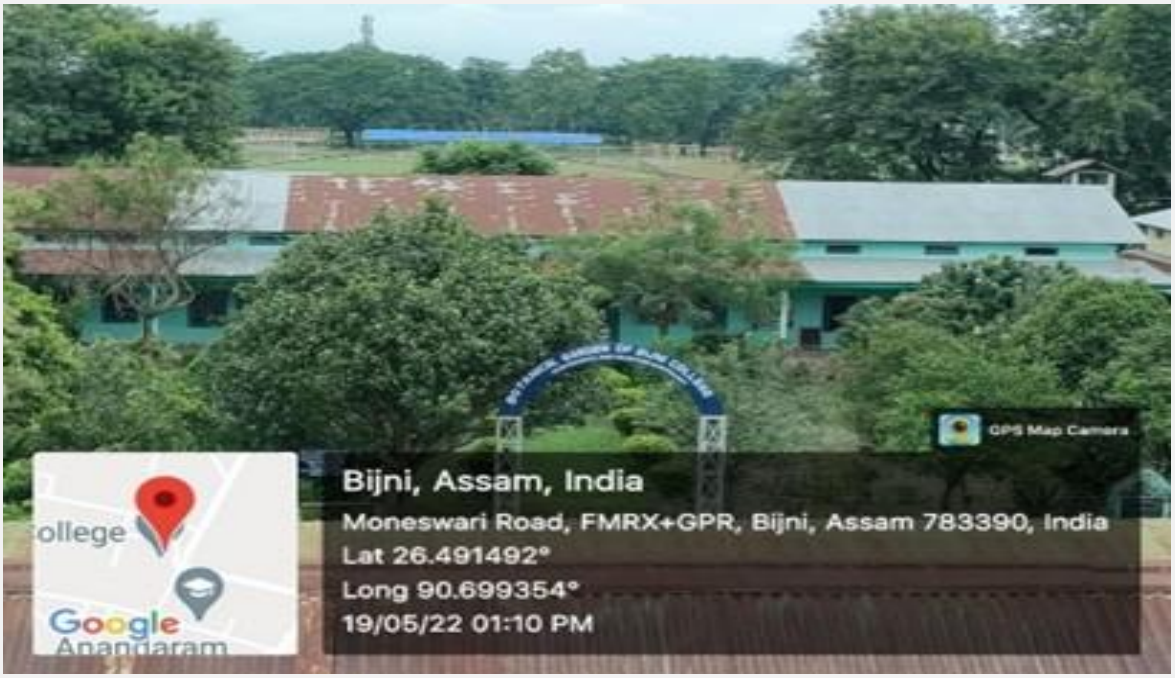
During visit, it is noticed that the college authority has shown concern for the basic sanitation as well as menstrual hygiene which is one of the significant aspects of environmental management. The college infrastructure is noticeably supporting that positively; one incinerator and two sanitary vending machines are found in the campus.

G. Best Practices

- College is free from use of herbicide.
- It is restricted by the authority to use urea (H_2NCONH_2) in their Fishery. Such initiative is helping in maintaining a sound aquatic biodiversity of the campus.
- The authority has declared the college campus as single use plastic free zone
- The college is contributing in seasonal livelihood of some local community for 2-3 months by allowing them to harvest Jamun (Blackberry) in the college's garden and as well as fishing.
- Businesses model of solid waste management is found as an effective model which is also accepted and replicated in
  other colleges too. Swachh Campus
- Initiative, Eco club, plantation activities of the college indicate the good management policy of the college. As informed by the authority, the College awarded alone of the three best eco clubs among the colleges of Assam in 2022 by the Dept. of Science and Technology and Climate Change, Govt. of Assam. In addition, the college also awarded as District Green Champion Award, 2020-21 -Swachh Action Plan by MGNCRE, Ministry of Environment, Govt. of India.
- The college canteen is not restricted for the students only. The authority allows it for local community too. It reflects not only the good rapport

with the community also shows the responsibility towards the community.

- Well maintained Botanical Garden, Herbal Garden are indicating the pro environmental philosophy of the college authority.



H. Eco-friendly Initiatives:

The college shares a wonderful environment on the bank of the Dulani River. The large plantation area, big pond, artificial water catchment area, the natural playground and the well-maintained botanical and herbal garden contributed towards the picturesque atmosphere of the campus. The effort of the college authority in adopting an eco-friendly approach is really commendable. Those are evident in the use of solar energy, rain water harvesting, maintenance of a tobacco free campus, utilization of open area, effective waste management practices and the well-set health and hygiene practices in the college campus. Co-operation between different departments of the college as well as their liaison with local community in order to work for the green health of the campus and the locality is another remarkable aspect. The diverse presence of flora and fauna, large plantation area, natural fresh water reservoir, vermicomposting pit in the campus are nothing but the reflection of the nature inclined attitude of the college authority.

6. Implementation of last Audit Report

This audit team glanced through the previous Green and Environment Audit and found that the college authority has tried to implement some of the recommendations mentioned in the previous reports which includes-.

1. Single used plastic is being restricted by the college authority as recommended by the previous report.
2. College has started to install Solar panel as recommended by the previous report.
3. There is a recommendation regarding improvement of the drainage system. The authority is planning for it.

7. Recommendation

This Audit team, based on the visit made and interactions with the respective officials of the college authority realized the need for a future road map for the college so that college authority can further enhance their efforts to opt for green and clean approach to show their care for environment as well as nature. Moreover, the college authority is suggested to continue with these practices, which will enhance the consciousness as well as involvement among the faculties, staff and students and the good practice will sustain in the long run. The audit team further recommended the followings:

1. For proper efficiency of drainage system, the college authority may think to gradually improvement of the drains.
2. While leasing out the ponds in college campus the college authority needs to monitor that no chemicals are used that may affect the aquatic ecosystem.
3. The college authority may opt for a periodic analysis of quality of the potable water in their campus extracted from ground water reservoirs to ascertain if any precautionary step needs to be taken to safeguard the health of its officials and students. The College authority may follow the Indian Standard, IS 10500: 2012 Drinking

Water Specification, for further details.

4. The authority may also opt for periodic water quality test of pond to find out if the water is contaminated due to various natural or human induced reasons.
5. During discussion with the faculty members, it was found that some particular plants do not survive in the college campus. Henceforth, we would suggest for the Soil Health Test of the campus which may help to resolve the issues and guide future plantation initiatives in the campus.
6. Likewise, solid waste management model, the college authority may think to scale-up and adopt a business model for vermicompost involving community. It will help in well-being as well as sell-reliance of the local community though an ecosystem-based approach.
7. The college authority should adopt plan to identify and restrict exotic and invasive species.
8. As the college is located near to the World Heritage Site, Manas National Park and in rural environment, the college may initiate some small-scale capacity building activities in some fringe villages around Manas World Heritage site to enable students learn in rural environment and at the same time assist local communities to expand their knowledge and livelihood enhancement opportunities
9. Collage may also plan for a study of carbon synchronization with the campus and nearby areas involving students.
10. There is scope to improve the girl's hostel campus with setting up of some fruit orchard / normal garden which will supplement the nutritional requirement as well as contribute in well-being.

8. CONCLUSIONS

It is observed that the Green and Environmental audit supports in developing an effective management paradigm to attain an eco-friendly as well as nature inclined

approach to the sustainable development of the college. We hope that entire process of auditing and reporting will make the college community more committed to fill the gaps and initiate needed interventions as recommended in the Audit report for improving the environment-related practices and resource usage at the college. It is evident that the practical suggestions and observations made in the previous audit report have added positive value to management of the campus. The Green and Environmental Audit team has found a substantial environmental consciousness among faculty members, support office staffs and students of the college.

The college campus has been found clean and well-maintained and faculties found fully concerned about keeping the campus clean and green. The interdepartmental cooperation between faculties for nurturing a green and clean environment within the college as well as the approach to develop belongingness towards nature conservation and environment protection through developing scientific temperament have enabled the college to take various result-oriented initiatives.

ANEXTURE-1

Plant Diversity of Bijni College

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae
2	Bale	*Aegel marmelos*	Rutaceae
3	Poison Bulb	*Crinum asiaticum*	Amaryllidaceae
4	Amara	*Spondias mombin*	Anacardiaceae
5	Mango	*Manifera indica*	Anacardiaceae
6	Debdaru	*Polyalthia longifolia*	Annonaceae
7	Balfourii	*Polyscias scutellaria*	Araliaceae
8	Betel nut	*Areca catechu*	Arecaceae
9	Taal or Palmyra palm	*Borassus flabellifer*	Arecaceae
10	Century plant	*Agave americana*	Asparagaceae
11	Ti plant	*Cordyline fruticosa*	Asparagaceae
12	Yellow elder	*Tecoma stans*	Bignoniaceae
13	Pineapple	*Ananas comosus*	Bromeliaceae
14	Papaya	*Carica papaya*	Caricaceae
15	Arjuna	*Terminalia arjuna*	Combretaceae
16	Araar or Sictus tree	*Tetraclinis articulata*	Cupressaceae
17	Maxican cypress	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Cupressaceae
18	Sago palm	*Cycas revoluta*	Cycadaceae
19	Elephant Apple	*Dillenia indica*	Dilleniaceae
20	Olive	*Elaeocarpus floribundus*	Elaeocarpaceae
21	Garden croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*	Euphorbiaceae
22	Amla	*Emblica officinalis*	Euphorbiaceae
23	Tatali	*Tamarindus indica*	Fabaceae
24	Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	Euphorbiaceae
25	Gomari or Cashmere tree	*Gmelina arborea*	Lamiaceae
26	Tulsi	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Lamiaceae
27	Ashok	*Saraca asoca*	Leguminosae
28	Brazil Carrot	*Caesalpinia echinata*	Leguminosae
29	Koroch	*Pongamia pinnata*	Leguminosae
30	Tamarind	*Tamarindus indica*	Leguminosae
31	Pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	Lythraceae
32	Cotton	*Ceiba pentandra*	Malvaceae
33	Joba	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Malvaceae

34	Coconut plant	*Cocos nucifera*	Palmaceae
35	Xalikha	*Terminali chebula*	Commeretaceae
36	Sajina	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae
37	Chatian	*Alsponia scolaris*	Atocynaceae
38	Jackfruit	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Moraceae
39	Ornamental banana	*Musa spp*	Musaceae
40	Guava	*Psidium guajava*	Myrtaceae
41	Jamun	*Syzygium cumini*	Myrtaceae
42	Jamun (white)	*Syzygium kurzii*	Myrtaceae
43	Jasmine	*Jasminum officinale*	Oleaceae
44	Night Jasmine	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*	Oleaceae
45	Star fruit	*Averrhoa carambola*	Oxalidaceae
46	Amla	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Phyllanthaceae
47	Bagari	*Ziziphus jujuba Mill*	Rhamnaceae
48	China Rose	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Rosaceae
49	Rose	*Rosa gallica*	Rosaceae
50	Roses	*Rosa spp.*	Rosaceae
51	Kodamba tree	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Rubiaceae
52	Snow rose	*Serissa japonica*	Rubiaceae
53	Curry leaf	*Murraya koenigii*	Rutaceae
54	Jambhura	*Citrus maxima*	Rutaceae
55	Lemon	*Citrus limon*	Rutaceae
56	Orange	*Citrus sinensis*	Rutaceae
57	Ponial	*Flacourtia jangomas*	Salicaceae
58	Litchi	*Litchi chinensis*	Sapindaceae
59	Spanish Chery	*Mimusops elengi*	Sapotaceae
60	Chilli	*Capsicum annuum*	Solanaceae
61	Golden dewdrop	*Duranta erecta*	Verbenaceae
62	Aloe Vera	*Aloe vera*	Xanthorrhoeaceae
63	Bougainville	*Bougainvillea spp.*	Nyctaginaceae
64	Dron	Leucus indica	Lamiaceae
65	Castor oil	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae
66	Manimuni	*Centella asiatica*	Apiaceae

Source: Department of Botany, Bijni College

ANNEXTURE-II

List of Fauna available in the College Campus

Avian Fauna

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Pigeon	Columba livia
2	Common kingfisher	Alcedo atthis
3	Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis
4	House Crow	Corves corax
5	Fork-tailed Drongo	Drongo adsimilis
6	Hoopoe	Upupa epops
7	Sparrow	Passer domestica
8	White wagtail	Motacilla alba
9	Pileated Wood Pecker	Dryocopus pileatus
10	Red Vented Bulbul	Pycnonotus cafer
11	Ring-necked parakeet	Psittacula krameri –
12	Indian roller	Coracias benghalensis
13	Oriental magpie-robin	Copsychus saularis
14	Cattle egret	Bubulcus ibis
15	Indian golden oriole	Oriolus kundoo
16	Barn Owl	Tyto alba
17	Spotted dove	Spilopelia chinensis
18	Common bulbul	Pycnotis barbatus
19	hummingbird	Mellisuga helenae
20	Rufous treepie	Dendrocitta vagabunda
21	Asian koel	Eudynamys scolopaceus
22	Parrot	Psittacula eupatra
23	Horned owl	Bubo bubo
24	Woodpecker	Dendrocopusmahrattensis

Source: Department of zoology, Bijni College

Annelids:

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific name
1	Earthworm	Pheretima postuma
2	Leech	Hirudanaria
3	Rag worm	Neries

Source: Department of zoology, Bijni College

Spiders

Sl. No.	Common name	Scientific name
1	Spider	Argiope anasuja
2	Spider	Argiope aemula
3	Spider	Argiope pulchella
4	Spider	Argiope catenulata
5	Spider	Argiope diadematus
6	Spider	Latrodectus geometricus
7	Spider	Tetragnatha mandibulata
8	Spider	Gasteracantha cancriformis
9	Spider	Larinioides sclopetarius
10	Spider	Metepenaeopsis labyrinthhea
11	Spider	Nephila pilipes
12	Spider	Pisaura mirabilis
13	Spider	Pholcus phalangioides

Insects:

Sl. No.	Common name	Scientific Name
1	Mole cricket	Gryllotalpa hexadactyla
2	Cricket	Gryllus veletis
3	Cricket	Gryllus bimaculatus
4	Cricket	Gryllus domesticus
5	House cricket	Gryllus assimilis
6	Mole cricket	Neocurtila hexadactyla

7	Praying mantis	Mantis religiosa
8	Indian honey bee	Apis indica
9	Fruit fly	Drosophila melanogaster
10	House fly	Musca domestica
11	Mosquito	Culex pipiens
12	Green shield bug	Palomena prasina
13	Bed bug	Cimex hemipterus
14	Harvester ant	Pogonomyrmex barbatus
15	Black ant	Monomorium minimum
16	Stick insect	Diapheromera femorata –
17	Grasshopper	Schistocerca gramilosa
18	Earwig	Forficula auricularia
19	Plant eating bug	Lygus lineolaris
20	Praying mantis	Stagmomantis carolina
21	Dragonfly	Macromia magnifica
22	Grasshopper	Atractomorpha lata
23	Carpet beetle	Anthrenus scrophulariae
24	Silver fish	Lepisma saccharina
25	White termite	Microtermes obesi
26	Wasp	Vespa orientalis
27	Cockroach	Periplaneta Americana
Butterflies		
1	Leptosia nina	Psyche
2	Hedge blue	Acytolepis puspa
3	Cabbage white	Pieris brassicae
4	Monarch	Danaus plexippus
5	Common pierrot	Castalius rosimon
6	Gram blue	Euchrysops cnejus –
7	African monarch	Danaus chrysippus
8	Common acacia blue	Surendra quercetorum
10	Purple sapphire	Heliophorus epicles
11	Pale grass blue	Pseudozizeeria maha

12	Lime blue	Chilades lajus
13	Common Mormon	Papilio polytes
14	Mottled emigrant	Catopsilia pyranthe
15	Common emigrant	Catopsilia Pomona
16	Common grass yellow	Eurema hecabe
17	Grey pansy	Junonia atlites
18	Peacock pansy	Junonia almanac
19	Chocolate pansy	Junonia iphita
20	Lemon pansy	Junonia lemonias
21	Pea blue	Lampides boeticus –

Amphibian Fauna

Sl. No.	Common name	Scientific Name
1	Common toad	Bufo
2	Tree frog	Hyla
3	Fire salamander	Salamandra
4	Himalayan Salamander	Tylototriton himalayanus

Reptilian Fauna

Sl. No.	Common name	Scientific Name
1	House lizard	hemidactylus
2	Dhora Sap	Chekerd keelback
3	Ajagar sap	Asiatic python
4	Mati sap	Brahmini blindsnake
5	Karshala sap	Bronzeback tree snake
6	Chakari pheti sap	Monocled cobra
7	Indian monitor lizard	Varanus bengalensis
8	Garden lizard	Calotes versicolor

Source: Department of Zoology, Bijni College

Mammalian Fauna

Sl. No.	Common name	Scientific Name
1	Rat	Rattus rattus
2	squirrel	Funambulus
3	Fruit Bat	Pteropus
4	Bat	Chiroptera

Source: Department of zoology, Bijni College

SUBMITTED BY

Green Audit Committee

Green Audit Committee

Sl. No.	Designation	Name	Signature
1	Convener	Dr. Jabin Chandra Ray, Assistant Professor &HoD., Department of Botany, Bijni College	
2	Member	Abdul Kader Hussain, Convener, Swachh Campus Initiative Cell and Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Bijni College	
3	Member	Syed Jawahar Hussain, Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Bijni College	
4	Member	Lipika Dey Dutta, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Bijni College	
5	Member	Lily Devi, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Bijni College	

Quality Assurance Note from the Co-ordinator, IQAC, Bijni College

The Green Audit Report 2024-2025 of Bijni College prepared and submitted by Green Audit Committee constituted with Convener, Dr. Dr. Jabin Chandra Ray, Assistant Professor & HoD., Department of Botany, Bijni College, Members, Abdul Kader Hussain, Convener, Swachh Campus Initiative Cell and Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Bijni College, Syed Jawahar Hussain, Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Bijni College, Member, Lipika Dey Dutta, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Bijni College and member, Lily Devi, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Bijni College. The report has been verified and on the basis of the report the quality of report has been assured by Dr. Babul Basumatary, Co-ordinator, IQAC, Bijni College.

Assured by

(Dr. Babul Basumatary)
Co-ordinator
IQAC, Bijni College
Date: 07/09/2025
Place: IQAC Office, Bijni College

BIJNI COLLEGE, BIJNI
P.O. BIJNI
DIST.CHIRANG (BTR) ASSAM

Received by

(Dr. Birhash Giri Basumatary)
Principal
Bijni College
Date: 07/09/2025
Place: IQAC Office, Bijni

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