## Best practice of college

The college takes a number of actions to reduce its energy usage. Replace inefficient tube lights and bulbs for example LED bulbs. A committee that is responsible for keeping an eye on the hostel's energy use can successfully reduce it by educating the residents about the importance of energy conservation.

The college fosters an energy-saving attitude with in and between students and staff through various programmes, discussions, and campaigns. RUSA runs various programmes, discussions, and campaigns to create an energy-conserving mentality among the students. A power quiz across departments can be held by the college for the students.

## **Ecofriendly Campus:**

Use of renewable energy.

Provision for rain water harvesting in the main building of the college.

**CO2 reduction efforts Neutrality: It's** feasible to put an end to the practice of burning trash.

Local organizations can frequently collect non-biodegradable rubbish for recycling.

Trees are planted on campus by NSS volunteers and NCC cadets.

The college hosts educational events on environmental topics like global warming and ozone depletion.

Clean Campus/Green Campus: The college's NSS routinely host tree-planting drives.

A campus herbal garden maintained by the botany department or college.

Regular campus cleaning by NSS, Volunteers, Staff, & Teachers. Peepal, Kadamba, and Batvrsaksha plantations as part of the green campus. These trees give out more oxygen and have wide-spreading foliage. They also help deep and sustained ground water percolation.

Hazardous Waste Management: In the tanks designed specifically for this use, dangerous chemical wastes from the chemistry lab can be collected. In order to prevent these chemicals from coming into touch with the outside environment, these tanks must be adequately covered. Following their neutralisation and disposal, the compounds are to be used.

## Success story of Best practice-

Artificial Ground-water Recharging:-

• Goal: Though the area where the colleges are situated get good supply of rain, the water storage capacity of the soil is very low. The practice therefore should aim to build up groundwater resources and to reduce surface run off.

• Context: Most of the colleges are located in a geographical area where the soil is hard and rocky. This often leads to surface run off of rain water resulting in low groundwater resources so that soon after the rainy season the soil becomes rather dry. Since the institution gives utmost importance to protect its greenery, so it is imperative to build up water table resources.

• The Practice: Simple form of groundwater recharge practice which can help to store water naturally in earth adopted. For this rain pits are dug in the college campus. These pits are then back filled with gravel and coarse sand. The root rain water is collected and collected in these pits.

• Evidence of Success: The outcome of the practice can be very heartening as most of the saplings that will be planted can be vigorously survive the offensive heat of summer. The benefit shared by the local. their wells will not dry up and sufficient underground water can prevent green depletion of the area. This can provide the NSS students and staff much encouragement as a lot of requests for continuing the practice can come up from the local people.

• Problems be Encountered: Since the ground is too rocky in many place, the students can find it difficult to dig through the rocks, in such cases, Plastic containers or cemented container can be used.