SHAHEED RAJGURU COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCES FOR WOMEN,

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI, DELHI-110096

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

2024-25

(1st Jan 2024 – 31st May 2025)

"*Sustainability is treating ourselves and our environment as if we are to live on this earth forever*".

~ Arron Wood

1. Introduction

Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Sciences for Women (SRCASW) proudly presents its comprehensive Environmental Audit Report, focused on evaluating the institution's carbon footprint. This document is part of the college's ongoing commitment to lowering greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions—mainly carbon dioxide—and fostering a culture of environmental responsibility. Recognizing the urgent challenges posed by global warming and climate change, the college is dedicated to sustainable development and actively participates in related initiatives.

To this end, SRCASW has undertaken detailed studies that involve compiling GHG inventories, which serve as a reference point for tracking progress and setting concrete targets for reducing emissions. The audit report consolidates these findings, highlighting opportunities to develop effective strategies for minimizing emissions. Examples include adopting solar energy to decentralize electricity consumption and expanding tree plantation efforts to enhance carbon sequestration.

The current audit is structured to offer a clear, thorough, and comparative overview of the primary contributors to the college's carbon footprint, as well as actionable recommendations for mitigation. Key focus areas include energy usage, water management, waste generation, and fossil fuel consumption from transportation. With this report, SRCASW aims not only to assess its environmental practices but also to increase awareness within the community about the vital role the institution plays in reducing its ecological impact and promoting sustainable operations.

2. Goals of Environment audit

- Committed to cover most of SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) set by UN (Appendix II)
- Establish a baseline survey to enable effective comparison and measurement of future environmental progress.
- Analyse current practices to evaluate their impact in terms of CO2 equivalence.
- Explore, implement, and innovate green and alternative energy solutions.
- Reduce reliance on fossil fuel-based energy sources.
- Identify challenges and improve practices related to waste disposal and water management.
- Increase the campus's green cover to enhance carbon sequestration.
- Foster a culture of environmental awareness and encourage sustainable resource use.
- Assess and address any environmental risks present within the college campus.

3. Methodology

The data was collected using survey forms from 1) Students, 2) Teaching Staff and 3) Non-teaching staff from all the departments, administrative buildings canteen and hostels. The total per capita CO_2 emission has been calculated the for a total strength of the college which comprises nearly 2000 students (day scholars and hostelers), ~70 teaching staff, and ~75 non-teaching staff members.

Components of the Audit Report

The audit report encompasses an assessment of the following areas:

- CO2 Emissions from Transportation (Carbon Auditing): Evaluating the total greenhouse gas output attributed to commuting and travel within the campus community.
- CO2 Emissions from Energy Consumption (Energy Auditing): Reviewing the carbon footprint generated through the use of electricity and other energy sources.
- GHG Emissions from Wastewater and Solid Waste (Water and Waste Auditing): Measuring the greenhouse gases produced from the disposal and treatment of liquid and solid wastes.
- Identification of Other Potential CO2 Sinks: Investigating additional areas within the college that may contribute to carbon sequestration and mitigation of emissions.

1. CO_2 emission from the Transportation

A carbon footprint is the total greenhouse gas emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organization, event or product. It is calculated by summing the emissions resulting from every stage of a product or service's lifetime. The calculations, formulae and results discussions are supported with the help of tables and graphs. The data was collected from (i) the academic block, (ii) the administrative building, and (iii) the canteen and hostel area. In the academic block, the data were collected separately for each department.

1.1 Component of the Calculations:

The net kg CO2 equivalence has been calculated using the data and equivalence constants for various fuel types. The data was collected using Google form surveys that were circulated among students, teaching and non-teaching staff in all the departments.

Activity (total fuel consumption in L) * Emission Factor (kg of CO_2 per litre of fuel) = CO_2 Equivalence (CO_2e) of emissions.

Fuel consumption per person = Distance (km) * Avg. fuel consumption (L per km)**

1. Average fuel consumption per km travel = 0.05 kg CNG
2. Average Diesel consumption per km travel = 0.07 kg Diesel
3. Average Petrol consumption per km travel (2 wheeler) = 0.03 kg Petrol
4. Average Petrol consumption per km travel (4 wheeler) = 0.1 kg Petrol

5. Travel by metro per km travel = 0.065 kg CO_2 per commuter
6. Average travel by e-rickshaw per day = 4 km per person

	Department	Private Transport		Public Transport	Total CO_2
		Total CO_2 (Kg/Day)	Total CO_2 (Kg/Day)	Total CO_2 (Kg/Day)	(Kg/Day)
	Biochemistry	35	4	11	50
	Biomedical Sciences	20	7	21	48
	Chemistry	36	2	14	52
	Computer Science	71	0	26	96
	Electronics	13	0	2	15
	Food technology	15	1	17	32
	Instrumentation	11	0	16	26
	Mathematics	19	2	15	36
	Management & Financial Studies	7	3	6	16
	Microbiology	3	0	4	8
	Psychology	4	1	4	9
	Statistics	23	5	23	51

Table 1 : CO2 emissions from various transports

1.2 Results and Discussion:

The total monthly CO_2 emission from transportation for the college is ~8780 kg of CO_2e . The average CO_2 emission from transportation per day is ~ 439kg/day. The results maintain the maximum CO_2 contribution from public transportation when compared to previous reports. Majority of students, non-teaching staff members, and a few teachers on average commute daily by public transportation. Thus, public transportation is the main cause of the college's carbon footprint, followed by 2-wheelers and 4-wheeler private vehicles. But still carbon footprint accounts for much less in public transport in comparison to private as when we are talking about public transport then carbon emission is being shared by many other commuters.

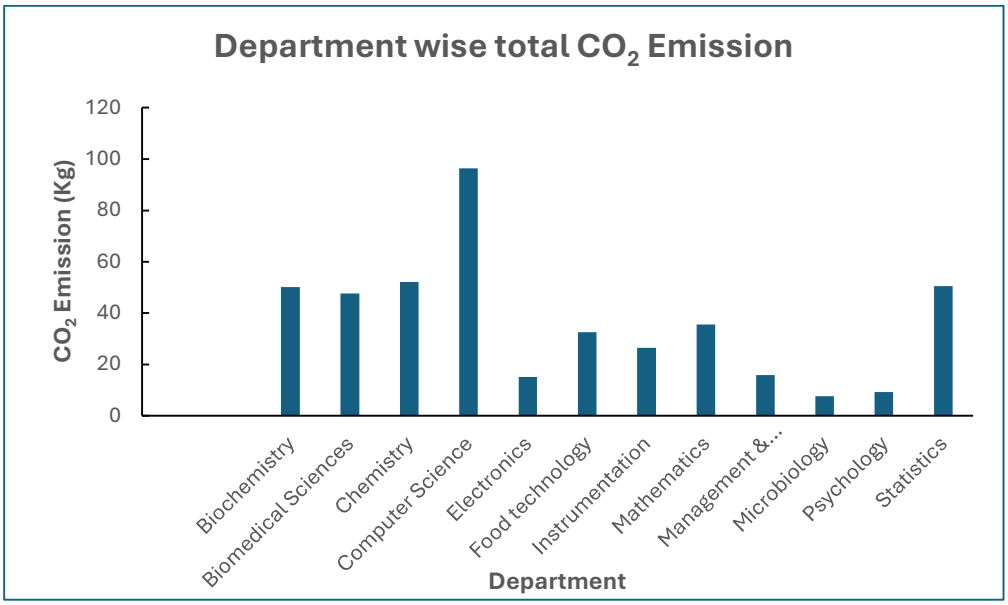

Fig 1 : Department wise total CO_2 emissions (Kg /day)

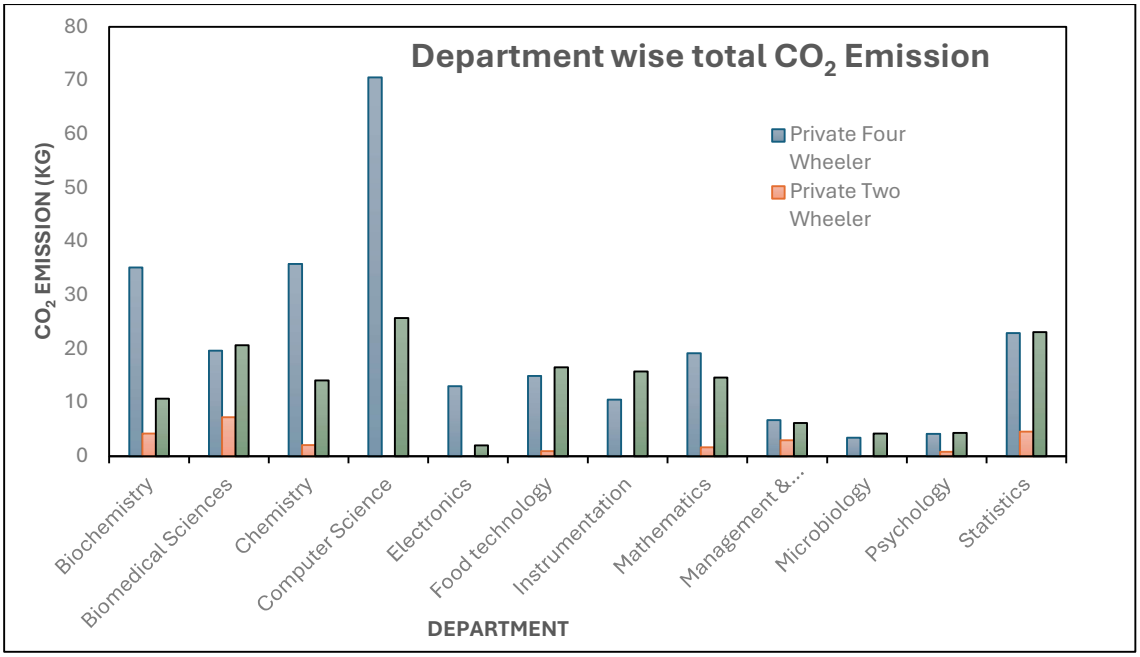

Fig 2 : Department wise total CO2 emissions (Kg/day) with the category of two and Four wheeler

2. CO_2 emission from the Electricity

The kg CO_2 emission from electricity is remotely generated and therefore indirect. The fossil fuels consumed to generate electricity are a major contributor to GHGs. The electricity in SRCASW is supplied by the state electricity board which comes from thermal power-based

grid electricity units. The emission factor for coal has been taken to calculate the amount of CO2 emission by electricity consumption. The data had been collected for i) academic, ii) administrative buildings, and (iii) hostels.

The electricity consumption was collected in three different categories which are as follows:

Category-I: Desktop Computers

Category-II: Electrical and Electronic gadgets, Instruments (heavy and light machines), Charging devices (Laptops, mobile phones), photocopier machines, printers, bulbs, microwaves, and refrigerators.

Category-III: AC (non-VRF), Fans, and Tube lights.

2.1 Component of the Calculations:

Emission Factor for electricity produced by coal = 0.975 kgCO_2e/kWh
Activity (total electricity consumption in kWh) * Emission Factor (kg of CO_2 per kWh) = CO_2 Equivalence (CO_2e) of emissions.
kWh/month = (Rating in Watts/ 1000 * usage in no. of hours per day * number of working days in a year)/12 months

Department	**Category I (KWh/month)**	**Category II (KWh/month)**
Biochemistry	150	14.22
Biomedical	400	31.3
Chemistry	150	9.38
Computer Science	18750	176.36
Electronics	2750	83.22
Food Technology	200	60.38
Instrumentation	3000	111.72
Mathematics	3250	91.4
Microbiology	100	3.1
Management	4650	131.44
Physics	1400	44.38
Psychology	150	4.88
Statistics	1250	35.34
Administration	4400	134.32
Hostel	150	7.14
Total	**40750**	**2398.1**

Table 2 : Department wise energy consumption (KWh/month) for Category I & II

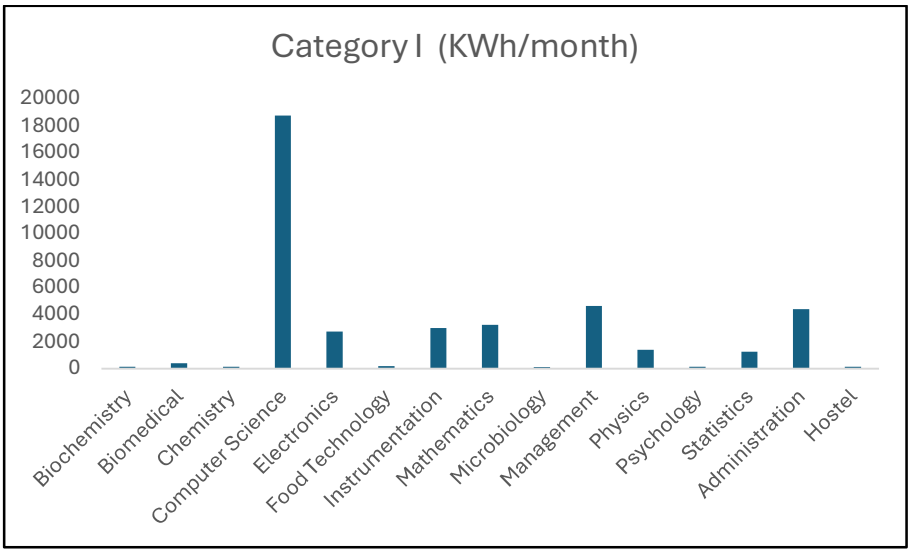

Fig 3 : Energy consumption (KWh / month) for category I

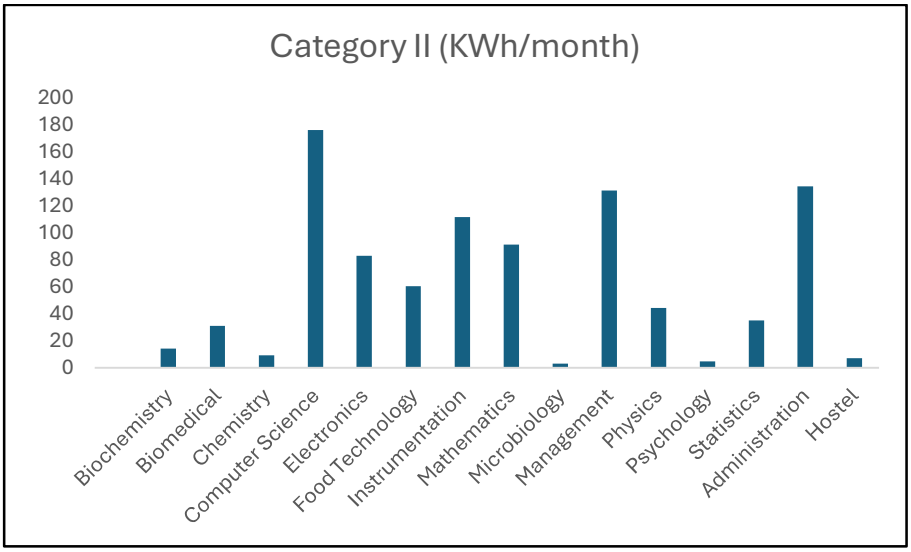

Fig 4 : Energy consumption (KWh / month) for category II

S.No.	Category III (Equipment)	KWh / month
1	Non-VRV AC Units	396
2	Fans	382.72
3	Tubelights	242.496
	Total	**1021.216**

Table 4 : Energy consumption KWh/ month for category III

Total Electricity consumption of SRCASW per month from all three categories is

44,169.316 KWh

Total CO_2e emission of SRCASW per month = 43,065 $kgCO_2e$

2.2. Results and Discussions:

The total kg CO_2 emitted due to electricity consumption has been reported in kWh per month. This amounts 43,065 kg of CO_2e per month. Category I accounts for majority of electricity consumption which reflects that the major portion of CO2 emission is from usage of computers.

The compiled electricity consumption figures correspond accurately with the electricity bills with a monthly average of **50,000 KWh**.

3. GHG emissions from Waste Water and Solid Waste

This section covers 3.1. Water Auditing, and 3.2. Waste Auditing. The water auditing covers the total water consumption of the college and the N_2O and CH_4 emissions from the wastewater treatment unit. The N_2O and CH_4 are released from the nitrification and breaking of the organic compounds, respectively during the disposal of the wastewater. The N_2O and CH_4 emissions have been calculated by taking into account per person-day contribution in generating wastewater. The contribution of the day scholars, teaching and non-teaching staff who stay only during working hours in the college has been considered 50 % of the hostlers who are living on the campus.

The GHG emission for the waste has been estimated by calculating the CH_4 emission per kg of solid waste. The CH_4 is released from solid waste disposal at the dumping site.* In the current waste audit report, solid waste (kgs) included plastic wastes, sanitary, glass-metal scraps, other dry waste, and miscellaneous waste. The paper waste and e-waste are recycled 100 % by the college and are collected by licensed and authorized manufacturers. Also, wet waste is managed through composting in the college. Hence, they were not included while calculating the solid waste.

3.1 **Water Audit**

Consumption of water by the 3 blocks: A comparison

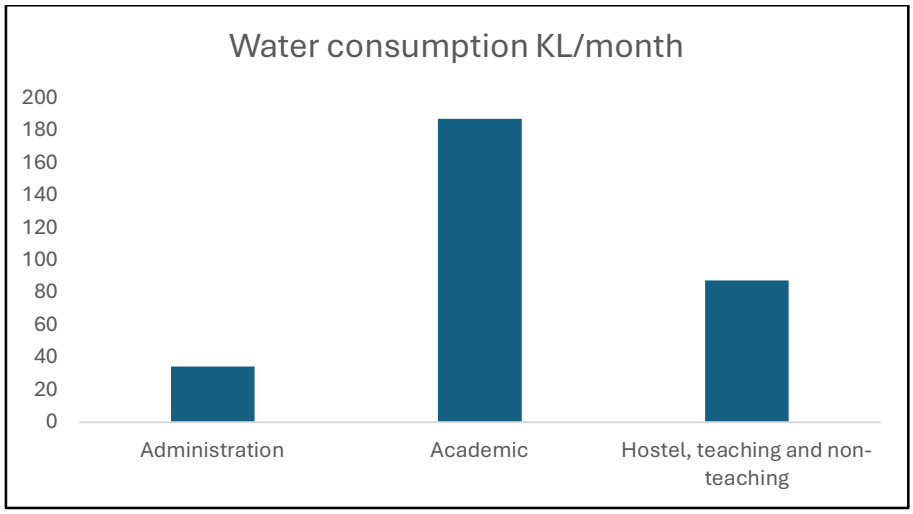

Fig 5 : Water consumption in KL/ month by various blocks of college

S. No.	Name of the Block	Consumption of water (in L per month)
1.	Administration	34,500
2.	Academic	1,87,200
3.	Hostel, teaching and non-teaching	87,600

Table 5 : Consumption of water (L/month) by various blocks of college

S. No.	Name of the department	Consumption of water (in L per month)
1	Canteen	2700
2	Hostel, Staff quarters, Warden's Room	87600
3	Biochemistry	7800
4	Biomedical Science	13200
5	Chemistry	7950
6	Computer Sciences	16500
7	Electronics	7650
8	Food technology	12900

9	Instrumentation	12600
10	Mathematics	9000
11	Microbiology	16500
12	Management studies	20400
13	BFIA	20400
14	Physics	10500
15	Psychology	19500
16	Statistics	12300

Table 6 : Consumption of water (L/month) by various departments of college

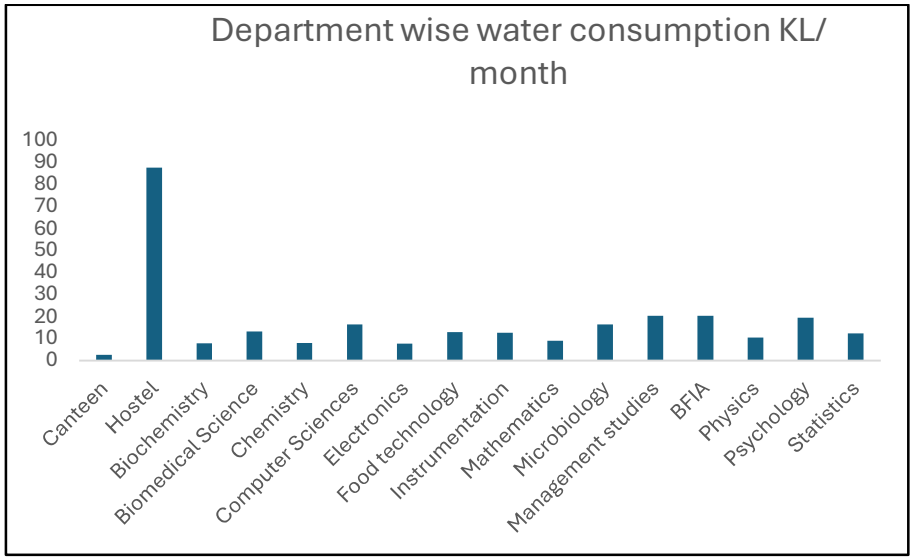

Fig 6: Department wise water consumption KL/ month

Water consumption in different categories:

S. No.	**Purpose**	**Consumption of water (in L per month)**
1.	Sanitation	1,53,600
2.	Drinking water	97,500
3.	Laboratory	15,900
4.	Miscellaneous	-

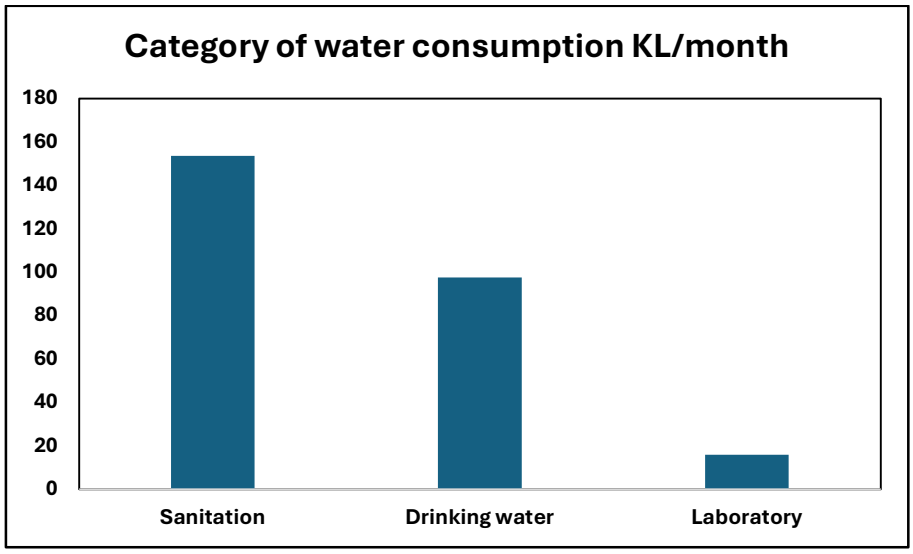

Fig 7: Category wise water consumption in KL/ month

3.1.2. Results and Discussion:

The total water consumption of SRCASW is 267 KL per month. The results shows that more than 50% of water is consumed for sanitation (57.5%), followed by drinking water (36.5%), laboratory (6%). The maximum consumption of water for sanitation, laboratory and drinking is reported from the hostel as there the water consumption is 24 X 7.

3.2. Waste Audit:

The waste audit has been done for the whole college by collecting data from the different sections. The sections include all the departments in the academic block, the administration building, and the hostels. The average number of days has been taken as 60 days (two months) for the students, 120 days (4 months) for the administration, and 360 days (12 months) for the wardens and caretakers staying in the hostel premise. The $kgCH_4$ emission is calculated from the wet waste generated by the college, which forms the part of sewage treatment plants (STPs). The food waste is used in the composting units of the college.

3.2.1. Component of the Calculations:

Emission Factor for CH_4 for solid waste disposal (SWD) = 0.9 $kgCH_4$

Activity (kgs of solid waste per year) * Emission Factor = Total $kgCH_4$ per year.

Department	**Total Waste Generated (Kg/month)**
Administrative Block	10
Hostel	452
Staff quarters	54
Canteen	28
Biochemistry	20
Biomedical Science	24
Chemistry	19.4
Electronics	15
Food Technology	20
Instrumentation	55
Mathematics	0.2
Microbiology	28
Management studies	7
Financial Studies	7
Physics	0.26
Psychology	10
Statistics	10
Total	**759.86**

Table 7 : Distribution of the waste generated through different processes by the departments of college

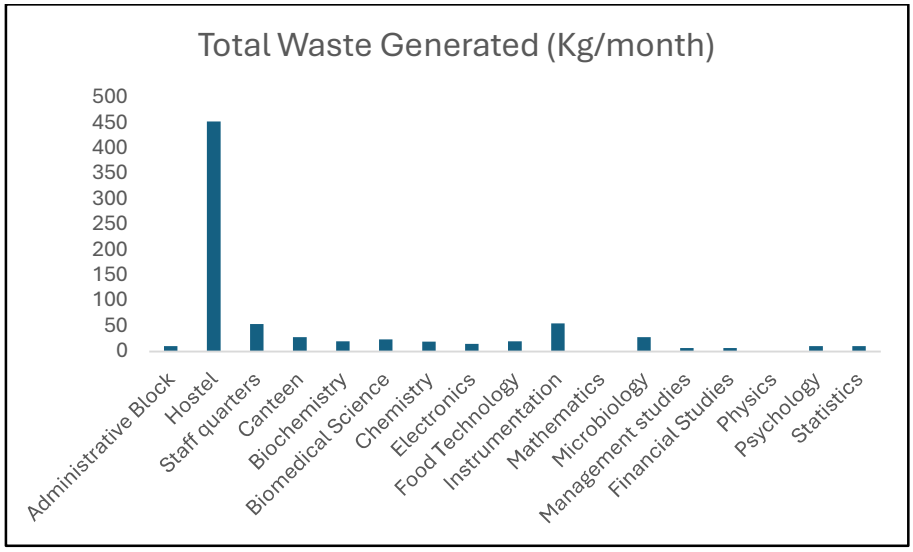

Fig 8 : Total waste generated (Kg/ month) Department wise

3.2.2. Results and Discussion:

The waste is condoned to the municipal body which is dumped at the landfill site as solid waste. More than 99 % of the paper waste is sent to a recycling unit. Moreover, >99 % of wet waste generated in the college is recycled through composting. Last year around 1235 Kg of paper waste was recycled by an organization "Green O Tech India". In return the organization has given college various stationary items according to paper quality and quantity. Out of total waste approximately 2 kgs of wet waste per day form the part of sewage waste and nearly 50 kgs/day waste is given away to the MCD vans.

Calculating Potential GHG sinks

4.1. Tree Cover

The approximate number of trees in the college is more than 470. This includes more than 60 varieties of fruits, herbs, shrubs, ornamental and medicinal plants/trees (Appendix I). For quite few years, it was nearly 400. Last year with the govt. initiative, college has started with Matri Van campaign and the tree cover is increasing over the period of time. On average one tree sequesters about 14 kgs of CO_2 per year. This number is approximately the same as last year.

Total CO_2 sequestered by tree cover = **-6580 kg CO_2/year**

4.2. Composting

The total wet waste generated by the college for 2024-2025 was ~100 kgs/day. The CO_2 sequestration factor (SF) for wet waste utilized in preparing compost is -0.103 kgCO_2/kg wet waste

Total CO_2 consumption in the composting per year = **-1.0 kg CO_2/year**

4.3. An alternative source of Energy- Solar Panels

Each solar panel which is a residential unit produces 9 kWh. In a year it produces 10,000 kWh. The CO_2 sequestration factor (SF) for 1 kWh electricity production is -0.383 kgCO_2e.

Hence, total CO_2 sequestration by solar panels = **-3,830 kgCO_2/year**

Total GHG sink of SRCASW = -10,411 kgCO_2/year

2. Net GHG emission of SRCASW

The net annual GHG emission of the college is reported as follows:

Net kgCO_2 emission for the period 2024-2025 is calculated as:

KgCO_2 eq = (kgCO_2 eq from transportation + kgCO_2 eq from electricity)-GHG sink

~6,22,140 kg CO_2 – 10,411 kg CO_2 = **6,11,729 kgCO_2/year**

6. Future strategies and suggestions for making SRCASW carbon-neutral

SRCASW is committed to becoming carbon neutral by gradually reducing the CO_2 footprint of the college. It is aimed at reducing its dependencies on fossil fuels and replacing them with alternative sources of green energy. The action is taken in the following ways: 1) by educating and building awareness through students on sustainable environment, 2) by promoting and motivating travelling by public transport, 3) by planting more trees by conducting plantation drives and tree adaptation drives, 6) promoting the use of non-plastic bags, utensils etc. and 7) maintaining an eco-club that conducts activities on the environment through different platforms and in different ways.

In addition, SRCASW has been cultivating sustainable practices and maintaining green infrastructures by installing solar panels, enhancing green cover, maintaining water harvesting units, composting pits, organic manure, and mushroom cultivation. It is further working towards increasing the number of solar panels in the college, which will replace grid electricity. The college has a massive green cover that contains around 400 trees and several herbs of different species and varieties. This includes ornamental trees, fruit trees, timber trees and several local varieties. The herbal varieties include several medicinal plants and herbs. The list is given below, table 6.1. The college has been acknowledged and awarded with several awards, that speak about its practices to build a sustainable environment. The college received the ***Green Award*** in 2017. On January 31 2022, a visit conducted by the officials from the Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE), Ministry of Education, Government of India assessed the institute on five parameters under the Swachhta Action Plan project. These were: 1) Sanitation and hygiene, 2) Water management, 3) Energy management, 4) Solid waste management, and 5) green cover. The college was recognized for carrying out the ***'largest plantation drive'*** in higher educational institutes across the northern zone. In addition, the college was recognized for its holistic approach toward spreading awareness, influencing and sensitizing various stakeholders on cleanliness, resource management, energy-efficient practices, and promoting environmentally sustainable practices. It was awarded the ***Green District Champion*** in the east district of Delhi and *Best Sustainable Campus* awards in Delhi for the year 2022-23.

The college is awarded ***District Environment Championship Award*** for East Delhi for the year 2024-25.

The college has also taken up Govt. initiative ***Matri Van Campaign***. More than 70 trees are planted under the campaign where students and faculty of college commits to nurture the planted ones in the name of their loving mothers. Every year this Matri Van will add more and more trees/ plants to the family.

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Sustainable and Green Initiatives at SRCASW

SRCASW is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by systematically reducing its carbon footprint and minimizing its dependence on fossil fuels. The institution is actively transitioning

to alternative and renewable sources of green energy while promoting sustainability through education, infrastructure, and community engagement.

Key Sustainability Initiatives:

1. **Environmental Awareness and Education**:
   Students are educated and engaged in building awareness about environmental sustainability through various activities and platforms.
2. **Promotion of Public Transport**:
   The college encourages the use of public transportation to reduce carbon emissions from private vehicles.
3. **Afforestation Efforts**:
   Regular plantation drives and tree adoption campaigns are organized to increase green cover on and around the campus.
4. **Plastic-Free Campus**:
   The use of plastic bags, utensils, and other disposable items is actively discouraged in favor of sustainable alternatives.
5. **Eco-Club Activities**:
   The college maintains an active Eco-Club that conducts environmental awareness activities using diverse platforms and creative engagement methods.

Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Practices:

SRCASW has made significant strides in building a green and eco-friendly campus. Key practices include:

- Installation of **solar panels** to reduce reliance on grid electricity, with future plans to expand solar energy infrastructure.
- Maintenance of **rainwater harvesting units**, **composting pits**, and use of **organic manure**.
- Promotion of **mushroom cultivation** as a sustainable agricultural practice.
- Preservation and enhancement of the college's **green cover**, which includes approximately 400 trees and a wide variety of medicinal herbs and plants.

The green cover comprises:

- **Ornamental**, **fruit**, and **timber trees**
- **Local and native species**
- **Medicinal plants and herbs** (see Table 6.1 for the complete list)

Awards and Recognitions:

SRCASW's commitment to sustainability has earned it several prestigious awards:

- **Green Award (2017)**

- **Green District Champion Award (East Delhi, 2022–23)**
- **Best Sustainable Campus Award (Delhi, 2022–23)**
- **District Environment Championship Award (East Delhi, 2024–25)**
- **Successfully completed 30 day environment challenge and secured Eco-friendly College certification. (2024-25)**

In January 2022, officials from the **Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE)**, Ministry of Education, Government of India, visited the college for an assessment under the **Swachhta Action Plan**. The institution was evaluated on five key parameters:

1. Sanitation and hygiene
2. Water management
3. Energy management
4. Solid waste management
5. Green cover

The college was commended for conducting the **largest plantation drive among higher educational institutions in the northern zone**. It was also recognized for its holistic approach to promoting awareness, sustainable resource use, energy-efficient practices, and environmental stewardship among all stakeholders.

Matri Van Campaign:

The college has also embraced the government initiative **"Matri Van"**, where students and faculty plant trees in honor of their mothers. More than 70 trees have already been planted under this campaign, with each participant pledging to nurture their tree. This campaign will continue annually, expanding the green family with each passing year.

The college is firmly committed to its vision of becoming a carbon-neutral campus and is actively working across multiple areas to reduce its carbon footprint. As illustrated in Figure 9, the strategy involves a comprehensive, step-by-step process: **Commitment, Counting and Analysis, Action, Reduction, Offsetting, Evaluation**, and continuous **Improvement**.

The journey begins with a strong commitment to sustainability and achieving carbon neutrality. The next step involves accurately **counting and analysing** resource consumption using GHG calculators and emission factors to build a complete emissions inventory. Based on this data, the college initiates **actionable measures** aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

A key phase of the strategy is **reduction**, which targets minimizing energy use in areas such as transportation and electricity, as well as reducing overall waste generation. To address unavoidable emissions, the college invests in **offsetting projects**, including solar energy installations, biogas plants, and rainwater harvesting systems.

Finally, the process includes regular **evaluation and revision**, assessing outcomes, setting new targets, and compiling actionable insights for continuous improvement. By repeating this cycle, the college ensures a dynamic and effective approach to sustainability, firmly moving toward its goal of becoming a truly carbon-neutral institution.

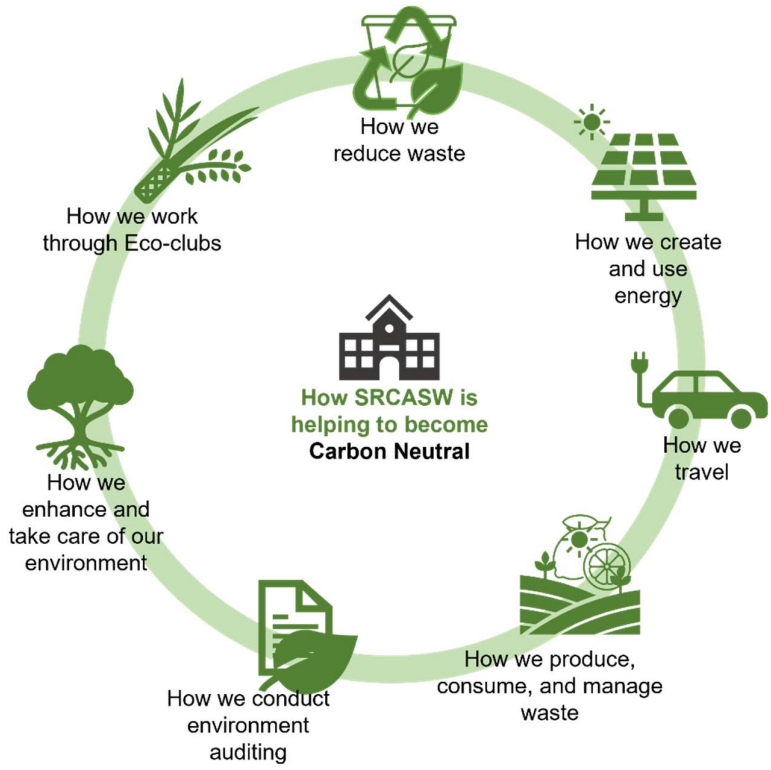

Fig. 9 Different areas where SRCASW is working to become carbon neutral.

In summary, each indicator within the environmental audit report was thoroughly examined. Relevant data were systematically collected and analysed, leading to well-founded conclusions, actionable recommendations, and practical solutions for improvement.

Resources

1. Environmental Protection Agency, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 2000 EPA 430-R-02-003 (Washington, D.C., April 2002); http://www.epa.gov/oppeoee1/globalwarming/publications/emissions/us2002/index.html.

2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Geneva, May 2000); http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/gpgaum.htm.

3. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Reference Manual (Geneva, 1997); http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs6.htm.

4. Lewis and Clark, University, Guidelines for college-level Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories.

5. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 1999 EPA 236-R-01-001 (Washington, D.C., April 2001) at N-1; http://www.epa.gov/oppeoee1/globalwarming/publications/emissions/us2001/index.html.

Appendix I

S.No	Scientific name (genus species)	Common name
	FRUIT TREES	
1	Amla (आंवला)	*Phyllanthus emblica*
2	Bael (बेल)	*Aegle marmelos*
3	Banana (के ला)	*Musa acuminate*
4	Ber (बेर)	*Ziziphus mauritiana*
5	Black Plum (जामुन)	*Syzygium cumini*
6	Carambola (कमरख)	*Averrhoa carambola*
7	Fig (अंजीर)	*Ficus carica*
8	Guava (अमरूद)	*Psidium guajava*
9	Mango (आम)	*Mangifera indica*
10	Orange (संतरा)	*Citrus aurantium*
11	Papaya (पपीता)	*Carica papaya*
12	Pomegranate (अनार)	*Punica granatum*
13	Pomelo (चकोतरा)	*Citrus maxima*
14	Sapota (चीकू)	*Manilkara zapota*
15	Shahtoot (शहतूत)	*Morus alba*
16	Sweet Lemon (मौसंबी)	*Citrus limetta*
17	ORNAMENTAL TREES/PLANTS	
18	Amaltas (अमलतास)	*Cassia fistula*
19	Araucaria (क्रिसमस ट्री)	*Araucaria columnaris*
20	Ashoka (अशोक)	*Polyalthia longibolia*
21	Banyan (वटवक्ष)	*Ficus Benghalensis*
22	Bamboo (बांस)	*Bambusa Vulgaris*
23	Bauhinia (आर्कि ड)	*Bauhinia tomentosa*
24	Bottle Brush (बोतल ब्रश)	*Callistemon*
25	Bottle Palm (बोतल पाम)	*Hyophorbe lagenicaulis*
26	Butter Fly Palm (एररका पाम)	*Dypsis lutescens*
27	Champa (चम्पा)	*Magnoliaceae champaca*
28	Chapman (ओक)	*Quercus chapmanii*
29	Drumstick (सहजन)	*Moringa oleifera*
30	European Fan Palm (खजरू)	*Chamaerops humilis*
31	Gulmohar (गुलमोहर)	*Delonix regia*
32	Kadam (कदम्ब)	*Neolamarckia cadamba*
33	Neem (नीम)	*Azadirachta indica*
34	Peepal (पीपल)	*Ficus religiosa*
35	Philippine Fig (अंजीर)	*Ficus pseudopalma*
36	Sago Palm (साइकस पाम)	*Cycas revoluta*
37	Shisham (शीशम)	*Dalbergia sissoo*
	HERBS AND SHRUBS	
38	Alstonia (सप्तपर्ि)	*Alstonia scholaris*
39	Bougainvillea (बोगनवेसलया)	*Bougainvillea glabra*
40	Chandani (चांदनी)	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*
41	Croton (ि◌ोटन)	*Codiaeum variegatum*

42	Curry Patta (कडिपत्ता)	*Murraya koenigii*
43	Cycas Palm (साइकस पाम)	*Cycas revoluta*
44	Dracena (ड्रूससना)	*Dracaena reflexa*
45	Fish Tail (र्फशटेल ताड़)	*Caryota urens*
46	Furcraea (फुकेररया)	*Furcraea foetida*
47	Fycas Star Light (फाइकस स्टार लाइट)	*Ficus benjamina*
48	Golden Bottle Brush (गोल्डन बॉटल ब्रश)	*Melaleuca bracteata*
49	Hamelia (हमेसलया)	*Hamelia patens*
50	Harsingar हरससंगार (पाररजात)	*Nyctanthes arbortristis*
51	Hibiscus (गुड़हल)	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
52	Jamican Sago (जमीकन सैगो)	*Zamia furfuracea*
53	Jasmine (चमेली)	*Jasminum aureum*
54	Kachnar (कचनार)	*Bauhinia variegate*
55	Kochia (कोचिया)	*Kochia scoparia*
56	Lemon Grass (लेमनग्रास or गंधत्रिण)	*Cymbopogon citratus*
57	Money Plant (मनी पलांट)	*Epipremnum aureum*
58	Phycus Panda (फाइकस पांि◌ा)	*Ficus retusa*
59	Sago Palm (सैगो पाम)	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
60	Syngonium (ससंगोननयम)	*Syngonium podophyllum*
61	Tecoma (ट्रम्पेट बुश)	*Tecoma stans*

Appendix II

Goal Number	Goal Description
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8	Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
15	Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development