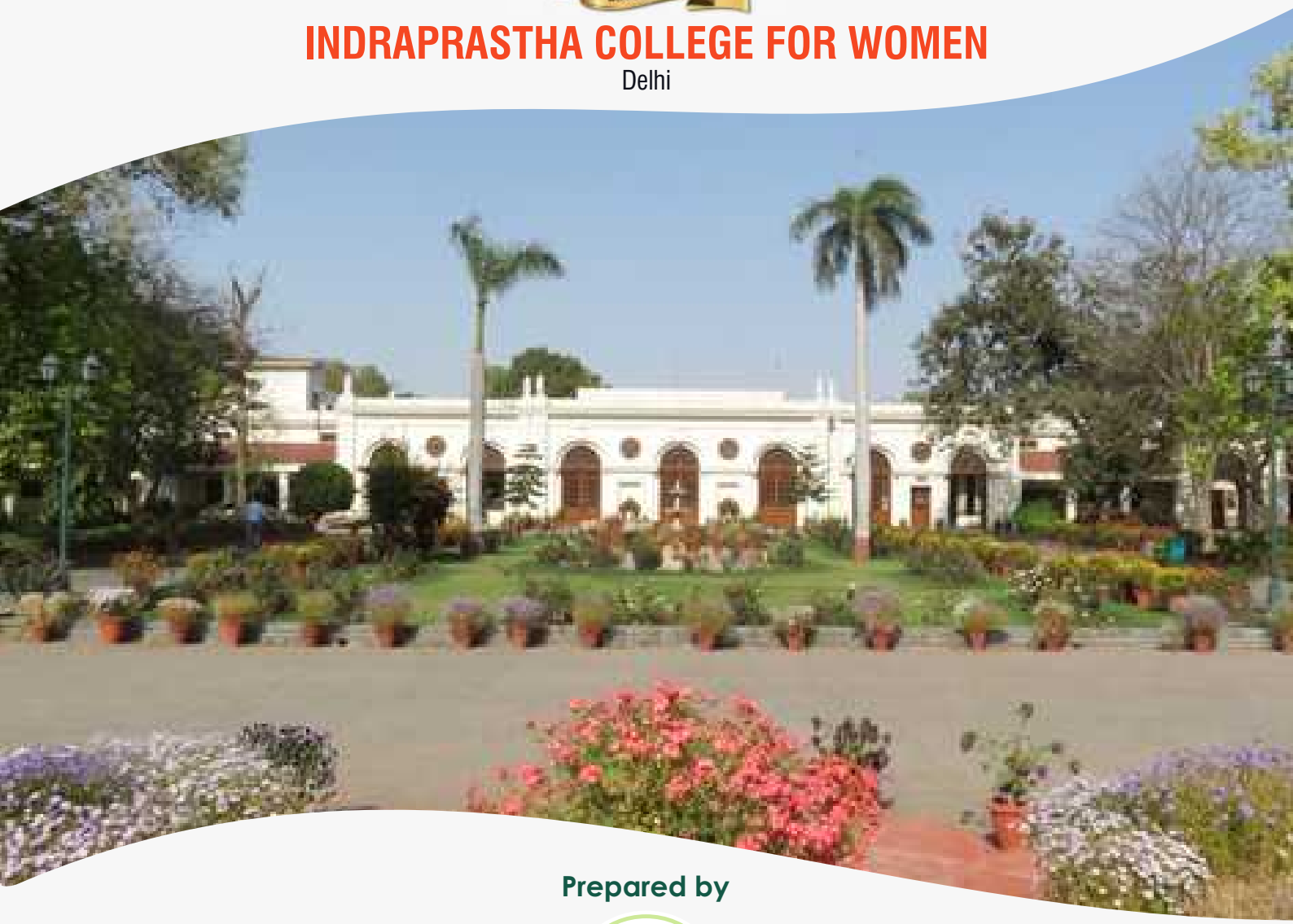
GREEN AUDIT REPORT

Academic Year 2022 - 2025

EARTH WATER AIR LIGHT SPACE

INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Delhi



Prepared by

GREEN MENTORS

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Special Consultative Status with the
Economic and Social Council of United Nations from 2021

GREEN UNIVERSITY
AUDIT REPORT
Academic Year 2022- 2025

Indraprastha
College for Women
Delhi

AUDITOR'S VIEW

Global Readiness in Ensuring Ecological Neutrality

Indraprastha College for Women (IPCW), a historic institution under the University of Delhi, exemplifies unwavering commitment to sustainability, ecological neutrality, and academic excellence.

With nearly a century-long legacy, IPCW continues to lead by integrating environmental stewardship into its governance, academics, and operational framework, fostering a culture of innovation and responsibility.

Green Mentors, in alignment with UNESCO's Greening Education Partnership, the Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE), and holding special consultative status with the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), is privileged to accredit IPCW as a Platinum-Ranked Green University.

The Green University Audit and Accreditation by Green Mentors evaluate multiple domains, including Governance and academics, Building Design and landscaping, Water Management Practices, Energy Use and savings, Air Quality Levels, Health and hygiene, and Sustainable Resource Utilization.
Key Observations and Commendations

1. Governance & Leadership Commitment

Under the leadership of Principal Prof. Poonam Kumria, IPCW has embedded sustainability principles into governance and institutional strategy.
Policies emphasize transparency, accountability, and innovative decision-making, fostering a cohesive, eco-conscious academic culture.

2. Building Design and Landscaping

IPCW demonstrates excellence in sustainable infrastructure. Green roofs, shaded parking, and indigenous plant species enhance biodiversity while reducing environmental impact.
The college incorporates shaded pathways and efficient building orientation to minimize heat exposure. Landscaped gardens and eco-friendly commuting options further reinforce its commitment to sustainability.

3. Water Management Practices

IPCW showcases exemplary water conservation practices with rainwater harvesting systems, efficient plumbing fixtures, and wastewater treatment for reuse in landscaping and flushing.
These systems contribute to its goal of achieving a zero-discharge campus. Real-time water monitoring ensures resource efficiency and minimizes wastage.

4. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Solutions

The college prioritizes energy efficiency through LED lighting, energy-efficient appliances, and the

AUDITOR'S VIEW

strategic use of solar energy for water heating and electricity.
Avoidance of ozone-depleting substances in cooling systems and advanced energy sub-metering reflect IPCW's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint.

5. Air Quality, Health, and Hygiene

A smoke-free campus, low-VOC materials, and optimal ventilation create a healthy indoor environment. Classrooms are designed with anthropometric and ergonomic standards, enhancing occupant comfort and health.
Sustainable housekeeping practices and access to clean drinking water align with IPCW's holistic approach to health and hygiene.

6. Sustainable Resource Utilization

IPCW's waste management policy embodies the ethos of "reduce, reuse, and recycle." The college employs organic composting, segregates waste for recycling, and uses salvaged and locally sourced materials in its construction.
These measures significantly reduce landfill contributions and support circular economy principles.
Platinum Recognition and Global Leadership
Indraprastha College for Women has achieved **444** out of **500** points, earning the prestigious Platinum Ranking under the Global Green University Accreditation Standards for 2022–2025.

This outstanding achievement highlights IPCW's integrated approach to sustainability, making it a global benchmark for institutions aspiring to adopt ecological neutrality.

By leveraging innovative solutions and fostering an environment of sustainability and responsibility, IPCW has established itself as a Green Engine for the future.

Green Mentors proudly recognizes IPCW as a leader in sustainable education, contributing meaningfully to a healthier, greener planet. With its visionary initiatives and commitment to fostering a sustainable future, IPCW is poised to remain at the forefront of the global Green Economy movement.

Virendra
10-12-2024

Dr. Virendra Rawat
Author of Green School Accreditation Standards
Aligned with UNESCO's Green School Quality Standards
Director, Green Mentors

GREEN MENTORS

GOOD FOR PUPIL & GOOD FOR PLANET

GREEN UNIVERSITY AUDIT REPORT
Academic Year 2022- 2025

Indraprastha College for Women
Delhi

परीक्षकस्य दृष्टि

वैश्विक तत्परता पर्यावरणीय तटस्थतायाम् सुनिश्चिते

इंद्रप्रस्थ महिला महाविद्यालय (IPCW), दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालयस्य अंतर्गत एकं ऐतिहासिक संस्थानं, स्थैर्यं, पर्यावरणीय तटस्थतां च अकादमिक उत्कृष्टतायाम् अडिगं प्रतिपादयति।

सततं शताब्दीय परम्परायुक्तं, IPCW पर्यावरणीय संरक्षणं शासन, शिक्षायां, तथा संचालनरूपरेखायाम् सम्मिलयति। नवाचारस्य दायित्वस्य च संस्कृतिं संवर्धयन्ति।

ग्रीन मेन्टोर्स, यूनेस्कोस्य Greening Education Partnership, Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE), तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र आर्थिक-सामाजिक परिषदस्य (ECOSOC) विशेष परामर्शात्मक स्थिति सहितम्, IPCW महाविद्यालयं Platinum-Ranked Green University इति मान्यता प्रदानेन गर्वितः अस्ति।

ग्रीन यूनिवर्सिटी ऑडिट तथा मान्यता, ग्रीन मेन्टोर्स द्वारा, निम्नलिखित विभागेषु मूल्यांकनं करोति - शासनं तथा शिक्षायाः, भवन-आकल्पनं तथा भू-दृश्य-स्थापत्यं, जल-प्रबंधन-प्रक्रिया, ऊर्जा-प्रयोगं तथा ऊर्जा-संवर्धनं, वायु-गुणवत्ता, स्वास्थ्य तथा स्वच्छता, तथा संसाधन-प्रभावशील उपयोगः।

मुख्य निरीक्षणानि तथा प्रशंसाः

1. शासनं तथा नेतृत्वं

प्राचार्या प्रो. पूनम कुमरियायाः नेतृत्वे, IPCW स्थैर्य-नीतिं शासनं तथा संस्थागत रणनीत्याम् सम्मिलयति। नीतयः पारदर्शकता, उत्तरदायित्वं, तथा नवाचारयुक्त निर्णय-प्रक्रियायां प्राधान्यं ददति। स्थैर्ययुक्तः एकीकृतः शैक्षणिक-संस्कारः अत्र संवर्ध्यते।

2. भवन-आकल्पनं तथा भू-दृश्य-स्थापत्यं

IPCW स्थैर्ययुक्त आधारसंरचनायाम् उत्कृष्टतां दर्शयति। हरित-छताः, छायायुक्त-वाहन-स्थानं, स्वदेशीय-वनस्पतयः च जैवविविधताम् वर्धयन्ति तथा पर्यावरणीय प्रभावं न्यूनं कुर्वन्ति।
छायायुक्त-पथाः, उष्णता-न्यूनक-भवन-आकल्पनं च अत्र समाहितम्। सुस्थापित-उद्यानानि तथा पर्यावरण-संवेदनशील-यात्रा-विकल्पाः स्थैर्याय समर्पणं प्रकटयन्ति।

3. जल-प्रबंधन-प्रक्रिया

IPCW जल-संरक्षण-प्रक्रियायां उत्कृष्ट उदाहरणं प्रस्तुतं करोति।
वृष्टि-जल-संग्रहण-प्रणालिकाः, संसाधन-प्रभावशील-अवयवाः, तथा अपव्यय-जल-उपयोगः स्थायित्वाय सहायकाः।
सततं जल-निगमनं संसाधन-प्रभावशीलतायाः प्रोत्साहनं करोति।

परीक्षकस्य दृष्टि

4. ऊर्जा-प्रभावशीलता तथा नवीनीकरणीय-समाधानाः

LED प्रकाशः, ऊर्जा-प्रभावशील-उपकरणानि, तथा सौर-ऊर्जा-प्रयोगः IPCW महाविद्यालये प्राधान्यम्।
ओजोन-क्षीणक-पदार्थानां परिहारः, तथा ऊर्जा-उपप्रणाली-निगमनं, कार्बन-पदचिह्नं न्यूनं कुर्वन्ति।

5. वायु-गुणवत्ता, स्वास्थ्य तथा स्वच्छता

धूम्रपान-रहित-परिसरः, न्यून-VOC-पदार्थाः, तथा उत्तम-वातायनं आरोग्यम् संवर्धयन्ति।
श्रेणी-कक्षाः मानव-अनुकूल-आकल्पनं द्वारा आरामं तथा आरोग्यं संवर्धयन्ति।

6. संसाधन-प्रभावशील उपयोगः

IPCW "घटय, पुनः प्रयोगं करो, पुनः चक्रं करो" इत्येतस्य भावनां प्रदर्शयति।
अपशिष्ट-प्रबंधन-नीतिः जैविक-संवर्धनं, अपशिष्ट-विभाजनं, तथा स्थानीय संसाधन-संग्रहणं प्रोत्साहयति।

प्लैटिनम मान्यता तथा वैश्विक नेतृत्वम्

IPCW **500** अंकेषु **444** अंक प्राप्तं कृत्वा 2022-2025 पर्यन्तं Platinum Ranking प्राप्तवन्तम्।
स्थायित्वाय अत्र वैश्विक दृष्टान्तं स्थापितं कृत्वा, IPCW एकं हरित-भविष्यस्य इंजनम् इति स्वतं प्रतिष्ठयति।
ग्रीन मेन्टोर्स IPCW महाविद्यालयस्य स्थिर-शिक्षायाम् योगदानं गर्वेन अभिज्ञापयति।

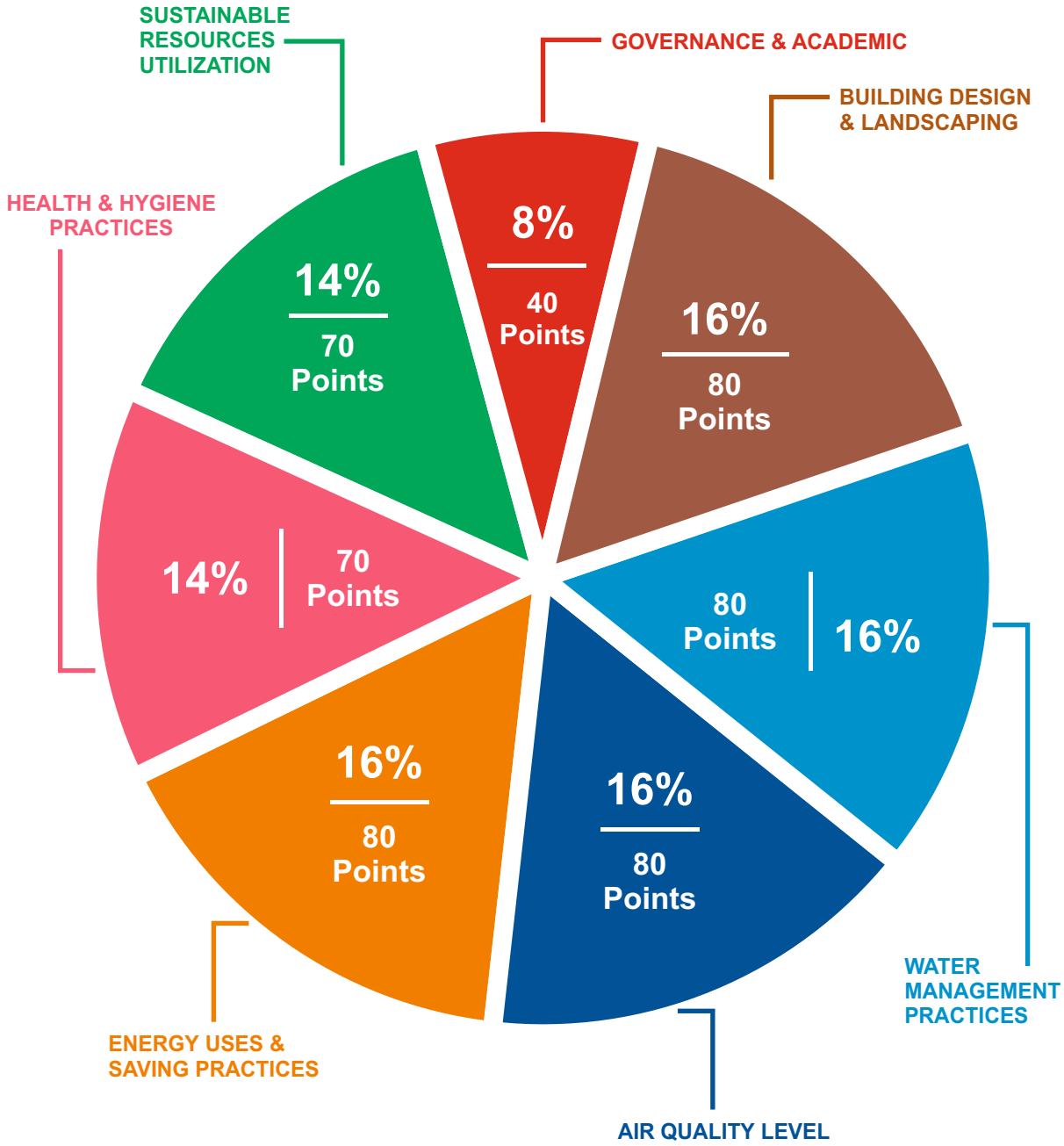
"स्थायित्वं, दायित्वं, तथा नवाचारं संवर्ध्य, IPCW हरित अर्थव्यवस्थायाम् अग्रणीः स्थास्यति।"

Virendra
10-12-2024

GREEN MENTORS

डॉ. वीरेंद्र रावतः
ग्रीन स्कूल मान्यता मानकों के लेखक
यूनेस्कोस्य ग्रीन स्कूल गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुरूपः
निदेशकः, ग्रीन मेन्टोर्स

Sustainability Weightage of Assessment Areas



Certification Level

Rejection	Certification	Silver	Gold	Platinum
000-100 Points	100-200 Points	200-300 Points	300-400 Points	400-500 Points

Accredited Certificate

Brief Introduction

Introduction

Established in 1924, Indraprastha College for Women (IPCW) is the oldest women's college under the University of Delhi.

Founded as part of a nationwide movement for women's education and empowerment, the college represents a remarkable blend of heritage and modernity.

Situated on a lush, green, and ecologically conscious campus that has been recognized as a heritage site, IPCW stands as a landmark institution in Delhi.

Historical and Academic Excellence

For nearly a century, IPCW has been dedicated to empowering women through education, nurturing them into confident, independent, and socially responsible citizens.

The college offers undergraduate and postgraduate programs in Humanities, Mathematical Sciences, and Commerce, enrolling approximately 4,557 students.

Accredited with Grade 'A+' by NAAC, IPCW maintains a robust Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) to ensure sustained academic and operational excellence.

IPCW's curriculum promotes interdisciplinary studies, encouraging intellectual growth and skill-building that is aligned with the principles of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

The institution's vibrant academic environment is complemented by mentorship programs, career guidance initiatives, and undergraduate research grants designed to foster student innovation and theoretical excellence.

Inclusive and Student-Centric Infrastructure

The college operates under a "Need Blind Admission Policy," ensuring that every student, regardless of financial background, has access to quality education.

IPCW is 100% barrier-free, boasting a dedicated "Under One Roof" Enabling Unit and Equal Opportunity Cell. Special facilities for students from economically weaker sections (EWS) and persons with disabilities (PwD) include English and ICT skill training courses and tailored support programs.

With two hostels accommodating 450 students, IPCW provides comfortable living spaces, including air-conditioned rooms. Its library, equipped with a book bank, disability access, and an ICT center, is a hub for academic and research activities.

Additional state-of-the-art facilities include a multimedia lab, an audio-visual resource center, and a fully air-conditioned auditorium with a seating capacity 586.

Pioneering Research and Resource Centers

IPCW has nine specialized research and learning centers, including the Museum and Archives Learning Resource Centre and the newly added Centre for Disability Studies and Culture Studies.

Other notable centers include the Yoga and Well-being Centre, the Centre for Earth Studies, and the Music Archives & Listening Room.

These centers facilitate a dynamic interdisciplinary approach, empowering students to address global and local challenges with innovation and sensitivity.

Commitment to Sustainability

Environmental consciousness is a cornerstone of IPCW's ethos. The college has implemented numerous sustainability initiatives, transforming its campus into a model of ecological harmony. Key measures include:

- **Biodiversity Conservation**: IPCW's sprawling campus features 102 species of trees, 56 bird species, and diverse flora and fauna. Regular tree and bird censuses, butterfly counts, and the geotagging of trees exemplify the institution's dedication to biodiversity.

- **Comprehensive Waste Management**: With the motto “No Waste Leaves the Campus,” IPCW excels in waste segregation, composting biodegradable waste, and recycling paper, plastic, and electronic waste in collaboration with organizations like Greenobin and Chintan.

- **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy**: Solar panels and solar geysers support the college's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint, alongside the extensive use of energy-efficient LED lighting.

- **Water Management**: IPCW employs rainwater harvesting systems and efficient plumbing fixtures, ensuring optimal water conservation and groundwater recharge.

- **Eco-Friendly Practices**: The campus promotes organic farming, using compost generated from its organic waste. It also supports an animal-friendly environment, hosting a variety of wildlife species.

Sports and Co-Curricular Excellence

IPCW's commitment to holistic development extends to physical fitness and sports. The college is the only women's college in Delhi to feature a swimming pool complemented by tennis, basketball, yoga, and archery facilities and a climbing wall. These amenities, coupled with extensive extracurricular activities, foster well-rounded personal growth.

Leadership and Vision

Under the leadership of Principal Professor Poonam Kumria, IPCW continues to set benchmarks in education and sustainability.

A distinguished academician with a Ph.D. in Geography, Professor Kumria has contributed significantly to forest governance, sustainable development, and disaster management.

Her environmental leadership has been recognized through prestigious awards, including the Patron of the Planet Award (2019).

Professor Kumria's initiatives include spearheading the college's participation in the **Nature Positive Universities Initiative**, a global endeavor launched by UNEP and the University of Oxford to combat biodiversity loss and climate change.

Her vision aligns with IPCW's mission of fostering environmentally responsible and socially conscious graduates.

Towards a Sustainable Future

As the college approaches its centenary, it reflects on a legacy of empowering women while advancing a forward-thinking agenda of sustainability and innovation. IPCW's integration of education, research, and environmental stewardship ensures it remains a trailblazer in promoting sustainability within higher education.

Through its academic rigor, inclusive policies, and green practices, Indraprastha College for Women exemplifies the principles of responsible education, making it a deserving recipient of recognition under the **Green College Auditing and Accreditation by Green Mentors**.

Programs Offered

Undergraduate Programs

- B.Com (Hons)
- B.Sc. (Hons) Computer Science
- B.A. (Hons) Economics
- B.A. (Hons) English
- B.A. (Hons) Geography
- B.A. (Hons) Hindi
- B.A. (Hons) History
- B. Sc. Maths
- B.A. (Hons) Multi Media & Mass Communication
- B.A. (Hons) Music
- B.A. (Hons) Philosophy
- B.A. (Hons) Political Science
- B.A. (Hons) Psychology
- B.A. (Programme)
- B.A. (Hons) Sanskrit
- B.A. (Hons) Sociology

Graduate Programs

- M.A. (English)
- M.A. (Hindi)
- M.A. (History)
- M. Sc. Maths
- M.A. (Music)
- M.A. (Philosophy)
- M.A. (Political Science)
- M.A. (Psychology)
- M.A. (Sanskrit)
- M. Sc (Operation Research)

List of Academic Green Team

Name	Designation
• Prof. Poonam Kumria	Principal
• Prof. Harsh Bala Sharma	Vice - Principal
• Prof. Rekha Sethi	Professor
• Prof. Rekha Upreti	
• Prof. Roopali Goyanka	
• Prof. Jyoti Trehan Sharma	
• Prof. Archana Singhal	
• Prof. Seema Singh	
• Prof. Anindita Roy Saha	
• Ms. Archna Gupta	
• Ms. Renu Chaudhary	Associate Professor
• Ms. Sarita Anand	
• Dr. Vinita Sinha	
• Dr. Vinita Kaul Dar	
• Dr. Pragati Mohapatra	
• Dr. Asha Shukla Choubey	
• Dr. Bindu Oberoi	
• Dr. Meenakshi Khanna	
• Dr. Vagisha Sharma	
• Dr. Anita Agrawal	
• Dr. Debjani Sengupta	
• Dr. Nitoo Das	
• Dr. Reetu Raj Ekka	
• Dr. Veena Gupta	
• Dr. Paulavi Das	
• Dr. Shrruti Sahrawat	
• Dr. Monica Madholia Nandi	
• Dr. Manisha Bansal	
• Dr. Ritu Singhal	
• Dr. Divya Mehta	
• Dr. Surabhika Maheshwari	
• Ms. Swaha Swetambara Das	

• Dr. Rimpi Khillan Singh	Associate Professor
• Ms. Sonali Agarwal	
• Dr. Lianboi Vaiphei	
• Dr. Nidhi Malik	
• Dr. Shubhra Seth	
• Dr. B.R. Alamelu	
• Ms. Jaya Mishra	
• Dr. Papori Konwar	
• Dr. Maya Verma	
• Ms. Jayashree Borah	
• Ms. Vimala Kumari	
• Dr. Manju Bala	
• Dr. Mitu Rohatgi	
• Ms. Bindu Das	
• Dr. Gunjan Khurana	
• Dr. Uma Gupta	
• Dr. Gayatri Arunkumar	
• Dr. Ruchika Singh	
• Dr. Sarabjeet Kaur	
• Dr. Akansha	
• Dr. Supriya Saha	
• Dr. Shweta Sharda	
• Dr. Ankita Pandey	
• Dr. Neelima Luthra	
• Ms. Dolly Jain	Assistant Professor (Sr. Grade)
• Ms. Swati Pal	
• Ms. Rekha Rani	
• Ms. T. Jeya Christy	
• Ms. Meenakshi Verma	
• Ms. Monika Bansal	
• Dr. Chander Shekhar	
• Ms. Vibha Aggarwal	
• Dr. Anshu	

•	Ms. Bithika Gorai	Assistant Professor (Sr. Grade)
•	Dr. Namita Mathur	
•	Dr. Shagufta	
•	Dr. Abha Rani	
•	Ms. Baishakhi Mondal	
•	Dr. Sushma	Assistant Professor
•	Ms. Priyanka Gupta	
•	Dr. Shikha Agarwal	
•	Dr. Manoj Kumar	
•	Ms. Seema Jangra	
•	Ms. Diksha Jain	
•	Mr. Swayam Prakash	
•	Mr. Harendra Pratap Singh	
•	Ms. Nisha	
•	Mr. Shailender Singh	
•	Dr. Rajeev Gupta	
•	Dr. Archana Kumari	
•	Dr. Mekhala Chakma	
•	Ms. Shail Bala Mishra	
•	Dr. Rachna	
•	Ms. Bhawna	
•	Ms. Shravasti Soni	
•	Mr. Shashwat Pandey	
•	Ms. Gargee Sarkar	
•	Dr. Bushan Kumar	
•	Ms. Pummy	
•	Mr. Sunil Kumar	
•	Ms. Sujayata Choudhry	
•	Ms. Pratishtha Chaturvedi	
•	Dr. Neeteesh Kumar	
•	Ms. Shraddha Prashant Upadhey	
•	Dr. Geeta Rani	
•	Mr. Shubham Sharma	

• Ms. Preeti Kumari	Assistant Professor
• Dr. Nawin Kumar Tiwary	
• Dr. Asta Lakshmi S	
• Dr. Neha Mishra	
• Dr. Nikki	
• Mr. Shanta Kumar	
• Ms. Viniti Nagar	
• Mr. Tridev	
• Ms. Mrinalini Singh	
• Dr. Dipika Bhatia	
• Dr. Akham Hemabati Devi	
• Mr. Tumchopemo E Tsanglao	
• Ms. Chetna Gupta	
• Dr. Neha Sukhija	
• Mr. Surjeet Singh	
• Mr. Vikas Singh Gautam	
• Dr. Purnima Lenka	
• Dr. Richa Kela	
• Ms. Neha Rohra	
• Dr. Pritika Dua	
• Ms. Divya Kalra	
• Dr. Rajneesh Prakash Verma	
• Ms. Jyoti Sindhu	
• Ms. Nikita Pasan	
• Ms. Saba Abid	
• Ms. Dhun	
• Ms. Sweety Gupta	
• Ms. Sakshi Singh	
• Ms. Sneha	
• Ms. Ritika Gulati	
• Dr. Vijay Kumar Tripathi	
• Mr. Pardeep Kumar	
• Dr. Sulekha Rani	
Dr. Manju Sharma	

• Mr. Ashutosh Rajput	
• Dr. Suman	
• Ms. Meeta Virmani	
• Dr. Seema Tamta	
• Dr. Jai Pratap Singh	
• Dr. Niharika Tripathi	Assistant Professor
• Dr. Pratichi Majumdar	
• Dr. Shivam Chaurasia	
• Ms. Deeksha Gangwar	
• Ms. Km Priyanka Danu	
• Dr. Shivani Jha	
• Dr. Ningombam Sanjay Singh	
• Dr. Vasundhara Gautam	
• Ms. Swati Jain	
• Dr. Jyoti Singh	
• Dr. Disha Pokhriyal	
• Ms. Chetna Mishra	
• Ms. Jyoti Singh	
• Ms. Meghna Basaou	
• Ms. Anisha Kaul	
• Dr. Praveen Dhanda	
• Dr. Kuldip Kumar	
• Ms. Priyamvada	
• Dr. Deepika	
• Mr. Mohd. Arif Khan	
• Dr. Ritwik Raj	
• Ms. Lasya Tandon	
• Ms. Priya Sharma	
• Mr. Kalyan Vemala	
• Ms. Amisha Pareek	
• Dr. Surbhi Kumar	
• Dr. Siddharth Sagar	
• Dr. Jaswant Singh Yadav	

• Mr. Sanjay	Assistant Professor
• Dr. Subhra Solanki	
• Ms. Pavani Tyagi	
• Ms. Tejshwee Kumari	
• Dr. Drishti Kashyap	
• Ms. Simran Bodh	
• Dr. Bhavna Malhotra	
• Dr. Chitra	
• Dr. Anuradha Goswami	
• Dr. Seema Singh	
• Dr. Aruna Tripathi	
• Dr. Avantika Singh	
• Dr. Lalit Kumar Singh	
• Mr. Laxmi Narayan	
• Dr. Neetu Malik	
• Dr. Roshani Devi	
• Dr. Vijay Pandey	
• Ms. Sneh Gangwar	
• Dr. Deshraj Meena	
• Dr. Aakash Upadhyay	
• Ms. Jyoti	
• Dr. Rajan Maurya	
• Ms. Shabnam Singh Rana	
• Mr. Gaurav	
Mr. Shubham Kumar	

List of Non-Academic Green Team

Name of the Teacher	Designation
• Dr. Vijay Kumar Gautam	Librarian (Professor Grade)
• Mr. Dinesh Sundriyal	Administrative Officer
• Mr Jagdish C Kandpal	Administrative Officer
• Mr Rahul Tanwar	Section Officer
• Mr. Vimal Bhatt	Section Officer
• Mrs. Babita Singhal	Senior Assistant
• Mrs. Vineeta Barua	Senior Assistant
• Mr Varun Sharma	Comp. Lab Assistant
• Mr Rinku	Professional Assistant
• Ms Radhika Gupta	Professional Assistant
• Mr Yashwant Singh	Senior Assistant
• Mrs. Alka Sethi	Senior Assistant
• Mr. Ashish Kumar	Assistant Assistant
• Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Assistant Assistant
• Mr. Sant Gopal	Assistant
• Mr. Manish Kumar Sinha	Psy. Lab Assistant
• Mr. Shailendra Kumar	Jr Assistant
• Mr. Rajan Kumar Sharma	Semi Professional Assistant
• Mr Abhishekh Sharma	JLIA
• Mr. Rajender Bhatt	JLIA
• Mr. Mohan Chand	JLIA
• Sayad Taj Abbas	Jr. Assistant
• Mrs. Sudesh Poswal	MTS-G.O.
• Mr. Samar	MTS-Daftri
• Mr. Jai Prakash	MTS-Office Attendant
• Mr. Mahabir Prasad	MTS-Office Attendant
• Mr. Ranbir Singh	MTS-Office Attendant
• Mr. Pandev	Library Attendant
• Mr. Pradeep	Library Attendant
• Mr. Ram Het	Library Attendant
• Mr. Dinesh	Library Attendant
• Mr. Amit Kumar Kanoujia	Library Attendant

• Mr Kuldeep Singh	Library Attendant
• Ms Archana Meena	Library Attendant
• Mr. Mohd. Hussain	Laboratory Attendant
• Mr. Raju	MTS-Safai Karamchari
• Mr. Harendra Singh	MTS-Safai Karamchari
• Mr. Hira Lal	Chowkidar
• Mr. Mohan Lal	MTS-Mali
• Mr. Rajender Kr. Maurya	MTS-Mali
• Mr.Manu Khanna	MTS-Mali
• Mr Aniket Kumar	Computer Lab Attendant
• Mr Deepak Meena	MTS-Library Attendant
• Mr Amit Kumar Gautam	MTS-Library
• Mr Sunil Kumar Rahul	MTS-Library
• Ms Madhu Chauhan	MTS-Library
• Mr Rajesh Kumar Maurya	MTS-Office Attendant
• Ms Sunita	MTS-Safai Karamchari
• Mr Mohit	MTS-Mali
• Mr Ankit Aggarwal	MTS-Chowkidar
• Mrs Sarla Devi	Chowkdar- Hostel
• Mr Raj Kumar	MTS-Safai Karamchari-Hostel
• Mr. Suresh Chand	MTS-Safai Karamchari-Hostel
• Mr. Tika Ram	Hostel Bearer
• Mr. Roop Singh	Hostel Bearer

Number of Students

Undergraduate Programme		
S.No	Courses	Total Sanction Strength
1	B.A (Hons) Economics	195
2	B.A (Hons) English	195
3	B.A (Hons) Hindi	195
4	B.A (Hons) History	195
5	B.A (Hons) Philosophy	195
6	B.A (Hons) Psychology	195
7	B.A (Hons) Sanskrit	195
8	B.Sc (Hons) Computer Science	195
9	B.Sc (Hons) Mathematics	195
10	B.A. (Hons.) MMMC	195
11	B.A Programme	855
12	B.A (Hons) Political Science	426
13	B.Com (Hons)	426
14	B.A (Hons) Geography	171
15	B.A (Hons) Sociology	171
16	Hindustani Music	96
16(a)	Karnatak Music	18
16(b)	Percussion Music	27
	Total	4140
Postgraduate Programme		
1	M.A English	30
2	M.A Hindi	33
3	M.A History	51
4	M.Sc. Mathematics	45
5	M.Sc. Operational Research	27
6	M.A Music	15
7	M.A Philosophy	42
8	M.A Political Science	45
9	M.A Psychology	90
10	M.A Sanskrit	39
Total		417
Total Sanction Strength(UG+PG)		4557

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

A Green College is an institution of higher education that prioritizes sustainability and environmental stewardship in its operations, curriculum, and community engagement. As such, academic practices in a Green College are centered around sustainable principles and procedures.

Sustainable Curriculum: A Green College may offer programs focusing on environmental sustainability, such as Environmental Science, Sustainable Development, Green Energy, and more.

Green Research: A Green College may prioritize research on environmental sustainability, climate change, and green technologies. Researchers at Green College may work on projects that seek to find innovative solutions to environmental challenges, such as developing renewable energy sources or reducing carbon emissions.

Sustainable Campus Operations: A Green College may prioritize sustainable campus operations by implementing sustainable practices such as energy-efficient buildings, renewable energy sources, sustainable transportation, waste reduction and recycling programs, and more.

Community Engagement: A Green College may engage with the local community to promote sustainability and environmental stewardship.

Sustainable Procurement: A Green College may prioritize purchasing products and services that are environmentally sustainable, such as environmentally-friendly cleaning products, recycled paper, and locally sourced food.

Sustainable Policies: A Green College may prioritize implementing sustainable policies that align with its mission and values.

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

1. GOVERNANCE

Green Governance

Green governance of the College refers to the policies, practices, and structures in place to ensure the institution operates environmentally and sustainably. Here are some key elements of green governance in College:

Environmental Policies: A college should have a clear set of environmental guidelines that outline its commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship.

These policies should address energy and water conservation, waste reduction and recycling, sustainable procurement, and sustainable transportation.

Sustainability Committees: A college should establish a sustainability committee or task force responsible for implementing and overseeing sustainability initiatives.

This committee should include representatives from various departments, faculty, and students to ensure sustainability is integrated throughout the institution.

Green Buildings: Universities should adopt green building practices to reduce the environmental impact of their facilities.

This includes designing and constructing energy-efficient buildings, using sustainable materials, and promoting healthy indoor environments.

Sustainable Transportation: Universities should promote sustainable transportation options such as biking, walking, carpooling, and public transportation.

This can be achieved through infrastructure improvements, incentives for sustainable commuting, and partnerships with local transportation providers.

Curriculum Integration: Universities should integrate sustainability into their curriculum to ensure that students are equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to address environmental challenges.

This can be achieved by offering sustainability-focused courses, interdisciplinary programs, and experiential learning opportunities.

Community Engagement: Universities should engage with local communities to promote sustainability and environmental stewardship.

This can be achieved through partnerships with local organizations, sustainability events, and outreach programs.

Green governance of the College involves integrating sustainability into all aspects of the institution, from policies and practices to facilities and curriculum. This approach promotes environmental stewardship and sustainability and is a model for other higher education institutions.

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

1. GOVERNANCE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The governance of Indraprastha College for Women is led by a highly skilled and diverse governing body.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mr. Alok B. Shriram and Member Secretary Principal Prof. Poonam Kumria, it ensures transparency, financial prudence, and strategic decision-making, fostering educational excellence and sustainable institutional growth.

About Governing Body

Mr. Alok B. Shriram	Chairman
Ms. Shruti Gupta	Vice-Chairperson
Ms. Namita Gautam	Hony. Treasurer
Mr. Ashwini Shanker	Member
Ms. Radhika Backliwal Narain	Member
Mr. Nirmal Khandelwal	Member
Ms. Mira Pradeep Singh	Member
Ms. Archana Garodia Gupta	Member
Mr. Dheeraj Dhar Gupta	Member
Prof. Sudeshna Mazumdar	University Representative
Prof. Shyama Rath	University Representative Teacher
Ms. Sunita Marwaha	Representative Teacher
Ms. Sarita Anand	Representative Teacher
Prof. Poonam Kumria	Member Secretary

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi's governance framework exemplifies a model of excellence, inclusivity, and strategic foresight.

The institution's governing body is composed of accomplished individuals committed to steering the college toward its academic distinction and sustainability mission.

At the helm is **Mr. Alok B. Shriram**, who serves as Chairman, supported by **Ms. Shruti Gupta**, Vice-Chairperson, and **Ms. Namita Gautam**, Honorary Treasurer, who oversees financial integrity. The governing body also includes esteemed members like **Mr. Ashwini Shanker**, **Ms. Radhika Backliwal Narain**, **Mr. Nirmal Khandelwal**, **Ms. Mira Pradeep Singh**, **Ms. Archana Garodia Gupta**, and **Mr. Dheeraj Dhar Gupta**, whose collective expertise provides a robust foundation for institutional governance.
Prof. Sudeshna Mazumdar and **Prof. Shyama Rath** represent the University of Delhi, ensuring academic excellence remains a priority. Faculty voices are championed by **Ms. Sunita Marwaha** and **Ms. Sarita Anand**, fostering a cohesive environment that integrates teaching perspectives into strategic planning.

The governance is skillfully coordinated by **Prof. Poonam Kumria**, who serves as Member Secretary and Principal, playing a vital role in aligning institutional goals with global educational standards.
This distinguished team ensures informed decision-making, accountability, and transparency, driving the institution's commitment to sustainability and women's empowerment.

Together, they create a vibrant academic environment, leveraging their combined expertise to nurture innovation, inclusivity, and excellence in higher education.

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

2. LEADERSHIP

Sustainable college leadership incorporates sustainability into the institution's operations, policies, and culture.

Developing a Sustainability Vision: College leaders should establish a clear and compelling vision that outlines the institution's commitment to environmental, social, and economic sustainability.

The vision should be communicated to all stakeholders, including students, faculty, staff, and community members.

Establishing Sustainability Goals: College leaders should develop specific, measurable, and time-bound goals aligning with the institution's vision. These goals should be integrated into the College's strategic plan and monitored regularly to track progress.

Embeding Sustainability Into the Curriculum: College leaders should work to integrate sustainability into the curriculum across all disciplines.This can be achieved by offering sustainability-focused courses, incorporating sustainability into existing courses, and promoting interdisciplinary sustainability programs.

Promoting Sustainable Operations: College leaders should implement sustainable practices in college operations, including energy and water conservation, waste reduction and recycling, sustainable transportation, and green building practices.

Fostering a Culture of Sustainability: College leaders should promote a culture of sustainability throughout the institution by engaging stakeholders and encouraging participation in sustainability initiatives. This can be achieved through employee and student sustainability training programs, sustainability awards, and sustainability outreach programs.

Collaborating with Stakeholders: College leaders should work collaboratively with stakeholders, including students, faculty, staff, alumni, and community members, to identify sustainability priorities and develop strategies to achieve sustainability goals. Sustainable leadership in College requires a commitment to sustainability across all institution levels. By incorporating sustainability into the institution's operations, policies, and culture, college leaders can promote a more sustainable future and inspire the next generation of sustainability leaders.

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

2. LEADERSHIP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The leadership at Indraprastha College for Women, under the guidance of Principal Prof. Poonam Kumria, exemplifies vision and dedication. Her focus on sustainability, women's empowerment, and academic excellence fosters a vibrant environment, aligning the institution with global education standards, ecological consciousness, and social responsibility.

Professor Poonam Kumria
Principal IPCW

The leadership of Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, is a hallmark of visionary excellence and progressive values.

Principal Prof. Poonam Kumria is at the forefront, whose academic and professional achievements reflect her deep commitment to education, sustainability, and women's empowerment.

With a Ph.D. in Geography and extensive research on forest governance and sustainable development, Prof. Kumria brings a unique blend of academic rigor and practical insights to her role.

Under her stewardship, the college has championed various initiatives aligning with global sustainability goals. Prof. Kumria has spearheaded the integration of ecological consciousness into the institution's operational framework, fostering a culture of environmental stewardship.

Notable initiatives include the **Nature Positive Universities Initiative**, launched in collaboration with UNEP and the University of Oxford, and various campus sustainability projects emphasizing waste management, renewable energy, and biodiversity conservation.

Her leadership extends beyond academics, nurturing a holistic environment for students. Programs

promoting gender sensitivity, inclusivity, and research excellence are integral to her vision.

By fostering student engagement in interdisciplinary studies and sustainability-focused projects, she ensures that the institution remains a beacon of empowerment and innovation.

Prof. Kumria's ability to harmonize the college's heritage with forward-thinking strategies makes her an exemplary leader.

Her vision has positioned Indraprastha College for Women as a model of responsible education, aligning it with global benchmarks and creating a sustainable legacy for future generations.

Brief Bio Professor Poonam Kumria- Principal

Prof. Poonam Kumria has been the Principal of Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, since 2023.

An accomplished academician and environmental leader, she holds a Ph.D. in Geography from the Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. Her research focuses on forest resource assessment in the Dehradun Valley.

Her academic credentials include dual M.Phil. degrees in Geography and Development Theories from the University of Delhi and the University of Oslo, respectively, underscoring her interdisciplinary expertise.

Prof. Kumria's career reflects her unwavering commitment to environmental sustainability and women's empowerment. Her significant contributions to forest governance, disaster management, and sustainable development are well-documented in her extensive body of research, publications, and books.

She has also presented her findings at numerous national and international conferences, earning her a reputation as a thought leader in ecological conservation.

Recognized with prestigious awards, including the **Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Best Teacher Award (2021)** and the **Patron of the Planet Award (2019)**, Prof. Kumria has collaborated with esteemed organizations such as the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** and the **Indian Institute of Public Administration**.

Her leadership includes organizing impactful programs, webinars, and campaigns addressing disaster preparedness, plastic waste reduction, and sustainable living practices.

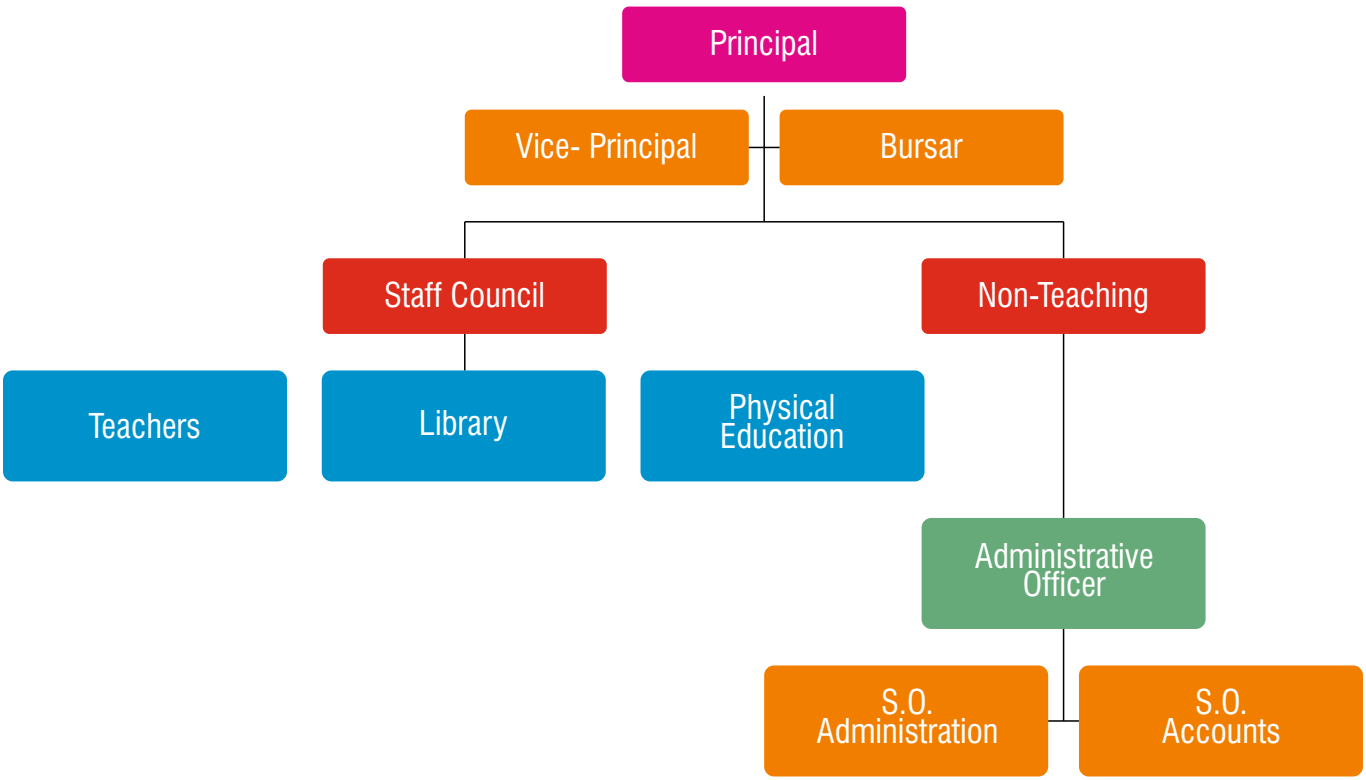
GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

Notably, Prof. Kumria has spearheaded the **Nature Positive Universities Initiative**, launched by UNEP and the University of Oxford, aligning IPCW with global efforts to restore ecosystems and promote sustainable practices.

Her efforts, combined with initiatives like the Green Action Society, position the institution as a leader in environmental change.

Through her visionary leadership, Prof. Kumria has inspired students and professionals to actively engage in environmental activism, sustainability, and creating a greener future.
Her tenure elevates Indraprastha College for Women as a beacon of responsible education and ecological consciousness.

Organisation Chart



GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

3. Sustainability Commitment

The sustainability commitment of a college refers to its dedication to integrating sustainability into all aspects of its operations, policies, and culture. A college's sustainability commitment involves a comprehensive approach to sustainability that incorporates environmental, social, and economic factors i.e.

Environmental Sustainability: A college's commitment to ecological sustainability involves reducing its environmental impact through sustainable practices in energy and water conservation, waste reduction and recycling, sustainable transportation, and green building practices.

Social Sustainability: A college's commitment to social sustainability involves promoting social justice, equity, and inclusivity within the institution and in the broader community.

This can be achieved through diversity and inclusion initiatives, community engagement programs, and the promotion of social responsibility and ethical behavior.

Economic Sustainability: A college's commitment to economic sustainability involves balancing its financial needs with its sustainability goals.
This can be achieved through responsible financial management, sustainable procurement practices, and promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation.

Curriculum and Research: A college's commitment to sustainability involves incorporating sustainability into the curriculum across all disciplines and promoting sustainability research.
This can be achieved by offering sustainability-focused courses, incorporating sustainability into existing systems, and promoting interdisciplinary sustainability programs.

Stakeholder Engagement: A college's commitment to sustainability involves engaging stakeholders, including students, faculty, staff, alumni, and community members, in sustainability initiatives.

This can be achieved through employee and student sustainability training programs, sustainability awards, and sustainability outreach programs.

Overall, a college's sustainability commitment involves a comprehensive approach that integrates environmental, social, and economic factors into all aspects of the institution's operations, policies, and culture.

By promoting sustainability within the institution and in the broader community, College can inspire the next generation of sustainability leaders and contribute to a more sustainable future.

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

3. Sustainability Commitment

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Through comprehensive waste management, biodiversity conservation, and energy efficiency initiatives, Indraprastha College for Women showcases an unwavering commitment to sustainability.

With projects like rainwater harvesting, organic waste composting, and urban wildlife rehabilitation, the college exemplifies ecological harmony and serves as a model for environmentally conscious educational institutions.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, is a trailblazer in fostering ecological consciousness and sustainability. Its commitment to sustainable practices is reflected in numerous initiatives integrating environmental stewardship into campus operations and the academic ethos.

The college's flagship sustainability project, **Comprehensive Waste Management**, operates under the slogan “No Waste Leaves the Campus.” Through meticulous waste segregation using colored bins, biodegradable waste is processed into organic manure within 24 hours using an advanced composter with a 25-30 kg/day capacity.

Collaborations with organizations like GREENOBIN and Chintan enable effective paper, plastic, and e-waste recycling, minimizing landfill impact.

Energy conservation is a cornerstone of the college's sustainability mission. Solar panels (0.8 kW) illuminate campus streets and solar geysers provide hot water for hostels housing 450 students.

Energy-efficient LED lighting and **10 rainwater harvesting pits** further underline its resource conservation efforts.

The campus is a biodiversity hub, home to **803 trees from 102 species, 56 bird species**, and various urban wildlife. Initiatives like tree and bird censuses, dust attenuation projects, and partnerships with Wildlife Rescue NGOs demonstrate the college's dedication to ecological balance.

These efforts have earned the college notable accolades, including the **World Ecology Environment and Development (WEED) Award (2017)** and the **Plastic Free College of the Year Award (2018)**, cementing its role as a model for environmentally conscious education. Indraprastha College continues to inspire communities by aligning sustainability with academic excellence.

Sustainability Statement by the Principal

As Indraprastha College for Women approaches its centenary, we proudly reflect on our rich heritage and progressive journey of empowering young women. Founded in 1924, IPCW has been at the forefront of nation-building by nurturing confident, socially conscious women ready to take on diverse leadership roles.

Balancing tradition with modernity, our sprawling green campus, distinguished faculty, and state-of-the-art facilities exemplify our commitment to holistic education.

A deep commitment to environmental sustainability is at the core of our institutional ethos. Our campus is a sanctuary for biodiversity, home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, and serves as a living laboratory for ecological consciousness. Initiatives like the **Green Action Society** empower students, faculty, and staff to embrace sustainable practices.

From reducing plastic waste to promoting biodiversity, the Society fosters a culture of environmental stewardship through awareness campaigns, workshops, and hands-on activities.

As the nodal center for the **Nature Positive Universities (NPU) Initiative** under the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the University of Oxford, IPCW is at the forefront of global efforts to combat climate change and biodiversity loss. We exemplify leadership in conservation and sustainability by combining the NPU vision with local projects such as geotagging campus trees, rainwater harvesting, and organic composting.
Aligned with global goals, IPCW actively reduces its carbon footprint through solar energy projects, vermicomposting, and greywater recycling. With our mission to become a Zero Single-Use Plastic (SUP) campus, we strive to promote a cleaner, greener future for all.

In alignment with the **National Education Policy (NEP)**, we continue integrating skill-based learning with sustainability, reaffirming our dedication to empowering women while creating a sustainable and environmentally conscious legacy for future generations

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

4. Innovative Practices

Innovation practices in College refer to the strategies and approaches College use to promote and support innovation and entrepreneurship. Here are some examples of innovative practices in College:

Incubators and Accelerators: Many College have established incubators and accelerators to provide support and resources to startups and entrepreneurs.

These programs often offer mentoring, funding, networking opportunities, and specialized equipment and facilities access.

Entrepreneurship Courses and Programs: Universities can offer classes and programs that teach students the skills and knowledge needed to launch and run a successful startup.

These programs may cover business planning, marketing, and finance topics.

Research and Development Partnerships: Universities can partner with businesses and organizations to conduct research and development, leading to new products, services, and technologies. These partnerships can benefit both the College and the partner, creating opportunities for innovation and commercialization.

Intellectual Property and Commercialization Support: Universities can provide support and resources for protecting and commercializing intellectual property. This can include patent filing assistance, licensing services, and startup incubation and acceleration.

Collaborative Innovation Spaces: Universities can establish collaborative spaces that bring together students, faculty, researchers, and industry partners to work on innovative projects.

These spaces can facilitate cross-disciplinary collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Innovation Competitions and Awards: Universities can organize innovation competitions and prizes to recognize and incentivize creative thinking and problem-solving.

These competitions encourage students to develop new solutions to real-world problems and promote a culture of innovation on campus.

College innovation practices involve creating an environment that fosters creativity, encourages risk-taking, and supports entrepreneurship. By promoting innovation on campus, College can help drive economic growth and development while providing students with the skills and experience needed to succeed in a rapidly changing world.

GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC

4. Innovative Practices

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women demonstrates exemplary innovation through interdisciplinary research centers, geotagging for biodiversity conservation, and its flagship Green Action Society.

The college sets a benchmark in eco-conscious education and environmental innovation by integrating cutting-edge sustainability initiatives such as rainwater harvesting and organic waste composting.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, is a beacon of innovative practices integrating education, sustainability, and technological advancements to address global and local challenges. The institution has established a dynamic environment of creativity and forward-thinking, fostering impactful solutions through its unique programs and initiatives.

Among its flagship innovations is the **Green Action Society**, which empowers students, faculty, and staff to adopt sustainable habits and Society-friendly practices.

This Society has initiated many impactful projects, including reducing plastic waste, promoting biodiversity, and conducting environmental awareness campaigns.

These efforts extend beyond the campus to engage the local community, making sustainability a shared goal.
The college also employs innovative biodiversity conservation methods, such as **geotagging trees** on campus and creating a comprehensive database for environmental planning and monitoring.

With its functional **rainwater harvesting systems** and organic waste composting units, the institution optimizes resource use while minimizing waste and fostering a circular economy.

Interdisciplinary research centers, like the Centre for Earth Studies, bring together academic disciplines to study and address pressing ecological and environmental issues.

The college's collaboration with UNEP and participation in the Nature Positive Universities Initiative further highlights its dedication to cutting-edge sustainability practices.

By integrating such innovative approaches, Indraprastha College for Women enriches its academic environment and establishes itself as a model for green and socially responsible higher education, inspiring other institutions globally.

Cumulative Score	38/40

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

Building design and landscaping are critical components of a Green College, as they are vital in promoting sustainability and environmental stewardship. Here are some essential considerations for building design and landscaping in a Green College:

Sustainable Building Design: A Green College should prioritize sustainable building design incorporating energy-efficient systems and materials, green roofs and walls, natural lighting and ventilation, and water conservation features.

Renewable Energy Sources: A Green College should consider incorporating renewable energy sources into its buildings, such as solar panels, wind turbines, or geothermal systems.

Sustainable Landscaping: A Green College should prioritize sustainable landscaping practices that promote biodiversity, soil health, and water conservation.

Sustainable Water Management: A Green College should consider implementing sustainable water management practices, such as rainwater harvesting, grey water recycling, and low-flow fixtures. These practices can help conserve water and reduce the College's impact on the local water supply.

Green Transportation: A Green College should prioritize sustainable transportation options, such as bike paths, pedestrian walkways, and electric vehicle charging stations.

Sustainable Materials: A Green College should prioritize using sustainable materials in construction and landscaping, such as reclaimed wood, recycled materials, and sustainably sourced materials.

The College can reduce its environmental impact, promote sustainable practices, and inspire the next generation of environmentally-conscious leaders.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

1. Local Building Regulations

Building laws and regulations in India vary from state to state and are subject to changes over time. These regulations are typically enforced at the local or state level, and they cover a wide range of aspects related to construction, including safety, zoning, environmental concerns, and more. For College or educational institutions in India, here are some key considerations and regulations to keep in mind:

Local Building Codes: Universities in India must adhere to local building codes and regulations. These codes specify requirements for structural integrity, fire safety, electrical systems, plumbing, and other aspects of construction. Local municipal bodies or development authorities often enforce these codes.

Zoning Laws: Zoning regulations determine how land in a particular area can be used. Educational institutions, including College, are allowed in specific zones. It's important for College to ensure that their campus location complies with local zoning laws.

Environmental Regulations: Building and construction activities can have environmental impacts. Universities need to be aware of and comply with environmental regulations related to waste disposal, energy efficiency, and water conservation.

Fire Safety Regulations: Fire safety is a critical aspect of building construction. Universities must adhere to fire safety regulations, which may include the installation of fire alarms, sprinkler systems, and fire exits.

Accessibility and Disability Laws: It's important for College to ensure that their buildings are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Compliance with accessibility standards, such as the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, is crucial.

Heritage and Conservation Laws: If a college is located in an area with historical or cultural significance, there are heritage conservation laws that restrict modifications to existing buildings or the construction of new structures.

Occupancy Certificates: Before a college building can be occupied, it typically needs to obtain an occupancy certificate from the local municipal authority. This certificate confirms that the building meets all necessary safety and regulatory requirements.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

Land Use Planning: Universities need to submit a master plan for their campus, outlining the land use and development plans. This plan may need approval from local planning authorities.

Local Authority Approvals: Before starting construction, College need to obtain approvals and permits from local development authorities or municipal corporations. These approvals may involve scrutiny of building plans and compliance with local regulations.

Energy Efficiency Standards: Building regulations in India increasingly emphasize energy efficiency and sustainability. Universities need to incorporate energy-efficient features into their buildings and follow local green building standards like LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design).

To ensure compliance with local building laws and regulations, College need to work closely with local authorities, hire qualified architects and engineers, and consult legal experts as needed.
It's also important to stay updated on any changes in building codes and regulations at the local or state level, as these can evolve over time.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

1. Local Building Regulations

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Indraprastha College for Women adheres to all local building laws and integrates sustainability into its infrastructure.

The college's green initiatives, including eco-friendly structures and compliance with energy-efficient standards, create a harmonious blend of tradition and modernity, ensuring environmentally conscious development aligned with global sustainability benchmarks.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, ensures full compliance with local building regulations while integrating sustainable and eco-conscious practices into its campus infrastructure. The college exemplifies a harmonious blend of historical preservation and modern development, aligning with the broader environmental sustainability goals and green building standards.

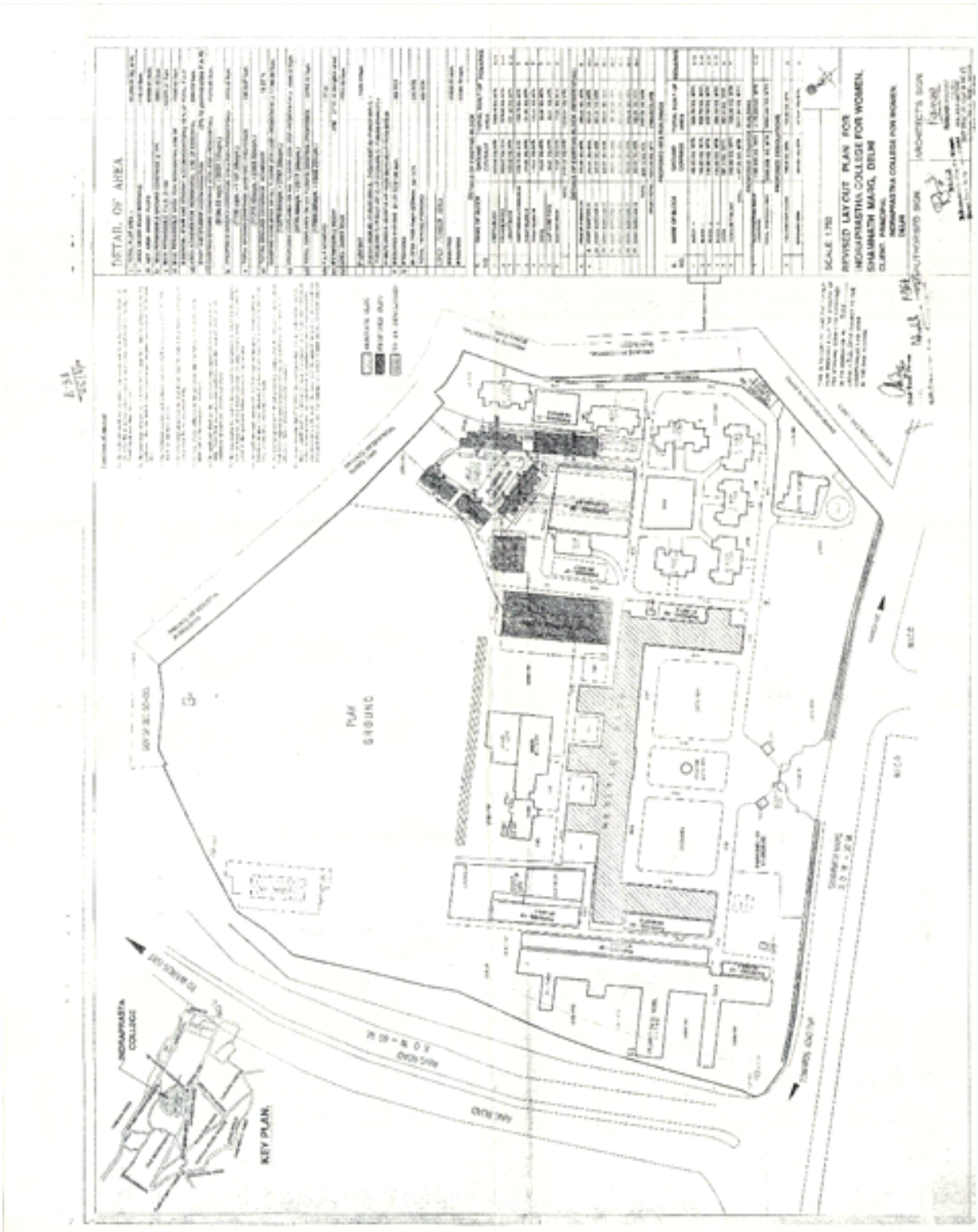
The built-up spaces on campus are thoughtfully designed to minimize environmental impact. The college has incorporated energy-efficient lighting, renewable energy systems, and water conservation measures, including solar panels and rainwater harvesting pits, into its infrastructure. These initiatives reduce energy consumption and enhance resource efficiency, ensuring a lower carbon footprint.

Indraprastha College emphasizes creating healthier spaces for its community. Open areas, shaded walkways, and natural ventilation systems contribute to the well-being of students, faculty, and staff. The use of sustainable building materials further underscores the institution's commitment to eco-friendly practices.

The campus is a recognized heritage site, and its development adheres to stringent guidelines to preserve its cultural and historical significance. Through its innovative approach to blending tradition with modernity, the college has successfully created a responsible and sustainable campus development model.

This adherence to local building laws and sustainable design principles demonstrates Indraprastha College's leadership in setting a benchmark for green infrastructure in higher education institutions, reflecting its commitment to fostering an environmentally conscious and inclusive learning environment.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING



BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

2. Top-Soil Preservation

Topsoil erosion can occur due to wind, rain, or human activities like excavation and construction. When topsoil erodes, it can cause soil degradation and reduce the soil's ability to support plant growth. Therefore, preserving topsoil helps to prevent erosion and maintain soil health.

Soil conservation is the prevention of loss of the topmost layer of the earth from erosion or the prevention of reduced fertility caused by over usage, acidification, salinization, or other chemical soil contamination.

Topsoil has the highest concentration of organic matter and nutrients. It is also the most fertile layer of soil and is crucial for plant growth. Therefore, preserving topsoil helps to conserve the soil's fertility and ensures that it can support plant growth in the future.

Topsoil acts as a sponge, absorbing water and allowing it to infiltrate the soil. This helps to reduce runoff and erosion, and it also helps to recharge groundwater supplies. In addition, preserving topsoil helps to maintain soil moisture levels and ensure that water is available for plant growth.

The topsoil layer contains diverse microorganisms, including bacteria, fungi, and other soil organisms. These microorganisms play an essential role in nutrient cycling and soil health. Preserving topsoil helps to maintain soil biodiversity, which is necessary for ecosystem health.

Preserving topsoil is an essential aspect of sustainable landscaping. It helps to reduce the need for chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which can harm the environment and human health. The College can create a more sustainable and environmentally friendly landscape by preserving topsoil.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

2. Top-Soil Preservation

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women prioritizes topsoil preservation through indigenous gardening, aeration techniques, and mulching.

With over 800 trees spanning 100 species, the campus maintains biodiversity and prevents erosion, demonstrating a commitment to sustainable land management and ecological harmony.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, strongly emphasizes topsoil preservation as part of its sustainability practices.

Recognizing the critical role of topsoil in supporting biodiversity and ecological balance, the college has implemented proactive measures to conserve and enhance the quality of its soil resources.

Regular aeration practices ensure that nutrients reach plant roots effectively, enhancing vegetation growth and soil fertility. Mulching techniques are applied to retain soil moisture, regulate temperature, and prevent erosion.

Additionally, stepping stones have been strategically placed to minimize human impact on vegetated areas, protecting the delicate topsoil from compaction and degradation.

The campus is home to a remarkable diversity of flora, with over 800 trees from 100 different species, creating a natural habitat supporting biodiversity and stabilizing soil.

Indigenous gardening practices are prioritized, ensuring that native plants thrive while maintaining the ecological balance of the area.

Furthermore, wind barriers have been established to protect the topsoil from erosion, and organic composting of leaf litter contributes to nutrient recycling and enriches the soil.

These efforts align with the college's commitment to sustainable land management and ecological harmony.

Indraprastha College's approach to topsoil preservation reflects its dedication to creating an environmentally sustainable campus, serving as a model for other institutions seeking to integrate ecological principles into their operations.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

3. Eco-friendly Commuting Practices

Eco-friendly commuting practices in College involve promoting sustainable transportation options that reduce the environmental impact of commuting to and from campus, including.

Public Transportation: College should encourage students and employees to use public transport by providing information on local transit options, offering transit subsidies, and partnering with local transit agencies to provide discounted fares.

Active Transportation: College should promote active transportation options such as walking, biking, and skateboarding by providing bike racks, shower facilities, and safe pedestrian and bike routes.

Carpooling and Vanpooling: College should encourage carpooling and vanpooling by providing carpool matching services, preferred parking for carpool vehicles, and incentives such as discounted parking fees.

Electric and Hybrid Vehicles: Universities can promote using electric and hybrid cars by providing charging stations and offering incentives such as preferred parking or discounted parking fees.

Telecommuting and Flexible Work Arrangements: Universities can offer telecommuting and flexible work arrangements to reduce the need for employees to commute to campus.

Green Transportation Events and Campaigns: Universities can organize events and campaigns to promote eco-friendly commuting options, such as bike-to-work days, car-free days, and sustainable transportation fairs.

Universities' eco-friendly commuting practices involve sustainable transportation options that reduce the environmental impact of commuting to and from campus.

By promoting sustainable transportation, College can help reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality, and contribute to a more sustainable future.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

3. Eco-friendly Commuting Practices

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 **9** 10

Indraprastha College for Women promotes eco-friendly commuting through walking, cycling, and public transport initiatives.

On-campus residential facilities further reduce automobile dependency, highlighting the institution's commitment to minimizing its carbon footprint and fostering sustainable transportation practices.

	Walking	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	College Bus	Public Transport	Total
Students	425	-	10	20	-	4100	4500
Teachers	13	-	10	30	-	138	191
Non-Teaching Staff	15	20	15	3	-	38	91

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, demonstrates a robust commitment to promoting eco-friendly commuting practices as part of its sustainability agenda.

The college encourages students, faculty, and staff to adopt environmentally responsible transportation methods to minimize the ecological impact of automobile use.

The institution offers and supports a variety of commuting options. These include walking, cycling, and public transport, all of which significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
The college also operates its 26-seater bus, offering a convenient and eco-friendly transportation solution for students and staff.

On-campus residential facilities for faculty and non-teaching staff further reduce vehicle dependency, thereby lowering the campus community's overall carbon footprint.
These accommodations eliminate the need for daily commutes, reinforcing the college's dedication to sustainable living.

Moreover, Indraprastha College actively raises awareness about the environmental benefits of eco-friendly commuting through campaigns and initiatives, encouraging adopting green transportation practices. This approach reduces emissions and fosters a culture of environmental responsibility among students and staff.

By integrating sustainable commuting options with its broader ecological mission, Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for promoting sustainable transportation practices in higher education institutions, underscoring its role as a leader in environmental stewardship.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

4. Sustainable Parking Facility

Sustainable parking facilities in College involve designing and operating parking structures to minimize their environmental impact and maximize their sustainability benefits. Here are some examples of sustainable parking facilities in colleges:

Green Roofs and Walls: Universities can incorporate green ceilings and walls into their parking structures, which can help reduce the heat island effect, improve air quality, and provide habitat for wildlife.

Electric Vehicle Charging Stations: Universities can install electric vehicle charging stations in their parking structures to encourage the use of electric vehicles and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Bike storage and amenities: Universities can provide bike storage and amenities such as showers, lockers, and repair stations in their parking structures to encourage active transportation and reduce the use of cars.

Sustainable Construction Materials: Universities can use sustainable construction materials such as recycled content concrete, low VOC paints and coatings, and locally-sourced materials to reduce the environmental impact of their parking structures.

Solar Panels: Universities can install solar panels on the roofs of their parking structures to generate renewable energy and reduce their carbon footprint.

Stormwater Management: Universities can incorporate stormwater control features such as rain gardens, bioswales, and permeable paving into their parking structures to reduce stormwater runoff and improve water quality.

Sustainable parking facilities in College involve designing and operating parking structures to minimize their environmental impact and maximize their sustainability benefits.

By incorporating sustainable features into their parking structures, college can reduce their carbon footprint, promote active transportation, and contribute to a more sustainable future.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

4. Parking Facility

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women's parking facilities reflects sustainability and efficiency, incorporating shaded areas, energy-efficient lighting, and sustainable paving materials.

These features promote an eco-friendly approach while ensuring convenience and accessibility for students and staff.

Buses	Cars	Motorcycles	Bicycles
2	70	30	50

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, exemplifies eco-conscious planning in its parking facilities, integrating sustainability into infrastructure while prioritizing accessibility and functionality.
The campus parking spaces are designed to accommodate the needs of students, faculty, and visitors while minimizing environmental impact.

The parking area features **sustainable paving materials** that reduce heat absorption and improve water percolation, contributing to groundwater recharge.

Energy-efficient lighting systems ensure safe and cost-effective illumination of the parking zones during evening hours, reducing energy consumption.

Including **shaded parking areas** not only provides vehicle protection but also reduces heat buildup, aligning with the institution's broader goals of minimizing urban heat island effects.

Additionally, the college encourages sustainable transportation options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, further reducing the need for extensive parking facilities.

This integrated approach highlights Indraprastha College's commitment to balancing infrastructure development with ecological preservation.

By incorporating eco-friendly practices into its parking design, the college demonstrates a forward-thinking approach to sustainable campus planning.

The parking facilities exemplify how institutions can support functionality while maintaining a strong commitment to environmental responsibility, reinforcing Indraprastha College's position as a leader in green infrastructure.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

5. Greenery and Biodiversity on Campus

Greenery in College involves incorporating plants and other natural elements into the campus environment to create a more sustainable and livable space. Biodiversity in College consists in promoting and preserving various plant and animal species within the campus environment.

Green Roofs and Walls: Universities can install green ceilings and walls on their buildings to provide insulation, reduce stormwater runoff, improve air quality, and create habitats for wildlife.

Trees and Shrubs: Universities can plant trees and shrubs throughout their campuses to provide shade, improve air quality, and reduce the heat island effect.

Rain Gardens and Bioswales: Universities can incorporate rain gardens and bioswales into their landscapes to manage stormwater runoff and improve water quality.

Urban Aagriculture: Universities can establish urban agriculture programs that provide fresh produce for campus dining services and engage students in sustainable food systems.

Native Plant Gardens: Universities can establish gardens that feature native plant species, which support local ecosystems and promote biodiversity.

Wildlife Habitat Preservation: Universities can preserve natural areas on campus that serve as habitats for local wildlife, such as wetlands, forests, and meadows...

Campus Sustainability Plans: Universities can include biodiversity initiatives in their campus sustainability plans, setting targets for biodiversity preservation and establishing monitoring programs to track progress.

Education and Awareness: Universities can educate their students, faculty, and staff about the importance of biodiversity and promote awareness of local ecosystems and wildlife.

Greenery in College involves incorporating natural elements into the campus environment to create a more sustainable, livable, and biodiverse space. By promoting vegetation on campus, College can contribute to a healthier and more sustainable future for their communities and the planet. In contrast, by supporting biodiversity on campus, College can contribute to a healthier and more sustainable future for their communities and the earth.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

5. Greenery in Campus

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women's lush campus has 803 trees from 100 species, 56 bird species, and diverse flora.

This biodiversity hub exemplifies the college's commitment to ecological harmony, fostering a tranquil, green environment that supports urban wildlife and promotes sustainability.

S. No.	Description	Area in Sq. M.	Percentage of Land Use
	Total Site Area	82580.81	100.00%
1.	Building Footprint		
	Main Heritage Building	3962.57	4.80%
	Library Block	1062.65	1.29%
	Auditorium and Gymnasium	1285.78	1.56%
	New Academic Block	1105.94	1.34%
	N - Block	525	0.64%
	Hostel Block (K G Hostel)	2470.98	2.99%
	Toilet Block A	121.86	0.15%
	Toilet Block B	176.63	0.21%
	Store	22.3	0.03%
	Electric Room	14.82	0.02%
2.	Playground Area	13750	16.65%
3.	Vegetated Space		
	A. Turf Area	13469	16.31%
	B. Green Cover	36628	44.35%
4.	Non-roof impervious area	7751.65	9.39%
5.	Water Body	Not Available	

The lush campus of Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, is a testament to its commitment to biodiversity and ecological balance.

With over **803 trees spanning 100 species** and **56 bird species**, the college has created a thriving biodiversity hub that serves as a model for urban ecological preservation.

Indigenous gardening practices are a cornerstone of the college's greenery initiatives. These practices ensure native flora thrives, providing a natural habitat for urban wildlife, including various bird species.

The greenery on campus contributes significantly to pollution reduction through the **Dust Attenuation Project**, conducted in collaboration with the Environmental Pollution Laboratory at Delhi University, highlighting the role of vegetation in improving air quality.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

The campus also features walking trails and green spaces that enhance the well-being of students, faculty, and visitors. Regular tree and bird censuses ensure the systematic monitoring and preservation of campus biodiversity.

Tree geotagging creates a comprehensive database for environmental planning and future conservation efforts.

Through these initiatives, Indraprastha College has fostered an environmentally friendly campus and created an educational platform for students to learn about biodiversity and sustainability.

The vibrant greenery reinforces the institution's commitment to ecological harmony, making it a model for other educational institutions aspiring to create sustainable and green learning environments.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

Neem (*Azadirachta indica*)

Champa (*Plumeria rubra*)

Shahtoot (*Morus alba*)

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

6. Minimise Heat Exposure to Sun: Non-Roof

Minimizing heat exposure to the Sun for non-roof areas in College can be achieved through a variety of strategies, including:

Planting Trees and Greenery: Trees and other vegetation provide natural shade and help to cool the surrounding environment through evapotranspiration.

Installing Shade Structures: Installing shade structures, such as pergolas or shade sails, can provide a shaded area for students and staff to stay calm and protect them from the Sun's heat.

Creating Green walls and Green Roofs: Green walls provide additional insulation and reduce the heat absorbed by buildings and surrounding areas.

Using Cool Pavement: Using light-colored or reflective pavement can reduce heat absorption and reflect sunlight into the atmosphere, helping to cool the surrounding area.

Incorporating Water Features: Water features, such as fountains or misting systems, can help cool the surrounding area through evaporative cooling.

Creating Windbreaks: Installing windbreaks, such as walls or hedges, can protect from the wind and reduce wind chill, making the area feel more relaxed.

Providing Proper Ventilation: Ensuring adequate ventilation in the area can help circulate air and prevent hot air buildup.

Minimizing heat exposure to the Sun for non-roof areas in College involves incorporating shading, Greenery, cool pavement, water features, windbreaks, and proper ventilation into the design and operation of the campus. By implementing these strategies, College can create a comfortable and safe outdoor environment for students and staff, even on hot days, while promoting sustainability and reducing energy consumption.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

6. Minimise Heat Exposure to Sun: Non-Roof

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 **9** 10

Indraprastha College for Women minimizes heat exposure through shaded walkways, indigenous landscaping, and sustainable paving materials.

These measures enhance thermal comfort while reducing heat absorption, creating a cooler, energy-efficient campus environment.

College campus Area	82580.81 Sq. M.
Number of existing trees/ saplings planted	822
Total non-roof area, area covered with trees (foliage) or open grid pavers	4394 Sq. M.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, employs innovative strategies to minimize heat exposure from non-roof surfaces, enhancing the campus's thermal comfort and energy efficiency. By integrating sustainable design elements, the college effectively mitigates the urban heat island effect while promoting environmental sustainability.

The campus features **shaded walkways** and indigenous landscaping, which provide natural cooling and reduce direct sun exposure. Using **sustainable paving materials** further reduces heat absorption from walkways and parking areas, contributing to a cooler campus environment.

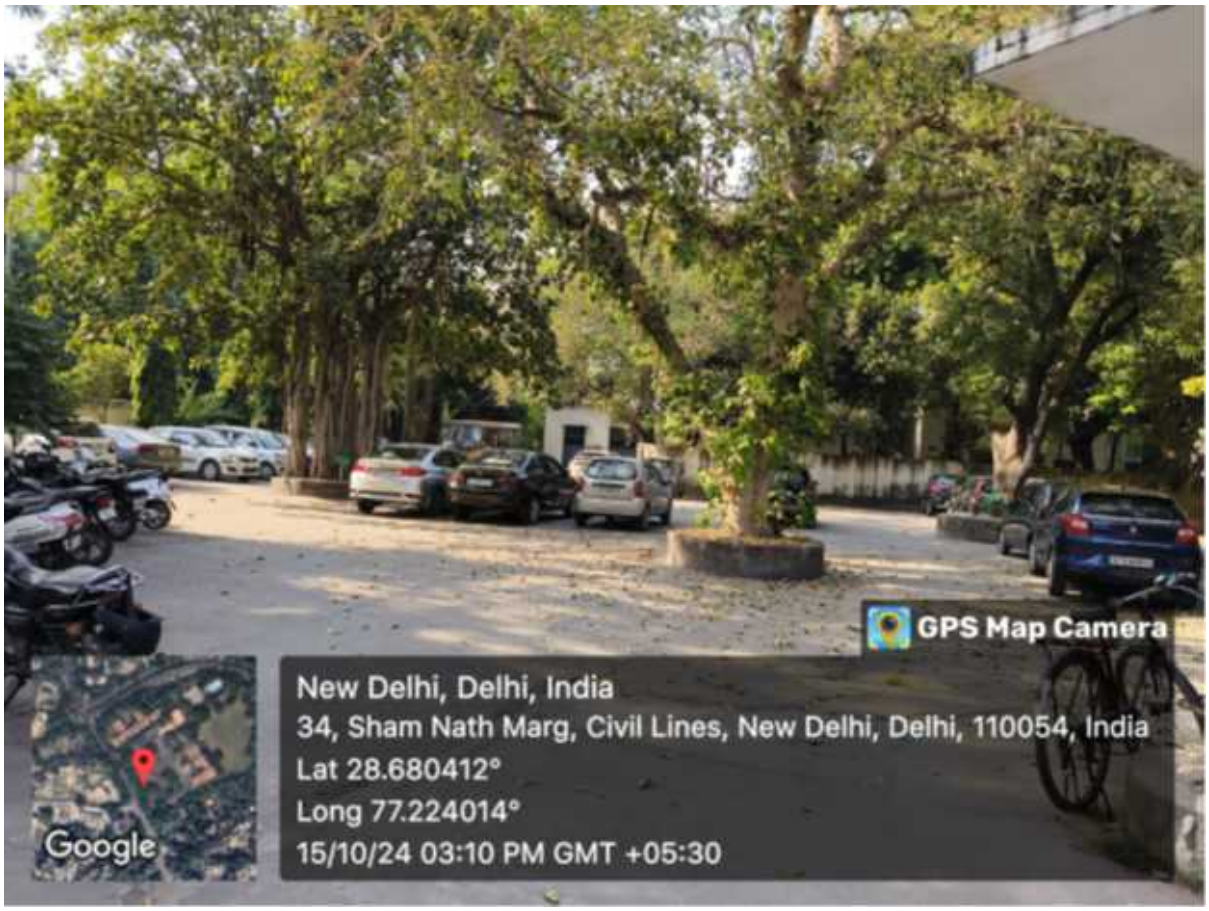
These materials also facilitate water percolation, aiding groundwater recharge and preventing surface runoff.

Vegetative cover, including extensive greenery and strategically planted trees, provides natural shade and cooling mechanisms. The collaboration with the Environmental Pollution Laboratory at Delhi University on the Dust Attenuation Project underscores the dual benefits of greenery in reducing pollution and minimizing heat impact.

These measures reduce energy demands for cooling and create a more comfortable and inviting campus atmosphere for students, faculty, and visitors.

Indraprastha College's focus on minimizing heat exposure from non-roof surfaces highlights its commitment to sustainable design and energy conservation, setting a benchmark for green infrastructure in educational institutions.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING



BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

7. Minimise Heat Exposure to Sun: Roof

Minimizing heat exposure to the Sun on roofs in College can be achieved through a combination of strategies, including:

Cool Roofs: Using cool roofs, designed to reflect more sunlight and absorb less heat, can help reduce the amount of heat absorbed by the shelter and transferred into the building.

Green Roofs: Installing a green roof, which involves planting vegetation on the surface, can provide natural insulation and reduce the heat the top absorbs. This can also help to improve biodiversity on the campus.

Solar Shading Devices: Installing solar shading devices, such as awnings or screens, can help block direct sunlight and reduce the amount of heat the roof absorbs. This can also provide shaded areas for students and staff to study or relax.

Insulation: Properly insulating the roof can help to prevent heat from penetrating the building and reduce the need for air conditioning.

Ventilation: Proper ventilation of the roof space can help to circulate air and reduce the buildup of hot air. This can be achieved through the installation of vents or fans.

Maintenance: Regular roof maintenance, cleaning and repairing any damage, can help ensure the roof functions efficiently and reduces heat absorption.

By incorporating these strategies into the design and operation of college buildings, it is possible to create a more comfortable and sustainable campus environment.

This can also reduce energy costs and improve the College's overall sustainability. Additionally, providing shaded and cool areas on roofs can encourage outdoor learning and activities, positively impacting student well-being and academic performance.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

7. Minimise Heat Exposure to Sun: Roof

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women employs innovative strategies to minimize heat exposure to roofs, incorporating reflective coatings, rooftop gardens, and solar panels to reduce heat absorption.

These initiatives enhance thermal comfort, lower cooling energy demands, and promote environmental sustainability, showcasing the college's commitment to energy efficiency and climate-resilient infrastructure.

Total Roof Area	13518.97 Sq. M.
Total roof area covered with tiles / paint / vegetation	354 Sq. M.

Indraprastha College for Women demonstrates a forward-thinking approach to reducing heat exposure to roofs, addressing both environmental sustainability and energy efficiency.

The college utilizes advanced techniques such as reflective roof coatings, effectively minimizing heat absorption by reflecting sunlight. This reduces indoor temperatures and lowers cooling energy requirements, contributing to a more sustainable campus environment.

The incorporation of rooftop gardens serves a dual purpose: insulating the building against heat and enhancing biodiversity on campus. These green roofs provide a natural cooling effect, reducing the urban heat island effect and promoting eco-friendly practices.

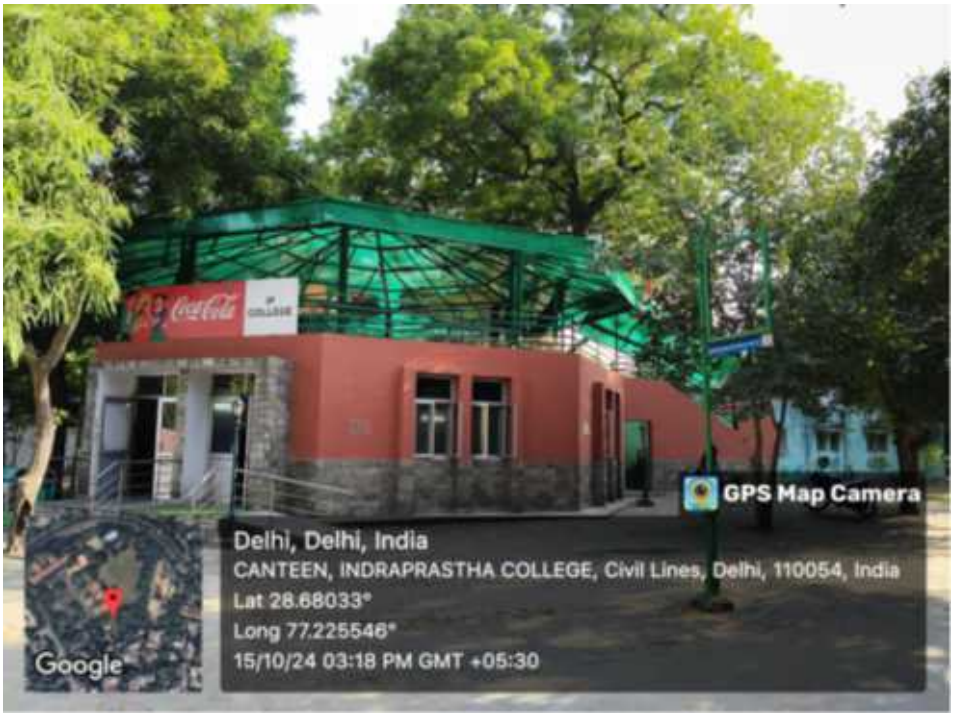
Additionally, installing solar panels on rooftops is a notable step toward achieving energy self-sufficiency. Solar panels not only shield the roof from direct sunlight, reducing heat absorption but also generate clean, renewable energy for campus operations. This integrated approach underscores the institution's dedication to reducing its carbon footprint while fostering innovation in building design.

Regular maintenance and evaluation of these systems ensure optimal performance, reflecting the college's commitment to long-term sustainability goals.

By addressing heat exposure through innovative design and technology, Indraprastha College for Women sets an exemplary standard in climate-resilient infrastructure, aligning with global best practices in sustainable development.

This comprehensive effort highlights the college's leadership in creating a greener, more energy-efficient campus, positioning it as a model institution for environmental stewardship.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING



BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

8. Universal Design

Universal design is an approach to design that aims to create products, buildings, and environments accessible and usable by everyone, regardless of their age, abilities, or disabilities. For example, in the context of a college, universal design should be applied to create an inclusive learning environment that benefits all students, including those with disabilities.

Universal design can be incorporated into the design and operation of a college through...

Building Design: Buildings should be designed to be accessible and usable by people with disabilities. This includes ramps, wide doorways, elevators, and accessible restrooms.

Classroom Design: Classrooms should be accessible and usable by students with disabilities. This includes features such as adjustable desks, chairs, and lighting and ensuring classroom materials are available in accessible formats.

Information Technology: Information technology should be designed to be accessible to all users. This includes closed captioning on videos, text-to-speech options, and compatibility with assistive technology devices.

Pedagogy: Teaching methods should be designed to be inclusive of all students. This includes using various teaching methods, such as visual, auditory, and kinesthetic, and providing clear instructions and expectations.

Campus Amenities: Campus amenities, such as dining facilities and recreational areas, should be designed to be accessible and usable by people with disabilities.

By incorporating universal design principles into the design and operation of a college, it is possible to create an inclusive learning environment that benefits all students. This can help to improve the academic experience and outcomes for students with disabilities, as well as promote a more diverse and inclusive campus community.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

8. Universal Design

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women embraces universal design principles, creating an inclusive campus that is 100% barrier-free.

Features such as ramps, elevators, tactile paths, and accessible facilities ensure equitable access for students, staff, and visitors with disabilities.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, exemplifies inclusivity by implementing universal design principles. The campus is thoughtfully planned to be **100% barrier-free**, ensuring that students, staff, and visitors with disabilities have equal access to all facilities and opportunities.

Accessibility features include **ramps, elevators, tactile pathways**, and accessible restrooms, enabling individuals with physical challenges to navigate the campus easily.

Specialized infrastructure, such as wheelchair-friendly routes and Braille signage, further enhances accessibility for visually impaired individuals.

The college's **Equal Opportunity Cell** and **Enabling Unit** actively supports students with disabilities, providing tailored programs such as ICT and English language skill training.

These initiatives empower students to participate fully in academic and extracurricular activities, fostering an inclusive and supportive learning environment.

Indraprastha College's commitment to universal design extends beyond physical infrastructure. The institution organizes awareness programs and workshops to sensitize its community to the needs and rights of individuals with disabilities.

This comprehensive approach ensures that inclusivity is embedded into the college's ethos.

Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for inclusivity in higher education by adopting universal design principles.

Its efforts create an environment where all individuals, regardless of ability, can thrive, contributing to the institution's mission of empowering women and fostering social equity.

BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING

Cumulative Score	74/80

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Water management is a critical component of sustainability in a Green College. Some essential water management practices that a Green College should consider implementing:

Rainwater Harvesting: A Green College should have rainwater harvesting systems, such as rain barrels or cisterns, to collect rainwater from rooftops and other surfaces.

Greywater Recycling: A Green College should consider recycling greywater, wastewater from sinks, showers, and washing machines, for landscape irrigation.

Low-Flow Fixtures: A Green College should install low-flow fixtures, such as toilets, showerheads, and faucets, to reduce water consumption.

Drought-Tolerant Landscaping: A Green College should prioritize drought-tolerant landscaping, such as native plants, that require less water than traditional turf grass.

Water Audits: A Green College should conduct water audits to identify high-water use areas and implement measures to reduce water consumption.

Leak Detection and Repair: A Green College should regularly check for leaks in plumbing fixtures, irrigation systems, and other water systems.

Educational Programs: A Green College should also provide educational programs on water conservation for students, faculty, and staff. These programs can increase awareness of water conservation issues and promote sustainable water use behaviors.

Water management practices in a Green College should prioritize water conservation, reuse, and efficiency. By implementing these practices, the College can reduce its water consumption, conserve water resources, and promote sustainable water use.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. Rainwater Harvesting: Roof & Non-Roof

Rainwater harvesting is collecting, storing, and using rainwater for various purposes. It is an effective and sustainable method of conserving water, especially in regions where water is scarce or where water supply is unreliable.

Rainwater harvesting can be done through the roof and non-roof methods, both of which can be implemented in a college setting. Roof-based rainwater harvesting involves collecting rainwater that falls on rooftops and storing it for later use. This method is typically used in buildings with large roof areas and is relatively easy to implement.

The rainwater collected from the roofs can be used for a variety of purposes, including irrigation, flushing toilets, and washing clothes.

Non-roof rainwater harvesting, on the other hand, involves collecting rainwater from other surfaces such as pavements, lawns, and gardens. This method is typically used in open spaces such as parks, playgrounds, and other public areas.

Non-roof rainwater harvesting can be done using trenches, swales, and other surface-level structures that capture and store rainwater.

In a college setting, both roof-based and non-roof rainwater harvesting methods can be implemented to conserve water and reduce the demand for municipal water supply.

This can be done by installing rainwater collection systems on rooftops and in open spaces such as lawns, gardens, and parks. The collected rainwater can be used for irrigation, landscaping, and other non-potable uses.

Additionally, College can also implement rainwater harvesting systems for potable water use. This can be done by treating the collected rainwater to make it safe for drinking and cooking. This approach requires a more sophisticated and expensive system than non-potable uses, but it can be a viable option in areas with limited water supply.

Rainwater harvesting is a sustainable and effective way to conserve water and reduce the demand for municipal water supply. In a college setting, implementing rainwater harvesting systems can reduce water usage and promote sustainable practices among students, staff, and faculty.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. Rainwater Harvesting: Roof & Non-Roof

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women has implemented efficient rainwater harvesting systems for both roof and non-roof areas.

These systems conserve water resources, recharge groundwater, and reduce reliance on external water supplies, reflecting the institution's commitment to sustainable water management and ecological responsibility.

Area of Roof top (sq m.)	13518.97
Rain water harvesting per day	98
No. of rainy days in rainy season the year 2022-23 (bioclim)	42
Rainwater Harvesting on campus (liter / Season)?	556440.8

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, has set a benchmark in sustainable water management through its efficient rainwater harvesting systems.

These systems capture and utilize rainwater from both roof and non-roof areas, significantly contributing to groundwater recharge and reducing dependence on external water sources.

The college currently operates **10 functional rainwater harvesting pits** strategically across the campus. These pits effectively collect runoff, preventing water wastage and enhancing conservation efforts.
The recent addition of a rainwater harvesting plant, facilitated through collaboration with FM Radio, exemplifies the institution's proactive approach to resource sustainability.

By integrating rainwater harvesting systems into its infrastructure, the college addresses water scarcity and promotes awareness of sustainable practices among its community.

Educational initiatives and workshops further highlight the importance of water conservation, inspiring students and staff to adopt eco-conscious habits.

This dual approach of practical implementation and community engagement underscores Indraprastha College's dedication to sustainable development. The rainwater harvesting systems align with the institution's broader environmental goals, contributing to its vision of creating a green and sustainable campus.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

2. Water Efficient Plumbing Fixtures

Water-efficient plumbing fixtures are designed to conserve water while providing the same functionality as traditional fixtures. In addition, these fixtures use less water than conventional fixtures, which can help reduce water consumption and lower water bills. For example, the college can use the following to achieve water-efficient plumbing fixtures.

Low-flow Toilets: Low-flush toilets work with a minimal amount of water. The exact amount of water varies between less than a liter - 8 liters per flush. In addition, these toilets can operate by gravity or vacuum. This can save significant water, as conventional toilets use up to 15 liters per flush.

Water-Saving Showerheads: Water-saving showerheads can reduce water consumption by up to 50% compared to traditional showerheads while still providing a satisfying shower experience. These fixtures typically have a flow rate of 6 liters per minute or less.

Faucet Aerators: Faucet aerators mix air with water to reduce water use while still maintaining water pressure. These can be installed on any faucet, saving up to 50% of water usage.

High-Efficiency Washing Machines: High-efficiency washing machines use less water than traditional washing machines and are designed to be more efficient in water use. They can save up to 40% of water usage compared to traditional washing machines.

Dual-Flush Toilets: Dual-flush toilets have two flush options: solid waste and liquid waste. This reduces water usage for liquid waste, saving significant water consumption.

By using water-efficient plumbing fixtures, College can reduce water usage and promote sustainable practices among students, staff, and faculty. Ensuring these fixtures are installed correctly and properly maintained is essential to ensure maximum efficiency and water conservation.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

2. Water Efficient Plumbing Fixtures

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women employs water-efficient plumbing fixtures, including low-flow taps and dual-flush systems, to minimize water usage.

These initiatives exemplify the institution's commitment to conserving resources and promoting sustainable campus operations.

Indraprastha College for Women prioritizes water efficiency by integrating advanced plumbing systems designed to minimize wastage. The college has installed **low-flow faucets**, **dual-flush toilets**, and other water-efficient fixtures across campus, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable resource management.

These plumbing systems are optimized to reduce water consumption without compromising functionality. Low-flow taps significantly decrease water use during daily operations, while dual-flush systems in restrooms allow users to choose water volumes based on requirements, conserving significant amounts of water annually.

The college's efforts extend beyond installation to include educational campaigns that promote water-saving behaviors among students, faculty, and staff.
Indraprastha College cultivates an eco-responsible campus culture by fostering awareness and encouraging conscious water use.

These measures align with the institution's broader environmental goals of sustainability and resource efficiency.

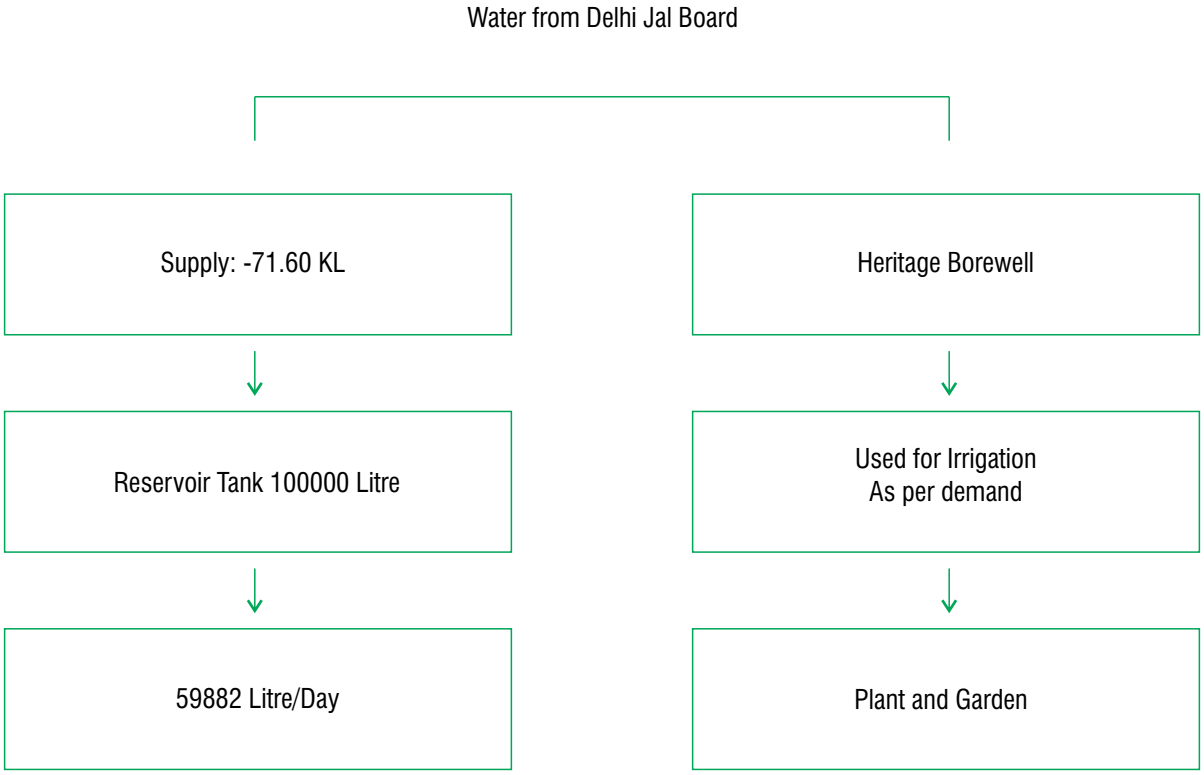
By continuously assessing and optimizing its plumbing systems, the college sets an example for higher education institutions seeking to integrate sustainability into infrastructure and daily operations.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Baseline Flow Rates for Plumbing Fixtures

Fixtures	Maximum Flow Rate	Duration	Daily uses per person/day
Water Closet	8 Litre	1 Flush	2
Urinals	2.41 Litre/m	1 Flush	2
Health Faucet	5 Litre/m	0.25	1
Faucet/Taps	2 Litre/m	0.25	4
Kitchen Taps	20 Litre/m	As per demand	As per demand
Shower Head	4 Litre/m	5 Minute	1

Water Balance Chart



WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Water use reduction calculation over 1000 students and teachers

Fixture Type	Duration	Daily uses per person/ day	Number of students & teachers (n)	Baseline	Proposed		
				Flow rate/capacity (fb)	Total water use (liters) Tb= (nxfb)	Flow rate/capacity (fb)	Total water use (liters) Tb= (nxfb)
Water closet	1 Flush (Full Flush)	1 for Male 1 for Female	200 4000	8 Litre 8 Litre	32000 1600	8 Litre	32000
	1 Flush (Half Flush)	2 for female 1 for Male	4000 200	4 Litre 4 Litre	16000 800	8 Litre	1600 16000
Urinals	1 Flush	2 for male	200	2 Litre	482	4 Litre	800
Health Faucet	0.25	1	4200	2 Litre	4800		
Faucet/Taps	0.25	4	4200	4200		0.25*4	4200
Total water use (liters/day)	59882		59882	59882			
Number of working days	237			237			
Total Annual water use in Liters (Total water use x Number of working days	14192 KL		14192 KL				

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3. Sustainable Turf Design

Sustainable turf design is an approach to landscaping and management that focuses on reducing the environmental impact of turf areas while maintaining their functionality and aesthetics. College can use the following principles of sustainable turf design:

Reduce the Size of Turf Areas: One of the most effective ways to reduce the environmental impact of turf areas is to reduce their size. This can be achieved by converting some areas to natural landscapes, such as meadows or native plant gardens.

Choose Drought-Tolerant Grass Varieties: Drought-tolerant grass varieties require less water and maintenance than traditional grass varieties. This can significantly reduce water usage and maintenance costs.

Use Organic Fertilizers and Pest Control Methods: Organic fertilizers and pest control methods are less environmentally harmful than traditional chemical methods. They can also promote soil health and reduce water pollution.

Use Recycled Water for Irrigation: Recycled water, such as greywater or rainwater, can be used for irrigation instead of potable water. This can save significant amounts of water and reduce the demand for municipal water supply.

Implement low-Impact Maintenance Practices: Low-impact maintenance practices, such as using manual tools instead of electric ones,

Consider Alternative Turf Surfaces: Alternative turf surfaces, such as synthetic turf or gravel, can be used in high-traffic areas where natural grass may not be feasible. In addition, these surfaces require less water and maintenance than natural grass.

By implementing sustainable turf design practices, College can reduce environmental impact while maintaining functional and aesthetically pleasing outdoor spaces.

When designing and maintaining turf areas, it is essential to consider the local climate, soil conditions, and water availability.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3. Sustainable Turf Design

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Indraprastha College for Women employs eco-friendly turf design, prioritizing indigenous grass species that require minimal maintenance and water.

This approach enhances soil health, supports biodiversity, and aligns with sustainable landscaping practices.

Type of Vegetation	On Ground (sq. m.)
Turf	22296
Native Species	21831
Drought Tolerant Species	6620.25
Other Plant Species	Not Applicable

Total Turf Area	22296
Total Landscape area	82580.81 Sq. M
% of vegetated area with turf	26.99

The turf design at Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, exemplifies sustainable landscaping principles.

The college minimizes water consumption and maintenance requirements by using indigenous grass species, ensuring an eco-friendly and resource-efficient campus environment.

These indigenous species are well-adapted to local climatic conditions, requiring less irrigation and chemical inputs than non-native alternatives.

This practice conserves water and promotes soil health by reducing dependence on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.
The turf areas are designed to integrate seamlessly with the campus's lush greenery, supporting biodiversity and providing a habitat for various species.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Including walking trails within the turf design enhances the usability of these spaces for recreational and educational purposes, promoting physical well-being and engagement with nature.

Regular maintenance practices, such as aeration and organic composting, ensure the long-term health and sustainability of the turf.

These efforts align with the college's commitment to creating a green and sustainable campus, serving as a model for other institutions.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4. Water Efficient Landscaping

Water-efficient landscaping, also known as xeriscaping or drought-tolerant landscaping, is an approach to landscaping that focuses on reducing water consumption while still maintaining functional and aesthetically pleasing outdoor spaces. College can use these critical principles of water-efficient landscaping:

Choose Drought-Tolerant Plants: Drought-tolerant plants require less water than traditional plants and can still provide a lush and attractive landscape. Native plants are often a good choice as they are well-adapted to the local climate.

Group Plants by Water Needs: Grouping plants with similar water needs together can help reduce water usage by avoiding overwatering or underwatering. This can also help ensure that water is used efficiently.

Use Efficient Irrigation Systems: Drip irrigation systems and smart controllers can help reduce water usage by delivering water directly to the plants and adjusting water output based on weather conditions.

Mulch Around Plants: Mulch helps retain moisture in the soil, reducing the need for watering. It also suppresses weeds, which can compete with plants for water.

Use Permeable Surfaces: Permeable surfaces, such as gravel or permeable pavers, allow rainwater to soak into the soil instead of running off, reducing the need for irrigation.

Consider Hardscaping: Hardscaping, such as patios or walkways, can reduce the amount of lawn or plant beds, reducing water usage and maintenance needs.

By implementing water-efficient landscaping practices, College can reduce water usage, save money on water bills and maintenance costs, and promote sustainable practices among students, staff, and faculty. Therefore, choosing the right plants and irrigation systems based on local climate and soil conditions is essential, and adequately maintaining the landscape ensures maximum efficiency and water conservation.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4. Water Efficient Landscaping

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Indraprastha College for Women's landscaping prioritizes water efficiency through drought-resistant plants, organic mulching, and modern irrigation systems.

These measures reduce water use while enhancing the campus's biodiversity and aesthetic appeal.

Indraprastha College for Women employs water-efficient landscaping to create a sustainable, eco-friendly campus environment. The landscaping features **drought-resistant plants** and indigenous species that thrive with minimal water requirements, ensuring optimal resource use.

The college uses **organic mulching** techniques to retain soil moisture and reduce evaporation. This approach conserves water and enhances soil fertility by recycling organic matter.
Additionally, strategically placed vegetation provides natural shade and cooling, contributing to the campus's overall thermal comfort.

Integrating modern irrigation technologies, including **drip and sprinkler systems**, optimizes water usage by delivering water directly to plant roots, minimizing waste. These systems are monitored regularly to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.

The college supports biodiversity by combining functional landscaping with aesthetic design while maintaining a visually appealing environment.

Educational initiatives and workshops encourage the campus community to engage in sustainable practices and promote environmental awareness.

These landscaping efforts highlight Indraprastha College's commitment to water conservation and environmental stewardship, setting a benchmark for sustainable landscaping in higher education.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

5. Water Efficient Irrigation System

Water-efficient irrigation systems are designed to deliver the right amount of water to plants while minimizing water waste. Therefore, the college can apply a few fundamental principles of water-efficient irrigation systems:

Choose The Right System: There are several types of irrigation systems, including drip irrigation, sprinklers, and soaker hoses. Choosing the right system depends on plant type, soil type, and local climate.

Use an Intelligent Controller: A smart controller can adjust the amount and frequency of water delivery based on weather conditions and plant needs. This can help reduce water waste and improve plant health.

Use Water-Saving Nozzles and Heads: Water-saving nozzles and heads can reduce water usage by up to 30% compared to traditional ones. These are available for both drip and sprinkler systems.

Check for leaks and Maintenance Issues: Regular maintenance can help ensure that the system is working efficiently and that there are no leaks or other issues that can waste water.

Use Rainwater Harvesting: Harvesting rainwater can provide a free source of water for irrigation, reducing the demand for potable water.

Install a Soil Moisture Sensor: Soil moisture sensors can help ensure that plants are receiving the right amount of water by measuring the moisture content of the soil. This can prevent overwatering or underwatering.

By implementing water-efficient irrigation systems, College can reduce water usage and save money on water bills. Therefore, choosing the right design and components based on local climate and plant needs is essential, and adequately maintaining the system ensures maximum efficiency and water conservation.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

5. Water Efficient Irrigation System

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Indraprastha College for Women employs advanced irrigation systems, including drip and sprinkler technologies, to optimize water use.

These systems ensure efficient plant watering and contribute significantly to the college's sustainability goals.

Indraprastha College for Women demonstrates its commitment to sustainable water use by implementing advanced irrigation systems. The campus utilizes **drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies**, which deliver water directly to plant roots, minimizing evaporation and ensuring efficient resource use.

The drip irrigation system provides precise water delivery, reducing wastage while maintaining optimal soil moisture levels. Sprinkler systems are strategically placed to cover larger areas, ensuring uniform watering without excess runoff.

These systems are tailored to meet the specific needs of the campus's diverse flora, including indigenous and drought-resistant species.

The college's irrigation systems are supported by its rainwater harvesting infrastructure, creating a closed-loop water management system that reduces dependency on external water sources.

Regular monitoring and maintenance ensure the systems operate efficiently, contributing to long-term sustainability.

These innovative practices align with Indraprastha College's broader environmental objectives, highlighting its dedication to resource conservation. The irrigation systems support the lush greenery on campus and serve as an educational tool, showcasing the benefits of water-efficient technologies.

By integrating advanced irrigation systems, the college reinforces its role as a leader in sustainable campus management, inspiring other institutions to adopt similar practices

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

6. Waste Water Treatment

Wastewater treatment is treating and cleaning sewage and other wastewater before it is released into the environment. Here are some fundamental principles of wastewater treatment for Universities:

Primary Treatment: Primary treatment involves the removal of large particles and solids from wastewater through physical processes such as screening and settling.

Secondary Treatment: Secondary treatment involves using biological processes to remove organic matter and nutrients from wastewater. This is typically done through activated sludge or other natural treatment systems.

Tertiary Treatment: Tertiary treatment involves the removal of remaining contaminants from the wastewater using processes such as filtration, disinfection, or chemical treatment. This is often necessary to meet regulatory standards for wastewater discharge.

Reuse of Treated Water: Treated wastewater can be reused for irrigation, flushing toilets, or other non-potable uses, reducing the demand for potable water and conserving resources.

Energy Recovery: Energy recovery systems, such as biogas capture or heat recovery, can be used to generate energy from the treatment process, reducing energy costs and promoting sustainability.

Proper Disposal of Residual Sludge: The residual sludge from the treatment process must be appropriately disposed of to prevent contamination of the environment. This may involve further treatment or disposal at a certified facility.

By implementing wastewater treatment systems in College, the amount of wastewater pollution can be reduced, and the water quality in the surrounding environment can be improved. It is essential to choose suitable treatment systems based on the size of the college and local regulations and to properly maintain and monitor the systems to ensure maximum efficiency and compliance with regulatory standards.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

6. Waste Water Treatment

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Indraprastha College for Women utilizes a comprehensive wastewater treatment system, ensuring greywater recycling for non-potable uses like landscaping and sanitation.

This initiative reflects the institution's dedication to sustainable water management and reducing environmental impact.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, exemplifies its commitment to sustainable water management by implementing a robust wastewater treatment system. This system ensures that all greywater generated on campus is treated to meet tertiary standards, making it suitable for non-potable applications.

The treated water is efficiently reused for landscaping and flushing toilets, significantly reducing the institution's reliance on freshwater sources.

This practice conserves water and minimizes the environmental footprint of campus operations. The wastewater treatment system operates with advanced filtration and purification technologies, ensuring that discharged water meets ecological safety standards.

In addition to practical implementation, the college actively promotes awareness about wastewater recycling through workshops and educational campaigns. These initiatives engage students and staff in understanding the importance of sustainable water use, fostering a culture of environmental responsibility.

Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for green practices in higher education by integrating wastewater treatment into its broader sustainability framework.

This initiative aligns with global sustainability goals and serves as a model for institutions seeking to balance operational needs with ecological conservation.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

7. Use of Treated Waste Water

Using treated wastewater in College can provide several benefits, including reducing demand for potable water, conserving resources, and promoting sustainability. Here are some key ways that treated wastewater can be used in College:

Irrigation: Treated wastewater can be used for irrigation of landscaping and agriculture, reducing the demand for potable water and conserving resources.

Toilet Flushing: Treated wastewater can be used for toilet flushing, reducing the demand for potable water and conserving resources.

Cooling Systems: Treated wastewater can be used in cooling systems, reducing the demand for potable water and conserving resources.

Fire Protection: Treated wastewater can be used for fire protection systems, reducing the demand for potable water and conserving resources.

Industrial Uses: Treated wastewater can be used for industrial processes that do not require potable water, reducing the demand for potable water and conserving resources.

It is essential to ensure that treated wastewater is safe for its intended use and that all regulatory standards are met. This requires proper treatment and monitoring of the wastewater treatment system.

Treated wastewater must also be clearly labeled and separated from potable water to avoid accidental consumption. Finally, communicating and educating the college community about the benefits and safe use of treated wastewater can promote acceptance and support for these sustainable practices.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

7. Use of Treated Waste Water

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Treated wastewater at Indraprastha College for Women is reused for irrigation and flushing systems, reducing the demand for freshwater.

This sustainable practice underscores the institution's commitment to resource efficiency and environmental conservation.

Indraprastha College for Women has adopted the use of treated wastewater as a cornerstone of its sustainable water management strategy.

The college treats greywater generated on campus to a high standard, making it suitable for non-potable uses such as irrigation and sanitation.

Treated wastewater is primarily used to maintain the campus's lush greenery, including lawns, gardens, and biodiversity hubs. This practice significantly reduces the demand for freshwater and supports the college's broader sustainability objectives.

Additionally, treated water is used in flushing systems, optimizing resource use and minimizing wastage.

The integration of treated wastewater into daily operations reflects the institution's commitment to creating a closed-loop water management system.

Regular monitoring ensures that treated water meets environmental safety standards, safeguardoth human health and ecological balance.

Indraprastha College actively involves its community in understanding the benefits of treated wastewater reuse through awareness campaigns and workshops.

These efforts educate and encourage responsible water practices among students and staff.

This innovative use of treated wastewater underscores the college's leadership in sustainable resource management. It sets a benchmark for other institutions to adopt eco-conscious practices and demonstrates how operational efficiency and environmental conservation can go hand in hand.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

8. Water Use Monitoring

Water use monitoring in College is critical to help identify water usage patterns and areas where water conservation measures can be implemented. Here are some essential steps for implementing water use monitoring in College:

Identify the Scope of the Monitoring: Determine which buildings, areas, and water fixtures will be included in the monitoring program. This will depend on the size of the college and the availability of resources for monitoring.

Install Water Meters: Install water meters on all significant water lines and fixtures to measure water usage over time. This can help identify patterns and areas where water conservation measures can be implemented.

Collect and Analyze Data: Collect and analyze water usage data to identify areas of high water usage and potential areas for water conservation measures. This can also help track progress over time and identify trends.

Set Targets and Goals: Set targets and goals for water conservation based on the data collected. These can include reducing overall water usage or reducing water usage in specific areas or buildings.

Implement Water Conservation Measures: Implement water conservation measures based on the data and targets set. These can include repairing leaks, installing water-efficient fixtures, and promoting water-saving behaviors.

Communicate with the College Community: Communicate the goals and progress of the water use monitoring program to the college community. This can promote support and participation in water conservation efforts.

By implementing a water use monitoring program in College, water usage patterns can be identified, and water conservation measures can be implemented to reduce overall water usage and promote sustainability. Therefore, it is essential to regularly monitor and analyze the data and communicate the progress and goals to the college community to maintain support and participation.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

8. Water Use Monitoring

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Indraprastha College for Women employs advanced water monitoring systems to track consumption and optimize usage.

This proactive approach minimizes waste, enhances conservation efforts, and aligns with the institution's sustainability goals.

Indraprastha College for Women demonstrates exemplary resource management through its advanced water use monitoring systems. By tracking water consumption across various campus facilities, the college ensures efficient utilization and minimizes wastage, aligning with its sustainability objectives.

The monitoring system provides real-time data on water usage, enabling the institution to identify inefficiencies and implement corrective measures promptly.

This data-driven approach supports informed decision-making and ensures that water resources are used responsibly and sustainably.

In addition to operational efficiency, the college integrates water monitoring into its broader educational framework. Workshops and awareness campaigns are conducted to educate students and staff about the importance of water conservation.

These initiatives foster a culture of sustainability within the campus community, encouraging responsible behavior and collective action.

Other sustainability initiatives like rainwater harvesting, wastewater treatment, and water-efficient landscaping complement Indraprastha College's water use monitoring system.

Together, these measures create a holistic water management strategy that positions the college as a leader in environmental stewardship.

By adopting advanced water monitoring systems, Indraprastha College enhances resource efficiency and sets a benchmark for sustainable practices in higher education.

Its commitment to innovation and sustainability inspires other institutions to follow suit, contributing to global efforts to conserve water and protect the environment.

WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Water Consumption

Fixture Type	Duration	Daily Use/ Person/Day	No. of Students / Staff	Flow rate / capacity	Total Water user per Litre
Water Closet	1 Flush (full) 1 (Half)	1 for Male 1 for Female	100 4200	8 L/n 8 L/n	800 33600
Urinals	1 Flush	2 for Male	100	2.4 L/n	240
Health Faucet	0.25	1	4300	5 L/n	5375
				Total	40015

Fixture Type	Duration	Daily Use/ Person/Day	No. of Students / Staff	Flow rate / capacity	Total Water user per Litre
Water Closet	1 Flush	for Female	280	8 L/n	2240
Urinals	1 Flush	2 for Male	100	2.4 L/n	24
Health Faucet	0.25	1	280	5 L/n	1400
Shower Head	5 M	1	280	20 Litre	5600
				Total	9264

Cumulative Score	72/80

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

Achieving good air quality is an essential aspect of sustainability in a Green College. Following critical practices that can help achieve good air quality:

Energy-efficient HVAC Systems: A Green College should prioritize energy-efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems that minimize the energy needed to heat or cool the building while maintaining good indoor air quality.

Use of Non-Toxic Cleaning Products: A Green College should prioritize using non-toxic cleaning products to reduce the amount of harmful chemicals released into the air.

Proper Waste Management: A Green College should prioritize appropriate waste management practices, including recycling and composting, to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills. Landfills are a significant source of air pollution and can contribute to poor air quality.

Green Transportation: A Green College should promote sustainable transportation options, such as biking, walking, or taking public transportation, to reduce the number of vehicles on campus.

Proper Ventilation: A Green College should prioritize adequate ventilation to ensure good indoor air quality. This can include using natural ventilation, such as opening windows, or mechanical ventilation systems that bring in fresh air.

Building Materials: A Green College should prioritize using low-emission building materials, such as low-VOC paint, to reduce the amount of harmful chemicals released into the air.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

1. Tobacco Smoke Control

Tobacco smoke control is an important issue for College, as exposure to secondhand smoke can have negative health effects on students, faculty, and staff. Here are some key principles for implementing tobacco smoke control measures in College:

Establish Smoke-Free Policies: Establishing smoke-free policies for all campus buildings, facilities, and grounds is an important step in reducing exposure to secondhand smoke. These policies should be communicated clearly to students, faculty, and staff.

Provide Smoking Cessation Resources: Providing resources and support for smoking cessation, such as counseling and nicotine replacement therapy, can help smokers quit and reduce secondhand smoke exposure for others.

Create Designated Smoking Areas: If smoking is allowed on campus, create designated smoking areas in non-residential areas away from building entrances and common areas. These areas should be well-ventilated and have appropriate ashtrays for cigarette butts.

Enforce Policies: Enforce smoke-free policies through signage, education, and disciplinary actions if necessary. This will help promote compliance and reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.

Monitor Air Quality: Monitor air quality in buildings and other areas where smoking is allowed to ensure that levels of secondhand smoke are not harmful to non-smokers.

Promote Awareness and Education: Promote awareness and education about the risks of smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke through public health campaigns, educational programs, and community outreach.

By implementing tobacco smoke control measures in College, the health and well-being of students, faculty, and staff can be promoted. It is important to establish clear policies, provide support for smoking cessation, and enforce policies to promote compliance and reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

1. Tobacco Smoke Control

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Indraprastha College for Women is a 100% smoke-free campus, actively enforcing tobacco control policies to ensure a healthy environment.

Educational campaigns promote awareness among students and staff, reflecting the college's commitment to public health and sustainable living.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, is a designated smoke-free campus. It adheres to strict tobacco control measures that align with its mission to create a healthy and sustainable environment. The college enforces a **100% no-smoking policy**, prohibiting tobacco use across all campus areas.

To reinforce this policy, the college conducts **awareness campaigns and workshops**, educating students and staff about the harmful effects of tobacco use on health and the environment. These initiatives foster a culture of responsibility and wellness, encouraging the community to embrace healthy lifestyles.

The tobacco control measures extend beyond prohibition to include strategic signage throughout the campus, reminding visitors and residents of the no-smoking policy.

These efforts are complemented by collaborations with health organizations to provide resources and support for those seeking to quit smoking.

Indraprastha College's proactive approach to tobacco control protects the health of its community and contributes to a cleaner and greener environment.

By maintaining a smoke-free campus, the college exemplifies leadership in public health and environmental sustainability, setting a benchmark for other institutions to emulate.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

2. Day Lighting

Daylighting and the daylight factor are closely related concepts essential for sustainable building design in College.

Daylighting is using natural light to illuminate interior spaces in buildings, reducing the need for artificial lighting and promoting energy efficiency. It involves strategically placing windows, skylights, and other openings to maximize the natural light entering a space while minimizing glare and overheating.

The daylight factor is a quantitative measure of the amount of natural light that reaches the interior of a building. It is calculated as the ratio of the amount of light that enters a space through windows and skylights to the amount of light that would enter the room if the entire window or skylight was open to the sky.

The daylight factor is expressed as a percentage and is typically measured at a height of 0.75 meters above the floor. In College, daylighting and the daylight factor are essential considerations for promoting energy efficiency, improving productivity and comfort, and reducing environmental impact.

The following principles can help Universities can achieve daylighting and daylight factor.

Design Buildings for Daylighting: Incorporate daylighting into the design of new buildings and renovations by placing windows and skylights strategically to allow for maximum natural light.

Use Daylighting Controls: Use automated shading and dimming systems to regulate the amount of natural light in a space and reduce the need for artificial lighting.
Optimize window and skylight placement: Optimize the placement of windows and skylights to maximize natural light while minimizing glare and direct sunlight.

Use Shading Devices: Use shading devices, such as blinds and shades, to control the amount of natural light in a space and reduce glare and overheating.

Monitor and Adjust: Monitor the daylight factor regularly and adjust shading devices to maintain a comfortable and productive learning and working environment.

By implementing daylighting and the daylight factor in College, natural light can be maximized, reducing the need for artificial lighting and promoting energy efficiency. Additionally, natural light has improved productivity and comfort for students and faculty, promoting a positive learning and working environment. Therefore, it is essential to design buildings for daylighting, use daylighting controls and shading devices, optimize window and skylight placement, and monitor and adjust as necessary to promote sustainable and comfortable learning and working environments.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

2. Day Lighting

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 **9** 10

Indraprastha College for Women integrates natural lighting into its architectural design, reducing energy consumption and enhancing indoor environments.

Large windows and skylights provide ample daylight, fostering a sustainable and vibrant learning atmosphere.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, showcases an innovative approach to sustainability through its strategic use of **daylighting**.

The campus infrastructure is designed to maximize natural light penetration, reduce reliance on artificial lighting and enhance energy efficiency.

Classrooms, laboratories, and common areas feature **large windows and skylights**, which allow abundant natural light to illuminate indoor spaces.

These architectural elements are strategically oriented to optimize daylight exposure while minimizing glare and heat gain, creating comfortable and well-lit environments conducive to learning and productivity.

The college's emphasis on daylighting extends to reducing its environmental footprint. The institution significantly lowers energy consumption by utilizing natural light, aligning with its broader sustainability goals.

Additionally, integrating natural lighting promotes healthier and more vibrant indoor spaces, which contributes to the well-being of students and staff.

Awareness programs educate the campus community about the benefits of natural lighting, further fostering a culture of environmental responsibility.

Indraprastha College's commitment to daylighting exemplifies its dedication to sustainability and innovation, setting a standard for green building practices in educational institutions.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

3. Fresh Air Ventilation

Fresh air ventilation is an essential component of sustainable building design in College. It involves the controlled introduction of fresh air into a building to maintain indoor air quality, reduce the risk of indoor pollutants, and promote occupant health and well-being.

In College, fresh air ventilation can be achieved through a variety of strategies, including natural ventilation, mechanical ventilation, or a combination of both. Here are some key principles for implementing fresh air ventilation in College:

Determine Ventilation Requirements: Determine the ventilation requirements for each space based on the number of occupants and the type of activities that occur in the space.

Use Natural Ventilation Where Possible: Where possible use natural ventilation strategies, such as operable windows, to introduce fresh air into a space and reduce the need for mechanical ventilation.

Use Mechanical Ventilation When Needed: In spaces where natural ventilation is not feasible, use mechanical ventilation systems, such as air handling units, to introduce fresh air into a space.

Use Energy Recovery Systems: Use energy recovery systems, such as heat recovery ventilation (HRV) or energy recovery ventilation (ERV), to reduce the energy required for ventilation while still maintaining indoor air quality.

Monitor and Adjust: Monitor ventilation systems regularly to ensure that they are functioning properly and adjust them as necessary to maintain indoor air quality and occupant comfort.

By implementing fresh air ventilation in College, indoor air quality can be maintained, reducing the risk of indoor pollutants and promoting occupant health and well-being. Additionally, by using natural ventilation strategies and energy recovery systems, energy can be saved, and sustainability can be promoted. It is important to determine ventilation requirements, use natural ventilation where possible, use mechanical ventilation when needed, uses energy recovery systems, and monitor and adjust ventilation systems as necessary to promote a sustainable and comfortable learning and working environment.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

3. Fresh Air Ventilation

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women ensures optimal indoor air quality through well-designed ventilation systems.

Natural ventilation and mechanical exhausts support a healthy, fresh-air environment, enhancing comfort and productivity across campus facilities.

Indraprastha College for Women prioritizes indoor air quality through its comprehensive **fresh air ventilation systems**. The campus infrastructure is designed to promote natural airflow, complemented by mechanical systems that ensure effective ventilation in all buildings.

The architectural design incorporates **cross-ventilation techniques**, allowing fresh air to circulate freely within classrooms, laboratories, and common areas.

Windows and vents are strategically positioned to facilitate airflow while maintaining thermal comfort. Additionally, **mechanical exhaust systems** are installed in areas such as kitchens and restrooms to remove stale air and pollutants efficiently.

These systems improve air quality and reduce the buildup of indoor contaminants, fostering a healthier environment for students, faculty, and staff.

Regular maintenance ensures that the ventilation systems operate efficiently, contributing to the college's commitment to sustainability and well-being.

Educational programs further emphasize the importance of fresh air in promoting health and environmental sustainability. Indraprastha College's dedication to maintaining superior air quality exemplifies its holistic approach to green campus management and serves as a model for other institutions.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

4. Area of Class Room

The area of a classroom in a college can vary depending on the number of students and the type of activities that will take place in the space. However, there are some general guidelines and standards that can be used to determine the appropriate size for a classroom.

The Compendium of Architectural Norms and Guidelines for Educational Institutions of CPWD India has established standards for classroom sizes based on the number of students and the type of activities that will take place in the space.

The classroom area should also be designed to provide sufficient space for the various activities that will take place in the space, such as lectures, discussions, and group work. The classroom layout should allow for clear sightlines to the instructor and the board or screen and should provide sufficient space for seating, circulation, and storage.

Additionally, the classroom should be designed with acoustics in mind to ensure that sound is properly distributed and that there is minimal noise disturbance from external sources. Lighting should also be considered to provide adequate illumination for the various activities that will take place in the space.

In summary, the appropriate area for a classroom in a college will depend on various factors, such as the number of students and the type of activities that will take place in the space. However, established standards and guidelines can be used to ensure that the classroom provides sufficient space, clear sightlines, and proper acoustics and lighting for a comfortable and productive learning environment.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

4. Area of Class Room

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women ensures spacious classrooms designed for optimal learning experiences.

The generous dimensions provide ample space for students, promoting comfort, interaction, and effective engagement, aligning with the college's focus on creating an inclusive and enriching academic environment.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, prioritizes student comfort and academic engagement through its thoughtfully designed classrooms.

The spacious layout of these rooms ensures adequate seating arrangements and ease of movement, creating a conducive environment for effective learning and interaction.

The classrooms are designed to accommodate appropriate **occupant density**, adhering to ergonomic standards that enhance comfort during extended study periods.

Adequate aisle spacing and proper seating alignment ensure inclusivity, allowing students with mobility challenges to navigate effortlessly.

In addition to physical comfort, the classroom dimensions support interactive teaching methods, such as group discussions and project-based learning.

The spacious environment fosters student collaboration and enhances faculty engagement, contributing to a vibrant academic experience.

The design also integrates natural lighting and ventilation, enhancing the classroom environment and reducing energy consumption.

Indraprastha College sets a high standard for infrastructure that supports academic excellence and holistic development by ensuring that classroom spaces are functional, inclusive, and aligned with pedagogical goals.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

5. Anthropometric Dimensions in spaces

Anthropometric dimensions refer to the measurements of the human body and are an important consideration in the design of built-up spaces in College. Designing spaces with appropriate anthropometric dimensions ensures that the spaces are comfortable and accessible for the occupants and can help to promote a healthy and productive learning environment.

Here are some common anthropometric dimensions to consider when designing built-up spaces in College:

Seating Height: The height of chairs or benches should be appropriate for the intended occupants to ensure that they can comfortably sit and work for extended periods. The recommended seating height is between 16 and 20 inches for most adults.

Desk or Table Height: The height of desks or tables should be appropriate for the intended occupants to ensure that they can comfortably work and maintain good posture. The recommended desk or table height is between 28 and 30 inches for most adults.

Door Width: Doorways should be wide enough to accommodate the passage of people and equipment, including those with mobility aids. The recommended door width is at least 32 inches.

Aisle Width: Aisles and passageways should be wide enough to allow for the safe and efficient movement of people and equipment. The recommended aisle width is at least 36 inches.

Corridor Width: Corridors should be wide enough to allow for the safe and efficient movement of people and equipment, as well as to provide a sense of openness and accessibility. The recommended corridor width is at least 6 feet.

Ceiling Height: The height of ceilings can have a significant impact on the perceived spaciousness and comfort of a space. The recommended ceiling height for most built-up spaces in College is between 9 and 10 feet.

By designing built-up spaces in College with appropriate anthropometric dimensions, a comfortable and accessible environment can be created for the occupants. This can help to promote a healthy and productive learning environment and contribute to the overall well-being of the college community.

By designing restrooms in College with appropriate anthropometric dimensions associated with toilet seat height, Toilet stall depth,

Grab bar height, Sink height, and Mirror height must be maintained to make toilets comfortable and accessible. This can help to promote hygiene, privacy, and overall well-being of the college community.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

5. Anthropometric Dimensions in spaces

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women designs its spaces with anthropometric precision, ensuring ergonomic and inclusive environments.

Classrooms, labs, and recreational areas accommodate diverse user needs, supporting comfort, accessibility, and functionality.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, demonstrates its commitment to inclusivity and user-centric design by thoughtfully applying **anthropometric dimensions** across campus spaces.

This approach ensures that physical environments are ergonomically sound, comfortable, and accessible to all users, including students, faculty, and staff.

Classrooms and laboratories are designed with optimal seating heights, desk arrangements, and aisle spacing, promoting comfort and ease of movement.

Recreational and common areas, such as auditoriums and dining facilities, also adhere to anthropometric standards, supporting diverse activities while ensuring accessibility.

The college's focus on anthropometric precision extends to accommodating the needs of individuals with disabilities. Features like wheelchair-accessible pathways, tactile flooring for the visually impaired, and adjustable seating arrangements exemplify the institution's inclusive ethos.

Regular assessments and user feedback guide the continuous improvement of campus spaces, ensuring that they remain functional and aligned with evolving needs.

This dedication to ergonomic design enhances the overall experience for the college community, contributing to its reputation as a leader in inclusive and sustainable campus management.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

6. Toxin-free Environment

Creating a toxin-free environment in a college is an important aspect of promoting the health and well-being of students, faculty, and staff. Here are some strategies that can be implemented to create a toxin-free environment in a college:

Use of Non-Toxic Cleaning Products: Traditional cleaning products can contain toxic chemicals that can be harmful to the health of occupants. Consider using non-toxic cleaning products that are safe for both humans and the environment.

Avoidance of Chemical Pesticides: Chemical pesticides can have negative effects on both human health and the environment. Consider implementing integrated pest management strategies that use non-toxic methods of pest control, such as trapping or exclusion.

Proper Ventilation: Proper ventilation can help to reduce the concentration of indoor air pollutants, such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbon monoxide. Ensure that HVAC systems are properly maintained and that air filters are regularly changed.

Use of Non-Toxic Building Materials: Building materials, such as flooring, paint, and insulation, can contain toxic chemicals that can off-gas into the indoor environment. Consider using non-toxic building materials that are free from harmful chemicals.

Indoor Plant Installation: Indoor plants can help to purify the air by absorbing pollutants and producing oxygen. Consider installing indoor plants in common areas, such as classrooms and offices.

Proper Waste Management: Proper waste management can help to reduce the amount of toxins that are released into the environment. Consider implementing recycling and composting programs to divert waste from landfills.

By implementing these strategies, a college can create a toxin-free environment that promotes the health and well-being of occupants.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

6. Toxin-free Environment

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women ensures a toxin-free environment by using low-VOC materials and implementing green housekeeping practices.

These measures reduce indoor pollution and promote a safe, healthy campus.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, is committed to providing a **toxin-free environment** that prioritizes the health and safety of its campus community.

The college employs environmentally friendly materials and practices to minimize exposure to harmful substances and pollutants.

Using **low-VOC (volatile organic compound) materials** in construction and renovation reduces indoor air pollution, creating safer spaces for students and staff.

Green housekeeping practices, including non-toxic cleaning agents, ensure that indoor environments remain free from hazardous chemicals.

The college also monitors air quality regularly, taking proactive measures to address potential sources of indoor pollution. Educational campaigns and workshops raise awareness about the importance of maintaining a toxin-free environment, encouraging students and staff to adopt eco-friendly practices in their daily lives.

Indraprastha College exemplifies its commitment to sustainability and well-being by integrating these measures into its operations.

Its toxin-free environment reflects a holistic approach to green campus management, setting a benchmark for institutions striving to balance academic excellence with ecological responsibility.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

7. Dust-free Environment

Creating a dust-free environment in a college is important for promoting the health and well-being of students, faculty, and staff. Dust can contain a variety of allergens and pollutants that can cause respiratory problems and exacerbate existing health conditions. Here are some strategies that can be implemented to create a dust-free environment in a college:

Regular Cleaning: Regular cleaning is essential for maintaining a dust-free environment. Ensure that floors, walls, and surfaces are cleaned regularly to prevent the accumulation of dust.

Use of HEPA Filters: High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters can help to remove dust particles from the air. Consider using HEPA filters in HVAC systems and portable air purifiers.

Proper Ventilation: Proper ventilation can help to reduce the concentration of dust particles in the air. Ensure that HVAC systems are properly maintained and that air filters are regularly changed.

Reduction of Clutter: Clutter can trap dust particles and make cleaning more difficult. Encourage occupants to keep their spaces tidy and free from clutter.

Use of Doormats: Doormats can help to reduce the amount of dust that is tracked into buildings. Consider using doormats at building entrances to help prevent dust from entering the building.

Use of Natural Cleaning Products: Traditional cleaning products can contain chemicals that can contribute to the accumulation of dust. Consider using natural cleaning products that are free from harmful chemicals.

By implementing these strategies, a college can create a dust-free environment that promotes the health and well-being of occupants.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

7. Dust-free Environment

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women promotes a dust-free environment through regular cleaning, landscaping, and the Dust Attenuation Project.

These initiatives enhance air quality and contribute to a healthier campus.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, has established a dust-free environment in its broader commitment to sustainability and health.

Through systematic cleaning, landscaping, and innovative projects, the college ensures that air quality remains high, creating a comfortable and healthy space for students and staff.

The **Dust Attenuation Project**, conducted in collaboration with the Environmental Pollution Laboratory at Delhi University, highlights the college's dedication to mitigating air pollution.

The project demonstrates how campus greenery is critical in reducing particulate matter, showcasing the dual benefits of biodiversity and air quality improvement.

Regular maintenance of paved pathways and landscaped areas minimizes dust accumulation, while strategic planting of vegetation creates natural barriers that further reduce airborne particles.

Indoor spaces are cleaned frequently using eco-friendly methods, ensuring they remain free from dust and allergens.

These practices enhance the well-being of the college community and contribute to a more sustainable and environmentally conscious campus.

Indraprastha College's proactive approach to maintaining a dust-free environment exemplifies its leadership in creating healthy, green learning spaces.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

8. Exhaust Systems

Exhaust systems in a college are an important component of building ventilation systems. Exhaust systems are responsible for removing stale air and pollutants from indoor spaces and replacing them with fresh outdoor air. Here are some types of exhaust systems commonly found in College:

Bathroom Exhaust Fans: Bathroom exhaust fans are typically installed in restrooms to remove excess moisture and odors. They help to prevent the growth of mold and mildew and improve indoor air quality.

Kitchen Exhaust Systems: Kitchen exhaust systems are designed to remove cooking fumes, smoke, and odors from commercial kitchens. They typically consist of hoods, ducts, and fans and are important for maintaining good indoor air quality and preventing fire hazards.

Laboratory Exhaust Systems: Laboratory exhaust systems are designed to remove hazardous fumes and pollutants from laboratory spaces. They are typically equipped with high-efficiency filters and fans to ensure that hazardous substances are safely removed from the building.

General Exhaust Systems: General exhaust systems are used to remove stale air and pollutants from common areas, such as hallways and lobbies. They help to maintain good indoor air quality and prevent the buildup of pollutants.

Parking Garage Exhaust Systems: Parking garage exhaust systems are designed to remove vehicle exhaust fumes and pollutants from enclosed parking garages. They typically consist of fans and ducts and are important for maintaining good indoor air quality and preventing the buildup of pollutants.

By ensuring that exhaust systems are properly installed and maintained, a college can ensure good indoor air quality and promote the health and well-being of occupants.

AIR QUALITY LEVEL

8. Exhaust Systems

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women utilizes efficient exhaust systems to ensure proper ventilation in kitchens, restrooms, and laboratories.

These systems enhance indoor air quality and support a healthier campus environment.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, ensures optimal indoor air quality by implementing advanced **exhaust systems**.

These systems are strategically installed in areas such as kitchens, restrooms, and laboratories to effectively remove pollutants, odors, and excess moisture, creating a healthier environment.

The kitchen exhaust systems are designed to eliminate cooking fumes and maintain air circulation, ensuring a clean and safe space for food preparation. Similarly, restroom exhausts prevent the buildup of odors and humidity, contributing to overall hygiene and comfort.

In laboratories, specialized exhaust systems are installed to remove chemical fumes and other hazardous substances safely. These systems adhere to safety regulations, protecting students, faculty, and staff working in such environments.

Regular maintenance and monitoring of exhaust systems ensure their efficiency and longevity, aligning with the college's commitment to sustainability.

By integrating these systems into its infrastructure, Indraprastha College enhances air quality and promotes a safe and productive campus environment.

These measures reflect the institution's dedication to health, safety, and environmental stewardship, reinforcing its position as a green and sustainable campus management leader.

Cumulative Score	71/80

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

Energy sourcing and saving practices are critical components of sustainability in a Green College. Some essential techniques that can help achieve these goals:

Renewable Energy: A Green College should prioritize the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, or geothermal power, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Energy-efficient Lighting: A Green College should use energy-efficient lighting systems, such as LED lights, to reduce energy consumption.

Energy-efficient Appliances: A Green College should use energy-efficient appliances, such as refrigerators and washing machines, to reduce energy consumption.

Energy Audits: A Green College should conduct regular energy audits to identify areas of high energy use and implement measures to reduce energy consumption.

Behavioral Changes: A Green College should encourage sustainable energy practices among its students, faculty, and staff. This can include promoting energy-saving behaviors, such as turning off lights and electronics when not in use and providing education on the importance of energy conservation.

Green College Accreditation: A Green College should consider obtaining green College Accreditation from Green Mentors to demonstrate its commitment to sustainability and energy efficiency.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

1. Ozone Depleting Substances

Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) are chemicals that can cause damage to the earth's ozone layer, which protects us from harmful ultraviolet radiation. These substances are commonly used in refrigeration, air conditioning, fire suppression systems, and other applications. Here are some ways in which a college can reduce its use of ODS:

Retrofitting Equipment: Old equipment that uses ODS can be retrofitted with alternative refrigerants that are more environmentally friendly. This can help to reduce the amount of ODS that is released into the atmosphere.

Purchasing Equipment with Alternative Refrigerants: When purchasing new equipment, choose models that use alternative refrigerants that are less harmful to the environment. This can help to reduce the college's overall use of ODS.

Proper Disposal of ODS: ODS should be properly disposed of to prevent them from entering the atmosphere. Work with qualified technicians to ensure that ODS are properly recovered and disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

ODS Awareness and Training: Educate staff, students, and faculty about the dangers of ODS and the importance of reducing their use. Training programs can help to raise awareness and promote responsible behavior.

Use of Alternatives: Consider using alternative products and technologies that do not contain ODS. For example, fire suppression systems can be replaced with alternatives that use inert gases or water mist.

By taking these steps, a college can reduce its use of ODS and help to protect the earth's ozone layer. This can have a positive impact on the environment and the health of future generations.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

1. Ozone Depleting Substances

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women employs sustainable practices to eliminate the use of ozone-depleting substances.

The college ensures compliance with environmental standards by utilizing eco-friendly refrigerants and HVAC systems, showcasing its commitment to ecological preservation.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, exemplifies environmental stewardship through its proactive measures to eliminate ozone-depleting substances (ODS) from campus operations. Recognizing the impact of these substances on the ozone layer and climate, the college has implemented sustainable practices to ensure compliance with global environmental standards.

The college has phased out traditional ODS-based refrigerants in favor of alternatives to eco-friendly air conditioning and refrigeration systems. These alternatives protect the ozone layer and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change mitigation.

Regular maintenance of HVAC systems ensures that they operate efficiently, preventing the leakage of harmful substances into the atmosphere. The college also raises awareness among students and staff about reducing ODS usage, fostering a culture of environmental responsibility.

Indraprastha College aligns its sustainability goals with global environmental protection initiatives by prioritizing the elimination of ozone-depleting substances.

This commitment reflects the institution's leadership in adopting green practices and serves as a model for other educational institutions.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

2. Energy Efficient Lighting Fixtures

Energy-efficient lighting fixtures are an important part of any college's efforts to reduce energy consumption and lower operating costs. Here are some examples of energy-efficient lighting fixtures that can be used in College:

LED Lighting: LED lights are highly energy-efficient and can last up to 25 times longer than traditional incandescent bulbs. LED lighting can be used in various applications, including classrooms, offices, and outdoor spaces.

CFL Lighting: Compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) are another energy-efficient lighting option. They use up to 75% less energy than incandescent bulbs and can last up to 10 times longer.

Occupancy Sensors: Occupancy sensors can be used to automatically turn off lights in unoccupied areas, such as classrooms or offices. This can help to reduce energy waste and lower operating costs.

Daylight Harvesting Systems: Daylight harvesting systems use sensors to automatically adjust the amount of artificial light based on the available natural light. This can help to reduce energy consumption and improve the quality of light in indoor spaces.

Task Lighting: Task lighting is designed to provide lighting for specific tasks, such as reading or computer work. By using task lighting instead of overhead lighting, energy consumption can be reduced while maintaining adequate lighting levels.

By implementing energy-efficient lighting fixtures, a college can reduce its energy consumption and operating costs while also improving the quality of light in indoor spaces. Additionally, energy-efficient lighting fixtures can contribute to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly campus.

College has installed LED Lighting & Fixtures instead of old Lightning that reduces the environmental impacts associated with energy use.

College decided to replace all the old structured 36 W fluorescent-based lighting modules by 18 W LED T/L, 2×2 LED panels and required efficient lighting where needed.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

2. Energy Efficient Lighting Fixtures

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women integrates energy-efficient LED lighting across campus, significantly reducing energy consumption.

This sustainable approach aligns with the college's commitment to conserving resources and minimizing its carbon footprint.

Indraprastha College for Women demonstrates its commitment to energy conservation by widely adopting **energy-efficient lighting fixtures**. The campus features LED lighting systems, which are known for their low energy consumption and long lifespan, replacing traditional incandescent and CFL bulbs.

LED lighting significantly reduces electricity usage, lowering operational costs and the college's carbon footprint. Strategically placed motion sensors and timers enhance energy efficiency by ensuring that lights are only used when necessary.

In addition to practical implementation, the college educates its community about the benefits of energy-efficient lighting. Workshops and awareness campaigns encourage students and staff to adopt similar practices in their daily lives, fostering a culture of sustainability.

These efforts align with the institution's broader environmental objectives, reflecting a proactive approach to sustainable resource management. By integrating energy-efficient lighting fixtures, Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for green campus practices and demonstrates leadership in energy conservation.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

S. No.	Room No.	Floor	Area Sq. Mtr.	Seating Capacity	Location	Purpose	Tubelight	LED
1	1	Ground	20.21	35	MHR	Class Room	4	
2	2	Ground	30.32	45	MHR	,,	4	
3	3	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	2	2
4	4	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	3	1
5	5	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
6	6	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
7	7	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
8	8	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	2	2
9	9	Ground	54	70	,,	,,	8	
10	10	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
11	13	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
12	14	Ground	54	70	,,	,,	8	
13	15	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
14	16	Ground	54	70	,,	,,	8	
15	17	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
16	20	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
17	24	Ground	54	70	,,	,,	4	
18	25	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
19	26	Ground	31	40	,,	,,	4	
20	30	Ground	31	50	,,	,,	4	
21	31	Ground	29.74	50	AEB	,,	4	
22	32	Ground	29.74	50	,,	,,	4	
23	33	Ground	14.72	25	,,	,,	3	
24	34	Ground	14.72	25	,,	,,	3	
25	35	Ground	14.72	25	,,	,,	3	
26	36	Ground	14.72	25	,,	,,	3	
27	37	Ground	14.72	25	,,	,,	3	
28	38	First	29.74	50	,,	,,	3	
29	39	First	29.74	50	,,	,,	3	
30	40	First	14.72	25	,,	,,	2	
31	41	First	14.72	25	,,	,,	2	
32	42	First	14.72	25	,,	,,	2	
33	43	First	14.72	25	,,	,,	2	
34	44	First	14.72	25	,,	,,	2	
35	45	First	23.4	35	Up A/c Oice	,,	4	
36	46	First	33.66	40	Up A/c Oice	,,	7	
37	47	First	36.49	50	Up Sta Room	,,		5
38	48	First	47	50	Up Sta Room	,,		6
39	49	First	47	50	Up Sta Room	,,		6
40	50	First	47	50	Up Sta Room	,,		4
41	51	First	47	50	Up Sta Room	,,	7	

42	NG1	Ground	26.77	30	AECAEB	,,		6
43	NG 2	Ground	27.76	30	,,	,,		6
44	NG 3	Ground	27.47	30	,,	,,		8
45	NF1	First	27	30	,,	,,		6
46	NF2	First	27	30	,,	,,		6
47	NF3	First	28	30	,,	,,		6
48	NF4	First	12.2	10	,,	Tutorial		4
49	NF5	First	12.2	10	,,	,,		4
50	NF6	First	12.2	10	,,	,,		4
51	NF7	First	39	50	,,	Class Room		14
52	NS1	Second	37.06	50	,,	,,		9
53	NS 3	Second	61.99	30	,,	,,		10
54	NS4	Second	55.92	30	,,	,,		12
55	NS5	Second	37.37		,,	,,		10
56	NS6	Second	64.7		,,	,,		19
57	G1	Ground	60.22	60	NAB	,,	8	
58	G2	Ground	60.22	60	,,	,,	8	
59	G3	Ground	94.1	80	,,	,,	12	
60	G4	Ground	62.73	50	,,	,,	8	
61	G6	Ground	31.37		,,	,,	4	
62	G7	Ground	62.13	50	,,	,,	8	
63	G8	Ground	31.37		,,	,,	4	
64	G10	Ground	62.13	50	,,	,,	8	
65	101A	First	60.22	50	,,	,,	8	
66	102	First	47		,,	,,	6	
67	103	First	90.33	80	,,	,,	12	
68	104	First	90.99	80	,,	,,	12	
69	105	First	62.72	50	,,	,,	8	
70	106	First	62.72	50	,,	,,	8	
71	107	First	62.72	50	,,	,,	8	
72	201	Second	58.99	50	,,	,,	6	
73	202	Second	90.33	50	,,	,,	6	
74	204	Second	77.79	50	,,	,,	6	
	Total							
Lab								
1	11	Ground	54	40	MHB	Comp. Lab	4	5
2	19	Ground	54	40	,,	,,	4	4
3	27	Ground	31	25	,,	,,	4	1
4	28	Ground	31	25	,,	,,	4	1
5	29	Ground	31	25	,,	C,,	4	
6	22 A	Ground	54	50	,,	Psy Lab-1	23	17
7	22 B	Ground	34.54	40	,,	Psy Lab-2	7	

8	22 C	Ground	54	30	,,	Psy Lab-3	14	
9	23	Ground	31	24	,,	CL(Psy)	4	2
10	NF 8	First	65.92	EVS	AECAEB	Wet Lab		20
11	NF 9	First	75.66	EVS	,,	Dry Lab		8
12	NS 2	Second	75.66	60	,,	MM Lab		8
13	101 B	First	60.22	25	NAB	Geo Lab1	8	
14	109	First	60.22	25	,,	Geo Lab 2	8	
	Facilities							
1	G5	Ground	30.11		,,	FCWEDRoom	4	
2	G9	Ground	30.11		,,	Socio Dpt.CIDS	8	
3	203	Second	30.11		,,	EVS Dept. Ro.		4
4	205	Second	30.11	_	,,	Research Ro.	3	
5		First	15		Up Sta Room	Research Ro.		
6	18	Ground	31		MHB	VP&Bursar Ro.		5
7	18A	Ground	54	20	,,	IQAC		8
8		Ground		150	AEB	Common Ro.		
9		First		25	,,	BA(P)Staff Ro.		
10		Ground		60	BS.A/cOffice	AV Room		
11		Ground	142.75	220	MHB	Conf. Hall	4	
12		First	188.18	150	Up A/c Oice	SMR. Room	32	
13		First	175	150	Library	New SMR Ro.		
14		Second	474	350	NAB	Lecture Theater		
15	Aud.	Ground	607	585	BSR.No.18 MB	Auditorium		
16		Second	135.69	60	Library B.	Translation C.		
17		Ground	193.83		Near Aud.	Studio		
18	12	Ground	17.38		MHB	T/C Room		1
19	21	Ground	16.36	15	,,	TR. (Psy)	2	
20	NG 4	Ground	15.55		AECAEB	SR.		4
21	NG 5	Ground	27.11		,,	Indian Music Soc.		6
22	NG 6	Ground	27.11		,,	Dramatic Society		10
23	NG 7	Ground	27.11		,,	Western Music Soc.		10
24	NG 8	Ground	22.21		,,	NCC		4
25	NG 9	Ground	20.06		,,	CGPC		6
26	NG10	Ground	20.06		,,	NSS		6
27	Ng11	Ground	20.06		,,	Soc. Meeting Ro.	8	
32	108	First	21.47		NAB	Geo. Dpt.	4	

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

3. Energy Efficient Fans

Energy-efficient fans and air-conditioners are important in College as they can help reduce energy consumption and lower operating costs. Here are some examples of energy-efficient fans and air-conditioners that can be used in College:

High-Efficiency Ceiling Fans: Ceiling fans can be a cost-effective way to cool indoor spaces. High-efficiency ceiling fans can be up to 20% more efficient than standard ceiling fans, helping to reduce energy consumption and lower operating costs.

Variable Speed Air Handlers: Variable-speed air handlers can be used with central air-conditioning systems to help reduce energy consumption. These systems can adjust the speed of the fan based on the cooling needs of the indoor space, helping to save energy and reduce operating costs.

Energy-Efficient Window Air-Conditioners: Window air-conditioners can be an energy-efficient option for cooling small spaces, such as individual offices or dorm rooms. Look for models with the BEE STAR rating 1 to 5, the ascending order of energy efficiency, which indicates that they meet the energy efficiency level.

Split-System Air-Conditioners: Split-system air-conditioners are designed to cool individual rooms or spaces. They are more energy-efficient than traditional central air-conditioning systems, as they only cool the spaces that need them.

Heat Pumps: Heat pumps can be used for both heating and cooling indoor spaces. They are more energy-efficient than traditional heating and cooling systems, as they transfer heat rather than create it. Heat pumps are particularly effective in moderate climates.

By implementing energy-efficient fans and air-conditioners, a college can reduce its energy consumption and operating costs while maintaining a comfortable indoor environment for students, staff, and faculty. Additionally, energy-efficient fans and air-conditioners can contribute to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly campus.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

3. Energy Efficient Fans

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women uses energy-efficient ceiling fans to minimize electricity consumption while maintaining comfort.

This sustainable initiative underscores the college's dedication to reducing energy use and promoting eco-friendly campus operations.

Indraprastha College for Women emphasizes energy efficiency in campus operations by adopting **energy-efficient ceiling fans**.

These fans are specifically designed to consume less electricity while delivering optimal cooling, reducing the college's overall energy consumption.

The energy-efficient fans are installed across classrooms, hostels, and common areas, ensuring comfort for students and staff without excessive power usage.

The fans are paired with energy-efficient lighting systems to maximize sustainability benefits, creating a comfortable and eco-conscious environment.

Regular maintenance ensures these fans operate at peak efficiency, extending their lifespan and reducing energy waste. The college also conducts awareness programs to educate the campus community on the importance of energy efficiency in daily life.

By integrating energy-efficient fans into its sustainability framework, Indraprastha College reinforces its commitment to reducing its environmental footprint.

This initiative is a model for other institutions, showcasing how simple yet impactful measures can contribute to energy conservation and environmental stewardship.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

4. Energy Efficiency in Appliances & Equipment

Energy efficiency in appliances and equipment is important in College as it can help reduce energy consumption and lower operating costs. Here are some examples of energy-efficient appliances and equipment that can be used in College:

Energy-Efficient Computers and Monitors: Energy-efficient computers and monitors can help reduce energy consumption in computer labs and offices. Look for models that have earned the BEE STAR label, which indicates that they meet energy efficiency guidelines set by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

Energy-Efficient Refrigerators and Freezers: Energy-efficient refrigerators and freezers can help reduce energy consumption in college dining halls, cafeterias, and research labs. Look for models that have earned the ENERGY STAR label, which indicates that they meet energy efficiency guidelines set by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems: Energy-efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems can help reduce energy consumption in college buildings. Look for systems that have earned the ENERGY STAR label, which indicates that they meet energy efficiency guidelines set by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

Energy-Efficient Lighting Controls: Lighting controls, such as occupancy sensors and daylight harvesting systems, can help reduce energy consumption in college buildings by automatically adjusting lighting based on occupancy and available natural light.

Energy-Efficient Water Heaters: Energy-efficient water heaters can help reduce energy consumption in college dormitories and athletic facilities. Look for models that have earned the ENERGY STAR label, which indicates that they meet energy efficiency guidelines set by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

By implementing energy-efficient appliances and equipment, a college can reduce its energy consumption and operating costs while maintaining the necessary functionality of its facilities. Additionally, energy-efficient appliances and equipment can contribute to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly campus.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

4. Energy Efficiency in Appliances & Equipment

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women uses energy-efficient appliances and equipment, including certified systems, to reduce electricity consumption.

This initiative supports the college's sustainability goals while promoting cost-effective operations.

Indraprastha College for Women prioritizes sustainability by using **energy-efficient appliances and equipment** across campus facilities. From certified energy-efficient computers and printers to eco-friendly air conditioning systems, the college integrates advanced technology to reduce energy consumption and minimize its carbon footprint.

Using appliances with high energy star ratings ensures that operational needs are met without compromising on environmental objectives.

For instance, energy-efficient HVAC systems regulate temperatures effectively, using significantly less electricity than conventional systems.

The college also promotes energy conservation by educating its community about efficient usage practices, such as turning off appliances when not in use. Maintenance schedules are rigorously followed to ensure that all equipment operates efficiently.

This approach aligns with the institution's broader sustainability strategy and reflects a commitment to responsible resource management.

Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for operational sustainability in higher education institutions by prioritizing energy-efficient appliances and equipment.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

5. Energy Sub-Metering

Energy sub-metering is the practice of installing meters to measure energy consumption in specific areas or systems within a building, such as lighting, HVAC, and plug loads. In a college setting, energy sub-metering can be used to identify areas of high energy consumption and implement energy-saving measures to reduce energy consumption and costs. Here are some benefits of energy sub-metering in College:

Identify Areas of High Energy Consumption: Energy sub-metering can help identify areas of high energy consumption within a college. By identifying these areas, College can target energy-saving measures to reduce energy consumption and costs.

Allocate Energy Costs: Energy sub-metering can help allocate energy costs to specific departments or buildings within a college. This can provide an incentive for departments to reduce energy consumption and costs.

Monitor Energy Performance: Energy sub-metering can help monitor energy performance over time. By monitoring energy performance, College can track energy consumption and identify trends or anomalies.

Improve Sustainability: Energy sub-metering can help College achieve their sustainability goals by reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions.

When implementing energy sub-metering in a college, it is important to ensure that the meters are accurate, reliable, and installed correctly. Additionally, data from the meters should be collected and analyzed to identify opportunities for energy savings.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

5. Energy Sub-Metering

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women employs energy sub-metering systems to monitor and optimize electricity usage.

This initiative enables data-driven decision-making, enhances resource efficiency, and supports the college's sustainability objectives.

Indraprastha College for Women integrates advanced **energy sub-metering systems** into its campus infrastructure to ensure precise monitoring and optimization of electricity consumption.

These systems provide detailed insights into energy usage patterns, enabling the college to identify inefficiencies and implement corrective measures effectively.

Sub-metering systems are installed across key areas, such as classrooms, laboratories, and hostels, allowing for granular tracking of electricity consumption. This data-driven approach supports informed decision-making and ensures that resources are used responsibly.

The college leverages the data from energy submeters to design targeted energy-saving initiatives, such as optimizing HVAC usage during off-peak hours and reducing unnecessary lighting.

Regularly analyzing energy consumption trends enables the institution to set achievable goals for reducing its carbon footprint.

These efforts align with Indraprastha College's commitment to environmental sustainability, reflecting its proactive approach to resource management.

By adopting energy sub-metering systems, the college demonstrates leadership in implementing innovative solutions to achieve energy efficiency, serving as a model for sustainable campus operations.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

6. On-Site Renewable Energy

On-site renewable energy in College refers to the installation of renewable energy systems on college campuses to generate electricity or heat. On-site renewable energy can help College reduce their reliance on fossil fuels and reduce their carbon emissions. Following options of on-site renewable energy systems that can be installed in College:

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Systems: Solar PV systems can be installed on college buildings or in open areas on campus to generate electricity. Solar PV systems are relatively low-maintenance and have a long life span, making them a good investment for College.

Wind Turbines: Small-scale wind turbines can be installed on college campuses to generate electricity. Wind turbines require more maintenance than solar PV systems and are less reliable, but they can be a good option in areas with high wind speeds.

Geothermal Heating and Cooling Systems: Geothermal heating and cooling systems can be installed in college buildings to provide heating and cooling using energy from the ground. Geothermal systems are highly efficient and can reduce heating and cooling costs for College.

Biomass Heating Systems: Biomass heating systems can be installed in college buildings to provide heat using renewable biomass fuels, such as wood chips or pellets. Biomass heating systems require regular maintenance and can be more expensive to install than other renewable energy systems, but they can provide a reliable source of heat for College.

By installing on-site renewable energy systems, College can reduce their energy consumption and carbon emissions while demonstrating their commitment to sustainability. Additionally, on-site renewable energy systems can provide educational opportunities for students and faculty, as well as research opportunities for college researchers.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

6. On-Site Renewable Energy

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Indraprastha College for Women incorporates on-site renewable energy systems, including solar panels, to generate clean energy.

This initiative supports the college's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint and achieving sustainability goals.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, demonstrates leadership in sustainability through its adoption of **on-site renewable energy systems**.

The installation of solar panels on campus exemplifies the college's commitment to reducing its reliance on conventional energy sources while minimizing greenhouse gas emissions.

The campus features **solar photovoltaic (PV) systems**, which generate renewable energy for lighting and other electrical needs. These systems reduce operational costs and contribute to environmental conservation by offsetting the college's carbon footprint.

The energy generated is efficiently integrated into the campus's energy grid, supporting a consistent and sustainable power supply.

Educational initiatives complement these renewable energy efforts, with workshops and seminars to raise awareness about solar energy's benefits.

These programs inspire students and staff to adopt renewable energy solutions in their own lives, fostering a culture of environmental responsibility.

The on-site renewable energy systems align with the college's broader sustainability objectives, reflecting its proactive approach to combating climate change.

By integrating clean energy technologies, Indraprastha College serves as a model for other institutions, showcasing how renewable energy can be effectively utilized to support sustainable development.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

7. Solar Water Heating Systems

Solar water heating systems are a type of renewable energy system that can be installed in College to heat water using energy from the sun. Solar water heating systems can be installed on college buildings, such as dormitories, gymnasiums, or cafeterias, to provide hot water for showers, sinks, and other uses.

Here are some benefits of installing solar water heating systems in College:

Energy Cost Savings: Solar water heating systems can help College save money on energy costs by reducing the need for electricity or natural gas to heat water.

Reduced Carbon Emissions: Solar water heating systems can help College reduce their carbon emissions by using renewable energy to heat water.

Educational Opportunities: Solar water heating systems can provide educational opportunities for students and faculty to learn about renewable energy technologies and their applications.

Increased Resilience: Solar water heating systems can provide increased resilience to College by providing hot water even during power outages or other disruptions to the electrical grid.

When installing solar water heating systems in College, it is important to ensure that the systems are designed and installed correctly to maximize their efficiency and lifespan. Additionally, regular maintenance and monitoring should be performed to ensure that the systems are operating effectively and efficiently.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

7. Solar Water Heating Systems

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Indraprastha College for Women utilizes solar water heating systems to provide eco-friendly hot water for hostels.

This sustainable practice reduces energy consumption, aligns with green campus goals, and minimizes environmental impact.

Indraprastha College for Women underscores its commitment to sustainability by installing **solar water heating systems**. These systems provide an eco-friendly, energy-efficient solution for supplying hot water to the campus's residential hostels and other facilities.

The solar water heating systems are strategically installed on rooftops, maximizing exposure to sunlight and ensuring optimal efficiency. These systems meet the hot water requirements of the **Kalavati Gupta Hostel** and the **Indraprastha College Women's Hostel**, which accommodate over 450 residents.

The college significantly reduces its dependency on conventional energy sources by relying on solar energy, resulting in lower utility costs and a reduced carbon footprint.

Implementing solar water heating systems also aligns with the college's educational mission. Awareness campaigns and workshops help students and staff understand the benefits of renewable energy technologies and encourage them to adopt sustainable practices in their own lives.

By integrating solar water heating systems into its infrastructure, Indraprastha College sets an example for other institutions, demonstrating how renewable energy can be effectively utilized to enhance operational sustainability. This initiative reflects the college's leadership in green campus practices and its dedication to combating climate change.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

8. Distributed Power Generation

Distributed power generation is a type of energy system that involves generating electricity from small-scale power sources located close to the point of use instead of from a centralized power plant. Universities can benefit from distributed power generation by installing renewable energy systems such as solar panels or wind turbines on their campuses.

Here are some benefits of distributed power generation in College:
Reduced Energy Costs: Distributed power generation can help College save money on energy costs by generating electricity on-site and reducing their reliance on grid-supplied electricity.

Reduced Carbon Emissions: Distributed power generation can help College reduce their carbon emissions by using renewable energy sources to generate electricity.

Increased Resilience: Distributed power generation can provide increased resilience to College by providing a local source of electricity in case of power outages or other disruptions to the electrical grid.

Educational Opportunities: Distributed power generation can provide educational opportunities for students and faculty to learn about renewable energy technologies and their applications.

Examples of distributed power generation systems that can be installed in College include:
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Systems: Solar PV systems can be installed on college buildings or in open areas on campus to generate electricity.

Wind Turbines: Small-scale wind turbines can be installed on college campuses to generate electricity.

Micro-Hydro Systems: Micro-hydro systems can be installed on college campuses to generate electricity using the energy from flowing water.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Systems: CHP systems can be installed in college buildings to generate both electricity and heat from a single system.

By installing distributed power generation systems, College can reduce their energy costs, carbon emissions, and reliance on grid-supplied electricity while demonstrating their commitment to sustainability.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

8. Distributed Power Generation

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Indraprastha College for Women employs distributed power generation systems, enhancing energy security and sustainability.

By integrating solar energy with its infrastructure, the college reduces its reliance on external power sources and supports eco-friendly operations.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, showcases its commitment to energy sustainability by integrating **distributed power generation systems**.

This approach ensures a decentralized and efficient energy supply, reducing the college's reliance on external power grids and enhancing energy resilience.

The distributed power systems primarily leverage **solar energy**, with photovoltaic panels installed across the campus to generate clean and renewable power.

The generated energy supports lighting, cooling, and other operational needs, reducing the institution's overall carbon footprint and operational costs. This decentralized model ensures uninterrupted energy supply during peak demands and grid outages.

The college actively promotes awareness among its community about distributed power generation. Through seminars, workshops, and real-time demonstrations, students and staff learn about the advantages of sustainable energy systems and their role in combating climate change.

Indraprastha College's investment in distributed power generation reflects its forward-thinking approach to resource management and sustainability.

By adopting innovative energy solutions, the institution enhances its operational efficiency and contributes to global efforts to transition to renewable energy. This initiative underscores the college's leadership in integrating sustainable practices into its infrastructure and operations.

ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES

Cumulative Score	72/80

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

Health and hygiene practices are essential considerations in a Green College, as they can help ensure the well-being of students, faculty, and staff while also promoting sustainability. Following critical practices that can help achieve these goals:

Clean Drinking Water: A Green College should prioritize clean drinking water by regularly testing and treating the water supply to ensure it meets quality standards.

Sustainable Food Options: A Green College should prioritize sustainable food options, such as locally sourced and organic foods, to promote healthy eating and reduce the environmental impact of food production.

Handwashing and Sanitizing Stations: A Green College should provide ample handwashing and sanitizing stations throughout its buildings to promote good hygiene and prevent the spread of illness.

Safe and Sustainable Cleaning Products: A Green College should prioritize using safe and sustainable cleaning products to reduce the amount of harmful chemicals released into the environment.

Waste Management: A Green College should prioritize proper waste management practices, including recycling and composting, to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.

Sustainable Transportation: A Green College should promote sustainable transportation options, such as biking, walking, or taking public transportation, to reduce the number of vehicles on campus. This can help reduce air pollution and promote good health.

Mental Health Support: A Green College should prioritize mental health support services for its students, faculty, and staff to promote overall well-being.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

1. Toilet Facilities

Restrooms and toilets are important facilities in College that need to be designed to meet the needs of the students, faculty, and staff. Proper design and maintenance of these facilities can help promote hygiene, reduce water usage, and ensure accessibility for all. Some factors to be considered when designing restrooms and toilets in College:

Accessibility: Restrooms and toilets should be designed to be accessible for people with disabilities, including wheelchair users. This includes providing adequate space, grab bars, and accessible fixtures.

Gender Inclusivity: Restrooms and toilets should be designed to be inclusive of all gender identities, with options for single-user restrooms and multi-user restrooms with privacy features.

Hygiene: Restrooms and toilets should be designed to promote good hygiene, with features such as touchless fixtures, automatic flush systems, and hand sanitizing stations.

Water Efficiency: Restrooms and toilets should be designed with water-efficient fixtures, such as low-flow toilets and faucets, to reduce water usage and promote sustainability.

Maintenance: Restrooms and toilets should be designed with ease of maintenance in mind, with durable and easy-to-clean materials and regular cleaning schedules.

When designing restrooms and toilets in College, it is important to consider the specific needs and requirements of the campus community, as well as applicable laws and regulations related to accessibility and hygiene. Regular maintenance and monitoring should also be performed to ensure that the facilities are operating effectively and efficiently.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

1. Toilet Facilities

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Indraprastha College for Women ensures clean, hygienic, and well-maintained toilet facilities across its campus.

Equipped with water-efficient fixtures and accessible designs, these facilities align with the college's commitment to inclusivity, resource conservation, and promoting a healthy environment for all.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, exemplifies best practices in sanitation through its **well-designed and hygienically maintained toilet facilities**.

These facilities are strategically located across the campus to ensure convenience for students, faculty, and staff and promote a comfortable and healthy environment.

The toilets are equipped with **water-efficient plumbing fixtures**, including low-flow taps and dual-flush systems, which significantly reduce water consumption.

Regular maintenance ensures the facilities remain operational and clean, reflecting the college's commitment to providing a safe and hygienic environment.

Inclusivity is a core principle in the design of these facilities. The college has ensured that toilets are accessible to individuals with disabilities, incorporating features such as grab bars and wide doorways to enhance usability. Dedicated restrooms are also provided for staff and visitors, ensuring equitable access.

Educational campaigns on hygiene and water conservation complement these initiatives, fostering awareness and responsible behavior within the campus community.

Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for sanitation in educational institutions by integrating functionality, inclusivity, and sustainability.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

2. Drinking Water Facility

Drinking water is a basic necessity, and providing access to clean and safe drinking water is an important aspect of ensuring the health and well-being of students, faculty, and staff in College. A few suggested criteria associated with drinking water facilities in College:

Accessibility: Drinking water facilities should be easily accessible to all members of the campus community, including people with disabilities. This may involve providing wheelchair-accessible fountains or bottle filling stations.

Water Quality: The quality of the drinking water provided in College should meet or exceed applicable standards and regulations for drinking water. Regular testing and monitoring should be performed to ensure that the water is safe to drink.

Water Conservation: Drinking water facilities should be designed to promote water conservation, with features such as low-flow fountains and automatic shut-off valves.

Maintenance: Regular maintenance and cleaning of drinking water facilities are important to ensure their continued functionality and hygiene.

Education: Providing information to students, faculty, and staff about the importance of staying hydrated and the availability of drinking water facilities can help promote healthy habits and reduce waste from single-use water bottles.

When designing and maintaining drinking water facilities in College, it is important to consider the needs and preferences of the campus community, as well as applicable laws and regulations related to water quality and accessibility. Providing access to clean and safe drinking water is an important step in promoting the health and well-being of the campus community.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

2. Drinking Water Facility

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women provides clean and safe drinking water through purified and accessible water stations.

Regular quality checks ensure health standards, reflecting the institution's commitment to the well-being of its community.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, prioritizes the health and well-being of its students, faculty, and staff by ensuring **clean and safe drinking water** across its campus. Water stations are strategically located to provide easy access, ensuring hydration needs are met efficiently.

The drinking water systems have **advanced purification technologies** to eliminate contaminants and meet safety standards. Regular maintenance and water quality testing are conducted to ensure compliance with health regulations and safeguard the campus community from waterborne illnesses.

Accessibility is a key feature of the college's drinking water facilities. Water stations are designed to accommodate individuals with disabilities, ensuring equitable access.

The facilities also support eco-friendly practices by encouraging refillable bottles, reducing plastic waste.

Educational initiatives complement these efforts, raising awareness about the importance of hydration and sustainable water practices.

Indraprastha College reinforces its dedication to fostering a healthy and sustainable campus environment by providing high-quality drinking water and promoting environmental consciousness.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

3. Access to Healthy Food

Access to healthy foodfood is an important aspect of promoting the health and well-being of students, faculty, and staff in College. The following can be considered while planning to provide access to healthy foodfood in College:

Availability: Healthy food options should be readily available on campus, including in dining halls, cafes, vending machines, and other food service areas.

Variety: Offering a wide variety of healthy food options can help ensure that the needs and preferences of all members of the campus community are met.

Nutrition: Healthy food options should be nutritious, with an emphasis on fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains, lean protein, and healthy fats.

Affordability: The cost of healthy food options should be comparable to other food options on campus to ensure that they are accessible to all members of the campus community.

Sustainability: The food options provided on campus should be sourced in a sustainable and socially responsible manner, with a focus on reducing waste and supporting local and organic food systems.

Education: Providing education and information about healthy eating habits can help promote healthy lifestyles and encourage members of the campus community to make informed food choices.

When designing and maintaining food service areas in College, it is important to consider the needs and preferences of the campus community, as well as applicable laws and regulations related to food safety and accessibility. Providing access to healthy and nutritious foodfood is an important step in promoting the health and well-being of the campus community.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

3. Access to Healthy Food

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women ensures access to nutritious and hygienic food through its on-campus canteen.

Emphasizing sustainability, the canteen promotes locally sourced ingredients and eco-friendly practices, fostering a health-conscious community.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, prioritizes the health and well-being of its community by providing **nutritious and hygienic food** through its on-campus canteen.

The canteen offers a diverse menu that caters to various dietary preferences, ensuring balanced and wholesome meals for students, faculty, and staff.

The college promotes sustainable food practices by sourcing ingredients locally, reducing the carbon footprint associated with transportation. Organic options are prioritized, aligning with the institution's commitment to environmental stewardship.

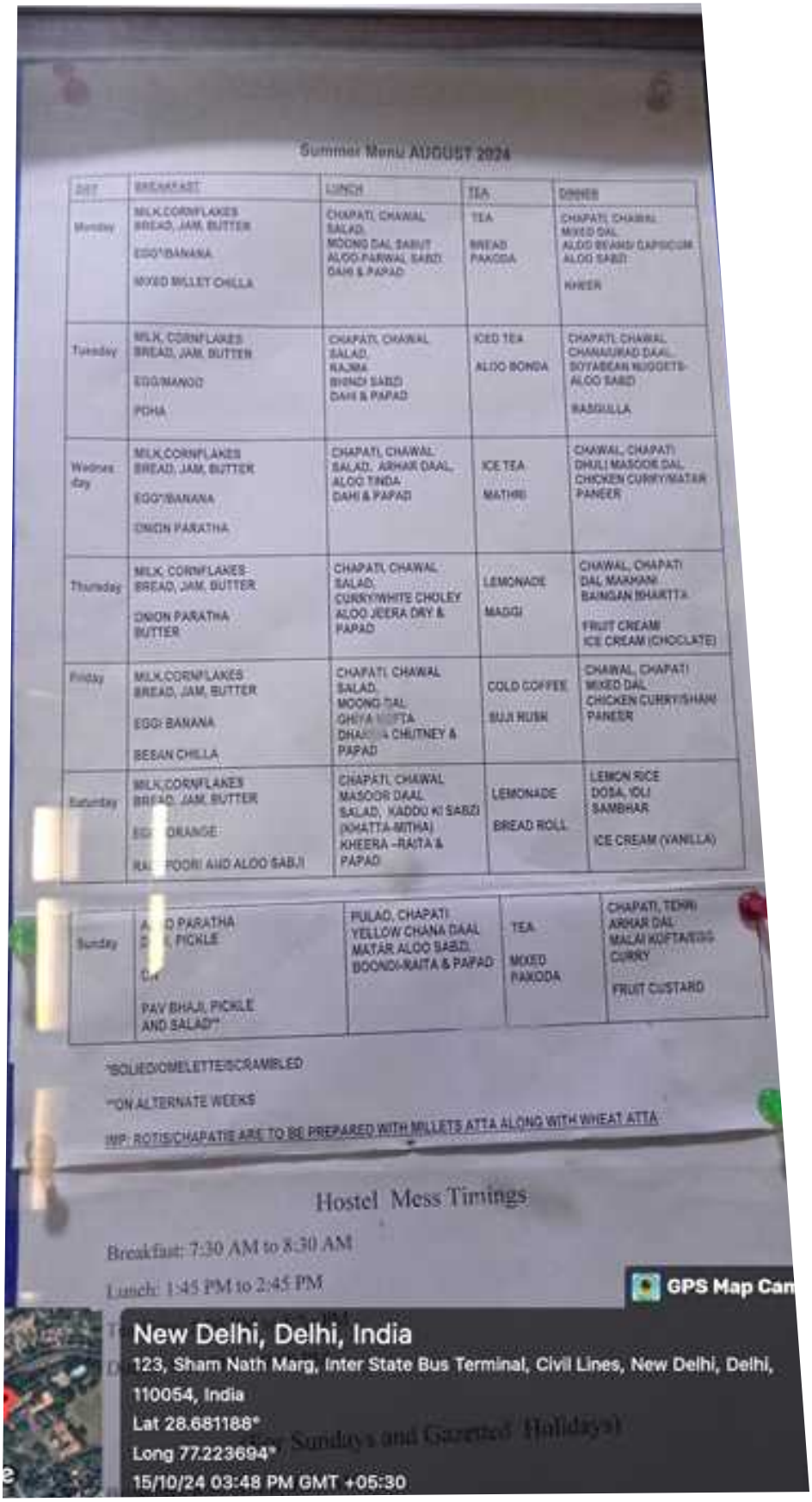
In addition, eco-friendly packaging and waste reduction initiatives are implemented to minimize environmental impact.

Strict hygiene standards are maintained in the canteen, and food safety is ensured through regular inspections. The canteen staff is trained in safe food handling practices, enhancing the quality and safety of meals.

Educational initiatives like nutrition workshops and sustainable food campaigns encourage the campus community to adopt healthy eating habits.

By integrating health, sustainability, and inclusivity into its food services, Indraprastha College creates a supportive and nourishing environment for its community.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES



Summer Menu AUGUST 2024

DAY	BREAKFAST	LUNCH	TEA	DINNER
Monday	MILK,CORNFLAKES BREAD, JAM, BUTTER EGG*/BANANA MIXED MILLET CHILLA	CHAPATI, CHAWAL SALAD, MOONG DAL SABUT ALOO PARWAL SABZI DAHI & PAPAD	TEA BREAD PAKODA	CHAPATI, CHAWAL MIXED DAL ALOO BEANS/ CAPSICUM ALOO SABZI KHEER
Tuesday	MILK, CORNFLAKES BREAD, JAM, BUTTER EGG/MANGO POHA	CHAPATI, CHAWAL SALAD, RAJMA BHINDI SABZI DAHI & PAPAD	ICED TEA ALOO BONDA	CHAPATI, CHAWAL CHANA/URAD DAAL SOYABEAN NUGGETS ALOO SABZI RASGULLA
Wednesday	MILK,CORNFLAKES BREAD, JAM, BUTTER EGG*/BANANA ONION PARATHA	CHAPATI, CHAWAL SALAD, ARHAR DAAL ALOO TINDA DAHI & PAPAD	ICE TEA MATHRI	CHAWAL, CHAPATI DHULI MASOOR DAL CHICKEN CURRY/MATAR PANEER
Thursday	MILK, CORNFLAKES BREAD, JAM, BUTTER ONION PARATHA BUTTER	CHAPATI, CHAWAL SALAD, CURRY/WHITE CHOLEY ALOO JEERA DRY & PAPAD	LEMONADE MAGGI	CHAWAL, CHAPATI DAL MAKHANI BAINGAN BHARTTA FRUIT CREAM/ ICE CREAM (CHOCOLATE)
Friday	MILK,CORNFLAKES BREAD, JAM, BUTTER EGG/ BANANA BESAN CHILLA	CHAPATI, CHAWAL SALAD, MOONG DAL GHIYA KOFTA DHA[illegible] CHUTNEY & PAPAD	COLD COFFEE SUJI KUSH	CHAWAL, CHAPATI MIXED DAL CHICKEN CURRY/SHAHI PANEER
Saturday	MILK,CORNFLAKES BREAD, JAM, BUTTER EGG/ ORANGE RA[illegible] POORI AND ALOO SABJI	CHAPATI, CHAWAL MASOOR DAAL SALAD, KADDU KI SABZI (KHATTA-MITHA) KHEERA -RAITA & PAPAD	LEMONADE BREAD ROLL	LEMON RICE DOSA, IDLI SAMBHAR ICE CREAM (VANILLA)
Sunday	A[illegible]D PARATHA [illegible] PICKLE OR PAV BHAJI, PICKLE AND SALAD*	PULAO, CHAPATI YELLOW CHANA DAAL MATAR ALOO SABZI BOONDI-RAITA & PAPAD	TEA MIXED PAKODA	CHAPATI, TEHRI ARHAR DAL MALAI KOFTA/EGG CURRY FRUIT CUSTARD

*BOILED/OMELETTE/SCRAMBLED

**ON ALTERNATE WEEKS

IMP: ROTIS/CHAPATIS ARE TO BE PREPARED WITH MILLETS ATTA ALONG WITH WHEAT ATTA

Hostel Mess Timings

Breakfast: 7:30 AM to 8:30 AM

Lunch: 1:45 PM to 2:45 PM

[illegible] Sundays and Gazetted Holidays)

GPS Map Can

New Delhi, Delhi, India

123, Sham Nath Marg, Inter State Bus Terminal, Civil Lines, New Delhi, Delhi, 110054, India

Lat 28.681188°

Long 77.223694°

15/10/24 03:48 PM GMT +05:30

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

4. Sports Amenities

Sports amenities in College are essential for promoting physical activity, encouraging healthy lifestyles, and providing opportunities for socialization and community building. Here are some standard sports amenities found in College:

Athletic Fields: Universities often have athletic fields for sports such as soccer, football, lacrosse, and baseball.

Indoor Gymnasiums: Indoor gymnasiums may include basketball courts, volleyball courts, badminton courts, and other facilities for indoor sports.

Fitness Centers: Fitness centers typically include exercise equipment such as treadmills, ellipticals, weights, and resistance machines.

Swimming Pools: Swimming pools provide opportunities for aquatic sports and fitness activities.
Tennis and squash courts: Tennis and squash courts provide opportunities for racquet sports.

Climbing Walls: Climbing walls are becoming increasingly popular in College, providing opportunities for rock climbing and other vertical activities.

Outdoor Recreational Areas: Universities may also have outdoor recreational areas for hiking, camping, and picnicking.

When designing and maintaining sports amenities in College, it is essential to consider the needs and preferences of the campus community, as well as applicable laws and regulations related to safety and accessibility. In addition, providing a variety of sports amenities can help ensure that all campus community members have opportunities to engage in physical activity and promote healthy lifestyles.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

4. Sports Amenities

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Indraprastha College for Women offers extensive sports amenities, including a swimming pool, tennis and basketball courts, and a fitness center.

These facilities foster physical well-being and holistic development, aligning with the college's mission to promote a balanced and active lifestyle.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, prioritizes holistic development by providing **state-of-the-art sports amenities** catering to various interests and fitness levels. These facilities support physical well-being, teamwork, and a balanced lifestyle, complementing the institution's academic rigor.

The college boasts a **swimming pool**, which is a unique feature among women's colleges in Delhi. Additional facilities include courts for **tennis, basketball, badminton**, and a **climbing wall**, fostering diverse athletic opportunities. A fully equipped **fitness center** provides access to modern exercise equipment, promoting strength training and cardiovascular health.

Sports activities are encouraged at all levels, with inter-college tournaments and training programs fostering competitive spirit and team dynamics. The infrastructure is regularly maintained to ensure safety and accessibility for students and staff.

By integrating physical activity into daily life, Indraprastha College enhances fitness and promotes mental well-being.

The college's sports amenities align with its commitment to creating a vibrant and inclusive campus environment, making it a model for other institutions aiming to integrate sports into holistic education.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

5. Dedicated Playground

A dedicated playground for sports in a college can provide students, faculty, and staff with space for organized and informal sports activities. Points to be considered when designing a playground for sports in a college:

Space: The playground size will depend on the number and types of sports that will be played. Consider the size of the field or court needed for each sport, as well as any additional space for spectator seating, restrooms, and storage.

Surface: The type of surface used on the playground can affect the safety and performance of the athletes. Options include natural grass, synthetic turf, concrete, and asphalt.

Lighting: Adequate lighting is essential for evening and nighttime use of the playground. Consider the placement and brightness of the lights and any energy efficiency measures that can be implemented.

Equipment: Depending on the sports played, the playground may require equipment such as basketball hoops, soccer goals, volleyball nets, and tennis nets. It is important to ensure that the equipment is safe, durable, and properly maintained.

Accessibility: The playground should be accessible to all members of the campus community, including those with disabilities. This may involve the installation of ramps, accessible seating, and other features to ensure that the playground is compliant with relevant accessibility guidelines and regulations.

When designing a playground for sports in a college, it is important to involve stakeholders from across the campus community to ensure that the design meets the needs and preferences of all users. This may include student organizations, athletic departments, facilities management, and disability services offices.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

5. Dedicated Playground

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Indraprastha College for Women provides a dedicated playground that supports various outdoor sports and recreational activities.

This open space fosters teamwork, physical fitness, and community among students, enhancing their overall campus experience.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, emphasizes the importance of outdoor activities and community engagement through its **dedicated playground**.

This versatile open space supports various sports and recreational activities, contributing to students' holistic development.

The playground is designed to accommodate sports such as cricket, football, and track events, providing ample opportunities for students to engage in outdoor physical activities.

It is a hub for inter-college competitions, sports days, and fitness programs, fostering teamwork, leadership, and a healthy competitive spirit.

The facility is maintained to high standards, ensuring safety and usability throughout the year. Accessibility is a key consideration, with pathways and seating arrangements designed to accommodate all campus community members.

The playground is more than just a physical space; it represents the college's commitment to promoting physical health, mental well-being, and social interaction. By providing such a facility, Indraprastha College reinforces its role as a leader in fostering a balanced and active campus life.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

6. Organic Fertilizers and Pesticides

Using organic fertilizers and pesticides in a college can benefit the environment and the health of students, faculty, and staff. Here are some considerations when implementing organic fertilizers and pesticides in a college:

Soil Health: Organic fertilizers are made from natural materials and help to improve soil health by increasing microbial activity and promoting the growth of beneficial microorganisms. This can result in healthier plants and a more sustainable campus environment.

Reduced Chemical Exposure: Organic pesticides are made from natural ingredients and are less toxic than chemical pesticides, which can harm human health and the environment. Using organic pesticides can reduce the risk of exposure to these chemicals.

Environmental Benefits: Organic fertilizers and pesticides are generally considered more environmentally friendly than their chemical counterparts, as they do not contribute to water and air pollution or harm wildlife.

Cost: Organic fertilizers and pesticides can be more expensive than chemical products, but the long-term benefits to soil health and environmental sustainability may outweigh the upfront costs.

Education: Implementing organic fertilizers and pesticides in a college can also provide opportunities for education and outreach about sustainable practices and environmental stewardship. This can raise awareness among students, faculty, and staff about the importance of sustainable agriculture and pest management.

When implementing organic fertilizers and pesticides in a college, consulting with experts in sustainable agriculture and pest management is essential to ensure that the products used are effective and safe for the campus environment. Additionally, it may be necessary to invest in training for facilities management staff and groundskeepers to ensure they can implement these practices properly.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

6. Organic Fertilizers and Pesticides

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Indraprastha College for Women employs organic fertilizers and pesticides for campus greenery, supporting sustainable landscaping.

This eco-friendly approach enhances soil health, promotes biodiversity, and aligns with the college's commitment to environmental stewardship.

Indraprastha College for Women demonstrates its commitment to sustainability by exclusively using **organic fertilizers and pesticides** to maintain campus greenery.

This practice aligns with the institution's broader environmental goals, promoting biodiversity and soil health while minimizing chemical exposure.

Organic fertilizers derived from **composted leaf litter and organic waste** enrich the soil with essential nutrients, enhancing plant growth without harming the ecosystem.

Similarly, organic pesticides manage pests without introducing harmful chemicals, ensuring a safe environment for students, staff, and campus wildlife.

This approach supports the flourishing of over 800 trees and numerous plant species, contributing to the college's reputation as a biodiversity hub.

Educational workshops on sustainable gardening are conducted to raise awareness and encourage adopting similar practices among students and staff.

The use of organic inputs underscores Indraprastha College's leadership in eco-friendly landscaping and sustainable resource management.

This initiative is a model for integrating environmental stewardship into campus operations, inspiring other insti

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

7. Green Housekeeping

Green housekeeping in a college involves implementing sustainable cleaning practices to reduce the negative environmental impact of cleaning products and processes. Some criteria associated with green housekeeping in a college:

Environmentally Friendly Cleaning Products: Using environmentally friendly cleaning products can reduce the amount of harmful chemicals that are released into the environment. Look for cleaning products certified by organizations such as Green Seal or EcoLogo, and avoid products that contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or other harmful chemicals.

Water Conservation: Implementing water conservation measures during cleaning can reduce water use, such as using low-flow cleaning equipment and mops and minimizing water use for rinsing. Additionally, using microfiber cleaning cloths can help reduce water usage and the amount of cleaning product needed.

Waste Reduction: Implementing waste reduction measures such as using reusable cleaning cloths and mops, and reducing the use of disposable cleaning products, can help to reduce the amount of waste generated by the cleaning process.

Energy Conservation: Utilizing energy-efficient equipment such as vacuums and floor polishers can help reduce energy consumption during cleaning.

Education: Providing education and training for cleaning staff on sustainable cleaning practices and the proper use of cleaning products can help to ensure that these practices are implemented effectively.

By implementing green housekeeping practices in a college, the campus can reduce its environmental impact, improve indoor air quality, and promote sustainability. These practices can also improve the health and well-being of students, faculty, and staff by reducing their exposure to harmful chemicals and allergens.

HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES

7. Green Housekeeping

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Indraprastha College for Women implements green housekeeping practices, using eco-friendly cleaning agents and waste segregation systems.

These measures ensure a safe, sustainable, and toxin-free campus environment while reducing the institution's ecological footprint.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, exemplifies sustainability by adopting **green housekeeping practices**. These practices ensure that campus facilities are maintained in an environmentally responsible manner, reflecting the college's commitment to a clean and toxin-free environment.

The college uses **eco-friendly cleaning agents** that minimize chemical exposure and reduce indoor air pollution. These biodegradable products are safe for both users and the environment, contributing to the well-being of the campus community.

Housekeeping staff are trained in sustainable practices, including water-efficient cleaning methods and proper waste disposal.

A robust **waste segregation system** further supports the green housekeeping initiative. Separate bins for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste are strategically placed across the campus, ensuring efficient waste management.

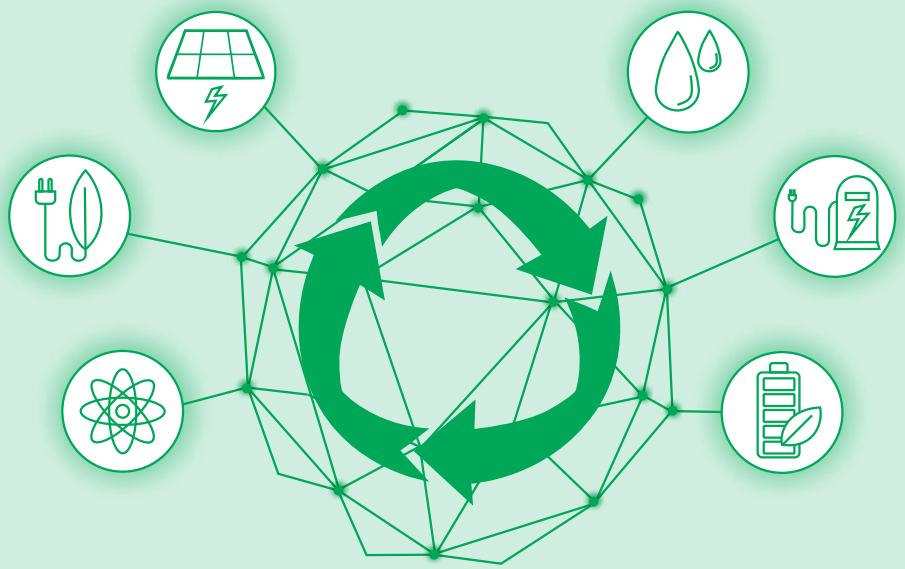
Organic waste is composted on-site, contributing to producing organic fertilizers for campus greenery.

Regular audits and feedback mechanisms ensure continuous improvement in housekeeping standards. Educational campaigns raise awareness among students and staff about the importance of green housekeeping, fostering a culture of environmental responsibility.

Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for eco-friendly campus management by integrating sustainability into its housekeeping operations. This initiative enhances the campus environment and aligns with the institution's vision of promoting sustainability in higher education.

Cumulative Score	64/70

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION



A Green College should prioritize water conservation practices, such as low-flow faucets and toilets, to reduce water consumption on campus. The College can also implement rainwater harvesting systems to collect and reuse rainwater for non-potable uses like landscaping or toilet flushing.

Materials Management: A Green College should prioritize materials management practices, such as recycling and composting, to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.

Energy Conservation: A Green College should prioritize energy conservation practices, such as energy-efficient lighting and appliances, to reduce energy consumption on campus.

Transportation: A Green College should prioritize sustainable transportation practices, such as biking, walking, and public transit, to reduce the carbon footprint of transport on campus.

Land Use: A Green College should prioritize sustainable land use practices, such as preserving green space and wildlife habitat, to promote biodiversity and ecosystem health.

Procurement: A Green College should prioritize sustainable procurement practices, such as purchasing products from sustainable materials and minimizing packaging waste.

Education and Outreach: A Green College should prioritize education and outreach efforts to promote sustainable resource utilization among its students, faculty, and staff.

Sustainable resource utilization in a Green College should prioritize water conservation, materials management, energy conservation, sustainable transportation, land use, procurement, and education and outreach. A Green College can promote a more sustainable future by implementing these practices.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

1. Waste Segregation

Waste segregation in a college separates different types of waste materials for proper disposal or recycling. Proper waste segregation is crucial for managing waste effectively and reducing waste in landfills.

Waste segregation guidelines for a college:

Education and Training: Proper education and training on waste segregation should be provided to all members of the college community, including students, faculty, and staff. This includes information on what types of waste can be segregated, how to segregate waste properly, and the importance of waste segregation for sustainability.

Bin Placement: Adequate waste bins should be placed throughout the college, with clear signage indicating which types of waste should be placed in each bin. Color coding can also be used to help with waste segregation. For example, blue bins can be used for paper and cardboard, green bins for organic waste, and yellow bins for plastic and metal.

Collection and Transport: Proper collection and transport of segregated waste materials is important to ensure they are properly disposed of or recycled. Separate collection vehicles can be used for each type of waste material to ensure that they are not mixed together during transport.

Recycling Infrastructure: The college should have adequate recycling infrastructure to recycle segregated waste materials properly. This includes recycling facilities for paper, plastic, metal, and other recyclable materials.

By implementing waste segregation in a college, the campus can significantly reduce the amount of waste in landfills, promote sustainability, and save resources by recycling materials that would otherwise be discarded.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

1. Waste Segregation

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Indraprastha College for Women excels in waste segregation practices through color-coded bins for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.

These measures ensure effective recycling, organic composting, and minimal landfill impact, demonstrating the institution's commitment to sustainable waste management.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, prioritizes effective **waste segregation** as a key component of its sustainability initiatives. The college implements a robust waste management system, ensuring that waste is separated at the source to facilitate recycling and reduce environmental impact.

Color-coded bins are strategically placed throughout the campus to segregate **biodegradable** and **non-biodegradable waste**. Biodegradable waste is processed in the college's **organic waste composter**, converting it into nutrient-rich manure for use in campus gardens and landscaping projects.

Non-biodegradable waste, including paper and plastics, is collected for recycling in partnership with organizations like Greenobin and Chintan, ensuring minimal landfill contribution.

Educational workshops and awareness campaigns further enhance the effectiveness of these measures, encouraging students and staff to adopt responsible waste disposal habits. Regular audits ensure the system remains efficient and aligned with best practices.

By integrating waste segregation into its broader sustainability framework, Indraprastha College sets an example of how educational institutions can effectively address waste management challenges.

This initiative underscores the college's commitment to environmental stewardship and serves as a model for green campus operations.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

2. Organic Waste Management

Organic waste management in a college involves properly handling, treating, and disposing of food waste and other organic materials generated on campus. Organic waste management tips for the college:

Source Separation: One of the critical components of organic waste management is source separation. This involves separating food waste and other organic materials from waste streams such as paper, plastics, and metals. The college should provide separate bins for organic waste in high-traffic areas such as dining halls and kitchens.

Composting: Composting is a natural process where microorganisms break down organic materials to create nutrient-rich soil. Composting can be a cost-effective and sustainable way to manage organic waste on campus. The college can establish on-site composting facilities or work with local composting facilities to process organic waste.

Anaerobic Digestion: Anaerobic digestion is another method for managing organic waste that involves using microorganisms without oxygen to break down organic material. This process can produce biogas, which can be used to generate energy.

Education and Outreach: Proper education and outreach are crucial to the success of organic waste management programs in College. The college should provide information on the importance of organic waste management, how to correctly separate organic waste, and how to participate in composting programs.

By implementing organic waste management in a college, the campus can significantly reduce the amount of organic waste in landfills, promote sustainability, and create valuable resources such as compost and biogas.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

2. Organic Waste Management

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Indraprastha College for Women processes organic waste through on-campus composting systems, converting biodegradable materials into manure.

This eco-friendly practice minimizes waste and supports sustainable landscaping, exemplifying the college's commitment to resource conservation.

Indraprastha College for Women demonstrates exemplary **organic waste management** practices by transforming biodegradable waste into valuable resources.

The college employs an **organic waste composter** capable of processing significant quantities of biodegradable materials, including food scraps and garden waste, into nutrient-rich manure.

This manure nourishes the college's extensive greenery, including its 800+ trees and biodiversity hubs. By creating a closed-loop system, the institution minimizes waste generation while promoting sustainable landscaping practices.

Leaf litter and other organic debris are also composted on-site, further enriching the soil and reducing dependency on synthetic fertilizers.

The college actively engages its community in organic waste management initiatives.

Educational campaigns, hands-on workshops, and awareness programs encourage students and staff to participate in sustainable practices, fostering a culture of environmental responsibility.

This commitment to organic waste management aligns with the college's broader sustainability goals and reflects its leadership in promoting resource conservation.

Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for effective waste management in higher education by integrating these practices into campus operations.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

3. Greening Education Policy

A greening education policy can provide a roadmap for college to reduce their environmental impact and promote sustainability on campus while also creating a culture of environmental stewardship among students, faculty, staff, and other stakeholders. A "Greening Education" policy for a college may include the following elements:

Curriculum Integration: The policy should promote the integration of sustainability principles and practices into all aspects of the college's academic programs, including general education requirements, majors, and graduate programs.

Professional Development: The policy should provide opportunities for faculty and staff to learn about sustainability principles and practices and how to integrate them into their teaching, research, and operations.

Campus Operations: The policy should encourage the college to adopt sustainable practices, such as green building design and construction, energy and water conservation, waste reduction and recycling, sustainable transportation, and the use of renewable energy sources.

Research and Scholarship: The policy should encourage and support research and scholarship that advances sustainability science and addresses pressing environmental, social, and economic challenges.

Community Engagement: The policy should encourage the college to engage with its local and global communities to promote sustainability, such as through outreach and education programs, community gardens, and sustainability-focused events and initiatives.

Partnerships and Collaboration: The policy should encourage partnerships and collaboration with other College, government agencies, and private sector organizations to advance sustainability efforts and share best practices.

Monitoring and Reporting: The policy should establish a system for monitoring and reporting on the college's progress in achieving its sustainability goals and regularly reporting on its performance to stakeholders.

A greening education policy can provide a framework for college to integrate sustainability principles and practices into all aspects of their operations, research, and education, promoting environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and economic viability for future generations.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

3. Green Policy

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Indraprastha College for Women implements a comprehensive Green Campus Policy, integrating sustainability into all aspects of campus life.

From renewable energy systems to biodiversity initiatives, the policy reflects the institution's dedication to environmental stewardship and responsible education.

1. A Policy Framework for Green Campus and Minimizing Plastic Usage

The idea of a green campus allows an institution to lead in reshaping its environmental values and preserving nature. Our Green Campus and Environment Policy will introduce engaging activities to inspire students and staff to drive positive change. Career Point College, Kota, prioritizes environmental conservation through its green campus initiatives to maintain a clean and pollution-free environment.

The key areas of emphasis outlined in the Green Campus Policy include:

1. Landscaping Projects incorporating trees and vegetation.
2. Clean Campus Campaigns
3. Air Quality Improvement Measures.
4. Infrastructure Enhancements:
    a) Implementation of a Grid-connected PV Solar System.
    b) Deployment of Energy-efficient Appliances.
    c) Adoption of Rainwater Harvesting Systems for Water Conservation.

5. Waste Management Strategies covering:
    a) Liquid Waste Handling
    b) Solid Waste Disposal
    c) E-waste Recycling
6. Environmental Awareness Initiatives.
7. Conducting Green Audits.
8. Conducting Energy Audits.

2. Policy Objectives:

- ≈ To preserve the ecological systems and resources on campus.
- ≈ To promote the judicious utilization of environmental resources to fulfill both current and future needs.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

- To incorporate environmental considerations into policies, plans, and initiatives for societal progress.
- To eliminate plastic usage on campus.
- To conduct Environmental and Energy audits.

1. Landscaping Initiatives involving the cultivation of trees and flora.

Sustainable infrastructure is integral to the college campus, offering areas for study, recreation, outdoor gatherings, relaxation, and visual enjoyment. The presence of green spaces and landscaping aids in replenishing groundwater, purifying the air, and maintaining a cool environment on campus. The college's greenery comprises various trees, shrubs, medicinal plants, and grass, providing a habitat for a diverse range of insects and bird species.

2. Initiatives for maintaining a clean campus.

Aligned with the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the College is dedicated to orchestrating cleanliness endeavors both within the campus premises and in surrounding areas. A dedicated team comprising a gardener and sufficient supporting staff has been employed to ensure the upkeep of a litter-free, clean, and environmentally friendly campus.

These initiatives involve:

1. Spreading awareness about cleanliness and hygiene among students and staff through regular cleanup efforts.
2. Including activities related to the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' in community work by NSS.
3. Encouraging teachers and staff to join cleanup campaigns.
4. Managing waste and keeping the campus clean, especially during events.
5. Hosting environmental awareness days and planting trees.

3. Efforts to improve air quality.

The college promotes the use of public transportation among students and staff, as well as encourages carpooling to reduce air pollution and foster social connections. Smoking and burning of garbage are strictly banned on campus to maintain air quality. The abundant natural landscape also contributes to purifying the air on campus.

4. Campus Facilities (Infrastructure)

a) Implementation of a Grid-connected Photovoltaic (PV) Solar System: The college aims to decrease electricity usage by employing grid-connected PV solar systems with net metering. These solar panels are installed on the rooftops of college buildings.

b) Deployment of Energy-Efficient Appliances: The college is dedicated to installing eco-friendly electrical devices that conserve energy and minimize energy waste. To achieve this, conventional tube lights and lamps in classrooms and hallways are being replaced with LEDs, significantly reducing energy consumption.

c) Implementation of Rainwater Harvesting System for Water Conservation: The college is

committed to replenishing the groundwater table through rainwater harvesting practices. This initiative aids in the replenishment and recharge of groundwater resources.

5) *Waste Management Practices*

a) Management of Liquid Waste

- Ensure water fixtures are leak-proof.
- Continue employing a caretaker to promptly address any water leaks from taps, pipes, tanks, toilet flushes, etc.
- Treat wastewater from washrooms using a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP).

b) Management of Solid Waste

The College will implement strategies to minimize and manage solid waste through the following measures:

1. Implementing the principles of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) to promote an environmentally friendly atmosphere.
2. Collecting paper waste on campus and sending it for recycling.
3. Launching awareness campaigns among students to:
    a. Reduce food wastage and adopt methods to minimize it.
    b. Decrease the use of packaged food items.
    c. Utilize biodegradable waste for composting.

c) E-waste Management

The College is committed to ensuring that its technology use and the resultant e-waste do not adversely affect the environment. To this end, the College aims to:

1. Raise awareness among students about reducing e-waste and ensuring its environmentally friendly disposal.
2. Entrust e-waste to external agencies specialized in recycling.

6) *Environmental Awareness Activities:* The College supports programs to raise environmental awareness, including tree planting, campus clean-up events, and celebrating environmental days both on and off campus.

7) *Green Audit:* The College plans to conduct a Green Audit to evaluate its environmental strengths and weaknesses, aiming for long-term sustainability. This audit helps identify the primary areas of energy and water use, enabling the College to strategize on implementing changes and optimizing resource use. By analyzing the types and volumes of waste produced, the audit will facilitate informed decision-making on waste management. Green auditing also supports financial savings by reducing resource consumption. The College will assess its contributions towards a sustainable future through

this process.

8) *Energy Audit:* The College also plans to conduct an Energy Audit to minimize its carbon footprint. Using specialized tools, this audit identifies areas where energy is being wasted—issues that might not be obvious without a thorough inspection. Often, the audit uncovers various inefficiencies that, despite causing significant energy losses, can be rectified with simple and cost-effective solutions. Addressing these issues can lead to substantial energy savings.

9) *Plastic-Free Campus:* In response to the Government of India's decision to ban all single-use plastics due to their detrimental environmental impact, the College has strictly prohibited the use of single-use plastics on its premises. This initiative is part of the College's commitment to maintaining a '*Plastic-Free Campus*'.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

4. Salvaged Materials

The use of salvaged materials in College can contribute to sustainable and environmentally responsible construction practices. Salvaged materials are typically reclaimed or reused from existing structures or buildings rather than being newly produced and can include items such as reclaimed wood, repurposed metal, or refurbished fixtures.

Incorporating salvaged materials into college construction projects can offer several benefits, including reducing the demand for new materials and the associated energy and resources required for their production. It can also reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills and provide unique and characterful design elements that contribute to a sense of history and place.

However, when incorporating salvaged materials into college projects, it is important to ensure that they are of high quality and suitable for their intended use. It is also important to work with experienced professionals who are knowledgeable about salvaged materials and their appropriate applications. Additionally, proper documentation and tracking of salvaged materials can help ensure that they are sourced ethically and that their environmental benefits are accurately accounted for. Overall, the use of salvaged materials in College can help to promote sustainable and environmentally responsible construction practices.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

4. Salvaged Materials

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Indraprastha College for Women promotes sustainability by integrating salvaged materials into campus projects.

By reusing construction and renovation materials, the college minimizes waste generation and reduces its environmental footprint, demonstrating resource efficiency.

Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, emphasizes sustainability by strategically using **salvaged materials** in its campus operations. The college significantly reduces waste and promotes resource efficiency by repurposing materials from construction and renovation projects.

Salvaged materials, such as wood, metal, and bricks, are utilized in landscaping, furniture creation, and minor structural repairs. This approach minimizes landfill contributions and reduces the demand for new raw materials, conserving natural resources.

Reusing salvaged materials reflects the college's commitment to reducing its environmental impact and embracing circular economy principles.

Educational campaigns highlight the importance of material reuse, encouraging students and staff to adopt similar practices in their daily lives. Workshops and events on upcycling and creative reuse further engage the campus community in sustainability initiatives.

By integrating salvaged materials into its sustainability framework, Indraprastha College demonstrates innovation in resource management.

This initiative underscores the institution's leadership in promoting eco-conscious practices and serves as a model for green campus operations in higher education.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

5. Eco-friendly Wood Based Materials

The use of eco-friendly wood-based materials in college construction can contribute to sustainable and environmentally responsible building practices.

Eco-friendly wood-based materials are typically made from sustainably sourced or recycled wood and often have a reduced environmental impact compared to traditional wood-based materials.

Examples of eco-friendly wood-based materials include bamboo, which is a rapidly renewable resource that can be used for flooring, furniture, and other applications.

Another example is reclaimed wood, which is salvaged from old buildings or structures and repurposed for use in new construction projects. Additionally, there are composite wood materials made from recycled wood fibers and plastics, which can be used for decking, cladding, and other applications.

Using eco-friendly wood-based materials in college construction can offer several benefits, including reducing the demand for new wood and the associated energy and resources required for their production. It can also reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills and promote sustainable forestry practices that protect the environment.

However, it is important to ensure that eco-friendly wood-based materials are of high quality and suitable for their intended use. It is also important to work with experienced professionals who are knowledgeable about eco-friendly materials and their appropriate applications.

Overall, the use of eco-friendly wood-based materials in College can help to promote sustainable and environmentally responsible building practices while also creating a healthy and inspiring learning environment for students and staff.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

5. Eco-friendly Wood Based Materials

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Indraprastha College for Women prioritizes eco-friendly wood-based materials in its construction and furniture.

By sourcing responsibly and using recycled wood, the college reduces the impact of deforestation and supports sustainable practices in its infrastructure development.

Indraprastha College for Women integrates **eco-friendly wood-based materials** into its infrastructure projects, reflecting its commitment to sustainability and environmental responsibility.

The college prioritizes using certified sustainable wood and recycled wood products for construction, furniture, and renovations.

By sourcing materials responsibly, the college minimizes the impact of deforestation and supports the sustainable forestry industry. Recycled wood is also incorporated into furniture-making and repairs, reducing waste and promoting resource efficiency.

The institution actively educates its community about the benefits of using eco-friendly materials. Workshops on sustainable sourcing and creative reuse are conducted, encouraging students and staff to adopt environmentally responsible practices.

Using eco-friendly wood-based materials aligns with the college's broader green campus initiatives, reinforcing its commitment to reducing its carbon footprint. This practice is a benchmark for other institutions aiming to integrate sustainability into their infrastructure and operations.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

6. Materials with Recycled Content

The use of materials with recycled content is an important aspect of sustainability in college buildings. This includes materials such as recycled steel, glass, plastic, and concrete.

By using these materials, the demand for virgin materials is reduced, which helps to conserve natural resources and energy. In addition, using recycled materials can help to reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills.

There are several ways that College can incorporate materials with recycled content into their buildings. One way is to specify these materials in construction contracts and to work with contractors and suppliers to ensure that they are used. Another way is to require that a certain percentage of materials used in construction and renovation projects are made from recycled content.

It's also important to note that not all materials with recycled content are created equal. The quality and environmental benefits of recycled materials can vary depending on factors such as the manufacturing process, the source of the recycled content, and the end-of-life disposal options for the material.

Therefore, it's important to carefully evaluate the environmental impact of different materials before selecting them for use in college buildings.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

6. Materials with Recycled Content

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Indraprastha College for Women incorporates materials with recycled content in its infrastructure and projects.

This sustainable approach reduces waste, conserves resources, and exemplifies the college's commitment to eco-friendly practices.

Indraprastha College for Women demonstrates its dedication to sustainability by incorporating **materials with recycled content** into its infrastructure and operational projects. These materials, including recycled concrete, metal, and plastics, are used in construction, furniture-making, and landscaping, reducing the demand for virgin resources.

The college significantly minimizes its environmental impact by prioritizing materials with recycled content. This practice reduces waste generation, conserves energy, and lowers greenhouse gas emissions associated with raw material extraction and processing.

Educational initiatives complement this effort, with awareness campaigns highlighting the importance of using recycled materials. Students and staff are encouraged to adopt similar practices in their own lives, promoting a culture of environmental responsibility.

Using recycled materials aligns with the college's broader sustainability goals, enhancing its reputation as a leader in green campus practices. This initiative conserves resources and serves as a model for integrating sustainability into institutional operations.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

7. Local Materials

Using local materials in the construction and operation of College can have several benefits, such as reducing transportation costs, supporting local economies, and promoting sustainable development. Some ways College can use local materials include:

Using locally sourced construction materials such as stone, timber, and clay for building construction.

Using locally sourced materials for furniture, such as chairs, tables, and cabinets.

Using local plants and landscaping materials for creating green spaces.

Using locally sourced materials for equipment, such as computers and office supplies.

By using local materials, College can reduce their carbon footprint and promote sustainability in their communities. Additionally, it can also help to create a sense of identity and community by reflecting local culture and heritage in the design and construction of the college.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

7. Local Materials

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Indraprastha College for Women emphasizes using locally sourced materials in its construction and projects.

This practice supports regional economies, reduces transportation emissions, and aligns with the college's commitment to sustainability.

Indraprastha College for Women prioritizes using **locally sourced materials** in its construction and operational projects, reflecting its dedication to sustainability and regional economic support.

By sourcing materials locally, the college minimizes transportation-related emissions, reduces costs, and promotes using indigenous resources.

Using local materials extends to construction, landscaping, and furniture-making, ensuring that projects are environmentally responsible and regionally relevant.

This practice supports local businesses and artisans, contributing to the economic growth of the surrounding community.

Educational programs and workshops highlight the benefits of using local materials, foster awareness, and encourage the campus community to adopt similar practices.

The college's commitment to locally sourced materials aligns with its broader green campus policy, enhancing resource efficiency and sustainability.

Indraprastha College sets a benchmark for sustainable campus practices by integrating local materials into its operations. This initiative serves as a model for other institutions striving to balance environmental stewardship with community engagement.

Cumulative Score	53/70

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION

SUSTAINABILITY EVALUATION CHART

Sr. No.	Assessment Areas	Cumulative Score
1.	GOVERNANCE & ACADEMIC	38/40 ✓
2.	BUILDING DESIGN & LANDSCAPING	74/80 ✓
3.	WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	72/80 ✓
4.	AIR QUALITY LEVEL	71/80 ✓
5.	ENERGY USES & SAVING PRACTICES	72/80 ✓
6.	HEALTH & HYGIENE PRACTICES	64/70 ✓
7.	SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES UTILIZATION	53/70 ✓
	Total	**444/500**

Certification Level

Rejection	Certification	Silver	Gold	Platinum
000-100 Points	100-200 Points	200-300 Points	300-400 Points	400-500 Points

GREEN MENTORS

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Special Consultative Status with the
Economic and Social Council of United Nations from 2021

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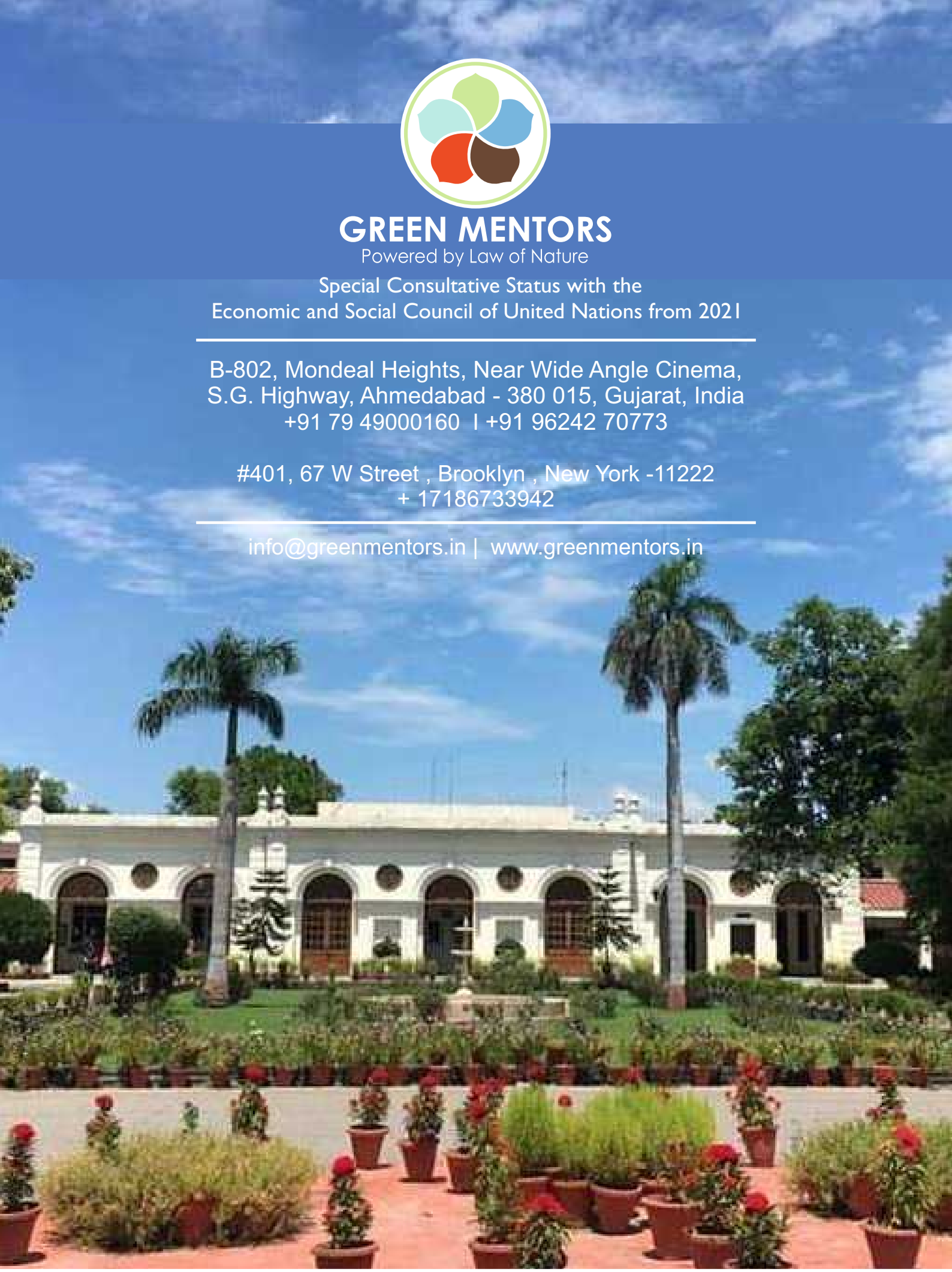

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