



Managed by K.D.M. Education Society

VIDARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Approved by A.I.C.T.E., New Delhi, Govt. Of Maharashtra & Affiliated to DBATU, Lonere, Raigad & RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur

GREEN POLICY OF VIDARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The policies laid down for green audit aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campus, leading to an eco-friendly atmosphere. Management and staff of Vidarbha Institute of Technology is committed to carry out Eco Friendly activity and use natural resources to promote sustainability

a) **SOLID & E- WASTE POLICY**

1. Least amount of paper should be used for administrative and academic work. The college prefers LMS software for most of the official work. Other waste papers should be collected from academic buildings & sent to waste paper management centers.
2. Use of dustbin should be encouraged There are large & small dustbins placed on all the floors in all the buildings in the campus People should not dispose of used masks & gloves in public dustbins.
3. Food waste generated in the canteens of the college campus should be diverted to the compost pits in the campus.
4. To address the issue of plastic pollution causing environmental hazards, the use of one-time-use plastic bottles, cups, folders, pens, & decorative items should be prohibited on the campus.
5. E- waste should be sorted, handled and disposed properly in an eco-friendly manner and sent to authorized agencies and recycling units.

b) **ENERGY SAVING POLICY**

1. Building inside the campus in VIT is designed in such a way so as to use maximum sunlight during the day which will eventually reduce the use of artificial lights. VIT is committed to shift to maximum utilization of solar Energy.
2. Use of natural lights through a single south facing can illuminate the entire room.
3. To save electricity, teaching & non-teaching staff & students should be encouraged to switch off the electricity source while not in use.
4. Optimum usage of LED lighting is encouraged. Incandescent bulbs should be replaced with CFL tubes with electronic chokes and LEDs.
5. By unplugging unused electronics also we can save unwanted use of electricity.

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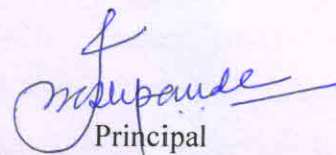
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c) WATER CONSERVATION POLICY

1. To strengthen Rainwater harvesting practices, rainwater must be collected from rooftops to recharge the groundwater level table.
2. Everyone in the campus should contribute to the cause of saving water by closing the taps properly after using.
3. The administrative authorities should immediately repair leaking taps.
4. Activities on Water Conservation should be carried out from time to time to make the inmates aware of conserving natural resources for the sustainability of the future generations.

d) ECOFRIENDLY CAMPUS

1. The campus of VIT is situated in the midst of luscious green landscapes and mowed lawns.
2. Generally, the mowed grass clippings are left on the lawn because they turn into natural Fertilizer. The clippings also keep soil and water rooted to the ground.
3. The lawn debris is purposely kept far away from water pipes to avoid choking.
4. The rain harvested water is used for Irrigating New Plants.
5. Our students sit around in the natural landscape shades, completing their assignments
6. Green campus has proven to lower heating and cooling costs in the campus



Principal

Vidarbha Institute of Technology
Nagpur



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Bhivapur, Umrer Road, Nagpur

Policy Document On **Environment and Energy Usage**

The Environment and Energy usage Policy of Vidarbha Institute of Technology, Nagpur is to manage energy in such a systematic way so as to minimize its impact on the environment. The policy implies to explore the renewable energy resources to reduce the burden of the government and to find out substitute natural resources as solutions to the energy crisis.

This environment and energy policy is binding for all the component so for the institution and applies to all its stakeholders and to the various activities undertaken by the institution. It will help us to embed efficiency and environmental awareness into our everyday activities, thus helping us to realize our responsibilities and commitment to conservation of natural resources and to limit its usage.

Policies:

- To assess our energy usage and measure its impact on the environment.
- To reduce local air pollution emissions using environment-friendly vehicles, including bicycles, public transportation and use of pedestrian-friendly roads.
- To install photo volt acicular panels for the generation of alternate energy.
- To install LED bulbs in the complete campus to save energy.
- To develop systematic waste management mechanism.
- To develop rain water harvesting unit.
- To undertake tree plantation drive.
- To take additional measures to continuously improve our energy consumption.
- To ensure the availability of necessary resources to achieve our objectives.
- To encourage use of advanced technology to minimize energy consumption, atmospheric emissions and noise, particularly from our vehicle fleets.
- To engage in dialogue with the government agencies, municipal corporation and the affiliating university and actively work with the local organizations in the areas of environment, energy efficiency and sustainable development.
- To monitor and respond to emerging environmental and energy issues. To strengthen our employees' and students 'environmental knowledge and skills in order to improve our own environmental performance.
- To offer opportunities for employees and students to engage in initiatives those contribute to environmental protection.

This policy will be communicated to the students and employees via internal communication channels. The Environment and Energy Policy, objectives and targets will be reviewed on a regular basis.


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UTI, NAGPUR**

GREEN AUDIT



S. S. Patil
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GREEN AUDIT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that a green audit at Vidarbha Institute of Technology, Nagpur (VIT) was conducted audit for 2020-21 sessions to assess green initiatives for sustenance of institute ecosystem and environment.

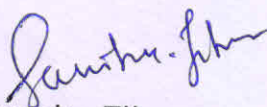
Institute has submitted necessary data and credentials for scrutiny. The activity and measures carried out by the institute has been verified based on the report submitted and actual field observations. It was observed that a number of environmentally friendly based practices are undertaken in college.

The institute constantly strives to care for the mother earth, biodiversity and landscaping as per the requirement of the flora. Also motivates the student to keep the campus green, clean and plastic free.

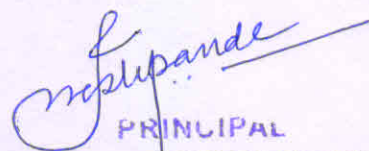
The efforts taken by the institute towards environmental sustainability is appreciable and commendable.



Dr. Nilesh Bodne
H.O.D ECE, Vice Principal
Internal Green Audit Officer



Dr. Saumitra Tijware
NEERI, Nagpur
Ph.D (Photo catalyst)
External Green Audit Officer



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1. Introduction

A green audit is a general term that can reflect various types of evaluations intended to identify environmental compliance and management system implementation gaps, along with related corrective actions. Green Audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting, and analysis of components of environmental diversity. The 'Green Audit' aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambiance. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the work conducted within the organizations whose exercises can cause risk to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through Green Audit, one gets a direction as of how to improve the condition of the environment and there are various factors that have determined the growth of carrying out Green Audit.

1.1 About the College

Vidarbha Institute of Technology Nagpur, Maharashtra is 11 years young college having faculties for BE in Electrical, Mechanical, Electronics & communication, Computer Science & Engineering. It is about 20 km from Nagpur. The college is located on a beautiful campus of 15 acres providing the state of art infrastructure and faculties.

The Institution regularly monitors upkeep of the campus facilities and conducts an informal green audit of the campus. Green audit involves various internal and external audits which helps in the understanding the effects of our practices on the environment. This audit helps us to adopt various practices and save energy. Along with this the institute adopts various practices which results in the conservation of energy, increase in green cover and effective collection and use of rain water.

2. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the green audit is to promote the Environment Management and Conservation in the College Campus. The purpose of the audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies, and standards.

Green audit forms part of a resource management process. Although they are individual events, the real value of green audits is the fact that they are carried out, at defined intervals, and their results can illustrate improvement or change over time. Eco-campus concept mainly focuses on the efficient use of energy and water; Minimize waste generation or pollution and also economic efficiency.

All these indicators are assessed in the process of "Green Auditing of the educational institute". Eco-campus focuses on the reduction of contribution to emissions, procures a cost-effective and secure supply of energy, encourages and enhances energy use conservation, promotes personal


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action, reduce the institute's energy and water consumption, reduce wastes to landfill, and integrate environmental considerations into all contracts and services considered to have significant environmental impacts. Target areas included in this green auditing are water, energy, waste, green campus and carbon footprint.

3. Methodology

In order to perform a green audit, the methodology included different tools such as preparation of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation, and review of the documentation, interviewing key persons and data analysis, measurements, and recommendations. The study covered the following areas to summarize the present status of environmental management on the campus:

- Water management
- Energy Conservation
- Waste management
- E-waste management
- Green area management

4. Observations and Recommendations

4.1 E-Waste Management

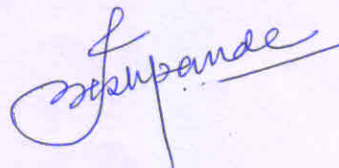
Electronic waste (e-waste) refers to the disposal of broken or obsolete electronic components and materials. E-waste materials may be valuable and recyclable, such as random access memory and reusable laptops. However, hazardous materials, such as cathode ray tube monitors, require special handling in disposal. Electronic components contain cadmium, lead, mercury, and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) that can damage human health and the environment.

a) Observations

A very small quantity of total waste generated is E waste. Almost every department has a computer lab and waste generated in such lab is collected annually and is stored centrally in isolation. After which it is recycled.

b) Recommendations:

- Start organizing events on international E-waste day-13 October.
- Institute must create guidelines for proper collection storage and disposal of E-waste which must be display across the campus



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- College must appoint a authorized E-waste management organization to safely disposed E-waste.

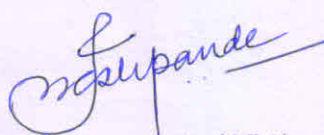
4.2 Green Cover

The Natural or planted vegetation covering a certain area of terrain, functioning as protection against soil erosion and balancing the temperature. Green space plays an important role in the social and natural sustainability and makes the campus more livable places for the students.

a) Observations

The college campus is sizeable with a large number of various kinds of vegetation. The campus has about 37 different types of vegetation which include trees and ornamental plants. The campus also includes a garden which is well maintained. The gardening staff also maintains the flora in the campus regularly. The college organizes tree plantation programs regularly under NSS (National Service Scheme) unit. During such drive both staff and students do plantation in and around the campus. Such a program helps in creating awareness and creates a pleasant atmosphere in the campus. Following are the name and number of trees on the campus.

S.No	Scientific Name of Plant	Local Name	Number of Trees
1	AlstoniaScholaris	Saptaparni	25
2	Adonidia	Chirsmas Palm	24
3	Agave Americana	Ghaypat	7
4	Agave Tequilana	Agave	2
5	AlbizziaLebeck	shirish	6
6	Aloevera	Korphad	15
7	AnnonaSquamosa	Sugarapple(Sitaphal)	2
8	Archontophoenixcunninghamiana	TabelPaam	22
9	AzadirachtaIndica	Sindhi	1
10	AzadirachtaIndica	Neem	45
11	Casuarina	Suru	12
12	CocusNutifera	Narial	1
13	DalbergiaSissoo	Sisham	20
14	DelonixRegia	Gulmohar	18
15	Eucalyptus	Nilgiri	1
16	FicusBengalensis	Wad	1
17	FicusReligiosa	pipal	1
18	Hibiscus	Jaswan	9



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19	Indian Gooseberry	Amla	15
20	Lawsonialnermis	Heenna(Mehandi)	64
21	LeucaenaLeucocephala	Subabul	9
22	MangiferaIndica	aam	2
23	MillettiaPinnata	Karanji	10
24	Ocimum	Nivdung	5
25	PlumeriaRubra	Chapha	2
26	PolyanthiaLongifolia	Ashoka	39
27	Ricinuscommunis	Eranda Palm	10
28	Rose	Gulab	7
29	SyzygiumCumini	Jamun	5
30	TectonaGrandis	Sagwan	40
31	TerminaliaCatappa	Badam	2
32	ThevetiaPeruviana	kaner	5
33	Thuja	Vidya	15
34	Tikoma	Tikoma	1
35	VachelliaNilotica	Babul	29
36	ZiziphusMauritiana	ber	12
37		Gorga	2



b) Recommendations:

- Create a College Committee for Environmental Issues that will hold the responsibility for the maintenance and growth of plantation on campus.
- The committee should also organize program including poster presentation, debates, and seminars for the promotion of sustainable environmental practices.

S. S. Pande

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15	Eucalyptus	Nilgiri	1
16	Ficus Bengalensis	Wad	1
17	Ficus Religiosa	pipal	1
18	Hibiscus	Jaswan	9
19	Indian Gooseberry	Amla	15
20	Lawsonia Inermis	Heenna(Mehandi)	64
21	Leucaena Leucocephala	Subabul	9
22	Mangifera Indica	aam	2
23	Millettia Pinnata	Karanji	10
24	Ocimum	Nivdung	5
25	Plumeria Rubra	Chapha	2
26	Polyanthia Longifolia	Ashoka	39
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31	Terminalia Catappa	Badam	2
32	Thevetia Peruviana	kaner	5
33	Thuja	Vidya	15
34	Tikoma	Tikoma	1
35	Vachellia Nilotica	Babul	29
36	Ziziphus Mauritiana	ber	12
37		Gorga	2



b) Recommendations:

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- Reviews periodically the list of trees planted in the campus, allot numbers to the trees and keep records, so as to check the health of present plantation.
- Increase the present number of vegetation and provide adequate care for the newly planted one.
- Start Celebrating 5th June as 'Environment Day' and plant more trees on this day in and around campus.

4.3 Water Use

This indicator addresses water consumption, water sources, irrigation, storm water, appliances and fixtures. A water audit is an on-site survey and assessment to determine the water use and hence improving the efficiency of its use.

a) Observations

The study observed that as the College is situated at remote area so, there is no provision of Mains water supply scheme. The tube wells are major source of water in college and hostel. Two tube wells are situated college campus. One tube well is used for water supply at Hostel and another is for college supplying 24x7 with elevated tank provided at top of each building. For drinking purpose RO water purifier are installed in every building. During the survey, no loss of water is observed, neither by any leakages, or by over flow of water from overhead tanks. Rain water harvesting units are also functional for recharging ground water level.

b) Recommendations:

- Need of monitoring, controlling overflow is essential and periodically supervision drills should be arranged.
- Gardens should be watered by using drip/sprinkler irrigation system to minimized water use.
- Ensure that all cleaning products used by college staff have a minimal detrimental impact on the environment, i.e. they are biodegradable and non-toxic, even where this exceeds the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations.
- Start organizing promotional program for celebrating National Water conservation day on March 22 every year.
- Appoint regular staff for maintenance of drinking and drainage system in the college to avoid wastage due to overflow from tanks and leakage in the pipe network.

4.4 Energy Use.

This indicator addresses energy consumption, energy sources, energy monitoring, lighting, appliance, natural gas and vehicles. Energy use is clearly an important aspect of campus sustainability and thus requires no explanation for its inclusion in the assessment.

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a) Observations

Energy source utilized by all the departments and common facility center is electricity only. Total energy consumption in Feb 2018- Jan 2019 is determined as 202656 KWH/Year by major energy consuming equipment's. Across the campus LED tube lights are being progressively replaced and currently 20% of lighting requirement is met by LED bulbs. Equipment's like Computers are used with power saving mode. In all departments, laboratory electricity was shut down after occupancy time is one of green practices for energy conservation.

b) Recommendations:

- In campus premises electricity should be shut down from main building supply after occupancy time, to prevent power loss due to eddy current.
- Installation of LED lamps instead of CFL and replacing the old tube lights with the new LED tubes.
- 5-star rated Air Conditioners, Fans and CFLs should be used.

4.5 Waste Management

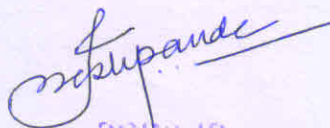
This waste production and disposal of different wastes like paper, food, plastic, biodegradable, construction, glass, dust etc. and recycling. Furthermore, solid waste often includes wasted material resources that could otherwise be channeled into better service through recycling, repair, and reuse. Solid waste generation and management is a burning issue. Unscientific treatment of solid waste can create threats to everyone. The survey focused on volume, type and current management practice of solid waste generated in the campus.

a) Observations

The total solid waste collected in the campus is 20 to 25 Kg/day. Waste generation from tree droppings and paper waste is a major solid waste generated in the campus. The waste is segregated at source by providing separate dustbins for Bio-degradable and Plastic waste. The dustbins are provided in each department. The sweepers clean dustbins daily. Metal waste and wooden waste is stored and given to authorized scrap agents for further processing. As college is situated at remote area there is no provision of municipal corporation disposal method. Hence the solid waste collected in college is burnt.

b) Recommendations:

- Motivate and focus on reducing the total amount of waste produced in the campus.
- Provide appropriate, accessible and well-publicized collection points for recyclable waste, with responsibility for recycling clearly allocated.



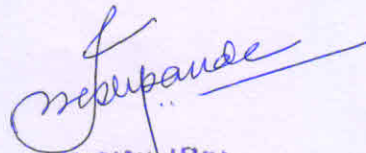
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- Promote use of rough printed single sided papers to be used for writing and photocopy.

Conclusions:

Although the college is located in under developed area, the campus is well maintained with ample steps being undertaken to make the campus ecofriendly. The environmental awareness promotional initiatives are also considerable. Few recommendations are added to increase the efficiency and further steps tpo make the campus greener. The steps taken by the campus may become an encouragement to all the students & staff members and make the community a better place.

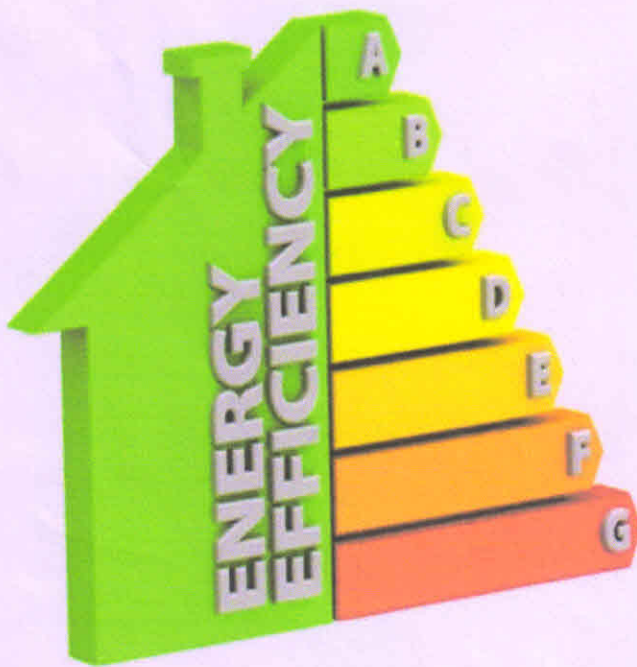


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**VIDARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
UTI, NAGPUR**

Energy Audit



S. S. Pande

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UTI (Bhiwapur), Umrer Road, Nagpur

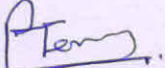
ENERGY AUDIT

CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that Vidarbha institute of Technology, Uti, Nagpur has successfully conducted an "Energy Audit" on dated 20-21 July 2022. The energy audit done for the period of July 2021 To June 2022. It is found that suitable measures are taken by the college in minimization of energy consumption

Place:- Nagpur
Date:- 28/07/2022

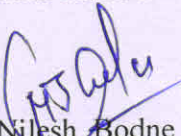
External Auditor


Ms. Priyanka Tembhurne
MAHAGENCO, Koradi
M-Tech(ECE)

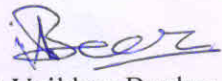
External Auditor

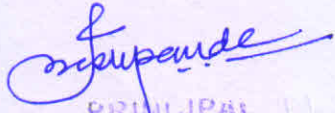

Dr. Nitin Karmarkar
Sr. Chemist, MAHAGENCO
Ph.D (Chemistry)

Internal Auditor


Dr. Nilesh Bodne
Vice Principal, HOD ECE
VIT, Nagpur

Internal Auditor


Prof. Vaibhav Bankar
Principal Poly
VIT, Nagpur


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Preface

Data collection for energy audit of the Vidarbha Institute of Technology, Nagpur Campus was conducted by team for the period of July 2021 to June 2022. This audit was undertaken to inquire about convenience to progress the energy competence of the campus. To drop of energy utilization whilst cultivator humanizing comfort, health and safety were of prime anxiety. This audit required to recognize the mainly energy proficient appliances. Besides, several each day processes concerning common appliances have been provided which facilitate sinking the energy expenditure. All data collected from each classroom, laboratory, every room. The work is completed by considering, how much tubes, fan, A.Cs, electronic instruments, etc in each room. How much was participation of each component in total electricity consumption.



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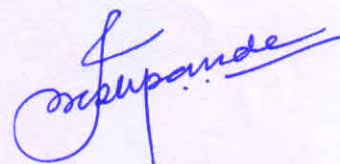
Introduction:

A nation is tiring to advance in quantity and quality to the spread of education among the common India and development of their intelligence. In India the entire field of education and other fields of intelligent activities had been monopolized by a handful of men before independence. But today we are marching towards the desirable status of a developed nation with fast strides. But the development should be a sustained one. For achieving such an interminable development energy management is essential. As far as concerning electricity crisis, we are facing lack of electricity during office work. So, institutional management is taking design regarding production of electricity and saving electricity for eco-social aspect.

Energy requirement of India is growing and incomplete domestic fossilfuel treasury. The country has motivated strategy to enlarge its renewable energy resources and policy to establish the nuclear power plants. India increases the involvement of nuclear power to largely electrical energy development facility from 4.2% to 9%. India's industrial demand accounted for 35% of electrical power requirement, domestic household use accounted for 28%, agriculture 21%, commercial 9%, and public lighting and other miscellaneous applications accounted for the rest. Energy conservation means reduction in energy consumption without making any sacrifice of quantity or quality. A successful energy management program begins with energy conservation; it will lead to adequate rating of equipment's, using high efficiency equipment and change of habits which causes enormous wastages

of energy. By observing all these study lack of electricity and huge electricity demands. It is necessary to plan to being self-sufficient in electricity requirement.

In the present study, college electricity audit has been done. In this study considered practical laboratory, instrument, Fans, air conditioners, Computers etc are considered in this study. We have studied total budget of the college, total economic investment of college on the electricity and total generation electricity from the solar electricity generation unit. Also, we have studied total saving of electricity and money from solar generation and requirement of solar energy. Also, it is studied that exact contribution of bulb, fans, computer, instruments etc in the total requirement of electricity. We studied all these mentioned thinks by collecting exactly data form survey.



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Total Power Requirement of Various Equipment

Electrical Load In watt

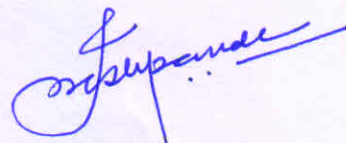
S.N	Department/Room	Fan Load	LED Tube Load	CFL Tube Load	AC Load	Fridge Load	Computer Load	Printer Load	Scanner Load	Xerox Machine Load	Projector Load	Borewell Motor
1	Principal room	200	95	40	1500		200	50				
2	Board Zoom	200	225		4500		200					
3	Scholarship Centre	300	162			400	1400	50		80	300	
4	Faculty cabin1		36		1500		200					
5	Maintenance and estate office	100	98				400	50				
6	Director room	100	36		1500		200					
7	Vice principal room	100	36		1500		200	50				
8	First year hod cabin	200	187	80			600					
9	Account office	300	36					50				
10	Hall	150	168									
11	Training and Placement	200	36		1500		200					
12	Entrance	300	504			800						
13	FC Center	200	90				600	50				
14	CR1	400	72	160						80		
15	CR2	600	144	160								
16	Research Lab	300	36	80			200					
17	Network Lab	600	66		4500		6000					
18	Computer center	600	66		3000		5400					
19	Faculty cabin2	100	18		1500		200					
20	Server room	100	18		1500		200					
21	Health Centre	100	18				200					
22	Admission Office	100	36				200					
23	Data structure lab	300	54	80			4200					
24	S3	300	36									
25	Seminar hall	1400	159		3000						300	
26	S5	200	40									
27	S7	400	36									
28	EDC Lab	400	36				400	50				
29	Staff room	200	54		1500		400					
30	Corridor (F2)	100	160				400					

Principals

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Energy Consumption (kWh)

Sl. No.	Month	Consumption (kWh)
1	Jan-21	2671
2	Feb-21	2398
3	Mar-21	4239
4	Apr-21	597
5	May-21	1819
6	Jun-21	1731
7	Jul-21	2504
8	Aug-21	2858
9	Sep-21	2805
10	Oct-21	2718
11	Nov-21	2521
12	Dec-21	2160
	Total (kW)	29021
	Monthly Average (kW)	2418.14
13	Jan-22	1959
14	Feb-22	279
15	Mar-22	391
16	Apr-22	
17	May-22	
18	Jun-22	
	Total (kW)	2629
	Monthly Average (kW)	876.33



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Total Power Requirement & Renewable Energy generation (Feb 2022)

Total Energy Requirement (kW)	Power requirement met by RES (kw)	RES	RES Generation	RES Use
2962.34	2292.34	Solar	17899.94	2292.34



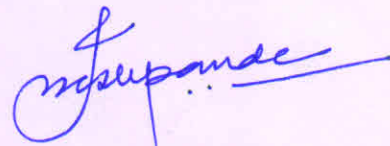
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Photograph of Renewable Energy Sources-



Fig-Solar Energy Generation System

The hybrid energy generation devices contain a solar panel and wind turbine. The hybrid energy generation device generates 15 units per day. The college is now using 15 kW UPS and batteries for energy storage.



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Conclusion:

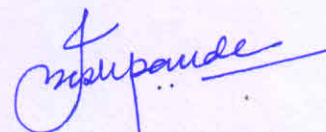
In conclusion, data generated in energy audit are useful for to understand the energy distribution and utilization of college. The college needs maximum 2962.34KW of electricity and hybrid energy generation device generate the only 17899.94 units/months.

Recommendation:

- 1) Replace all CFL Tubelight using LEDBulb, to save more power.
- 2) Replace CRT monitor using LED or LCD monitor.
- 3) Separate connection of office, Computer Lab. and classroom.

Results and discussion:

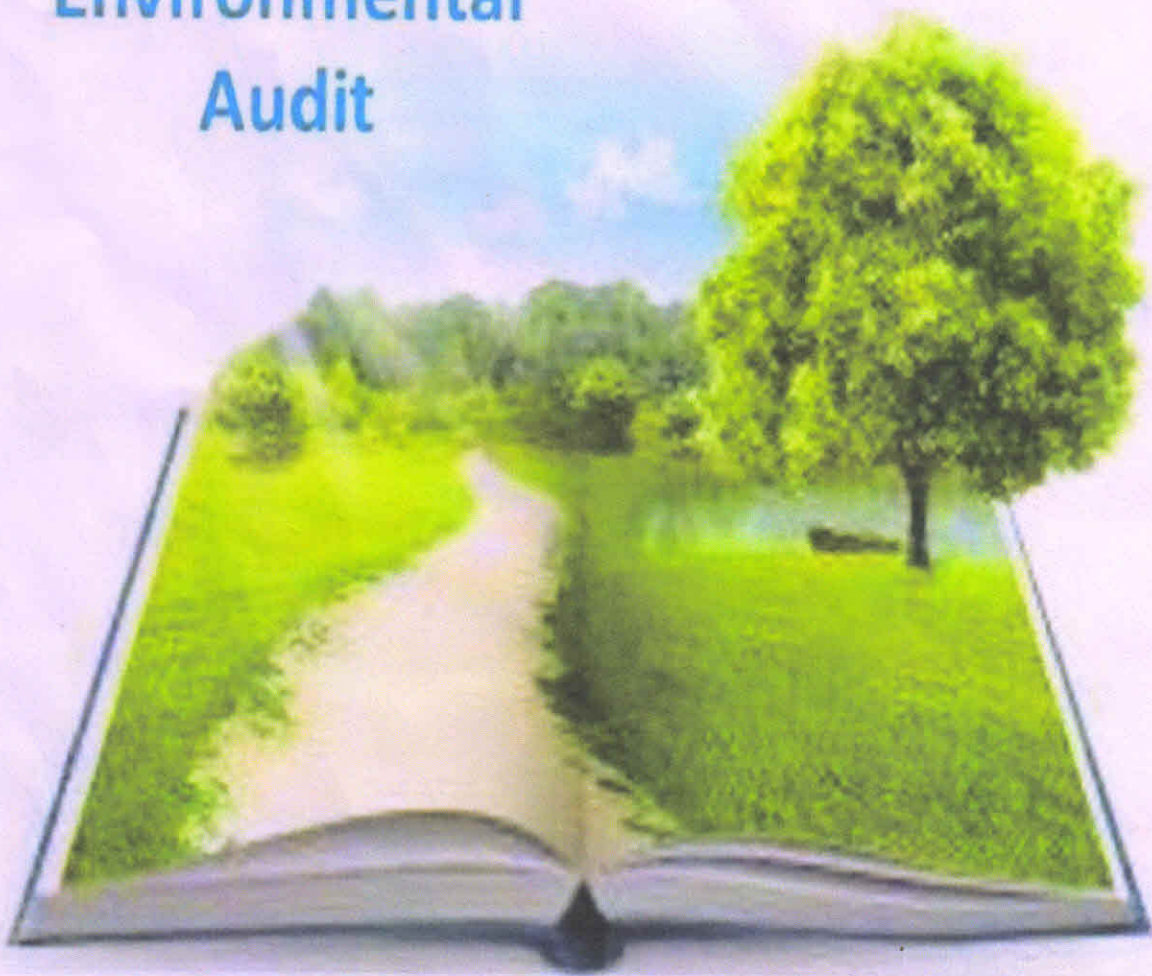
As far concerning the energy audit, electricity audit is main concern regarding educational institution. We have collected data by considering the tube light, fan, computer, printer, Ascend instruments. The total required energy is **2962.34KW**. Renewable source Generate **17899.94Unit/Month**



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**VIDARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
UTI, NAGPUR**

**Environmental
Audit**



S. K. Pande

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**VIDARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Uti (Bhiwapur), Umrer Road, Nagpur**

VIDARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, UTI, NAGPUR

Environment Audit Report



(24th -26th Feb 2021)



VIDARBHA INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY,

S. K. Pande
PRINCIPAL

VIDARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
UTI (Bhiwapur), Umrer Road, Nagpur

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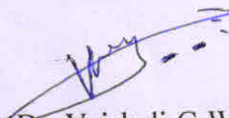
ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Vidarbha institute of Technology, Uti, Nagpur was successfully conducted an "Environmental Audit" on dated 24-26 Feb 2021.
The efforts taken by the college towards environment and sustainability is highly appreciated and commendable.


Place: - Nagpur
Date: - 02/03/2021

External Auditor



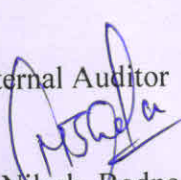
Dr. Vaishali G. Waghmare
WCL, Civil Lines, Nagpur
Ph.D (Organic Chemistry)

External Auditor



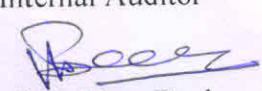
Dr. Saumitra Tijware
NEERI, Nagpur
Ph.D (Photo Catalyst)

Internal Auditor

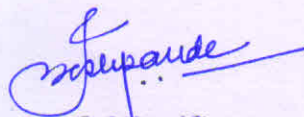


Dr. Nilesh Bodne
Vice Principal, HOD ECE

Internal Auditor



Prof. Vaibhav Bankar
HOD, ME



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1. INTRODUCTION:

The environment audit aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the university campuses, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly atmosphere. Environment audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of college environment. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the effort within the institutions whose exercises can cause threat to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through the environment audit, a direction as how to improve the structure of environment and there are include several factors that have determined the growth of carried out the environment audit.

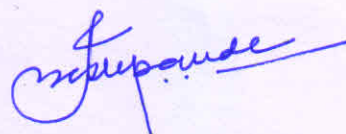
NEED FORENVIRONMENT AUDITING

Environment auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutions practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. Traditionally, we are good and efficient users of natural resources. But over the periodoftimeexcessuseofresourceslikewaterbecomehabitualforeveryoneespecially,incommonareas. Now, it is necessary to check Whether we are handling resources carefully? Environment audit regulates all such practices and gives an efficient way of natural resource utilization. In the era of climate change and resource depletion it is necessary to verify the processes and convert it in to green and clean one. Environment audit provides an approach for it. It also increases overall consciousness among the people working in institution towards an environment.

GOALS OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT

College has conducted an environment audit with specific goals as:

1. Identification and documentation of environment practices followed by College.
2. Identify strength and weakness in environment practices.
3. Analyze and suggest solution for problems identified.
4. Assess facility of different types of waste management.
5. Increase environmental awareness throughout campus
6. Identify and assess environmental risk.
7. Motivates staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.
8. The long term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issue before they become problem.



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OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT

1. To examine the current practices, which can impact on environment such as of resource utilization, waste management etc.
2. To identify and analyze significant environmental issues.
3. Set up goal, vision, and mission for environment practices in campus.
4. Establish and implement Environment Management in various departments.
5. Continuous assessment for betterment in performance in environment

BENEFITS OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are many advantages of environment audit to an Educational Institute:

1. It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
3. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
4. It portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.

Finally, it will help to build positive impression for through green initiatives the upcoming NAAC visit.

2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

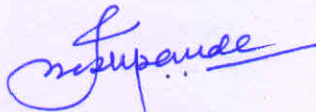
The broad aims/benefits of the eco-auditing system would be

- Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
- Improving environmental standards
- Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
- Financial savings through education in resource use
- Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the College campus and its environment
- Enhancement of College profile
- Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An environmental audit is a snapshot in time, in which one assesses campus performance in complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Though a helpful benchmark, the audit almost immediately becomes outdated unless there is some mechanism in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental compliance.

This audit report contains observations and recommendations for improvement of environmental consciousness.


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4. VIT INFRASTRUCTURE

DETAILS OF TREES AND PLANTS IN CAMPUS

S.No	Botanical Name	Common Name
1	Alstonia Scholaris	Saptaparni
2	Adonidia	Christmas Palm
3	Agave Americana	Ghaypat
4	Agave Tequilana	Agave
5	Albizzia Lebbeck	shirish
6	Aloevera	Korphad
7	Annona Squamosa	Sugarapple(Sitaphal)
8	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	TabelPaam
9	Azadirachta Indica	Sindhi
10	Azadirachta Indica	Neem
11	Casuarina	Suru
12	Cocus Nutifera	Narial
13	Dalbergia Sissoo	Sisham
14	Delonix Regia	Gulmohar
15	Eucalyptus	Nilgiri
16	Ficus Bengalensis	Wad
17	Ficus Religiosa	pipal
18	Hibiscus	Jaswan
19	Indian Gooseberry	Amla
20	Lawsonia Inermis	Heenna(Mehandi)
21	Leucaena Leucocephala	Subabul
22	Mangifera Indica	aam
23	Millettia Pinnata	Karanji
24	Ocimum	Nivdung
25	Plumeria Rubra	Chapha
26	Polyanthia Longifolia	Ashoka
27	Ricinus communis	Eranda Palm
28	Rose	Gulab
29	Syzygium Cumini	Jamun
30	Tectona Grandis	Sagwan

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31	Terminalia Catappa	Badam
32	Thevetia Peruviana	kaner
33	Thuja	Vidya
34	Tikoma	Tikoma
35	Vachellia Nilotica	Babul
36	Ziziphus Mauritiana	Ber

HEALTH CENTER

These centers often provide medical facilities on campus where students can receive emergency treatment and preventive care.



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HEALTH CENTER

These centers often provide medical facilities on campus where students can receive emergency treatment and preventive care.



Principals

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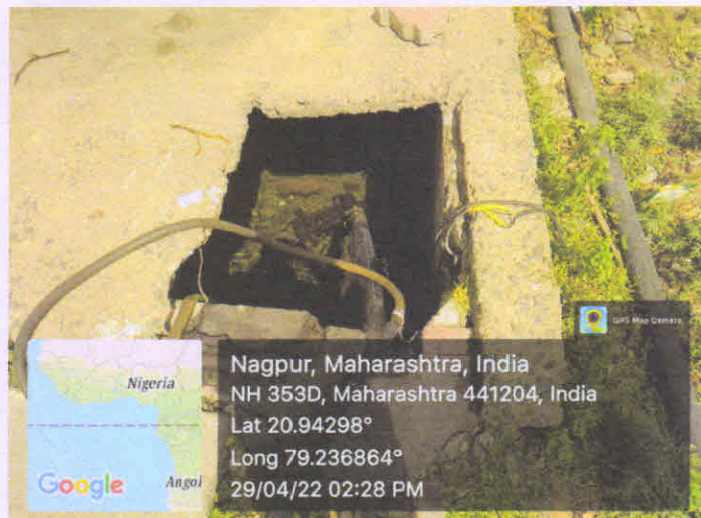
RO PLANT

RO plant is provided inside the campus to supply water to the entire campus.



RAIN WATER HARVESTING

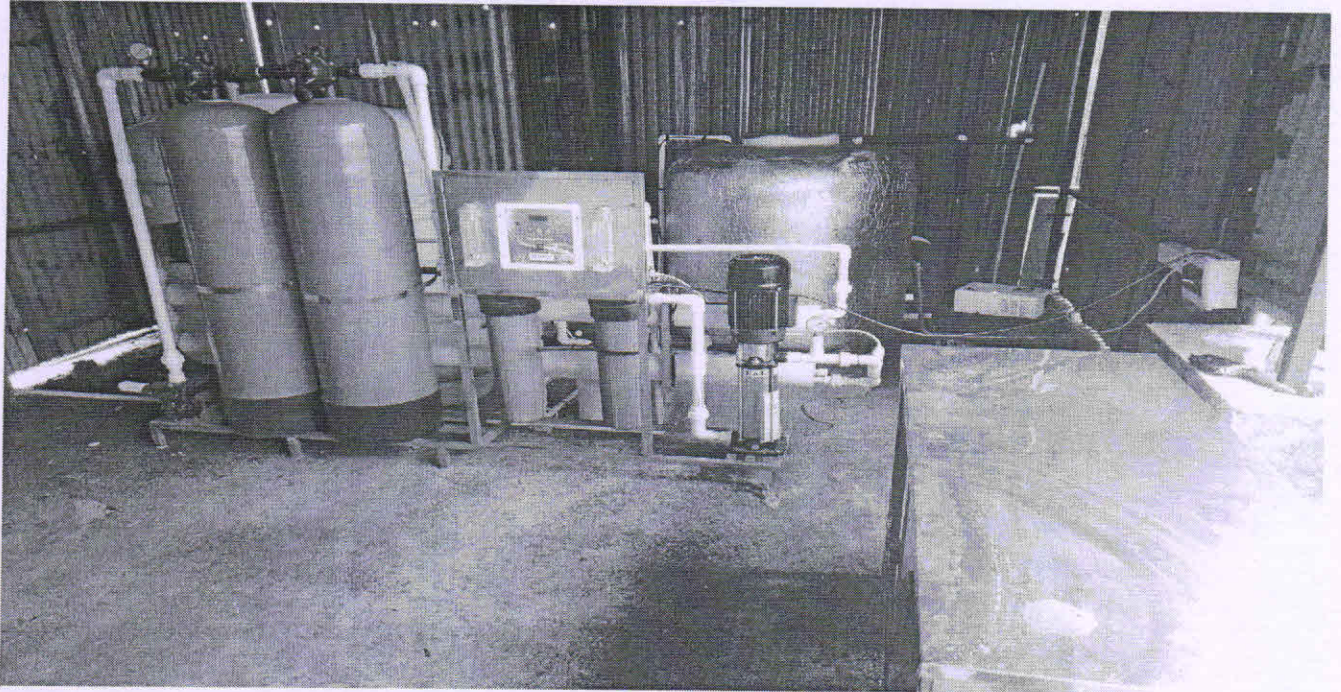
The rain water harvesting strengthens the water supply to the campus lakes as well as enhance water level of wells in the campus through ground water recharging process.



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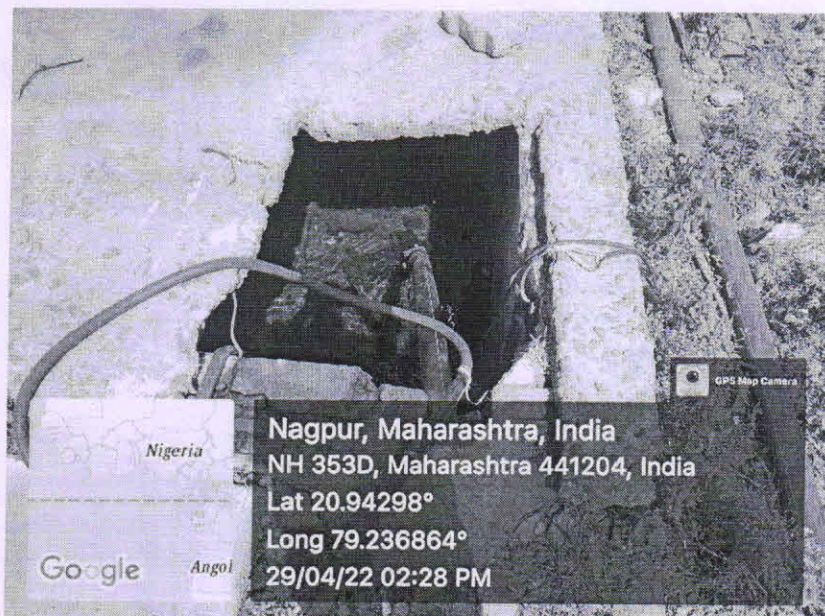
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RAIN WATER HARVESTING

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Principle
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VIEWS OF GREENERY



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5. WASTE MANAGEMENT

The food waste generated inside the campus is diverted to a nearby farm on a daily basis. The farm owner takes the food waste and uses it to his needs. An average of 25 kilos of food waste is generated per day.



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E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

E-waste generated in the campus is disposed in scientific and eco-friendly manner.

6. WATER MANAGEMENT

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability affects on the development of the campus as well as on all area of development such as farming, industries, etc. Keeping this view water conservation activity is carried out.

SOURCE OF WATER

- Open Well water
- Borewater

A Main source of water is Ground water is extracted to full the requirement. At present there are 5 wells out of which with 1# has open well structure whereas remaining 04 are bore wells. The college stores the water in overhead tank.

The source of wastewater is Domestic Waste Water i.e., Sewage water. The Sewage water mainly comes from Toilets of college, hostel, kitchen and canteen. Sewage Treatment Plant was installed in the campus.

7. SUMMARY

Environment Audit is one of the important tools to check the balance of natural resources and its judicial use. Environment auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutional practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. It is a process of regular identification, quantification, documenting, reporting and monitoring of environmentally important components in a specified area.

8. CONCLUSION

From the Environment audit following are the conclusions, which can be taken for improvement in the campus.



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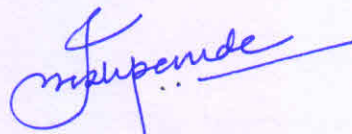
- 1) All departments generate paper waste. Especially, academic building is using more on e-paper for printing and writing is good practices.
- 2) Food waste generated in campus is mostly from is collected from dining areas. The food waste is diverted to nearby farm.
- 3) Rain water is collected from roof top to recharge the ground water level table.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Following are some of the key recommendations for improving campus environment:

- 1) A frequent visit should be conducted to ensure that the generated waste is measured, monitored and recorded regularly and information should be made available to administration.

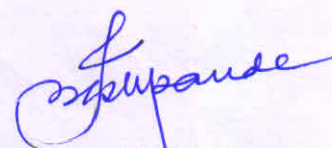
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GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVES




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SOLAR PLANT	
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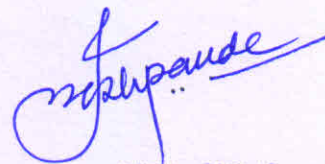
CHAPTER -1: PREAMBLE

A Green Campus is a place where environmental friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the campus. The green campus concept offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social and economic needs of the mankind.

Greening the campus is all about sweeping away wasteful inefficiencies and using conventional sources of energies for its daily power needs, correct disposal handling, purchase of environment friendly supplies and effective recycling program. Institute has to work out the time bound strategies to implement green campus initiatives. These strategies need to be incorporated into the institutional planning and budgeting processes with the aim of developing a clean and green campus.

Major Green campus Initiatives in VIT campus:

- Rain water Harvesting
- Institute Garden
- Use of LED
- Digital Library/ e-learning centre
- Restricted entry of vehicles
- Restricted Parking
- Pedestrian friendly Road
- Paperless office
- Plastic free campus



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CHAPTER -2: INTRODUCTION TO THE CRITERION

A Green Campus is a place where environmental-friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the campus. The green campus concept offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social and economic needs of the mankind. In VIT, we practice and maintain the following criteria and policies to make it a pollution free, energy saving green campus.

GREEN CAMPUS POLICY

1. Restricted entry of vehicles

- All the vehicles of college staff/ faculty members should be getting the emission certification before entering the vehicle in college campus.

2. Pedestrian-friendly pathways

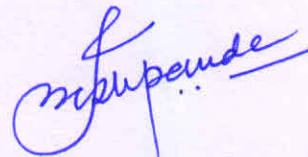
- VIT campus follows the Pedestrian-friendly pathways in all the buildings.
- Pedestrian-friendly pathways are properly marked.

3. Ban on use of Plastic

- The college continuously committed to work towards plastic-free campus.
- In the VIT campus there is complete ban on single-use plastics in class room, labs canteens in the institution's premises and hostels.

4. Landscaping with trees and plants

- As per the green practices in the campus VIT is moving in the direction of a Green Institution in Maharashtra planting more trees within and outside the campus.
- Medication plants and more fruit plants and trees have been planted to clean the atmosphere



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BENEFITS OF THE GREEN-CAMPUS

Benefits to the Environment

- Environmental impacts of the Campus are quantified so targets and performance indicators can be set.

Improves overall environmental performance.

Improves waste management

Decreases resource use

Improves management of environmental aspects

Benefits to Institute

- Forum for university management, academic staff and students to meet.

Creates a more balanced campus community

Empowers students & staff

Encourages innovation & changes

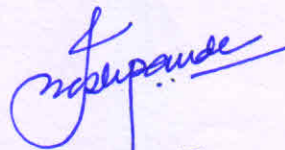
Prevents and reduces environmental impacts.

Benefits to Students and Learning

- Improves learning outcomes
- Research skills (developing an action plan, investigation, setting targets, monitoring progress and reporting progress)
- Transferable skills to workplace: communication, facilitation, teamwork, committee servicing
- Introduction to new topics
- Curriculum links: using data currently generated, Investigative research, problem based Research

Benefits to Local and Wider Community

- Sets an example in the locality
- Involves local groups and representatives
- Shares experience and best practice
- Links to other An Taisce programmes
 - Clean Coasts
 - Green Home
 - Green Schools
 - National Spring Clean
 - Greening Communities
- Reduces waste generated, travel impacts etc. in community.
- Institute becomes a better neighbor



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Green Institute Garden

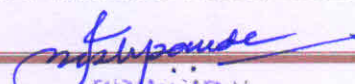
Green Landscaping with Trees and Plants – the campus is beautifully landscaped and has received appreciation in form of many awards and certificates. Plantation of around 1000 plants has been done including a number of exotic plants. A rich variety of flora and fauna predominates the natural landscape of the campus.



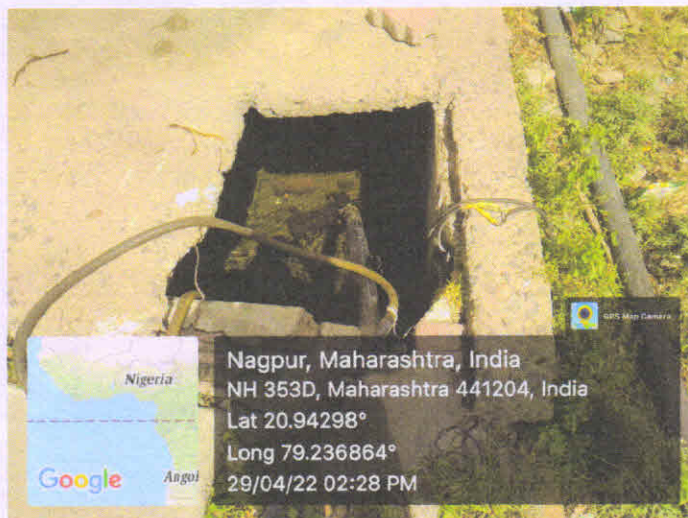
RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Water scarcity is serious problem throughout the world for both urban & rural community. Urbanization, industrial development & increase in agricultural field & production has resulted in overexploitation of groundwater & surface water resources and resultant deterioration in water quality. The conventional water sources namely well, river and reservoirs, etc. are inadequate to fulfill water demand due to unbalanced rainfall. While the rainwater harvesting system investigate a new water source.

In VIT campus a rain water harvesting system is made. The runoff from the terrace of the college building is channelized into a recharge well located near the southern end of the academic block. The runoff from the unpaved area is intercepted at a collection trench. From here the runoff


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eventually drains into an abandoned open well, which facilitates groundwater recharge.



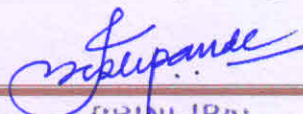
DIGITAL LIBRARY/ E-LEARNING CENTRE

VIT is equipped with a digital library. The user can get his/ her information on his own computer screen by using the Internet. Actually it is a network of multimedia system, which provides fingertip access. A brief summary of e-learning resources is listed below

Online Journals (Engineering)	687 Nos.
e-Books	3000

Outcomes of e- learning centre are:

- 1. No physical boundary:** The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically, people from all over the world could gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available.
- 2. Round the clock availability:** Digital libraries can be accessed at any time. 24 hours a day and 365 days of the year
- 3. Multiple accesses:** The same resources can be used at the same time by a number of users.
- 4. Structured approach:** Digital library provides access to much richer content in a more structured manner i.e. we can easily move from the catalog to the particular book then to a particular chapter and so on.
- 5. Information retrieval:** The user is able to use any search term bellowing to the word or phrase of the entire collection. Digital library will provide very user friendly interfaces, giving click able access to its resources.
- 6. Preservation and conservation:** An exact copy of the original can be made any number of times without any degradation in quality.
- 7. Space:** Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space. Digital libraries have the


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potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them. When the library had no space for extension digitization is the only solution.

8. Networking: A particular digital library can provide the link to any other resources of other digital library very easily thus a seamlessly integrated resource sharing can be achieved.

9. Cost: The cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library. A traditional library must spend large sums of money paying for staff, book maintains, rent, and additional books. Digital libraries do away with these fees.



Fig 5: VIT Library

RESTRICTED ENTRY OF VEHICLES AND PARKING

In VIT campus, entry of vehicles is restricted. At the main gate of college, visitors' entry register is maintained that records the vehicle number of all visitors.

RECYCLING BIN FOR E-WASTE

Recycling bins are kept at different locations of VIT Academic block, lab block, computer centre and at hostels with a view to conserve energy, help the environment, reduce pollution, slow global warming and lower waste products in landfills. By recycling, people can have something to do with the earth's overall health and keep the air, water and land clean. Through recycling, less material are placed in the landfills, and there is more room in the landfills for non-biodegradable garbage materials.

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UTI (Bhiwapur), Umtra Road, Nagpur



Fig 9: Dustbins for waste segregation

USE OF LED

As a step towards energy saving, total lightings of class rooms, labs and hostel are replaced with LED panels.

The outcomes of LED lights are as given below:-

- Long life. The components of an LED and the way that they generate light significantly extend the lifespan of these bulbs. ...
- Energy efficiency. ...
- High brightness and intensity. ...
- Exceptional color range. ...
- Low radiated heat. ...
- Reliability. ...
- Instantaneous illumination. ...
- Directional lighting.



Fig 10: LED lights

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USAGE OF BICYCLES AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public Transport – the institute provides bus services to and from Nagpur to all faculty members and staff. The service is available for the students at timings to travel. Besides this, Students use College transport to travel to and from college every day.



Fig 13: VIT buses for transport

PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY ROAD

All around the campus of VIT, tiles paved pedestrian friendly roads have been constructed for smooth commuting of students, faculty and other staff members of the institute. These roads are maintained on regular basis for keeping them free of mud, dust and any other vegetation growth. On either side of the roads, proper concrete boundaries are made and painted. These well-maintained roads add the beauty of the VIT campus.


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Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
 NH 353D, Maharashtra 441204, India
 Lat 20.943053°
 Long 79.23761°
 08/08/22 11:32 AM



Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
 NH 353D, Maharashtra 441204, India
 Lat 20.943053°
 Long 79.23761°
 08/08/22 11:32 AM



Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
 NH 353D, Maharashtra 441204, India
 Lat 20.943053°
 Long 79.23761°
 08/08/22 11:32 AM



Fig 14: Pedestrian Friendly roads inside campus

PAPERLESS OFFICE

All offices work on paperless concept by digital display of all the notices and information through mail, Google groups, WhatsApp Groups, Google classrooms, etc. as much as possible. High speed Wi-Fi facility is also provided for this. Other practices like, re-use of one-sided paper for notes, sketches, rough work, rough printouts, etc.; cashless transactions, and utilizing multi user printer at central administrative locations of the Institute office also aims at reducing the use of papers.

(Signature)

PRINCIPAL

ADARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
 (Rajwade), Umrer Road, Nagpur

PURE VEGETARIAN CAMPUS

A strict vegetarian food is serving in VIT mess and cafeteria. The benefits of vegetarianism are listed as under

- it brings health benefits
- it is a more ecologically sustainable option
- they have concerns about the treatment of animals
- it is part of a broader lifestyle choice

SOLAR PLANT

In VIT Campus, especially in hostels solar water heaters are used. By Using, solar water heaters It is possible to reduce energy use and the associated costs. Such a system does not depend on fossil fuels and takes energy from the sun to heat stored water. It, therefore, saves money, which is a major advantage of solar heating systems. Also, it does not pollute the environment.



NO SMOKING CAMPUS

As an initiative to make our college campus completely smoke and tobacco free, smoking and chewing of tobacco is strictly prohibited in VIT campus.



J. S. Paunde
PRINCIPAL

(DARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)
Uti (Bhiwapur), Umrer Road, Nagpur



VIDARBHA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NAGPUR

(Managed by KDM Education Society)

Uti, Umrer Road, Nagpur(M.S.) 441209

(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Govt. of Maharashtra & Affiliated to RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur) &
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere. (DBATU, Lonere)

“NAAC ACCREDITED COLLEGE”



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Ref. : VIT/NSS Dept./2021-22



Date : 10- August -2022

REPORT

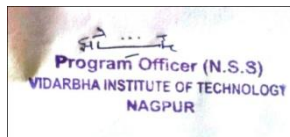
“Swachh Bharat to Sunder Bharat Abhiyan 2022” under “Swachh Bharat to Sunder Bharat Abhiyan 2022”

This year India is celebrating its 75th Independence Day. A series of events namely Azadi ka Amrut Mohatsav have been planned throughout the country. It is an initiative to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive India and its glorious history, people, culture and achievements. In this regard Vidarbha Institute of Technology, Nagpur of NSS Unit of VIT College had organized the Mission & Event of the “Swachh Bharat to Sunder Bharat Abhiyan 2022” under Swachhta Pakhwada-2022 on Saturday 08th August 2022.

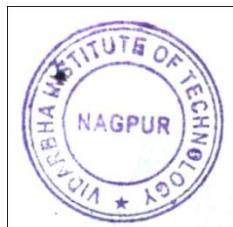
Dr. Nilesh Bodne Vice-Principal, Women’s Development Cell Convener Prof. Kiran M. Kimmatkar and NSS Officer Prof. Saurabh V. Lawate organized & conducted with a mass pledge that the campaign and efforts to continue in future to keep campus clean and green as a part of Utti Heti Village Anganwadi Kendra (Welsakra Gat Gram Panchayat). Thus The Swachhta Pakhwada launched by Government of India, is a fortnight-long program observed to ensure mass participation of citizens of village utti in Swachhta activities and to truly transform Swachh Bharat into a citizen's movement.

Also Dr. S. B. Deshpande (Principal VIT College) & NSS Officer Prof. Saurabh V. Lawate enlarge Swachhta Action Plan is a milestone initiative in mainstreaming Swachhta elements across all sectors of the Government in an elaborate, accountable, and sustained manner to realize the Swachh Bharat of Prime Minister's vision and Gandhiji's dream. It seeks to improve the levels of cleanliness Heti Village Anganwadi Kendra (Welsakra Gat Gram Panchayat) rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized.

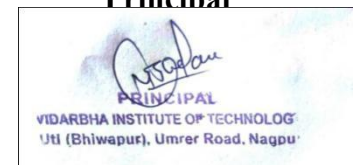
N.S.S



Program Officer



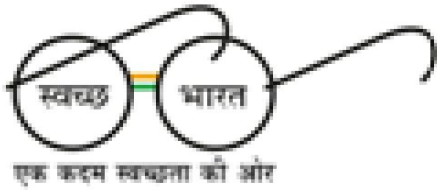
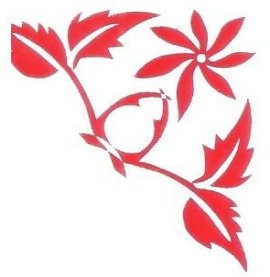
Principal



VIT, Nagpur



Gram Swachata Abhiyan



Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
NH 353D, Maharashtra 441204, India
Lat 20.943193°
Long 79.237377°
06/08/22 12:37 PM

