

GURU RAM DASS B.Ed COLLEGE

Jalalabad West



GURU RAM DASS B.Ed. COLLEGE

D.A.V. COLLEGE ROAD, VILL CHAK ROOM WALA, JALALABAD (W) DISTT, FEROZEPUR

(Recognized by National Council for Teacher Education. & Affiliated to Penjab University, Chandigarh)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Guru Ram Dass B Ed College, Jalalabad Punjab is a recognized college. Status: Co.Ed. Guru Ram Dass B Ed College, Jalalabad Punjab is managed by Society: Guru Ram Dass Educational Trust. Guru Ram Dass B Ed College, Jalalabad Punjab was established in 2005.

The institution in its third cycle of re-accreditation by NAAC has undergone a green audit for a third time in its progress towards the goal of clean and green institution. The audit is under taken by 4 experts.

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The audit is conducted on 26th may 2022. The audit team verified the documentation on green practices related to bio diversity, energy conservation, waste management and water management which had been prepared through participatory processes within the College. We hope this audit will provide a solid platform to identify strengths and weaknesses of green management in the College campus and the college team would take it further.

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GREEN AUDIT 2020-21

[Dated: 26th May, 2022]

Green Audit Team 2020-21

S.No	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Amarjeet Singh Sandhu	Professor (Principal Extension Scientist), Regional centre Punjab Agriculture University Ludhiana, Bhathinda.
2	Dr. Mandeep Kaur Dhillon	Assistance Professor(Botany), Guru Nanak College, Shri Muktsar Sahib
3	Mrs. Ramanpreet Kaur	Science Mistress, GSSS Mahmu Joyia (Fazilka)
4	Mr. Surinder Gupta	Lecturer(Biology),Govt. Sen. Sec. School (boys), Jalalabad (West)

Abru Ram Dass B.Ed. College

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Gura Ram Dass B.Ed. College Jalalabad (w)

1. HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

Guru Ram Dass B Ed College, Jalalabad Punjab is a recognised institute / college. Status: Co.Ed. Guru Ram Dass B Ed College, Jalalabad Punjab is managed by Society: Guru Ram Das Educational Trust. Guru Ram Dass B Ed College, Jalalabad Punjab was established on / in 2005. Advanced experiences both academic and co-curricular emphasizing experiential learning through practical and internship are provided to promote life - long learning, high ethical standards and development of knowledge and skills.

Guru Ram Dass B.Ed. College, Jalalabad (West) has a state of the art infrastructure with rich library, well equipped laboratories, updated computer & language laboratory, advanced technology laboratory and vast playgrounds. It has excellent academic environment with neat and clean surroundings. To maintain its academic excellence and leadership, the management has recruited the best available human resources. Guru Ram Dass B.Ed. College, Jalalabad (West) believes in quality, excellence and continuous growth of human resources and material infrastructure so as to provide a globally compatible teacher education in the present era of knowledge explosion. The prospective teachers are provided with a variety of experiences, so as to groom them well to enter the educational settings with the highest probability of success and effectiveness.

From the last 17 years, with the undaunted support of our worthy management and a committed and competent staff the college has made its mark felt both academically and culturally setting a milestone in the field of Teacher Education offering a unique place for learning.

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2. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COLLEGE

The 6-acre (approx.) campus is all set in lush green environs, providing stimulating academic ambience. The campus has four well maintained gardens. The college is designed for optimum day lighting, ventilation and wide path ways, with trees on either side, shading the walking paths.

3. GREEN AUDITING

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Green auditing is a means of assessing environmental performance. It is a systematic, documented, periodic, and objective review by regulated entities of facility operations and practices related to meeting environmental requirements. It is otherwise the systematic examination of the interactions between any operation and its surroundings. This includes all emissions to air; land and water; legal constraints; the effects on the neighboring community; landscape and ecology; thepublic's perception of the operating company in the local area. Green audit does not stop all compliance with legislation. Nor is it a 'green washing' public relations exercise.

Objectives of this green audit

- Verifying compliance: Verifying compliance with standards or best available techniques.
- Identifying problems: Detecting any leakage, pills or other suchproblems with the operations and processes.
- ➤ Formulating environmental policy: Formulating the organization's environmental policy if there is no existing policy.
- Measuring environmental impact: Measuring the environmental impact of each and every process and operation on the air, water, soil, worker health and safety



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> Measuring performance: Measuring the environmental performance of an

> Confirming environmental management system effectiveness: Giving organization against best practices. indication of the effectiveness of the system and suggestions for improvement.

> Providing a database: Providing a database for corrective action and future plans.

➤ Developing the organization's environmental strategy: Enabling management to develop its environmental strategy for moving towards a greener corporate and performance culture

➤ Communication: Communicating its environmental performance to its stakeholders though reporting will enhance the image of the company.

The audit process:

The audit process was done in two parts

- Pre-audit by IQAC
- Post audit, by External team

Pre-audit activities: The pre-audit activities include the following:

Step-1: The sites / area /division that are to be audited need to be determined and selected.

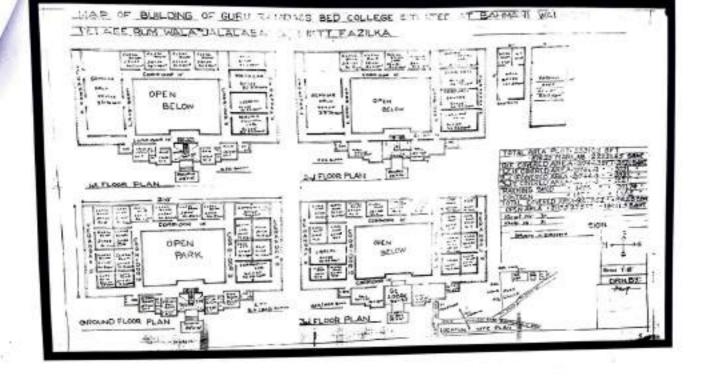
Step-2: The auditees were informed of the date of the audit enabled them toadjust and become used to the concept.

Step-3: The audit scope was identified. The auditees were consulted when establishing the scope.

Step-4: The audit plan was designed in such a way that it accommodated changes based on information gathered during the audit and effective use ofresources.

Step-5: Audit team and assignment of responsibility were established.





4. ONSITE AUDIT ACTIVITIES

The onsite audit includes:

Step-1: The opening meeting is the first step between the audit team and auditee. In this meeting the purpose of audit, the procedure and the time schedule were discussed.

Step-2: Site inspection is the second step for onsite activity. In this step theaudit team discovered matters which are important to the audit afterwards observations were given as under.

4.1. Water Use and Management

This indicator addresses water consumption, water sources, irrigation, appliances and fixtures. A water audit is an on-site survey and assessment to determine the water use and hence improving the efficiency of its use.

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Observations: It was observed that the bore well water supply system is major sources of water in college. Water is used for drinking purpose, toilets and gardening. The waste water from the RO water purifier is used for gardening purpose. During the survey, no loss of water is observed, neither by any leakages, or by over flow of water from overhead tanks. On an average the total use of water in the college is 25,000 L/day, which include 24,000 L/day for domestic, gardeningpurposes and 1,000 L/day for drinking purpose.

TABLE 2: FLUSH TYPES

		2000	2.120	Transla	(flush	Staff (flush type
Sr. Location No.	Male (flush type)		type)		Wastern		
	Indian	Western	Indian	Western	-	01	
1.	Principal's Office				1		-
2.	Ground Floor	2	2	2	1	-	-
200	First Floor	2	2	2	1		-
3. 4.	Second Floor	2	2	2	1	-	F(1)

Rain Water Harvesting

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Rain water harvesting unit is also functional for recharging ground water level. Water from different rooftops is collected through a piped network and stored for some time. The major portion of the water collected through rain harvest is used for non-drinking purposes like gardening, washing curtains, table cloths in the college hostel. It is also used for washing the floors of the Collegebuilding. New Academic Block under construction is well equipped with rain water harvesting system.

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Solid Waste Management

This indicator addresses waste production and disposal of different wastes like paper, food, plastic, biodegradable, construction, glass, dust etc. and recycling. Furthermore, solid waste often includes wasted material resources that could otherwise be channeled into better service through recycling, repair, and reuse. Solid waste generation and management is a burning

issue. Unscientific handling of solid waste can create threats to everyone. The survey focused on volume, type and current management practice of solid waste generated in the campus.

Observations:

Waste generation from tree droppings and lawn management is a major solid waste generated in the campus. This is used for making manure through

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rmi composting. The waste is segregated at source by providing separate dustbins at different places for Bio-degradable and Plastic waste. Single sided used papers reused for writing and printing and recently both side printing is carried out as per requirements. The waste generated by newspapers 300kg/year, magazine 280kg/year and of cartons is 20kg/year. No waste (0.1Kg/day) is generated by the College, office, garden etc. Paper, Metal waste paper and wooden waste is stored and given to authorized scrap agents for further processing. The solid waste is collected by the municipal corporation at regular basis and disposed by their methods.

a) Food waste management:

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No food waste is generated from the college kitchen and canteen.

b) Paper waste management

The most generated waste is paper waste. It is taken for recycling. Paper waste generated is recycled and reused by authorized agent.

c) Garden waste management

Garden waste in the form of leaf litter is decomposed and used as manure.

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Figure 3: DIFFERENT BINS PLACED ON DIFFERENT PLACES INSIDE CAMPUS FOR WASTE COLLECTION



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Figure 4: Solid Waste Collection by the worker of Municipality and Sweeper





Figure 5: GRASS CUTTINGWASTE AND LEAF LITTER COLLECTION FROM GARDENS WHICH ARE USED TO MAKE MANURE

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Table 4 - LIST OF AC WITH LOCATION

Sr. No.	Location of AC	of AC Number of AC Number of AC			
1.	Principal Office	Number of AC	Working Hours		
2		One			
2.	Staff Room	One	9.00 to 5.00		
3.	General Office		9.00 to 3.10		
4.		One	9.00 to 5.00		
7.	Computer Lab	One			
5.	Chairman Office		9.00 to 3.10		
6.		One	9.00 to 3.30		
0.	Waiting Room	One	9.00 to 3.10		
			Comment of Page		

Biodiversity/Green Area

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 is enacted, enforced and reviewed using various environmental awareness programmes.

Observations

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Campus is located in the outskirts of Jalalabad in the vicinity of many trees (species) to maintain the biodiversity. Various tree plantation programs are being organized at college campus and surrounding villages through NSS (National Service Scheme) unit. This program helps in encouraging ecofriendly environment which provides pure oxygen within the institute and awareness among villagers and the people around the campus. The plantation program includes various types of indigenous species of ornamental and medicinal plants. Gardens should be watered by using system irrigation drip/sprinkler

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Figure 7: College Nursery









Figure 8: Lush Green Gardens in the College Premise

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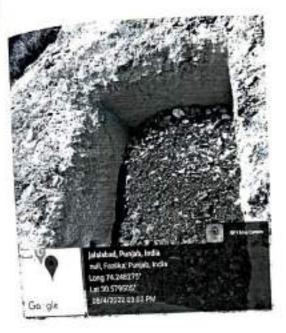




Figure 9: Vermi-Composting

Electronic waste management

E-waste can be described as consumer and business electronic equipment that is near or at the end of its useful life. This makes up about 5% of all municipal solid waste worldwide but is much more hazardous than other waste because electronic components contain cadmium, lead, mercury, and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) that can damage human health and the environment.

Observations:

E-waste generated in the campus is very less in quantity. The E-waste and defective items from computer laboratory is being stored properly. The institution has decided to contact approved E-waste management and disposal facility in order to dispose E-waste in scientific manner.







Figure 10: E-Waste

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

For Water Use:

- Water saving faucets may be installed to ensure water saving.
- ➤ Minimize wastage of water and use of electricity during water filtration process, if used, such as RO filtration process and ensure that the equipment's used for such usage are regularly serviced.
- ➤ 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 where this exceeds the Control of Substances

 Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations.



For Solid Waste Management:

- Reduce the absolute amount of waste that is produced from college staff offices.
- ➤ Make full use of all recycling facilities provided by City Municipalityand private suppliers, including glass, cans, white, coloured and brown paper, plastic bottles, batteries, print cartridges, cardboard and furniture.
 - ➤ Provide sufficient, accessible and well-publicized collection points for recyclable waste, with responsibility for recycling clearly allocated.
 - ➤ Important and confidential papers after their validity to be sent for pulping.

For Energy Use:

- Support renewable and carbon-neutral electricity options on any energy purchasing consortium, with the aim of supplying all collegeproperties with electricity that can be attributed to renewable and carbon-neutral sources.
 - It is preferable to purchase electricity from a company that invests innew sources of renewable and carbon-neutral electricity.
 - Installation of LED lamps instead of CFL and replacing the old tubelights with the new LED tubes.
 - 5-star rated Air Conditioners, Fans and CFLs should be used.
 - Cleaning of tube-lights/bulbs to be done periodically, to remove dustover it.



For maintaining Bio-diversity:

- Review periodically the list of trees planted in the garden, allot numbers to the trees and keep records. Assign scientific names to thetrees.
- Promote environmental awareness as a part of course work in various curricular areas, independent research projects, and community service.
- Create awareness of environmental sustainability and take actions to ensure environmental sustainability.
- ➤ Establish a College Environmental Committee that will hold responsibility for the enactment, enforcement and review of the Environmental Policy. The Environmental Committee shall be the source of advice and guidance to staff and students on how to implement this Policy.
 - ➤ Ensure that an audit is conducted annually and action is taken on the basis of audit report, recommendation and findings.
 - Celebrate every year 5th June as 'Environment Day' and plant trees on this day to make the campus more Green.
- > Indoor plantation to inculcate interest in students, Bonsai can planted in corridor to bond a relation with nature.

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E-waste Management:

- Recycle or safely dispose of computers and electrical appliances.
- Use reusable resources and containers and avoid unnecessary packaging where possible.
- ➤ Always purchase recycled resources where these are both suitable and available.

6. TARGETS FOR 2021-2022

- 1. Installation of Water Saving Faucets.
- 2. Solar plates may be installed on top roof for administrative block.
- 3. Rain water harvesting tank need to be covered.
- Fast growing trees like Chakrasia, Leucena etc.can be grown for a quicker canopy and shade.
- As college has a vast land area, some area can be demarcated for Medicinally important herbs and shrubs.
- More diversity of shrubs and trees can be planted which will also lead to increase in fauna 'species in the campus.
- 7. Artificial nests can be provide to lead to increase in bird species.
- 8. Solar panels (already mentioned in report) can be installed to reduce the electricity bills.
- Agro forest or social forest plants/trees can be plant in the college nursery areas which are beneficial for biodiversity, ecosystem, aesthetic values as well as earn money.
- Engage students in maintaining herbal gardens and medicinal gardens for improving nursery practices.
- 11. Eco-Clubs can be initiated at college level to maintain gardens and biodiversity.
- 12. Rain water Harvesting system should be improved for proper functioning
- Supply of water to forest area be made assure.

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GREEN AUDIT TEAM 2020-21

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