SRI SIVASUBRAMANIYA NADAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(An Autonomous Institution)
Kalavakkam – 603 110

OPERATIONS

7 - Dining Service Procurement

Submitted to

The Sustainability Tracking, Assessment & Rating System (STARS)

7. Dining Service Procurement

Sustainability Initiatives in Food and Beverage on the Campus

Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar (SSN) College of Engineering, Chennai, has taken commendable steps toward integrating sustainability and ethical practices within its campus. These initiatives, particularly in the food and beverage sector, reflect the institution's commitment to environmental protection and social responsibility. The following are some key practices implemented to promote sustainability at the campus.

Use of glass water bottles during meetings and other gatherings:

To reduce plastic waste (packaged drinking water in plastic containers) and encourage sustainable materials, the college has replaced single-use plastic water bottles with glass water bottles during meetings and other gatherings.

This initiative not only reduces the amount of plastic waste generated but also promotes the use of reusable and recyclable materials.

The shift from plastic bottles to glass water bottles is a significant step towards reducing the campus's carbon footprint and promoting a culture of environmental consciousness and sustainability among students and staff members.

During Conferences and other events, it is made mandatory for the participants to bring their water bottles and use water dispensers. This is appreciated by many people who visit SSN

Avoiding Single-Use Plastics

The college has implemented policies to avoid single-use plastics across the campus. This includes eliminating plastic straws, cutlery, and food packaging.

Instead, the college encourages the use of biodegradable and compostable alternatives.

By avoiding single-use plastics, the college significantly reduces the amount of plastic waste, thereby mitigating the negative impact on the environment.

Glass cups for faculty members on the campus

To further promote sustainability, the college has provided glass cups to faculty members.

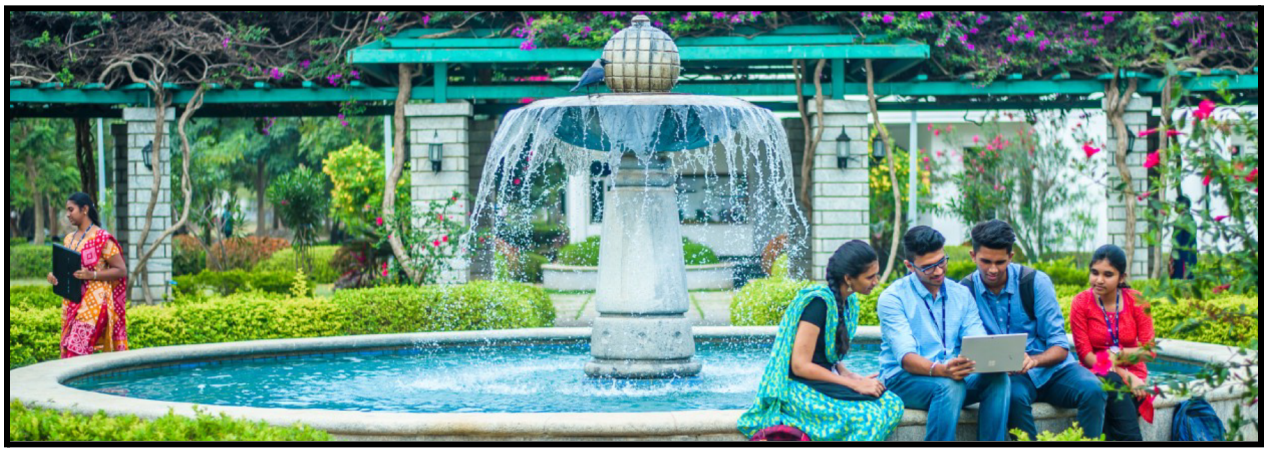
This initiative has largely reduced the use of disposable cups and encouraged the use of durable, long-lasting materials.

Glass cups are not only environmentally friendly but also easy to wash and the amount of water used to clean the cups is very little.

By adopting practices such as using glass water bottles during meetings, avoiding single-use plastics, and providing glass cups to faculty, the college demonstrates its dedication to environmental consciousness and ethical responsibility.

GREEN CAMPUS OPERATION & RENOVATION GUIDELINES

SSN College of Engineering
Chennai



INTRODUCTION

This handbook is intended to educate and guide members of SSN campus occupants and visitors on campus-wide sustainability efforts, the IGBC rating system, and sustainable practices that may be adopted on a personal level.

While efforts have placed the campus at the forefront of sustainability, hope to further conscientiousness on the importance of sustainability from an individual to a global level.

SUSTAINABILITY EFFORTS ON CAMPUS

SSN campus sustainable efforts include:

Generating 830 KW Solar Energy:

SSN has installed an 830 KW solar photovoltaic system. This system will supply about 45% of the total annual energy consumption of SSNcampus.

Landscape with low water consumption species

Over 43% of the SSN campus is a Landscape area that is maintained with native/adaptive plants which consume less water.

Low flow water fixtures

This project is equipped with low flow aerators by which more than 30% of portable water consumption is reduced.

Bicycle Network

The SSN campus has a bicycle facility for campus occupants to commute within or outside the campus. Further, we provide a Bicycle Lane network and Parking areas within the campus between main buildings & basic amenities.

IGBC RATING SYSTEM

India is witnessing tremendous growth in infrastructure and construction development. The construction industry in India is one of the largest economic activities and is growing at an average rate of 9.5% as compared to the global average of 5%. As the sector is growing rapidly, preserving the environment poses a host of challenges. To enable the construction industry environmentally sensitive, CII-Sohrabji Godrej Green Business Centre has established the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC).

The Green Building Movement in India has been spearheaded by IGBC since 2001, by creating awareness amongst the stakeholders. Thus far, the Council has been instrumental in enabling 4.5 Billion Sq.ft of green buildings in the country.

The green concepts and techniques in the building sector can help address national issues like water efficiency, energy efficiency, and reduction in fossil fuel use for commuting, handling of consumer waste, and conserving natural resources. Most importantly, these concepts can enhance occupant health, productivity, and well-being.

Green campuses can have tremendous benefits, both tangible and intangible;

The most tangible benefits are the reduction in water and energy consumption right from day one of occupancy. The energy savings could range from 20 - 30 % and water savings around 30 - 50%.

The intangible benefits of green new buildings include enhanced air quality, excellent daylighting, health & well-being of the occupants, safety benefits, and conservation of scarce national resources.

GENERAL MEASURES IN REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

Take Public Transit

According to the Indian Public Transit Association, public transportation is estimated to reduce CO_2 emissions by 17 million metric tons annually in India. To help limit greenhouse emissions, we have included tips for using public transit:

Find your route using Google Maps: Go to http://maps.google.com/ and enter your starting and ending address. Under the section to enter addresses, there is an option to select the method you plan to use to arrive at your destination (car, public transit, or walking). Select public transit and if you would like to change the arrival or departure time, click show options and you can fill in the arrival or departure time as well as the specific date your trip is planned for.

Reusable Water Bottles

Rather than buying bottled water, refill water bottles from a tap. This decreases the environmental impact of transporting the bottles and cuts back on waste.

Bottled water costs consumers 240 to 10,000 times more per gallon than tap water. It takes 17 million barrels of oil per year to make all the plastic water bottles used in India alone. That's enough oil to fuel 1.3 million cars for a year.

Reuse Utensils and Containers

Rather than throwing away plastic bags and a lunch sac every day, try bringing reusable containers and utensils. While recycling is a great way to conserve—releasing less CO_2 than conventional production from raw materials—recycling still releases CO_2.

Laundry Tips

Wash using cold water, only wash full loads, use 1/2 the recommended amount of detergent, line dry clothes, and choose hydrogen peroxide-based bleach.

Recycling

What Can Be Recycled?

- Aerosol cans containing no propellant or material
- Aluminium: Cans and clean foil
- Beverage and food containers:
- Trash and Compost
- Disposal
- Clean glass, steel, and tin
- Mixed paper:
    - White writing paper and stationery
    - White and colored copy paper
    - Computer paper (green and blue bar)
    - Sticky notes
    - Paper wrappers
    - Magazines
    - Newspaper
    - Tablet paper and tablet cardboard
    - Boxboard (e.g., cracker or cereal boxes)
    - Corrugated cardboard
    - Plastic bottles or containers with a
    - Telephone books
    - Paperback books
    - #1 or #2 recycling symbol
    - All envelope

What's Not Recyclable?

- Carbon paper
- Wax-coated papers
- Plastic-coated papers

- Tissue or paper towels
- Paper or containers contaminated by food or other organic waste
- Plastic film and plastic containers with a #3, #4, #5, #6, or #7 recycling symbol

Disposal of Electronics

It's illegal to throw away hazardous waste, which includes any electronic devices, in the regular trash. These items contain significant amounts of lead, copper, and other toxic metals that, if placed in landfills, can contaminate soil and groundwater.

Electronic devices include:

- ❖ Televisions, computers, and monitors
- ❖ Telephones, cell phones, and answering machines
- ❖ Radios, tape players, and stereo equipment
- ❖ Video cassette players

Set your computer on Standby/Shut it off

Set your computer to hibernate if you are going to leave for a short period of time rather than using a screen saver and turn it off at the end of the day.

Standby and Hibernate drop monitor and computer power use down to 1–3 watts each and save $25–75 per PC annually.

Use Energy Efficient Lighting

When available, open windows to use natural lighting. When it is dark or access to natural light is unavailable, use energy-efficient bulbs including CFLs and LEDs.

If every Indian home replaced one light bulb with an Energy Star-qualified light bulb, we would save enough energy to light more than 3 million homes a year, more than $600 million in annual energy costs, and prevent greenhouse gases equivalent to the emissions of more than 800,000 cars

REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON PERSONAL LEVEL

Actions can be taken every day to reduce your ecological footprint or the mark you leave on your natural environment and its resources. “Ecological footprint” is defined as the measure of human demand on nature and compares human consumption of natural resources with the earth’s ecological capacity to regenerate them.

IN YOUR HOME

- ➔ Completely turn off equipment like televisions and stereos when you're not using them.
- ➔ Choose energy-efficient appliances and light bulbs.
- ➔ Save water: some simple steps can go a long way in saving water, like turning off the tap when you are brushing your teeth or shaving. Try to collect the water used to wash vegetables and salad to water your houseplants.
- ➔ Lower your shades or close your curtains on hot days, to keep the house cool and reduce the use of electric fans or air-conditioning.
- ➔ Let clothes dry naturally.
- ➔ Keep lids on pans when cooking to conserve energy.
- ➔ Use rechargeable batteries.
- ➔ Call your local government to see if they have a disposal location for used batteries, glass, plastics, paper, or other wastes.
- ➔ Don’t use “throw-away” products like paper plates and napkins, or plastic knives, forks, and cups.
- ➔ Send electronic greetings over email, instead of paper cards. (However, a personalized message on a recycled piece of paper is always heart-warming to see)

IN YOUR GARDEN

- ➔ Collect rainwater to water your garden.
- ➔ Water the garden early in the morning or late in the evening. This reduces water loss due to evaporation. Don’t over-water the garden. Water only until the soil becomes moist, not soggy.

- ➔ Explore water-efficient irrigation systems. Sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation can be adapted to garden situations.
- ➔ Make your garden lively-plant trees and shrubs that will attract birds. You can also put up bird nest boxes with food.
- ➔ Put wastes to work in your garden- sweep the fallen leaves and flowers into flowerbeds or under shrubs. This will increase soil fertility and also reduce the need for frequent watering.
- ➔ If you have little space in your garden, you could make a compost pit to turn organic waste from the kitchen and garden into soil-enriching manure.
- ➔ Plant local species of trees, flowers and vegetables.
- ➔ Don't use chemicals in the garden - as they will eventually end up in the water systems and can upset the delicate balance of lifecycles.
- ➔ Organic and environmentally friendly fertilizers and pesticides are available - organic gardening reduces pollution and is better for flora and fauna.

AT WORK

- ➔ Use printers that can print on both sides of the paper; try to look into this option when replacing old printers.
- ➔ Use the back of a draft or unwanted printout instead of notebooks. Even with a double-sided printer, there is likely to be plenty of spare paper to use!
- ➔ Always ask for and buy the recycled paper if you can - for your business stationery and to use in your printers.
- ➔ Switch off computer monitors, printers, and other equipment at the end of each day. Though in standby mode they're still using power - and that adds to global warming. Always turn off your office light and computer monitor when you go out for lunch or to a meeting.

REDUCE, REUSE AND RECYCLE

- ★ Always use both sides of a sheet of paper.
- ★ Use e-mail to stay in touch, including cards, rather than faxing or writing.
- ★ Share magazines with friends and pass them on to the doctor, dentist, or local hospital for their waiting rooms.

- ★ Use recyclable paper to make invitation cards, envelopes, letter pads, etc., if you can.
- ★ Use washable nappies instead of disposables if you can.
- ★ Recycle as much as you can.
- ★ Give unwanted clothes, toys, and books to charities and orphanages.
- ★ Store food and other products in containers rather than foil and plastic wrap

What is a Green Building Renovation?

It's an approach to building improvement with the goal of not only making your home look better but making it work better–for both you and the environment. Want a healthier building? Lower utility bills? Reduced maintenance? A cleaner planet? With careful planning, you can create a home that combines beauty, efficiency, comfort, and convenience with health and conservation.

Green & Sustainable Communities

A green renovation helps move our region toward sustainability. Sustainability is providing for our own needs, and for those of future generations. It means thinking about the impacts of our actions now, and years from now. A sustainable community has a thriving local economy, healthy environment, and good quality of life for all. Green renovation projects support this goal by buying from local businesses and using goods and services that are non-polluting and respectful of our BC resources.

A green renovation can strengthen community ties through an inclusive design process that involves neighbours and others potentially affected by design decisions. Design features such as front porches can encourage social interaction. Greener neighbourhoods have food, shopping, and public transport within walking distance, affordable buildings, plus plenty of trees and parks. Consider sharing tools, hosting neighbourhood tree plantings, and beautifying roundabouts to enhance your community.

SSN GREEN CAMPUS GUIDELINES

What is a green campus?

A GREEN CAMPUS is one that carries out these functions according to a system-wide culture of environmental sustainability, balancing function and design with existing and foreseen resources.

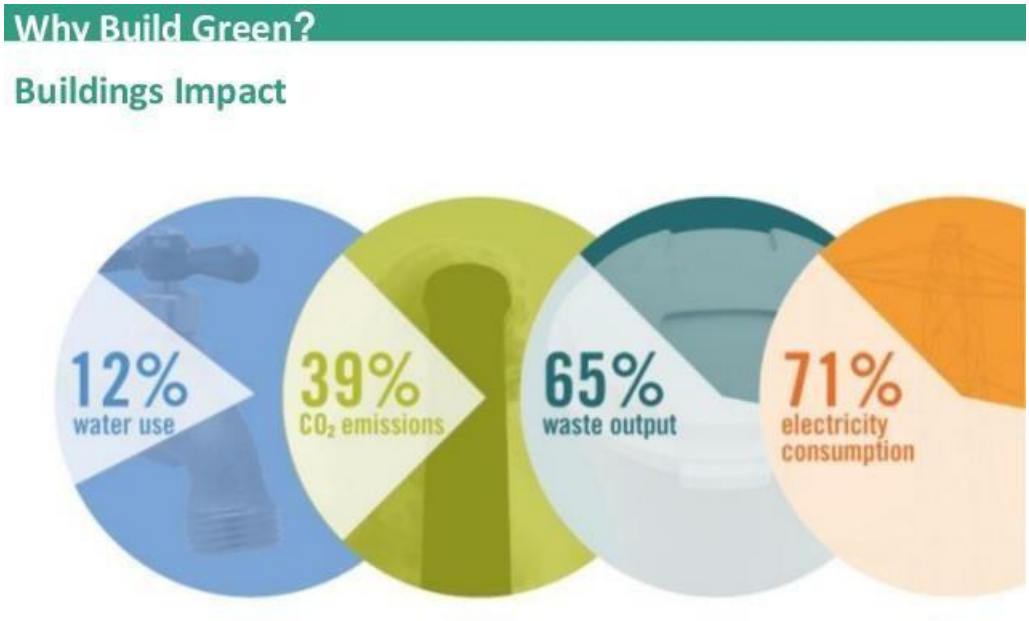
A GREEN CAMPUS is a place where environmentally responsible practice and education go hand in hand and where environmentally responsible views are accepted by example.

THE GREEN CAMPUS institution is a laboratory of self-scrutiny, experimentation, and application. At its best, it is a model environmental community where operational functions, business practices, academic programs, and people are interlinked, providing educational and practical value to the institution, the region, and the world.

Green Campus is an environment that improves energy efficiency, conserves resources, and enhances environmental quality by educating about sustainability and creating healthy, living, and learning environments. Green campuses have two essential characteristics.

Why Green Campus?

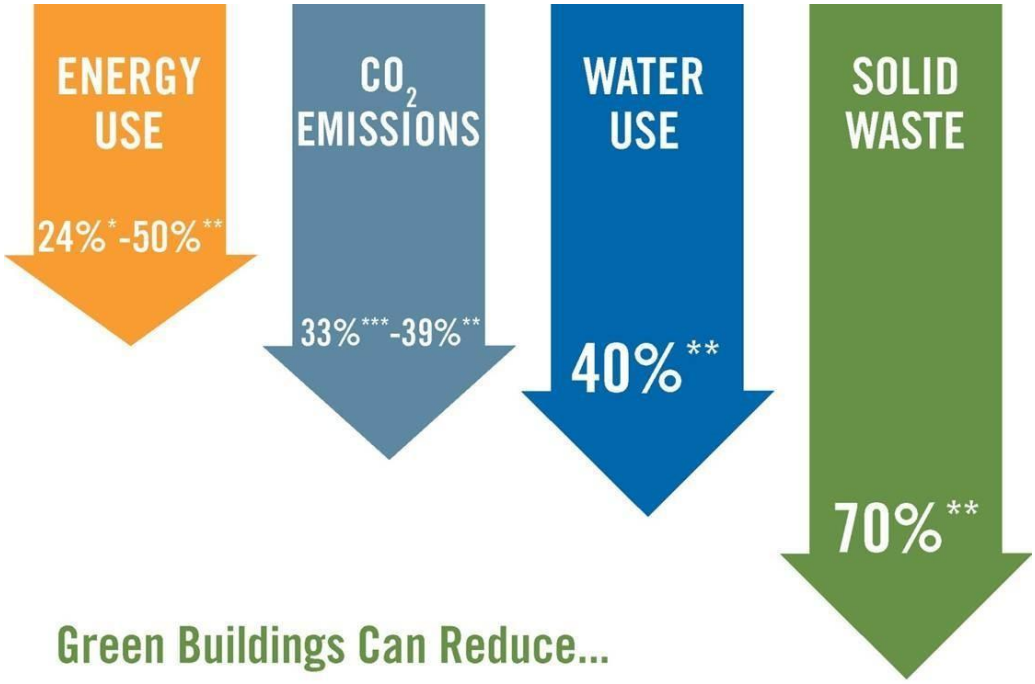
A green campus demonstrates its commitment to ecological sustainability through its academic programs, its research, its campus life, and physical operation. "Campus Greening" is a concept that stands for the efforts to establish environmentally sustainable practices in educational institutions the world over. Its goal is to diminish the impact of ecological footprints by implementing the principles of sustainability at every level of institutional functioning.



The Green Campus concept offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in rethinking its environmental culture and developing new paradigms for solving problems that are local, national, and global in nature.

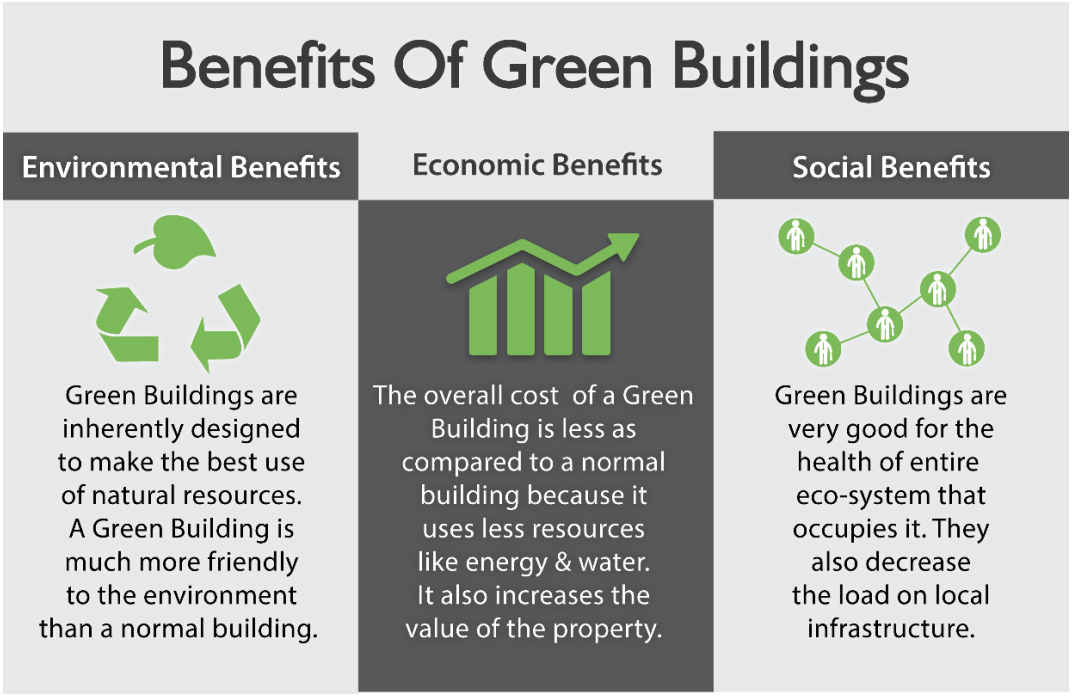
Green-Campus offers institution opportunities to

i. Provide a forum for management, academic staff, and students to meet and engage on environmental issues.
ii. Empower students and staff to create a more balanced campus community.
iii. Earn a prestigious award.
iv. Improve the campus's environmental performance, reduce environmental risks and impacts, and achieve financial savings.
v. Set a good example in the community and provide guidance to and involve local stakeholders.
vi. Provide positive publicity for the campus.



Benefits of Green Campus:

- Reduced maintenance costs.
- Productivity gains for the occupants of the campus.
- Carbon Neutral environment.
- Uninterrupted clean power supply.
- Drastic pollution reduction.
- Healthy, hygienic study environment.
- Recognition for the organization.
- Attracts enrolment of students.
- Sustainable future.



❖ **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 and staff
- ➢ Encourages innovation and change
- ➢ Prevents and reduces environmental impacts
- ➢ Reduces associated costs
- ➢ Good publicity

❖ **Benefits to Local and Wider Community**

- ➢ Involves local groups and representatives set an example in the locality
- ➢ Shares experience and best practice
- ➢ Reduces waste generated, travel impacts, etc. in the community
- ➢ Institute becomes a better neighbor

Areas of development:

Almost any administrative or operational function on campus influences the use of resources and the generation of waste to some degree. There is room for environmental improvement in just about any activity at which the investigative eye dares to aim its sights—regulatory compliance, procurement, transportation, fleet management, physical plant operation, grounds maintenance, food services, waste management, social programs, laboratory practices, materials management, and communication services. Greening the campus calls for a thorough review of all administrative and operational functions from the standpoints of human health and the environment.

The following areas of concern factor into many campus activities:

- ❖ Pollution prevention—solid and hazardous waste management/air emissions reduction/consumption minimization/ maintenance regimens for equipment, ventilation, and other infrastructure areas
- ❖ Hazardous materials management/purchasing/handling/disposal
- ❖ Water quality/use/conservation
- ❖ Wastewater/stormwater management
- ❖ Air quality
- ❖ Energy use/conservation
- ❖ Environmental management systems.

Improvements made in any of these areas serve as important lessons in environmental accountability and responsibility. Some improvements involve solutions that are more obvious and practical, some are required by regulation, and others call for out-and-out ingenuity. The challenges are there for the taking.

Green Initiatives need to be considered for Sustainability

a) ***Teaching and Learning practices:*** In all institutions, there is ample use of paper by students and faculties in making notes, study materials, assignments, projects, etc. There should be the use of complete abandonment of paper in classroom teaching. Presentation and slide show methods of teaching should be adopted by both. Electronic Projectors should be facilitated to carry on this type of teaching-learning process.

b) ***Designing of syllabus related to greening management:*** Universities and autonomous institutions should design their Syllabus related to green management. Compulsory teaching of Green Management as a core subject will create awareness among the students. The students will know the importance of greening.

c) ***Conducting seminars and workshops:*** Conducting seminars and workshops related to "go green" will enhance the knowledge of students, faculties, and other workforce who are working under the management tree.

d) ***Bye to plastic materials inside the campus:*** No use of plastics on the college premises can be implemented by replacing the plastic cups and plates, and poly bags in canteens with disposable paper cups, plates, and paper bags. Soft drinks can also be avoided. Shut down computers, and switch off fans and lights while not in use. Solar energy can be used wherever necessary.

e) ***Effective use of technology:*** It involves the effective use of technology like video conferencing, online training, group discussion, virtual interviews, and telephonic interviews should be conducted to train the students for placement purposes. Students, faculties, and other workforce can plant trees on birthdays and anniversary days to make the campus greener. They also can plant trees on annual function day, teacher's day, children's day, independence, and republic day.

f) ***No use of Vehicles:*** Creating a pollution-free environment inside the campus through the use of battery vehicles instead of petrol and diesel vehicles and if possible use of no vehicles policies should be implemented inside the campus can control the internal environment from pollution.

g) ***Training to employees:*** Training can create a new green culture. A Training Needs Analysis (TN A) can be conducted for evaluating what environmental knowledge and skills staff need to assess the type and areas of training required in environmental management (Anthony, 1993). Especially Environmental trainers can be appointed to train the students, faculties, and another workforce to create an eco-friendly environment inside the campus.

Integration of different process islands: Integration of different process islands like admission, student record, attendance, class arrangement, recruitment, placement, etc at the institutional level through an online environment will save time and human energy which is another milestone in green management for management institutions.

Steps to be followed in making a successful Green Campus

The motivation for a successful Green Campus must begin at the top and originate throughout the rest of the campus. Without a strong message of commitment and involvement from both the president and the administration, well-intentioned initiatives may be too fragmented to allow for campus-wide participation and too easily undermined by nay Sayers and other obstacles. Once the decision to become a Green Campus is made, then the real work begins.

The following features play a key role in making a campus green:

1) ***Strategic Planning:*** Institutions that cultivate a vision of sustainability must adopt sophisticated strategic planning to allow their top management to assess the full arrangement of the institution's effect on the environment. The institution's auditing and forecasting techniques used by these firms help them anticipate a wide range of external influences on the institution, not just ecological influence.
2) ***The Administration of Management:*** The administration of management has a very important impact on the business decision decisions they make relating to new building design, repair and renovation, building operations and maintenance, and procurement practices they make relating to new building design, repair and renovation projects, building operations and maintenance, procurement practices, recycling at various levels, waste management, custodial services, energy management, transportation, food service and food service and dining operations and hostel management.
3) ***Academic Departments:*** The learning model is very well suited to the institution's environment and is a way to integrate the knowledge base with local requirements and applications. This can have an immediate benefit depending on the nature of the service requirement. Further educational opportunities exist with developing courses on sustainable development, informal workshops, and training as well as distance learning. The evolution of a learner-friendly classroom in environmental and long-term issues is a perspective to solve the question of sustainability.

4) ***The Institutions Research Activity:*** The research activity of the institution has a significant role in terms of its short and long-term impacts. The research activity includes the publication of papers, magazines, journals, research articles, conducting workshops, seminars, and awareness programs on environmental and sustainability issues. Areas for research could also include large-scale composting, procurement practices, production methods, alternative energy sources, and any number of building design, construction, operations, and maintenance practices.

5) ***The Local Society:*** The local society can also provide a variety of resources to support the sustainability endeavor and which includes alumni, the business community, the local public, transportation providers, vendors, utility suppliers, local organizations, and associations.

While no two campuses are alike, and approaches to launching and maintaining a Green Campus will differ from place to place, there are some basic ingredients that will help ensure success. Following are the steps to be followed in making a successful green campus.

Establish a Green Campus Environmental Ethic Awareness campaign. Make it known campus wide that a new environmentally responsible way of doing business is in the offing. Outreach and education from the beginning are important so that all members of the campus community are well versed and supportive of the initiative.

Set forth a Green Campus Mission and a Statement of Principles. Spell out your goals and the basis for your strategic planning. Your goals should address such issues as pollution prevention, waste minimization, regulatory compliance, energy conservation, social/behavioral change, and the role of your institution as an environmental leader.

Establish a Green Campus organizational structure and team to facilitate and coordinate your initiative and establish a strategic plan. Make sure the team is representative of the student body and every campus department. Include all relevant parties from the very beginning. The participation and input of physical plant and maintenance personnel, as well as your chief budget/financial officer, is vitally important to securing their cooperation. The backing of your college/university president is essential.

Develop a strategic plan. Be sure it includes policy and curriculum reforms that reflect your stated "green campus" mission.

Create student teams to carry out specific tasks of the strategic plan. The teams should work closely with faculty and administrative staff. If established as course work, these programs should be listed in the course syllabus with an explanation that this is a project-oriented course requiring considerable work outside the classroom. Be sure teams are large enough so that Green Campus work does not overwhelm their other studies and that students and faculty advisors are willing to make the necessary time commitments to support the program. (There are, of course, other options, such as internships or classroom projects, for integrating Green Campus goals into school study programs.)

Establish public/private partnerships with personnel from federal, state, and local environmental agencies, utilities, and the business community. These professionals can be invaluable resources to help advance Green Campus efforts, serve as advisors to student teams, and assist students in accessing information and performing environmental audits. Such partnerships may also lead to internships or future job opportunities for students.

Evaluate daily operations in terms of pollution prevention, waste stream management, and energy efficiency—reducing, reusing, recycling, and repairing wherever possible.

Implement business practices that are environmentally responsible, efficient, and in harmony with your Green Campus goals. Address life cycle analyses—buying cheaper may sometimes have serious environmental or financial (e.g., high disposal costs) drawbacks.

Adopt and implement an environmental management system that is like those being adopted by progressive businesses and industries.

Determine and document short-term and long-term economic benefits. Don't forget to include the benefits of environmental compliance and improved health and safety.

Secure a commitment upfront from the people in charge that well-founded recommendations will be acted upon once audits are completed.

Make the commitment to a long-term program of system-wide environmental reeducation and retooling.

Inputs from the students:

What better place than a college or university to play the lesson with the practice? Yet, undergraduate and graduate programs are often caught up in theory and removed from the practical aspects of daily life. As a result, students risk losing sight of their connection to the world in which they live.

The Green Campus program is your golden opportunity to develop an exciting new curriculum that encourages students to take the lead in creating positive change and, at the same time, to gain invaluable, marketable skills. Your students, particularly those who hope to work in the environmental field, are the key ingredient for a successful program. Students can team up with faculty and experienced personnel from government agencies, utilities, and private industry to conduct environmental evaluations of the campus

Future Outcomes:

Greening initiatives are challenging and require determination and a long-term commitment on the part of the entire campus community. These efforts, however, can yield significant paybacks.

Such paybacks include

Environmental and economic sustainability:

A system-wide culture of sustainability helps preserve and enhance what you value as an institution today, as well as for the future.

Reputation as a leader through an example:

Many colleges and universities fall far short of making their mark as environmental leaders because they fail to practice on campus what they preach in the classroom. Although colleges and universities offer courses in environmental management, engineering, laws and regulations, and assessment, many have failed to comply with environmental requirements or to take part in pollution prevention activities. As a result, some institutions have been assessed substantial fines by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Colleges and universities need to examine their own organizations and implement on their own campuses what they and the public expect the industry to do.

Economic benefits:

A routine, curriculum-based, environmental audit program that reveals waste and inefficiency associated with campus activities, coupled with the identification of environmentally friendly alternatives, can yield significant cost savings for your institution. Without paying outside contractors, you can discover steps—often simple steps—that your institution can take to correct and improve environmental problems on campus. By acting on the recommendations resulting from these audits, colleges and universities can realize cost savings by reducing energy and water use, minimizing the campus waste stream, improving systems reliability, and increasing the efficiency of heating/air conditioning systems—to name a few. In addition, you will improve your environmental compliance and thereby minimize your potential for liability, fines, and cleanup costs.

"Real-life" work experience for your students:

Environmental audits and pollution prevention evaluations can be integrated into the curriculum, providing students with a hands-on investigative and problem-solving experience that they can take with them when they enter the workforce. This experience not only makes your students more marketable but also provides them with the kinds of broad-thinking skills that allow them to succeed and thrive once they are employed.

Improved quality of life on your campus:

A Green Campus is a cleaner, safer, and healthier place to live and work.

Conclusion

Changes don't have to happen all at once. They can be approached through a manageable, step-wise process in which changes are built into the institutional planning and budgeting processes, with an eye toward continually improving the campus and implementing responsible recommendations.

Green initiatives will always harvest benefits in the long run. Institutions can save large amounts of money by implementing a green way of life. When institutions practice a green way of life and greening of the workforce they are capable of gathering knowledge capital and providing students with a healthy study atmosphere. In short, proactive environmental management may help institutions not only promote sustainability but also become more competitive in the global educational marketplace by reducing costs, attracting environmentally aware students, innovation, and encouraging long-range strategic planning that anticipates external change. The green marketing strategy adopted by management institutions makes them globally competitive. By continuing to be environmentally friendly, not only our environment will benefit but the institutions will also be more reputed with high morale, satisfied students, and become globally competitive. The discussion shows that many of the international management institutions have adopted the culture of the Green campus and have become successful. So the management institutions in India, particularly in Odisha should adopt green management initiatives to enroll more students in their respective institutions in the coming management era.