

# Analysis of Green Campus Initiative in Nirmala College of Education Ujjain MP (India)

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**Abstract:** *Nirmala College of Education Ujjain MP (India) has rich biodiversity including many plant species Angiosperms, Gymnosperms, Pteridophytes, Bryophytes, Algal flora, Fungi. These plants are described with scientific name, local language, family and location. These Plants are trees, shrubs & herbaceous in natura habit & habited all plants species are playing important role in sustainable environment of green campus of Nirmala college of education.*

**Keywords:** NCE, GCI, initiatives plants, Environment & eco-friendly institution

## I. INTRODUCTION

The “Green” term “grun” grass & grow= vegetation campus word derives from Latin word for “field .it was first use to describe the larger field adjacent Nassau Hall of the college of New Jersey in 1774. [1&2.] It was started by Susan Botha in late 2007. The concept of green campus is useful in the Education research and community service system in environmental management.[3-8] The plant spectrum of the green campus here includes specific types of vegetation such as wild cultivated species, dry field pools of vegetation, new construction areas, some land, gardens, fallow tracks, old walls, epiphytes on old plants and mosses present on ancient wall of building. This green campus is useful for the students to understand the concept of sustainable development.[9]

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Nirmala College of Education Ujjain MP (India) also knew by shorter name NCE, Nirmala College, it's recognized & affiliated to Vikram University Ujjain M.P. (India). The Phyto spectrum of the green campus of college there includes specific types of vegetation such as wild plants, cultivated, dry field pool of vegetation, old wall, epiphytes plants, field scrubplants, various biological species and distinctive plants species. Use the field survey method in this research, the point parameter found in its green campus, the unobtrusive parameter, important in that the plants found in the vegetation were studied here. The plants found in the natural beauty here were tabulated, they were classified on the basis of local name, botanical name and family. The NEC campus was frequently visited during the summer, winter & rainy seasons. All the species of herbs were collected in the months of flowering season. All herbaceous flora growing naturally within the campus were identified with the help of relevant literature Ommachan,(1977). In this research, using the field survey method, the point parameter found in its green complex, the unobtrusive parameter, is important that the plants found in the vegetation were studied here. Here the plants found in natural beauty were tabulated and classified on the basis of local name, botanical name and family. NEC campus is frequently visited during summer, winter and rainy season.

Each identified species was completely pressed in a plant press after that they were dried and mounted on herbarium sheets of to avoid the damage to the specimens from various microorganism such as fungi, insects etc, all dried specimens were poisoned by sinking the whole plant in a solution of mercuric chloride in ethyl alcohol (115 g mercuric chloride dissolved in 4.5 litre ethyl alcohol, called Kew Mixture). After all specimens were completely poisoned, they were dried and affixed (along with a label) on a mounting sheet by using Fevicolglue of the material. All the plants have been described with their scientific names, family, voucher no. all the dried specimens were deposited to the department of Botany, Vikram University Ujjain MP (India) in the form of complete herbarium sheets for future reference.



**Fig:** Map of Green campus view of Nirmala college of Education Ujjain M.P. (India)

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In college green campus is a place where eco-friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainability on the campus which ultimately enables an institution to redefine its environmental culture and be environmentally, social and social and for the environment, provides an opportunity to develop new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions[12]. In this study, through the literature review, field investigation, and survey, we investigated the environment for a green campus by examining NCE Ujjain MP (India), one of the leading examples of green campus initiatives. It is located in Located on the Malwa plateau, it is higher than the north Indian plains and the land rises towards the Vindhya Range to the south are widely known for their environment-friendly policies and practices.[13-15]. It's observed that the green campus of Nirmala college of education Ujjain Madhya Pradesh (India) green changes the campus community, especially students, in critical thinking and learning by adopting participatory, practical, understand the influence of education on students' perceptions about sustainability and determine the expectations and collaborative approaches to work together and it is a initiatives which is make college environment healthier for students and staff by involving the whole community to work towards a sustainable future. This campus plays an important role not only in the development of knowledge and understanding but also in building the foundation of environmental ethics among the students. It has been observed that green skills, habits, attitudes and values are inculcated in a person's life right from the college level. Within the scope of these efforts of the college is a sense of belonging to the college and its surroundings. This campus environment encourages, supports and nurtures the growing potential of learners through its green environment that connects with their surroundings. [16-18]. Green Campus is a place where environmentally friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the campus. The green campus concept offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social and economic needs of the mankind [19].

















### IV. CONCLUSION

The sole purpose of the present investigation is that the plants species found in the priceless treasures of the natural wealth of Green Campus initiatives of Government Nirmala College of Ujjain MP (India) is only to be reflected on the world scenario.

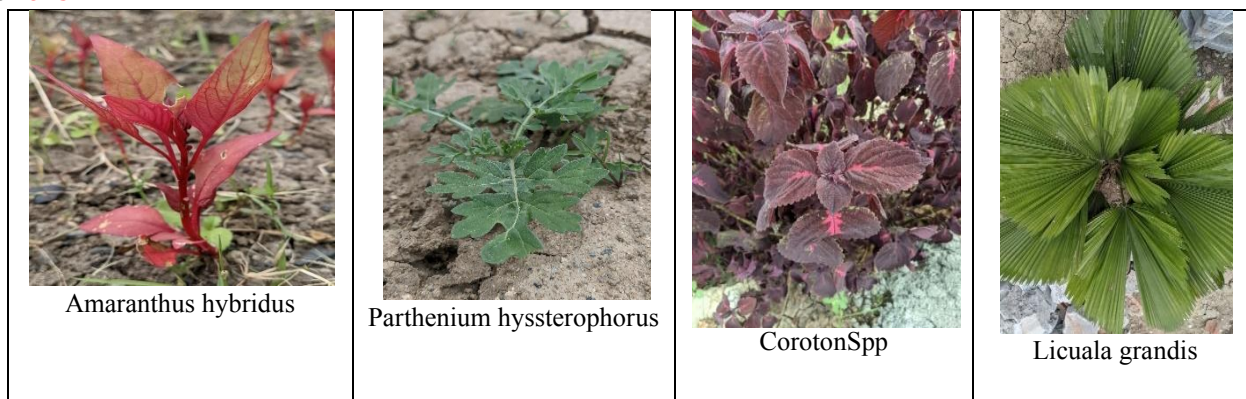


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Aloe vera	Thuja Occidentalis	Ipomoea cairica	Cassia tora
			
Moss plants	Aracariaaracana	Citrus maxima	Tradescantia spathcea
			
Mangifera indica	Author	Helianthus annuus	Musa acuminata
			
MicheneliaSpp.	Psidium guajava	Oxalis corniculata	Iresineherbstii

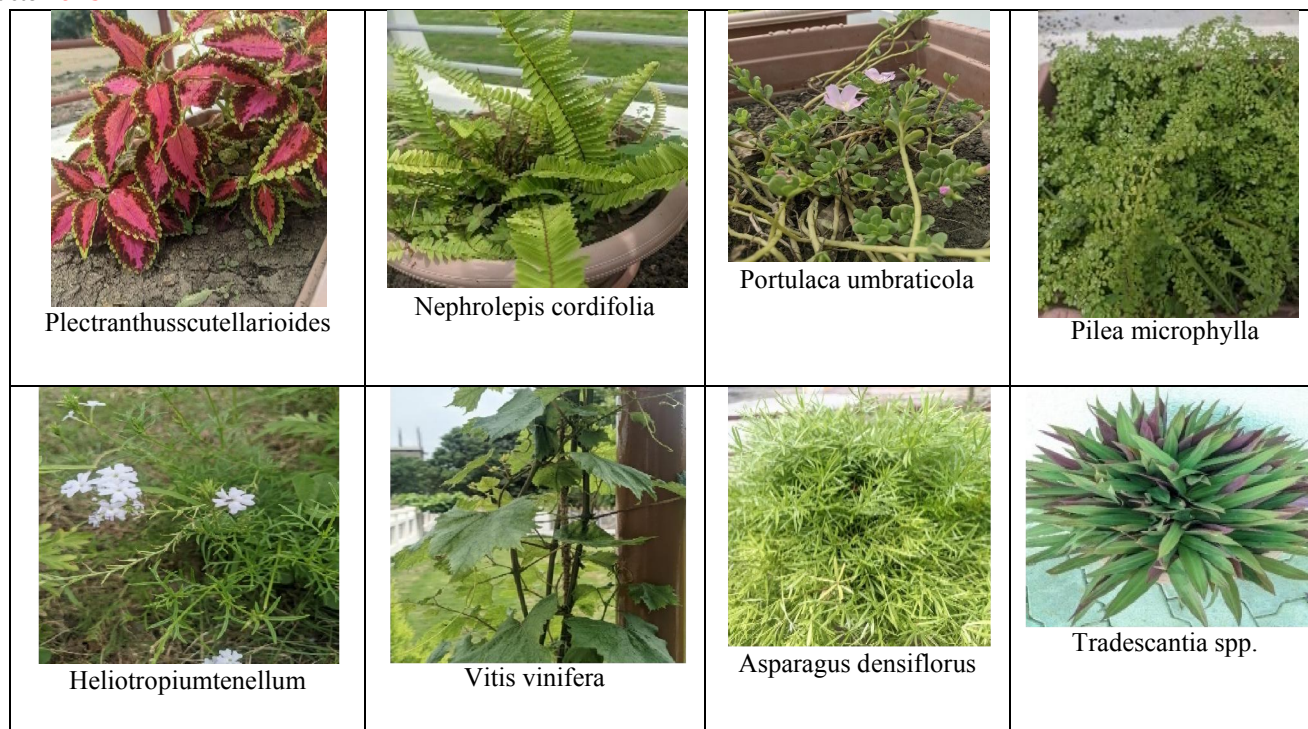




**Figure 1:** Phyto diversity of Green Campus of Nirmala College of Education Ujjain MP (India)







**Figure 2:** Phyto diversity of Green Campus of Nirmala College of Education Ujjain MP (India)

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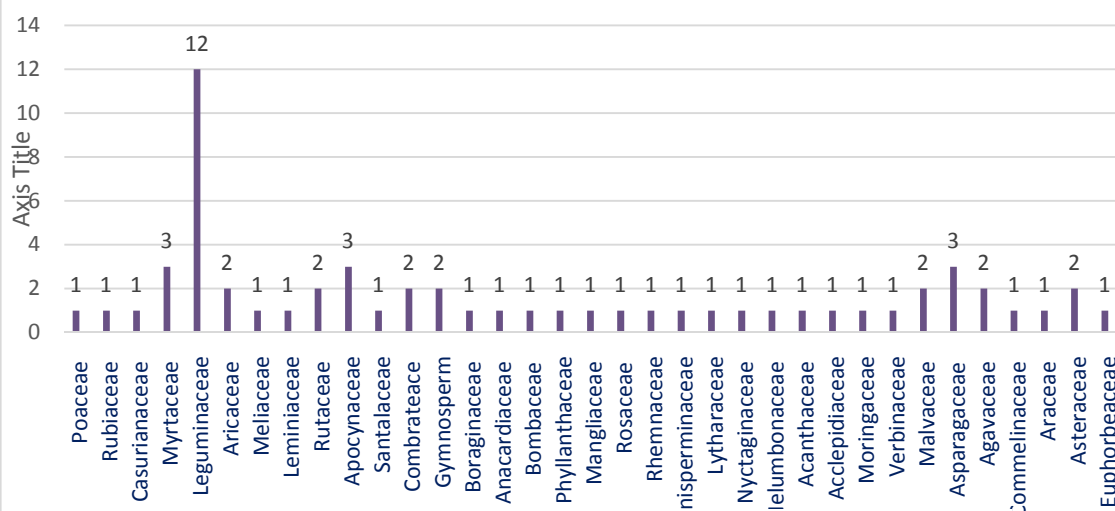
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S.N.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name	Family
1	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Myrtaceae
2	kachnar	<i>Bauhinia veriegata</i>	Leguminaceae
3	Khajur	<i>Phoenixsilvestris</i>	Aricaceae
4	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
5	Peepal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae
6	Palash	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Leguminaceae
7	Amaltas	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Leguminaceae
8	Balamimli	<i>Adenonia digitata</i>	Malvaceae
9	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa spp.</i>	Poaceae
10	Ashok	<i>Sareca indica</i>	Leguminaceae
11	Kadamb	<i>Anthocephalus kadamba</i>	Rubiaceae
12	Casuriana	<i>Casuriana equisetifolia</i>	Casuriaceae
13	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Lamiaceae
14	Madukamini	<i>Muraya exotica</i>	Rutaceae
15	Kaner (Red)	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Apocynaceae
16	Kaner (Yellow)	<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i>	Apocynaceae
17	Chandan	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae
18	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae
19	Vidya	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Gymnosperm
20	Imli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Leguminaceae
21	Sheesham	<i>Dalbergia sisoo</i>	Leguminaceae
22	Gondi	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	Boraginaceae
23	Aam	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae
24	Samel	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Bombacaceae
25	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Leguminaceae
26	Avla	<i>Abutilon officinalis</i>	Malvaceae
27	Subabul	<i>Lecucaenaleucocephala</i>	Leguminaceae
28	Jamfal	<i>Syzygium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae
29	Champa	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Magnoliaceae
30	Badam	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Rosaceae
31	Ber	<i>Ziziphus numularia</i>	Rhamnaceae
32	Bel patra	<i>Agave marmelos</i>	Rutaceae
33	Babool	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Leguminaceae
34	Mehandi	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae
35	Sadabahar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae
36	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae
37	Bottle Palm	<i>Hyophorba glauca</i>	Aricaceae
38	Dracaena	<i>Dracaena</i>	Asparagaceae
39	Bauhravia	<i>Bauhiadifusa</i>	Leguminaceae

40	Boganvillia	<i>Boganvillia spp.</i>	Nyctaginaceae
41	Sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Gymnosperm
42	Madhumaltee	<i>Qusqualis indica</i>	Combrataceae
43	Lotus	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	nelumbonaceae
44	Shatavari	<i>Asperagus spp.</i>	Asparagaceae
45	Vajradanti	<i>Barleria cristata</i>	Acanthaceae
46	Giloy	<i>Tinosporacardifolia</i>	Menispermaceae
47	Madar	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Acclepidiaceae
48	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Leguminaceae
49	Sahijan	<i>Moringa olifera</i>	Moringaceae
50	China rose	<i>Hibiscusrosa sinensis</i>	Malvaceae
51	Lantana	<i>Lantana chemera</i>	Verbinaceae
52	Puwadia	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Leguminaceae
53	Agave	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	Agavaceae
54	Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia zerbrina</i>	Commelinaceae
55	Bar room plant	<i>Aspidispra elatior</i>	Asparagaceae
56	Kharak plant	<i>Colocassia spp.</i>	Araceae
57	Galobi	<i>Sonchus canariensis</i>	Asteraceae
58	Adhashishi	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Asteraceae
59	Dudhi	<i>Euforbiahirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae
60	Gwarpatha	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Agavaceae

**Figure 3:** Species diversity of Green Campus of Nirmala College of Education Ujjain MP (India)



**Figure 4:** Dominant plant families of Green campus of Nirmala College of Education Ujjain (M.P.) India