

# GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2019-20

**GOVT. LARANG SAI PG COLLEGE,  
RAMANUJGANJ, (C.G.)**



**SUBMITTED TO**

**Internal Quality Assurance Cell**

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**INTRODUCTION-** Green Audit is the most efficient ecological tool to solve such environmental problems. It is a process of regular identification, quantification, documenting, reporting and monitoring of environmentally important components in a specified area. Through this process the regular environmental activities are monitored within and outside of the concerned sites which have direct and indirect impact on surroundings. Green audit can be one of the initiative for such institutes to account their energy, water resource use as well as wastewater, solid waste, E-waste, hazardous waste generation. Green Audit process can play an important role in promotion of environmental awareness and sensitization about resource use. It can create consciousness towards ecological values and ethics. Through green audit one can get direction about how to improve the condition of environment.

**NEED OF GREEN AUDITING:** Green auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutions practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. Traditionally, we are good and efficient users of natural resources. But over the period of time excess use of resources like energy, water, chemicals are become habitual for everyone especially, in common areas. Now, it is necessary to check whether our processes are consuming more than required resources? Whether we are handling waste carefully? Green audit regulates all such practices and gives an efficient way of natural resource utilization. In the era of climate change and resource depletion it is necessary to verify the processes and convert it in to green and clean one. Green audit provides an approach for it. It also increases overall consciousness among the people working in institution towards an environment.

**GOALS OF GREEN AUDIT:** University has conducted a green audit with specific goals as: 1. Identification and documentation of green practices followed by university. 2. Identify strength and weakness in green practices. 3. Conduct a survey to know the ground reality about green practices. 4. Analyze and suggest



**solution for problems identified from survey. 5. Assess facility of different types of waste management. 6. Increase environmental awareness throughout campus. 7. Identify and assess environmental risk. 8. Motivates staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources. 9. The long term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issue before they become problem.**

## **OBJECTIVE**

**Green audit has become very important which shows the self assessment of the institution present environmental issues as well as their management in a very sustainable way. Larangsai College is very much active in this aspect and we are constitutionally putting efforts to keep the campus eco-friendly which affects on students education . Therefore the objectives of the present green audit is identify, quantify, recording and priority wise framework of environmental sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulation Policies and standards on this aspects the main objective of Larangsai college green audit are as follows:**

- To map the geographical location of Larangsai pg college.**
- Documentation of the floral diversity of the campus**

## **METHODOLOGY**

**The purpose of the green audit of Larangsai pg college is to ensure that the practice followed in the campus are in accordance with the green policy of the country. The methodology includes: collection of data physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation and data.**

**ABOUT THE COLLEGE-** Government Larang Sai Post Graduate College is the only institute of higher learning at Ramanujanj, a town in Balrampur-Ramanujanj district in Chhattisgarh state. Ramanujanj town is 27 km from the district



**headquarters on Ambikapur-Daltonganj Road. The college is located near the right bank of the Kanhar River that separates Chhattisgarh from Jharkhand.**

**The government granted the status of lead college on July 23, 2012. At present undergraduate classes in Arts, Science , Commerce and Computer faculty are being run in the college. Postgraduate classes in Arts and Science faculty too are available.College campus is shaping up fast on 4.047 hectare land allocated to the college. So far 14 classrooms, four laboratories, library, sports room, offices, stage, etc., have been constructed. Hostel, boundry and football field are proposed to be constructed soon.**

**The library has over 14,000 books on different subjects. Every year books with latest information are procured.**

## **VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT**

**The vision of Larangsai pg college is to mold the students in to responsible citizens with education advance knowledge and moral values for a happy society. The college makes a student friendly environment for learners comfortable with the digital world. To develop in the students a sense of environmental consciousness and awareness. To enhance proper skill for ensuring the employability of the students. To communicate with larger community sharing knowledge and experiences needed to sustain both individually and socially.**

## **GREEN AUDITING**

**Larangsai pg college has adopted the green campus system for environmental sustainability. Green auditing is based on a lower environmental footprint with higher literacy of environmental sustainability. The goal is to minimize the carbon dioxide emission, energy and water use and recycling the energy resources and make the atmosphere of the campus healthy which affect students health.**



## OBSERVATION FOR MAKING A GREEN CAMPUS









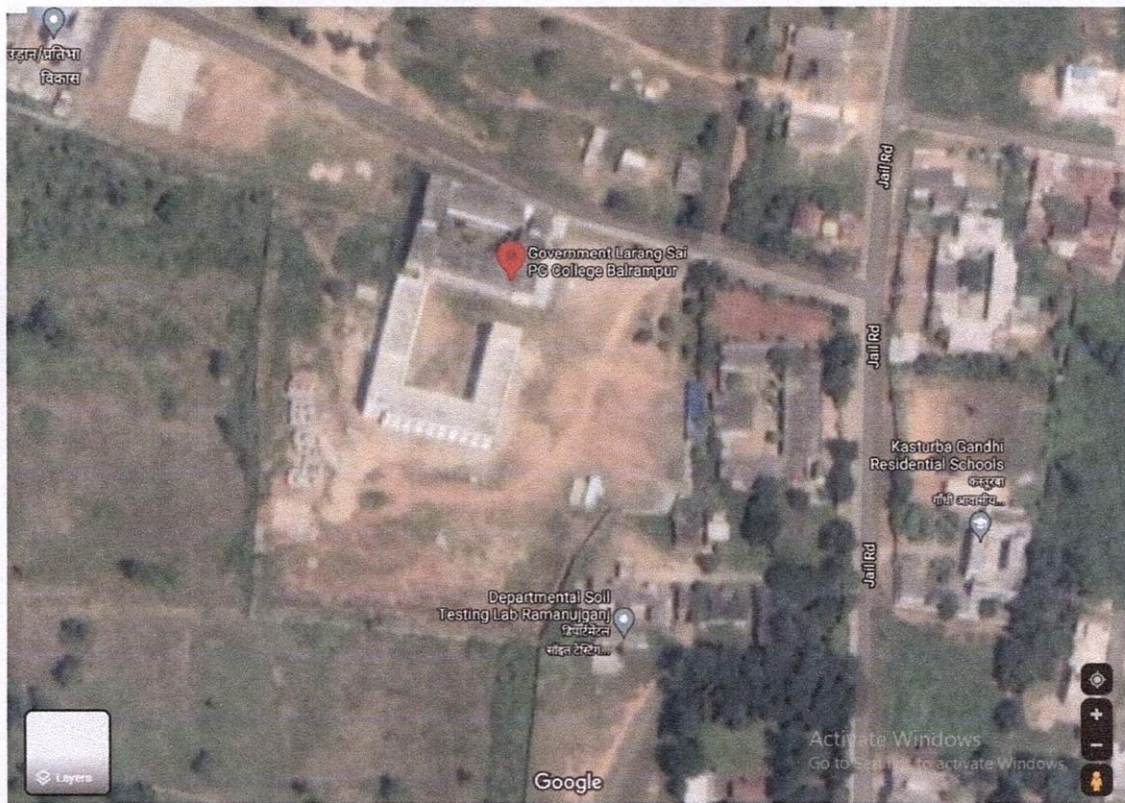








## GPS LOCATION OF LARANGSAI PG COLLEGE





## LIST OF PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE CAMPUS DURING THE FIELD VISIT

S. N.	Common name	Botanical name	No.	Family
1.	Giloy	<i>Tenospora cordifolia</i>	02	Manispermaceae
2.	Pili - kateri	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	02	Papaveraceae
3.	China rose	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	01	Malvaceae
4.	Balihari	<i>Sida acuta</i>	-	Malvaceae
5.	Bael	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	01	Rutaceae
6.	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	02	Anacardiaceae
7.	Gurhal	<i>Dalonix regia</i>	02	Fabaceae
8.	Imli	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	01	Fabaceae
9.	Shisham	<i>Delbergia sissoo</i>	10	Fabaceae
10.	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	04	Fabaceae
11.	Palash	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	03	Fabaceae
12.	Rosarypea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	-	Fabaceae



13.	Ashoka tree	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	30	Fabaceae
14.	Shirish tree	<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	01	Fabaceae
15.	Charota	<i>Senna tora</i>	-	Fabaceae
16.	Munga	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	04	Moringaceae
17.	Rose	<i>Rosa sinensis</i>	04	Rosacee
18.	Chilbil	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	01	Ulmaceae

19.	Bryophyllum	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	17	Crassulaceae
20.	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	03	Myrtaceae
21.	Anar	<i>Punica granatum</i>	01	Lythraceae
22.	Ramgoat dashalong	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	04	Passifloraceae
23.	Karela	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	-	Cucurbitaceae
24.	Kadamb	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	01	Rubiaceae
25.	Mogra	<i>Jasminium sambac</i>	07	Oleaceae
26.	Madar	<i>Calotropis giagantea</i>	02	Apocynaceae
27.	Pink kaner	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	04	Apocynaceae
28.	Sadabahar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	01	Apocynaceae
29.	Yellow kaner	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>	01	Apocynaceae
30.	Caricature plant	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>	01	Acanthaceae
31.	Warer willow	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i>	01	Acanthaceae
32.	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	04	Verbanaceae
33.	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	02	Labiatae
34.	Sagwan	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	35	Lamiaceae
35.	Gamhar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	01	Lamiaceae
36.	Varigeted croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	01	Euphorbiaceae
37.	Christplant	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	02	Euphorbiaceae
38.	African milk bush	<i>Euphorbia grantii</i>	01	Euphorbiaceae
39.	Dudhiya grass	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	01	Euphorbiaceae
40.	Shahtoot	<i>Morus nigra</i>	01	Moraceae
41.	Peepul tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	01	Moraceae



42.	Adrak	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	01	Zingiberaceae
43.	Vaijanti	<i>Canna glauca</i>	-	Cannaceae
44.	Arbi	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	-	Araceae
45.	Chhota dhatura	<i>Datura stromonium</i>	-	Asteraceae
46.	Bhringraaj	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	-	Asteraceae
47.	Gajar ghas	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	-	Asteraceae
48.	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	02	Phyllanthaceae
49.	Purple queen	<i>Tradescantia pallid</i>	02	Commelinaceae
50.	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	02	Caricaceae
51.	Ghritkumari	<i>Aloe vera</i>	04	Xanthorrhoeaceae
52.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	10	Meliaceae
53.	Ber	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>	01	Rhamnaceae
54.	Murva	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	01	Asparagaceae
55.	Lemon grass	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	01	Asparagaceae
56.	Vidhya - patti	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	07	Cupressaceae
57.	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	01	Poaceae
58.	Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	-	Poaceae
59.	Kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	-	Poaceae
60.	Doob grass	<i>Cynodon diction</i>	-	Poaceae
61.	Bhumi amla	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	-	Phyllanthaceae

**Table: List of plant species of Larangsai College Ramanujanj**



## **PLANT DESCRIPTION AND THEIR USES-**

### **1.Giloy –**



**Giloy is scientifically known as *Tinospora Cordifolia* or Guduchi in Hindi. The stem of Giloy is considered highly effective because of its high nutritional content and the alkaloids found in it but the root and leaves also can be used. According to a shloka of Charak Samhita, Giloy is one of the main herbs with a bitter taste. It is used in various disorders and also helps alleviate Vata and Kapha dosha. Giloy also gets its name Heart-leaved moonseed by its heart-shaped leaves and its reddish fruit. 2.**



## **Maxican poppy-**



**Argemone Mexicana, the Mexican poppy, also known as Mexican poppy, Yellow thistle, Mexican pricklepoppy, Prickly poppy, Amapolas del Campo, Bermuda Thistle, Brahmadanti, Caruancho, Gamboge Thistle and Flowering Thistle, is a robust and erect herb with decorative yellow flower. Mexican poppy possess analgesic, antispasmodic, hallucinogenic, sedative, ant- bacterial, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic and anti-inflammatory properties. It is used to treat various health problems.**



### 3. China rose-



***Hibiscus rosa Sinensis* or the Chinese rose is a common flower. This is also known as Shoe Black Plant in Asia. Whether the flower originated from China or not is known yet. However, what are beyond doubts are its adequate health benefits. The medicinal value of the flower is described in the ancient science, Ayurveda and Chinese herbology. It's not just a flower, but also the plant and its parts are rich in phytonutrients such as pectin, flavonoids, citric acid, etc., that can be used as well as consumed for their remedial benefits.**

### 4. Balihari-





**Sida acuta, the common wireweed, is a species of flowering plant. It is regarded as astringent, tonic, useful in urinary diseases treatment (diuretic) and also blood disorders (stops bleeding), bile and liver and nervous diseases treatment (sedative) in Indian traditional medicine.**

#### **5. Bael-**



***Aegle marmelos*, commonly known as bael , also Bengal quince, golden apple, Japanese bitter orange, stone apple or wood apple. The leaves, bark, roots, fruits, and seeds are used in traditional medicine to treat various illnesses, although there is no clinical evidence that these methods are safe or effective. The fruits can be eaten either fresh from trees or after being dried and produced into candy, toffee, pulp powder or nectar. It can be made into sharbat, also called as *Bela pana*, a beverage.**



## 6. Mango-



**Mango is one of the most popular of all tropical fruits. Various parts of plant are used as a dentrifice, antiseptic, astringent, diaphoretic, stomachic, vermifuge, tonic, laxative and diuretic and to treat diarrhea, dysentery, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cough, hypertension, insomnia, rheumatism, toothache, leucorrhoea, haemorrhage and piles. All parts are used to treat abscesses, broken horn, rabid dog or jackal bite, tumour, snakebite, stings, datura poisoning, heat stroke, miscarriage, anthrax, blisters, wounds in the mouth, tympanitis, colic, diarrhea, glossitis, indigestion, bacillosis, bloody dysentery, liver disorders, excessive urination, tetanus and asthma.**



## 7. Gulmohar -



**The flamboyant is a perennial legume tree, grown in tropical and subtropical regions as an ornamental species because of its showy flowers. It is a valuable shade tree and the leaves and seed meal can be used to feed livestock. The flamboyant is a N-fixing legume that can improve soil N status. Leaf and green stem prunings applied to a calcareous soil for 5 years resulted in improvement of 13% in N and higher organic C and mineralization. As a shade tree, Delonix regia is helpful in maintaining soil moisture and reducing soil temperature. Flamboyants have been planted on eroded sites for erosion control, and for soil rehabilitation.**



## 8. Imli-



**Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) is a leguminous tree bearing edible fruit that is indigenous to tropical Africa. The fruit pulp is edible. The hard green pulp of a young fruit is considered by many to be too sour, but is often used as a component of savory dishes, as a pickling agent or as a means of making certain poisonous yams in Ghana safe for human consumption. As the fruit matures it becomes sweeter and less sour (acidic) and the ripened fruit is considered more palatable. The sourness varies between cultivars and some sweet tamarind ones have almost no acidity when ripe.**



## **9. Shisham-**



**Sheesham is known by many names such as Sisu, Indian Rosewood or Dalbergia sisso and many more names. Sheesham is an important timber tree in India. The wood is used for making doors, window frames, furniture, especially cabinets and much more. The pulp of wood is also used for making papers. Dalbergia sissoo is reported to be a stimulant used in folk medicine and remedies. It is a folk remedy for gonorrhoea and skin ailments. Ayurvedics prescribe the leafy juice for eye ailments, the woody bark paste as anthelmintic, antipyretic and analgesic. The wood is also used in India for boils, leprosy and nausea.**



## 10. Karanj-



**The Pongam tree or Indian Beech is known by many names in the Indian subcontinent, including, Honge tree, Kalanj, Panigrahi papar and kanji. It has a few different “English” names too which include Poonga Oil Tree, and Karum Tree. The name Pongam comes from a Tamil word and pinnata refers to the pinnate leaves of the tree. Pongamia pinnata has been applied as crude drug for the treatment of tumors, piles, skin diseases, and ulcers. The root is effective for treating gonorrhoea, cleaning gums, teeth, and ulcers, and is used in vaginal and skin diseases.**



## **11. Palash-**



**Common names include flame-of-the-forest, palash and bastard teak. It is used for timber, resin, fodder, medicine, and dye. The wood is dirty white and soft. Being durable under water, it is used for well-curbs and water scoops. Spoons and ladles made of this tree are used in various Hindu rituals to pour ghee into the fire. Good charcoal can be obtained from it. The leaves are usually very leathery and not eaten by cattle. The leaves were used by earlier generations of people to serve food where plastic plates would be used today.**



## 12. Rosarypea-



**Abrus precatorius, commonly known as jequirity bean or rosary pea, is a herbaceous flowering plant in the bean family Fabaceae. It is a slender, perennial climber with long, pinnate-leafleted leaves that twines around trees, shrubs, and hedges. The oil extracted from seeds of the herb is said to promote the growth of human hair. The herb is also used as an abortifacient, laxative, sedative and aphrodisiac. The leaves of Rosary pea are used to make tea, which is known to be**

**useful in treating fevers, coughs and colds.**



### **13. Ashoka tree-**



**Saraca asoca is a plant belonging to the Detarioideae subfamily of the legume family. It is an important tree in the cultural traditions. Saraca asoca, commonly known as 'Ashoka' is the oldest tree that has been used in traditional medicine for treating internal bleeding, hemorrhoids, infertility, insomnia, and psoriasis only to mention a few. It is also widely used to rejuvenate the complexion, reduce freckles and calm down inflammation.**



#### **14. Shirish tree-**



**A deciduous erect spreading tree. The powder of the seeds of Albizia lebbek is used for the purpose of treating blood disorders, erysipelas and inflammatory skin conditions. The decoction of its leaves is used as eye drops in case of night- blindness. In case of toxicity by venoms, Shirish can be used as a powerful antidote.**



## 15. Charota -



**Senna tora is a plant species in the family Fabaceae and the subfamily Caesalpinioideae. Senna tora has an external germicide and antiparasitic character, it has been used for treating skin diseases such as leprosy, ringworm, itching and psoriasis and also for snakebites. Other medicinal provisions from plant parts include balm for arthritis using the leaves.**



## 16. Munga-



***Moringa oleifera* is a fast-growing, drought-resistant tree of the family Moringaceae, Common names include horseradish tree. The young, slender fruits, commonly known as "drumsticks", are prepared as a culinary vegetable, often cut into shorter lengths and stewed in curries and soups. The leaves can be used in many ways, perhaps most commonly added to clear broth-based soups. The bark, sap, roots, leaves, seeds and flowers are used in traditional medicine.**



## 17. Rose



A rose is a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus *Rosa*, in the family Rosaceae. The rose hip, usually from *R. canina*, is used as a minor source of vitamin C. The fruits of many species have significant levels of vitamins and have been used as a food supplement. Many roses have been used in herbal and folk medicines. *Rosa chinensis* has long been used in Chinese traditional medicine. This and other species have been used for stomach problems, and are being investigated for controlling cancer growth.

## 18. Chilbil-



*Holoptelea integrifolia*, the Indian elm or jungle cork tree. The plant *Holoptelea integrifolia* is used traditionally for the treatment



**of inflammation, gastritis, dyspepsia, colic, intestinal worms, vomiting, wound healing, leprosy, diabetes, hemorrhoids, dysmenorrhea, and rheumatism.**

### **19. Patharchatta-**



***Kalanchoe pinnata*, formerly known as *Bryophyllum pinnatum*, also known as the air plant, cathedral bells, life plant, miracle leaf, and Goethe plant is a succulent plant. It is used as a traditional treatment for hypertension. In traditional medicine, the juice of the leaves is also used for kidney stones. It is used in local application against headaches. For the people of the Amazon, kalanchoe has multiple uses: the Creoles use it roasted against inflammations and cancer and as an infusion, and as a popular remedy for fevers.**

### **20. Guava-**





**The guava FRUIT is a source of vitamin C, fiber, and other substances that act like antioxidants. Antioxidants slow down or stop the harmful effects of oxidation. Oxidation is a chemical reaction in which oxygen is added to a chemical element or compound. Guava LEAVES also contain chemicals with antioxidant and other effects. Guava leaves have anti-inflammatory action and antibacterial ability that fights infections and kills germs**

#### **21. Anar-**



**The pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) is a fruit-bearing deciduous shrub.. Various parts of the tree and fruit are used**



**to make medicine. People use pomegranate for high blood pressure, athletic performance, heart disease, diabetes, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support most of these uses. These plant are also used in baking, cooking, juice blends, meal garnishes, smoothies, and alcoholic beverages, such as cocktails and wine.**

## **22. Ramgoat dashalong-**



**Turnera ulmifolia, the ramgoat dashalong or yellow alder, Medicinal/Cultural/Economic usage: Turnera ulmifolia is used to treat gastrointestinal problems, colds and flu, and circulatory problems , infant care, and dermatological issues.**



### **23. Karela-**



**It is a member of family cucurbitaceae. Leaf decoction is used in T2DM patients; fruits and leaves are used for the treatment of jaundice and other liver diseases and to cure ulcers and burns. Moreover, Momordica preparations are given for the treatment of gonorrhoea, measles, chicken pox, scabies and malaria.**



## 24. Kadamb-



**Neolamarckia cadamba, with English common names burflower-tree, laran, and Leichhardt pine, and called kadam or cadamba locally, is an evergreen, tropical tree. Kadamb trees also have an important place in our traditional medicines. The roots are used to treat bronchial issues, fever, muscular pain, poisonous bites, gynaecological disorders, and is also used as an aphrodisiac. The bark is used for rheumatic pain.**



## 25. Mogara -



***Jasminum sambac* is a species of jasmine native to tropical Asia, from the Indian subcontinent to Southeast Asia. The flowers of this evergreen Arabian Jasmine plant is a traditional Ayurvedic remedy for various conditions, including eye disorders, epilepsy, headache, fever, vomiting, impotence, itches, wounds, and ulcer, to name a few. Packed with powerful anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, anesthetic, and analgesic properties, this aromatic herb is a hidden treasure.**

## 26. Madar-





***Calotropis gigantea*, the crown flower. *calotropis gigantea* has been used as a folk medicine in India for many years, and has been reported to have a variety of uses. In Ayurveda, Indian practitioners have used the root and leaf of *C. procera* in asthma and also used in bacterial infection, swelling with redness, boils also and shortness of breath and the bark in liver and spleen diseases. The plant is effective in treating skin, digestive, respiratory, circulatory and neurological disorders and was used to treat fevers, elephantiasis, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The milky juice of *Calotropis procera* was used against arthritis, cancer, and as an antidote for snake bite.**

### **27. Pink kaner-**





***Nerium oleander*** most commonly known as oleander or nerium, is a shrub or small tree cultivated worldwide in temperate and subtropical areas as an ornamental and landscaping plant. Despite the danger, oleander seeds and leaves are used to make medicine. Oleander is used for heart conditions, asthma, epilepsy, cancer, painful menstrual periods, leprosy, malaria, ringworm, indigestion, and venereal disease; and to cause abortions. A fixed combination of oleander leaf powdered extract, pheasant's eye fluid extract, lily-of-the-valley fluid extract, and squill powdered extract has been used for treating mild heart failure. Oleander is sometimes applied to the skin to treat skin problems and warts.

### **28. Sadabahar-**



***Catharanthus roseus*** is an evergreen subshrub or herbaceous plant . The species has long been cultivated for herbal medicine. In Ayurveda the extracts of its roots and shoots, though poisonous, are used against several diseases. In traditional Chinese medicine, extracts from it have been used against numerous diseases, including diabetes, malaria, and Hodgkin's lymphoma. vinca alkaloids, including vinblastine and vincristine, were isolated from *Catharanthus roseus* by when screening for anti-diabetic drugs.



## 29. Yellow kaner -



***Cascabela thevetia* is a poisonous plant and cultivated widely as an ornamental. It is a relative of *Nerium oleander*, giving it a common name yellow oleander. *Cascabela thevetia* is cultivated as an ornamental plant, and planted as large flowering shrub or small ornamental tree standards in gardens and parks in temperate climates. In frost prone areas it is container plant, in the winter season brought inside a greenhouse or as a house plant. It tolerates most soils and is drought tolerant.<sup>1</sup>The plant's toxins have tested in experiments for uses in biological pest control. *T. peruviana* seed oil was used to make a 'paint' with antifungal, antibacterial and anti-termite propertie.**



### **30. Caricature plant-**



***Graptophyllum pictum*, the caricature-plant, is a shrub in the family Acanthaceae, also a well-known garden shrub. *pictum* was used as folklore medicine in enhancing fertility, poultice on cuts, wounds, and all kinds of swellings and for the treatment of ulcers, abscesses, hemorrhoids,[8] constipation, rheumatism, urinary infections, scabies, hepatomegaly, and ear diseases. The plant has a range of traditional medicinal uses and is also used as a soap substitute. It is commonly grown as an ornamental and hedge plant in the tropics.**



### **31. Warer willow-**



***Justicia gendarussa*, commonly known as willow-leaved justicia is a small erect, branched shrub. It is used as a tribal medicine for various ailments such as bronchitis, inflammations, vaginal discharges, dyspepsia, eye diseases and fevers, etc. Leaf Justicia is reputed for its beneficial effects in Respiratory disorders like cough, cold, bronchitis, throat infections, pulmonary infections. An infusion of the leaves is taken internally in the treatment of pains in the head, paralysis of one side of the body and facial paralysis.**



### 32. Lantana -



***Lantana camara* (common lantana) is a species of flowering plant. Studies conducted in India have found that *Lantana* leaves can display antimicrobial, fungicidal and insecticidal properties. *L. camara* has also been used in traditional herbal medicines for treating a variety of ailments, including cancer, skin itches, leprosy, chicken pox, measles, asthma and ulcers. *Lantana camara* has been grown specifically for use as an ornamental plant since Dutch explorers first brought it to Europe from the New World. a common ornamental plant. *L. camara* also attracts butterflies and birds and is frequently used in butterfly gardens.**



### 33. Tulsi-



***Ocimum tenuiflorum*, commonly known as holy basil or *tulsi*, is an aromatic perennial plant in the family Lamiaceae. *Tulsi* has been used in Ayurveda and Siddha practices for its supposed treatment of diseases. Holy basil is used for anxiety, stress, diabetes, high cholesterol, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses. Chemicals in holy basil are thought to decrease pain and swelling. Other chemicals might lower blood sugar in people with diabetes.**



### 34. Sagwan-



**Teak (*Tectona grandis*) is a tropical hardwood tree species in the family Lamiaceae. It is a large, deciduous tree that occurs in mixed hardwood forests. *Tectona grandis* has small, fragrant white flowers arranged in dense clusters at the end of the branches. The wood is used for boat building, exterior construction, veneer, furniture, carving, turnings, and other small wood projects. Traditional Medicinal Uses: According to Ayurveda, wood is acrid, cooling, laxative, sedative to gravid uterus and useful in treatment of piles, leucoderma and dysentery. Flowers are acrid, bitter and dry and useful in bronchitis, biliousness, urinary discharges etc.**



### 35. Gamhar-



***Gmelina arborea* locally known as gamhar, is a fast-growing deciduous tree in the family Lamiaceae. The decoction of its root can be used for abdominal tumors. Flowers have its use in Leprosy. Root and Bark are beneficial herbal agent in hallucination, piles, abdominal pain, burning sensations, fever, tridoshas diseases and urinary infection.**



### 36. Varigated croton-



***Codiaeum variegatum* is a species of plant in the genus *Codiaeum*, which is a member of the family Euphorbiaceae. The leaves are used as tonic, the flowers against flat worms, the fruits to treat dysmenorrhoea, the seeds as purgative, the bark to treat dyspepsia and the roots to treat dysentery. The bark is also used to treat chronic enlargement of the liver and remittent fever.**

### 37. Christplant-





***Euphorbia milii*, the crown of thorns, Christ plant, or Christ thorn. It is a woody succulent subshrub or shrub. Pesticide The plant itself has proven to be an effective molluscicide and a natural alternative to pest control. The World Health Organization has recommended the usage of *Euphorbia milii* in aiding snail control. Medicinal Medicinal plants are very important to humans when it comes to developing drugs for ailments.**

### **38. African milk bush-**



**African Milk Bush is a succulent shrub or small tree. African Milkbush is highly tolerant to salinity and drought and can be converted to biofuels. It is planted to protect sand dunes and care soil in dry areas from wind and water erosions. The wood is used for fuel, toys, rafters, and veneers.**



### 39. Dudhiya grass-



***Euphorbia hirta* is a pantropical weed, It is a hairy herb that grows in open grasslands, roadsides and pathways. It is used in traditional herbal medicine. Euphorbia hirta is often used traditionally for female disorders, respiratory ailments (cough, coryza, bronchitis, and asthma), worm infestations in children, dysentery, jaundice, pimples, gonorrhoea, digestive problems, and tumors.**



#### 40. Sahtoot-



***Morus nigra*, called black mulberry or blackberry, *Morus nigra* is a deciduous tree. Its main use in herbal medicine is as a colouring and flavouring in other medicines. The root bark is antitussive, diuretic, expectorant and hypotensive. It is used internally in the treatment of asthma, coughs, bronchitis, oedema, hypertension and diabetes.**



#### 41. Peepul tree-



***Ficus religiosa* or sacred fig is a species of fig native to the Indian subcontinent<sup>[2]</sup> and Indochina. *Ficus religiosa* is a large dry season-deciduous or semi-evergreen tree. *Ficus religiosa* is used in traditional medicine for about fifty types of disorders including asthma, diabetes, diarrhea, epilepsy, gastric problems, inflammatory disorders, infectious and sexual disorders.**



#### 42. Adrak-



**Ginger is a flowering plant whose rhizome, ginger root or ginger, is widely used as a spice and a folk medicine. It is a herbaceous perennial plant. Ginger reduces cholesterol, lowers risk of blood clotting and helps maintain healthy blood sugar level. In short, it keeps your heart happy. Ginger may have anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiviral, and other healthful properties.**



### 43. Vaijanti -



**Canna glauca is a species of the Canna genus, a member of the family Cannaceae. Its root is cooked. The starch can be extracted and used as an arrowroot. The arrow root obtained by rasping the root to a pulp, then washing and straining to get rid of the fibres. Very young tubers can be eaten cooked, they are sweet but fibrous.**



#### 44. Arbi-



***Alocasia macrorrhizos* is a species of flowering plant , Common names include giant taro, 'ape, giant alocasia, biga, and pia. The swollen underground stems are used for food and animal fodder, and the roots and leaves are used medicinally in some countries. For example, in Hawaii, it has been used to treat digestive complaints, as a topical dressing for burns, and as a love charm.**

#### 45. Chhota dhatura-





**Xanthium strumarium** is a species of annual plants of the family **Asteraceae**. **Xanthium strumarium** has many medicinal properties like cooling, laxative, fattening, anthelmintic, tonic, digestive, antipyretic, improves appetite, voice, complexion anodyne, Antirheumatic, appetizer, diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient and sedative.

#### **46. Bhringraj-**



***Bidens pilosa*** is an annual species of herbaceous flowering plant. Its many common names include black-jack, beggarticks, farmer's friends and Spanish needle, but most commonly referred to as cobbler's pegs. Blackjack is also known for its immense anti-cancer powers. Fiber, antioxidants, plant compounds known as



**sterols, and different nutrients in blackjack combat cancer at all stages starting from preventing the disease to impeding cancer growth or killing cancer cells.**

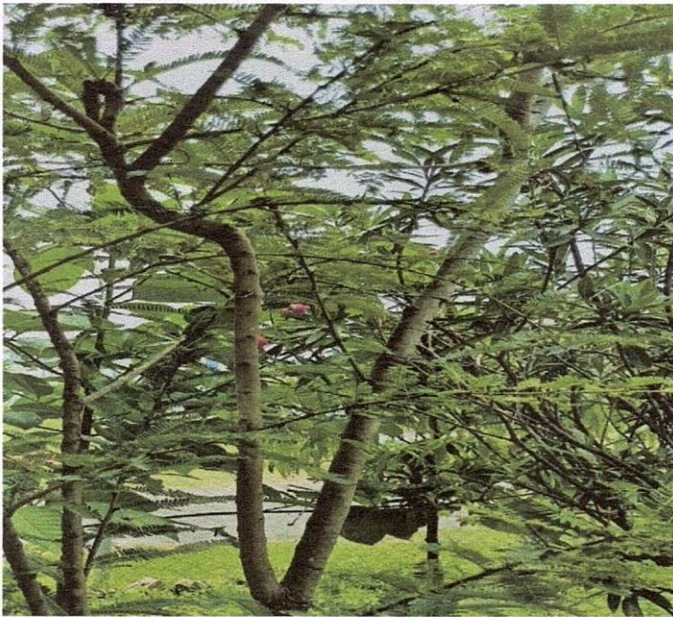
#### **47. Gajar ghas -**



**Parthenium hysterophorus is a species of flowering plant in the aster family, Asteraceae. Recently many innovative uses of this hitherto notorious plant have been discovered. Parthenium hysterophorus confers many health benefits, viz remedy for skin inflammation, rheumatic pain, diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, dysentery, malaria and neuralgia.**



#### 48.Amla-



***Phyllanthus emblica***, also known as Indian gooseberry or amla is a deciduous tree. The amla fruit is eaten raw or cooked into various dishes, such as *dal* and *amle ka murabbah*, a sweet dish made by soaking the berries in sugar syrup until they are candied. It is traditionally consumed after meals. In traditional Indian medicine, dried and fresh fruits of the plant are used. All parts of the plant are used in various Ayurvedic medicine herbal preparations, including the fruit, seed, leaves, root, bark and flowers. Commonly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils, the high tannin content of Indian gooseberry fruit serves as a mordant for fixing dyes in fabrics.

#### 49. Purple queen-





***Tradescantia pallida* is a species of spiderwort similar to *T. fluminensis* and *T. zebrina*. Common names include purple secretia, purple-heart, and purple queen. *Tradescantia pallida* is an evergreen perennial plant of scrambling stature. Pallida has also been traditionally used as an anti-inflammatory and anti-toxic supplement, and to improve blood circulation.**

#### **50. Papaya-**



***Carica papaya*, the widely cultivated papaya a tropical fruit plant. The papaya is a small, sparsely branched tree. The leaves are used to make medicine. Papaya is used for preventing and treating gastrointestinal tract disorders, intestinal parasite infections, and as a sedative and diuretic. It is also used for nerve pains and elephantoid growths. Elephantoid growths are large swollen areas of the body that are symptoms of a rare disorder of the lymphatic system caused by parasitic worms.**



**51. Ghritkumari-**



**Aloe vera, called aloe, acíbar or Barbados aloe** An evergreen perennial, it originates from the Arabian Peninsula, but grows wild in tropical, semi-tropical, and arid climates around the world. **Medicinal Uses for Cancer, Emmenagogue, Emollient, Laxative, Miscellany, Purgative, Skin, Stimulant, Stomachic, Tonic, Vermifuge, Vulnerary.** The clear gel contained within the leaf makes an excellent treatment for wounds, burns and other skin disorders.



## 52. Neem-



***Azadirachta indica*, commonly known as neem, nimtree or Indian lilac. It is one of two species in the genus *Azadirachta*, and is native to the Indian subcontinent and most of the countries in Africa. It is typically grown in tropical and semi-tropical regions. Neem leaf is used for leprosy, eye disorders, bloody nose, intestinal worms, stomach upset, loss of appetite, skin ulcers, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, fever, diabetes, gum disease , and liver problems. The leaf is also used for birth control and to cause abortions.**



### **53. Ber-**



**Zizyphus is a shrub or small tree. The fruit is used as food and to make medicine. People use zizyphus for conditions such as diabetes, high levels of cholesterol or other fats in the blood, insomnia, and many others, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses.**

**In manufacturing, zizyphus extracts are used in skin care products.**



#### 54. Murva-



***S. hyacinthoides* is a succulent perennial herb included in the Global Compendium of Weeds . *S. hyacinthoides* is a shade-tolerant species and it is able to grow in a great variety of habitats including disturbed areas, roadsides, secondary forests, coastal forest, and shrublands in dry, arid and semiarid ecosystems. It is a popular medicine for the treatment of ear infection, earache and toothache. It is also used traditionally to treat multiple ailments such as haemorrhoids, ulcers, intestinal worms, stomach disorders and diarrhoea.**

**of the bark has been used in the treatment of sore throats**

#### 55. Lemon grass-





***Yucca filamentosa*, Adam's needle and thread, is a species of flowering plant. It is an evergreen shrub valued in horticulture for its architectural qualities. The root of the non-flowering plant is used to make medicine. Yucca is used for osteoarthritis, high blood pressure, migraine headaches, inflammation of the intestine, high cholesterol, stomach disorders, diabetes, poor circulation, and liver and gallbladder disorders.**

#### **56. Vidhya patti-**



***Juniperus horizontalis*, the creeping juniper or creeping cedar, is a low-growing shrubby juniper native to northern North America. An infusion of the branches, or fleshy cones, has been used in the treatment of coughs, colds and fevers. The cones or branches can also be used as a steam bath. An infusion of the seeds has been used in the treatment of kidney problems.**

#### **57. Bamboo-**





***B. multiplex* forms a medium sized clump with slender culms (stems) and dense foliage. This bamboo is suitable for hedges and live fences since the stems and foliage form a dense growth that create an effective barrier. The plant is sometimes harvested for its edible young shoots and culms that are used for weaving, paper making etc.**

#### **58. Cocks foot-**





**Dactylis glomerata**, also known as cock's-foot, orchard grass, or cat grass is a common species of grass in the genus *Dactylis*. It is a cool-season perennial C<sub>3</sub> bunchgrass. *Plants For A Future can not take any responsibility for any adverse effects from the use of plants. Always seek advice from a professional before using a plant medicinally.* Erosion control or dune stabilization, Land reclamation, Revegetation, Soil conservation.

#### **59. Kikuyugrass-**



**It is used as a fodder crop and also for preventing soil erosion. Notwithstanding its usefulness this perennial grass thrives in many crop areas, becoming a difficult to control weed. It is a common plant in highland. It tolerates well cool temperatures. The tropical grass species *Pennisetum clandestinum* is known by several common names, most often kikuyu grass.**



**60. Doob grass-**



**Cynodon dactylon, known as Bermuda grass, Dhoob, dūrvā grass, ethana grass, dubo. Durva grass has several medicinal uses for its numerous health benefits, such as: Treats acidity, boost immunity, controls sugar, cures Poly Cystic Ovarian Syndrome and solves menstrual problems, cures constipation, treats obesity, cures bleeding of gums, cures eye infection and stops nose bleeding.**



## **61. Bhumi amla-**



**Bhumi amla is like Amla in appearance herb. Bhumi Amla helps in managing liver disorders and reverses any damage caused to the liver due to its hepatoprotective, antioxidant and antiviral activities. It also helps to prevent ulcers by reducing gastric acid production as well as protecting the stomach lining against damage caused by excessive gastric acid. Bhumi Amla might also reduce the risk of kidney stone formation due to its diuretic property.**



**CONCLUSION-** Green audit is carried out to provide in indication to college campus. About how the environmental organization system and equipments are the performing. As a result the best practicable means to preserve air, water, soil, plant and animal life forsms the adverse effect.

  
प्रभारी अधिकारी



  
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