



Viswambhara Educational Society

VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Autonomous

Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad
Bollikunta, Warangal - 506 005 (Telangana State)

7.1.5 Green campus initiatives include::

Restricted entry of automobiles refers to limiting or controlling the access of vehicles into certain areas or zones for various reasons, primarily to reduce congestion, pollution, enhance safety, and improve the overall quality of life in urban spaces. This approach is often adopted in densely populated cities, historical districts, or environmentally sensitive areas.

Reducing Traffic Congestion: In busy urban areas or central business districts (CBDs), automobile entry is restricted to prevent traffic jams and facilitate smoother transportation for pedestrians, cyclists, and public transit.

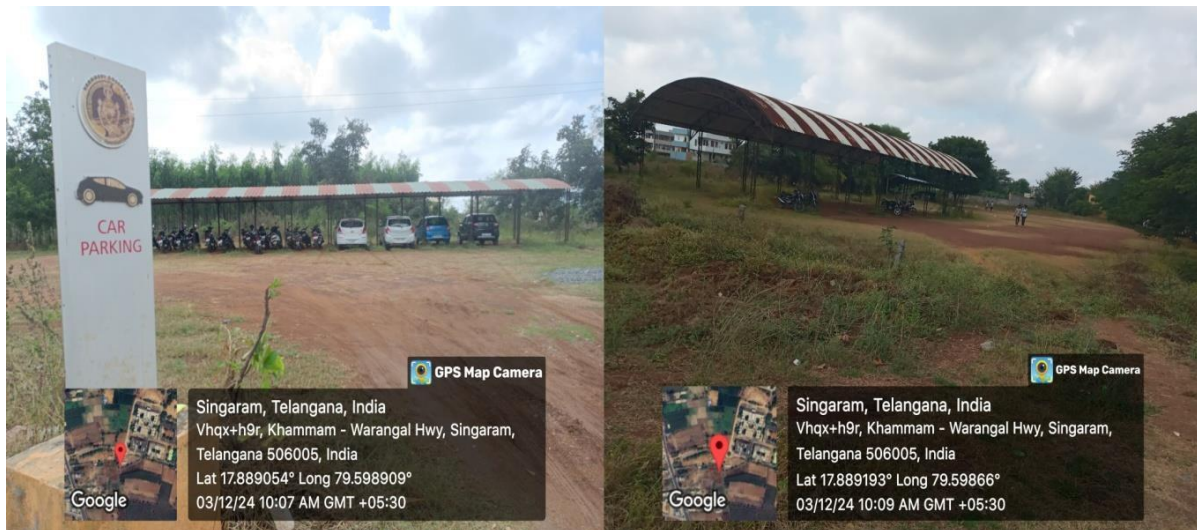
Environmental Protection: Restricted areas may be established in regions with high air pollution levels. Limiting the number of vehicles reduces carbon emissions and other pollutants, contributing to better air quality.

Preservation of Heritage Sites: In areas with historical or cultural significance, such as old towns or monuments, limiting vehicle access helps preserve the architectural heritage and maintain the aesthetic value of these locations.

Enhancing Public Safety: In areas with high foot traffic, such as markets, tourist spots, or pedestrian zones, restricted automobile entry reduces the risk of accidents and makes the area safer for pedestrians and cyclists.

Promotion of Sustainable Transport: Limiting car access encourages the use of alternative modes of transport, such as public transit, cycling, or walking. This contributes to reducing reliance on private vehicles and promotes sustainability.

Improving Urban Mobility: When vehicles are restricted from certain areas, it can improve the overall flow of transportation by encouraging the use of efficient public transport systems.



1. Use of bicycles

A. Environmental Benefits:

Zero Emissions: No fuel is required to operate a bicycle, making it a zero-emission mode of transportation.

Less Noise Pollution: Bicycles contribute to quieter cities compared to cars or motorcycles, reducing noise pollution levels in urban areas.

Health Benefits:

Physical Fitness: Regular cycling builds cardiovascular health, strengthens muscles, and improves joint flexibility.

Mental Health: Cycling helps to relieve stress, anxiety, and depression, contributing to better mental well-being.

Sustainable Weight Loss: Cycling helps in burning calories and maintaining a healthy body weight.

B. Economic Benefits:

Reduced Costs for Individuals: Bicycles are more affordable to own and maintain than cars, making them a cost-effective transportation alternative.

Reduced Healthcare Costs: As cycling promotes better health, it can lower healthcare costs by preventing diseases related to physical inactivity and poor air quality.

Flexibility and Speed: Cycling can often be faster than driving for short distances due to less congestion and better ability to manoeuvre through traffic.

Easy Parking: Unlike cars, bicycles can be parked almost anywhere, reducing the need for expensive and time-consuming parking.





2. Pedestrian friendly pathways:

Pedestrian-friendly pathways are dedicated routes designed to prioritize the safety, comfort, and convenience of pedestrians in urban and rural environments. These pathways help to create walkable, accessible, and attractive spaces that encourage people to walk instead of relying on cars. They play an essential role in promoting healthier lifestyles, reducing traffic congestion, and enhancing the overall liability of a community.

Spacious Pathways: Pedestrian pathways should be wide enough to accommodate a variety of pedestrians, including those walking with strollers, wheelchairs, or mobility devices. Ideally, pathways should be at least 4 to 6 feet wide in most urban settings to allow safe and easy movement.

Clear Signage and Markings: Clear directional signage, crosswalk markings, and pedestrian symbols help guide people along pathways and highlight key areas such as intersections, pedestrian crossings, and nearby amenities.

Level and Smooth Pavements: The surface of the pathways should be flat and even to prevent tripping hazards. Common materials for pedestrian pathways include concrete, asphalt, and bricks, which should be regularly maintained to avoid cracks or potholes.

Non-Slip Surfaces: Especially in areas prone to rain or snow, slip-resistant materials (such as textured paving or rubber) should be used to ensure safety in all weather conditions.

Safe Nighttime Visibility: Proper street lighting is essential to ensure pedestrian safety after dark. Well-lit pathways help pedestrians feel safer and reduce the risk of accidents or crimes.

Energy-Efficient Lighting: Using energy-efficient LED lights or solar-powered street lights can help reduce environmental impact and operating costs.

Well-Marked Crosswalks: Pedestrian pathways should lead to clearly marked crosswalks at intersections, ideally with traffic signals or pedestrian-friendly traffic calming measures like raised crosswalks or speed bumps.

Pedestrian Signals: Where needed, pedestrian crossing signals or buttons should be installed at busy intersections, giving pedestrians the right of way and alerting drivers to stop.

In summary, pedestrian path ways are essential for safety, accessibility, community building, and promoting a healthy life style on college campuses.



3. Ban on use of plastic.

A ban on the use of plastic refers to the prohibition of manufacturing, selling, or using plastic products, particularly single-use plastics, to reduce environmental pollution, conserve resources, and encourage the use of more sustainable materials. Plastic pollution has become one of the most pressing global environmental challenges, as plastics are non-biodegradable, persist in the environment for hundreds of years, and contribute significantly to land and marine pollution

Benefits of a Plastic Ban

1. **Environmental Impact:** Reducing plastic use can minimize pollution, decrease land fill waste, and protect wildlife. Colleges can significantly reduce their carbon footprint by cutting down on single-use plastics.
2. **Awareness and Education:** A ban can serve as a powerful educational tool, raising awareness among students about sustainability and encouraging environmentally friendly habits.
3. **Health Considerations:** Reducing plastic usage can help mitigate health risks associated with chemicals found in some plastics, such as BPA.
4. **Community Engagement:** Involving students and staff in the initiative can foster a sense of community and shared responsibility for the environment.

Implementation Strategies

1. **Policy Development:** Establish clear guidelines on what types of plastics are banned, such as straws, cutlery, and water bottles.
2. **Alternatives:** Provide accessible alternatives, like reusable water bottles, compostable utensils, and refill stations.
3. **Education Campaigns:** Launch campaigns to inform students about the ban, its reasons, and the importance of sustainability.



4. Landscaping

Landscaping in college can be a rewarding experience, whether you're involved in maintaining campus grounds, studying landscape architecture, or participating in gardening clubs. Here are some aspects to consider:

1. Campus Aesthetics

- **Maintenance:** Regular up keep of lawns, gardens, and trees enhances the campus environment.
- **Design:** Collaborating on projects to improve green spaces can make a campus more inviting.

2. Environmental Impact

- **Sustainability Practices:** Implementing ecofriendly land scaping techniques, like exeriscaping or using native plants, can reduce water usage and promote biodiversity.
- **Community Involvement:** Engaging students in planting days or environmental initiatives fosters a sense of community and responsibility.



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