Criterion 7 – Institutional Values and Best Practices

7.1.2.1 The Institution has facilities for alternate sources of energy and energy conservation measures



Solar energy

Figure: Solar panel view 1



Figure: Solar panel view 2

A solar panel is a device that converts sunlight into electricity by using photovoltaic (PV) cells. PV cells are made of materials that generate electrons when exposed to light. The electrons flow through a circuit and produce direct current (DC) electricity, which can be used to power various devices or be stored in batteries. Solar panels are also known as solar cell panels, solar electric panels, or PV modules.

			UPURAM MAIN					
	PUDUC		02,PH-0413-226		55411			
2007			S RECEIPT N					
M/s	TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS L						-19/0087 / 24/08/2018	
	NO 264 INDUSTRIAL AREA BOMMASANDRA			Inv. No.	: 13106	95633	/ 14	06/2018
BANGALORE				DC No.	2			
-			1	PROM18-190005	8	14	27/07/2018	
· - ·	tem Description	Batch	Exp Date	Qty	Rate	Dis%	GST %	Ато
4	OWSOKIMT THREE PHASE CRIDITIED SOLARI	SVCET		20 20	1,459.42	6.0	5.0	402.918
.2	CABLE 1CX6SO MM PVC CODPLK YG FLEXI	SVCET		357.5	U 3.78	0.0	5.0	24,714
.5	85 304 M4X15 SCREW	SVOET		760.5	1.40	0.0	50	
	\$5.304 NUT V4	SVORT		760.0	0.41	3.0	50	1,050
x	SS 304 WASHER M4	SVCET		1500.0	0.91	50	50	307
×	55 SPRING WASHER M	SWOET		759 C -	0.23	20	50	345
2	TERMINAL WARING FOR 4 & SOVIMITY	SVCET		750.0	2.56	0.0	66565	172
P	BASEMBIC CHANNEL 70X3000MM TK LG	SVCLT		376.0	459.32	0.0	50	1,920
-	BASE VEIC' CHANNEL 7CK (CX2MV TK1 C	SVCE-		16.0	217.94	0.0	5.0	3,487
ja	MODULE SUPPORTING MEMORY OF CHANNET	SVOFT		765.0	147.12	0.0	5.0	112,593
15	BACK SUPPORING MEMOURIC CHANNEL	River 1						
	BASE MEMBER JOINING STRUP C	SVOFT		765.0	56 48 74 55	0.0 C.U	5.0	43,263 24.303
18	SS 304 MEX100 HEX, HEAD COLT WITH TWO P	SVOET		266.0	13 40	C.D	5.0	35 992
×	SS 304 MBX25 HFX HEAD BOLT WITH TWO	O SVCET		1539.0 -	6.80	0.0	50	10,404
15	SQUARE WASHUR 20MV ADDMIX.8MV	SVOFT		/				10,404
12	INVENDIS UNTALODOFTR WITH ONE			1530 C	2.64	0.0	5.0	4,039
-	Excitostr	SWOLT		- L0 × VI	974,75	3.0	5,0	71,974
20	SOLAR REALIATION SENSING PYRA 3000	/ SVCET		- 0 - W	403 83	0.0	100	1000
18-	INVENDIS MODULE TEMPURATURE SENSOR	SVCE~	274 -		8 909.50	0.0	5.0 5.0	56.403 15.955
12	AC PANEL SX100A 4P MCB JP & 200A 4P	SVGET	123	10 (20				
10	SOLAR DC CABLETCX4502VM	SWCET				0.0	5.0	95,210.
2r	CARLE 4CX259QMM COPPLINE .	SWIEL		2203 6-	2E.21	0.0	5.0	57,562)
	CABLE 3.5CX 170 SQ.MM	BVCET		120 0	602.34	00	50	72,343
23/	MULTI CONTACT FEMALE CABLE	SVCET		15.0	385.59	0.0	5.0	5.783.0
1	CONFLUER PA	9405		100.5	40.32	0.0	G.D	4.032.5
	MULTI CONTACT MALE CAULE COUPLER PAST	SVOFT		100.0	32.37	0.0	5.0	3,237 (
	TERMINAL PIN FOR 25 SSOMM CADLE	SVCET		16.0	12.81	0.0	5.0	
26	TERVINAL MERING FOR 2500MM CABLE.	SVCET		16.0	12.81	0.0	1000	204.9
7	TERVINAL M12 BING FOR TO SCOVE CABLE	BVCET		10.0	45 26	0.0	5.0 5.0	204.5 676.5
32	ERMINAL MID TUBLICK COSOVIA CABLE	SVCET		100				
Y.	SAULT THE SOME	SYGET			24.41	0.0	50	122.0
1	CABLE THE 206 MM	SVOLT		4000 0	0.20	0.0	5.0	800.0
11		001001		2850.07	367	U.D	5.0	1,576.0

Figure: Solar panel purchase receipt

Use of LED bulbs / power efficient equipment

Staff room, Principal's cabin, office in the college premises are provided with LED bulbs in order to save electricity and help environment.

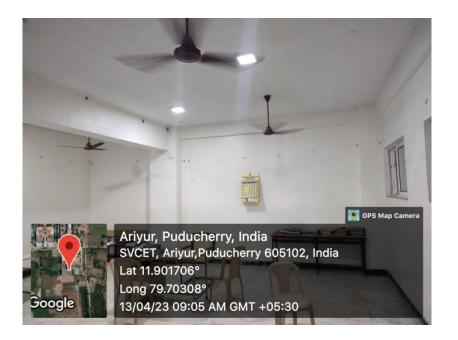


Figure: Staff room fitted with LED lights



Figure: Principal's cabin fixed with LED lights

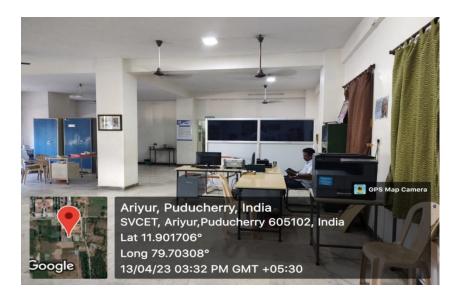


Figure: Office room fixed with LED lights

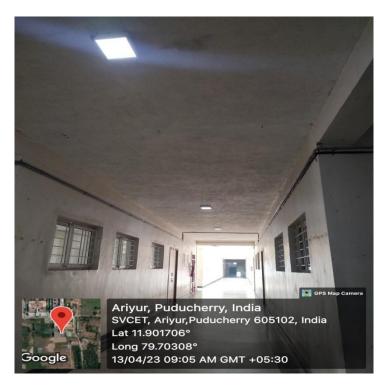


Figure: Corridor fixed with LED lights

LED stands for light emitting diode. LED lighting products produce light up to 90% more efficiently than incandescent light bulbs. An electrical current passes through a microchip, which

illuminates the tiny light sources we call LEDs and the result is visible light. To prevent performance issues, the heat LEDs produce is absorbed into a heat sink.

7.1.2.2 The Institution has facilities for management of the various types of degradable and nondegradable waste.

Solid Waste Management

For solid waste management different bins have been placed at different departments, wings and floors. The institution ensures that solid waste is segregated at the source and properly disposed.

7.1.2.3 Water conservation facilities available in the Institution



Rain water harvesting

Figure: Drain for rain water harvesting view 1

Rainwater harvesting is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allowing it to run off. Rainwater is collected from a roof-like surface and redirected to a tank, cistern, deep pit (well, shaft, or borehole), aquifer, or a reservoir with percolation, so that it seeps down and restores the ground water. Dew and fog can also be collected with nets or other tools. Its uses include watering gardens, livestock, irrigation, domestic use with proper treatment, and domestic heating. The harvested water can also be committed to longer-term storage or groundwater recharge.



Figure: Drain for rain water harvesting view 2

Bore Well /Open Well Recharge



Figure: Bore well

Construction of tanks and bunds

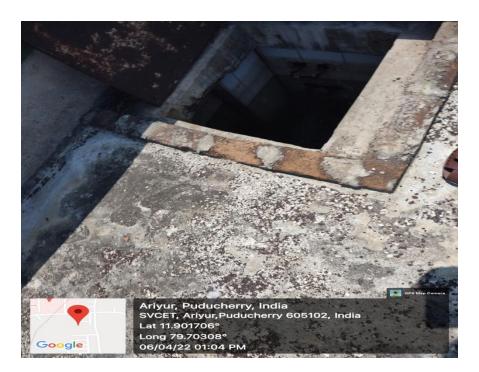


Figure: Tank view 1

Bunds play a critical role in retaining moisture/water on sloped ground, providing access to fields, and delineating ownership. Bunds may, however, serve as sources of weeds if poorly managed.



Figure: Tank view 2

Waste water recycling



Figure: Waste water recycling setup 1

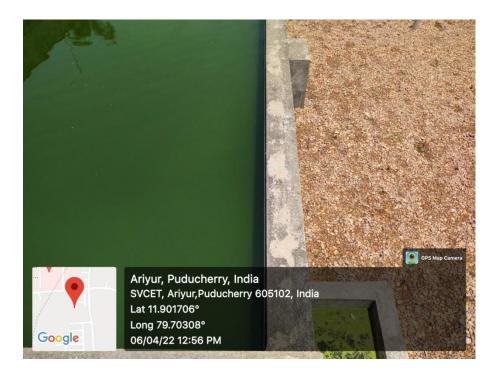


Figure: Waste water recycling setup 2



Figure: Waste water recycling setup 3

7.1.2.4 The institutional initiatives for greening the campus are as follows:

Restricted entry of automobiles

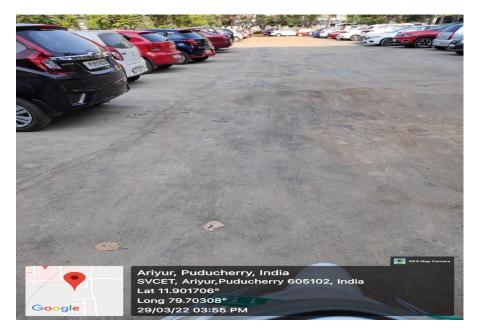


Figure: Parking area view 1



Figure: Parking area view 2

Pedestrian Friendly pathways



Figure: Ramp utilities

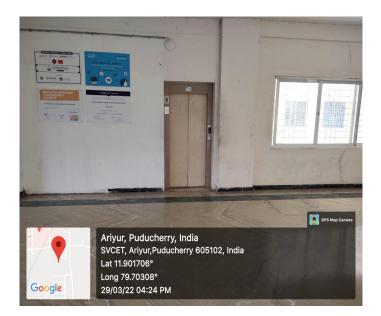


Figure: Lift utilities

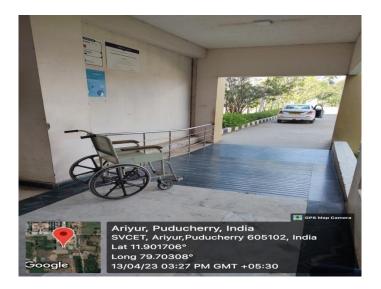


Figure: Wheel chair utilities

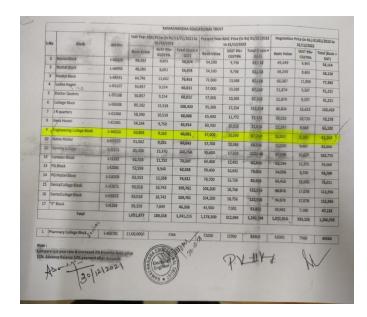


Figure: Receipt



Figure: Lift receipt



Figure: Pedestrian sidewalk view 1



Figure: Pedestrian sidewalk view 2

Landscaping with trees and plants



Figure: Garden view 1



Figure: Garden view 2

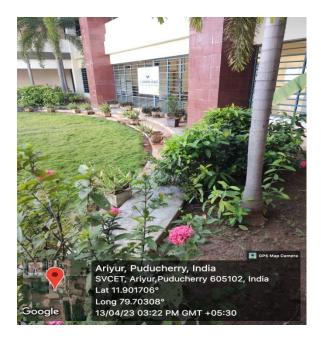


Figure: Garden view 3

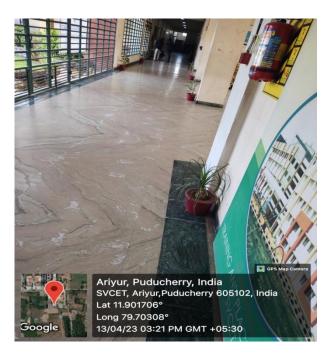


Figure: Garden view 4