

7.1.2

Query 1.

a. We have not alternate energy sources.

b. We manage diverse categories of degradable and non-degradable waste.

Navjivan science college have two types of Dustbins for Waste Management

1. Degradable Waste Bins

- **Color:** Blue
- **Purpose:** To collect organic waste like food scraps, yard waste, and biodegradable paper.
- **Features:**
 - **Ventilation:** Ensure proper airflow to reduce odours.
 - **Compostable Bags:** Use biodegradable liners to facilitate composting.
 - **Clear Signage:** Labels and images to indicate acceptable materials (e.g., fruits, vegetables, yard waste).

2. Non-Degradable Waste Bins

- **Color:** Red
- **Purpose:** For materials that cannot break down, such as plastics, metals, and certain glass items.
- **Features:**
 - **Durability:** Made of strong materials to withstand wear and tear.
 - **Clear Signage:** Indicate what can be placed inside (e.g., cans, bottles, plastic wrappers).
 - **Accessibility:** Easy to open for all users, including those with disabilities.



“Disabled-friendly, barrier free environment”

Creating a barrier-free environment involves designing spaces that are accessible to everyone, regardless of their physical abilities.

Ramps

1. **Slope:** Ensure ramps have a gentle slope (typically a 1:12 ratio) to make them manageable for wheelchair users.
2. **Width:** Ramps should be wide enough (at least 36 inches) to accommodate wheelchairs and scooters.
3. **Surface:** Use non-slip materials to prevent accidents, especially in wet conditions.
4. **Handrails:** Install handrails on both sides for support, especially on longer ramps.
5. **Landing Areas:** Provide flat landing areas at the top and bottom of the ramp for safety.



Chairs

1. **Design:** Use chairs that have armrests and are at a height that makes it easy to sit down and stand up.
2. **Space:** Ensure there is enough space around chairs for wheelchair access and movement.
3. **Durability:** Choose materials that are sturdy and easy to clean, as well as comfortable for users.
4. **Mobility:** Consider adding options for movable chairs to create flexible seating arrangements.



Creating disabled-friendly washrooms is essential for ensuring accessibility and comfort for all users.

Key Features of Disabled-Friendly Washrooms

1. Accessibility:

- **Wide Doorways:** Doors should be at least 32 inches wide to accommodate wheelchairs.
- **Clear Space:** Ensure there's enough maneuvering space (at least 60 inches) for wheelchair users.

2. Stall Design:

- **Accessible Stalls:** Stalls should be large enough (at least 60 inches wide) to allow for easy transfer from a wheelchair.
- **Grab Bars:** Install grab bars near the toilet, positioned at the right height (33-36 inches) for support.

3. Toilet Height:

- **Comfort Height Toilets:** Use toilets that are 17-19 inches high to make transfers easier.

4. Sinks and Counters:

- **Accessible Sinks:** Sinks should be mounted at a height that allows wheelchair users to roll under (about 29 inches) with lever faucets for easy use.
- **Soap and Towel Dispensers:** Place these within easy reach and ensure they are accessible from a seated position.

5. Flooring:

- **Non-Slip Surfaces:** Use non-slip flooring materials to prevent falls, especially when wet.

6. Lighting:

- **Adequate Lighting:** Ensure good visibility with bright, even lighting for convenience.



Toilet



BOYS

 **GPS Map Camera**



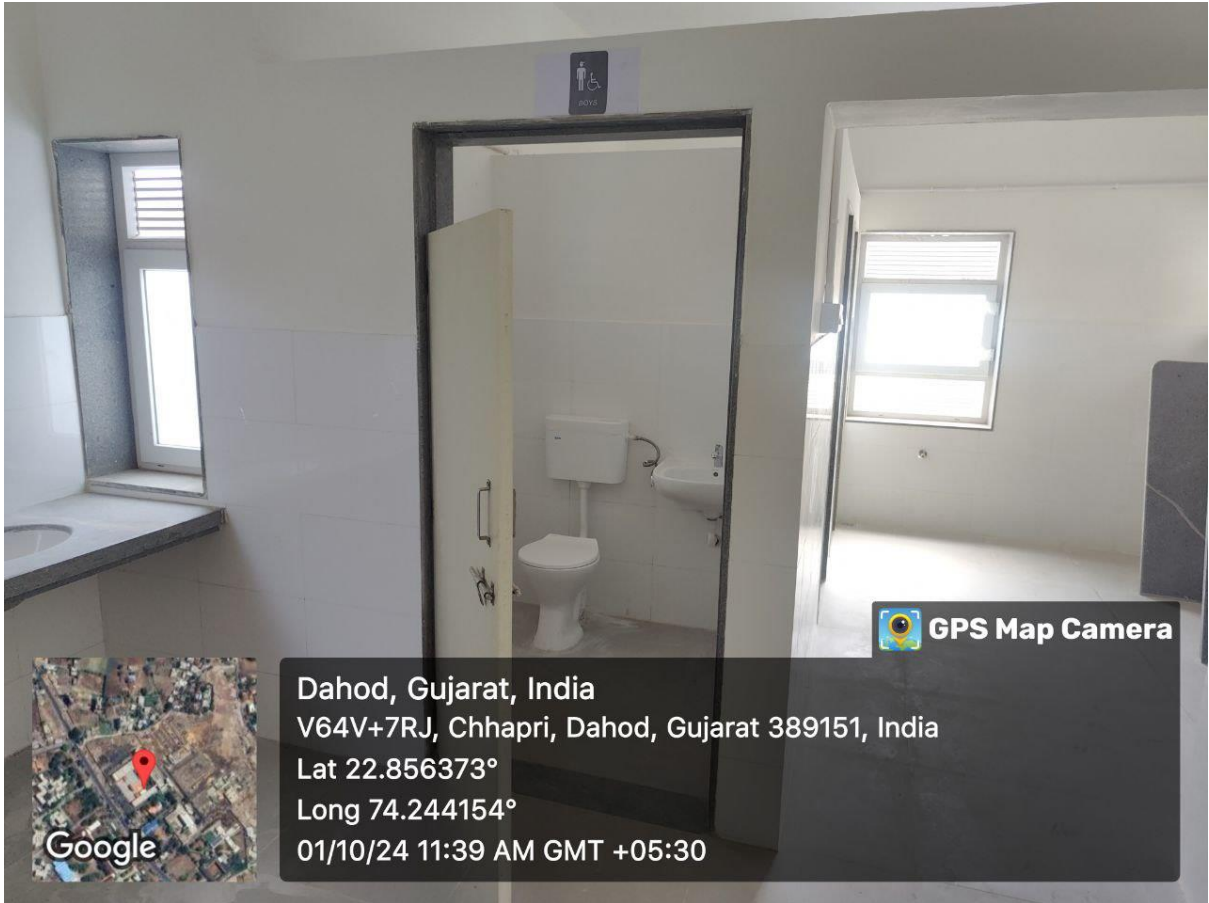
Dahod, Gujarat, India

V64V+7RJ, Chhapri, Dahod, Gujarat 389151, India

Lat 22.856354°

Long 74.244126°

01/10/24 11:38 AM GMT +05:30

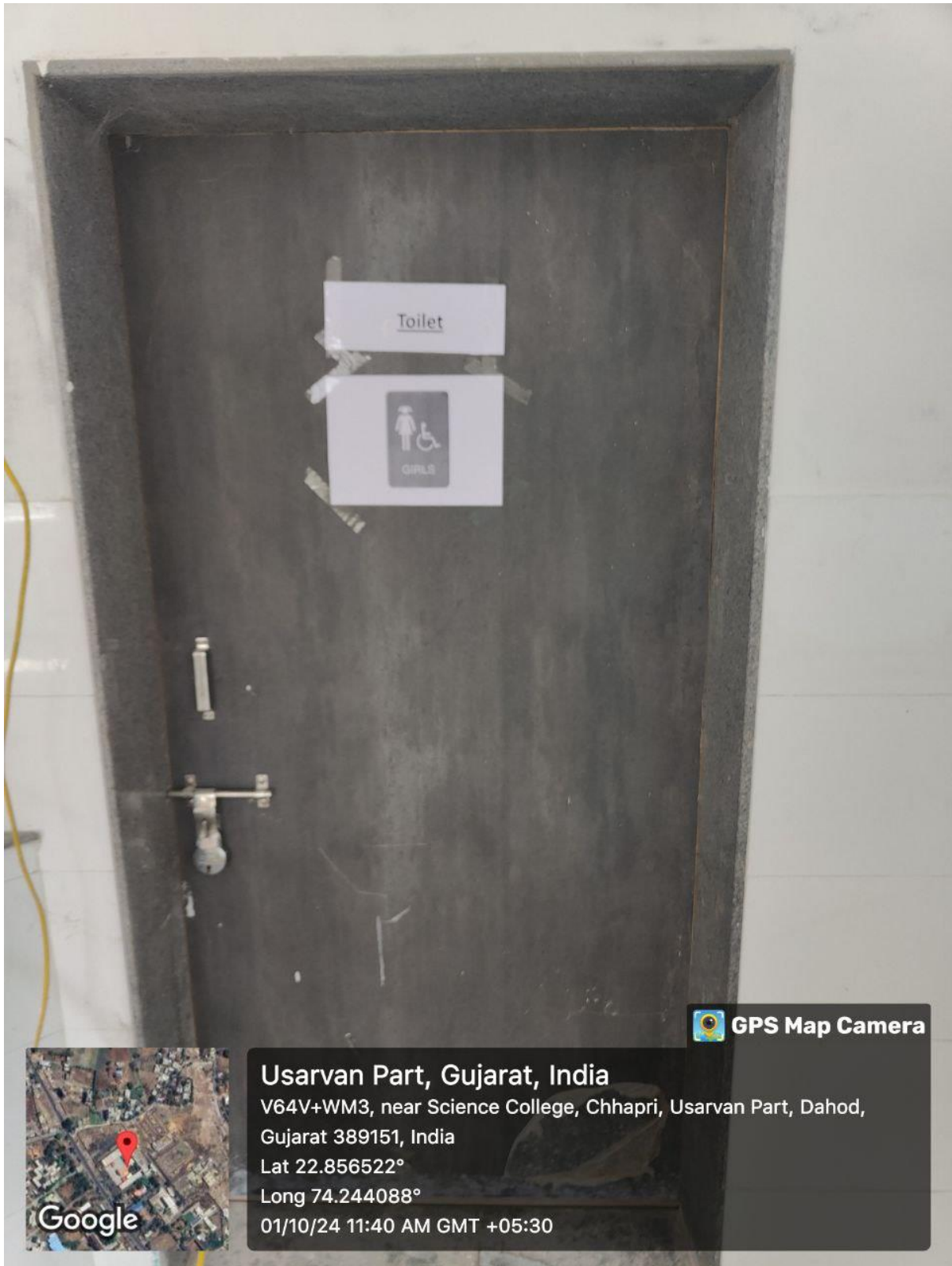


 **GPS Map Camera**



Google

Dahod, Gujarat, India
V64V+7RJ, Chhapri, Dahod, Gujarat 389151, India
Lat 22.856373°
Long 74.244154°
01/10/24 11:39 AM GMT +05:30



 **GPS Map Camera**



Google

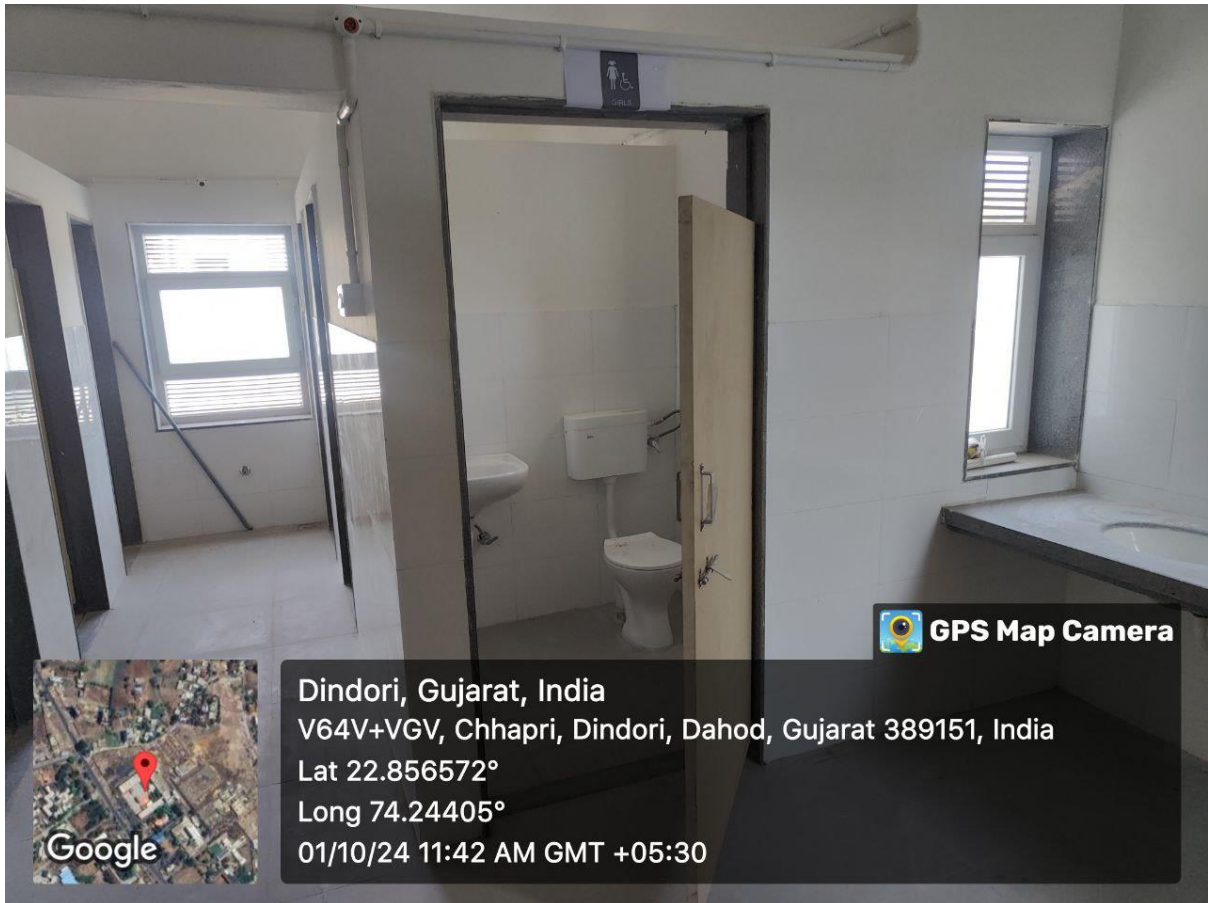
Usarvan Part, Gujarat, India

V64V+WM3, near Science College, Chhapri, Usarvan Part, Dahod,
Gujarat 389151, India

Lat 22.856522°

Long 74.244088°

01/10/24 11:40 AM GMT +05:30



Restroom is not available

Query 2:

We have not alternative source of energy.

Query 3:

We have contract with the third party named Zulfiqar Computers Shop who repairs and discards the e-waste and solid waste.



ZULFIQAR COMPUTERS

2/3/4, Galaxy Complex, Opp. Bus Stand, DAHOD. 389151 (Gujarat)
e-mail: zulfiqarcomputers@gmail.com (M) 9898778605, 9898069786

COMPUTERS
PRINTERS
PERIPHERALS
NETWORKING
CCTV CAMERA

TO,
THE PRINCIPAL
NAVJIVAN SCIENCE COLLEGE,
DAHOD

SUBJECT: An agreement to disposal E- Waste

Dear Sir,

We are agree to pick up E- waste like (computers monitor , printers, CPU and other electronics items) from your institute and shall arrange to dispose them as per prevailing norms.

Thanks



Canon



Tally
Power of Simplicity

SAMSUNG



Query 4:

Rain harvesting tank

Dimensions of the tank in meter: 3.38 × 2.51 m



GPS Map Camera
Dahod, Gujarat, India
V64V+7RJ, Chhapri, Dahod, Gujarat 389151, India
Lat 22.856349°
Long 74.244437°
26/04/23 11:11 AM GMT +05:30



 GPS Map Camera



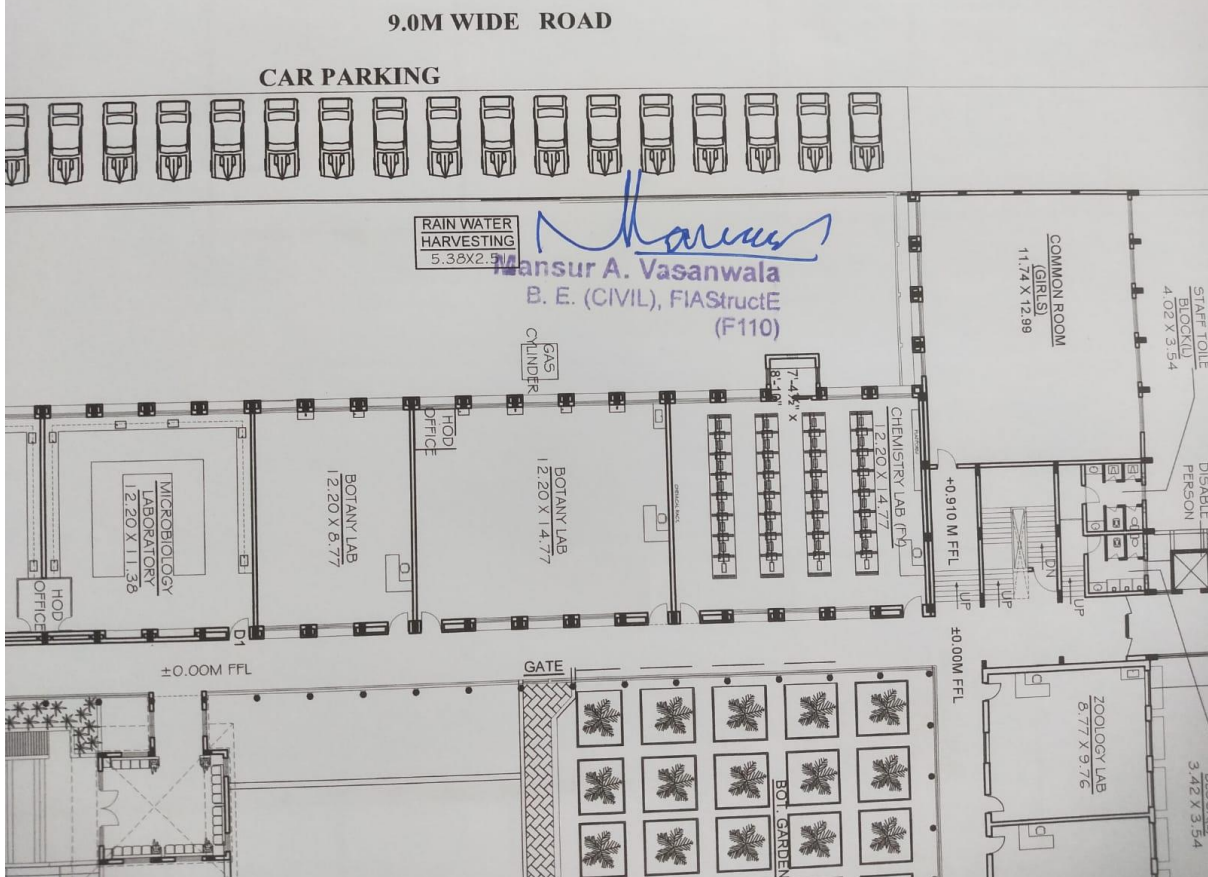
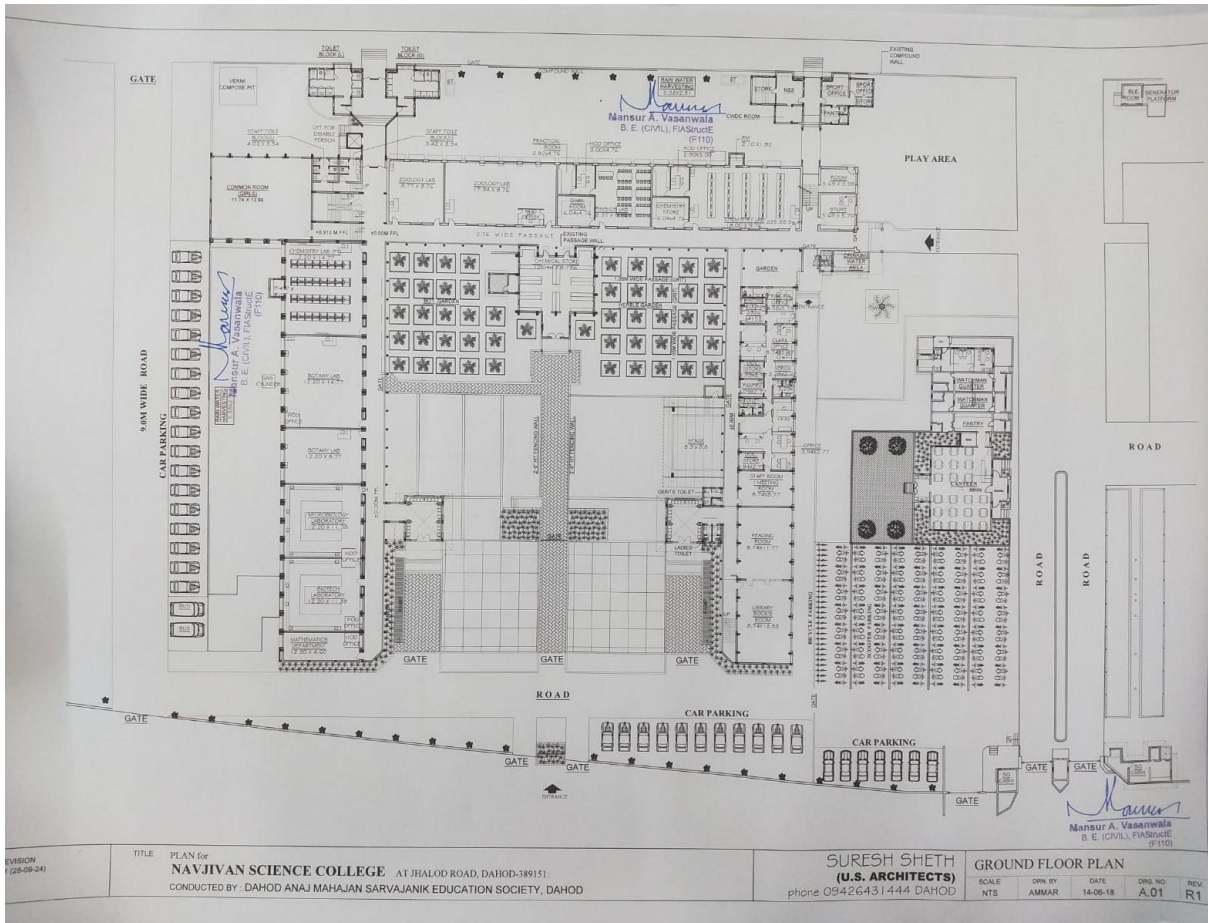
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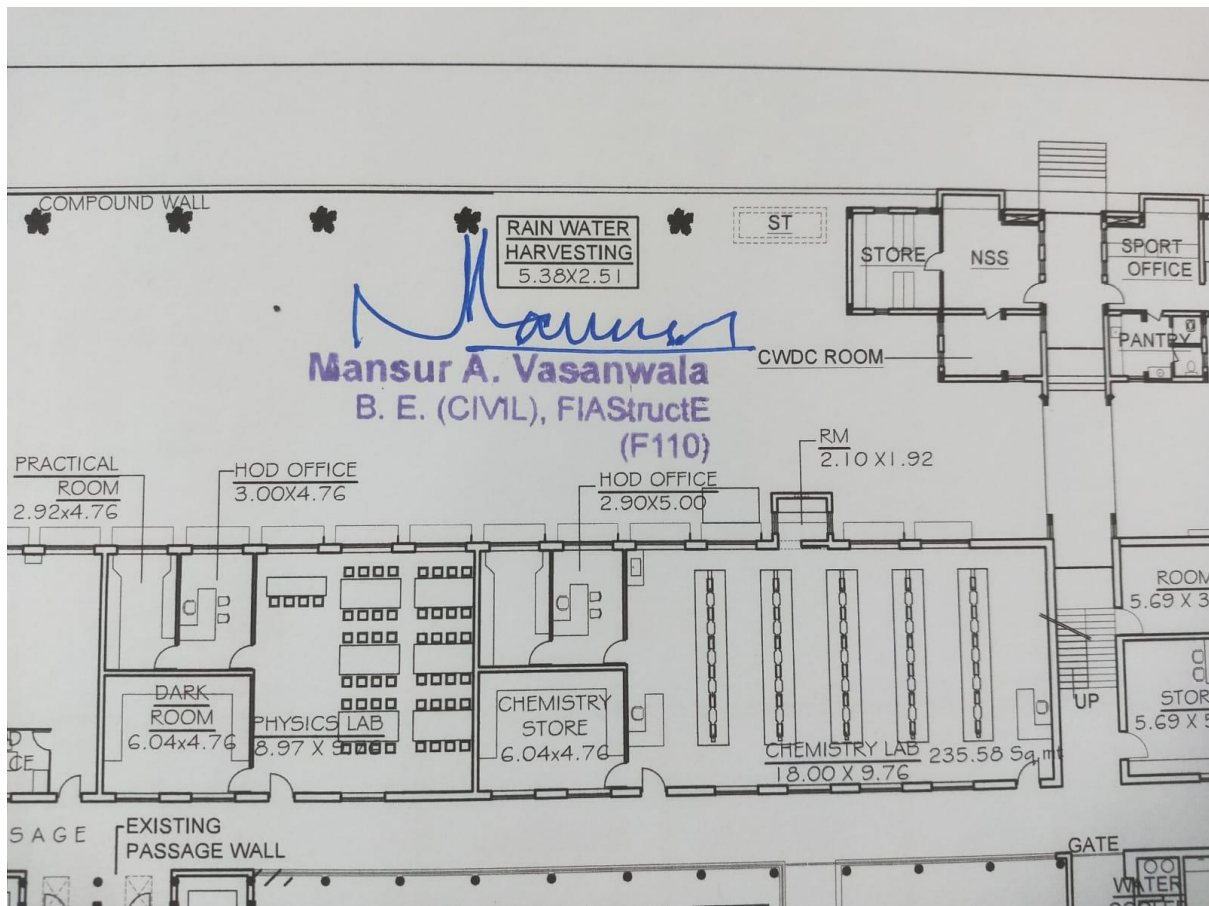
V64V+7RJ, Chhapri, Dahod, Gujarat 389151, India

Lat 22.85628°

Long 74.244452°

26/04/23 11:10 AM GMT +05:30





Rainwater harvesting in a college setting can be a highly effective way to conserve water, reduce water bills, and promote environmental sustainability among students and staff. Here's a step-by-step guide to implementing a rainwater harvesting system in a college:

1. Assessment of Water Needs

- Identify water usage areas: Consider areas where non-potable water can be used, such as in gardens, cleaning, toilets, and sports fields. This will help in deciding how much water is needed.
- Estimate the amount of water that can be collected: This depends on the roof area of the college buildings, local rainfall patterns, and the storage capacity.

2. System Design

The basic components of a rainwater harvesting system include:

- Catchment area: The rooftops of college buildings serve as the catchment area where rainwater is collected.
- Gutters and downspouts: These channels direct rainwater from the rooftop to a storage facility. Gutters need to be properly designed to handle large volumes of rainwater.
- Filtration system: Water passes through a filter to remove debris, leaves, and dirt. There are various filtration systems like sand filters, mesh filters, or first flush devices.

- Storage tank: The collected water is stored in tanks. These tanks can be underground or above-ground. They must be of sufficient size to store enough water to meet non-potable needs.

- Distribution system: Pipes distribute the harvested water to places where it can be used, such as irrigation systems, toilets, and cleaning areas.

3. Implementation Process

- Survey the campus: Analyse the roof surface areas, rainfall data, and the potential water needs of the college.

- Design the system: Based on the collected data, design a system with proper storage capacity and filtration.

- Install the infrastructure: This includes setting up the gutters, filters, and storage tanks.

- Educate and involve students: Students can be engaged through workshops and involvement in setting up the system. This will also raise awareness about water conservation.

4. Maintenance

- Regular cleaning of filters, gutters, and tanks is essential to maintain the quality of the harvested water.

- Periodic checks of the entire system should be scheduled to ensure it is functioning effectively.

5. Benefits of Rainwater Harvesting in College

- Water conservation: It helps reduce the demand on the local water supply system, especially in areas facing water scarcity.

- Cost savings: It can lower water bills, as harvested rainwater can be used for many non-drinking purposes.

- Educational impact: It serves as a live example of sustainability for students, promoting awareness of environmental issues.

- Stormwater management: Helps reduce flooding by managing runoff during heavy rains.