

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT- 2021

Submitted to



Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

(Deemed to be University under Category 'A' by MHRD Estd. u/s of UGC Act 1956)

Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC, NAAC.CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC)

Recognized by UGC Under Section 12B

Coimbatore – 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India



Prepared by



NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION

A Unique Research and Development Centre for Society Improvement

(ISO 9001:2015, 14001:2015, 45001:2018 & 50001:2018 CERTIFIED ORGANIZATION & MINISTRY OF MSME REGISTERED ORGANISATION)

COIMBATORE - 641 004, TAMIL NADU, INDIA.



AIHS&HE

Green Audit

1. Introduction

The rapid environmental degradation at local, regional and global level is leading us to global "Environmental poverty". Stabilization of human population, adoption of environmentally sound and sustainable technologies, reforestation and ecological restoration are crucial elements in creating an equitable and sustainable future for all humans in harmony with nature and natural resources. Environmental auditing is essentially an environmental management tool for measuring the effects of certain activities on the environment against set criteria or standards. Depending on the types of standards and the focus of the audit, there are different types of environmental audit. The Organizations of all kinds now recognize the importance of environmental matters and accept that their environmental performance will be scrutinized by a wide range of interested parties. Environmental auditing is used to Investigate, Understand and Identify

These are used to help improve existing human activities, with the aim of reducing the adverse effects of these activities on the environment. An environmental auditor will study an organization's environmental effects in a systematic and documented manner and will produce an environmental audit report. There are many reasons for undertaking an environmental audit, which include issues such as environmental legislation and pressure from customers. Eco-campus concept mainly focuses on the efficient use of energy and water; minimize waste generation or pollution and also economic efficiency. Eco-campus focuses on the reduction of contribution to emissions, procure a cost effective and secure supply of energy, encourage and enhance energy use conservation, promotes personal 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 and green campus.

2. Definition

The ICC defines environmental auditing as a management tool comprising a systematic, documented periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing, with the aim of helping safeguard the environment by

- (i) Facilitating management control of environmental practices and
- (ii) Assessing the compliance with company policies include and meeting regulatory requirements. The European Commission in its proposed regulation on environmental auditing also adopts the ICC definition of environmental audit.

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- for ensuring the continual improvement in environmental management;
- good method of monitoring;
- can assist efforts for sustainable development;
- can help involve the people in environmental management;
- may reduce the need for government inspections;
- may help identify cost recovery through recycling and sale of by-products, etc.; and
- may generate valuable data for regional or national environment reports.

During the course of Institutions quote for an environmental system, two audits have been done. The first audit, is to know, about the Institution actually does and how it affects the environment. The second audit is conducted to see whether an environmental system works according to its procedures (SOP for environment) and that objectives and targets are being achieved.

3. Aim of Environmental Auditing

The overall objective of environmental auditing is to help and safeguard the environment and minimize risks to human health. The key objectives of an environmental audit was to determine how well the environmental management systems and equipment are performing, verify compliance with the relevant national, local or other laws and regulations and minimize human exposure to risks from environmental, health and safety problems.

4. Scope of the Audit

As the prime objective of audits is to test the adequacy of existing management systems, they fulfil a fundamentally different role from the monitoring of environmental performance. Audits can address one topic, or a whole range of issues. In addition, the scope of an audit can vary from simple compliance testing to a more rigorous examination, depending on the perceived needs of the management. The technique is applied not only to operational environmental, health and safety management, but increasingly also to product safety and product quality management, and to areas such as loss prevention. The intention of audit is to help and ensure that these broad areas, including environment, health, safety and product safety are managed properly

4.1. Audit Details:

- Audit Date : 20.10.2020 (Tuesday)
- Venue : Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore- 641 043, Tamil Nadu. (Campus- 1) and

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School of Engineering, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Ayya Avinashilingam Nagar, Varapalayam, Thadagam Post, Coimbatore - 641 108, Tamil Nadu (Campus- II)

- Audited by Nature Science Foundation, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

4.2. Audit Team:

1. **Dr. R.Mary Josephine M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D., PGDCA.,** *R.M.*
Retried Dean (Academic), Nirmala College for Women (Autonomous), Red Fields, Coimbatore-641 018
2. **DR. N SARANYA M.Sc., PhD., PGDCA., PGDMBT., PGDNBT.,** *N. Saranya*
Assistant Professor,
Department of Biotechnology,
Nehru Arts and Science College,
Thirumalayampalayam, Coimbatore - 641 105



5. About the Institution

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore was established as an aided college by the great patriot and educationist Padma Bhushan Dr. T.S. Avinashilingam under the auspices of the Avinashilingam Education Trust in 1957 with 45 women students. Dr. Rajammal P. Devadas, the doyen of Home Science nurtured the institution to what it is today. The Institute follows the educational ideals of Sri Ramakrishna, Holy Mother Sri Saradamani Devi, Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi and upholds a life of purity, discipline and service. The saga of excellence and legacy created by the visionaries has been carefully nurtured and carried forward by a team of devoted functionaries. Presently, Dr. T.S.K. Meenakshisundaram, Managing Trustee, Sri Avinashilingam Education Trust, Dr. Premavathy Vijayan, Vice Chancellor and Dr. S. Kowsalya, Registrar are carrying forward the transformative vision to place the Institution at its zenith. It is now one of the largest institutions in the country imparting quality education to women at all levels. From time immemorial, the Institutional activities are focused on providing education with academic excellence, vitality of culture and values and social relevance. The Institute's educational process is to produce respectful, peaceful, honest and responsible people, through an ethos, within the institute, in which the aforementioned values are the hallmark of how the Institute organizes itself into. The institution has risen from a

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humble beginning to great heights and has strived hard to maintain the standards required of it as a *deemed to be university*. The highest category for Deemed Universities namely **Category "A"** was awarded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (**MHRD**) (vide MHRD letter dated 19.10.2012)

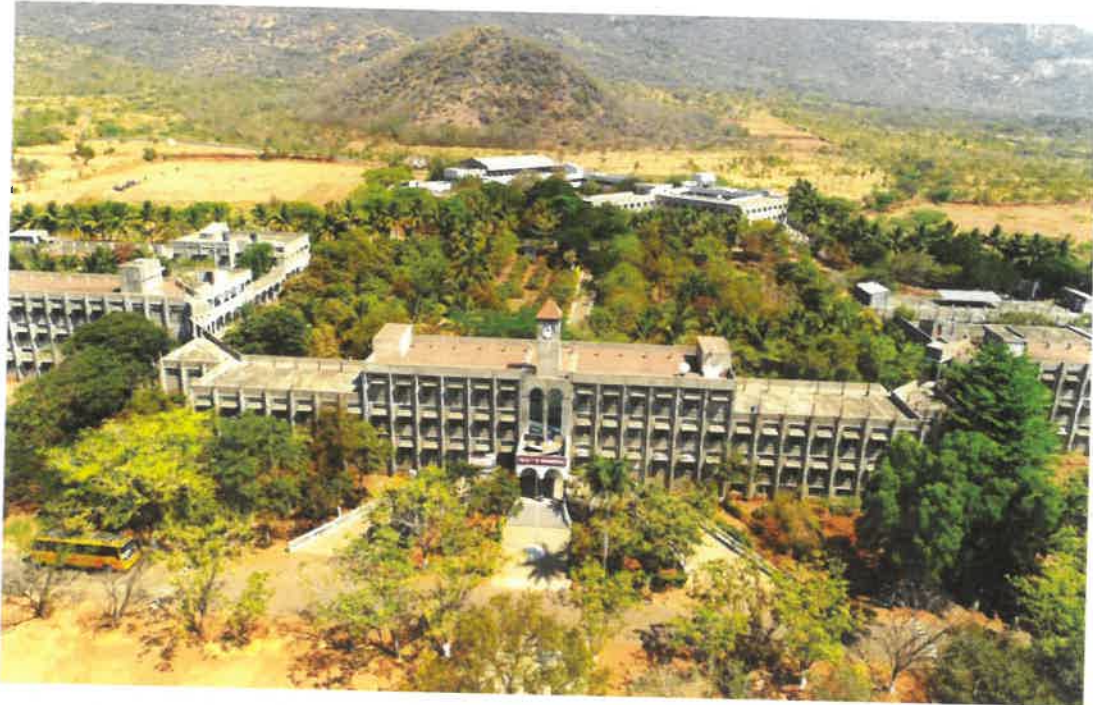
1. The institute has gone through accreditation and reaccreditation process in 1999, 2005 and 2013 and the latest re-accreditation is "A" grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (vide NAAC letter dated 09.07.2013)
2. As a proof of research development in the institution, it has been selected as one of the women's Universities to receive **DST CURIE** funding for procuring high end equipment's for research activities
3. The UGC had identified the institute to co-ordinate the development of e- content - Production of Courseware –e-content Development for Post Graduate Subjects (**e-PG-Pathshala**) in Food Science and Nutrition and in Home Science to a tune of Rs. 2.24 crore
4. The UGC Committee, unanimously recommended inclusion of Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women in the list of Universities under section **12B of the UGC Act, 1956** to become eligible to receive Central Assistance. The institution was reaccredited by NAAC (4th cycle) with A+ at a CGPA of 3.49 out of 4.00 in 2019

ECOZONE AROUND THE CAMPUS I



S. K. K. K.

ECOZONE AROUND THE CAMPUS II



DIFFERENT VIEW OF THE CAMPUS I AND CAMPUS II



Campus I (Near finance office)



Campus II (Basket ball court)

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Front view of Ayya mandapam



Front of Administrative block



Pathway near science block (Campus I)



Pathway of Campus II

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NATCHATHIRA VANAM OF CAMPUS I AND II



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Environmental auditing is a process whereby an institution's environmental performance is tested against its environmental policies and objectives. As a part of such practice, internal environmental audit is conducted to evaluate the actual scenario at the Institution. Environment audit can be a useful tool for an Institution to determine how and where they are using the most water or other resources; the Institution can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can also be used to determine the type and volume of waste, which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plan. It can also create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides the employees a better understanding of Environment impact on the Institution.

Eco-auditing is a systematic multidisciplinary method used periodically to assess the environmental performance of a project. Eco-auditing evolved as a management tool in the USA in 1980s. It has been promoted in Europe by the International Chamber of Commerce and by some multinational corporations as a means of getting effective environmental management. But, in developing countries, the eco-auditing concept is still a theoretical concept. However, India has modified its Companies Act to include a requirement for eco-audits.

If environmental auditing is implemented in a constructive way there are many benefits to be derived from the process. The auditing approach described in this paper will help to:

- ✓ safeguard the environment
- ✓ verify compliance with local and national laws
- ✓ indicate current or potential future problems that need to be addressed
- ✓ assess training programmes and provide data to assist in training
- ✓ enable companies to build on good environmental performance, give credit where appropriate and highlight deficiencies
- ✓ identify potential cost savings, such as from waste minimization
- ✓ assist the exchange and comparison of information between different plants or subsidiary companies
- ✓ demonstrate company commitment to environmental protection to employees, the public and the authorities.



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It is important to draw the distinction between auditing and techniques such as environmental impact assessment (EIA). The latter assesses the potential environmental effects of a proposed facility. The essential purpose of an environmental audit is the systematic scrutiny of environmental performance throughout a company's existing operations. At best, an audit is a comprehensive examination of management systems and facilities; at worst, it is a superficial review.

Eco-audit is a tool to find the environmental impact of the product across all life cycle stages and for identify the problems in all aspects of a supply chain, from extraction of raw materials to manufacturing, distribution, use and disposal. The purpose of an analysis of a product is to establish the embodied energy, water usage, annual CO₂ to atmosphere, carbon foot print, recycle fraction in current supply, toxicity, approximate processing energy and sustainability criteria. Knowledges to guide design decisions are needed to minimize or eliminate adverse eco-impacts. In eco-audit analysis, will be created material charts, processes selection and life cycle analysis allowing alternative design choices to meet the engineering requirements and reduce the environmental impact.

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

An essential step in establishing an audit programme is to decide the criteria against which the audit will be conducted and to ensure that management throughout the organization knows what these criteria.



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MEDICINAL PLANT GARDEN IN CAMPUS I



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MEDICINAL PLANT GARDEN IN CAMPUS II



6. Pre-Audit Steps

Pre-audit steps include the administrative issues associated with planning the audit, selecting the personnel for the audit team preparing the audit protocol used by the organization and obtaining background information about the facility. If auditing is new, the need for education of those involved in the audit process. This also applies to a multinational college extending an audit programme in its home country to subsidiaries abroad. In these situations, the time spent on explanation and education will pay dividends by ensuring that the audits are approached in a spirit of cooperation and are not seen as a threat by the local management.

When the college proposed extending its auditing programme to its operations in Europe, it was particularly concerned to ensure that the plants were properly briefed, that audit protocols were appropriate for European operations and that audit teams understood the relevant regulations. Pilot audits were conducted at selected plants. In addition, the audit process was introduced in a way that stressed the benefits of a cooperative rather than a "policing" approach.

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7. Onsite Steps

As a first step, it is necessary to develop an understanding of the controls that are in place or are thought to be in place. These will include assessing formal procedures and practices; record keeping and monitoring; inspection and maintenance programmes and physical controls for containing spills. The audit team gathers information on the various controls by observation, interviewing staff and the use of detailed questionnaires.

Assessing strengths and weaknesses of internal controls. Evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of internal controls provides the rationale for conducting subsequent audit steps. Auditors will look for indicators such as clearly defined responsibilities, competence of personnel, appropriate documentation and records and systems of authorization. It is more important to determine whether the system is effective than whether it is sophisticated.

Gathering audit evidence. The audit team attempts to verify that the steps and controls work as intended. Evidence may be collected through inquiry. Recording audit findings. All the information obtained is recorded (usually on the audit protocol document and as working papers), and a comprehensive record of the audit and the state of the facility at the time is thus produced. Where a deficiency is found, it is noted as an audit "finding".

Evaluating the audit findings. The audit team integrates and evaluates the findings of the individual team members. There may also be common findings. For some observations, an informal discussion with the plant manager may be sufficient; for others, inclusion in the formal report will be appropriate. Reporting the audit findings. This usually is done at a meeting with the plant management at the end of the team's visit. Each finding and its significance can be discussed with the plant personnel. Prior to leaving the site, the audit team will often provide a written summary of findings for the plant management, to ensure that there are no surprises in the final report.

8. Post-Audit Steps

Following the onsite work, the next step is to prepare a draft report, which is reviewed by the plant management to confirm its accuracy. It is then distributed to senior management

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according to the requirements of the company. The other key step is to develop an action plan to address the deficiencies. Some companies ask for recommendations for corrective action to be included in the formal audit report. The plant will then base its plan on implementing these recommendations. Other companies require the audit report to state the facts and the deficiencies, with no reference to how they should be corrected. It is then the responsibility of the plant management to devise the means of remedying the failings. Once an audit Programme is in place, future audits will include past reports and progress in the implementation of any recommendations made therein as part of their evidence.

9. Extending the Audit Process

Although the most widespread use of environmental auditing is to assess the environmental performance of a company's operations, there are variations on the theme. Other types of audit used in particular circumstances include the following:

Pre-acquisition audits: Concern about potential liabilities has promoted the dramatic increase in environmental auditing prior to acquisition. Pre-acquisition audits are a means of identifying actual or potential problems, and taking these into account in the final negotiations of the deal. Time scales are often very short. However, the information obtained on past operations (perhaps before the present owner), current activities, past incidents and so on can be invaluable.

Pre-sale audits: Less common than pre-acquisition audits, but becoming more popular, are audits conducted by the owner prior to selling a plant or a subsidiary company. The rationale is that the company will then know the status of environmental issues before the plant is sold, and can take action to remedy any problems if it feels that is appropriate. Equally important, it can present the results of an independent audit to a potential purchaser as confirmation of the situation. Should any environmental problems arise after the sale, a baseline has been established against which issues of liability can be decided.



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10. Waste Management

Waste Management is devoted to the presentation and discussion of information on solid waste generation, characterization, minimization, collection, separation, treatment and disposal, as well as manuscripts that address waste management policy, education, and economic and environmental assessments.

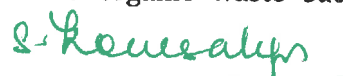
We welcome both fundamental and applied research that can be related to problems of interest to solid waste researchers, practitioners and/or policy makers. Vermicomposting is one such effective biological method for waste management in which microbes assist earthworms in waste degradation. Vermicomposting is a bio-oxidative natural decomposition process that occurs under mesophilic conditions further aided by the biochemical action of microorganisms.

The following are some of the major areas in which are solicited:

- Generation and characterization
- Minimization
- Recycling and reuse
- Storage, collection, transport, and transfer
- Treatment (mechanical, biological, chemical, thermal, other)
- Landfill disposal
- Environmental assessments
- Economic analysis
- Policy and regulations
- Education and training
- Planning

11. Solid Waste Management

Regular solid wastes are collected and disposed by sanitary workers. The campus wastes are collected in waste bins of various capacities (Big - 80 nos. , small - 280 nos., Trolley - 6 nos., Joy waste bin - 14 nos., Cement ring bins - 3 nos., Corporation allotted one and two ton bins - 2 nos. each respectively) and degradable waste and non-degradable waste were separates by housekeeping. Litter wastes were used as raw materials for vermicomposting and non-degradable waste were collected and disposed through local Corporation. The organic waste such as



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vegetables, fruits, and kitchen waste etc. are collected from hostel mess; fruit stall and canteen are used as a raw material for biogas production in both campuses.

Segregation of Solid Waste



Corporation bins



Joy waste bin



Usage of trolley



Waste bins



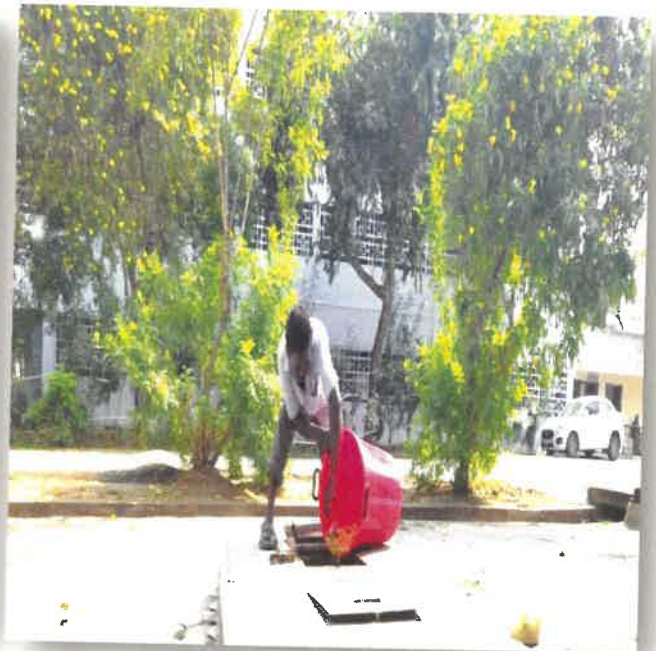
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Segregation of wastes

Biogas Plant in Campus- I



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Biogas Plant in Campus- II



12. Liquid Waste Management

Wastewater treatment is a process used to remove contaminants from waste water/ sewage and convert it into an effluent that can be returned to the water cycle with acceptable impact on the environment, or reused for various purposes. In Avinashilingam Institute, both the campus have the Sewage Treatment Plant (capacity of 1,25,000litre in campus I and 3,00,000 litre in campus II), which was powered from Photovoltaic Solar panels. The waste water is collected from all toilets and hostel building (mess, bathrooms and toilets) and the water was processed by the different steps viz., screening, sedimentation tank, aeration tank and pressure filter. About 3,00,000litres of waste water is treated daily and is used for irrigation purpose in both the campuses

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Sewage collection Plant- Campus -I



Sewage collection Plant- Campus -II



Sewage treatment plant (STP)



Aeration Tank

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Collection Tank



Pressure Filter

13. E- Waste Management

“Periodical condemnation/ buy-back procedure is followed for e-waste like computer and accessories, UPS and batteries. The old CDs and floppy disks are used for making decorative pieces and value added pieces

14. Water Management

Water management is the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources. It is a sub-set of water cycle management. Ideally, water resource management planning has regard to all the competing demands for water and seeks to allocate water on an equitable basis to satisfy all uses and demands. As with other resource management, this is rarely possible in practice.

Water harvesting: The technique to save water is called water harvesting. In summers water level of rivers goes below, people do not have sufficient amount of water to drink like in Rajasthan. Hence it is important to save water. It can be done by two major processes:

Rainwater harvesting: It is a method of collection and storage of rainwater into natural reservoirs or tanks or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers.

Groundwater harvesting: Groundwater harvesting is a method to save water placed under the ground to control the groundwater flow in an aquifer and to raise the water table.

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Water Management is important since it helps determine future Irrigation expectations. Water management is the management of water resources under set policies and regulations. Water, once an abundant natural resource, is becoming a more valuable commodity due to droughts and overuse. Here are links to articles that address water management subjects such as the optimization of water usage. Water resource management is the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources. It is a sub-set of water cycle management. Ideally, water resource management planning has regard to all the competing demands for water and seeks to allocate water on an equitable basis to satisfy all uses and demands.

15. Rain Water Harvesting

Rain water harvesting is done by percolation pond constructed in low lying areas. The rainwater is infiltrated into the pond for recharging groundwater table. Adequate efforts to raise water table within the Institution's campus sites in both the campuses are given due consideration. Rain water harvesting facility provided in the Institution includes

- Main Campus: Three rain water recharge pits, five collection tanks of 30,000 Ls capacity each and one leech tank near Gate II with a holding capacity of 45,000 Ls have been constructed and is in use in Campus- I. They are connected to different capacity motors, which facilitates to distribute water for various purposes.
- Campus 2: Five check dams, leech tanks and a pond which gets filled during rainy season are the water resource components constructed in Campus- II. As the terrain is uneven, percolation pits are only provided. Unused bore wells were used as recharge pits for increasing the water table during rainy seasons.
- The structures are very useful in facilitating easy flow and collection of rain water for future use. The measure is to prevent water stagnation and breeding of mosquitoes and other flies

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Rain water Harvesting Structure in Campus I & II



Rain water collection (Campus I)



Rain water collection (Hostel-Campus II)



Leech pit near Nachathiravanam (Campus I)



Leech pit (Campus II)

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Rain Water collection tank (Campus II)



Rain Water collection tank (Campus I)



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Check Dams Constructed for Rain Water, Collection Pond in Campus II for Rainwater Harvesting



Percolation Pond

Recharge pit



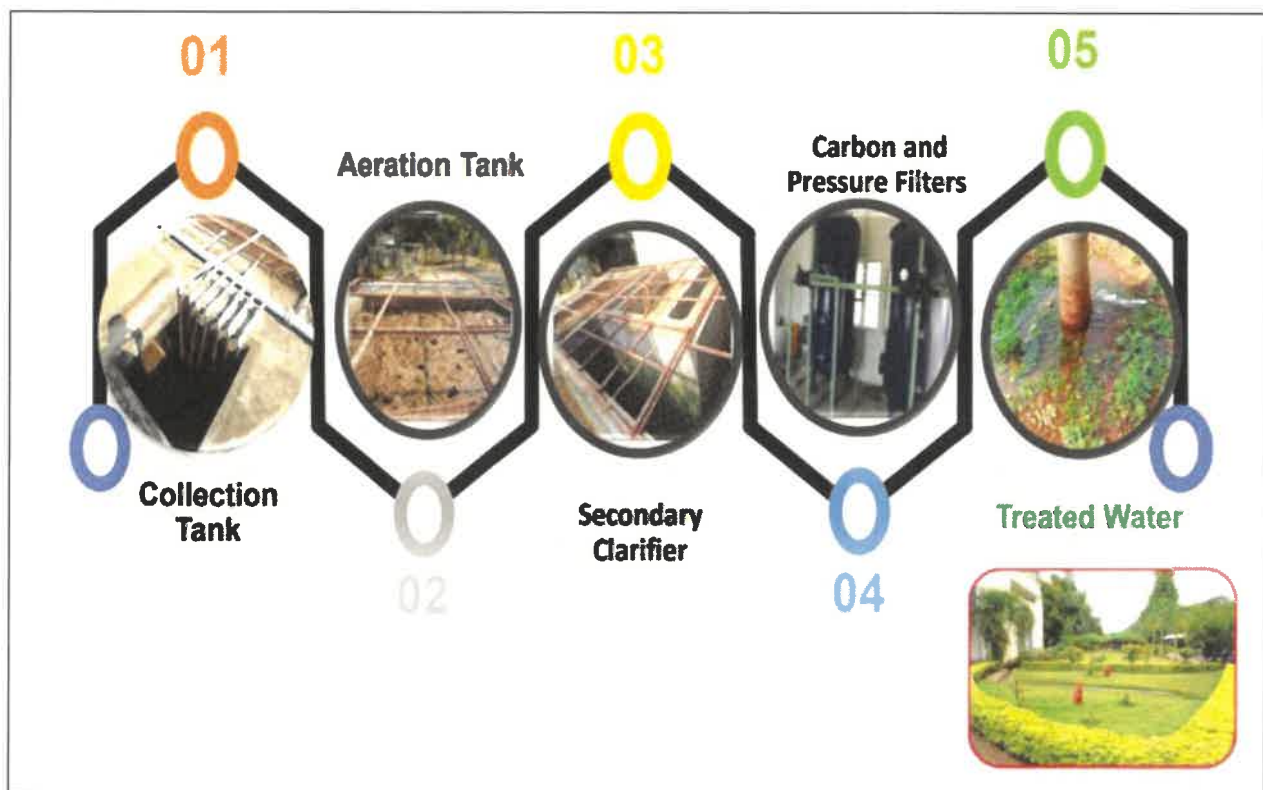
Unlined Water Pool

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16. Utilization of Waste Water

Except sewage and sledge (toilets/ washrooms/ bathrooms) that is channelized to municipal drains, grey water let out from all sources are used for gardening purposes, thus ensuring zero wastage of grey water in campus 1. Campus 2 has a functional sewage treatment plant (one lakh L capacity), powered by roof top solar panels (connected to grid for transmission and which also transfers excess supply to grid), which treats 3,00,000 L of waste water daily, the effluent from which is used to irrigate the trees in the Natchathiravanam (Garden raised with trees associated with zodiac signs), coconut palms and other trees – fruit bearing, shade giving and ornamental.



The Institution thus achieves both water conservation and use of renewable energy gratifying two priority sectors of the Nation simultaneously. The endeavor results in reduced water use and also enables cut on water bills incurred by the Institution.

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Stakeholders in the campus are instructed to be prudent in the use of water. Awareness on efficient and disciplined uses of water are given adopting the following strategies

- Observing World Environment day/ World Water day
- Research studies on water conservation measures
- Collaborative endeavors with 'Siruthuli' etc
- Growing self-thriving plants/ trees, plants that require less water
- Retaining trees between constructions
- Forming various clubs – Eco club, NSS plantation drive etc

Promotion of Green activities



Tree plantation through various activities



Green initiative activities of NSS units by their allotted village

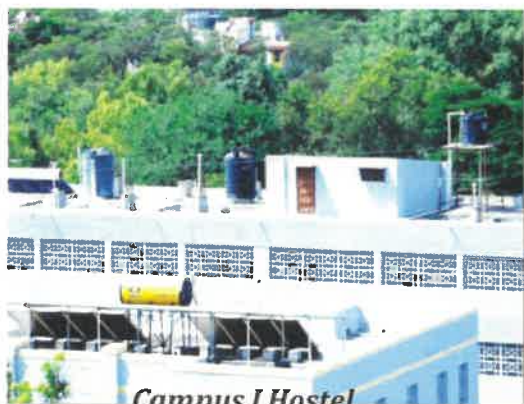
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17. Providing Safe Drinking Water Facility

The total supply of the drinking water from the TWAD is 30, 000 L per day for Campus- I while, the total usage of the water is estimated to be 20,000 L per day. The total number of sump is accounted to be four with a total capacity of 36, 000 L. In addition, five overhead tanks with a capacity of 20, 000 L is also available utility purposes. In campus II, a total requirement of water is 15, 000 L whereas the consumption is 12,000 L. The purpose is also solved by the presence of one sump of capacity 30, 000 L and one overhead tank of capacity 30, 000 L. The total number of borewell available in both the campus is ten, with a water providing efficiency of 3,00, 000 L out of which our consumption is 2, 30, 000 L for toilet, washing, gardening, laboratory purposes etc. Water doctor is provided in each floor in all blocks, office and hostel towards providing hygienic water to the students and staff in the institution. They are maintained at regular intervals.

Overhead Tanks in Different Buildings



Campus I Hostel



Home Science Building



Administrative Building

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Water Doctor Facilities (Science Block)

18. Green Practices

Usage of public transport and pedestrian friendly roads are emphasized and most of the students use it. Usages of Bicycles are encouraged. The institution restricts the usage of plastic bags and plates in a notion to promote eco-friendly products. Attendance entry, CIA questions, mark entries are made online, hence it is paperless office. No unwanted thoughtless photocopies are taken. Many seminars and workshop are carried out to emphasize the need for conservation of biodiversity.



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Bicycle Parking near Gate I (Campus I)



19. Institute Greenery Maintenance Team and the Eco Club Activities in the Institution

- Beautifying selected road side area with plants including ornamentals and put campaign boards to create awareness on environment.
- Action based activities like tree plantation, maintaining a herbal garden, cleanliness drives both inside and outside the campus.
- Organizing seminars, debates, lectures and other invited talk on environmental issues.

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- Sensitize the students to minimize the use of plastics and other non-biodegradable materials which pose environmental hazards.
- Creating awareness on the importance of saving water and in installation of Rain water Harvesting tanks.
- Avoid over exploitation of natural resources.
- Placing placards in classroom regarding environment.
- Visiting local forest areas, sanctuaries, botanical garden, parks and industrial areas including the waste management sites.
- Documentation of flora and fauna of the campus.
- Other activities include conducting various competitions viz., Painting, Pencil sketching, Rangoli, Paste the picture, Wealth out of waste, debate on environmental days, essay writing, card making etc., related to environmental issues.
- Seed bank collection.
- Bird watching and documentation.
- Making cloth bags out of old cloths.

20. Suggestions

- Adopt an environmental policy for the college.
- Establish a purchase policy for environmentally friendly materials.
- Introduce UGC Environmental Science course to all students.
- Conduct more seminars and group discussions on environmental education.
- Students and staff can be permitted to solve local environmental problems.
- Establish water, waste and energy management systems.
- A model solid waste treatment system to be established.
- Practice of waste segregation to be initiated.
- Grow potted plants at both verandah and class rooms.
- Create automatic drip irrigation system during summer holidays.
- Beautify the college building with indoor plants
- Providing funds to nature club for making campus more green

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- Encouraging students not just through words, but through action for making the campus green

21. Conclusion

The Eco audit assists in the process of testing performance in the environmental arena and is fast becoming an indispensable aid to decision making in a company. The environmental audit reports assist in the process of attaining an eco-friendly approach to the sustainable development of the company. Hope that the results presented in the environmental auditing report will serve as a guide for educating the employees on the existing environment related practices and resource usage at the company as well as spawn new activities and innovative practices. Considering the fact that the company is a well-established, long time run of college with good reputation, there is significant environmental research both by management and employees. The environmental awareness initiatives are substantial. The installation of water treatment facility, using recycled paper, plastic free environment is noteworthy. Can try implementing Ornithology club and also try to use the recycled water for toilets in the college. Few recommendations are added to curb the menace of waste management using eco-friendly and scientific techniques. This may lead to the prosperous future in context of Green Campus & thus sustainable environment and community development.



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