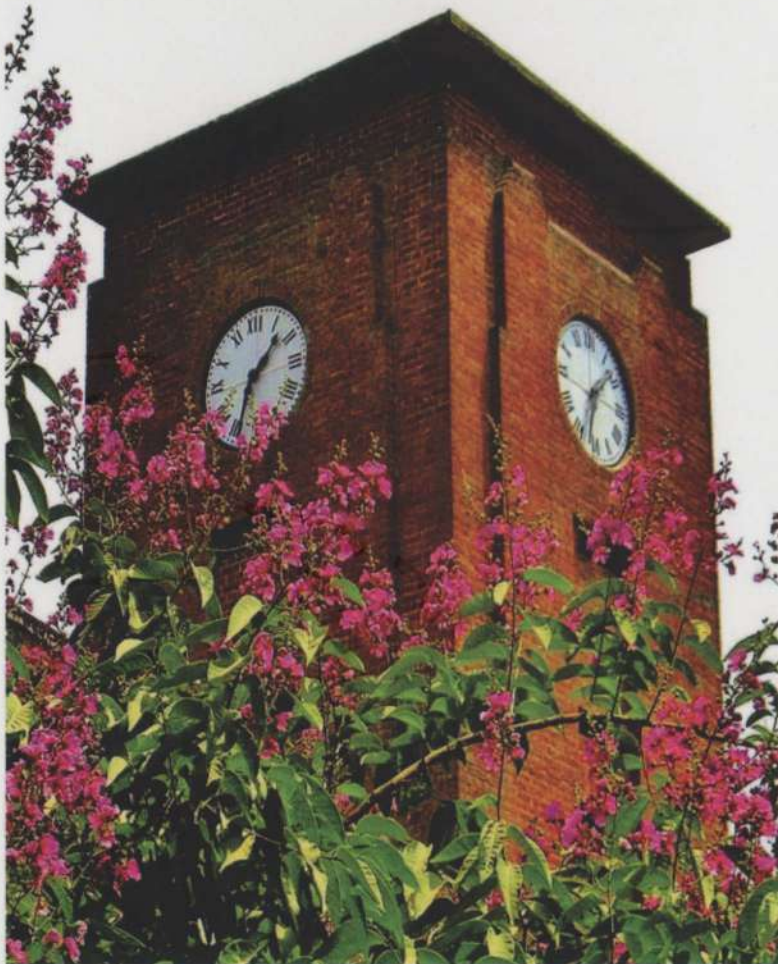




SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Centre for Green Initiatives

आवनी



2018-19

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About The Magazine

अवनी

/av' nee/

(noun)

"The earth; The planet on which we live in"

Avni - is the name tribute to the always nourishing, caring and loving Mother Earth. In the words of Khalil Gibran, 'The trees are the poems written by Earth upon sky' which beautifully commemorate the role of Earth. With the third edition of the magazine, we are marking a new chapter in the ways of environmental awareness in the College. Very first in the series of upcoming measures, Avni reflects the treasures of nature in Shri Ram College of Commerce. The magazine is divided into three sections providing detailed account of various activities and literary activities. The **Article section** brings the ideas, trends and measures in the field of environmental protection. The section specifically provides the articles written by the students-a practice started by the Center for Green Initiatives to imbibe environmental values in the younger generations. In the **Interview section**, we explore the ideas and initiatives taken by individuals to benefit their environment. The last section, **Photography section** captures the creativity of students in form of pictures, speaking a thousand words.



The Principal's Message



It is a matter of great pride that the Centre for Green Initiatives, SRCC is releasing the third edition of its annual magazine 'Avani'. Launched in 2016, this annual publication is a reflection of the diligence and hard work done by the CGI in engaging the stakeholders as a community towards environmental concerns. The magazine channelizes the voice of the SRCC fraternity in extending their care towards environmental issues as well as highlights the initiatives of the CGI towards environmental welfare. I appreciate the Centre for Green Initiatives, SRCC in their commendable effort throughout the year and congratulate them on the publication of this magazine.

Prof. Simrit Kaur
Principal

From the Desk of the Convenor, Centre for Green Initiatives



Emanating from the deep rooted environmental philosophy of the institution, the Centre for Green Initiatives, SRCC was formed with the ingrained objective of generating awareness and promoting environmental care at both individual and community level. Over time, the Centre has become a major driver for the environmental initiatives in the College. This year in particular has been a very fruitful year for the CGI. Amongst many initiatives taken by the Centre, two notable mentions are the launch of Green Ride Public Bicycle Service by Mr. Ajay S. Shriram, Chairman, SRCC Governing Body and the commencement of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) project in the College. Within a short span of their commencement, these initiatives have already started rich dividends. With the support of SRCC fraternity, the Centre will vigorously pursue its goals towards a better environment. In this spirit, the third edition of the Centre's annual magazine 'Avni' is a medium of expression of the College towards the environment. As a part of its mandate of spreading awareness on important environmental issues, the magazine serves as an important conduit to channelize the creative energies of students towards the larger goal of sharing environmental responsibility. The integration of writing abilities along with environmental research provides our coming generations the much-needed say in the development process of environment sustenance. We have actively encouraged and engaged our readers to fervently contribute to the magazine in form of prose, poetry, photography and research. Your feedback has helped the magazine to develop to its current state and hope your suggestions will help the magazine to develop further in its future endeavors.

Dr. Rachna Jawa
Convenor, Centre for Green Initiatives

About The Centre for Green Initiatives, SRCC

As a proactive institution concerned with the conservation of the environment, the Centre for Green Initiatives was established in the College with the objective of generating awareness and promoting environmental care at individual and community level. The Centre aims to create a pervasive atmosphere facilitating conversation, action and feedback on environmental issues engaging faculty, students and the general public.

Our Objectives

- ❖ Understanding various environmental issues and the need to address them
- ❖ Sensitizing people about the need for protection of environment for a sustainable and healthy future
- ❖ Undertaking technological setup aimed at an environmentally and economically strong impact.

Our Functions

- ❖ As a proactive body dedicated to the objective of environmental welfare, we undertake the following functions:
- ❖ Undertaking extensive research and surveys on various environmental related issues prevalent in the society, understanding their causes, possible impact and remedial measures.
- ❖ Conducting seminars, workshops and campaigns to sensitize people about environmental issues pertaining the society.
- ❖ Tapping the CSR initiatives of corporate, social venture funds and other potential platforms for funding.
- ❖ Initiating and facilitating collaboration with various organizations working extensively in various fields such as waste management, water conservation, energy practices etc.
- ❖ Setting up the latest technology (example: Solar panels, water harvesting plants, composting pits etc) meant for maximizing environmental impact

Architecture and Design - The Oblivious Deteriorator

Aditya Jain

B.A. (Hons.) Economics, II Year

India in the recent times is facing a plethora of climatic issues in multiple dimensions including rising temperatures, melting polar ice caps, season shifts etc. The recent commitment of government converts the global warming crises into a possible business opportunity is commendable, the best example of this is the increasing commitment of private sector in the solar energy sector. One untapped field by the government to tackle the crises is **architecture and design**. According to the report by **International Economic Outlook (2017)** the fastest growth in the 'Building' Energy consumption till 2040 will occur in India. This calls for an effective architecture designing that would result in better sustainable use of energy.

This can be done in many ways, out of which three can be identified as major change makers: -

1. Structure contracts and adopt an integrated approach

The operators should be engaged in a design process which will help in including the long-term cost of the building in the upfront cost. Also there needs to be a structuring of contracts to make more equitable share risk between building owners, contractors so that everybody takes responsibility for its long-term performance.

2. Set and adhere to carbon budgets

The design process of the building should revolve around our ability to maximise passive design strategies which will allow us to reduce energy requirements. A caution should be made in not designing the building in such a way that it exceeds the renewable energy capacity of the site.

3. Design for resiliency

Today's current environment change is dynamic characterised by abnormally high temperatures, seasonal shifts, soil pattern changes. In order to maximise efficiency, we need to become adept at leveraging climate change models to anticipate the attributes our building will need into the future.

Thus, this sector is not identified properly and if given proper incentivisation by the government for the private sector could have a major impact on the future of Indian climate.

Sustainable Energy in India: Current Position and Future Prospects: A study into the energy sector of the country

Avnish Kant
B.Com. (Hons.), III Year

According to the World Coal Association, coal will last only up to 150 years at the current pattern of consumption and other exhaustible sources such as oil and gas reserves might last about 50 and 52 years respectively.

The cynosure is analysing the status, feasibility, scope and consequences of building a reliable base of an alternate source of energy, which at present supplements the existing conventional sources and in future will grow to such an extent that the nation could rely on the new and renewable sources of energy to accomplish its energy requirements and the steps taken by the government authorities in this regard by the formation of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and also the role of private sector in the growth of renewable energy.

In May 2018, India ranked 4th in the Asia Pacific region out of 25 nations on an index that measures their overall power. India's energy sector is highly diversified in terms of sources ranging from conventional exhaustible sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to viable non-conventional sources such as wind, solar, and agricultural and domestic waste.

Sustainability is a crucial essence of development which should imperatively be considered along with other economic factors in the process of decision making for any aspect of growth and development of the nation. Resources are not something we inherited from our ancestors rather it is something we borrowed from our future generations, thereby an efficient and judicious allocation of resources becomes very important in order to minimize the wastage and maximise the value created for the society. When we talk about sustainability, the well-being of the society, environment and every aspect of our surroundings is taken into consideration and policies are framed in such a manner that do least harm to the components of the society. In other words, sustainable development is termed as meeting the current energy requirements in such a judicious manner that results in minimum depletion of natural resources, herein giving time to the nature for the replenishment of such resources.

At present the target of the government of India is of 175,000 MW of energy by the

end of 2022 with 69,022 MW of installed capacity as at March 2018. According to the world data information Energy consumption in India is about 1,048.00 billion kWh of energy per year with per capita average of 783 kWh [2014]. The following table 1.1 exhibits the grid and off- grid installed capacity of the renewable energy.

Table 1.1: *Installed Capacity and Targeted Capacity of various sources by 2022*

Source	Grid Installed capacity (MW) as on 31/3/2018	Target by 2022 (MW)	Off- Grid capacity (MW) as on 31/3/2018
Wind power	34,046	60,000	-----
Solar power	21,651	100,000	539.13
Bio-mass power (bio-mass, gasification and bagasse cogeneration)	8,701	10,000	163.37
Waste to power	138		175.45
Small hydropower	4,486	5,000	-----
Total	69,022	175,000	877.95

(Source: Ministry of New and Renewable energy)

Green energy corridors have been expanded to augment the transmission system with about Rs. 10,141 crore being invested on the expansion and up to 9,400 ckm (Circuit Kilo meter) area has been completed with a target of 19,000 MVA of electricity to be generated by 2020.

India ranks 6th in the world in terms of installed solar capacity of 22,000 MW (2017-18), which is over 8 times the capacity of 2,630 MW in 2013-14 (fig 1.1). India has seen an extraordinary growth especially in this sector with 41 solar parks in 21 states while some are under construction such as a largest solar park of 2000 MW in Pavagada, Karnataka. The target of 20,000 MW has been increased to 40,000 MW and continuous efforts are being directed towards achievement of such a target by initiating policies like International Solar Alliance, which is the first treaty based international inter-governmental organization headquartered in Gurugram founded on 7th December 2017.

India has successfully constructed a first of its kind - LiDAR-based offshore wind unit at the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat. LiDAR - The Light Detection and Ranging

is similar to the way Sonar is used under water to detect the objects underwater through emitting infrared waves, likewise the former on the ground measures the wind speed and detects the direction of the wind by emitting laser beam out in the atmosphere which when scattered back in the equipment is used to measure the dispersal of dust particles and other aspects, this is how it works. The farm is situated about 23 km from the Gujarat coast.

As per the reports of ministry of power, India possess 45,487 MW of installed Hydro energy as at 31st October 2018 which is 13.1% of overall power generation capacity including all sources of energy. India ranks 6th Hydro electricity generation globally after China, Canada, Brazil, USA and Russia. Another mission initiated by the government known as National Bio-diesel Mission (NBM) that has discovered 'Jatropha Curcas' as the best suited tree-borne oilseed for the production of bio-diesel, on account of which the planning commission in its 11th five-year plan formulated an ambitious target that covered 11.2 to 13.4 million hectares of land for 'Jatropha curcas' cultivation for bio-diesel.

The progress in the direction of achieving the targets of utilizing maximum renewable energy can be measured in the report depicted by table 1.2 of the government department which takes into consideration all the sectors of renewable energy.

Table 2.2: Quarterly and cumulative report of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

Ministry of New and Renewable energy			
Program/scheme wise physical progress in 2018-19 & cumulative up to July, 2018			
Sector	FY-2018-19		Cumulative Achievements
	Target	Achievement (April-July 2018)	(as on 31.07.2018)
I. Grid-Interactive power (Capacities in MW)			
Wind power	4,000.00	257.12	34,402.12
Solar power - ground mounted	10,000.00	1,304.57	21,892.42
Solar power - roof top	1,000.00	159.02	1,222.65
Small Hydro Power	250.00	7.40	4,493.20

Bio-mass (Bagasse, Cogeneration)	250.00	0.00	8,700.80
Bio-mass (Bagasse, Cogeneration) - Captive power	100.00	14.00	676.81
Waste to power	2.00	0.00	138.30
Total	15,602.00	1,742.11	71,526.30
I. Off-Grid/ Captive power (Capacities in MW equivalents)			
Waste to energy	18.00	0.00	172.15
Bio-mass Gasifiers	1.00	0.00	163.37
SPV Systems	200.00	90.15	761.55
Total	219.00	90.15	1097.07

Environment Conservation

Kanishka Shivaram
B.Com. (Hons), 1 year.

Oh! The wonderful beauty of Himalayas puzzles me;
The Rajasthani Thar desert sweats me;
The clouds of Cherrapunji shower me;
The Switzerland of India, Kashmir shivers me;
The music of Hindustani and carnatic wonders me;
The land of great National Leaders and Genius proud me;
More than hundred crores of Population, living without any Confusion;
The Gateway of India opens a way for Love and Affection ;
The History of India made its Inscription;
Many Civilizations has its Evolution;
A wide variety of Agriculture and Culture;
Is, this the Gift of Nature;
The White marbles of Tajmahal reflects the skillsof India;
The country had its strong Military, bornto make many Victories;
India a country of Humanism, which acts against Terrorism;
India a super power in 2020, the dreams of Abdul Kalam. Maa Tujhe Salam!!!!

I have started by elucidating the picturesque of India to make the readers feel the pride of belonging to such a great nation and flip through my article in this background. Now, let me bring you all to the hard-hitting reality we all are stuck up in right now. While on one hand we boast of all these beauties, little do we realise that the health of our nature is at stake. If we take out the health survey of our nature and give it a health card, I think we all would unequivocally agree that the graph is highly declining. To give out a live example which would stand as a testimony to my proceeding statement is the increasing carbon emissions in India which is rising by 4.6% of the previous year, according to the International Energy Agency. I can distinctly draw the analogy of the declining status of nature to a patient who is in the death bed counting his/her days on earth.

Yes, let me warn you. The day is not far. How would you imagine the doctor to treat the patient at this exigency? Well, that is the same kind of challenge we all are faced with. But the hilarious part is that, inspite of knowing that by healing the nature, we heal ourselves, we still continue to harm the nature.

All said and done, what are the steps, we, as individuals can actively take to contribute or this greater agenda of preserving the world? I propose the need for emergence of waves of Environmentalism in the Delhi University Area. A clean community promotes a clean city, a clean city to a clean state, a clean state to a clean nation and clean nation to a clean world. I would like to term the Centre for Green Initiatives and the bi cycle ride centres set up across the area as the awakening of the community towards the global call cried out by the Nature and term it as the first wave of Environmentalism. Thus, as a community, we need to actively take up the responsibility and save the environment from consumerism for We should never forget that nature is a miracle we all depend upon.

Firmness Had It All Held

Renee Kaul
B.Com. (Hons.)

And so his eyes went weak
With the confessions his heart mustn't make,
But the firmness had it all held,
When the eyes could no more recite the fake.
The tears could unveil the lie,
The one he lived and believed.
But the heart chose not to pry,
The concealed feelings of its beats.
Could the lady untie,
The knots being unravelled,
For one that might not, but not be dear!
Or shall he just weep,
For Lord gave him love with fear,
And weep, and weep, and weep,
Till his heart melt.
But how could he?
The firmness had it all held!

On Environmental Sustainability

How the humanity is killing mother nature for its own material gains

Ankit Barnwal

The shiny flashy lights.
Hovering by us mortals' sides.
Do they make you feel bright?
Oh my dear petites!
Are you sincerely that foolish alike?!
For your world is full of heartbreaking sights,
When it ruptures mother nature beside.
You imbeciles have turned so impolite.
That nobody remembers about earths' plights.
Then prepare for a world of cruel delights.
At the expense of those shining lights,
Fueled from the screams of the poor nature despites.

On Global Warming

How the nations have forgotten the global warming rules (low carbon emissions) to adhere to as decided in the Paris Climate Accords, especially after US president Trump pulling out.

Ankit Barnwal

Oh my silly fools!
Do you even remember your bloody rules?
The sands of time, the ruins of litter that cruise.
The mysteries of evergrowing warming moons.
Just gather your courage.
Break apart your ridden baggage.
And stop being such hypocrite loony faggots!
For global warming is on a rise,
Which will not let our generations surmise.

Interview Section

Interview with Shri Avinash Mishra, Advisor, Water Resource and Land Resource Division, NITI Aayog

Question 1: As an advisor of Water Resource Department what is your take on the current level of pollution of rivers?

Rivers today are seriously polluted. The biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) which should be around 3 ppm is nowadays 10 ppm or more in certain stretches of rivers and thus, marking the water in these stretches below the bathing standards. We need to be seriously concerned and the sewage which is directly flowing into the rivers should be avoided. There are many industrial units which are directly discharging the industrial wastes into the drains which are joining the river system. India is a land where rivers are worshipped and addressed as mother. Therefore, there is high need of maintaining the purity according to these standards.

Question 2: We day in and day out hear about horrifying statistics on water scarcity. What is your take on that?

I want people at large should be aware about the situation of water scarcity. The situation here in our country is such that by 2001 the water availability was 1860 m³ per capita which has come down to 1544 m³ per capita in 2011. It is expected by 2050 that this will touch down to 1180 m³ per capita. As per the global standards by which we measure water availability, if the water availability falls below 1700 m³ per capita then in that situation it is a water stress position. Today's water availability is 1544 m³ per capita so we are already realising water stress position and if it is less than 1000 m³ per capita we would be certainly moving towards water scarcity, so we should work to avoid the situation. The uses of water today are so inefficient that in agriculture the water we are using at the rate of 30-33% efficiency, in urban area the distribution loss accounts 30-50 % losses. So, these losses should be minimised and we should really be concerned about our water usage. Even in case of industrial usage with 1 litre of water we are generating the product of worth \$7.5 whereas in many countries of it is upto \$ 30-40. Thus, efficiency improvement is very much required.

Question 3: What is the government's take on the current situation?

As far as government's take is concerned, we in NITI Aayog are actually forming various policies and rolling out reports/documents to sensitize people. We have

emphasized a lot on issues relating to water scarcity. We have also stressed that we should avoid ourselves from the business as usual approach, we should economise ourselves, and there should be secondary uses of water all across the country. Waste water in our country available for reuse is of the order of 140 billion m³. There should be a 2 piped water distribution system where in one pipe should be for drinking water and the second one should be for the wastewater to be reused in flushing and washing.

Question 4: Do you think this is adequate?

As far as adequacy is concerned, I told you that we need to be an efficient water user i.e. we should economise water usage. Internationally, if irrigation efficiency is 55-60%, in our country it is 30-33%, to tackle this we must introduce micro-irrigation through sprinkler, rain-gun and similar technologies. Similarly, in case of industrial development, the water is being wasted, firstly it is not used in an economical manner and moreover the wastewater is being discharged to the open system without treatment which is further polluting ground and surface.

Question 5: Policy-makers concern themselves not only with the present but also with the future. What do you feel about the water consumption scenario 20-30 years from now?

The population of country is growing and south-west monsoon rain is for a very limited period of 4 months, or rather 75-80 days. If situation remains like this, then we should now concentrate our efforts more on creating the water storage. But unfortunately, if we see ourselves globally then the storage per capita availability in the country is around 260m³ per capita whereas in countries like US it is 1100m³ per capita, Russia- 6000m³ per capita and even in China it is more than 1000m³ per capita. Therefore creation of storage capacity can be one of the most important agenda in our list. Along with this, we should try to manage the water resources in an efficient manner. We should create more water storage and of policy of RRR-Reduce, Recycle and Reuse in water sector. NITI Aayog has developed a composite water management index which has been discussed all across the globe about its unique concepts. CWMI ranks the states according to their water management and conservation efforts in all the sectors. In the true essence, CWMI reflects that water should not be thought of as nature's infinite gift but be treated as nature's very limited and finite gift.

Question 6: The last question is that is there something that you as an individual do to save water and what would be your message to the young readers regarding sustainable water consumption?

Behaviour of an individual makes a lot of difference, if I am washing my clothes then the same wastewater should be used somewhere in the washroom, while brushing the teeth, taps should not be kept open. Similarly we should make sure that not even a single drop of water should be wasted. While using the washroom we should make use of the two-flush system and sensitize others towards its usage. As in coming future, water availability is going to be our biggest concern; we should try to conserve each and every drop of water fall on the earth. The rainwater harvesting should be introduced as the compulsory norm in new construction tank, pond like small water body should be constructed in each and every garden, every corner of the city and wherever it is possible.

Interview with Dr. Kanu Jain, Faculty Member, SRCC

Question 1: How are you implementing environmental friendly practices in your day to day life?

The first thing that I would suggest to all that don't buy packaged foods be it anything like chips, biscuits as plastics is a major problem to the world as it can't get segregated.

Secondly, I followed it as a practice to divide my waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable and then treated them accordingly. For the biodegradable waste I use the method of composting it in the ground or say the flower pot, in summers it takes about 20-25 days while in winters it takes about 2-3 months. For the non-biodegradable wastes I keep all the plastics separate and sell them to the kabaariwaala in the end.

Question 2: Do you suggest some policy change inside college?

One thing I have noticed extensively is the use of excessive plastic in the college canteen, even with covering the food. I would want them to have a healthy alternative other than plastics. Apart from that I would like to strongly suggest the women in the college to go for menstrual cups instead of sanitary pads as it has a lot of problems including disposal with it.

Question 3: It's strange when the country is talking about sanitary pads you talk about its alternative as well? Do you think that these cups are comfortable to use?

According to me the only difference is that one is advertised and the other is not. People are not aware of the fact but sanitary pads can cause numerous problems such as cancer. I think people should not think about convenience having a stake on their health. These are one of the major contributors to problems of fertility in females. I think we are having a myopic view of things around us and one should even care about the dignity of people who would be disposing off that sanitary pads in the landfills.

Question 4: What would be your message to the readers?

I would say to them that don't unnecessarily use deodorants which harm the environment. I would request them to not do online shopping as there is a lot of unnecessary packaging involved which adds to the total waste. I would request them to FIND ALTERNATIVES if they have an urge to do so. My last message would be reiterating the message delivered by Ayurveda 'Whatever you can't eat don't use it'.

Interview with Mr. S. K. Gupta, Caretaker, SRCC

I have made a terrace garden having a measurement of 9 X 14 square foot. Its almost been 10 years.

Question 1: Do you face any problems?

No, not exactly. To avoid any sort of problems you need to reduce the weight which can be done by putting some sand, some cocopit and mixing them together. The mixing also has a well-defined procedure for which the prime thing required is to have organic manure.

Question 2: What all trees do you have in there?

Rudraksh, Shami, Nimbu, Tomato, Sarso, Sugarcane, Spinach and many more. It is sort of a vertical garden that I have made on my terrace.

Question 3: Does maintaining it has a lot of cost?

No, not much.

Question 4: Do you make the manure or purchase the same?

I make it on my own it is very easy. Just put all the vegetables, put some pressure and then cover it after 2 months it will automatically turn into manure.

Question 5: What would be your message to every reader of the magazine?

Everybody should have at least some plants inside his/her house like money plant etc. This thing is not very difficult and circumstances like not having a ground floor does not turn into a hinderance as it can be easily be done on a terrace which according to me is a bit simpler. It only has a one-time cost, whereas doing it on ground have several sunlight related problems. The happiness that you shall get after doing this unmatched.

Interview with Ms. Juleta Khan, Section Officer, SRCC



Question 1: You have a biocompost pit and a very beautiful garden. What prompted you to take this initiative of utilising waste?

This thing came to my mind very early when my daughter was a small child. There was a woman in our neighborhood who just used to dispose it off. My daughter learning about pollution and its prevention in school and so she, without saying anything to the woman, simply used to bring some water to put on it. This made me feel guilty and shameful for not doing something similar and so I decided to utilize and dispose off the kitchen waste properly. So I separated all the peels of the vegetables in a separate bucket away from the plastic related products like bottles, milk containers etc. Then I used to dispose off these plastic products separately while the kitchen wastes were collected in the corner of my garden for two-three months till they became dry and were reconverted into mud. Then I utilized the mud by putting it in my farm/garden where various fruits, vegetables and flowers are grown by the gardener. My garden is often visited by various birds and animals like parrots, peacock, monkeys, dogs, crows etc.

Question 2: Which vegetables are grown in your garden?

There are various vegetables like garlic, tomato, onion, spinach, lady-finger, gourd. I wish I get vast cultivation of gourd so that I can distribute it to others as well.

Question 3: Doesn't this help you in saving money as well? And moreover you get fresh food, right?

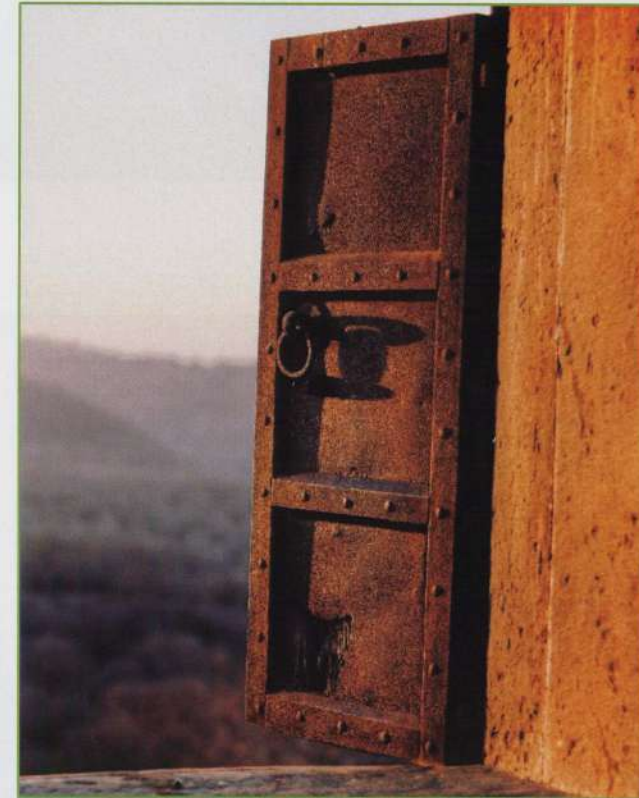
Well yes, it does help in saving money. Also there are no chemicals involved in the products. It is all organic and no amount of fertilizers are used in production.

Question 4: What message would you want to give to the teachers and the faculty?

Not just to the teachers but I would like to convey this to everyone that since we are living in Delhi, the place where a lot of pollution and garbage exists, steps like kitchen waste disposal are very crucial. There should be separate bins for different wastes and the kitchen wastes should be treated properly on a daily basis. If there are maids in households, they should be properly instructed to separate the wastes and the people themselves need to take initiative for proper waste disposal.

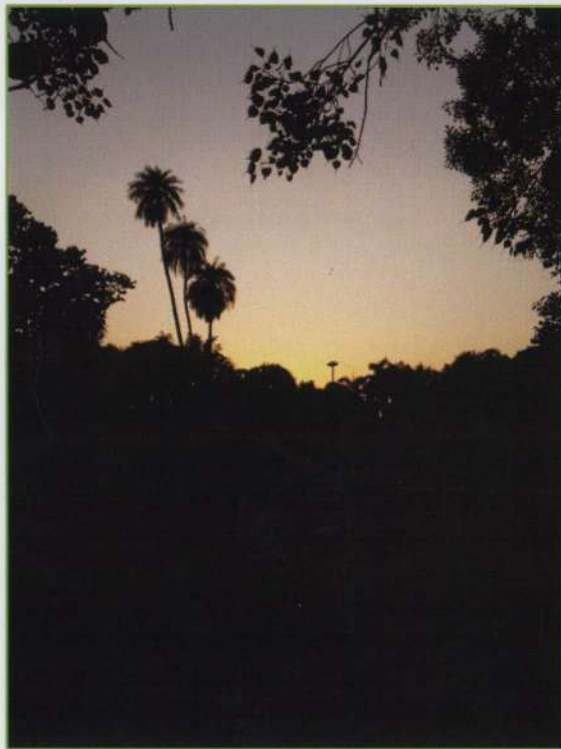


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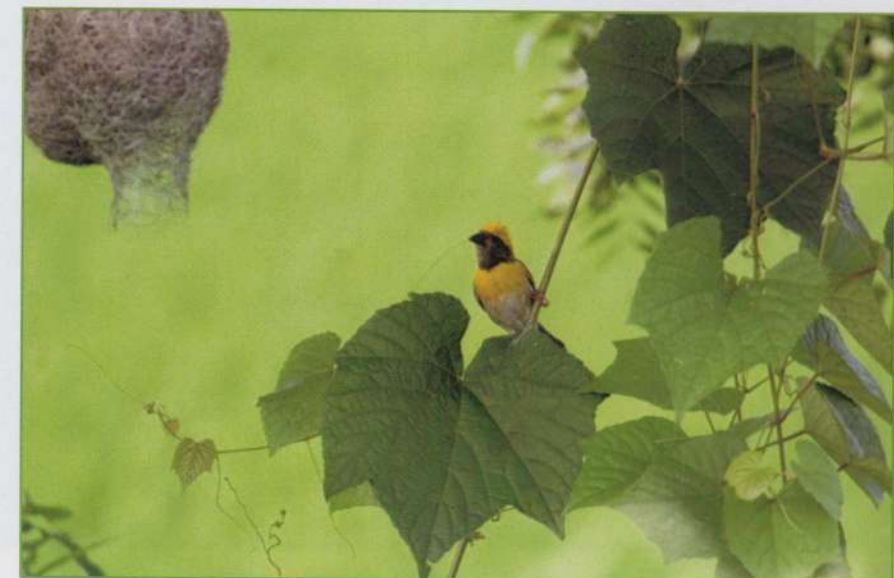


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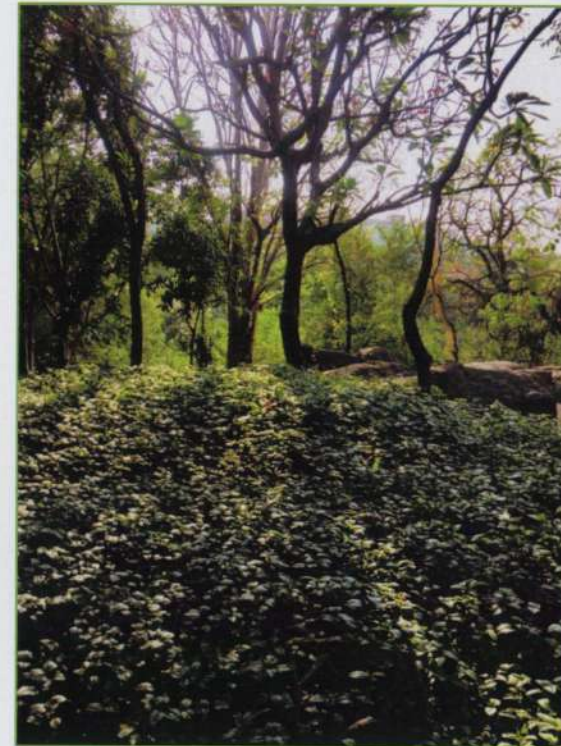


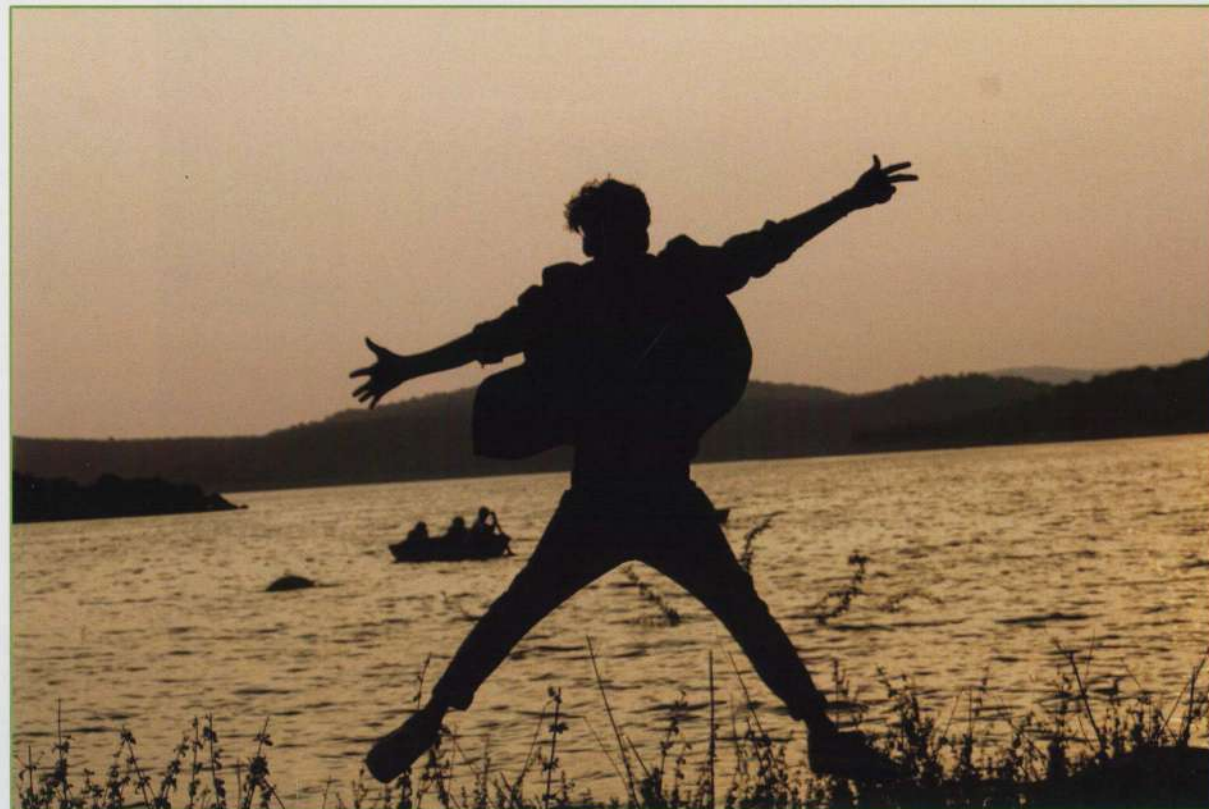


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Centre for Green Initiatives Team 2018-19

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Convenor

Dr. Rachna Jawa
Associate Professor

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Administrative Members

Mr. Shiv Nandan (Sr. P.A. to the Principal), Mr. Jatin Lamba (Administrative Officer), Mr. P.K. Jain (Accounts Officer), Mr. Satyakam Gupta (Caretaker)

Greenteers (Our Student Members)

Priyesh Choksey, Jagriti Agarwal, Abhishek, Palak, Phani Raj, Sonali, Devadarshini, Rashmi Negi, Bhavik Singhal, Yash Maheshwari, Aditya Jain, Yogesh Yadav



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