Govt. Kamla Nehru Mahila Mahavidyalaya Damoh (M.P.)-

- **AISHE ID: C-19132**
- **Established in 1964**
- **First & only Women College in Damoh Region**
- **Affiliated to Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundelkhand University, Chhatrapur**

Criterion 7

Institutional Values and Best Practices

7.1.3 Quality audits on environment and energy regularly undertaken by the Institution. Theinstitutional environment and energy initiatives are confirmed through the following

1. **Green audit / Environment audit**
2. **Energy audit**
3. **Clean and green campus initiatives**
4. **Beyond the campus environmental promotion activities**

GOPAL PRASAD CHAUDHARI

Digitally signed by GOPAL PRASAD CHAUDHARI
DN: c=IN, postalCode=470661, st=MADHYA PRADESH, street=DAMOH,SHAKTI NAGAR COLONY ,470661, l=DAMOH, o=Personal, serialNumber=0edc34c85ca0a3e50f3bd468779a974c8853bfae13d292f510d141b9a31801cc, pseudonym=29793a41afde4cd380b1a9ad1dedc48f, 2.5.4.20=ced6a32ff8f92e3b8641da0d0358bb6229b679cea1dbfedef73eea3ad08e7a82, email=PRINCIPALKNMM@GMAIL.COM, cn=GOPAL PRASAD CHAUDHARI
Date: 2023.07.05 13:04:19 +05'30'

Ph: 07812-222385

Email:hegkngcdam@mp.gov.in

Website: http://www.knmmdamoh.in/

Office of The Principal Govt. Kamla Nehru Mahila Mahavidyalay
Damoh M. P.
Telephone ☎ 07812 -222385 Email- hegkngcdam@mp.gov.in
"NAAC Accredited B+"

SSR/NAAC/186

Date- 13/06/2023

Declaration

This is to declare that the information, reports, true copies and numerical data etc. Furnished in this file as supporting documents is verified by IQAC and found correct.

Hence this certificate

Dr. P. L. Jain
13/6/23

Dr. G. P. Choudhary
13/6/23

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1 Green audit / Environment Audit

Green Audit report

Govt. Kamla Nehru Girls College, Damoh

Green Audit Report

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Executive Summary

The Environmental sustainability is essential for humans and other organisms of earth. It is depends on mainly ability to change our lifestyles and prevention of higher rate of consumption of earth resources.

Eco campus is a concept implemented in many educational institutions, all over the world to make them sustainable because of their mass resource utilization and waste discharge in to the environment. The College believes that there is an urgent need to address these fundamental environmental problems and reverse the trends. The purpose of the audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution.

Green Auditing of a Higher Education Institution is required as a part of Criterion VII (of the 7 criteria prescribed) under the Guidelines for Submission of the mandatory annual Internal Quality Assurance Report (IQAR) by Accredited Institutions.

It works on the several facets of Green Campus including Water Conservation, Tree Plantation, Waste Management and Paperless Work. With this in mind, the specific objectives of the audit was to evaluate the adequacy of the management control framework of environment sustainability as well as the degree to which the Departments are in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards.

Initially a questionnaire survey was conducted to know about the existing resources of the campus and resource consumption pattern of the students and staff in the college. In order to assess the quality of water and soil, water and soil samples were collected from different locations of the college campus and analyzed for its parameters. Collected data was grouped, tabulated and analyzed. Finally a report pertaining environmental management plan with strength, weakness and suggestion on the environmental issue of campus is documented.

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Introduction

Environmental audit or Green audit reflects evaluations that help us to identify environmental compliance and management system, implementation gaps, along with related corrective actions. Green audit is a useful tool to determine how and where the most energy or water resources are being used, the type and volume of waste generated and can then considerations be given on how to implement changes and make savings. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. Overall, it plays a vital role in imparting a better understanding of Green impact on campus to staff and students.

Need for green audit

As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation and worldwide. The higher educational institutions can play an important role to increase awareness associated with environmental sustainability. So it is essential to adopt the system of the Green Campus for the Institutes which will lead to sustainable development. Green Audit is assigned to the Criteria 7 of NAAC, National Assessment and Accreditation Council which is a self-governing organization of India that accredits the institution according to the scores assigned at the time of accreditation. NAAC has made it mandatory that all Higher Educational Institutions should submit an annual Green Audit Report. Moreover, it is part of Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that they contribute towards the reduction of global warming through Carbon Foot print reduction measures.

Objectives of the audit

To upgrading practices of sustainability with regard to the use of water and energy, management of wastes, transportation, purchase of goods, etc
To increase awareness among staff and students concerning environmental issues and its sustainability;

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The documentation of baseline data of good practices and prepares a strategy for the provide strategy towards improving environmental quality for future. Institute has a lush green campus Institute has adequate Infrastructure and physical facilities for teaching and learning viz., classrooms, laboratories, well equipped with ICT facilities and learning resources.

Energy and waste management

With the help of Teaching, Non-teaching staff, students, and electrical Supervisor, the audit team has assessed the energy consumption pattern and waste generation, disposal and treatment facilities of the college. The monitoring was conducted with a detailed questionnaire survey method.
The study covered the following are as to summarize the present status of environment management in the campus:

- Water management
- Energy Conservation
- Waste management
- Green area management
- Environmental Monitoring

S.No.	Parameter	
1	Sourceof water	Wells, Borewells
2	No of Wells	02
2	No of bore Wells	02
4	No of motors used	02
5	Water level	50 to 200 feet
6	Any water wastage/ why?	No
7	Water usage for gardening	2000L/ day
8.	Water usage for domestic purpose	2000L/ day
9	Water usage for drinking purpose	1500L/day

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Observations and Recommendations

Water Management

Observations

The study observed that the main source of water for the institute is received from two bore wells. Water is used for drinking purpose, toilets and gardening. During the survey, no loss of water is observed, neither by any leakages, or by over flow of water from overhead tanks. The data collected from all the departments is examined and verified. On an average the total use of water in the college is around 5500L/ day, which include 2000L/day for domestic, 2000L/day for gardening purposes and1500L/day for drinking purpose.

Drinking water

There are two bore wells in the college. There are 3 water coolers in the college.

Water Quality Assessment

Water samples from the college were collected and analyzed for its quality parameters. The major parameters analyzed include colour, odour, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, acidity, alkalinity, chloride, hardness, pH, conductivity, total dissolved solids and salinity.

Recommendations

- There is a need for monitoring and controlling overflow and periodically super vision drills should be arranged.
- Ensure that all cleaning products used by college staff have a minimal detrimental impact on the environment, i.e. they are biodegradable and non-toxic, even when this exceeds the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations.

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Minimize wastage of water and use of electricity during the reverse osmosis process and ensure that the equipments used are regularly serviced and in good condition.

Energy Management

This indicator addresses energy consumption, energy sources, energy monitoring, lighting, appliance, natural gas and vehicles. Energy use is clearly an important aspect of campus sustainability and thus requires no explanation for its inclusion in the assessment. The study carried out also analyzed the use of alternate energy resources that are eco-friendly.

Liquid waste management

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability affects on the development of the campus as well as on all area of development such as farming, industries, etc. Keeping this view water conservation activity carried out.

The waste water generated is disposed off into the underground sewage tanks through waste water drainage system. Sewage tanks are maintained properly and cleaned by municipality as required. The source of wastewater is domestic waste water i.e., sewage water. The sewage water mainly comes from toilets of college, and laboratories.

Green Area Management

This includes the plants, greenery and sustainability of the campus to ensure that the buildings conform to green standards. This also helps in ensuring that the Environmental Policy enacted, enforced and reviewed using various environmental awareness programmes.

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List of Plants in the campus

Sr. No	Botanical name	Family	Local name	Number
1	*Bombax ceiba*	Malvaceae	Semal (Cotton tree)	2
2	*Roystonea regia*	Arecaceae	Royal Palm Tree	4
3	*Thuja occidentalis*	Cupressaceae	Vidhya	2
4	*Ficus benghalensis*	Moraceae	Bargad	1
5	*Pongamia pinnata*	Fabaceae	Karanj	2
6	*Hibiscus sps*	Malvaceae	Gurhal	3
7	*Citrus limon*	Rutaceae	Nimbu	1
8	*Calliandra haematocephala*	Fabacea	Powder Puff	1
9	*Murraya paniculata*	Rutaceaae	Kamini	1
10	*Polyalthia longifolia*	Annonaceae	False Ashok	3
11	*Cycas revolta*	Cycadaceae	Sago Palm	1
12	*Psidium guajava*	Myrtaceae	Amrood	2
13	*Ficus religiosa*	Moraceae	Pipal	3
14	*Mangifera indica*	Anacardiaceae	Aam	2
15	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Kadamb	6
16	*Thevetia peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Pili Kaner	1
17	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Fabaceae	Shisham	2
18	*Eucalyptus obliqua*	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	1
19	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Fabaceae	Jangal jalebi	1
20	*Aegle marmelos*	Rutaceae	Belpatra	1
21	*Tamarindus indica*	Fabaceae	Imli	1
22	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae	Neem	2
23	*Acacia nilotica*	Fabaceae	Babul	1
24	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Fabaceae	Subabul	1
26	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae	Drumstick	1
27	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae	Henna	1
28	*Peltophorum pterocarpum*	Fabaceae	Peela Gulmohar	5
29	*Delonix regia*	Fabaceae	Lal Gulmohar	5

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30	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	Rhamnaceae	Ber	**2**
31	*Millettia pinnata*	Fabaceae	Karanj	**2**
32	*Swietenia macrophylla*	Meliaceae	Mahogany	**2**
33	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Chirol	**3**
34	*Samanea saman*	Fabaceae	Monkey-pod	**1**
Total Number				**67**

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Description of few Plants of college campus

Bombax ceiba

Bombax ceiba, like other trees of the genus *Bombax*, is commonly known as cotton tree. More specifically, it is sometimes known as Malabar silk-cotton tree; red silk-cotton; red cotton tree; or ambiguously as silk-cotton or kapok, both of which may also refer to *Ceiba pentandra*.

This Asian tropical tree has a straight tall trunk and its leaves are deciduous in winter. Red flowers with 5 petals appear in the spring before the new foliage. It produces a capsule which, when ripe, contains white fibers like cotton. Its trunk bears spikes to deter attacks by animals. Although it's stout trunk suggests that it is useful for timber, its wood is too soft to be very useful.

The white fluffy fibres are carded into thread and woven into textiles in Nepal and India. In

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North India, the fibers are also used in pillows.

Roystonea regia,

Commonly known as the Cuban royal palm or Florida royal palm, is a species of palm native to Mexico, the Caribbean, Florida, and parts of Central America. A large and attractive palm, it has been planted throughout the tropics and subtropics as an ornamental tree. Although it is sometimes called *R. elata*, the conserved name *R. regia* is now the correct name for the species. The royal palm reaches heights from 50 to over 80 feet tall. Populations in Cuba and Florida were long seen as separate species, but are now considered a single species.

Roystonea regia is a large palm which reaches a height of 20–30 meters and a stem diameter of about 47 centimeters. The trunk is stout, very smooth and grey-white in colour with a characteristic bulge below a distinctive green crown shaft. Trees have about 15

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leaves which can be up to 4 m long. The flowers are white with pinkish anthers. The fruit are spheroid to ellipsoid in shape, 8.9-15 millimeters long and 7-10.9 mm wide. They are green when immature, turning red and eventually purplish-black as they mature.

Roystonea regia has been planted throughout the tropics and subtropics as an ornamental. The seed is used as a source of oil and for livestock feed. Leaves are used for thatching and the wood for construction. The roots are used as a diuretic, and for that reason they are added to *tifey*, a Haitian drink, by Cubans of Haitian origin. They are also used as a treatment for diabetes.

Thuja occidentalis

It is also known as northern white-cedar, eastern white-cedar, or arborvitae, is an evergreen coniferous tree, in the cypress family Cupressaceae. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant.

Its additional common names include swamp cedar, American arborvitae and eastern arborvitae. The name arborvitae is particularly used in the horticultural trade in the United States; it is Latin for 'tree of life' due to the supposed medicinal properties of the sap, bark, and twigs. It is sometimes called white-cedar (hyphenated) or white cedar (one word) to distinguish it from *Cedrus*, the true cedars.

Ficus benghalensis

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Ficus benghalensis, commonly known as the banyan, banyan fig and Indian banyan, is a tree native to the Indian Subcontinent. Specimens in India are among the largest trees in the world by canopy coverage. It is also known as the "strangler fig" because it starts out as epiphyte that is leaning on another tree that it ends up suffocating.

Ficus benghalensis is an evergreen, fast-growing tree found mainly in monsoon and rainforests that can reach a height of up to 30 meters. It is resistant to drought and mild frost. It produces propagating roots which grow downwards as aerial roots on the branches that grow downward like lianas. Once these roots reach the ground, they take root and become woody trunks and supportive.

The figs produced by the tree are eaten by birds such as the Indian myna. Fig seeds that pass through the digestive system of birds are more likely to germinate and sprout earlier.

Ficus benghalensis is the national tree of India. The tree is considered sacred in India, and temples are often built nearby. Due to the large size of the tree's canopy, it provides useful shade in hot climates.

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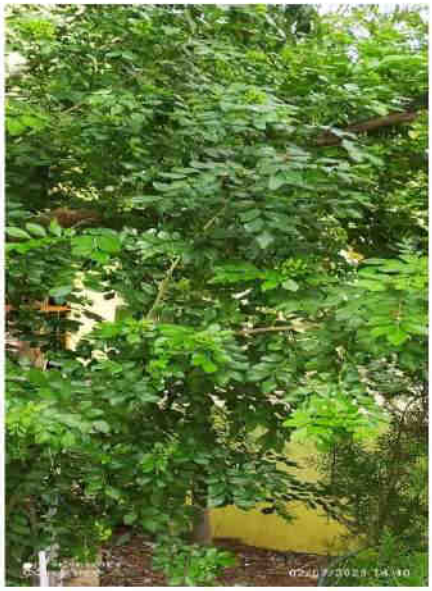
Murraya paniculata

Murraya paniculata also called as Orange Jasmine, Kamini, Kunti etc. Although Murraya paniculata are small shrubs or trees and are grown outdoors, they can also grow in indoor pots. Commonly found in South-East Asia and Australia, *Murraya paniculata* is called Kamini in India and can grow up to 7 metres.



Murraya paniculata is an easy-to-maintain plant is very useful. Its leaves, flowers, roots and root barks are widely used for various purposes. *Murraya paniculata* flowers are used as a tea agent for green teas. *Murraya paniculata* leaves are used as a spice to flavour curries. *Murraya paniculata* is used as an important ingredient in medicines to cure diarrhoea, swellings and snake bite. *Murraya paniculata* flowers are used for making perfumes and the wood is used for cosmetics.

Cycas revoluta

Cycas revoluta (sago palm, king sago, sago cycad, Japanese sago palm) is

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a species of gymnosperm in the family Cycadaceae, native to southern Japan including the Ryukyu Islands. It is one of several species used for the production of sago, as well as an ornamental plant. The sago cycad can be distinguished by a thick coat of fibers on its trunk. The sago cycad is sometimes mistakenly thought to be a palm, although the only similarity between the two is that they look similar and both produce seeds. The leaves grow from the trunk and start out as small leaves near the centre of the plant.

This very symmetrical plant supports a crown of shiny, dark green leaves on a thick shaggy trunk that is typically about 20 cm in diameter, sometimes wider. The trunk is very low to subterranean in young plants, but lengthens above ground with age. It can grow into very old specimens with 6–7 m of trunk; however, the plant is very slow-growing and requires about 50–100 years to achieve this height. Trunks can branch several times, thus producing multiple heads of leaves.

Psidium guajava

Psidium guajava, the common guava, yellow guava, lemon guava, or apple guava is an evergreen shrub or small tree native to the Caribbean, Central America and South

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America. It is easily pollinated by insects; when cultivated, it is pollinated mainly by the common honey bee, *Apis mellifera*.

The plant is used in many different shampoo products for its scent. It is also becoming a popular bonsai species and is currently quite popular in India and Eastern Asia.

Widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions around the world, guava fruits can range in size from as small as an apricot to as large as a grapefruit. Various cultivars have white, pink, or red flesh; a few varieties feature red (instead of green or yellow) skin.

Guava is an edible fruit, and can be eaten raw or cooked. The processing of the fruits yields by-products that can be fed to livestock. The leaves can also be used as fodder. *Psidium guajava* has been used in traditional medicine by many cultures throughout Central America, the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia. It is used for inflammation, diabetes, hypertension, caries, wounds, pain

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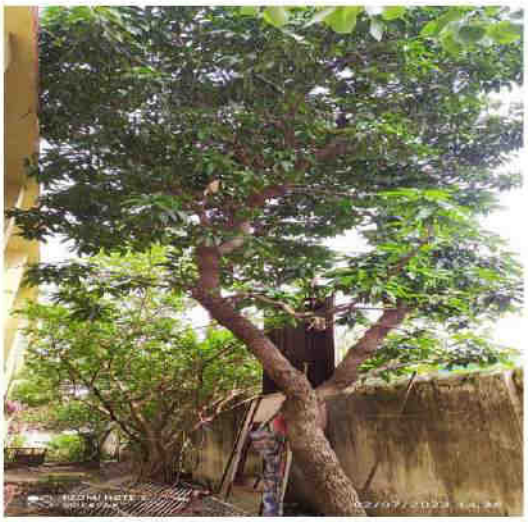
relief, fever, diarrhea, rheumatism, lung diseases, and ulcers

Mangifera indica

Mangifera indica, commonly known as mango, is a species of flowering plant in the family Anacardiaceae. It is a large fruit tree, capable of growing to a height of 30 metres. There are two distinct genetic populations in modern mangoes – the "Indian type" and the "Southeast Asian type".



It is a large green tree, valued mainly for its fruits, both green and ripe. Approximately 500 varieties have been reported in India. It can grow up to 15–30 meters (50–100 feet) tall with a similar crown width and a trunk circumference of more than 3.7 m (12 ft). The leaves are simple, shiny and dark green. The mango is an irregular, egg-shaped fruit which is a fleshy drupe. Mangos are typically 8–12 centimeters (3–5 inches) long and greenish yellow in color. The fruits can be round, oval, heart, or kidney shaped. Mango fruits are green when they are unripe. The interior flesh is bright orange and soft with a large, flat pit in the middle. Mangos are mature in April and May. Raw mangos can be used in the making of pickles and chutneys. Ripe mangos are a popular fruit throughout the world. The skin and pulp account for 85% of the mango's weight, and the remaining 15%

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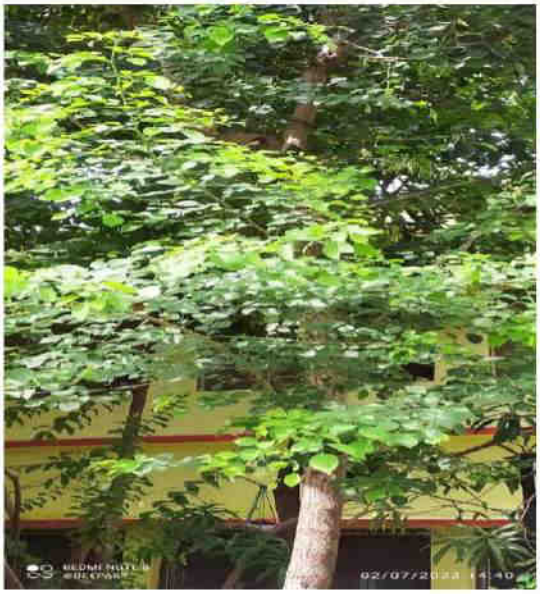
comes from the stone (seed).

The tree is more known for its fruit rather than for its timber. However, mango trees can be converted to lumber once their fruit-bearing lifespan has finished. The wood is susceptible to damage from fungi and insects. The wood is used for musical instruments such as ukuleles, plywood and low-cost furniture.

Dalbergia sissoo

Dalbergia sissoo, known commonly as North Indian rosewood or *shisham*, is a fast-growing, hardy, deciduous rosewood tree native to the Indian subcontinent and southern Iran. *D. sissoo* is a large, crooked tree with long, leathery leaves and whitish or pink flowers.



Dalbergia sissoo is a medium to large deciduous tree with a light crown, which reproduces by seeds and suckers. It can grow up to 25 m in height and 2 to 3 m in diameter, but is usually smaller. Trunks are often crooked when grown in the open. Leaves are leathery,

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alternate, pinnately compound, and about 15 cm long. Flowers are whitish to pink, fragrant, nearly sessile, up to 1.5 cm long, and in dense clusters 5 to 10 cm in length. Pods are oblong, flat, thin, strap-like, 4 to 8 cm long, 1 cm wide, and light brown. They contain one to five flat, bean-shaped seeds, 8 to 10 mm long. They have a long taproot and numerous surface roots that produce suckers. Young shoots are downy and drooping; established stems have light brown to dark gray bark, up to 2.5 cm thick, shed in narrow strips; large upper branches support a spreading crown.

It is the best known economic timber species of the rosewood genus sold internationally, but it is also used as fuel wood and for shade and shelter. After teak, it is the most important cultivated timber.

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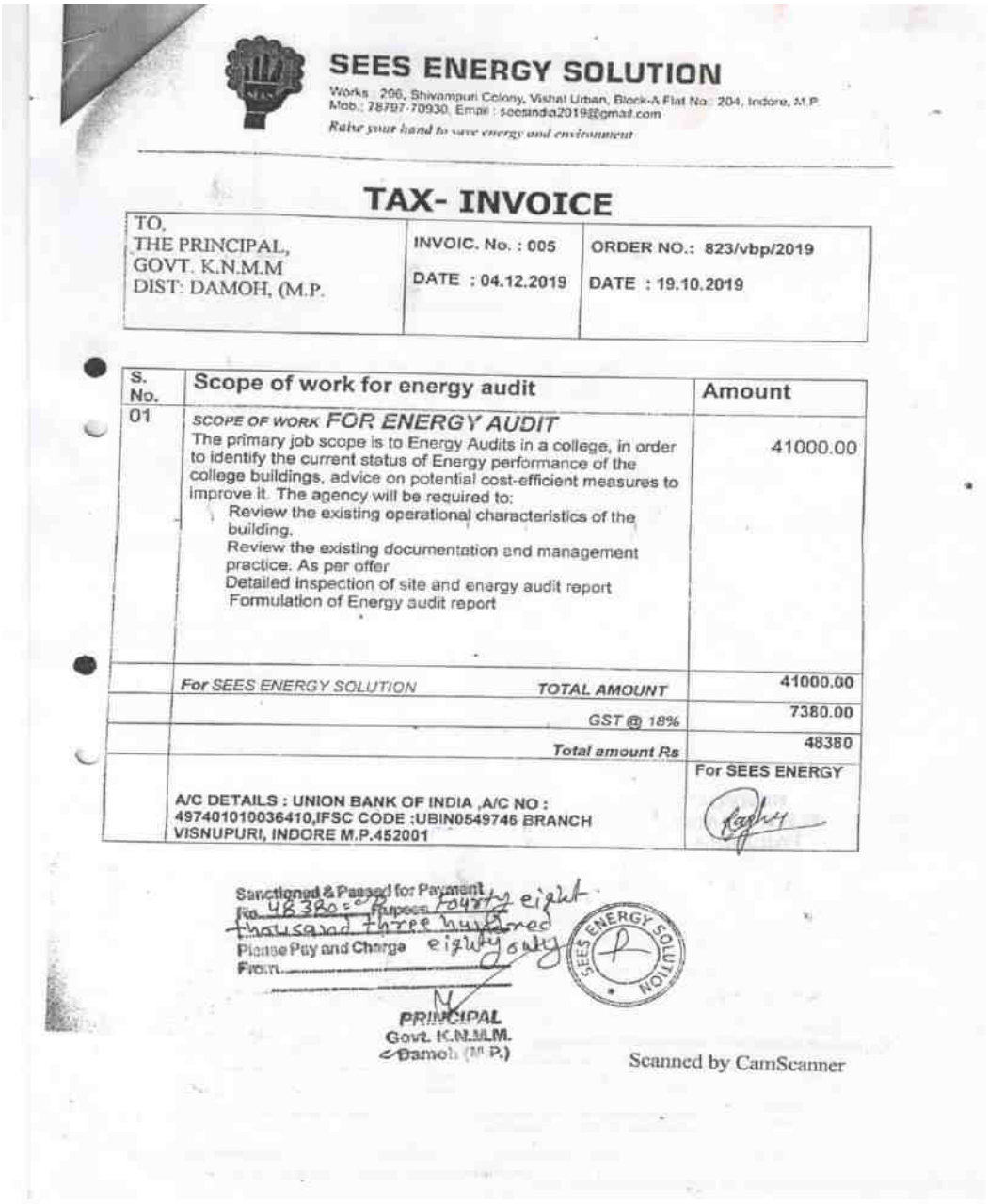
2 Energy audit

Energy Audit of the RUSA budget allotted has been done in 2019.

Energy Audit report



SEES ENERGY SOLUTION

Works : 296, Shivampuri Colony, Vishal Urban, Block-A Flat No. 204, Indore, M.P.
Mob.: 78797-70930, Email : seesindia2019@gmail.com

Raise your hand to save energy and environment

TAX- INVOICE

TO, THE PRINCIPAL, GOVT. K.N.M.M DIST: DAMOH, (M.P.	INVOIC. No. : 005 DATE : 04.12.2019	ORDER NO.: 823/vbp/2019 DATE : 19.10.2019

S. No.	Scope of work for energy audit	Amount
01	SCOPE OF WORK FOR ENERGY AUDIT The primary job scope is to Energy Audits in a college, in order to identify the current status of Energy performance of the college buildings, advice on potential cost-efficient measures to improve it. The agency will be required to: Review the existing operational characteristics of the building. Review the existing documentation and management practice. As per offer Detailed inspection of site and energy audit report Formulation of Energy audit report	41000.00
	For SEES ENERGY SOLUTION TOTAL AMOUNT	41000.00
	GST @ 18%	7380.00
	Total amount Rs	48380
	A/C DETAILS : UNION BANK OF INDIA ,A/C NO : 497401010036410,IFSC CODE :UBIN0549746 BRANCH VISNUPURI, INDORE M.P.452001	For SEES ENERGY

Sanctioned & Passed for Payment
Rs. 48380/- Rupees forty eight thousand three hundred eighty only
Please Pay and Charge
From

PRINCIPAL
Govt. K.N.M.M.
Damoh (M.P.)

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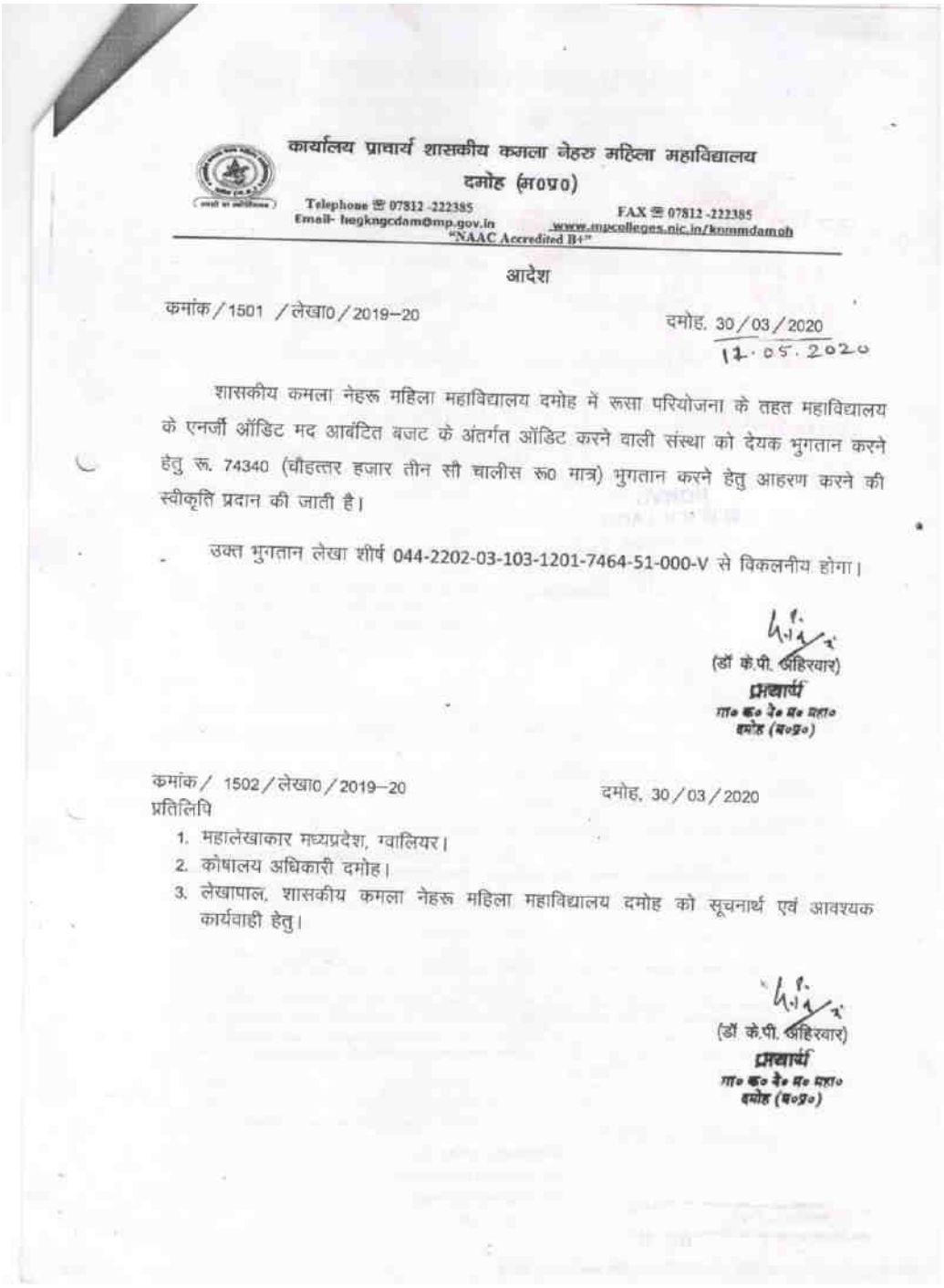
Audit Fees Paid Amount Order

Image 1



कार्यालय प्राचार्य शासकीय कमला नेहरु महिला महाविद्यालय
दमोह (म0प्र0)
Telephone ☎ 07812 -222385 FAX ☎ 07812 -222385
Email- hegkngcdam@mp.gov.in www.mpcolleges.nic.in/knmmdamoh
"NAAC Accredited B+"

आदेश

कमांक/1501 /लेखा0/2019–20 दमोह. 30/03/2020
12.05.2020

शासकीय कमला नेहरू महिला महाविद्यालय दमोह में रूसा परियोजना के तहत महाविद्यालय के एनर्जी ऑडिट मद आवंटित बजट के अंतर्गत ऑडिट करने वाली संस्था को देयक भुगतान करने हेतु रू. 74340 (चौहत्तर हजार तीन सौ चालीस रू0 मात्र) भुगतान करने हेतु आहरण करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाती है।

उक्त भुगतान लेखा शीर्ष 044-2202-03-103-1201-7464-51-000-V से विकलनीय होगा।

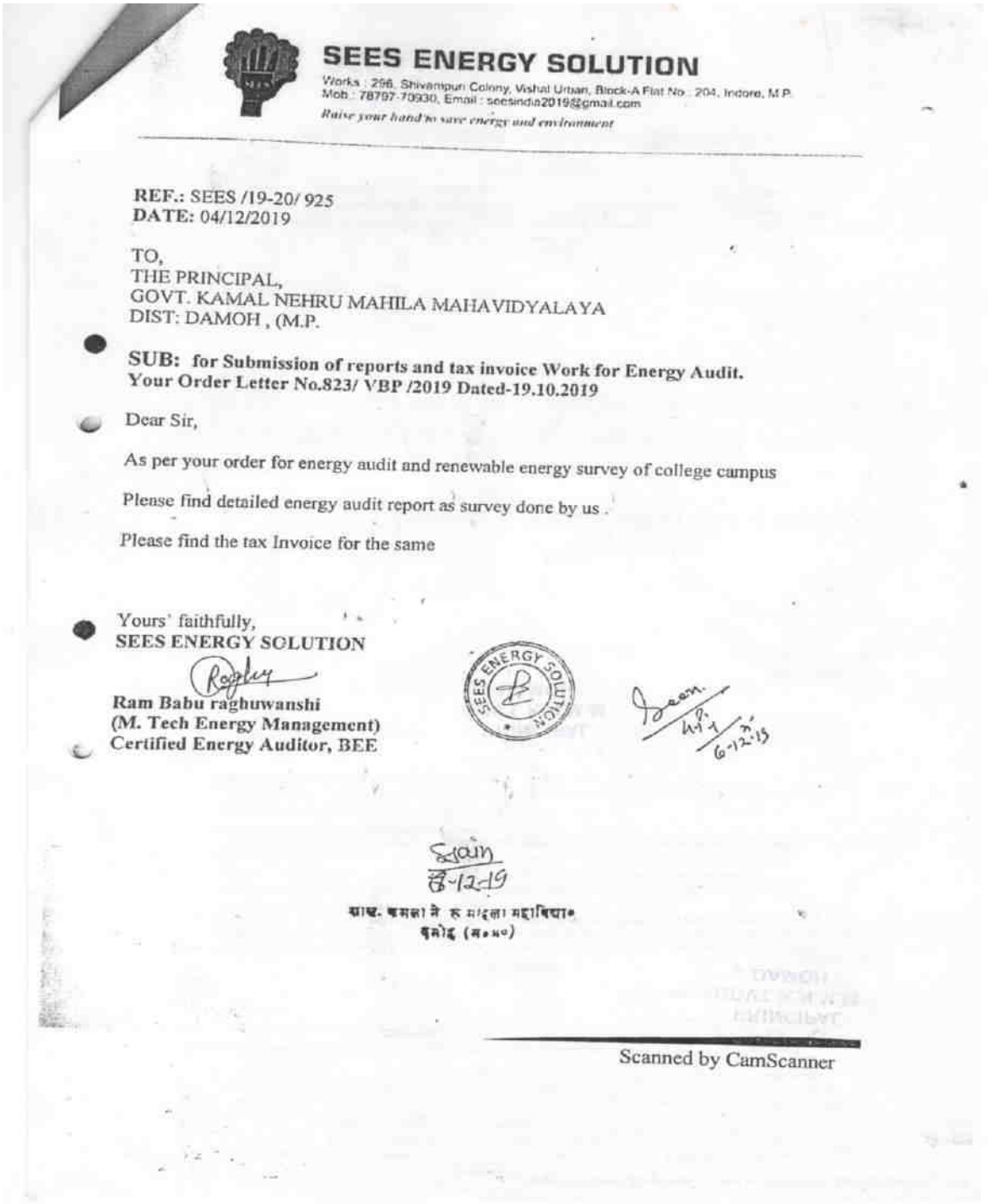
(डॉ के.पी. अहिरवार)
प्रभार्य
शा० क० ने० म० महा०
दमोह (म०प्र०)

कमांक/ 1502/लेखा0/2019–20 दमोह. 30/03/2020
प्रतिलिपि

1. महालेखाकार मध्यप्रदेश, ग्वालियर।
2. कोषालय अधिकारी दमोह।
3. लेखापाल, शासकीय कमला नेहरू महिला महाविद्यालय दमोह को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।

(डॉ के.पी. अहिरवार)
प्रभार्य
शा० क० ने० म० महा०
दमोह (म०प्र०)

Image 2



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Works : 296, Shivampuri Colony, Vishal Urban, Block-A Flat No : 204, Indore, M.P.
Mob : 78797-70930, Email : seesindia2019@gmail.com
Raise your hand to save energy and environment

REF.: SEES /19-20/ 925
DATE: 04/12/2019

TO,
THE PRINCIPAL,
GOVT. KAMAL NEHRU MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA
DIST: DAMOH , (M.P.

SUB: for Submission of reports and tax invoice Work for Energy Audit.
Your Order Letter No.823/ VBP /2019 Dated-19.10.2019

Dear Sir,

As per your order for energy audit and renewable energy survey of college campus

Please find detailed energy audit report as survey done by us .

Please find the tax Invoice for the same

Yours' faithfully,
SEES ENERGY SOLUTION

Ram Babu raghuwanshi
(M. Tech Energy Management)
Certified Energy Auditor, BEE

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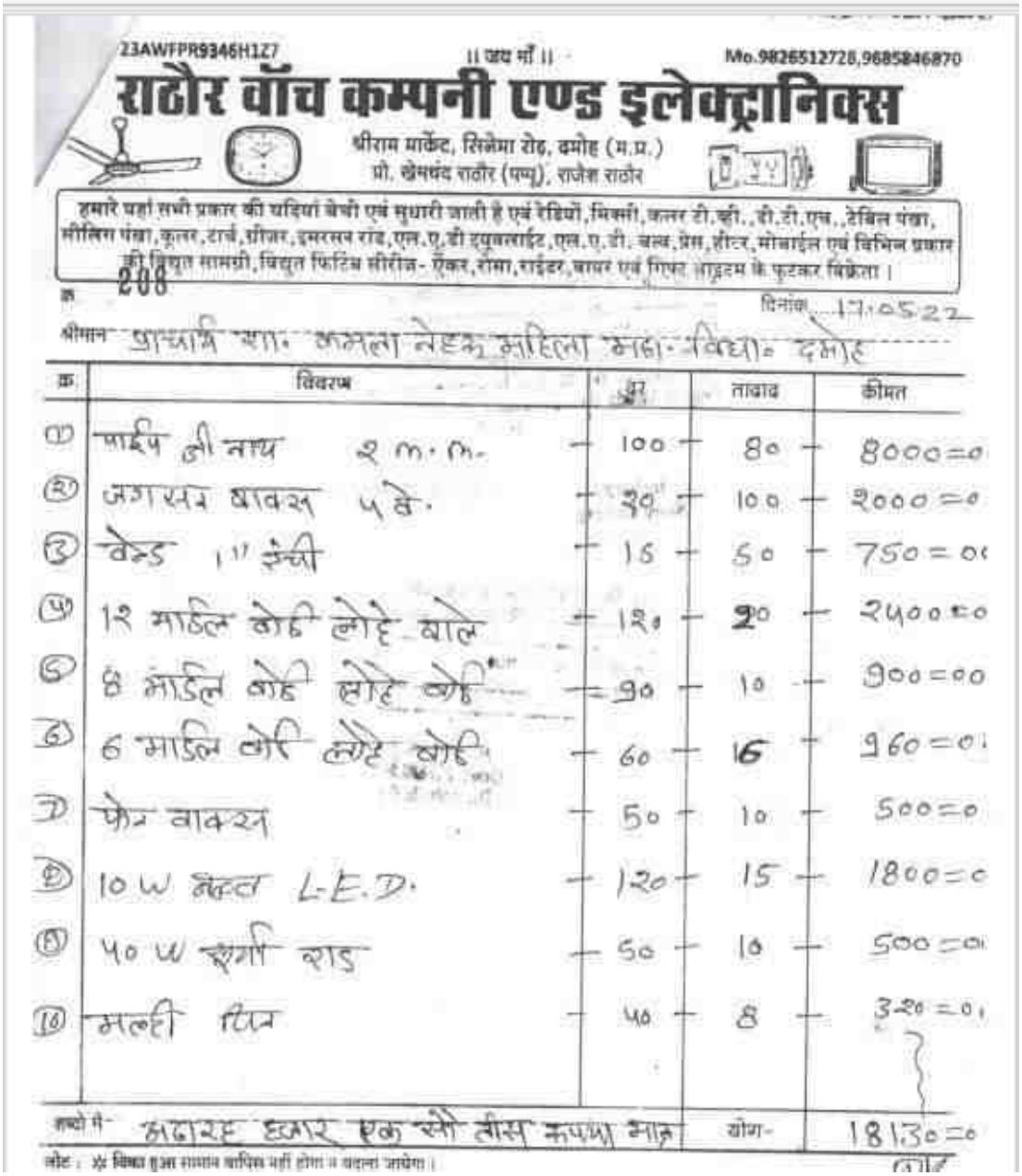
6-12-19

Scanned by CamScanner

Use of LED lights in the buildings contributes to lesser power consumption

LED Bill



23AWFPR9346H1Z7 || जय माँ || Mo.9826512728,9685846870

राठौर वॉच कम्पनी एण्ड इलेक्ट्रानिक्स

श्रीराम मार्केट, सिनेमा रोड, दमोह (म.प्र.)
प्रो. खेमचंद राठौर (पप्पू), राजेश राठौर

हमारे यहां सभी प्रकार की घड़ियां बेची एवं सुधारी जाती है एवं रेडियो, मिक्सी, कलर टी.वी., टी.टी.एच., टेबिल पंखा, सीलिंग पंखा, कूलर, टार्च, ग्रीजर, इमरसन रॉड, एल.ए.डी ट्यूबलाईट, एल.ए.टी. बल्ब, प्रेस, हीटर, मोबाईल एवं विभिन्न प्रकार की विद्युत सामग्री, विद्युत फिटिंग सीरीज- ऐकर, रोमा, राईटर, बायर एवं गिफ्ट आइटम के फुटकर विक्रेता।

क्र. 208 दिनांक 17.05.22

श्रीमान प्राचार्य शा. कमला नेहरू महिला महा. विद्या. दमोह

क्र.	विवरण	दर	नाडाव	कीमत
1	पाईप ली नाथ 2 m.m.	100	80	8000=0
2	जगसन बावस 4 से.	20	100	2000=0
3	बेन्ड 1" इंची	15	50	750=0
4	12 माडिल बोडी लोहे वाले	120	20	2400=0
5	8 माडिल बोडी लोहे वोडी	90	10	900=00
6	6 माडिल वोडी लोहे बोडी	60	16	960=0
7	फोन बावस	50	10	500=0
8	10 W बल्ब L.E.D.	120	15	1800=0
9	40 W इमर्जी राड	50	10	500=0
10	मल्टी पिन	40	8	320=0
	शब्दों में- अठारह हजार एक सौ तीस रुपया मात्र		योग-	18130=0

नोट : * बिक्री शुदा सामान वापिस नहीं होगा व बदला जायेगा।

Solar panel is installed in the institute

Solar panel

image1

Solar panel

image2

Solar panel

image3

Solar panel image3

3 Clean and green campus initiatives

Green Campus

Image of Front of the geography Department

Image of Front of theCommerce Department

Image of beside canteen of the college

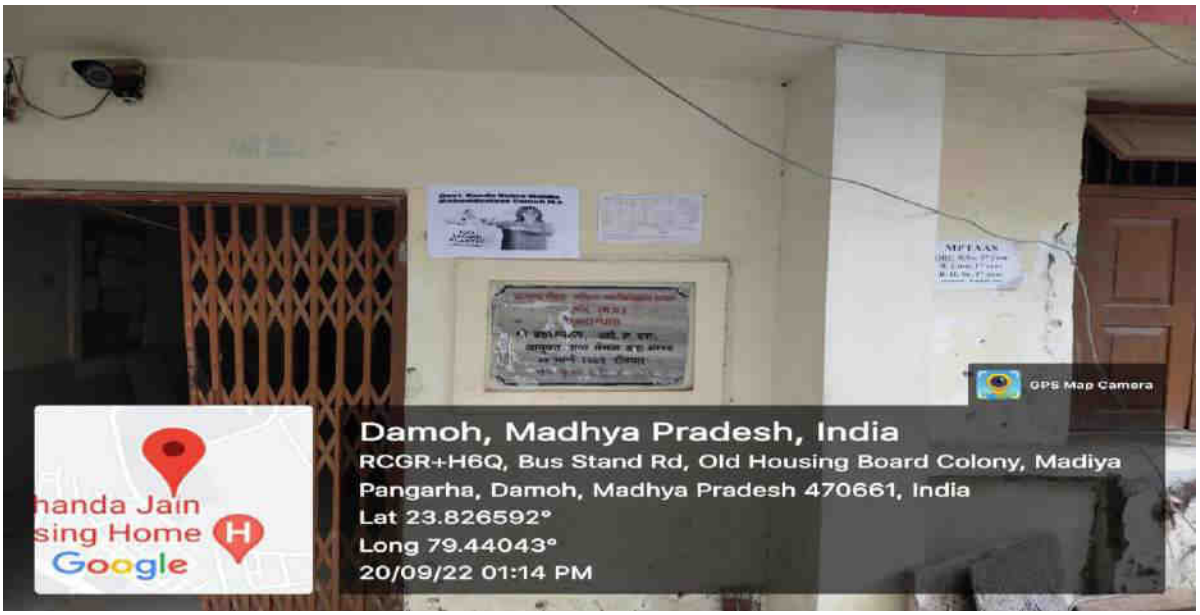
Separate Of Girls Wash Room

Vanmahotsav' is organised every year by Eco-club

Medicinal Plant Garden is well maintained by the Botany Department

Plantation by Faculty and students: 14/09/2021

Institute Campus is 'No plastic zone' and strict Abidance to the same



Plastic water tanks placed on the rooftops of the college building are cleaned regularly

For the proper disposal of waste material, a "GilaKachraSangrahan" has been constructed in collaboration with the college administration and municipality of Damoh

Proper Waste Management And Cleaned Campuss Of The Help Of Damoh Municipal

Proper Waste Management And Cleaned Campuss Of The Help Of Damoh Municipal

Proper Waste Management And Cleaned Campuss Of The Help Of Damoh Municipal

Campus cleanliness drive organized by NSS is undertaken diligently by students.

Dr P.L. Jain Cleaned The College Campus in Swakshta Abhiyan At College

4 Beyond the campus environmental promotion activities

Maximum students use bi-cycle

Cycally Rellay of the College (Image 1)

Cycally Rellay of the College (Image 2)

Cycally Rellay of the College (Image 3)

Madhya Pradesh Sthapana Diwas,

Marathon Race 27/10/2018

Marathon Race Image 1

.

Marathon Race Image 2

Marathon Race Image 3

For Awareness habit of Cleanness of village Culture

Image 1

Image2

Image 3

Students distributed sanatry napkin pad to villagers women

Image 4

The students are involved in social activities through the **National Service Scheme (NSS)** befitting their social responsibilities.

Divyang School Programme Image 2

Divyang School Programme Image 2

Divyang School Programme Image 3

Divyang School Programme Image4

Divyang School Programme Image 5

Divyang School Programme Image 6

Divyang School Programme Image 7

NSS students organise several camps outside the

campus to aware people

College Students Surveing At The Village In The NSS Camp (Image 1)

College Students Surveing At The Village In The NSS Camp (image2)

College Students Did Kichin Work At The Village In The NSS Camp

College Students Surwaiyn At The Village In The NSS Camp

Students Understood for the cleaness to the villagers

Dr N.P. Nayak professor of commerce Explained The important of cleaness

College student cleaned the Floor at NSS Camp

Image 1

Image 2

A nearby village 'Hirdyapur' is adopted by the college and camps are organised every year for general awareness under the supervision of college faculty

Awarneww Really Of NSS Unit At Village NSS Camp

Awareness Really Of NSS Unit At Village NSS Camp

Awareness Really Of NSS Unit At Village NSS Camp

Survey Work Of Students in NSS Camp

Survey Work Of Students in NSS Camp

Survey Work Of Students in NSS Camp

During the lockdown period students were encouraged to undertake plantation as an extension approach

Awarness Programme Of Safity Of Corona

A Professor Distributed Mosck To The People

GOPAL PRASAD CHAUDHARI

Digitally signed by GOPAL PRASAD CHAUDHARI
DN: c=IN, postalCode=470661, st=MADHYA PRADESH, street=DAMOH,SHAKTI NAGAR COLONY ,470661, l=DAMOH, o=Personal, serialNumber=0edc34c85ca0a3e50f3bd468779a974c8853bfae13d292f510d141b9a31801cc, pseudonym=29793a41afde4cd380b1a9ad1dedc48f, 2.5.4.20=ced6a32ff8f92e3b8641da0d0358bbbd229b679cea1dbfedef73eea3ad08e7a82, email=PRINCIPALKNMM@GMAIL.COM, cn=GOPAL PRASAD CHAUDHARI
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