

Environment Policy

Purpose:

In the current era many developed and developing economies including India are emphasising on development. The sad reality of today's world is everyone is talking about sustainable development, but no one is ready to adopt development model that does not harm our environment. United Nations in its report defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This can be achieved only current generation adopts a development model that have minimal or negligible adverse impact on environment. Being an educational institute, it is our prime responsibility to produce workforce that takes due care of mother nature, hence this environment policy.

Policy Statement:

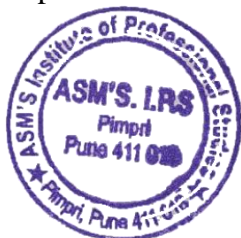
To seek persistent improvement throughout our operations to minimize our impact on the local as well as global environment by conserving energy, water and other natural resources; reducing waste generation; recycling the plastic waste, reducing usage of toxic material and; by adopting less paper office policy.

Scope:

1. Energy Conservation.
2. Use of renewable energy.
3. Water Conservation.
4. Waste Management.

Objectives:

1. To inculcate habit of using available resources optimally and efficiently.
2. To Promote energy sources that have no / minimum carbon footprint.
3. To promote use of renewable energy sources in the campus.
4. To develop efficient waste management and recycling practices.
5. To use more energy efficient electric and electronic devices such as LED bulbs/tubes.
6. To promote use of recycled and recyclable material wherever possible.
7. To conduct awareness activities addressing contemporary environmental issues and its impact on all living creatures.
8. To ban single use plastic in the campus.
9. To carry out energy audit, environmental audit, green audit through certified agencies.
10. To promote eco-friendly festivals.



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11. To promote efficient use of electric energy and replace all traditional bulbs tubes with LED tubes / bulbs.
12. To promote use of renewable energy and install solar panels.
13. To promote and inculcate habits of conservation of nature and environment amongst all stakeholders.

The Policy:

- a) **Energy Conservation:** Energy conservation is an adoption of practice of using less energy, turning off the lights when you leave the room, unplug electrical appliances when they are not in use and do not use vehicle as far as possible. To implement energy conservation policy, institute must replace tradition electric bulbs and tubes with LED panels / bulb and tube lights. Institute must display notice immediately requesting every stakeholder to turn off electric appliances when they leave the room. Institute must observe 'No vehicle Day', at least once in a month. Institute must promote use of public transport for commutation among students and staff members.
- b) **Use of renewable energy:** The institute must install roof top solar panels to reduce dependency on traditional electricity and to become self-sufficient in 10 years down the line.
- c) **Water Conservation:** The institute must monitor water taps on regular basis to reduce wastage of water. Institute should use wastewater for gardening and watering to the plants should be done in the evening to reduce evaporation losses. Institute must install rainwater harvesting system immediately to improve groundwater bed. Display board requesting save water save nature should be placed at all the places of water consumption. Guest lectures and expert lectures should be arranged to increase awareness about water conservation. Every year institute must celebrate world water day. Rainwater harvesting pits should be cleaned every year before rainy season and whenever required. Innovative ideas for controlling flows should be encouraged and implemented immediately.
- d) **Waste Management:** waste management should be done in following two stages:
 1. **Sagrigration of waste:** Institute must sagrigate waste based on its physical, chemical, and biological characteristics to determine what type of disposal treatment is to be given to each type of wast. Wastes may be recyclable material such as paper, recyclable plastics, aluminium cans etc. Compostable organic waste such as leftover food, biodegradable plastics, e-wastes
 2. **Disposal of waste:** after sagrigration of waste institute must manage it by giving proper treatment as suggested by local and central governmental bodies. For disposal of Compostable organic waste institute must create compost pit of sufficient size. Paper waste and recyclable plastic should be given to scrap vendor once in every year and institute should maintain scrap sale record. For disposal of e-waste institute must sign an MoU with government notified agency and e-waste should be disposed off through this agency.



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