

Government Degree College Kulgam

Chawalgam Road Kulgam-192231

**Assessed and Accredited with 'C' Grade by the
National Assessment and Accreditation Council**



Recognized by the UGC under its 2(f) & 12 (b)

Environmental Ethics/Policy
2022


Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

Environmental Ethics at GDC Kulgam:

The constitution of India under articles 51A (g) & 48A reflects commitment to clean environment and the same is also enshrined in the India's National Environment Policy (NIP) unveiled in the year 2006. It is well established research that conservation of environment is the most significant factor in achieving Sustainable Development Goals for any society. In this background the Govt. Degree College has also unveiled its Environmental Ethics/Policy in the year 2022. Prior to this the college did its maiden Green audits in the college campus in the year 2021. The GDC Kulgam is committed to contribute in achieving the key objectives unveiled in the NIP viz. to protect and conserve critical ecological systems and resources, to ensure equitable access to environmental resources and quality for all sections of society, to ensure judicious use of environmental resources to meet the needs and aspirations of the present and future generations, to integrate environmental concerns into policies, plans, programmes, and projects for economic and social development, to ensure efficient use of environmental resources in the sense of reduction in their use etc.

In consonance with the Nip objectives, the GDC Kulgam is committed to play a positive and creative role in the form of teaching, research, NSS, NCC, campaigning, awareness programmes, collaborations to mitigate the environmental crisis and upbuilding environmental ethics. The GDC Kulgam is committed to protect the natural ecology within the campus and aware the masses on the same outside the campus.

Aims and Objectives

Environmental Management

- To promote sound environmental management policies and practices throughout the College Campus.
- As a minimum, to comply with the requirements of relevant rules and regulations set by the competitive organizations.
- To reduce and, where practicable, prevent pollution.
- To adopt targets for improving environmental performance.
- To ensure a sound understanding of current environmental performance.

Carbon Management

- To implement a carbon management strategy, including the efficient use of energy.
- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- To ensure the uptake of low carbon technologies in buildings and equipment.

Water Management

- To make efficient and environmentally responsible use of water, including identifying opportunities for water reuse.

Procurement

- To promote life cycle thinking in the procurement of goods and services.
- To work with suppliers to promote sustainable resource management practices.



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Kulgam

Waste Management

- To set and achieve targets for reducing resource use.
- To minimize the adverse environmental impacts of the decommissioning and disposal of college assets.
- To implement sustainable resource management practices.

Transport

- To implement sustainable transport practices across all activities within the campus.

College Estate

- To develop and implement a college estate strategy based on sound environmental and sustainability principles.
- To manage the college estate with a view to enhancement of biodiversity wherever possible.
- To require a sustainable construction plan for any new college development and refurbishment project.

Awareness and Training

- To communicate internally and externally the college environmental objectives and performance.
- To raise awareness of staff and students of the college environmental impact, activities and performance and good practice through NSS and NCC.
- To provide appropriate environmental educational programmes for staff and students.
- To encourage and facilitate feedback and suggestions on ensuring good practices.

Evaluation of Environmental Policy

- To undertake a regular review of environmental management procedures and activities to ensure suitability, adequacy and effectiveness.

Responsibilities

The main responsibility for implementation of this policy lies with the NSS & NCC units of the college.

The convener of college development committee is responsible for ensuring compliance with college Environment Policy within their area of control.

The college will actively monitor the performance all units in implementation of the aims and objectives of this Policy in the activities under their control.

Whilst the college accepts the main responsibility for implementation of this policy, individuals have a very important role in co-operating with those responsible for safeguarding the environment. Individuals are required to abide by rules and requirements made under the authority of this policy.


Convener
Internal Quality Assurance Cell


Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgaon


PRINCIPAL 15/9/22



OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE KULGAM

KULGAM, JAMMU & KASHMIR- 192231
(NAAC ACCREDITED)



Email: kulgamprincipal@gmail.com
Website: <http://gdc.kulgam.edu.in>

Tel. No: 01931-260177
Fax No: 01931-260177

No: GDCK/Estt./24/138

Dated: 23/03/2024


ORDER

In suppression of all the orders on the subject, the Environmental Advisory Committee cum Environmental Protection Committee of the college is hereby constituted with the following composition.

S. No.	Name	Department	Status
1.	Principal	Administration	Chairperson
2.	Dr. Gowhar Hamid Dar	Environmental Science	Convener
3.	Prof. Shamim Ahmad Hakim	BCA	Co-Convener
4.	District Forest Officer Kulgam or his representative	Forest Department	External Member
5.	District Officer, Pollution Control committee Kulgam or his representative	J&K Pollution Control committee	External Member
6.	Executive Officer Municipal Committee Kulgam or his representative	District Municipal Committee Kulgam	External Member
7.	Dr. Aijaz Ahmad Wachkoo	Zoology	Member
8.	Dr. Showkat Ahmad Pala	Botany	Member
9.	Dr. Ayaz Mehmood	Chemistry	Member
10.	Dr. Dawood Ahmad Bhat	Geography	Member
11.	Dr. Sajad Hussain	Economics	Member
12.	Prof. Sharik Mushtaq	BCA	Member
13.	Prof. Zahoor Ahmad Thoker	Education	Member
14.	Dr. Aadil Hamid	Environmental Science	Member
15.	Zahid Mubarak	Environmental Science	Student Representative
16.	Benayat Ul Islam	Environmental Science	Student Representative

The mandate of the committee shall be.

1. To conduct the environmental audit (Internal/External) of the campus on regular basis.
2. To suggest measures regarding the development of green campus.
3. The committee may co-opt any other member as deemed appropriate.


PRINCIPAL
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

- Copy to:
1. Coordinator, IQAC for information.
 2. Concerned.
 3. Master file/Office records.

Kulgam Chawalgam Road
Kulgam, Jammu & Kashmir
192231



Government Degree College, Kulgam

GREEN CAMPUS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

IQAC Government Degree College, Kulgam
[kulgamprincipal@gmail.com]

Campus greening programs are becoming more and more popular, and Government Degree College, Kulgam is pushing environmental education and learning to support sustainable growth for the community at large, both on and off campus. The college is dedicated to preserving its green areas, conserving energy and water, prohibiting automobiles on campus, carbon neutrality, and handling waste and recycling in an appropriate manner. The college has multiple regulations in place for waste management, water conservation, energy saving, and environmental activities.

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Evaluation and Assessment

- ▶ The College Environment Advisory Committee, as the designated authority, is responsible for ensuring that the environmental policies are followed across the whole college.
- ▶ The College principal will be in charge of compliance at higher levels, including the College Environment Advisory Committee.

Communication to Stakeholders

- ▶ On the college website, the policy will be available.
- ▶ Placed at several areas are posters urging staff and students to protect the environment and energy.
- ▶ As a prestigious institution, the college takes institutional stakeholders' opinions into account in addition to information from other sources.

Awareness and Capacity Building Program

- ▶ The college educates all students, staff, and other pertinent stakeholder groups on environmental awareness, energy conservation, green initiatives, and related topics.
- ▶ The college holds recurring events and campaigns to support environmental preservation, green projects, and water conservation in the student community and among its workforce.
- ▶ Students, staff, and other stakeholders shall be apprised with regular updates on the most recent findings, and study results related to water saving, green initiatives, and environmental preservation.
- ▶ Water conservation, green projects, and environmental preservation research findings and outcomes are regularly shared with staff, students, and the community at large.

Review of Environmental Policies

- ▶ Every five years, the policies will be evaluated to include any necessary changes based on opportunity and need. But the policy can also be examined beforehand to see if it still makes sense in light of the changing environmental policies.

Energy Conservation Policy

► **Preamble.** Government Degree College, Kulgam, the highest learning institution in the area, is committed to minimize the college's energy use, cut energy costs, and aid in the achievement of greenhouse gas reduction targets. The college is steadfast in developing and putting into place a green and sustainable energy system throughout the whole campus in order to increase public awareness and encourage the switch to renewable and sustainable energy sources.

Government Degree College, Kulgam is modernizing its facilities to satisfy the institution's 100% energy requirement using Solar Energy. The college currently uses a 50kV solar rooftop system to meet 50% of its energy needs. In addition to producing its own electricity using sustainable solar power systems, college students are taught the importance of environmental preservation and sustainable solar power.

► **Scope.** Every Government Degree College, Kulgam building, facility, and equipment is covered by this policy.

► **Policy.** Energy saving techniques include turning off the lights when leaving a room, disconnecting equipment when not in use, and choosing to walk rather than drive primarily to minimize energy costs and to lessen the burden on the planet's natural resources.

- Prior to leaving the classroom/departments/laboratories/conference halls, make sure all lights, interactive flat panel displays, fans, equipment and air conditioning systems are off.
- Use of LED lights instead of regular lights.
- Maximizing the utilization of natural light and turning off all nonessential lighting wherever possible.
- Setting up of central facilities to cut quantity of appliances, facilities, and equipment.
- Centralizing office equipment for efficient usage.
- Purchase of energy efficient equipment.
- Energy management.

By implementing strategies that promote a safe, secure, and environmentally conscious campus community, the college hopes to boost campus energy efficiency, ensure an appropriate level of indoor air quality, and realistically and fully reduce energy usage.



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Government Degree College
Kulgam

Waste Management Policy

► **Preamble.** Government Degree College, Kulgam is dedicated to managing all wastes produced by its activities in an environmentally responsible way and in compliance with all applicable waste management regulations. The college understands the significance of adhering to the legal obligations, managing waste properly, minimizing waste that ends up in landfills, and maximizing reuse and recycling wherever it is practical. In the context of waste management services, the college uses the most environmentally friendly choice that is feasible.

► **Scope.** The Government Degree College, Kulgam, and all of its facilities are covered under this policy.

► **Policy.**

- Waste management is done in accordance with the applicable waste management guidelines.
- The right waste segregation method is used at the source to dispose of all campus wastes properly.
- Wherever possible, the biodegradable wastes are converted into environmentally friendly products with additional value using conventional or vermicomposting processes.
- Nonbiodegradable trash disposal coordinated with the Municipal Council, Kulgam.
- Reduce waste production at its source and abide by the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle).
- Educate students, employees, and other stakeholders about waste management concepts and practices through training and awareness campaigns.
- Single-use plastic elimination through increased NSS and NCC participation.
- Encourage and support the production of environmentally friendly, biodegradable alternatives to single-use plastics.
- Adopt and uphold current waste management rules.

The college requires all users of the facilities—students, visitors, teaching and non-teaching staff, and anybody else using the space—to abide by this policy in order to ensure compliance with all waste regulations.



Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

Water conservation Policy

► **Preamble.** Government Degree College, Kulgam is dedicated to implementing water-saving practices in tandem with its declared plan for environmental preservation. Through initiatives ingrained in its academic strategy and procedures, our water conservation policy reaffirms its commitment to sustainable development.

► **Scope.** This policy will be in effect at all Government Degree College locations in Kulgam.

► **Policy.**

- Take proactive steps to determine the patterns of water consumption in each of our locations and work toward minimizing water footprints by installing water-efficient technologies and optimizing water usage.
- Turn off the taps to avoid water running and monitor any leakages
- At every location, incorporate rainwater gathering techniques into your planning and strategy.
- Utilize reclaimed water for gardening in order to reduce the need for additional water usage.
- Take action to stop water pollution in all areas and establishments by making sure waste water is disposed of properly.
- Ensure that all regulatory frameworks pertaining to water management and conservation are being followed.

Water conservation and management play a critical role in maintaining the ecosystem and ensuring future generations have access to clean water. Government Degree College, Kulgam believes that by developing plans for effective water use, long-term, significant water savings can be realized.



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Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

Green Campus Initiatives

- The college plans to boost its tree-planting efforts in order to preserve a clean, environmentally friendly atmosphere that lowers pollutants and enhances the lush atmosphere.
- Students plant and tend to saplings, gaining practical experience, in addition to learning about the importance of trees in mitigating climate change, enhancing air quality, and protecting biodiversity.
- Establishing herbal gardens with decorative, therapeutic, and aromatic plants to improve the college's green space and raise oxygen levels
- Preservation and recording of the biodiversity on campus.
- Invest in renewable energy sources like wind and solar energy.
- Encourage the digitization of internal assessment and attendance records in order to cut down on paper usage.
- Refresh the e-journals and e-books section of the college library to lessen the reliance on printed materials.
- Promote the use of email for assignment submissions between professors and students.
- In cooperation with scrap dealers, gather and recycle paper waste produced on campus.
- Encourage the use of reusable bottles instead of single-use plastic ones.
- Minimize food waste and arrange recycle and rubbish in separate containers.
- A regular, curriculum-based environmental audit program that finds waste and inefficiencies related to campus operations and identifies environmentally beneficial alternatives.



Principal
Principals College
Govt. Kuttalam

Disabled-Friendly, Barrier Free Environment

The college makes its campus more handicapped-friendly by offering inclusive services and an accessible environment for students, including academic support and accommodations for those with disabilities.

- On-campus wheelchair accessibility.
- Notice boards and signposts for easy access.
- Ramps for easy classroom entry.
- Divyangjan friendly washrooms/ accessible restrooms.



Principal
Govt. Polytechnic College
Bilgaon



**OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES
COMMAND KULGAM**

Email: ddfire-kulgam@jk.gov.in

The Principal,
Government Degree College,
Kulgam/Kilam/DH Pora/Frisal.

Subject: - Fire Safety Audit of Government Degree Colleges of District Kulgam.

Sir,

Kindly refer to the subject captioned above. In this connection, the fire safety audit of Degree Colleges of District Kulgam has been conducted by the undersigned along with team of officials of this department to assess the requirements to be put in place in order to restrain the fire loss to minimum. The fire safety measures/recommendations in this regard are listed at **Annexure "A"** for favour of kind information and further necessary action at your end please.

Yours faithfully,


✓ Deputy Director
Fire & Emergency Services
Command Kulgam

No: DDKGM/F-Prv/2023/463-66

Dated: 24/04/2023

Copy to the:

1. Principal Secretary to Government, Higher Education Department, J&K Govt.
2. Director, Fire and Emergency Services, J&K Jammu/Srinagar.
3. Joint Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Kashmir Range Srinagar.

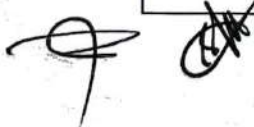
...for favour of kind information please.


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Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

Annexure "A" to the letter No. DDKGM/FPrv/2023/463-66 dated: 24/04/2023

Name of Govt. building	Government Degree College Kulgam
Building Particulars	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Degree College Kulgam is approx. 03 kms away from Fire and Emergency Station HQ. Kulgam. 2. The College comprising upon following blocks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Administrative Block: - Double storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss. ii. Arts Block: -Double storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss. iii. Girls Common Room: -Double storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss. iv. Science Block: -Triple storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss. v. Old HS Block-1st: - Single storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on wooden truss. vi. Old HS Block-2nd: - Single storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on wooden truss. vii. Residential Huts: - Two Single storeyed concrete buildings fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss and wooden truss respectively.
Existing Fire Fighting System	<p>03 No. = 6 kgs & 01 No. = 4.5 kgs capacity ABC/DCP type fire extinguisher are installed in Administrative Block in which 4.5 kgs cap fire extinguisher is non-functional.</p> <p>05 No. = 6 kgs capacity ABC type, 01 No. = 9 litre capacity water type and 01 No. = 4.5 kgs capacity carbon dioxide type fire extinguishers are installed in Arts Block. In which 05 No. fire extinguishers are non-functional.</p> <p>01 No. = 6 kgs capacity ABC and 01 No. = 4.5 kgs capacity CO₂ type fire extinguishers are installed in Girls Common room.</p> <p>10 No. = 6 kgs capacity ABC type and 01 No = 4.5 kgs capacity. CO₂ type fire extinguishers are installed in the Science Block.</p> <p>03 No. = 6 kgs capacity ABC type fire extinguishers are installed in the old HS Block- 1st in which 01 No. is non-functional.</p>
Availability of Water Source	5000 ltr capacity in shape of terrace tanks are presently available in the college premises.
Fire Safety Recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two 9 litre water expelling extinguishers or ABC 5/6 kg fire extinguisher for every 200 m² with minimum 4No of extinguishers per floor/compartments. The extinguishers should be so located as to be available within 15 m radius. 2. One 4.5 kg capacity carbon dioxide or one 2/3 kg capacity clean agent extinguisher for every 100 m² of floor area or part thereof with minimum 02 extinguishers so located so as to be available within 10 m radius. 3. Extinguishers shall be installed and maintained in accordance with IS 2190. 4. Hose Reel is recommended for use in fixed installations conform


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Kulgam



to BIS specifications connected with the terrace water tank of 10000 liters capacity provided in the building and connected with one electric and one diesel pump of 450 LPM discharge capacity with minimum pressure of 3.5kg/cm². The Hose Reel shall be reachable to every nook & corner of the building (for double and triple storeyed buildings only).

5. Manually Operated Fire Alarm system should be provided strictly as per NBC accordance to the (BIS 2189/2008 specifications) (for double and triple storeyed buildings only).
6. Exit sign boards should be installed in each exit.
7. All exits/entrance routes shall be kept free from any obstructions so as to provide hassle free evacuation in case of any emergency besides all gates and doors shall be kept unlocked during the occupancy of the buildings. The corridor of the building shall not be used for any kind of storage
8. No hazardous material should be allowed to store inside/ outside and exit ways of the building.
9. The staff should be trained to handle and operate the First Aid fire fighting equipments/systems. The management shall be wholly and solely responsible for keeping the fire fighting system in working condition.
10. Every room with a capacity of 45 persons in area shall have at least two doorways.
11. No exit doorway shall be less 1 metre in *width*, except assembly halls where door width should not be less than 2 m.
12. The electrical installations shall conform to IS-1646.
13. Furniture and other wooden structures shall be given fire retardant treatment of at least 2 hours rating to minimize the fire spread
14. **"NO SMOKING"** signs shall be prominently exhibited in the compound of the premises
15. The attic portion shall not be used for class work/halls nor should be used for storage of unserviceable items.
16. Arch less gates shall be at least 4.5m wide to allow free access for fire tenders in emergency and if provided with arch the same shall be at least 5m in height.
17. Fire drills shall be conducted in accordance to fire safety plan at least once in six months.
18. Facilitate free movement of Fire Services vehicles
19. The emergency telephone numbers of Fire Control Room **101, 01931-260222** and other emergency service shall be displayed on notice board as well as in conspicuous places.


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Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

Name of Govt. building	Government Degree College DH Pora
Building Particulars	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Degree College DH Pora is approx. 1 ½ km away from Fire and Emergency Station DH Pora. 2. The College comprising upon following blocks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Academic Block: - Double storeyed concrete building fitted



	<p>with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss.</p> <p>ii. Library: -Single storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss.</p> <p>iii. Administrative Block: -Single storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss.</p> <p>iv. Chowkidar Hut: -Single storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss.</p>
Existing Fire Fighting System	10 No. = 01 kg capacity ABC/DCP type fire extinguisher are available in the Academic Block, but not installed yet.
Availability of Water Source	8500 ltr capacity in shape of terrace tanks are presently available in the college premises.
Fire Safety Recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two 9 litre water expelling extinguishers or ABC 5/6 kg fire extinguisher for every 200 m² with minimum 4 No of extinguishers per floor/compartment. The extinguishers should be so located as to be available within 15 m radius. 2. One 4.5 kg capacity carbon dioxide or one 2/3 kg capacity clean agent extinguisher for every 100 m² of floor area or part thereof with minimum 02 extinguishers so located so as to be available within 10 m radius. 3. Extinguishers shall be installed and maintained in accordance with IS 2190. 4. Hose Reel is recommended for use in fixed installations conform to BIS specifications connected with the terrace water tank of 10000 liters capacity provided in the building and connected with one electric and one diesel pump of 450 LPM discharge capacity with minimum pressure of 3.5kg/cm². The Hose Reel shall be reachable to every nook & corner of the building (for double storeyed buildings only). 5. Manually Operated Fire Alarm system should be provided strictly as per NBC accordance to the (BIS 2189/2008 specifications)(for double storeyed buildings only). 6. Exit sign boards should be installed in each exit. 7. All exits/entrance routes shall be kept free from any obstructions so as to provide hassle free evacuation in case of any emergency besides all gates and doors shall be kept unlocked during the occupancy of the buildings. The corridor of the building shall not be used for any kind of storage 8. No hazardous material should be allowed to store inside/ outside and exit ways of the building. 9. The staff should be trained to handle and operate the First Aid firefighting equipment/systems. The management shall be wholly and solely responsible for keeping the firefighting system in working condition. 10. Every room with a capacity of 45 persons in area shall have at least two doorways. 11. No exit doorway shall be less 1 metre in width, except assembly halls where door width should not be less than 2 m. 12. The electrical installations shall conform to IS-1646.


 Principal
 Govt. Degree College
 Kulgam






	<p>13. Furniture and other wooden structures shall be given fire retardant treatment of at least 2 hours rating to minimize the fire spread</p> <p>14. "NO SMOKING" signs shall be prominently exhibited in the compound of the premises</p> <p>15. The attic portion shall not be used for class work/halls nor should be used for storage of unserviceable items.</p> <p>16. Arch less gates shall be at least 4.5m wide to allow free access for fire tenders in emergency and if provided with arch the same shall be at least 5m in height.</p> <p>17. Fire drills shall be conducted in accordance to fire safety plan at least once in six months.</p> <p>18. Facilitate free movement of Fire Services vehicles</p> <p>19. The emergency telephone numbers of Fire Control Room 101, 01931-260222 and other emergency service shall be displayed on notice board as well as in conspicuous places.</p>
Name of Govt. building	Altat Memorial Government Degree College Kilam
Building Particulars	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Degree College Kilam is approx. 10 kms away from Fire and Emergency Station HQ. Kulgam. 2. The said college is functioning in double storeyed concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss. 3. Three pre-fabricated single storeyed huts fitted with CGI sheet roofing on iron truss.
Existing Fire Fighting System	10 No. = 04 kg capacity each ABC/DCP type fire extinguishers are installed in the main college building.
Availability of Water Source	6000ltr capacity underground water tank is presently available in the college premises.
Fire Safety Recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two 9 litre water expelling extinguishers or ABC 5/6 kg fire extinguisher for every 200 m² with minimum 4 No of extinguishers per floor/compartment. The extinguishers should be so located as to be available within 15 m radius. 2. One 4.5 kg capacity carbon dioxide or one 2/3 kg capacity clean agent extinguisher for every 100 m² of floor area or part thereof with minimum 02 extinguishers so located so as to be available within 10 m radius. 3. Extinguishers shall be installed and maintained in accordance with IS 2190. 4. Hose Reel is recommended for use in fixed installations conform to BIS specifications connected with the terrace water tank of 10000 liters capacity provided in the building and connected with one electric and one diesel pump of 450 LPM discharge capacity with minimum pressure of 3.5kg/cm². The Hose Reel shall be reachable to every nook & corner of the building (for double storeyed buildings only). 5. Manually Operated Fire Alarm system should be provided strictly as per NBC accordance to the (BIS 2189/2008 specifications) (for double storeyed buildings only)


 Principal
 Govt. Degree College
 Kulgam





	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Exit sign boards should be installed in each exit. 7. All exits/entrance routes shall be kept free from any obstructions so as to provide hassle free evacuation in case of any emergency besides all gates and doors shall be kept unlocked during the occupancy of the buildings. The corridor of the building shall not be used for any kind of storage 8. No hazardous material should be allowed to store inside/ outside and exit ways of the building. 9. The staff should be trained to handle and operate the First Aid firefighting equipment/systems. The management shall be wholly and solely responsible for keeping the firefighting system in working condition. 10. Every room with a capacity of 45 persons in area shall have at least two doorways. 11. No exit doorway shall be less 1 metre in <i>width</i>, except assembly halls where door width should not be less than 2 m. 12. The electrical installations shall conform to IS-1646. 13. Furniture and other wooden structures shall be given fire retardant treatment of at least 2 hours rating to minimize the fire spread 14. "NO SMOKING" signs shall be prominently exhibited in the compound of the premises 15. The attic portion shall not be used for class work/halls nor should be used for storage of unserviceable items. 16. Arch less gates shall be at least 4.5m wide to allow free access for fire tenders in emergency and if provided with arch the same shall be at least 5m in height. 17. Fire drills shall be conducted in accordance to fire safety plan at least once in six months. 18. Facilitate free movement of Fire Services vehicles 19. The emergency telephone numbers of Fire Control Room 101, 01931-260222 and other emergency service shall be displayed on notice board as well as in conspicuous places.
Name of Govt. building	Government Degree College Frisal
Building Particulars	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Degree College Frisal is approx. 05 kms away from Fire and Emergency Station Yaripora. 2. The said college is functioning in single storeyed "L" shaped concrete building fitted with CGI sheet roofing.
Existing Fire Fighting System	Nil
Availability of Water Source	Nil
Fire Safety Recommendations  <small>Principal Govt. Degree College Kulgam</small>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two 9 litre water expelling extinguishers or ABC 5/6 kg fire extinguisher for every 200 m² with minimum 4 No of extinguishers per floor/compartiment. The extinguishers should be so located as to be available within 15 m radius. 2. One 4.5 kg capacity carbon dioxide or one 2/3 kg capacity




clean agent extinguisher for every 100 m² of floor area or part thereof with minimum 02 extinguishers so located so as to be available within 10 m radius.

3. Extinguishers shall be installed and maintained in accordance with IS 2190.
4. Exit sign boards should be installed in each exit.
5. All exits/entrance routes shall be kept free from any obstructions so as to provide hassle free evacuation in case of any emergency besides all gates and doors shall be kept unlocked during the occupancy of the buildings. The corridor of the building shall not be used for any kind of storage
6. No hazardous material should be allowed to store inside/ outside and exit ways of the building.
7. The staff should be trained to handle and operate the First Aid firefighting equipment/systems. The management shall be wholly and solely responsible for keeping the firefighting system in working condition.
8. Every room with a capacity of 45 persons in area shall have at least two doorways.
9. No exit doorway shall be less 1 metre in *width*, except assembly halls where door width should not be less than 2 m.
10. The electrical installations shall conform to IS-1646.
11. Furniture and other wooden structures shall be given fire retardant treatment of at least 2 hours rating to minimize the fire spread
12. **"NO SMOKING"** signs shall be prominently exhibited in the compound of the premises
13. The attic portion shall not be used for class work/halls nor should be used for storage of unserviceable items.
14. Arch less gates shall be at least 4.5m wide to allow free access for fire tenders in emergency and if provided with arch the same shall be at least 5m in height.
15. Fire drills shall be conducted in accordance to fire safety plan at least once in six months.
16. Facilitate free movement of Fire Services vehicles
17. The emergency telephone numbers of Fire Control Room **101**, **01931-260222** and other emergency service shall be displayed on notice board as well as in conspicuous places.



✓ Deputy Director
Fire & Emergency Services
Command Kulgam



WATER MANAGEMENT POLICY IN THE CAMPUS

The Govt. Degree College Kulgam has an Established practice to augment the Water Conservation and Water Preservation methodologies. The college conduct all on campus research using upgraded machinery and technology that conserves water and protects water quality. The college on the subject strives on the following:

1. Decrease potable water use by converting to ditch water where possible.
2. Educate students, faculty, staff, and visitors about the semi-arid climate where college is located. Ensure every student knows campus water sources and ways to conserve those sources before leaving the university. Keep students involved in all water conservation efforts the college takes-on.
3. Improve campus infrastructure.
4. Coordinate with the district administration other stakeholders, corporations, and governments to be a leader in water conservation and quality efforts. Use other case studies and success and failure stories to make the best decisions and provide support for efforts.
5. Continue to publicize and encourage student, faculty, and staff to report water waste on campus through the college NSS.
6. Use the wide range of campus and off-campus expertise in various fields including law, geography, geology, environmental studies, ethnic studies, economics, engineering, and architecture to implement a program for every department to participate in and strategize for the best water practices.
7. Protect the quality of water released downstream.
8. The college is oriented about the future Water conservation means to be incorporated in the future building constructions.


PRINCIPAL
PRINCIPAL
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam (Kmr) J&K


Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

KEY INDICATOR 7.1.3

Institutional Values and Best Practices

Green audit/environmental audit report from recognized bodies

1. External Environmental Audit by External Agency
2. Internal Environmental Audit by the college committee

Of NAAC Criteria 7

Institutional Values and Best Practices



Convener
IQAC
GDE Kulgam



Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam



**The Climate
Reality Project**
INDIA & SOUTH ASIA

Al Gore's Climate Leadership Program

Date: 15th August-2024

To whomsoever it may concern

Certificate

This is to certify that Environmental Audit of Government Degree College Kulgam, Jammu and Kashmir was conducted on 13th August 2024.

Government Degree College Kulgam, Jammu and Kashmir have submitted the necessary data and credentials for scrutiny. The activities and measures related to that Environmental Audit have been verified. The efforts made by the college towards the environment and sustainability are highly appreciated and commendable. Measures like solar power, tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, Vermi- composting, solid waste segregation, reduction in energy consumption and sustainable environment are being practiced by the college.

The Climate Reality Project India & South Asia put their appreciation for the college for taking efforts in completing the audit.

Rekha Lalla
Lead-Green Campus Program
The Climate Reality Project India & South Asia
513-516, Narain Manzil, Brakhamba Road, New Delhi-1
Email-rekha@tcpf-india.org
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The Climate Project Foundation

513, Narain Manjil, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 01, India
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**OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CUM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE KULGAM
KULGAM, JAMMU & KASHMIR - 192331
(NAAC ACCREDITED)**



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Tel. No. 01931-260177
Fax No. 01931-260177

No. GDCK/EAPC/24/

Dated: / /2024

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

This is to certify that the Environmental Advisory committee cum Environmental Protection Committee of Govt. Degree College Kulgam conducted an Environmental audit of the campus for the year 2024-2025. The audit report consists an exhaustive inspection and investigation of the green initiative planning of the campus in terms of plantation, fauna, waste management, rain water harvesting, energy Conservation, proper solid and liquid waste disposal and other relevant awareness and conservation activities related to the audit. The detailed report is attached with this certificate as an Annexure.


04.05.2024

CONVENER
Environmental Advisory committee
cum
Environmental Protection Committee
Govt. Degree College Kulgam

Copy to:

1. Principal, GDC Kulgam
2. Coordinator IQAC
3. Master file/Office records


Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

Government Degree College, Kulgam
Environmental Audit Report 2024-25



Prepared by

Environmental Advisory Committee cum Environmental Protection Committee
Government Degree College, Kulgam



Department of Environmental Science

Government Degree College, Kulgam

&

Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Government Degree College, Kulgam


Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

Prepared by

Environmental Advisory Committee cum Environmental Protection Committee
Government Degree College, Kulgam


Principal
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

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Executive Summary

An environmental audit is also called a green audit is of paramount importance in context of effective environmental governance. The thrust of this audit report is to highlight the adequacy and effectiveness of interventions and approaches made by the college to tackle some important environmental issues in the campus. The findings and recommendations made in this audit report shall enable the administration to take corrective measures and to frame policies in order to improve the environmental efficiency and governance. A brief introductory synopsis on green audit has been formulated in this report. The objective of this report is to evaluate the activities being carried in the campus and provide the suggestions and recommendations for incorporation of environmental concerns in university policies and planning. This audit report will provide baseline data regarding the environmental issues prevailing in the campus, like energy consumption, green belts, solid waste management, wastewater generation etc. for the present report data related to land use was generated from satellite images, data related to electricity consumption, energy consumption, water consumption, fuel wood, solar energy and solid waste was collected from officials records and field survey. The water consumption in the college is about 5.74 litres per person per day. The institute generates about 2.3 quintals of solid waste per day most of in which 27% is compostable and 29% is recyclable in nature. In view of the observation the report recommends various measures to modify the existing system to bring the positive changes to make the campus safe and environment friendly.


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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction to environmental audit

UNEP defines environmental audit as, "A systematic, documented, periodic and objective review by regulating entities of facility operations and practices related to meeting environmental requirements". It is a tool to assess general practices implemented by organization in term of its impact on environment". It shows strength and weakness of organization towards conservation of environment and function in a manner to minimize its harmful environmental impact.

1.2 Need for environmental audit

Government Degree College lies in the ecologically important area since it is surrounded by ecologically and economically important commercial and agricultural settlements. Since the establishment of the college in the area, there has been significant increase in the developmental activities that have affected overall environmental quality of the area. Now the need of an hour is to develop an eco-friendly approach to carry out the activities of the college as per the environmental norms to make it a college with green campus.

1.3 Objectives of environmental audit

1. To undertake baseline survey regarding implementation of green practices in the campus.
2. To analyse and evaluate the existing solid waste, water consumption and energy use in the campus.
3. To evaluate the potential of resources recovery for solid waste
4. To explore the alternative eco-friendly energy sources to run the academic and administrative activities successfully.
5. To suggest a suitable strategy for the ensuring going green of the campus

1.4 About the College

The Government Degree College Kulgam (GDCK) was established in the year 2004 with a vision to spread value-based education to this vibrant district of fresh water streams in the south of Kashmir Valley. Over the last more than 18 years, GDCK has become the leading higher education institution of the district currently catering education to more than 6000 students including male

and female students for the undergraduate programme. The institution has strived to foster a balance between pursuit of basic knowledge and applying the same to produce skilled workers, entrepreneurs, and professionals. The reputation and pre-eminence of the institution have been key in attracting the students from the distant and far-flung areas of the district. The GDCK's subject combinations are diverse, multidisciplinary, and cut across the traditional boundaries. The college presently offers more than thirty subjects under different programmes including professional (BBA, BCA), non-professional (BA, BSC, BCOM), UGC sponsored Add-on courses, Vocational courses under RUSA, Short-term courses, Skill Enhancement Courses and Ability Enhancement Courses under CBCS and NEP-2020 Schemes. The GDCK has a very beautiful vibrant campus spreading over 100 Kanals of land with an elevated landscape whose beauty is fortified by the peaks of Pir-Panchal mountain range. The college has got Science Block equipped with state-of-the-art laboratories, Arts Block, several classroom blocks, a multipurpose block, an Administration cum library block and a fitness centre. The construction of an auditorium and a separate library block is in the final stage. Believing in fit India slogan, availability of a huge playground enables us to organise most of the sports activities within the college campus. In coherence with Green Energy Initiative, all college buildings are illuminated using solar energy power plant. The college library is enriched with diverse and updated editions of around 30,000 books. Three spacious computer laboratories and a Browsing Centre equipped with state-of-the-art facilities and sufficient power backup are functioning in the college. To access the online resources of learning including e-content, digital libraries, and online learning management system the college campus is Wi-fi enabled. Further, the classrooms and laboratories are installed with digital interactive panels to make the teaching-learning process more effective, attractive, interesting and engage students via online mode. Intriguingly, the campus has recently been empowered by a GSI and a language laboratory. At present the College has 36 permanent and 40 Academic Arrangement faculties. They are highly dedicated, diligent, tenacious, and always open to welcome the quires from the students during the classroom discussions and elsewhere. They are always keen and open to collaborative learning and research. For the 360 degree development of our students the college has dedicated units of NCC (male and female), NSS, incubation and innovation centre besides a multidisciplinary research centre. In the coming years, GDCK aims to position itself among the country's foremost academic institutions. We will focus on building our core research strengths in all frontiers of science, develop exemplary teaching programmes, nurture translational research

and encourage the incubation of successful start-ups. We will continue to empower researchers from our diverse disciplines to work together to solve pressing challenges. We will also continue to carry out activities with direct social impact, such as adopting rural villages and schools, training school teachers, disseminating sustainable rural technologies, and research in areas like climate change, healthcare, water management, and renewable energy. At the same time, we seek to embrace modern professional practices, and take challenges and benchmark ourselves against international standards. As we go ahead to transform this vision into reality, we envisage to create plethora and endless opportunities for students, innovators, teachers, researchers and more in the coming years. We are looking forward to you all stakeholders to join us in this exciting journey.

1.5 Campus Layout

Government Degree College Kulgam, commonly known as GDCK, is an academic and professional college in Kulgam district, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is the oldest institute of higher education in the district and is in the heart of the district.

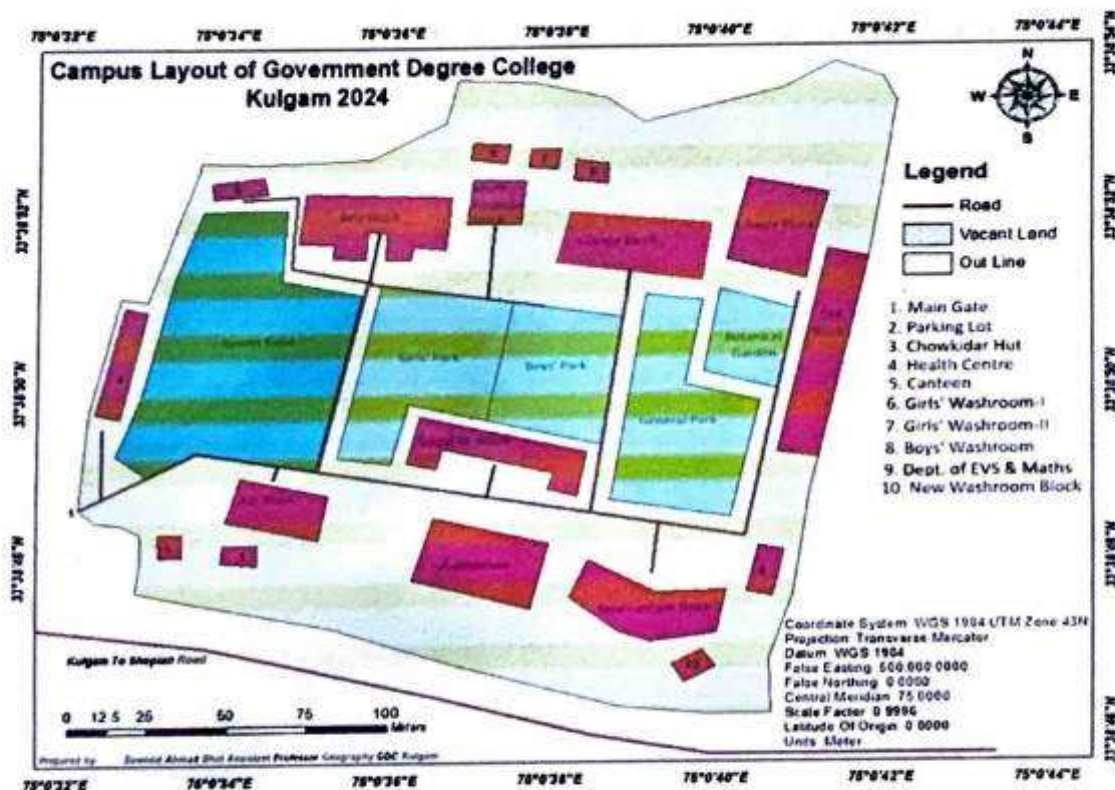


Fig. 1: Layout of the College

Syed Ali Shah
 Principal
 Govt. Degree College
 Kulgam

1.6 Data Base and Methodology

Data Collection methods include literature review, sample survey and observations. The study has been undertaken to understand the different environmental parameters like, solid waste generation and management, water consumption, energy consumption, and plantation cover details etc. The study is amid to explore alternatives and opportunities to achieve higher levels of sustainability. The data has been collected using a variety of methods to seek to gain a better understanding of the challenges, opportunities, and alternatives. The data regarding number of staff members, students, consumption coal, firewood, LPG, and electricity has been obtained from the administrative office, IQAC Office, college plumber and college electrician etc. To understand the water consumption and quantifying and characterizing solid waste stream Direct Waste Analysis. It is considered as a scientific as it makes direct examination of the waste generation sources, characteristics such as weight and composition. For the ease of the waste estimation, polythene bags of 10 kg capacity were used to conduct the survey sampling.


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2. Data analysis

2.1 Solid Waste Management Problem

Solid waste is being regarded as the worst type of pollution because it is discernible unlike other types of pollutions and frequently occurring in every passing second. The solid waste management has become a nuisance problem for international, national, and local governments as it is the single largest budget item for most urban centres. Besides the crude open dumping is a common method of waste disposal, which poses a huge potential and real threat to the public health and especially to the quality of environment. Thus, the magnitude of solid waste generation is so high, that the existing levels of technology, manpower and finance are falling short to handle it properly. It has so far, exceeded the earth's natural decomposition and absorption ability. The improper management of waste can contribute to the occurrence of global problems, e.g. global warming, ozone layer depletion and climate change. Once the waste material is buried in a landfill, it releases CH₄, which often contributes to air pollution and adversely impacts upon human health and the environment. The biodegrading process of waste also causes the formation of leachate, which has the potential to pollute underground water. In this regard, the mechanism of integrated solid waste management tries to minimize the quantum of waste disposal through methods like, inter alia, reducing, reusing, recycling, recovering, composting, and incineration, etc. It has been used in efforts to ensure environmental purity and sustainable management of resources.

2.2 Magnitude of waste generation in the Campus

The colleges and other higher education institutes are becoming important landmarks of the urban landscape in Kashmir valley. The college has about 3403 student enrolment for the year 2024-25. In addition, there are about 40 teachers and 40 non-teaching members in the college. On an average, college generates about 42 Kg of waste/day. The per capita waste generation of is 0.012 kgs/, which is quite modest.

Table 1: Magnitude of waste generation in college

Total Enrollment Including Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff	Per Capita Waste Generation Per Day (in Kg.)	Daily Waste Generation in Quintals	Annual Waste Generation in Quintals
3483	0.012	2.3	27.6

2.3 Composition of solid waste generated

The base of successful planning for a waste management programme depends up on the availability of reliable information about the quantity. Effective waste management through analysis of waste composition studies is important for numerous reasons, including the need to estimate material recovery potential, to identify sources of waste generation, to facilitate design of processing equipment, to estimate physical and chemical properties of the waste. From the Table 2, it is evident that about 27% of the total waste generated from the college campus is compostable in nature, including wastage of fruit, food, vegetable and garden clippings etc. Among the compostable items garden waste is dominant which constitute about 16 % of the total weight generated. The discarded edible items generated from college canteen and other building constitutes about 9% of the total waste stream. This uneaten food can be given as donations to the needy people, or it can be used as valuable feed for animals and poultry. Among the recyclable material, paper is the most dominant source of waste, which accounts for about 15% of the total waste generation. Paper waste comprising of print paper, notebooks, trash pages, wrappers, tissue papers, and packing etc. Cardboard constitutes about 2% of the total waste stream. Card waste arises due to procurement of the electronic items like computers, laptops, fridges, printers and other items and gadgets which are heavy packed in cardboard. Moreover, students also use card pads as support for writing examinations. Plastic and polythene constitute about 1% each of the total waste streams. Glass and metal waste constitute very minute proportion in the total waste. Glass waste is generally generated from the college health centre. Waste miscellaneous waste category constitute about 44% of the total weight of the waste stream, in which dust sweepings make about 30% by weight. Ash content is another major constituent of the waste stream, which makes about 9% of the waste stream. This is because that during winter season to conduct the examinations about 25 coal bukharies are use on daily basis and because of which huge quantity of ash is generated on daily basis.

Table 2: Composition of solid waste generated in the GDCK campus.

Waste item Category	Daily waste generation in Quintals	% of weight
Compostable like Food garden waste	0.2709	27
Recyclable like, Paper, Cardboard, Glass, metal, Plastics polythene	0.2908	29
Miscellaneous like, dust Sweeping, cloth, Wood, Ash	0.4408	44
Total	1.0025	100

Having dust bins in campus is essential step to start waste management practices and throwing waste in these bins constitutes good civic habit among students. Presently there are about 30 dust bins with each one having between 15-100 kg of solid waste holding capacity. However, the distribution of the dust bins is highly haphazard over the space. Most of the dust bins are not clearly visible. Presently there is no vision of waste segregation at source, therefore all the waste is dumped is mixed and dumped together. Currently all the Waste is burnt in campus, and some is being decomposed in the waste pits. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to relocate the location of dust bins and start the segregations of waste at the source for ensuring proper waste management in the campus.

3. Water audit

Water audit refers to the conducting of periodic exercises to determine water supplied into distribution system as well as water lost and/or used within the distribution system. Water audit is aimed to establish the water consumption pattern in the individual sections, benchmark the consumption levels with respect to best international practices, explore various pollution prevention and wastewater minimization opportunities. Water audits also provide a platform to establish the performance of the existing water distribution systems as well as wastewater collection and treatment facilities and explore various wastewater recycling programs.

Table 3: Total Water storage capacity in the college campus

Source of Water	No of water tanks to hold the water	Storage capacity in liters
PHE (Jal Shakti) Bore well.	30	30, 000

The college is entirely dependent the uses the Jal Shakti (formerly known as PHE) and borewell for water supply and ground water to meet the water consumption of its students and staff members for various purposes like drinking, washing and irrigation etc. to the college. The college has 30

tanks with a capacity of 30, 000 liters of water holding capacity, out of which 20, 000 liters are consumed on daily basis.

Table 4: Magnitude of water consumption

Total Enrollment including teaching and non-teaching staff	Per capita water consumption per day	Daily water consumption
3483	5.74 liters	20,000 liters

The rate of water computation is significantly higher in the college i.e. 5.74 liters/persons/day. Therefore, looking at the nature of the water source and intensity of water consumption rate it is strongly recommended the college should start rainwater harvesting especially for ground water recharge.

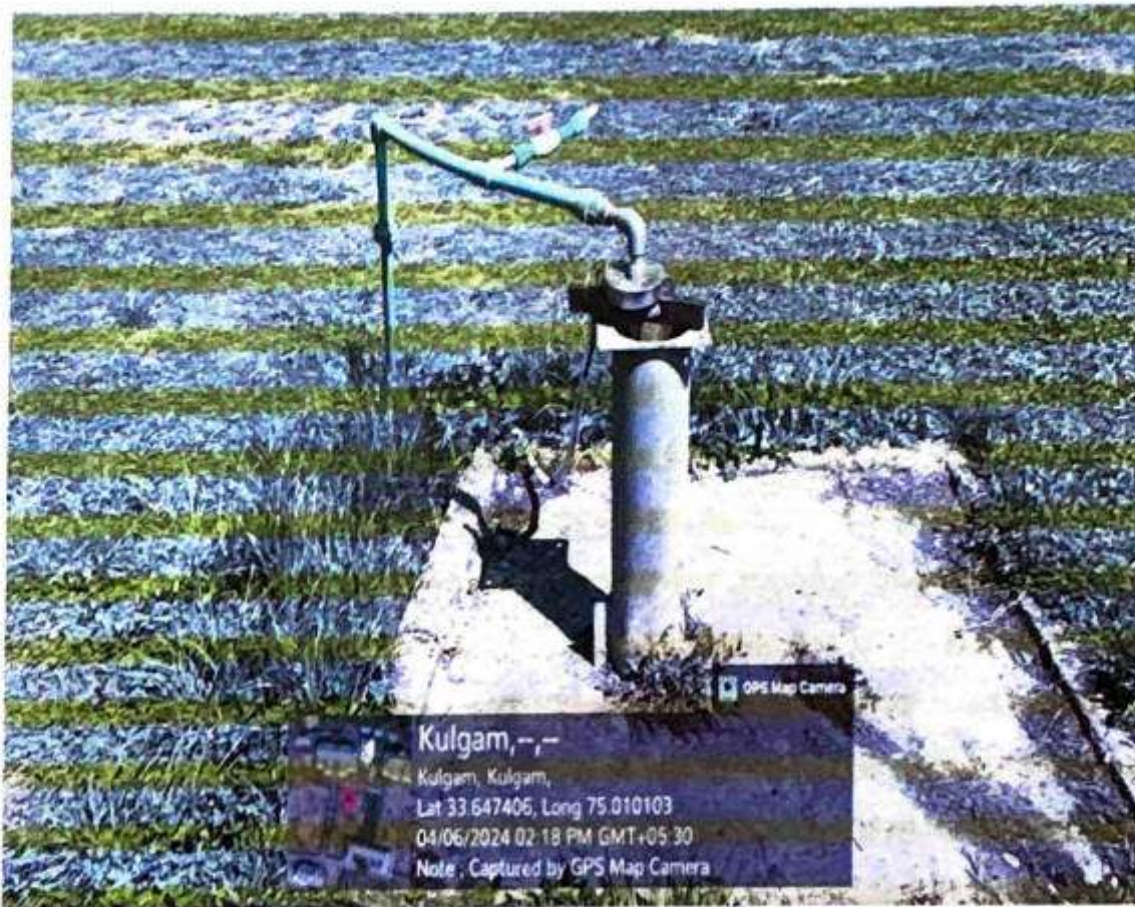


Fig.2: Borewell in the college


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4. Energy audit

Energy audit According to the definition in the ISO 50002 standard, an energy audit is a systematic analysis of energy use and energy consumption within a defined energy audit scope, in order to identify, quantify and report on the opportunities for improved energy performance. Energy Audit is the key to a systematic approach for decision-making in energy management. It attempts to balance the total energy inputs with its use and serves to identify all the energy streams in a facility. It quantifies energy usage according to its discrete functions. The energy is utilized in the campus for transportation, lighting, space heating and cooling, running of lab instruments, appliances, water heating, ground water pumping, cooking, etc. The data regarding the energy consumption is given in Table 5. The data indicated that the college utilises renewable as well as non-renewable energy sources to meet its energy needs.

Table: 5: Sources of energy of college

S. No.	Source of Energy	Consumption/ Potential/installed capacity
1	Solar	50 KWp installed capacity
2	Hydel power	63 KV Potential/installed capacity
3	Coal	50 tonnes/year
4	Firewood	25 quintals/year
5	LPG	50 cylinders (882 litre)/year
6	Diesel	500 litres/year

4.1 Hydel power: Hydel power is most popular form of energy used in Kashmir valley and our college is no exception to it. Being the Renewable and Eco-friendly resource its consumption rate day by day. The college has a sanctioned load of 20 KW hydel power, and college consumes approximately 2850 units of electricity per month costs Rs. 58, 688/month, to run machinery and academic activities smoothly.



Fig.3: Genset facility of the college



Fig.4: College main electricity transformer



Fig. 5. Solar Power Installed in the campus.

4.2: Coal: The college uses peat variety of coal, to keep classrooms, offices and examination halls warm during the bone chilling cold winter season. It is evident that the college consumes about 50 tonnes of coal annually for this purpose. To ensure power burning of the coal, wood is used as catalyst. College uses about 25 quintals of firewood annually for these purposes. However, it is not good source of energy because it produces many harmful gases such as Carbon dioxide and Carbon monoxide etc. This also reduces the flow of oxygen which causes breathing problems which can be potentially harmful to human beings.



Fig.5. College shed used to store hard Coal

4.3: Liquid Petroleum Gas: it is another source of energy used in the college. It is called liquefied gas because it is easily transformed into a liquid. It is highly flammable gas in college commonly heating purpose during bone chilling winter season. As per the table 5 the college uses about 50

cylinders (882 litres LPG)/year. In addition, the college uses about 500 litres of diesel annually in order to run its buses and power generator.

5. Plantation audit (Compiled by Dr. Shaukat Ahmad Pala, Assistant Professor, Botany)

The college campus is very green. It has a good plantation cover too. Besides parks, roadsides are also flanked with deodar trees. The diversity of different vegetation types is given in table 6.

Table 6: Some Common Plants in GDC Kulgam Campus

S. No	Name of plant
1.	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
2.	<i>Poa annua</i>
3.	<i>Plantago major</i>
4.	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
5.	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
6.	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
7.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
8.	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
9.	<i>Malva domestica</i>
10.	<i>Capsella bursa pastoris</i>
11.	<i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>
12.	<i>Ranunculus spp</i>
13.	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
14.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
15.	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
16.	<i>Berberis lycium</i>
17.	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
18.	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
19.	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
20.	<i>Viola odorata</i>
21.	<i>Santolna sps</i>
22.	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>
23.	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
24.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
25.	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
26.	<i>Oxalis corniculatus</i>
27.	<i>Rubia cardifolia</i>
28.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
29.	<i>Erodium Cicutarium</i>
30.	<i>Gallium aparine</i>
31.	<i>Stellaria media</i>
32.	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
33.	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>
34.	<i>Malva rotundifolia</i>
35.	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
36.	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
37.	<i>Geranium ocellatum</i>
38.	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
39.	<i>Rumex nepalensis</i>
40.	<i>Impatiens amphorata</i>
41.	<i>Caucalis leptophylla</i>

42.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
43.	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>
44.	<i>Polygonum amplexicaulis</i>
45.	<i>Polygonum tubulosum</i>
46.	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
47.	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
48.	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
49.	<i>Cousinia microcarpa</i>
50.	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>
51.	<i>Digitaria Marginata</i>
52.	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>
53.	<i>Dryopteris spp</i>
54.	<i>Adiatum vensutum</i>
55.	<i>Valeriana jatamansi</i>
56.	<i>Eragrostis nigra</i>
57.	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
58.	<i>Caucalis spp</i>
59.	<i>Canabis sativa</i>
60.	<i>Datura stromonium</i>
61.	<i>Amaranthus spp</i>
62.	<i>Mentha sps</i>
63.	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
64.	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
65.	<i>Eleusine Indica</i>
66.	<i>Panicum repens</i>
67.	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>
68.	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
69.	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>

70.	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>
71.	<i>Juglans regia</i>
72.	<i>Salix sps</i>
73.	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
74.	<i>Pinus sps</i>
75.	<i>Cupressus sps</i>
76.	<i>Jinko biloba</i>
77.	<i>Malus pumila</i>
78.	<i>Aesculus indica</i>
79.	<i>Tagetes sps</i>
80.	<i>Chrysanthemum spp</i>
81.	<i>Dianthus spp</i>
82.	<i>Gladiolus spp</i>
83.	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
84.	<i>Morus alba</i>
85.	<i>Rosa sps</i>
86.	<i>Corydalis spp</i>
87.	<i>Achillia melifolium</i>
88.	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
89.	<i>Anemostrum obtusilobum</i>
90.	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>
91.	<i>Iris sps</i>
92.	<i>Inula racemosa</i>
93.	<i>Brassica compestris</i>
94.	<i>Wealdsteinia fragaroides</i>
95.	<i>Galium aparine</i>
96.	<i>Ramphospermun arvense</i>
97.	<i>Rubus niveus</i>

98.	<i>Veronica persica</i>
99.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
100	<i>Lolium perene</i>
101	<i>Bergenia ciliata</i>
102	<i>Arctium lapa</i>
103	<i>Aesculus indica</i>
104	<i>Ulmus spp</i>
105	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
106	<i>Tulipa clusiana</i>
107	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
108	<i>Bellis perenis</i>
109	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
110	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
111	<i>Gladiolus sps</i>
112	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
113	<i>Ginko biloba</i>


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Photographs depicting the Flora (Plantation) of the Campus

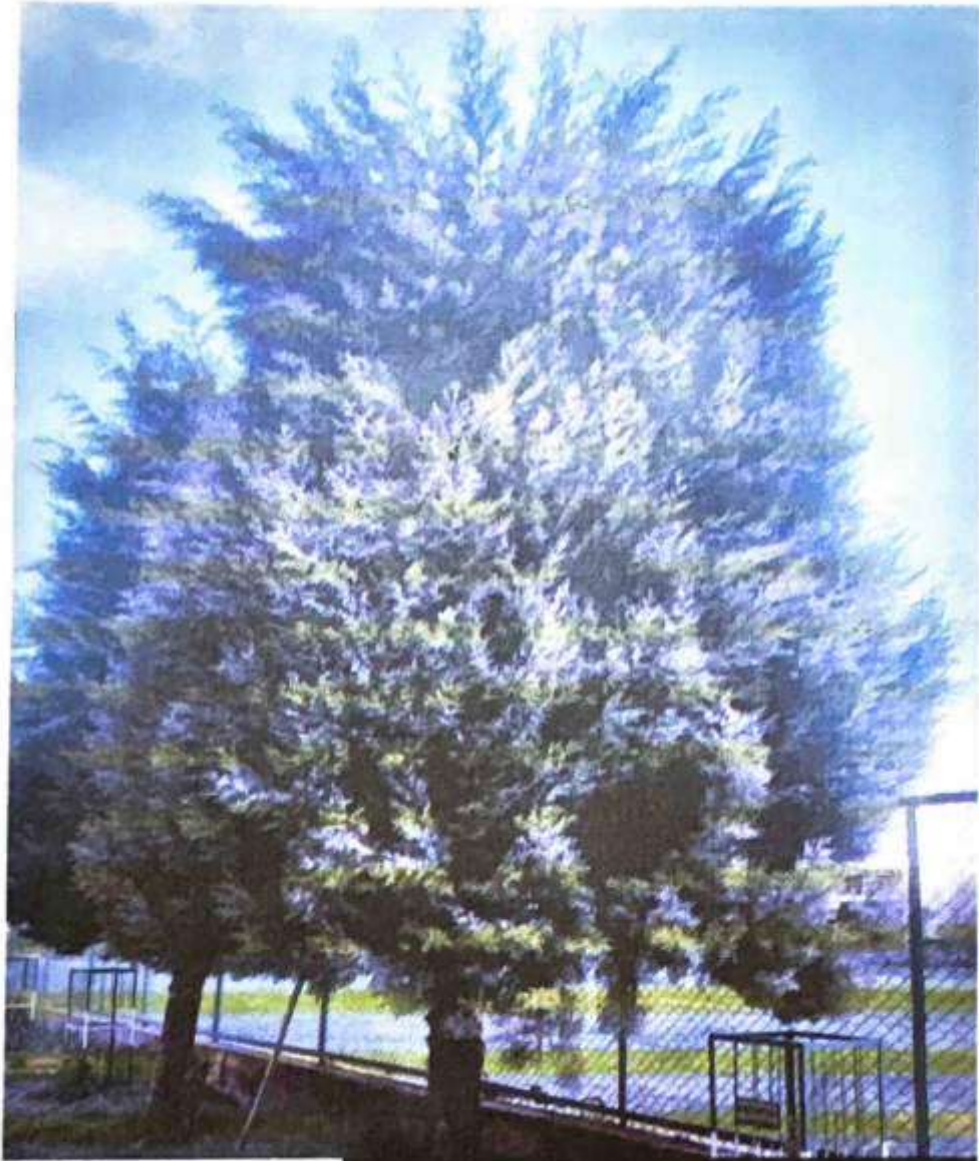


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Cupressus spp


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Rosa sps


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Kulgam



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Valeriana jatamansi


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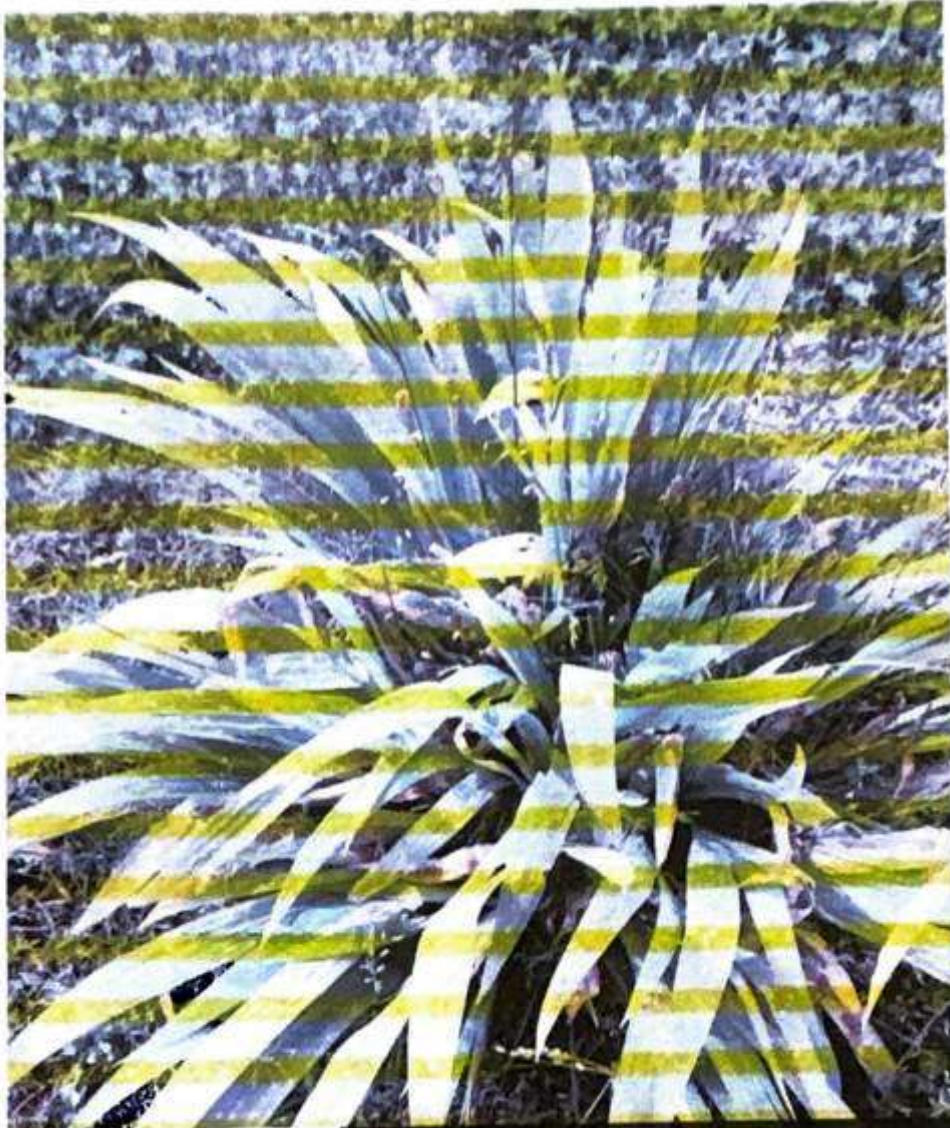


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Prunella vulgaris



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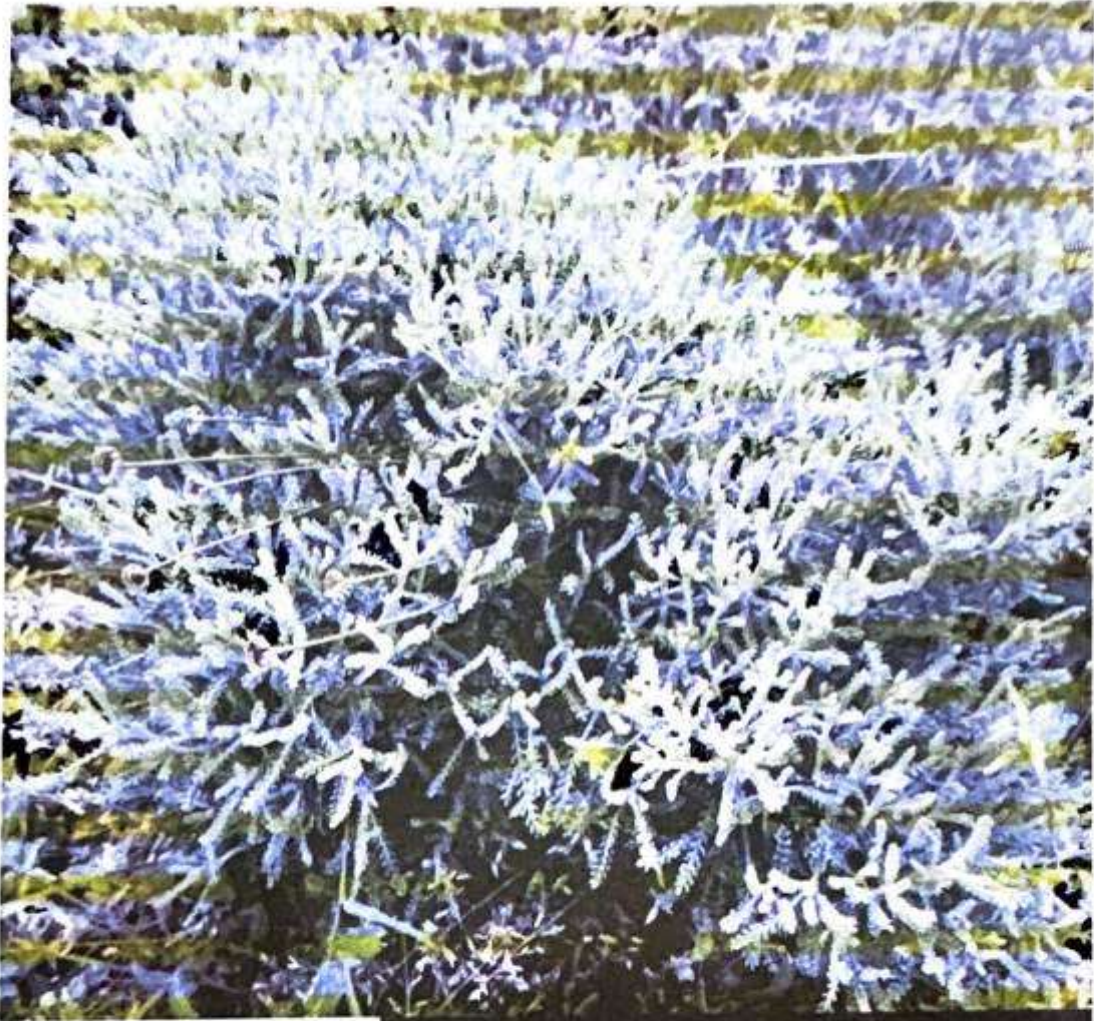
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Iris spp


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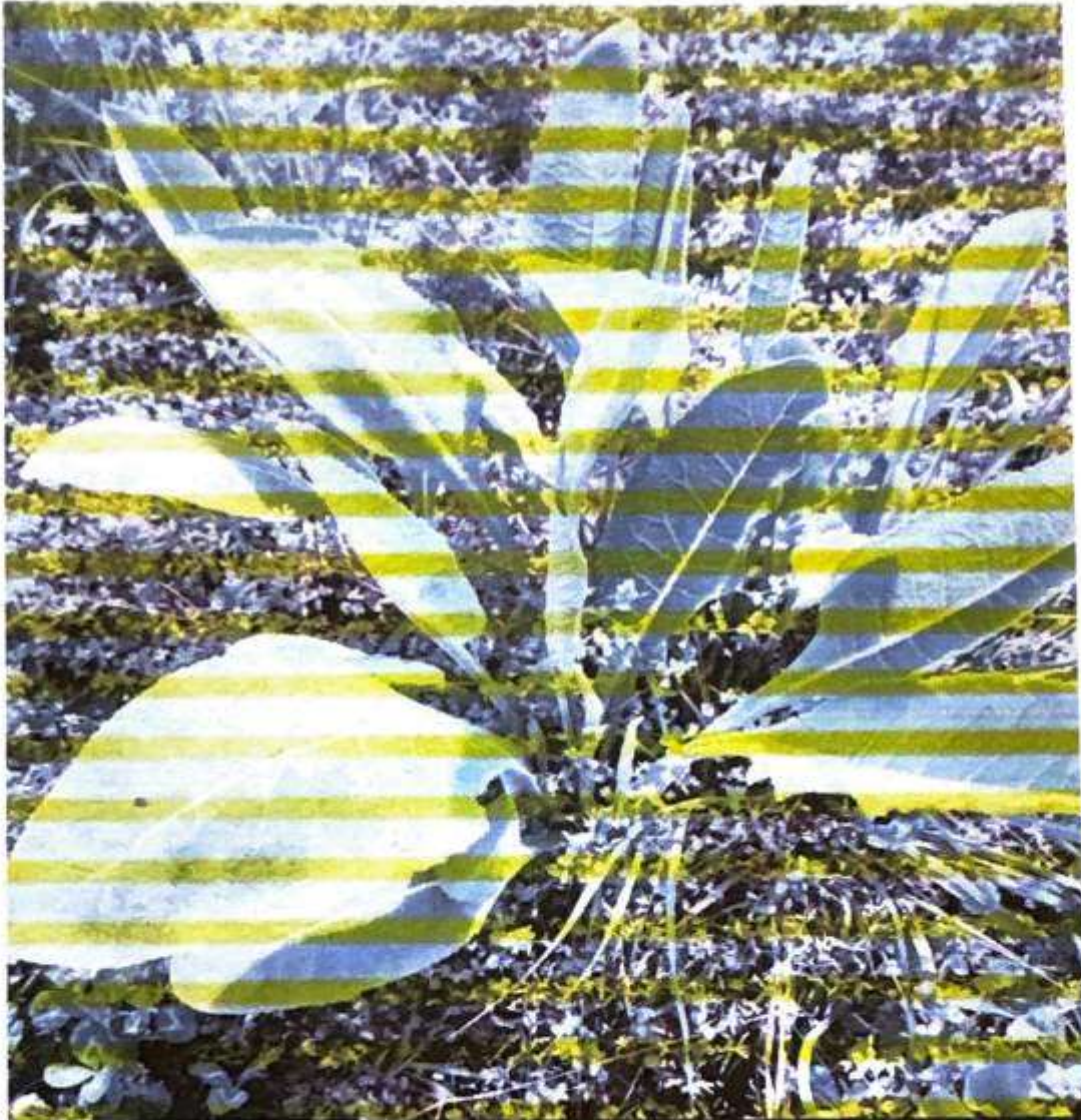
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Santolina spp



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Inula racemosa



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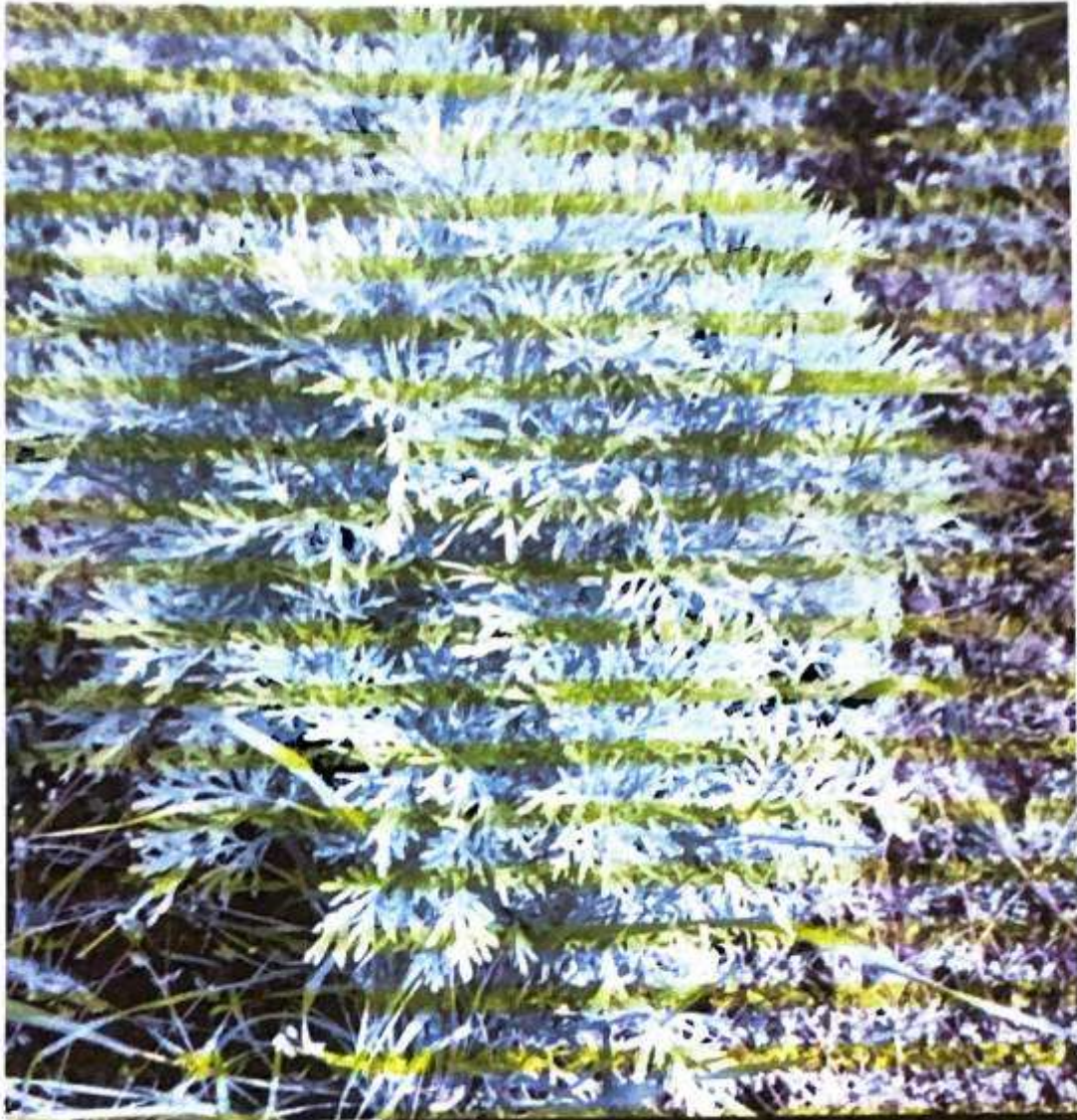
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Lavandula angustifolia


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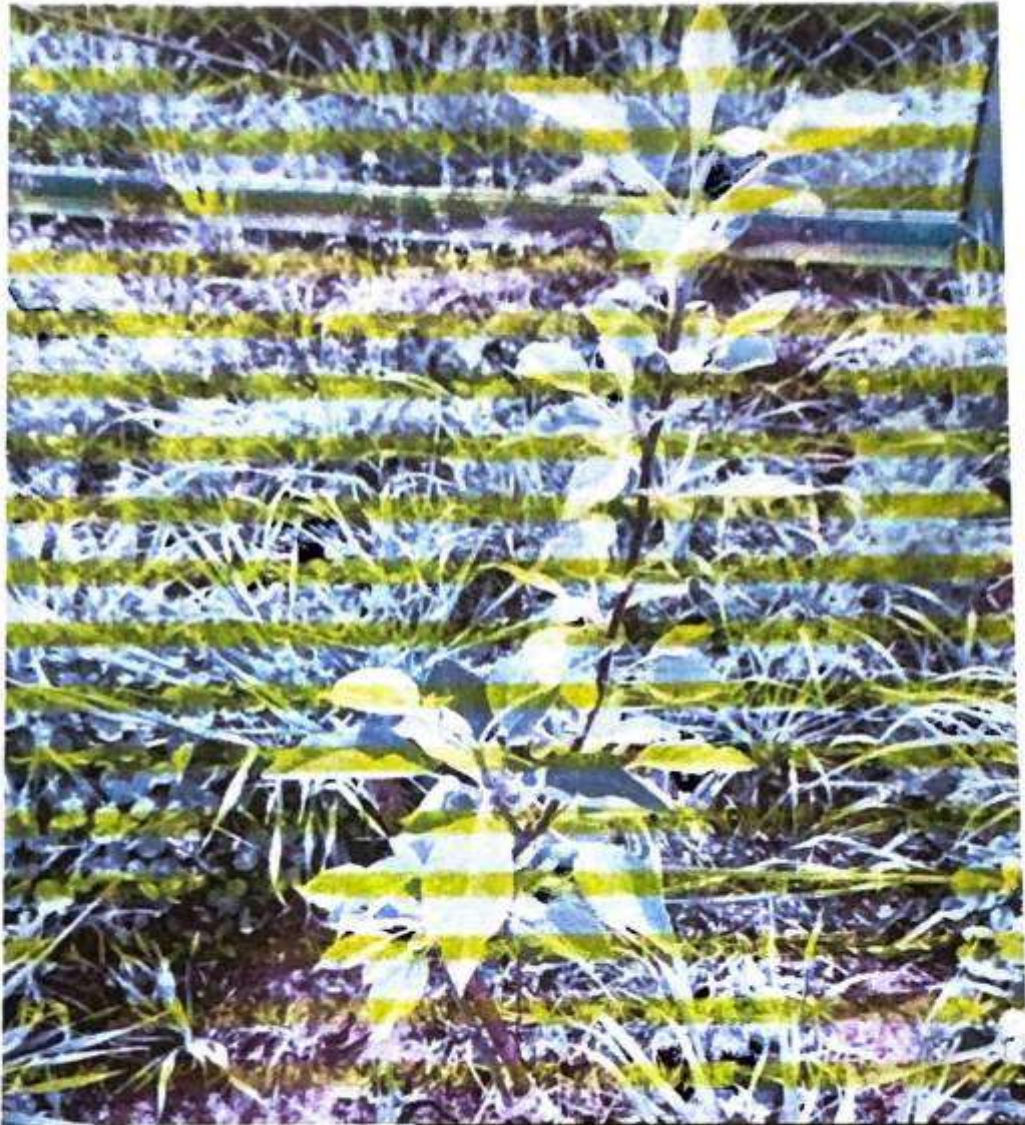


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Artemisia absinthium



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Malus pumila



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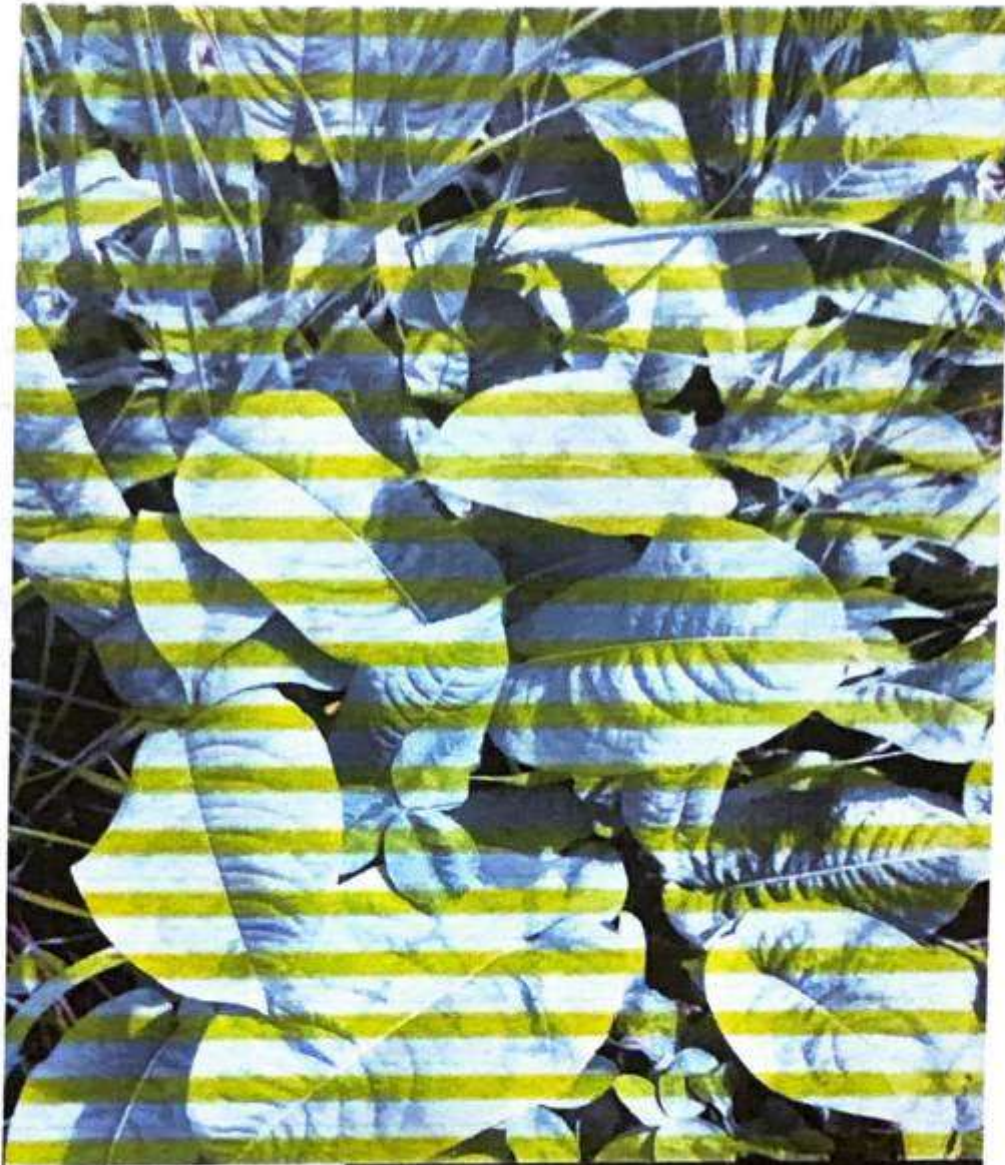
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Anthemis cotula


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Polygonum amplexicaule

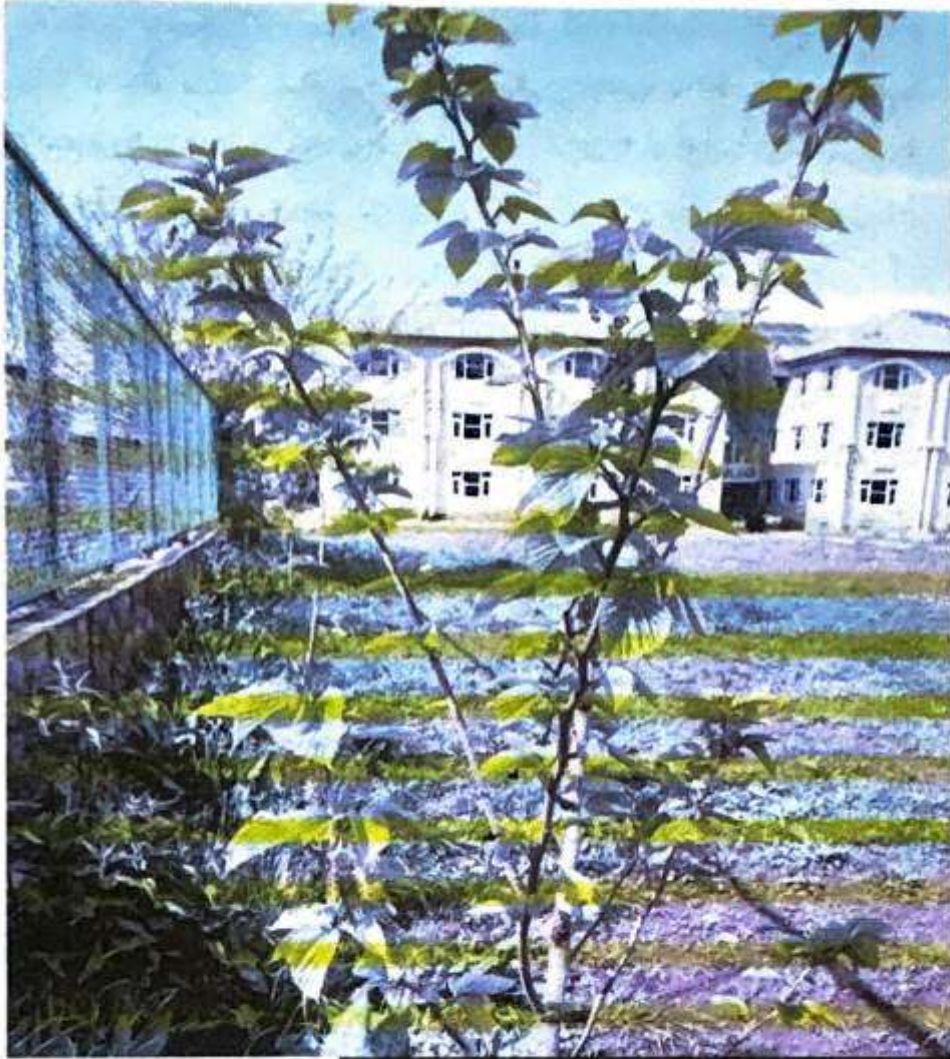


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Capsella bursa-pastoris



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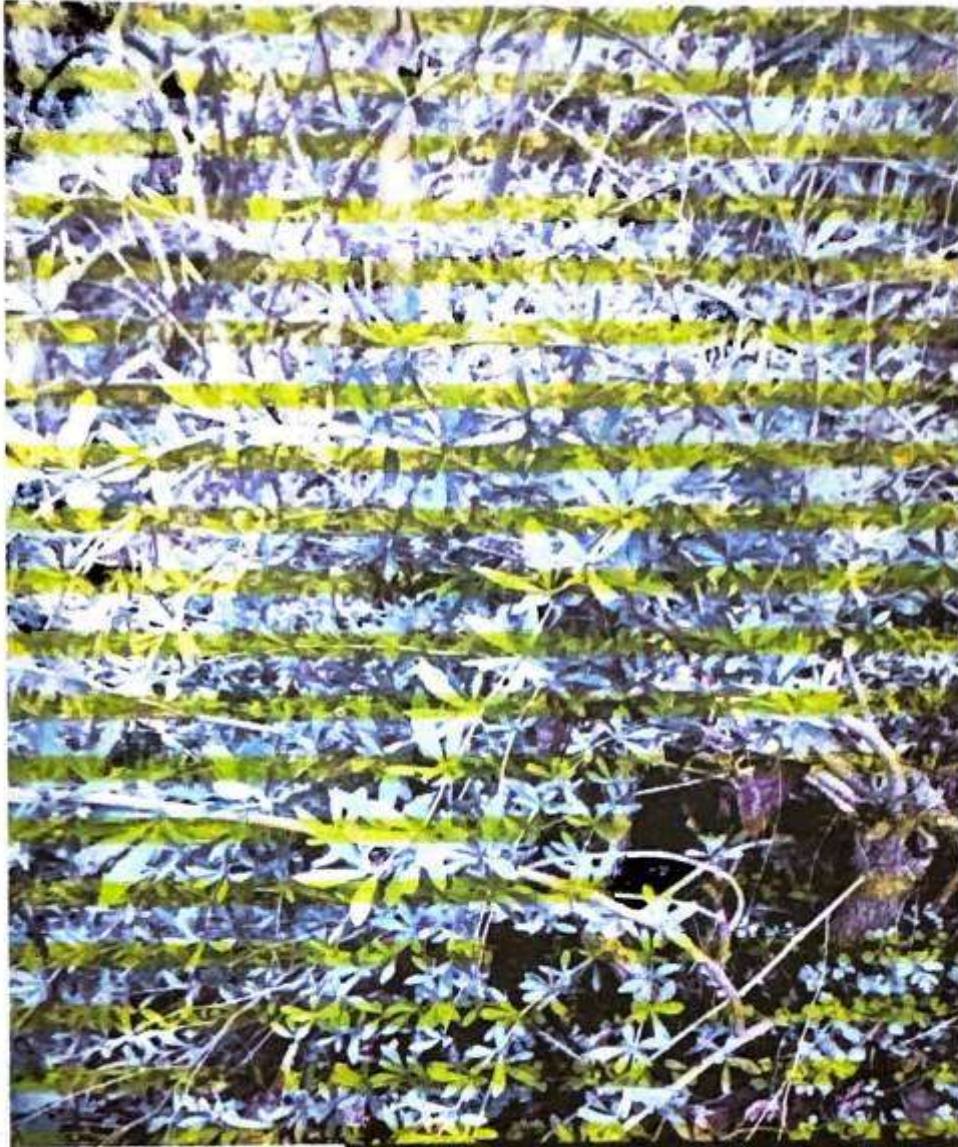
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Morus alba


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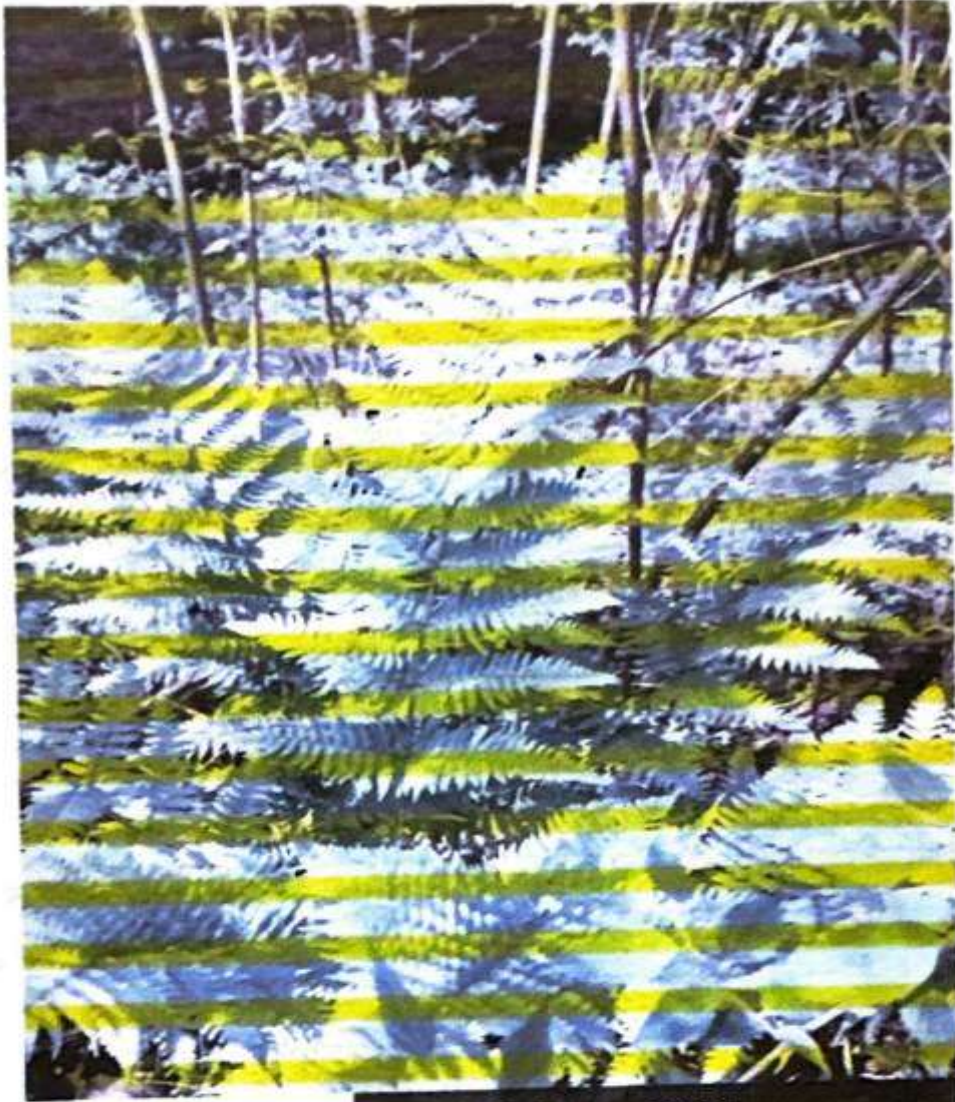
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Berberis lyceum



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Dryopteris spp


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Fragaria spp



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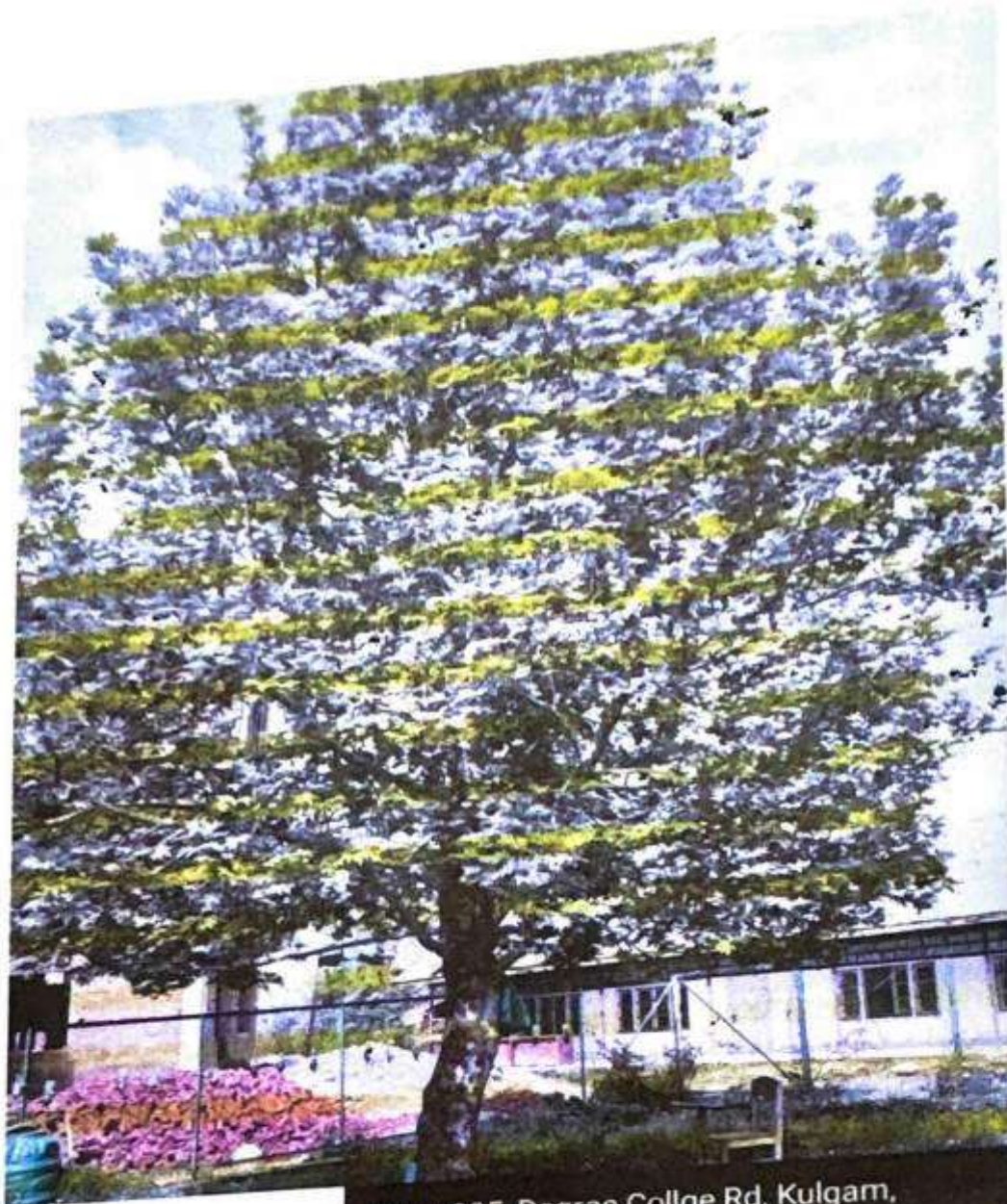
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Mentha arvensis


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Platanus orientalis


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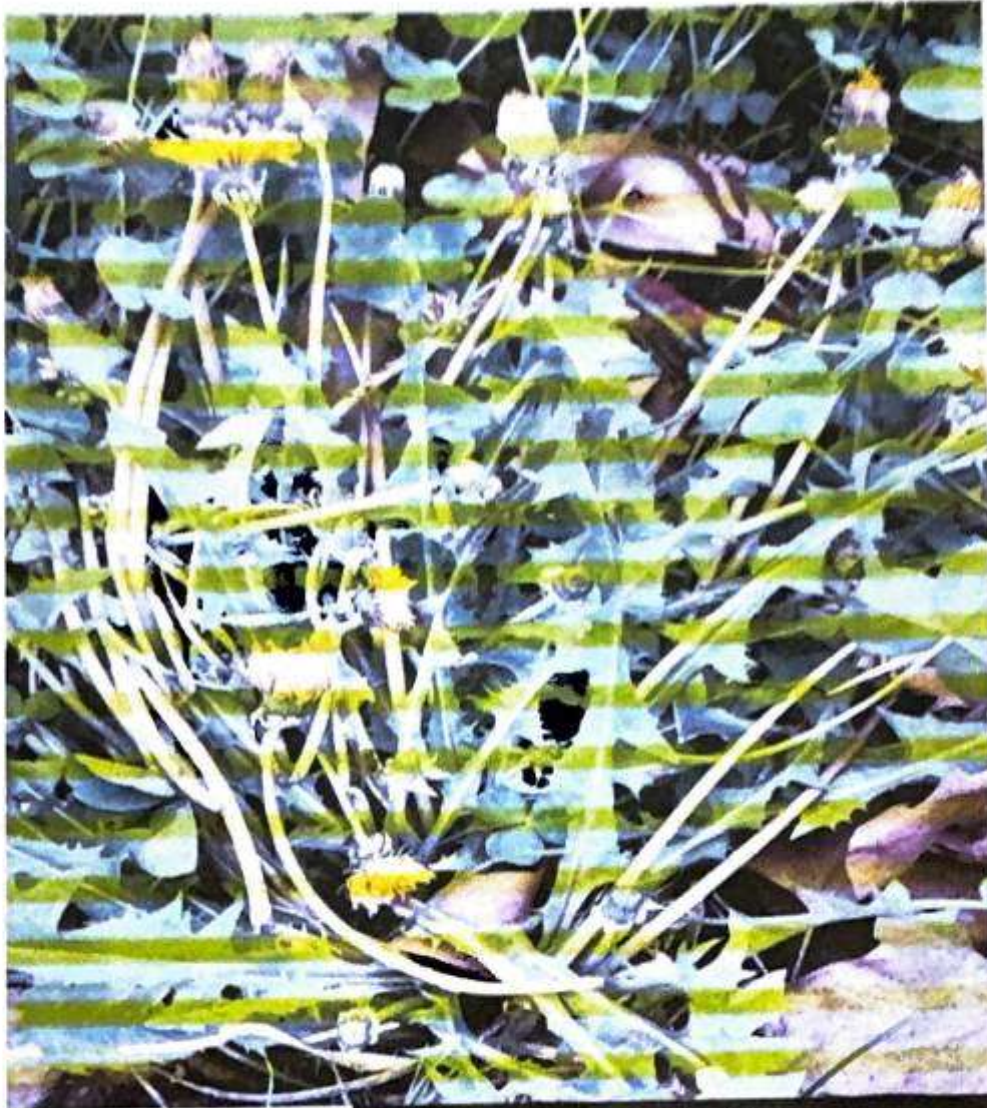
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Trifolium repens


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Taraxacum officinale


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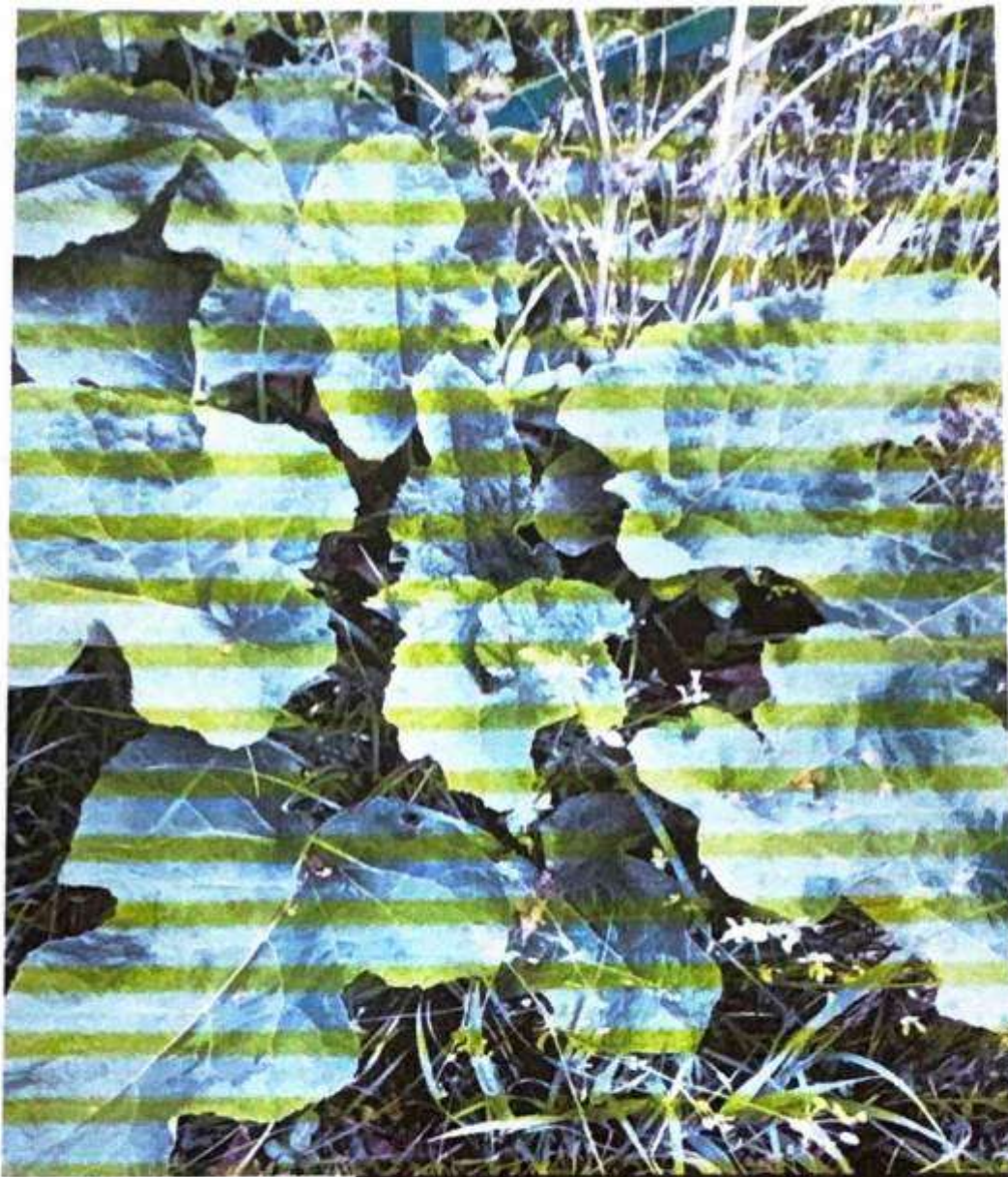
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Ginkgo biloba


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Arctium lapa


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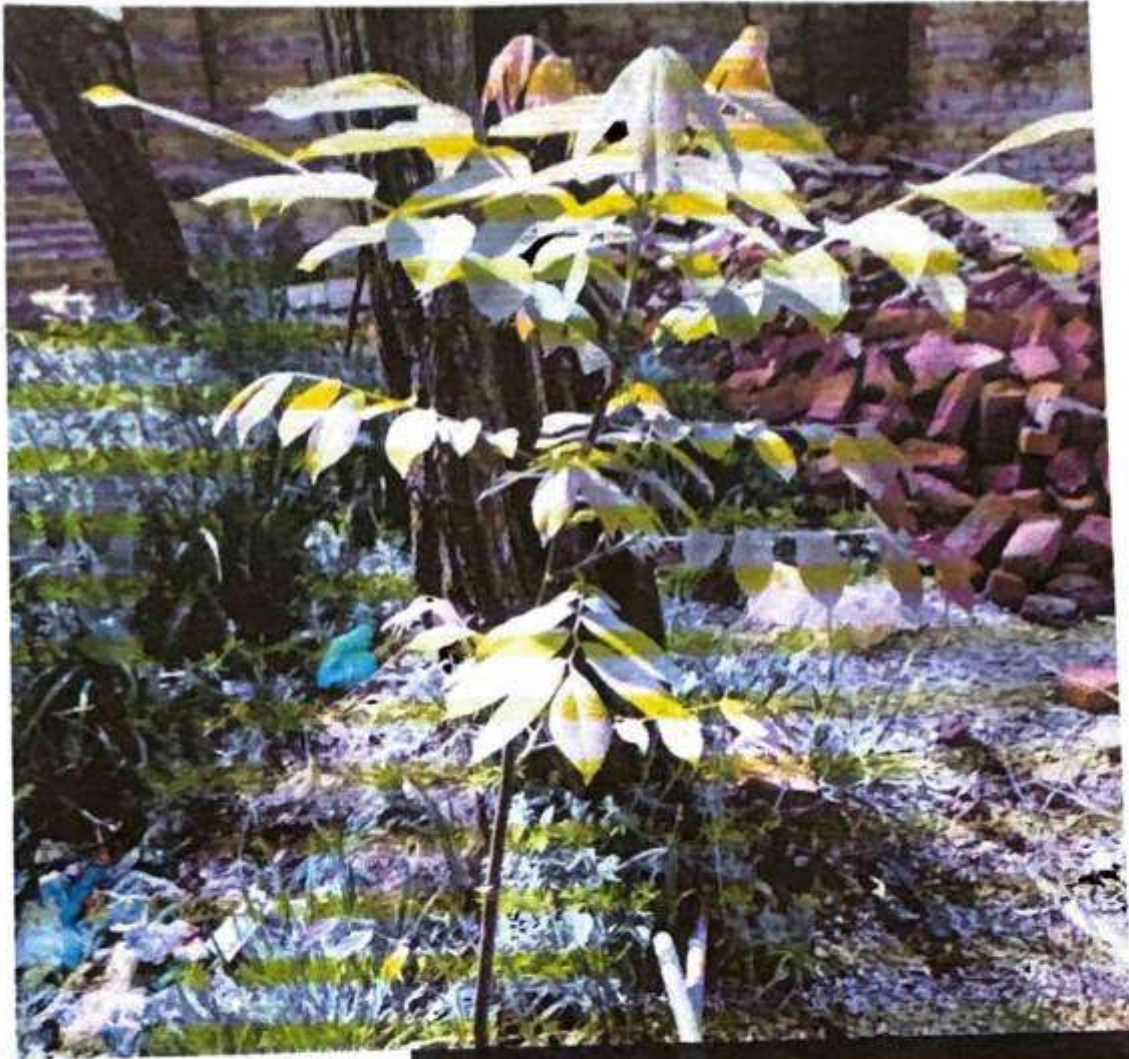
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Galium aparine


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Juglans regia


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Urtica dioica


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6. Fauna in the Campus (Compiled by: Dr. Aijaz Ahmad Wachkoo (Assistant Professor, Zoology))

Animal Fauna of GDC Kulgam

Mammalia

Herpestidae

Herpestes edwardsii (Grey or Common Mongoose)

Hystriidae

Hystrix indica (Indian Crested Porcupine)

Muridae

Microtus leucurus (Blyth's Mountain Vole)

Rattus pycnoris (Himalayan Rat)

Mus musculus (House Mouse)

Rattus rattus (House Rat or Black Rat)

Soricidae

Suncus murinus (House Shrew or Grey Musk Shrew)

Vespertilionidae

Plecotus austriacus (Grey Long-Eared Bat)

Canidae

Canis lupus familiaris (domestic dog)

Felidae

Felis catus (house cat)

Aves

Corvidae

Corvus splendens (House Crow)

Corvus corax (Northern Raven)

Urocissa flavirostris (Yellow-billed Blue Magpie)

Paridae

Parus cinereus (Cinereous Tit)

Pycnonotidae

Pycnonotus leucogenys (Himalayan Bulbul)

Hirundinidae

Hirundo rustica (Barn Swallow)

Cettiidae

Cettia fortipes (Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler)

Acrocephalidae

Acrocephalus concinens (Blunt-winged Warbler)

Passeridae

Passer domesticus (House Sparrow)

Emberizidae

Emberiza cia (Rock Bunting)

Columbidae

Columba livia (Common Pigeon)

Streptopelia decaocto (Eurasian Collared-dove)

Tytonidae

Tyto alba (Barn Owl)

Strigidae

Bubo bubo (Eurasian Eagle-owl)

Upupidae

Upupa epops (Common Hoopoe)

Sturnidae

Acridotheres tristis (Common Myna)

Sturnus vulgaris (Common Starling)

Accipitridae

Milvus lineatus (Black-eared Kite)

Gyps himalayensis (Himalayan Vulture)

Falconidae

Falco tinnunculus (Common Kestrel)

Reptilia

Scincidae

Asymblepharus himalayanus (Himalaya ground skink)

Amphibia

Ranidae

Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis (Indian skipper frog or skittering frog)

Hoplobatrachus tigerinus (Indian bullfrog)

Insecta

I. Coleoptera (Beetles)

Cerambycidae

1. *Aeolesthis sarta* (Solsky, 1871) (Apple Stem Borer)
2. *Glenea beesoni* Heller, 1926 (Saperdini wood borer)

Chrysomelidae

1. *Altica himalayensis* (Chen, 1936) (Flea beetle)

Coccinellidae (Ladybird beetles)

1. *Adalia tetraspilota* Hope, 1831
2. *Aiolocaria hexaspilota* Hope, 1831
3. *Chilocorus bijugus* Mulsant, 1853
4. *Coccinella septempunctata* Linnaeus, 1758
5. *Coccinella undecimpunctata* Linnaeus, 1758
6. *Harmonia eucharis* Mulsant, 1853
7. *Oenopia conglobata* Linnaeus, 1758
8. *Pharoscymnus flexibilis kashmirensis* Kapur, 1956
9. *Platynaspidium saundersi* Crotch, 1874
10. *Priscibrumus uropygialis* Mulsant, 1853

Curculionidae

1. *Acidobates porrectirostris* (Marshall, 1916) (Walnut weevil)
2. *Polygraphus major* Stebbing, 1903 (Bark Beetle)
3. *Scolytus nitidus* Schedl, 1936 (Bark Beetle)
4. *Scolytus kashmitrensis* Schedl, 1957 (Bark Beetle)

Dermestidae

1. *Anthrenus himalayensis* Hava, Wachkoo & Maqbool, 2018

2. Diptera

Coccidae

1. *Parthenolecanium corni* (Bouché, 1844) (Lecanium scale)

Conopidae

1. *Myopa confusa* Stuke, 2004
2. *Sicus indicus* Kröber, 1940

Megamerinidae

1. *Megamerina dolium* (Fabricius, 1805)

Stratiomyidae

1. *Lastopa himalayensis* Brunetti, 1907
2. *Sargus mactans* Walker, 1859
3. *Stratiomys brunetti* Yatoa, Maqbool & Wachkoo 2023

Syrphidae

1. *Asarkina incisuralis* (Macquart, 1855)
2. *Betasyrphus isaaci* (Bhatia, 1933)
3. *Chrysotaxum baphyrum* Walker, 1849
4. *Graptomyza flavonotata* Brunetti, 1917
5. *Episyrphus balteatus* (De Geer, 1776)
6. *Eristalinus aeneus* (Scopoli, 1763)
7. *Eristalinus arvorum* (Fabricius, 1787)
8. *Eristalinus megacephalus* (Rossi, 1794)
9. *Eristalinus sepulchralis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
10. *Eristalis arbustorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
11. *Eristalis tenax* (Linnaeus, 1758)
12. *Eupeodes bucculatus* (Rondani, 1857)
13. *Eupeodes corollae* (Fabricius, 1794)
14. *Sphaerophoria bengalensis* Macquart, 1842

15. *Sphaerophoria indiana* Bigot, 1884
16. *Sphaerophoria rueppellii* (Wiedemann, 1830)
17. *Syrpitta pipiens* (Linnaeus, 1758)
18. *Syrphus ribesii* (Linnaeus, 1758)
19. *Syrphus torvus* Osten Sacken, 1875
20. *Syrphus vitripennis* Meigen, 1822

Tephritidae

1. *Bactrocera invadens* Drew, Tsuruta & White, 2005 (Fruit Fly)

Ulidiidae

1. *Myennis octopunctata* (Coquebert, 1798)

3. Hemiptera

Aphididae

1. *Aphis pomi* de Geer, 1773 (Green apple aphid)
2. *Aphis punicae* Passerini, 1863 (Pomegranate aphid)
3. *Brachycaudus helichrysi* (Kaltenbach 1843) (Peach leaf curl aphid)
4. *Chromaphis juglandicola* (Kaltenbach, 1843) (Small walnut aphid)
5. *Eriosoma lanigerum* (Hausmann, 1802) (Woolly apple aphid)
6. *Hyalopterus pruni* (Geoffroy, 1762) (Mealy plum aphid)
7. *Panaphis jugandis* (Goeze, 1778) (Dusky-veined large walnut aphid)
8. *Pterochloroides persicae* (Cholodkovsky, 1899) (Peach stem aphid)

Diaspididae

1. *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* Comstock, 1881 (San Jose scale)

Psyllidae

1. *Cacopsylla bidens* (Šulc, 1907) (Pear psyllid)

4. Hymenoptera

Apidae

1. *Apis cerana indica* (Fabricius, 1798)
2. *Bombus rufofasciatus* Smith, 1852
3. *Bombus tunicatus* Smith, 1852
4. *Bombus asiaticus* Morawitz, 1875

Formicidae

1. *Chronoxenus myops* (Forel, 1895)

2. *Formica fusca* Linnaeus, 1758
3. *Formica sanguinea* Latreille, 1798
4. *Lasius niger* (Linnaeus, 1758)
5. *Lepisiota bipartita* (Smith, 1861)
6. *Nylanderia indica* (Forel, 1894)
7. *Messor himalayanus* (Forel, 1902)
8. *Messor instabilis* (Smith, F., 1858)
9. *Monomorium sagei* Forel, 1902
10. *Myrmica aimonissabaudiae* Menozzi, 1939
11. *Myrmica cachmiriensis* Forel, 1904
12. *Myrmica smythiesii* Forel, 1902
13. *Myrmica longisculpta* Bharti & Sharma, 2011
14. *Pheidole sagei* Forel, 1902
15. *Stenamma kashmirensis* Baroni Urbani, 1977
16. *Temnothorax desioi* (Menozzi, 1939)

Ichneumonidae

1. *Protichneumon pisorius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

5. Lepidoptera (Butterflies & Moths)

Butterflies

1. *Aglais cashmirensis aesis* (Frusstorfer, 1912) (Indian Tortoiseshell)
2. *Albulina omphisa* (Moore, [1875]) (Dusky Green Underwing)
3. *Catopsilia pyranthe* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Mottled Emigrant)
4. *Colias erate* (Esper, 1805) (Pale Clouded Yellow)
5. *Danaus chrysippus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Plain Tiger)
6. *Deudorix epijarbas* Fruhstorfer, 1912 (Anar Butterfly)
7. *Eurema andersoni* (Moore, 1866) (One Spot Grass Yellow)
8. *Eurema laeta* (Boisduval, 1836) (Spotless Grass Yellow)
9. *Hyponephele pulchella* (C and R Felder, [1867]) (Tawny Meadowbrown)
10. *Ixias marianne* (Crammer, [1779]) (White Orange Tip)
11. *Ixias pyrene* (Linnaeus, 1764) (Yellow Orange Tip)
12. *Junonia orithya* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Blue Pansy)
13. *Lampides boeticus* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Pea Blue)
14. *Lycaena panava* (Westwood, 1852) (White-Bordered Copper)
15. *Parnara guttatus mangala* (Moore, [1866]) (Straight swift)

16. *Pieris brassicae nepalensis* (Gray, 1846) (Large Cabbage White)
17. *Pontia daplidice daplidice* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Bath White)
18. *Vanessa indica indica* (Herbst, 1794) (Indian Red Admiral)

Moths

1. *Acronicta rumicis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Knot grass moth)
2. *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel, 1766)
3. *Agrotis segetum* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)
4. *Anomis sabulifera* (Guenée, 1852)
5. *Bombyx mori* (Linnaeus, 1758)
6. *Dichogyris flammatra* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)
7. *Garella musculana* (Erschov, 1874)
8. *Garella ruficirra* (Hampson, 1905) (Walnut Fruit Borer)
9. *Grapholita molesta* (Busck, 1964) (Oriental fruit moth)
10. *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner, [1808])
11. *Leucinodes orbonalls* Guenée, 1854
12. *Malacosoma indicum* (Walker, 1855) (Tent caterpillar)
13. *Mythimna separata* (Walker, 1865)
14. *Rhopobota naevana* (Hübner, 1817) (Blackheaded Fireworm)
15. *Sesamia inferens* (Walker, 1856)
16. *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval, 1833)
17. *Xestia ashworthi* (Doubleday, 1855)
18. *Xestia c-nigrum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

6. Acarina (Mites)

Eriophyidae

1. *Eriophyes erineus* Nalepa, 1926 (Walnut Erineum mite)

Tetranychidae

1. *Panonychus ulmi* (Koch, 1836) (European red mite)
2. *Tetranychus urticae* Koch, 1836 (Two spotted spider mite)

7. Summary and Recommendations

This audit report is a pioneering attempt made by the college towards the eco-friendly approach to carry on its activities as per environmental norms.

- ❖ To run academic and administrative work successfully, the institute requires a huge amount of energy, a large proportion of which is fulfilled by hydel power electricity supplied by Power Development Department (PDD) of Govt. of J&K. However, Firewood, Coal and LPG is used during winters for heating purpose in working places and in classrooms to conduct examinations.
- ❖ The college generates a huge amount of solid waste consisting of a large portion of biodegradable as well as recyclable in nature. Facility for collection of wastes and disposal is provided by the institute itself. Presently no segregation of waste source practised. However, college has constructed a compost pit to decompose organic waste by composting and the manure produced is used for different purposes.
- ❖ In a single day the college consumes a large quantity of water for various purposes in the campus. The water is stored in small tanks and the per capita water usage is about 5.74 litres water per day per person. The water used once turns into waste are disposed and drained directly into the drainage system and some portion also goes underground without treatment. There is every possibility that this may cause ground water contamination in the campus.
- ❖ Due to the paucity of land, college should go for vertical construction of structures instead of acquiring more land for construction. This would preserve the green spaces and enhance recharging of the water table.
- ❖ Coal usage should be reduced, owing its potential impacts on health and environment and should be replaced by alternative sources energy like, Solar, LPG etc.

- ❖ Proper vehicle Parking should be provided to the teachers and students at the entry point of the campus, in order to prevent noise and air pollution and hassle free movement in the campus.
- ❖ The institute utilizes a large quantity of water on daily basis and the demand is met by Jalshakti (formerly known as PHE). There is an urgent need to carry the detailed analysis of the water chemistry in the campus to ensure the proper health standards. Besides there is an urgent need to make more arrangements of rainwater harvesting in the campus, which in turn can be used for irrigation purpose specifically. Furthermore, the wastewater generated should be recycle for irrigation purposes on priority basis.
- ❖ Solid waste is a major source of pollution in the campus and need to be managed in a proper scientific way in order to reduce its harmful environmental impacts. The daily generated solid waste piles up in heaps over the period. Presently all daily collected is not managed scientifically which pollutes the environmental quality and affects the aesthetic beauty of the campus. The need of the hour is starting waste segregation at source, for which more colour coded dustbins should be installed at important location. Also ensure the complete ban on the use of polythene in the campus. Lastly the college needs augment the composting process to deal with the biodegradable component of the daily generated solid waste.
- ❖ Plantation of the campus should be preserved, and proper numbering of the trees should be carried for better understanding of their phytology.


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Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements are due to the following for facilitation in compiling this audit report.

1. Principal, GDC Kulgam.
2. Department of Environmental Science, GDC Kulgam.
3. Department of Botany, GDC Kulgam.
4. Department of Zoology, GDC Kulgam.
5. Department of Geography, GDC Kulgam.
6. Department of BCA, GDC Kulgam.
7. Department of IT, GDC Kulgam.



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No: GDCK/Estt./24/138

Dated: 23/03/2024

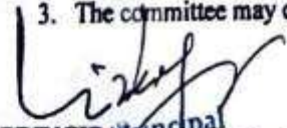
ORDER

In suppression of all the orders on the subject, the Environmental Advisory Committee cum Environmental Protection Committee of the college is hereby constituted with the following composition.

S. No.	Name	Department	Status
1.	Principal	Administration	Chairperson
2.	Dr. Gowhar Hamid Dar	Environmental Science	Convener
3.	Prof. Shamim Ahmad Hakim	BCA	Co-Convener
4.	District Forest Officer Kulgam or his representative	Forest Department	External Member
5.	District Officer, Pollution Control committee Kulgam or his representative	J&K Pollution Control committee	External Member
6.	Executive Officer Municipal Committee Kulgam or his representative	District Municipal Committee Kulgam	External Member
7.	Dr. Aijaz Ahmad Wachkoo	Zoology	Member
8.	Dr. Showkat Ahmad Pala	Botany	Member
9.	Dr. Ayaz Mehmood	Chemistry	Member
10.	Dr. Dawood Ahmad Bhat	Geography	Member
11.	Dr. Sajad Hussain	Economics	Member
12.	Prof. Sharik Mushtaq	BCA	Member
13.	Prof. Zahoor Ahmad Thoker	Education	Member
14.	Dr. Aadil Hamid	Environmental Science	Member
15.	Zahid Mubarak	Environmental Science	Student Representative
16.	Benayat Ul Islam	Environmental Science	Student Representative

The mandate of the committee shall be.

1. To conduct the environmental audit (Internal/External) of the campus on regular basis.
2. To suggest measures regarding the development of green campus.
3. The committee may co-opt any other member as deemed appropriate.


PRINCIPAL
Govt. Degree College
Kulgam

- Copy to:
1. Coordinator, IQAC for information.
 2. Concerned.
 3. Master file/Office records.