

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION





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Green Audit, a tool for environmental protection and conservation:

Modernization and industrialization are the two important outputs of the twentieth century that have made human life more luxurious and comfortable. Simultaneously, they are responsible for voracious use of natural resources, exploitation of forests and wildlife, producing massive solid waste, polluting the scarce and sacred water resources and finally making our mother Earth ugly and inhospitable. Today, people are getting more familiar with global issues like global warming, greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, climate change, etc. Now, it is considered a final call by mother Earth to walk on sustainable development. The time has come to wake up, unite and combat together for a sustainable environment.

Considering the present environmental problems of pollution and excessive use of natural resources, Hon. Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modiji has declared the Mission of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Also, University Grants Commission has mentioned the "Green Campus, Clean Campus" mission mandatory for all higher educational institutes. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent.

Green Audit is the most efficient ecological tool to solve such environmental problems. It is a process of regular identification, quantification, documenting, reporting, and monitoring of environmentally important components in a specified area. Through this process, regular environmental activities are monitored within and outside of the concerned sites, which directly and indirectly impact the surroundings. The green audit can be one of the initiatives for such institutes to account for their energy, water resource use, and wastewater, solid waste, E-waste, and hazardous waste generation. The green Audit process can play an important role in promoting environmental awareness and sensitization about resource use. It can create consciousness towards ecological values and ethics. Through the green audit, one can get direction about how to improve the condition of the environment.

Need for Green auditing:

Green 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 period, excess use of resources like energy, water, and chemicals has become habitual for everyone, especially in common areas. Now, it is necessary to check whether our processes are consuming more than the required resources? Whether we are handling waste carefully? Green 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 them into green and clean ones. The green audit provides an approach for it. It also increases overall consciousness among the people working in an institution towards an environment.

Goals of Green audit:

University has conducted a green audit with specific goals as:

1. Identification and documentation of green practices followed by the University.
2. Identify strengths and weaknesses in green practices.
3. Survey to know the ground reality about green practices.
4. Analyze and suggest the solution for problems identified from the survey.
5. Assess facility of different types of waste management.
6. Increase environmental awareness throughout campus.
7. Identify and assess environmental risk.
8. Motivates staff for optimized, sustainable use of available resources.
9. The long term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve the environmental issue before they become a problem.

Objectives of Green audit:

1. To examine the current practices that can impact the environment, such as resource utilization, waste management, etc.
2. To identify and analyze significant environmental issues.
3. Set up goal, vision and mission for Green practices on the campus.
4. Establish and implement Environmental Management in various departments.
5. Continuous assessment for betterment in performance in green practices and its evaluation.
6. To prepare an Environmental Statement Report on green practices followed by different departments, support services and administration building.

Benefits of Green Audit to an Educational Institute:

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

- It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
- Recognize the cost-saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
- Find out the prevailing and forthcoming complications.
- Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
- It portrays a good image of the institution through its clean and green campus.



Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya at a glance:

Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Sagar (A Central University), formerly the University of Saugar, was established on 18th July 1946 by Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour (26th November 1870 – 25th December 1949). by his lifetime saving. This 18th University of India and the oldest and the biggest University of Madhya Pradesh has perhaps the singular distinction of being founded by the munificence of a single person's hard-earned money of about two crores of rupees. Apart from being a great jurist and legal luminary par excellence, he was a great Patriot, Philanthropist, Educationist and Social Reformer.

Dr. Harisingh Gour was the first Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University (1922 to 1926) and first Dean (1924) of The Faculty of Law in Delhi University. Dr. Harisingh Gour also held the Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University (two times in 1928 and 1936).

Dr. Gour was the founder Vice-Chancellor of the Sagar University (1946). The Govt. of India honoured his memory by issuing a commemorative postage stamp in 1976. The University was rechristened as Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya in February 1983 by the State Legislature. The University is situated 5 Km. east of Sagar city, and its campus covers an area of 1312.89 acres over Pathatiya Hills connected to the Vindhya Range, surrounded by lush green forests(about 100 acres) within its campus and has effectively contributed to the maintenance and preservation of ecosystem and its biodiversity. It is one of the finest picturesque campuses in India.

It has 36 University teaching departments (the number keeps adding), 9 faculties and number of colleges affiliated covering 6 revenue districts of M.P. There are 4 hostels for boys (940 seats) and two hostels for girls (app. 400 seats). State Bank of India. Post office, STD booth, Employment and Guidance Bureau, University, University Press, 3 canteens and a shopping complex provide auxiliary services in the campus. The Jawaharlal Nehru Library of the University has more than 4,00,000 books.

As many as 26 departments have their own departmental libraries. Apart from the conventional degree, postgraduate and research courses, Geology, Pharmacy, Criminology & Forensic Science, Anthropology, Performing Arts, Journalism & Mass Communication, Adult Education, Electronics, Business Management, Microbiology, Biotechnology and Computer Applications are some of the special subjects, which attract a large number of students from the four corners of the country. The Institute of Distance Education of the University runs various self-finance, Correspondence Courses such as in M.Lib.Sc., B.Lib., MC(J), BJ (C), PG Diploma in Environmental Marketing and Personnel Management, PG Diploma in Criminology and Police Administration. Hospital of Saugar of Saugar of Delhi of Saugar. The University has a centre of Indira Gandhi Open University, Audiovisual Research Centre, Central Instrumentation Laboratory, Shrimant B.S. Jain Centre for Research and Education in Psychology and Population Research Centre created by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt of India.



Muktibodh Peetha in the Department of Hindi has been created by the Govt. of M.P. The Botanical Survey of India has considered the Botanical Gardens of the university as the richest amongst those of Indian Universities. Madhya Bharati, the research journal of the university and the Bulletin of the Botanical Society of the University are internationally abstracted. The research journals from the Dept. of Sanskrit Sagarika and Natyam have pride of place amongst the Indological journals of the country. "Isuri" the journal from the Bundeli Peeth of Hindi Dept. is a perennial source of Bundelkhandi art and culture. The discovery of an impression Edicaran fossil Spriggina by the Applied Geology Department has created much interest internationally. The NAAC appointed by UGC has awarded 'A' Grade re- accreditation to this university. This university is declared as a Central w.e.f. 15th January 2009.

University Vice Chancellors like Shri Hari Singh Gour, Prof. R.P. Tripathi, Pandit D.P. Mishra, Justice G.P. Bhatt, Prof. M.P. Sharma, Prof. W.D. West, Prof. Bhagirath Mishra, Prof. T.S. Murty, Shri M.B. Malhotra (Retd: IAS) and Shri Shiv Kumar Shrivastava, etc., have been greatly instrumental in building up the glorious traditions of this University. The University has been fortunate to have a succession of great Educationists of character and vision over the years, such as Prof. W.D. West FNA (Geology), Prof. S.C. Dube (Anthropology), Acharya Nand Dulare Baipai (Hindi), Acharya K.D. Baipal (Ancient Indian History and Culture), Prof. L.C. Jain (Economics), Prof. S.R. Swaminathan (English), Prof. M.L. Shorff (Pharmacy), Prof. R.D. Mishra FNA (Botany), Prof. S.B. Saksena FNA (Botany), Prof. S.M.Ali FNA (Geography), Prof. H.S. Asthana (Psychology), Prof. M.P. Sharma (Public Administration), Prof. Dharendra Verma (Linguistics), Prof. Babu Ram Saxena (Linguistics), Prof. A.K. Bhattacharya (Chemistry), Prof. D.R. Bhawalkar (Physics), Prof. Bhagirath Mishra (Hindi), Prof. Ramiji Upadhyaya (Sanskrit), Prof. Harsarup FNA (Zoology), Prof. U. Aswathanaryan FNA (Geology), Prof. S.N. Sharma (Pharmacy), Prof. Amresh Awasthi (Pol. Science), Prof R.R. Bhatnagar, Prof D. P. Jatar (Criminology and Forensic Science), Prof S S Shrivastava (Criminology) etc. Dr. Namvar Singh, Dr. Yogesli Atal and Acharya Rajneesh have also been associated with this University. The University achievements by way of contribution to research are noteworthy. It has awarded more than 3,000 Ph.D, 4 D.Sc, and 37 D.Litt. degrees so far. Several alumni of the University have brought great glory to it by distinguishing themselves in their chosen fields both within and outside the country. 26 of its students and teachers have been Vice-Chancellors of different Indian Universities. A matter of even greater satisfaction is that the University has brought the light of knowledge into millions of homes in the villages and areas around Sagar, thus partly fulfilling the objectives of its establishment. The University is developing in a congenial peaceful disciplined and enthusiastic atmosphere. The University's students and teachers are ever conscious of the burden of responsibility placed on them by the dreams of a great visionary who had kindled "the light that never fails."