

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE

University of Delhi



ENVIRONMENTAL SELF-ASSESSMENT REPORT 2016-17

Prepared by

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Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi



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Introduction

Educational institutions have a vital role to play in societal and environmental reform. In the current deteriorating environmental scenario, it is crucial that these institutions lead by example and pave the way for future generations by harboring and implementing environmentally friendly initiatives and technologies within their campus regions. Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi is one of the premier institutions for higher education in the capital. The college was founded in 1959 by the famous Gandhian Shri Brij Krishan Chandiwalla in memory of his mother Smt. Janki Devi in order to promote women's education. JDMC has been diligently fulfilling this responsibility for almost six decades. As a constituent college of the University of Delhi, JDMC has earned a reputation for providing education that has a firm basis in our untiring quest for quality. In recognition of the changing global scenario the college has changed its priorities and perspectives which is amply reflected in the syllabi and curricula. The concept of environmental consciousness permeates into the core functions of this institution, and this the Environmental Self-Assessment is an honest attempt to collect and showcase the good that goes on within the college boundaries.

The Environmental Self-Assessment or the 'Green Audit' was the brainchild of the Department of Environmental Studies in the spring of 2017. The project originated with the idea of collating the various environmentally friendly activities and initiatives being carried out in Janki Devi Memorial College. The principal investigator and project lead was Akash Verma from the Department of Environmental Studies, who was duly supported by his colleague Dr. Rajwant Kaur. AVANI - The Environmental Club of Janki Devi Memorial College, collaborated with the Department of Environmental Studies on the Green Audit. Faculty and students involved with AVANI were divided into small groups and each took charge of a section of the assessment, which involved data collection, analysis and report writing. The Green Audit report is divided into seven sections, each covering a different aspect of the college. The last section is an assemblage of the environmentally friendly activities being carried out on campus.

Section 1- Physical Profile

Sakshi Goel, Bhawna Pal, Akash Verma

The physical layout of the institution is a good indicator of the ideology of the organization. For an academic institution, the structure and design of the college campus can encourage positive thinking within the students and the faculty. Green spaces develop an environment which nurtures a connection with nature, and is often the only connection to greenery for students coming from densely populated parts of the city.

Surrounded by fragments of the Central Ridge parts of the Aravalli Hills and the bustling market of Karol Bagh and Rajendra Nagar, Janki Devi Memorial College is on the overlap between natural and man-made ecosystems. Providing a learning environment to over 2000 students, and a spacious work environment for teaching and non-teaching staff requires a robust and well planned infrastructure which optimally utilizes the physical space. Out of the total plot area of 43,108 m², the main college building is 9,007 m², which is around 21%. Around 66% of the campus consists of green spaces and the sports ground. A new hostel aims to provide on campus accommodation to outstation students.

The college is disabled-friendly and provides all possible support to remove any hindrances for disabled students. Ramps on all floors and an elevator allow free movement of wheelchairs. The students are also sensitized on issues relating to disabilities in their peers. A further detailed breakup of the physical profile of the campus is given below.

S.No.	Description	Area (m ²)
1	Plot area	43,109
2	Playground area	10,442
3	Surface parking area	3,775
4	Road area	4,407
5	Lawn area	9,462
6	College building area	9,008
7	Staff residence area	1,717
	A) Teacher 3 No.	514
	B) Class IV staff quarters	239
	C) Principal Bungalow	21
8	Girls hostel building	2,085
9	Entrance foyer	86

10	Staff room	487
11	Administration office area	450
12	Library	1,214
13	Computer lab - 1	80
14	Computer lab - 2	57
15	Computer lab - 3	225
16	Class rooms	2,855
17	Tutorial room	455
18	Student wash room (First Floor)	39
19	Student wash room (Second Floor)	39
20	Student wash room (Third Floor)	39
21	Powder toilet (Library)	45
22	Powder toilet (Third Floor)	45
23	Music room	254
24	Canteen	359
25	Union room	-
26	Sports room	92
28	Pio room	22
29	Medical room	13
30	Common room	-
31	Canara bank	105
32	Area under green and landscaping	18,203
33	Existing covered area on ground floor	4,639
	A) College block	1,455
	B) Library block	1,011
	C) Canteen block	565
	D) Covered seating	475
	E) Stage	255
	F) Music room	120
	G) Home Science Lab	264
	H) Vocational Training Centre	493
34	Existing covered area on first floor	2,737
	A) College block	1,455
35	Existing covered area on second floor	638
	A) College block	638
36	Net covered area on all floor	8,015

Section 2 - Water Profile

Ruchishree, Akash Verma

In terms of biogeographical location, Delhi falls under the 'Semi-Arid' zone of India, which means availability of fresh is always a matter of concern. According to the official 2011 census, the population of Delhi stood at 16.8 million, which has grown significantly since. As per the Delhi Jal Board data, the daily water consumption has risen to 1.1 trillion liters daily by 2005, a tenfold increase from 1976. One can safely say that it is probably higher as of now. Hence, the water profile of an institute is a vital cog in its environmentally friendly design.

Water bills for the previous two years were analyzed in order to understand the consumption pattern for the college. The data is presented in the table below and shows a monthly/bi-monthly unit consumption of water. The water consumption is split between the academic block and the teaching staff quarters. The bills for Academic Block are generated approximately every 60 days, while the Teaching Staff Quarters bills are generated monthly. The primary use of water in campus is for drinking and sanitation. Janki Devi Memorial College has taken significant steps towards utilizing harvested rainwater for purposes on campus. From the data, it is observed that there was a significant increase in water consumption in 2016 from the previous year. This is attributed to the ongoing hostel construction on campus. The college has taken several steps to reduce water consumption and develop its rainwater harvesting program.

MONTH	Academic Block		Teaching Staff Quarters	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
January	-	107	116	-
February	129	-	94	83
March	-	45	90	86
April	96	-	170	176
May	-	166	171	142
June	65	-	189	135
July	-	281	-	38
August	61	-	184	85
September	-	124	159	168
October	-	-	137	93
November	53	178	163	127
December	-		154	
Average Monthly Consumption	33.67	81.90	135.58	113.3

Section 3 - Energy Profile

Pouriangthanliu, Kanika Kakar Akash Verma

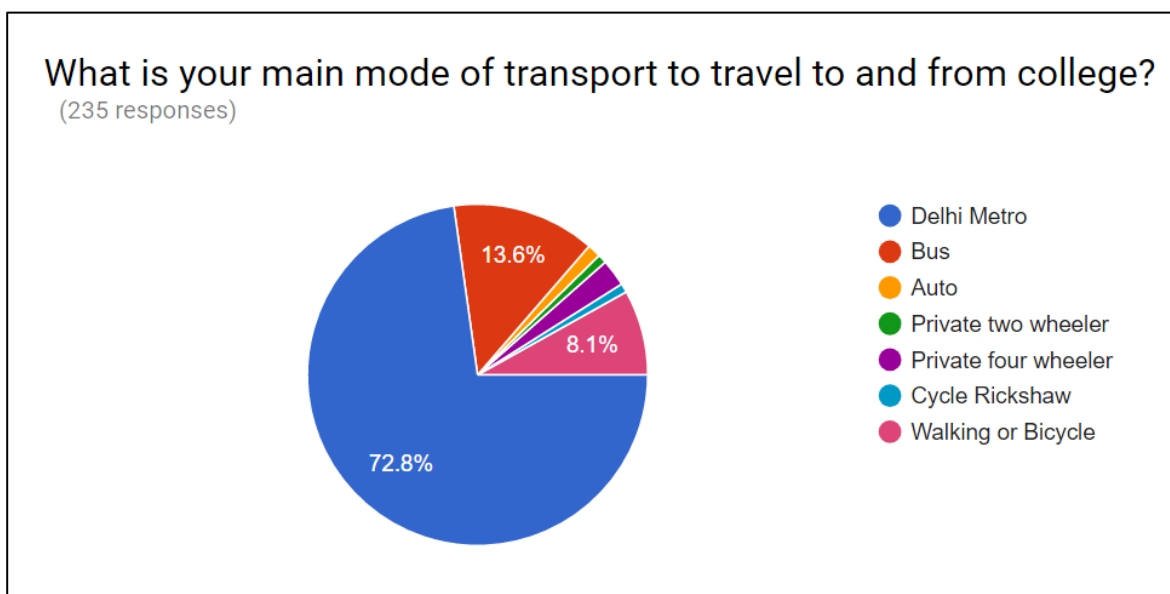
Several environmental problems can be traced back to non-renewable energy resources. Air pollution due to burning of fossil fuels, water and soil pollution due to coal mining and oil drilling, displacement of tribal communities, loss of forest land due to dam etc. are some of the impacts of extracting and utilizing non-renewable sources of energy. In 2017, it is imperative that judicious consumption and conservation of energy should be at the heart of every institution's design and functioning. The energy profile for Janki Devi Memorial College took into consideration two factors. Primarily, the electricity consumption of the campus, and secondly, the different modes of transportation used by the students in commuting to and from college.

Electricity bills for the college were accessed for the last two years and the monthly unit consumption was compiled as below. The table indicates that the peak electricity consumption was in the summer months, with the highest consumption being in the post monsoon period. The average monthly electricity consumption for was 23,775 kWh for 2015, and 30626 kWh for 2016. There was a slight increase in energy consumption over the two years, but that can be attributed to the missing values. The college has taken steps to reduce its electricity consumption and shift towards renewable sources of energy.

Month	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	
	2015	2016
January	15648	-
February	18928	18800
March	19982	-
April	15747	21888
May	21727	32752
June	27898	-
July	25915	30192
August	28771	34320
September	39359	42736
October	-	45456
November	-	-
December	-	18864
Average Monthly Consumption	23775	30626

Transportation Survey

For the second part of the energy profile, a closed questionnaire was designed and delivered to the students. The questionnaire was prepared using Google Forms as to prevent the wastage of paper and to make the data analysis more streamlined. The questionnaire was designed to understand the various modes of transportation used by the students to commute to and from college. This information was vital to understanding the energy profile of Janki Devi Memorial College. Transport is a big contributor towards greenhouse gases and public transport helps in reduction of greenhouse emissions. Two hundred and thirty-five unique responses were recorded and the data was analyzed to



determine the impact of transportation on the college.

The data highlighted the fact that majority of the students (72.8%) in college depended on the Delhi Metro as their primary mode of transport to and from college. Bus services (13.6%) was the second most popular mode of transport. The above data goes to show that public transport systems provide tremendous support to educational institutions by increasing accessibility to the students, while reducing the impact on the environment. Another important point to note is that 'walking or bicycle' was the third most popular reply.

Section 4 - Solid Waste Profile

Karishma Ahlawat, Anuradha Goel, Akash Verma

Municipal solid waste consists of the non-hazardous waste material produced in the city limits. Commonly identified as 'garbage', it is the end point for most natural resources in the urban environment. Sanitary Landfills and Incineration are the two common methods employed by the government to dispose the waste material, both of which contribute to various forms of pollution. Thus, it is imperative to understand how much waste material Janki Devi Memorial College produces, and how is it disposed.

The primary sources on campus included the student canteen and the garbage cans around campus. Garbage from the campus is collected on a daily basis in a rickshaw cart. Though it is difficult to weigh the garbage and estimate the mass, the volume of the garbage can be approximated with some degree of accuracy. The dimensions of the empty cart were measured to be 122 cm (Length), 82 cm (Breadth) and 79 cm (Depth). Upon loading the cart, the height of the garbage was approximately 89 cm. The volume of the fully loaded cart was calculated to be 0.89 m^3 . The frequency of the collection was monitored for a period of two weeks and the data is presented in the table below.



Date of Collection	Number of Carts	Volume of Waste Collected (m ³)
29/01/2017	1	0.89
30/01/2017	2	1.88
31/01/2017	1	0.89
01/02/2017	1	0.89
04/02/2017	1	0.89
06/02/2017	1	0.89
07/02/2017	1	0.89
08/02/2017	2	1.88
09/02/2017	1	0.89
10/02/2017	1	0.89
13/02/2017	1	0.89
14/02/2017	1	0.89
Average Waste Collection	1.67 per day	1.03 m³ per day

The average waste collected per day was 1.67 carts or 1.03 m³. Leftover food material and plastic was the main component of this waste. The college has taken steps to reduce the production of solid waste and develop its compost recycling system.

Section 5 - Vegetation Profile

Akash Verma, Rajwant Kaur, Shruty, Kirti, Nidhi

Green spaces are rare in a crowded city like Delhi, and for young minds, a college campus can often be an oasis. The green cover also is a factor that attracts many students to this beautiful campus year after year. The department of Environmental Studies and AVANI – The Environmental Club initiated the Tree Census in order to understand and quantify the floral diversity of the campus. The project also aimed to educate the students about the different tree species that they encounter in their daily lives.

The Tree Census was initiated by Mr. Akash Verma and Dr. Rajwant Kaur. The first phase involved the identification and numbering of trees in the front portion of the campus. In the coming month, two students from AVANI were trained in the identification process and they proceeded to identify and number the remaining trees on campus. The students referred to 'Trees of Delhi – A Field Guide' by Pradip Krishnen for the correct identification of the trees. Only individuals with a stem diameter of greater than 30 cm and height of greater than 10 feet were considered in the census. The data from the census is tabulated below.



A total of 300 trees were censused in the Janki Devi Memorial College campus, which included 45 unique species. Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) was the most numerous tree species, followed by Champa (*Plumeria rubra*) and Ashok (*Polyalthia longifolia*). The campus also had some well-established Banyan trees (*Ficus benghalensis*), which are a keystone species as their fruits (figs) provide nutrition to a large variety of animals, including several bird species. A concerning observation was the invasion of Vilayati Kikar (*Prosopis juliflora*) from the periphery of the college. We identified 14 individuals which had established themselves in the area behind the new hostel construction. Adequate steps should be taken to remove these trees as they have a tendency to spread quickly and overpower the local vegetation.

Overall, the tree census yielded a wealth of knowledge about the floral diversity on the campus.

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE TREE CENSUS DATA			
S. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Frequency
1	Amaltas	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	6
2	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	1
3	Ashok	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	18
4	Bakain	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	4
5	Banyan	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	5
6	Belpatra	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	3
7	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	6
8	Champa	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	25
9	Chamrod	<i>Ehretia laevis</i>	3
10	Chir Pine	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	3
11	Christmas tree	<i>Araucaria culumnaris</i>	2
12	Cycas	<i>Cycas sp.</i>	17
13	Dhak	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	1
14	Fiddle leaf Fig	<i>Ficus lyrata</i>	1
15	Firangipani	<i>Plumeria obtusa</i>	4
16	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	2
17	Harsingar	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	2
18	Imli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	4
19	Indian Rubber Tree	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	3
20	Jaggery Palm	<i>Caryota urens</i>	1
21	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	3
22	Jarul	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	5
23	Kadi Patta	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	1
24	Kassod	<i>Senna siamea</i>	6
25	Katthal	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	1
26	Lasora	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	1
27	Mahua	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	1
28	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	12
29	Maulsari	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	6
30	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	82
31	Oak	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	2
32	Orange species	<i>Trifoliate orange</i>	1
33	Peepal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	9
34	Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	8
35	Safeda	<i>Eucalyptis camaldulensis</i>	4
36	Saptaparni	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	3
37	Semal	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	1
38	Shahtoot	<i>Morus alba</i>	6
39	Sheesham	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	4
40	Silver Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	2
41	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	3

42	Sonjna	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	2
43	Traveler's Palm	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	2
44	Vilayati Kikar	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	14
45	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	8
46	Unidentified Species	-	2
Total			300

Section 6 - Working Towards Sustainability

Vandana Madan, Sudha Upadhyaya, Sakshi Goel, Bahwna Pal, Ruchishree, Pouriangthanliu, Kanika Kakar, Akash Verma, Karishma Ahlawat, Anuradha Goel, Rajwant Kaur

Janki Devi Memorial College prides itself on the numerous initiatives started by the faculty members which have won the college many accolades. We believe that sustainable development must leave the classroom and the books, and permeate into the core functions of the institution. With the in mind, Janki Devi Memorial College has initiated several programs over the last two decades which reflect the environmentally friendly ideology of the institution.

Rain Water Harvesting Program

The Rain Water Harvesting Program in JDMC came as part of an initiative taken by Ms. Aruna Ludra from the English department. She donated Thirty Thousand Rupees to the college on her retirement and the project was implemented with the help of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) in June 2001. CSE continued to monitor ground water level up till 2008. The cost of entire Rain Water Harvesting system was Rs. 70,000. Chief Ministers Institutional Rain Water Harvesting Award



Rainwater Harvesting System

1. Rooftop Water Harvesting

The runoff from the terrace of the college building is channeled into three recharge wells located at three different locations, each measuring 1m x 1m x 2m. All the rooftop rainwater outlets, except that from the Tutorial Block, discharge into storm-water drains and then to the recharge structures. In the Tutorial Block, a network of pipes linked through chambers take the rainwater to the recharge wells. To facilitate groundwater recharge, all structures are provided with 15m deep borewells of 150mm diameter. Layer of bricks filled inside the recharge well ensures proper filtration of harvested water.

2. Surface Runoff Water Harvesting

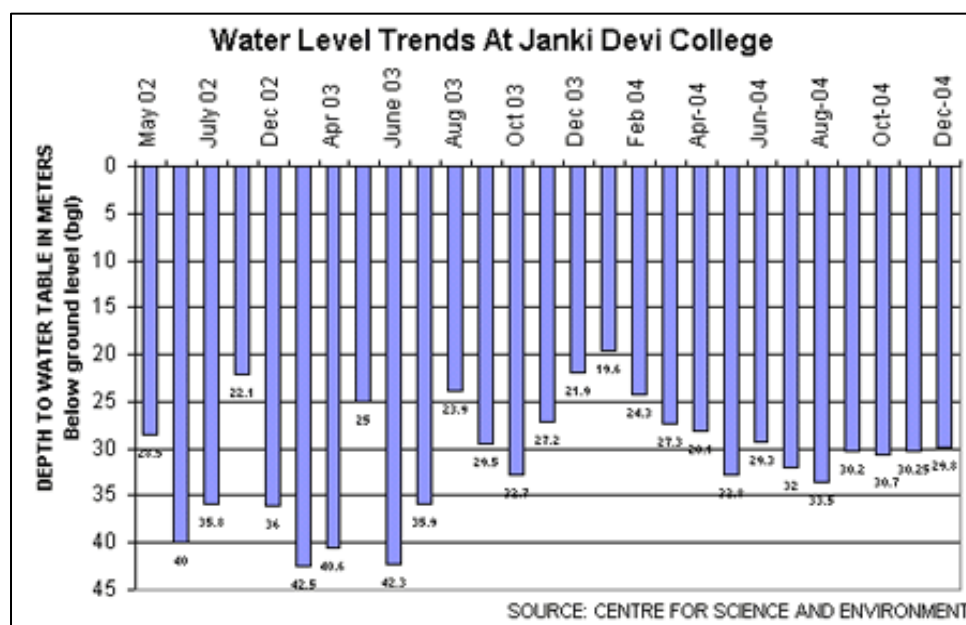
The runoff from the unpaved area is intercepted at the main gate by a collection trench. From here the runoff eventually drains into an abandoned open well, which facilitates groundwater recharge.

The total rooftop and surface area for collection stands at 32,170 m². With the average annual rainfall in Delhi being 611 mm, the campus has the potential to harvest over 19,000 m³ or 19,000,000 Liters of water annually. Current volume of rainwater harvested 6880 (m³) or 68,80,000 Liters. This represents about 35% of the total rainwater harvesting potential of the campus. Janki Devi Memorial College utilizes the ground water through three borewells inside the campus to cater the total water requirements of the college.

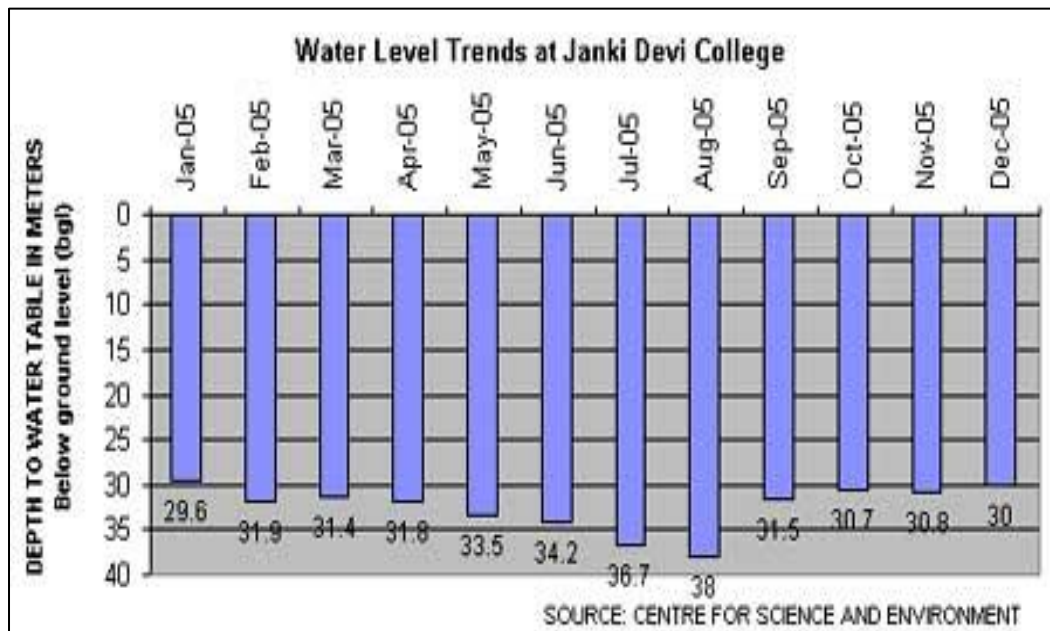
Impact

The Janki Devi Memorial College is located in Delhi's Ridge area. The water level in the college premises was 35.8 m below ground level (bgl) in May 2002. After implementing the RWH system on the campus, water levels rose remarkably. The water level in September 2002 was 22.1m (bgl) while in May 2003 it was 25.0 m (bgl), a rise of 10.8 m even during the peak summer month. The water level in July 2003 was recorded at 35.9 m (bgl). Below is the data for ground water for the year 2002-06. The data was collected and analyzed by the project team from Center for Science and Environment.

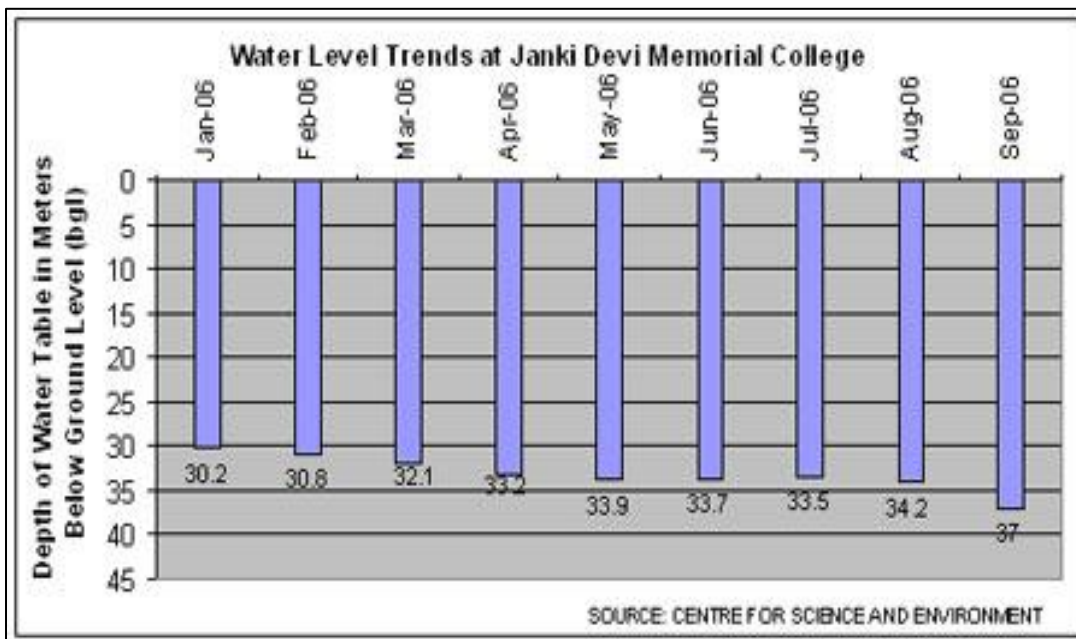
Water Level 2002-2004



Water Level 2005



Water Level 2006



Renewable Energy

Solar energy is the most abundant, easy, and cost effective renewable energy to harvest. It is also the most important of the non-conventional sources of energy because it does not generate any carbon dioxide and contributes to the efforts against global warming and climate change.

On 13 May 2016, Janki Devi Memorial College signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Azure Solar Solutions Pvt. Limited for 25 years under the Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Model of the Ministry of Renewable Energy. Azure Solar Solutions Pvt. Limited is engaged in the business of building and operating solar power plants, including grid-connected rooftop power projects. Under the PPA, Azure Power installed the solar plant at Janki Devi Memorial College, free of cost.

How does it work?

Janki Devi Memorial College currently purchases electricity from two sources. The primary source is BSES which provides electricity through the main grid at a rate of Rs. 8.50 per unit of electricity consumed. The solar system generates electricity from the incident solar radiation falling on the PV modules and supplies it to the college at a rate of Rs. 3.20 per unit of electricity consumed.



A Net Energy Meter is used to keep track of the power generated from installed solar panel system. Any solar energy that is not used simultaneously with its production, goes back into the electrical grid through the meter. At night or on cloudy days when the system is not producing power to meet the building requirements, the college draws electricity directly from the grid. The Electricity Utility generates a bill for the 'net' consumption for any given billing period and provides a credit for any excess produced during a given period.

The solar plant installed operates on a solar photovoltaic system of 58.90 kW capacity. The plant is installed on the rooftop measuring approximately 14,402 square feet and has a shade free area of approximately 12,292 square feet. The setup includes 84 panels, two inverters that modulate the voltage, a portable weather monitoring station, and a data logger and transmitter. The data logger transmits collects the necessary data from the system and wirelessly transmits it to the Azure Power Monitoring team.



Parameters for the Solar Panel System

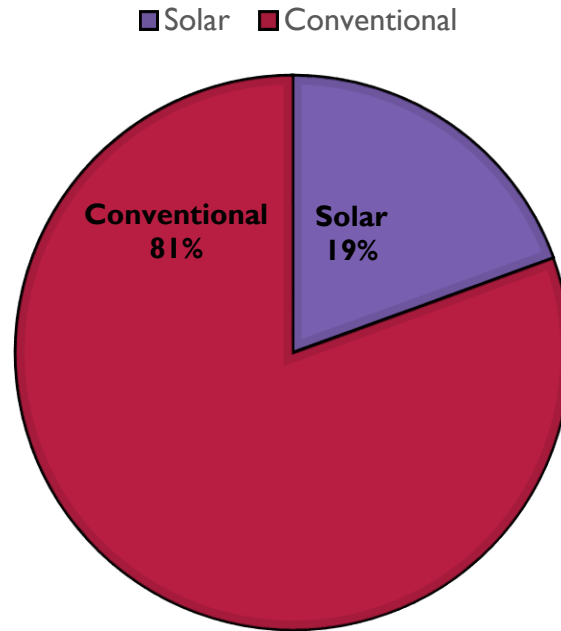
#	Parameters	Value
1	System Size	58.9 kW
2	Expected Annual Energy Generation	As per Schedule IV
3	Module Type	Polycrystalline Modules
4	Inverter Type and Rating	String Inverters
5	Electrical Parameter for interconnection	Interconnection in existing LT panels at 3 phase, 415V, 50 Hz
6	Mounting type	Fixed structure
7	Surface Azimuth Angle	0 degree
8	Tilt Angle	10 degrees
9	Wind Resistance	150 Km/ Hr

Contribution to the college

The solar power plant came into operation in the month of December 2017, and is in its nascent stage. It has produced a total of 8332 kW of energy over the course of the two months which was approximately 20% of the energy demand in that period. Since the installation of solar panel, Janki Devi Memorial College (JDMC) could see the difference in reduction of electricity bills as the electricity bought from the solar plant is priced at a

much lower rate. We look forward to having the solar power plant generating at full capacity as summer approaches. The solar plant, coupled with power saving installations, will aim to fulfill the complete energy demand for the college in the coming year.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

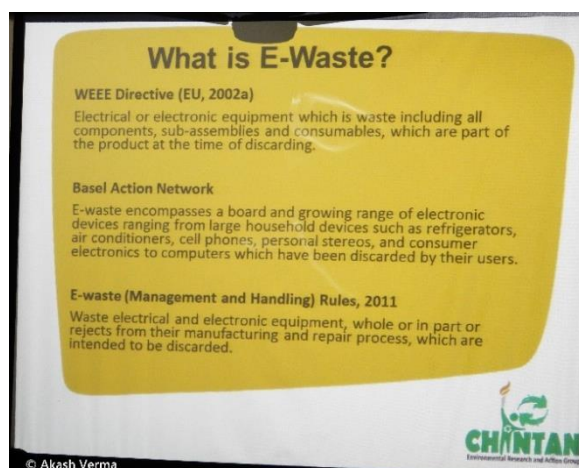


Electronic Waste Collection Program

Electronic waste, or e-waste, is a term for electronic products that have become unwanted, non-working or obsolete, and have essentially reached the end of their useful life. Because technology advances at such a high rate, many electronic devices become “trash” after a few short years of use. When electronics end up in landfills, toxics like lead, mercury, and cadmium leach into the soil and water thus leading to several forms of pollution.

On 19th January 2017, the Department of Environmental Studies launched the ‘E-Waste Collection’ drive in collaboration with Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group. Chintan works for environmental justice in partnership with people and groups from diverse sections of society. Their focus is on ensuring equitable and sustainable production and consumption of materials, and improved disposal of waste. While all of Chintan's work is anchored in grassroots partnerships with organizations of the urban marginalized like wastepickers (ragpickers) and kabaris, we also work closely with policymakers, students, parents, teachers, elected representatives, municipalities, Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and the police.

The students and faculty of Janki Devi Memorial College were sensitized to the impact of electronic waste through the screening of the documentary ‘Citizens at Risk’, following which electronic waste collection bins were placed in several locations in the academic block. The department aims to carry forward this program by establishing Janki Devi Memorial College as an E-Waste Collection Centre for the region.



Green Activities - AVANI

The Environment Club AVANI, at the Janki Devi memorial College was set up in 2004. The club began with simple ideas such as on the spot painting competitions, slogan and poster making, in an effort to encourage students to gain interest and awareness in the environment. The "green treasure hunt" which involved locating tree species on campus, continues to be a much-awaited annual event.

In 2005-06 AVANI drew up an MOU with the NGO SCOPE PLUS, to engage in a Waste Exchange Programme. This was an initiative into recycling waste material at the institutional level. In exchange for the waste, Scopeplus provided the college with recycled Stationary items, jute bags, writing paper work etc. Over 10 years approximately 5000 kilos of waste paper have been exchanged. Between 2006 and 2008, AVANI successfully began composting on the college campus and brought solar energy to JDMC. Six solar street lamps were installed on the Campus for the faculty residence with Bhambri Solar Enterprises and by 2007, the college was fully CFL compliant

The idea to encourage students to recognize the importance of waste and minimal garbage footprint led to the event "Create from Waste". Starting in 2006 this turned into a hugely popular competitive event in the Annual college festival Symphony. Participants compete to create objects and ideas from waste material given to them. Also in March 2016, Advaita Parasher of Sociology Honours led a "Say No to Plastics" campaign as a part of an intercollege competition organised by the Earth Day Network at Delhi University. This project involved promoting the use of paper bags and AVANI pledged that it would make and distribute over 500 paper bags in college and the neighbouring areas to celebrate Earth day on April 22nd 2016.

In 2016, AVANI initiated the forum "Green Matters ". Under its auspices an intercollege bilingual debate on environmental issues was enabled by the support of the former Principal Dr. Indu Anand. The topic of the debate was " Economic Development and Environmental Degradation are inseparable ". We had enthusiastic participation from over 15 colleges, with the JDMC team bagging the third prize. We are proud to say that for all our efforts and initiatives over the years in March 2017 the college was presented by WAGE with the Green Campus Award.



Environmental Education

The Department of Environmental Studies at Janki Devi Memorial College takes extra effort to provide a wholesome educational experience for the students. The Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC) in Environmental Studies was initiated in 2015 in Janki Devi Memorial College and the Department of Environmental Studies has taught over 1600 students in the time since. Apart from classroom teaching, the students are taken out of the campus on environmental field trips.



At the start of the 2016-17 academic session, field visits began in October for the 1st semester students to the Aravalli and Yamuna Biodiversity Park as part of the AECC Environmental Studies curriculum. Despite the October heat, the students relished the outdoor experience and were able to relate their theoretical classroom knowledge to natural ecosystems. Students of the 2nd semester had their excursion in February, 2017. The department organized twenty-one visits between the two parks in order to accommodate all the students over the course of two semesters.



Conclusion

The Environmental Self-Assessment was a landmark project in the sixty-year history of Janki Devi Memorial College. In the constant endeavor to keep up with the changing times, it is important to understand where one stands in the present. In the environmental scenario, an institution has a duty not only towards itself, but also to the students and the society to evolve with the shifting tides and to contribute towards a greener and cleaner future. Of the many tools, available to assess the impact of one's activity on the environment, a Green Audit is definitely indispensable one.

This project would not have been possible without the support of the Principal, Dr. Swati Pal, the administrative staff, Dr. Anupama Rajput, the faculty members involved, and the students. It is their assistance and collaboration that has taken this Green Audit to completion.

