

Green Audit/ Environmental Audit Manual



Kalinga University
Kotni, Near Mantralaya, Naya Raipur,
Chhattisgarh, India –
492101

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Introduction

Kalinga University was established by the Government of Chhattisgarh as a State Private University and it is notified in the Chhattisgarh state Gazette on March 25, 2011. Kalinga University has state of art campus located at Kotni, Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh. University sustains a culture that support and teaching learning excellence. University is committed to provide outcome based, industry focused education and nurtures an inclusive environment to serve diverse needs of students, faculty and staff. University is committed to continuous quality enhancement and is accredited/ recognized Nationally/ Internationally. Strong Linkages with Industry and academia have been developed for collaborative research, student exchange etc. Many eminent personalities from diverse background have visited and interacted with Kalinga raternity. Kalinga is a trend setting University backed by visionary leadership committed to the fulfillment of its Vision and Mission.

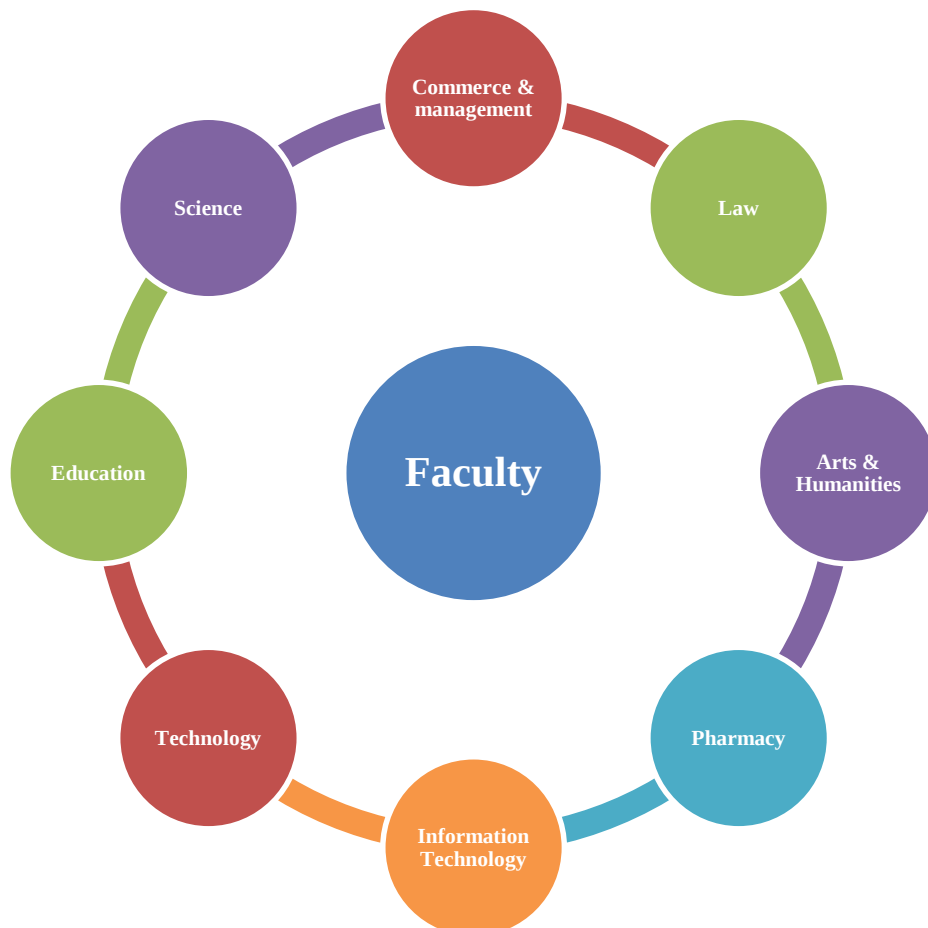


Vision and Mission of University

Kalinga University aims to be an outstanding institution for talent development and knowledge creation for a vibrant and inclusive society. To make higher education the potent medium of growth by creating knowledge and to provide easily accessible and convenient opportunities for value-based quality higher education especially to youth, educationally deprived, and employed persons so that they are motivated for life-long-learning thereby ensuring their proficiency in different skills, securing self-employment, and employment with the motto of appropriate service to the state, nation and entire humanity.

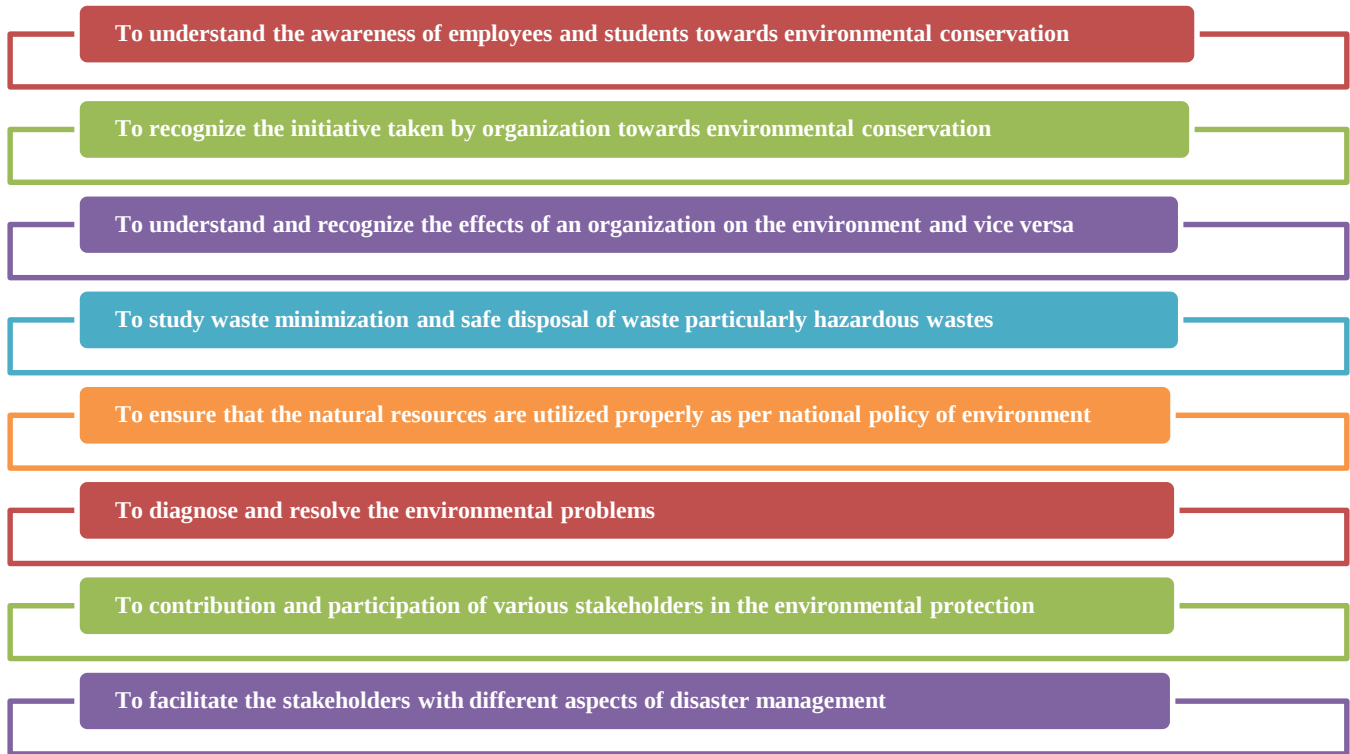
The University develops its academic programmes through the Schools of Studies. The Schools of Studies are academic bodies responsible for all academic and related administrative activities of the university. Each School has different disciplines which function as departments which are the basic academic units responsible for the conceptualization, design, development and maintenance of the academic and professional programmes.

The existing faculties of Studies at present are as follows:



Objectives of Green/ Environment Audit

The main objectives of Environmental Audit in Academic Institution are:



Scope and goals of Environmental Auditing

Government of India through its National Environment Policy in 2006, has made mandatory for every organization to conduct green audit / environmental audit in order to ensure a clean and healthy environment within and outside the organization. Further, it also helps in effective learning and provides a conducive learning environment. Efforts are taking place around the world in order to address various environmental issues. Green auditing or environmental auditing is one among them for educational institutions. Green auditing helps organization to understand various environmental issues of the organization and identify existing lacuna or gap towards meeting the objective of National Environmental Policy and thus, to plan accordingly.

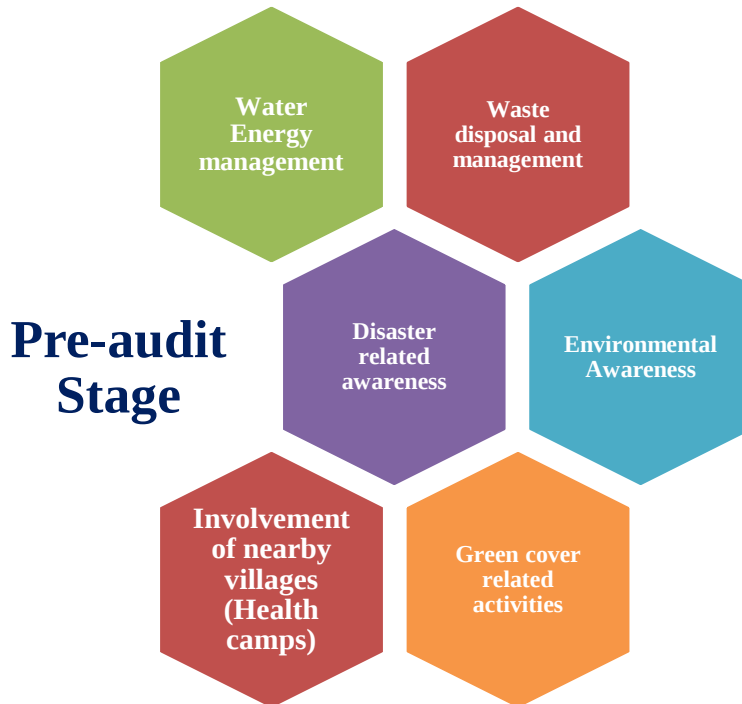
Process or Methodology of Environmental Audit

An environmental audit has three phases - pre-audit stage, audit stage and post-audit stage, and accordingly the environmental audit was conducted.



1) Pre-audit Stage

Pre-audit stage involved the identification of target areas for environmental auditing. Accordingly following target areas were identified:



2) Audit Stage

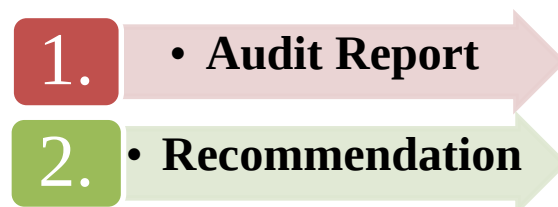
a) Collection of data through observation and interaction: This stage of the Audit involved the activities relating to collection of data through observation, interactions and discussion with the concerned stakeholders i.e., faculty, administration and staff from different of departments and sections of the university. A mix of open ended and closed ended questionnaires were also developed. Meetings with specific stakeholders of different target areas identified in the pre-audit stage were conducted for getting the data. Detailed discussion on some specific topic were also held.

b) Review of previous records and policies: This was carried out in order to understand the various initiatives taken by the University towards environmental protection and amelioration. For the purpose, office registers, visitor's book, purchase registers, office communications, policy level documents of AC/ EC were also examined. Further, the published material such as prospectus, University annual reports, bulletins, and other magazines were also studied by the audit team for getting information / data on the target aspects.

c) Inspection of departments/sections / various sites: The audit team also visited the various departments, sections, offices and its premises in order to have an idea of various activities carried. Campus greenery and gaps were identified. Team also had a visit to play ground, canteen, library, office rooms and parking area.

d) The stakeholders: The stakeholders included teaching staff from different schools, people from administration, water supply and maintenance, electricity department and ICT. The committee set up for the purpose discussed the issues related with key target areas. Questionnaires were prepared for getting information and accordingly meeting with concerned stakeholder was conducted. Data on water and energy use was collected from maintenance department. The different questionnaires formulated for the purpose are as follows:

3) Post-Audit Stage



A) Audit Report

i) Sources of air pollution: It was observed and revealed from data that the main sources of pollution in the University Campus are as use of diesel / petrol vehicles, air-conditioners, power generator, kitchen waste and other biodegradable waste from canteen and use of electronic appliances such as solid waste from electronic goods, cartridges, other solid waste etc.

(ii) Water Resources and Management: University has its own tube well for meeting its water requirements for various purposes such as drinking, use in washrooms, canteen and gardening. Since the University does not have staff quarters at present in the University premises, therefore, no household domestic water demand is there, therefore, majority of water consumed in the University premises is for sanitary and gardening purposes.

Water Conservation Measures through water harvesting tank: In order to reduce dependency of water from tube-well and also to recharge underground water resources, University had created a water harvesting tank in the back side of the Campus.



iii) Waste disposal and management

Both biodegradable as well as non-biodegradable wastes are generated from various departments/ sections of the University. The principal wastes includes paper, grasses, electronic wastes, canteen waste and other solid wastes. Since, University operates on ODL mode, therefore, number of students visiting the campus are comparatively less when compared with regular universities. Therefore, the waste generated through classroom activity and student's activities negligible. Whereas the plastic waste is completely banned in the university campus. However, the biodegradable waste produced in various departments, sports ground or other areas is put into compost pits for making compost which is made use of in fertilizing garden plants and seedling planted during planting season.





Waste disposal and management strategies at Kalinga University encompasses the following steps.



Implementing these strategies will help Kalinga University manage its waste more effectively, promoting a cleaner and more sustainable campus environment.

iv) Environmental Awareness

People in the campus are aware about the various environmental issues and the various green measures to be adopted in office as well as their home. A course on Environmental Studies is compulsory for all Under Graduate students. Further, university conducts plantation drives in the open areas in the Campus during Environment Day, 15 August and during other important events in the University. Further, University has also adopted nearby villages and environmental awareness activities, health camps and other community programmes are being

conducted through their participation.



V) Mitigation and Management practices

University is at present following practices for environmental protection:

a) Maintenance of Lush Green Campus: University has a ten hectares of land which was transferred to it from Forest Department for the purpose of creating infrastructure required for the development of various Offices/ Departments of the University. Although felling of trees is for development of various infrastructure cannot be avoided, yet only those trees are felled which fall in the development area and others are not disturbed.



b) Plantation drives: Plantation drives are regular activities in the Campus, and usually in all important occasions, plantation activity is taken up. University has maintained a garden in which different ornamental plants have been raised.



c) Organic composting: The activity of making organic compost has been initiated in the campus where all the biodegradable waste material are filled up in the compost pit. In the course of time, organic compost is prepared. This organic compost is utilized for manuring in flowerbeds and plantations.

