



CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY



GREEN AUDIT REPORT

PREPARED BY
EHS ALLIANCE SERVICES



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CERTIFICATE



CERTIFICATE

PRESENTED TO

CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY

Headquarter Office at 56-57, Institutional Area, Janakpuri,
New Delhi-110058

Has been assessed by EHS Alliance Services for the comprehensive study of environmental impacts on institutional working framework to fulfill the requirement of

GREEN AUDIT

The green initiatives carried out by the institution have been verified on the report submitted and was found to be satisfactory.

The efforts taken by the management and the faculty towards environment and sustainability are appreciated and noteworthy.

SIGNATURE



12.07.2022 - 30.07.2022

DATE OF AUDIT

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We would also like to thank **Dr. Pramod Kumar Butolia** and **Dr. Vijay Kumar Dadhich**, Audit Coordinator for his Continuous Support and guidance, without which the completion of the project would not have been possible. We are also thankful to other staff members who were actively involved while collecting the data and conducting field measurements.

We are also thankful to

Name Of The Director	Campus Details
<i>Prof. Lalit Kumar Tripathi</i>	<i>Ganganath Jha Campus</i>
<i>Prof. Madan Mohan Jha</i>	<i>Shri Ranbir Campus</i>
<i>Prof. Khageshwar Mishra</i>	<i>Shri Sadashiv Campus</i>
<i>Prof. Lalit Kumar Sahoo</i>	<i>Guruvayoor Campus</i>
<i>Prof. Bhagwati Sudesh</i>	<i>Jaipur Campus</i>
<i>Prof. S.N. Jha</i>	<i>Lucknow Campus</i>
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<i>Prof. S.K. Senapati</i>	<i>Ekalavya Campus</i>
<i>Prof. M. Chandra Sekhar</i>	<i>Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus</i>



DISCLAIMER

EHS Alliance Services Audit Team has prepared this report for CSU based on input data submitted by the representatives of CSU complemented with the best judgment capacity of the expert team.

While all sensible care has been taken in its preparation, details contained in this report have been compiled in good faith based on information gathered.

It is further informed that the conclusions are arrived following best estimates and no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied is made and no responsibility is accepted by Audit Team in this report or for any direct or consequential loss arising from any use of the information, statements or forecasts in the report.

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Signature

LEAD AUDITOR



|| CONCEPT AND CONTEXT

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, New Delhi (NAAC) has made it mandatory from the academic year 2019–20 onwards that all Higher Educational Institutions should submit an annual Green, Environment and Energy Audit Report. Green Audit is assigned to the Criteria 7 of NAAC, National Assessment and Accreditation Council which is a self-governing organization of India that declares the institutions as Grade A, Grade B or Grade C according to the scores assigned at the time of accreditation. Moreover, it is part of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that they contribute towards the reduction of global warming through Carbon Footprint reduction measures.

In view of the NAAC circular regarding Green auditing, the university management decided to conduct an external environment assessment study by a competent external professional auditor. The green audit aims to examine environmental practices within and outside the CSU campus, which impact directly or indirectly on the atmosphere. Green audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of university/college environment. It was initiated with the intention of reviewing the efforts within the institutions whose exercises can cause risk to the health of inhabitants and the environment.

Through the green audit, a direction as how to improve the structure of environment and inclusion of several factors that can protect the environment can be commenced. This audit focuses on the Green Campus, Waste Management, Water Management, Air Pollution, Energy Management & Carbon Footprint etc. being implemented by the institution. The concepts, structure, objectives, methodology, tools of analysis, objectives of the audit are discussed below.





|| INTRODUCTION

Now days, the educational institutions are becoming more thoughtful towards the environmental aspects and as a result new and innovative concepts are being introduced to make them sustainable and eco-friendly. To preserve the environment within the institution, a number of viewpoints are applied by the several educational institutes to solve their environmental problems such as promotion of the saving the energy, waste recycle, water consumption reduction, water harvesting and many more...

The activities carried out by the institution can also create adverse environmental impacts. Green audit is defined as an official inspection of the effects a university has on the environment. Green Audit is conducted to evaluate the actual scenario at the institution campus. Green audit can be a useful tool for a college/university to determine how and where they are using the most of the energy or water or resources; the college can then decide how to implement changes and make savings. It can also be used to determine the nature and volume of waste, which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plan.

Green auditing and the application of mitigation measures is a win-win situation for all the institutions, the learners and the mother earth. It can also result in health awareness and can promote the environmental awareness, values and beliefs. It provides a better understanding to staff and students about the Green impact on institution. Green auditing also upholds financial savings through reduction of resource usage. It gives an opportunity to the students and teachers for the development of ownership of the personal and social responsibility. The audit process involves primary data collection, site walk through with the team of College/University including the assessment of policies, activities, documents and records.





OVERVIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY

The Sansthan was established in 15th October, 1970 as an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) for the development and promotion of Sanskrit all over the country. It is fully funded by Government of India. It functions as an apex body for propagation and development of Sanskrit and assists the Ministry of Human Resource Development in formulating and implementing various plans and schemes for the development of Sanskrit studies. It has assumed the role of a nodal body for the effective implementation of various recommendations made by the Sanskrit Commission set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Education in 1956 to consider the propagation and development of Sanskrit language and education in all its aspects.

Sanskrit has played a vital role in the development of all Indian languages and in the preservation of the cultural heritage of India. No Indian language can flourish without the help of Sanskrit. Sanskrit also provides the theoretical foundation of ancient sciences. Hence, it becomes essential to preserve and propagate Sanskrit for all-round development of India. Fully conscious of this responsibility, the Govt. of India, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission (1956-57) constituted a Central Sanskrit Board, which recommended the establishment of a Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. Accordingly, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established in October 1970 as an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 for the development, preservation and promotion of Sanskrit learning all over the country and abroad. The Sansthan is fully financed by the Government of India and works as a vital agency of the Central Government.



The major objectives of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan are to propagate, develop and encourage Sanskrit learning and research. This also serves as central, administrative and coordinating machinery for the management of all Campuses. The Government of India has formulated various schemes and programmes for the development of Sanskrit education and is implementing these through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and other agencies.

For fulfillment of its objectives and execution of the schemes/programmes of the Government, the Sansthan undertakes the following activities :



- Establishment of Campuses in different states.
- Conducting the teaching of Sanskrit on traditional lines at secondary, Under-Graduate, Graduate, Post-Graduate and Doctorate level.
- Imparting Sanskrit teacher's training at Graduate, Post-Graduate level i.e. B.Ed., M.Ed.
- Coordination of research works in various disciplines of Sanskrit learning.
- Implementation of the schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for promotion of Sanskrit.
- Establishing Sanskrit libraries, manuscripts collection centers and editing as well as publishing the rare manuscripts and books of importance.
- Running Correspondence Courses for learning Sanskrit. The most valuable investment any educational institution can make is "Nurturing Future Leaders". With the continuous rise in expectation of essential leadership standards, CSU torch bearers have taken a responsibility for this investment to nurture the Next-Gen leaders with a vision to bridge the existing skill gap. With a firm step forward to attain an academic excellence, several Centers of Excellence, laboratories, incubation cell and industry-academia associations have been setup at the CSU in association with global leaders.



The Sansthan is running 12 Campuses namely:



Ganganath Jha
Campus, Allahabad

Shri Sadashiv
Campus,
Puri(Orissa).

Shri Ranbir
Campus, Jammu (J
& K).

Guruvayoor
Campus, Trichur
(Kerala).

Jaipur Campus,
Jaipur (Rajasthan).

Lucknow Campus,
Lucknow

Rajiv Gandhi
Campus, Sringeri
(Karnataka).

Shri Vedvyas
Campus, Balahar
(H.P.).

Bhopal Campus,
Bhopal (M.P.).

K.J. Somaiya
Campus, Mumbai
(Maharashtra)

Eklavya Campus,
Agartala (West
Tripura)

Shri Raghunath
Kirti Campus,
Devapryag
(Uttarakhand)

In addition to these ten constituent Vidyapeethas, Sansthan\'s two other Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas namely Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Tirupati, formerly constituent Vidyapeethas of Sansthan have been converted into deemed Universities.

In addition to ten constituent Campuses there are twenty three Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas, Shodh-Sansthans and about 84 Sanskrit Institutions managed by voluntary organisations and affiliated to the Sansthan.

These Institutions have the provision of imparting instructions for the following courses:

COURSES	EQUIVALENT TO
<i>Prathama</i>	Middle
<i>Purva-Madhyama</i>	Secondary
<i>Uttara-Madhyama / Prak-shastri</i>	Sr. Secondary
<i>Shastri</i>	B.A.
<i>Acharya</i>	M.A.



<i>Shiksha Shastri</i>	B. Ed.
<i>Shiksha Acharya</i>	M.Ed.
<i>Vidya Varidhi</i>	Ph. D.
<i>Vidyavachaspati</i>	D. Litt.

The teaching is imparted to the students in all the Campuses (except Allahabad) upto Acharya in the departments of Sahitya, Nyaya, Vyakarana, Dharmasastra, Purana, Advaita Vedanta, Jaina – Darshan, Navya – Nyaya, Sankhya – Yoga, Mimamsa and Jyotish. Besides, the modern languages and subjects, Vidyapeethas offer research facilities to aspiring scholars to produce brilliant research works leading to the award of Vidya- varidhi degrees.

Campus

Headquarter Office

At present Delhi Campus is being run in the office building of Headquarter of Central Sanskrit University situated at 56-57, Institutional Area Janakpuri, New Delhi-58. Correspondence Courses and Distance Education Programmes are conducted by Delhi Campus. This Campus has a library, publication division and research centre etc.* This campus has the following activities- Non Formal Sanskrit Education, Correspondence Course, Distance Education programmes through Delhi Swadhyaya Kendra of Mukta Swadhyaya Peetham, Organizing Seminars/workshops etc, Conducting special short term study programmes through M.S.P. as per the need of target groups, Undertaking research activities. Organizing the following events: Sanskrit Saptah, Sthapana Diwas, National Conference, Yuva Mahotsava, Kaumudi Mahotsava and Akhila Bharateeya Shastriya Spardha



Ganganath Jha Campus



Formerly Ganganath Jha Research Institute situated at Allahabad was taken over by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan on 1st April, 1971 as its constituent Vidyapeetha named Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha which was later renamed as Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad of the Deemed University. This campus is a recognized research centre exclusively devoted to research work on various disciplines Sanskrit Literature. A number of research scholars are registered to carry out research work for the award of

Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D.) degree of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University). The use of the Library



and Manuscripts Section is not only limited to the staff and registered scholars of the campus but also open to all scholars as reference library. It invites scholars and researchers interested in Sanskrit and ancient Indian culture from all walks of life to make use of its library subject to its capacity.

Shri Ranbir Campus

The erstwhile Shri Raghunath Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya established by the former Ruler of the Jammu & Kashmir was taken over as one of the constituent Vidyapeetha by the Sansthan on 1st April, 1971 and was named as Shri Ranbir Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. On declaration of the Sansthan as Deemed to be University, the Vidyapeetha was renamed as Shri Ranbir Campus. It functions with eight Departments of Veda, Vyakarana, Jyotisha (Phalita & Siddhanta), Darshana, Sahitya, Shiksha



Shastra, Kashmir Shaiva Darshana and Mukta Svadhyaya Kendra (Centre for Distance Education). Shastraic education is imparted by well versed teachers studied Shastras in traditional and modern lines of different disciplines to the Students of Prak Shastri (Higher Secondary) to Acharya (M.A.) level. Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) Course was started in 1979 for the training of Sanskrit teachers. Shiksha Acharya (M.Ed) course is also offered in this Campus. Languages Hindi, Dogri, and English are taught and subjects like Political Science, History, Physical Education, Computer Science, and Environmental Science are also taught along with traditional subjects up to Shastri (B.A.) level.

Shri Sadashiv Campus



The erstwhile Sadashiva Sanskrit College, Puri functioning under the State Govt. of Odisha and known for its long involvement in the study of Sanskrit in traditional system, was taken over by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi on 15th August, 1971. Consequent to the transfer of management, the old Sadashiva Sanskrit College was renamed as Shri Sadashiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha.

As a result of grant of the status of Deemed University to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, it is now known as Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University), Shri Sadashiva Campus, Puri. The Campus is located on a piece of land with an area of 15.30 acres on which the buildings admeasuring about 8338 sq. mtrs. were constructed. Apart from the main building, this Campus also has Library building, Girls Hostel(40 rooms), 4 units of Staff Quarters and an Auditorium. The campus has got another piece of land about 12 acres in area. It is proposed to construct Stadium, Boys Hostels and Gym on this site.



Guruvayoor Campus

Guruvayoor Sahitya Deepika Sanskrit Vidyapeetha started U.G. and P.G. Courses in Sanskrit under Madras University in 1934. Later the institution was affiliated to University of Kerala and University of Calicut respectively. In 1972 the institution was affiliated to Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and named as Guruvayoor Sahitya Deepika Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. The institution was taken over by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, under MHRD, Govt. of India on 16th July 1979 and renamed as Guruvayoor



Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. On grant of the status of Deemed University to the Sansthan, it has been renamed as Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University), Guruvayoor Campus. The campus is situated in a lush green locality at Puranattukara at a distance of 10 K.M. from Trichur Railway Station on way to Guruvayoor Temple. It has a spacious building built at a cost of Rs. 2.20 crores by the C.P.W.D. Apart from main building, this Campus also has Boys' Hostel with 40 rooms, Girls' Hostel having 40 rooms, Library building, 7 units of Staff Quarters and a Guest House consisting of 8 rooms.

Jaipur Campus



It was founded by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan on the advice of education Minister Government of India, in May 1983 as Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth. It is renamed as Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Deemed University, Jaipur Campus. The campus has a total area of 7.27 acres of land, which is allotted by Jaipur Development Authority in 2003. Finally, it has taken shape in such a grand and attractive building at Triveni Nagar Gopalpura bypass Jaipur. It is about 12 km from

Jaipur railway station. The constructed area of the building is about 8692 sq/mtr. Adjoining the main building, Girls and Boys Hostel are also located. There are 58 rooms for the boys, 19 rooms for the girls and 9 Staff quarters. There is an auditorium for the various cultural and academic activities.



Lucknow Campus

This Campus is located at Vishal Khand, Gomati Nagar, Lucknow. It was established in the year 1986. It is located on a piece of land admeasuring 10 acres on which the buildings with built up area of about 7964 sq. mtr. are constructed. In addition to the main building, this campus also has Boys' Hostel with 58 rooms, Girls' Hostel having 19 rooms and also 9 units of Staff Quarters. It offers research programme leading to the degree of Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D.), professional programme Shiksha-Shastri(B.Ed.) and runs courses in Vyakarana, Sahitya, Bauddh Darshan, Jyotisha ,Ved at Acharya(PG), Shastri (UG) and Prak Shastri (Intermediate) levels. Modern subjects such as Hindi, English, Political Science, Economics and Computer Education are also taught along with the traditional subjects in Prak Shastri and Shastri courses.



Shri Rajiv Gandhi Campus

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan established Rajiv Gandhi Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha as its constituent unit at Sringeri (Karnataka) on 13th January, 1992. The foundation stone for this Vidyapeetha was laid by His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Sri Bharati Teertha Mahaswamiji in the presence of His Excellency Sh. R.



Venkataraman, the then President of India and Sri Arjun Singh, the then Minister of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. In 2002, when Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was declared as Deemed University, this Vidyapeetha has been considered as the Campus of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. This Campus is situated at Sringeri, Karnataka. Sringeri is holly place graced by the sages Vibhandaka Maharshi , Rushyashruna Maharshi and also famous for Sri Sharada Peetham established by

Sri Shankara Bhagavatpada. This campus got a piece of land 10.2 acres from Government of Karnataka which is 370 K.M. far away from Bengaluru, 110 K.M. far away from Mangaluru, 85 K.M. far away from Udupi, 110 K.M. far away from Shivamogga



Vedvyas Campus

During the Golden Jubilee Year of India's Independence, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan established Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Garli in the State of Himachal Pradesh. It is now renamed as the Garli Campus of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University). The campus is presently located in a rented building. However, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has allotted a suitable piece of land measuring 2-63-18 hectares at Village-Balahar, near Pragpur, Tehsil-Dehra, District – Kangra (H.P.). The first phase of constructions over this site, including administrative block, classroom and library will be completed by the end of this financial year 2010-2011. Students from all sections of society are imparted instructions of Prak Shastri at Intermediate level and in the subjects of Sahitya, Jyotisha and Vyakarana at Shastri and Acharya levels. Research programme leading to the degree of Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D) is also offered. The subjects like Computer Education, Environmental Studies, Hindi, English and History are also taught as a part of the course.



Bhopal Campus

The foundation stone of the main administrative building was laid by the then minister of MHRD Honorable Shri Arjun Singh ji on the date 19th September 2005 for the further development of the Campus. Then in the presence of then VC Prof. Radhavallabh Tripathi the newly built main building was named as the Vatsaraja Bhavan on the



date 24.03.2010 i.e. Wednesday Ramnavami and all the campus activities were started in this Vatsaraja Bhavan from that day. At present in this Vatsaraja main building all the classes, laboratories, non formal classes, departmental libraries, correspondent open education centre, Natya shastra research centre, meeting hall and fully equipped auditorium are available. Along with these a systematic Vararuchi Grathagar (Central Library) and an air-conditioned Bhavabhuti Prekshagar (Auditorium) fully equipped with audio visual facilities too are available. In this building the

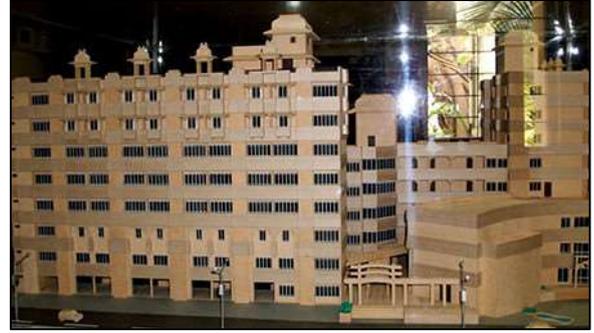
guest room, teachers' room and rooms for the HODs are also given as per the rules. Apart from these a boys' hostel for 333 students, girls' hostel for 108 students, guest house, principal and employees residence have been provided in the campus.

K.J. Somaiya Campus

K J SOMAIYA Campus is one of the Campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (DU) which is located at Financial Capital Town, Mumbai. With rapid change and growth in Western culture and tradition here, the people are eager and wish to study Sanskrit for their 'Personality Development' and 'Mental Health' and for 'Peace cum Integration'. Especially, the scientific study of "Science in Sanskrit" with collaboration of Somaiya Trust, Mumbai University, IIT, Mumbai and BARC is the main motto and aim behind establishment of this campus. With the offer



of allotting One Acre of land by SOMAIYA TRUST, Vidya Vihar and with the efforts of Sansthan in concern with Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India and on the recommendations of the committee vide decision taken on 31-03-2002 the Campus has started functioning on 16th May, 2002 and up to the construction of Campus building, the Somaiya Trust has provided their own accommodation. At present, Three Departments – Jyotisha, Sahitya, Vyakarana are running in this campus from Prak-Shastri (10+2) to Vidya-Varidhi (Ph. D.) level. Also, one Unit of Shiksha-Shastri (B. Ed.) professional course with the approval of NCTE has been running in this campus since the academic year 2006-07.



Ekalavya Campus

To propagate Sanskrit throughout the nation Ekalavya Campus of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University) is situated in Northeast, Agartala the capital of Tripura. With the blessings of the Supreme Goddess of Tripura Tripurasundari the Ekalavya started its journey in 2070 Bikram Sangbat in the month of Jeistha on the 11th day of fortnight of lunar month i.e. on 4th June, 2013 at Swami Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Agartala, Tripura. To promote Sanskrit in the Northeastern region of India this campus is working with bated breath. At present the campus is running its course at Old IASE building at Radhanagar near Bouddha Mandir given by the State Government of Tripura along with Administrative building, Academic block, Library, Girls hostel, Gymnasium, Playground, Psychology Lab and Language Lab. The main building of the Campus is under construction within an area measured 3.25 acre at Lembucherra, Tripura



Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus

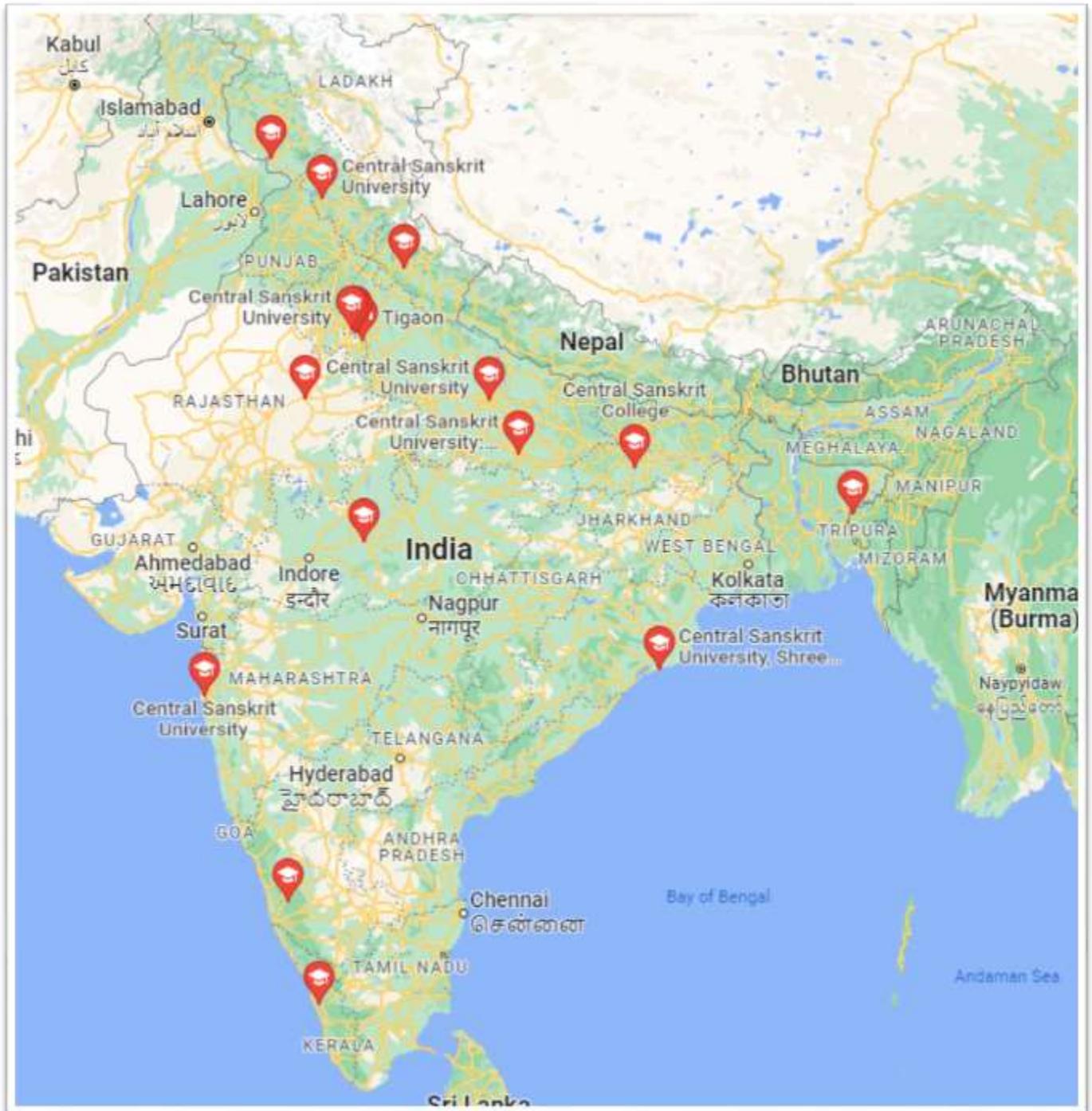
Shri Raghunatha kirti Adarsha Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya (Estd.1908), Devaprayaga, Uttarakhand was taken over by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan on 16th June, 2016 as its 13th constituent Campus. Like the former Mahavidyalaya, the campus is also named after the famous ancient deity Shri Raghunathaji shrined in the ancient Raghunatha temple constructed in the Katyuri style of Katyuri dynasty of the mountains on the holy confluence of two important mythological rivers, namely, Bhagirathi and Alaknanda from where exactly the river Ganga is believed to be originated. The newly established campus now functions with five departments (Vyakarana, Jyotisha, Sahitya, Veda and Nyaya) and it runs in the earlier constructed limited space of the former Mahavidyalaya with around hundred students





admitted to different classes of Prak Shastri, Shastri and Acharya level. Here the regular teachings to all the subjects are being imparted to those bonafied Students by fifteen well -versed teachers of different disciplines. Besides, the modern Subjects like Hindi, English, History and computer science etc. are also being taught along with traditional subjects up to graduation (Shastri) level.

Map location of all campuses





Vision & Mission

Vision

Development of Central Sanskrit University as a world-class university for establishment of the glory of Sanskrit learning in the global context.

Mission

All-round development of all the branches of Sanskrit learning and availability of Sanskrit resources through modern systems.

Upliftment of linguistic diversity and cultural plurality while arranging for teaching and research in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit in the context of their mutual cultural inter-relationship.

Preservation and upliftment of the philosophical and scientific elements in the knowledge systems of these languages and ensuring their availability through the equipments of information and communication technology while establishing the relationship of these knowledge systems with cultural legacy.





AUDIT PARTICIPANTS

On behalf of CSU

Name	Designation/Department
<i>Dr. Ramkrishna Pandey, Dr. Shyam Sunder Pandey</i>	<i>GANGANATH JHA CAMPUS</i>
<i>Prof. Satish Kapoor Dr. Yogendra Dixit</i>	<i>SHRI RANBIR CAMPUS</i>
<i>Dr. G. Suryaprasad</i>	<i>SHRI SADASHIV CAMPUS</i>
<i>Dr. Narayan</i>	<i>GURUVAYOOR CAMPUS</i>
<i>Dr. Ganesh T. Pandit Dr. Manoj Shrimal</i>	<i>JAIPUR CAMPUS</i>
<i>Prof. Dhanindra K. Jha</i>	<i>LUCKNOW CAMPUS</i>
<i>Dr. Ch. K. Padmanbham</i>	<i>SHRI RAJIV GANDHI CAMPUS</i>
<i>Dr. P.B. Subramanyam DR. Manish Jugran</i>	<i>VEDAVYAS CAMPUS</i>
<i>Prof. Nilabh Tiwari</i>	<i>BHOPAL CAMPUS</i>
<i>Dr. Kumar</i>	<i>K. J. SOMAIYA CAMPUS</i>
<i>Dr. Shivaramakrishna Simha Dr. G. Narasimhalu</i>	<i>EKALAVYA CAMPUS</i>
<i>Dr. Schidanand Snehi</i>	<i>SHRI RAGHUNATH KIRTI CAMPUS</i>

On behalf of EHS Alliance Services

Name	Position	Qualifications
Dr. Uday Pratap	Lead-Auditor	Ph.D. , PDIS, Lead Auditor ISO 14001:2015, QCI – WASH, Field expert
Mr. Shamsher Kharab	Co-Auditor	M.Sc., M. Tech in Environment Sciences, Field Expert, Post Diploma in Industrial Safety Management





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green auditing is an essential step to identify and determine whether the institutions practices are sustainable and ecological. Traditionally, we were upright and efficient users of natural resources. But over the period of time, excessive usage of resources like water, electricity, petrol, etc. have become habitual for everyone especially, in urban and semi-urban areas. It is actually the right time to check if we (our process) are consuming more than required resources? Whether we are using resources sensibly?

Green audit standardizes all such practices and provides an efficient way to use natural resources. In the time of climate change and resource exhaustion it is necessary to re-check the processes and convert it in to green and sustainable. Green audit provides an approach for it. It also increases overall awareness among the individuals working in institution towards the eco-friendly environment.

This is the second attempt to conduct a green audit of the CSU campus for fulfilment of NAAC criteria. This audit was mainly focused on greening indicators like consumption of energy in terms of electricity and fossil fuel, quality of soil, water usage, vegetation, waste management practices and carbon foot print of the campus. Initially a questionnaire was shared to know about the existing resources of the campus and resource consumption pattern of the students and staffs in the CSU.

GREEN AUDIT – ANALYSIS

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Does any Green Audit conducted earlier?

Yes, This is very first time CSU has gone for External Green Audit in a systematic way of monitoring their environmental eminence.

2. What is the total strength (people count) of the Institute?

Students

Campus	Male	Female	Total
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	91	54	145
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri (Orissa).	452	997	1449
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	595	125	720
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	159	312	471
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	567	322	889
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	245	99	344
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	215	168	383
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	527	362	889
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	513	165	778
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	81	81	162
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	133	208	341
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	126	18	144



* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, so classes are going online.

Teachers (including guest faculty)

Campus	Male	Female	Total
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	4	2	6
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	54	13	67
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	38	6	44
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	26	11	37
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	42	16	58
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	32	7	39
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	39	3	42
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	29	2	31
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	29	15	44
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	15	6	44
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	32	5	37
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	6	0	6

Non-Teaching Staff

Campus	Male	Female	Total
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	13	3	16
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	13	11	41
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	13	2	15
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	8	4	12
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	16	3	19
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	17	2	19
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	21	11	32
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	29	6	36
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	22	2	22
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	4	2	6
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	19	2	21
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	4	0	4

Total Strength

Campus	Male	Female	Total
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	108	59	167
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	536	1021	1557
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	646	133	779
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	193	327	520
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	625	341	966
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	294	108	402
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	257	182	457
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	585	370	955
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	562	182	744
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	100	89	189
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	184	215	399
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	136	18	154



3. What is the total number of working days of your campus in a year?

There are two hundred (200) working days in a year.

4. Where is the campus located?

Campus	Address
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	Azad Park, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh - 211001
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	Kot Bhalwal, Jammu (J&K) – 181122
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	Puri, Odisha - 752001
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	Puranattukara, Thrissur, Kerala - 680551
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	Gopalpura Bypass, Triveni Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302018
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	Vishal Khand-4, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh - 226010
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	Menase, Bharati Nagar Post, Sringeri, Karnataka - 577139
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	Balahar, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh - 177108
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	Sanskrit Marg, Baghsewaniya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - 462043
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Suruchi Bhavan, Vidyavihar (E), Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400077
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	Agartala, Village- Sipai Para, PO- Lembucherra, District- West Tripura, Tripura, Pin- 799210
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	Rishikesh Badrinath Hwy, Devprayag, Uttarakhand 249301

5. Which of the following are available in your institute?

Garden area

Campus	Garden Area Availability
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	Yes
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri (Orissa).	Yes
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	Yes
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	Yes
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	Yes
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	Yes
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	Yes
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	Yes
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	Yes
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	No
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	Yes
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA



* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, and non-operational Playground

Campus	Play Ground availability
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	Yes
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	Yes
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	Yes
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	Yes
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	Yes
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	Yes
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	Yes
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	Yes
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	Yes
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)*	No
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	Yes
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag **	NA

*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai doesn't own any garden/ground facility

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, and non-operational

Kitchen & Toilets

Campus	Kitchen and Toilets Availability
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	Yes
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri (Orissa).	Yes
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	Yes
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	Yes
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	Yes
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	Yes
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	Yes
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	Yes
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	Yes
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Yes
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	Yes
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA

*Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, and non-operational, so shown as NA

Garbage Or Waste Store Yard

Campus	Garbage/waste store yard Availability
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	Yes
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	Yes
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	Yes
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	Yes
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	Yes
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	Yes



<i>Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).</i>	Yes
<i>Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).</i>	Yes
<i>Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).</i>	Yes
<i>K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)</i>	Yes
<i>Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)</i>	Yes
<i>Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *</i>	NA

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, and non-operational, so shown as NA*

Canteen, Hostel and Guest House Facility

Campus	Canteen, Hostel & Guest House Facility
<i>Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad</i>	Yes
<i>Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).</i>	Yes
<i>Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).</i>	Yes
<i>Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).</i>	Yes
<i>Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).</i>	Yes
<i>Lucknow Campus, Lucknow</i>	Yes
<i>Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).</i>	Yes
<i>Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).</i>	Yes
<i>Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).</i>	Yes
<i>K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)</i>	No
<i>Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)</i>	Yes
<i>Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *</i>	NA

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, and non-operational, so shown as NA*

6. Which of the following are found near your institute?

<i>Municipal dump yard</i>	<i>Not in vicinity of institute</i>
<i>Garbage heap</i>	<i>No Garbage heaps</i>
<i>Public convenience</i>	<i>Public convenience is available</i>
<i>Sewer line</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Stagnant water</i>	<i>No stagnant water</i>
<i>Open drainage</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Industry – (Mention the type)</i>	<i>No</i>

Bus / Railway station

Campus	Nearest Bus/Railway/Metro station
<i>Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad</i>	<i>Airport - Civil Airport Prayagraj; Train Station - Prayagraj Junction; Bus Stop - Civil Lines, Prayagraj</i>
<i>Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).</i>	<i>Bus stop- Puri, Train station-Puri, Airport-Bhubaneswar</i>



<i>Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).</i>	<i>Kanger Morh, Local Bus Stand</i>
<i>Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).</i>	<i>Thrissur railway station</i>
<i>Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).</i>	<i>Bus Stop - Triveni Nagar, Railway Station - Gandhi Nagar Jaipur, Durgapura & Jaipur Junction, Metro Station - Aatish Market, Airport - Jaipur Airport Sanganer</i>
<i>Lucknow Campus, Lucknow</i>	<i>Char Bagh Railway Station & Metro station</i>
<i>Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).</i>	<i>Bus stop - Sringeri, Train station - Udupi, Airport - Manglore</i>
<i>Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).</i>	<i>Chamba Katoti Bus stand</i>
<i>Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).</i>	<i>Kushabhau Thakre ISBT, Bhopal, Rani Kamalapati Railway Station, Bhopal, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal</i>
<i>K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)</i>	<i>Sindhu wadi railway station</i>
<i>Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)</i>	<i>Radhanagar Bus Stand, Agartala Railway Station, MBB Airport Agartala</i>
<i>Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag</i>	<i>Devapryag Bus stand</i>

Market / Shopping complex Available

1.2 WASTE MINIMIZATION AND RECYCLING

1. Does your institute generate any waste? If so, what are they?

Yes, Solid waste, Canteen waste, paper, plastic, horticulture, electronic waste, BMW waste, etc.

2. What is the approximate amount of waste generated per day? (in KG approx.)

Biodegradable waste

Campus	Waste generated in KG
<i>Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad</i>	20
<i>Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).</i>	30
<i>Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).</i>	20
<i>Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).</i>	30
<i>Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).</i>	8
<i>Lucknow Campus, Lucknow</i>	20
<i>Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).</i>	30
<i>Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).</i>	10
<i>Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).</i>	25
<i>K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)</i>	5
<i>Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)</i>	25
<i>Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *</i>	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, and non-operational, so shown as NA



Non-biodegradable waste

Campus	Waste generated in KG
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	2
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	3
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	3
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	3
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	2
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	2
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	3
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	2
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	2
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	2
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, and non-operational, so shown as NA

Hazardous Waste

Campus	Waste generated in KG
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	1
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	4
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	1
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	2
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	2
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	1
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	1
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	2
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	1
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	1
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA

*Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

E-waste

Campus	Waste generated in KG
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	<1
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	<1
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	<1
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	<1
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	<1
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	<1
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	<1
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	<1
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	<1



<i>K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)</i>	<1
<i>Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)</i>	<1
<i>Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag</i>	NA

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA.*

3. How is the waste generated in the institute managed? By Composting, Recycling, Reusing, Others (specify)

- *Single use plastic is banned on the campus*
- *Composting is done for horticulture waste management.*
- *Solid waste (Both dry and wet) and BMW is managed by campus through municipal corporation*
- *Paper waste is sent to scrap vendor periodically.*
- *CSU is in process of signing MOU with e-waste recycler.*

4. Do you use recycled paper in institute?

Yes, CSU collaborates with third party recycle vendor for management of the used paper

5. How would you spread the message of recycling to others in the community?

- *Seminars and webinars for students and faculty*
- *Nukkar-Natak by Students to increasing awareness*
- *Reuse waste paper for poster makings*
- *Various campaigns for awareness are organised by NSS team.*

6. Can you achieve zero garbage in your institute? If yes, how?

Not yet achieved. CSU is in process to achieve zero garbage. CSU converts the biodegradable garden and kitchen waste into compost. The dry waste is reduced by using digital medium to circulate messages rather than printed paper.

1.3 GREENING THE CAMPUS

1. Is there a garden in your institute?

Yes, following are the campus wise details

Campus	Garden Area (Sqm)
<i>Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad</i>	<i>6310</i>
<i>Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).</i>	<i>24658</i>
<i>Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).</i>	<i>47466</i>
<i>Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).</i>	<i>11703</i>



Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	29421
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	9290
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	21908
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	15763
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	1475
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)*	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	13152
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag **	NA

*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai doesn't own any garden/ground facility, that's why the area is shown as 0

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

2. Do students spend time in the garden?

Yes, students spend around 2-4 Hours during winters.

3. Total number of Plants in Campus?

Campus wise Plant count based on the classification

Campus	Full Grown Trees	Small Trees	Hedge Plants	Garden Area (SQM)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	114	50	15000	6310
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	447	56	10460	24658
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	200	600	8000	47466
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	266	50	6500	11703
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	200	600	8000	29421
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	824	1955	5103	9290
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	62	90	9200	21908
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	6	705	5811	15763
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	190	307	12800	1475
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)*	0	0	0	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	2	442	6800	13152
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag **	NA	NA	NA	NA



*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai doesn't own any ground, that's why the plantation is shown as 0

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

4. Is the CSU campus having any Horticulture Department? (If yes, give details)

Yes, below are the campus wise details

Campus	Total person/people
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	3
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri (Orissa).	2
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	2
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	2
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	1
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	1
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	2
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	1
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	7
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	1
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

5. How many Tree Plantation Drives organized by campus per annum?

Campus	No. of plantation drives
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	3
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	4
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	1
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	2
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	2
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	2
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	0
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	6
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	2
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	0
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

6. How many trees and plants were planted in last drive? And, what is the survival rate?



Campus	Plantation Count	Survival Rate (%)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	40	80
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	700	75
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	20	80
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	75	85
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	45	75
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	300	80
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	0	NA
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	250	85
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	50	80
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	0	NA
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	0	NA
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so all shown as NA

7. Is there any Plant Distribution Program for Students and Community?

The CSU has a practice where all guests are given a planter as a gift rather than a bouquet of flowers

8. Is there any Plant Ownership Program?

Yes, by Jaipur campus, CSU

1.4 WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

1. List uses of water in your institute

Campus wise water usage details in KL/mo

Campus	Drinking	Gardening	Kitchen & Toilets	Hostel	Others	Total
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	4.88	54.37	224.1	31.52	17.26	332.12
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	22.53	80.42	1051.65	147.93	66.21	1368.74
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	44.16	368.69	2065.5	290.55	126.17	2895.07
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	15.07	391.56	702	98.75	45.52	1252.9
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	27.92	45.44	1304.1	183.44	81.14	1642.04
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	14.55	77.7	531.9	95.33	44.09	763.57



Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	13.26	263.54	616.95	86.78	40.49	1021.03
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	27.6	131.85	1289.25	181.35	80.26	1710.31
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	21.52	12.34	1004.4	141.29	63.41	1242.96
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	5.25	0	126.9	NA	18.29	150.49
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	11.0112	55	221.4	71.97	34.26	393.65
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

2. How does your institute store water? Are there any water saving techniques followed in your institute?

CSU relies on surface water as a primary source and has bore wells as a secondary source.

Campus	Source	Tank Type	Storage
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	6,500
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri (Orissa).	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	1,63,500
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	2,50,000
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	1,00,000
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	15,000
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	1,00,000
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	1,00,000
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	1,00,000
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	70,000
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)*	NA	NA	NA
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	Surface & Borewell	Overhead	83,000
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag **	NA	NA	NA

*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai has a shared building, and all water storage is maintained by partner firm, that's why the water storage is shown as zero

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

CSU ensures regular maintenance of water tanks and checking of water quality standards on the campus. The water tanks and water coolers are checked every 3 months, and RO systems are regularly changed.

Saving Techniques



- CSU ensures that the faucets in the washrooms and water filtration units are checked regularly and do not have any leakages.
- CSU has also initiated the installation of auto push taps to reduce water wastage.

3. Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of waste water in your institute.

Entry – CSU uses surface water and have borewells as a secondary source of water

Exit – From Canteen, Toilets, bathrooms and Hostels through covered drainage which is connected to sewage

4. Write down ways that could reduce the amount of water used in your institute

Basic ways:

- Close the taps after usage
- Maintenance and monitoring of valves in supply system to avoid overflow, leakage and spillage
- The CSU ensures that the faucets in the washrooms and water filtration units are checked regularly and do not have any leakages.
- The CSU has initiated the installation of auto push taps to reduce water wastage.

1.5 ANIMAL WELFARE

1. List the animals (wild and domestic) found on the campus (dogs, cats, squirrels, birds, insects, etc.)

Campus	Dogs	Cats	Squirrels	Birds
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	0	0	25+	350+
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	0	0	30+	40+
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	0	0	50+	50+
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	0	0	0	20+
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	0	0	20+	50+
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	4	2	100+	100+
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	5	1	50+	50+
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	0	0	25+	50+
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	4	3	20+	35+
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	0	0	0	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	0	0	10+	25+
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA



A variety of bird's species and other flora and fauna available, so institute is doing their bit for bio diversity conservation.

2. Does your institute have a Biodiversity Program or a KARUNA CLUB?

No

1.6 CARBON FOOTPRINT - EMISSION & ABSORPTION

1. Electricity used per year - CO₂ emission from Electricity

(electricity used per year in kWh/1000) x 0.84

Campus	CO₂ emission from electricity (tons)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	23.60
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	367.92
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	996.04
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	185.76
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	930.01
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	1233.40
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	444.46
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	1138.02
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	620.26
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	604.80
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	527.97
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA



2. LPG/PNG used per year - CO₂ emission from LPG/PNG

(LPG/PNG used per year in kg/1000) x 2.99

Campus	CO₂ emission from LPG (tons)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	2.50
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	11.65
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	23.28
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	1.19
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	3.82
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	11.80
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	6.83
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	14.28
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	11.12
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	11.65
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	5.97
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

3. Diesel used per year - CO₂ emission from HSD (Diesel)

(diesel used per year in litre/1000) x 2.68

Campus	CO₂ emission from Diesel (tons)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	2.85
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	1.50
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	4.28
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	0.14
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	2.69
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	0.48
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	1.14
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	4.68
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	2.69
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	2.69
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	0.35
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	NA

* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

Total CO₂ emission per year cumulative by electricity usage + LPG + Diesel consumption
(7072.24 + 104.08 + 23.49 = 7199.81 tons)



CARBON ABSORPTION BY FLORA IN THE INSTITUTION

Carbon absorption capacity of one full grown tree 22 kg CO₂ Therefore Carbon absorption capacity of 2311 full-grown trees 2311 x 22 kg CO₂ =50.84 tons of CO₂.

Campus	Trees (Full grown)	Carbon Absorption (tons)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	114	2.51
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	447	9.83
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	200	4.4
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	266	5.85
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	200	4.4
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	824	18.13
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	62	1.36
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	6	0.13
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	190	4.18
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)*	0	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	2	0.04
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag **	NA	NA

*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai doesn't own any ground, that's why the plantation is shown as 0

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

The carbon absorption capacity of 4855 semi-grown trees is 50% of that of full-grown trees. Hence the carbon absorption 4855 x 6.8 kg of CO₂ = 33.01 tons of CO₂

Campus	Trees (Small)	Carbon Absorption (tons)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	50	0.34
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	56	0.38
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	600	4.08
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	50	0.34
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	600	4.08
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	1955	13.29
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	90	0.61
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	705	4.79
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	307	2.09
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)*	0	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	442	3.01
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag **	NA	NA

*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai doesn't own any ground, that's why the plantation is shown as 0

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There are approximately Hedge Plants 87674 of various species being raised in the gardens and grown in the areas where no buildings are built Carbon absorption of bush plants varies widely with their species. Certain bushes absorb very high level of CO₂ where as some others absorb very low level of CO₂. In the



absence of a detailed scientific study, 200g of CO₂, absorption is taken per bush (in consultation with Environmental Science specialists). Based on this, total carbon absorption of bushes is 87674 x 200 g = 17.53 tons of CO₂

Campus	Hedge Plants	Carbon Absorption (tons)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	15000	3
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	10460	2.09
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	8000	1.6
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	6500	1.3
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	8000	1.6
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	5103	1.02
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	9200	1.84
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	5811	1.16
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	12800	2.56
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	0	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	6800	1.36
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	NA	NA

*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai doesn't own any ground, that's why the plantation is shown as 0

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

The lawns on the campus have buffalo grass, Mexican grass and indigenous grass species and cover a total area of 181145.52 sq. ft. Carbon absorption capacity of a 10 sq. ft. area of lawn is 1 g per day Therefore, carbon absorption by lawn area 181145.52 x 365 x 0.1 g CO₂ = 7.51 tons of CO₂

Campus	Area (SQM)	Carbon Absorption (tons)
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	6310	2.48
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	24658	9.68
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	47466	18.64
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	11703	4.6
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	29421	11.55
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	9290	3.65
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	21908	8.6
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	15763	6.19
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	1475	0.58
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	0	0
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	13152	5.17
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	NA	NA

*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai doesn't own any ground, that's why the plantation is shown as 0

** Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction and non-operational, so shown as NA

Grand total of carbon absorption capacity of the campus is 172.53 tons.



|| GREEN INITIATIVES BY CAMPUS

- **Renewable Energy** - Solar heaters are installed on building roof of few campuses that supply hot water in hostel and mess. Also, the CSU is using solar lights for street lights for some of its campuses.
- **Tree Plantation Drives** - Various plantation drives were carried out in the current year in almost all Campuses.



On the occasion of World Environment Day, a plantation drive was carried out by Lucknow campus, CSU

- **Air Pollution Reduction** - Personal Vehicles (Students) are not allowed in the campus to reduce the air pollution
- **Solid Waste Management** – Waste management is done by composting. There is ban on single plastic use and plastic crockery in the campus.



Awareness program, Eklavya Campus, CSU



Yoga Day Celebration, Eklavya Campus, CSU



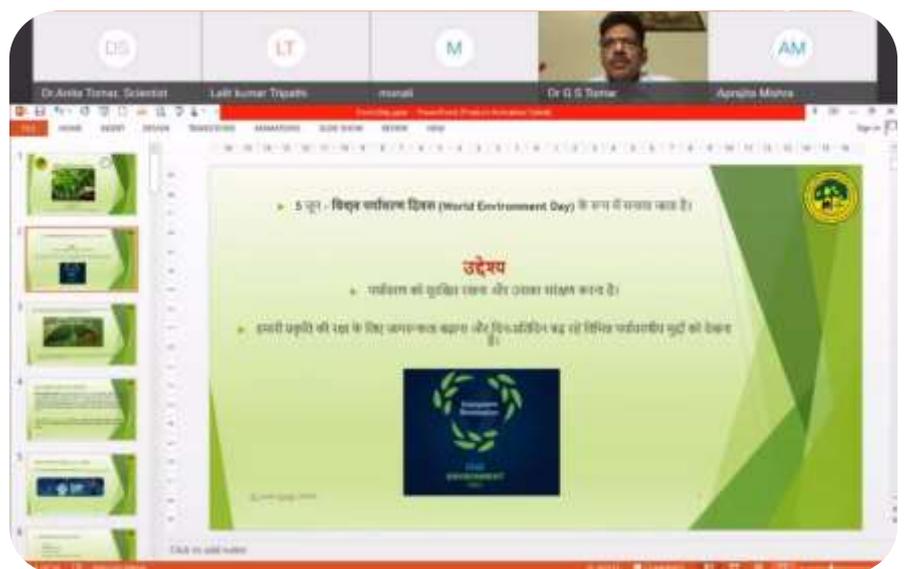
Rainwater Harvesting system (under construction) at Guruvayoor Campus, CSU



Plastic Free Campus, Guruvayoor Campus, CSU



Bio Gas System Installed at Guruvayoor Campus, CSU



Webinar on 'Environment awareness' - Ganganath Jha Campus, CSU



Nakshatra Vatika at Shri Ranbir Campus, CSU

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Water Meter should be installed at every building of all campuses for monitoring of water consumption per capita.
- Plant distribution program in nearby villages and societies should be initiated periodically.
- Energy and water conservation messages should be displayed at various places in campus
- CSU should focus on composting/vermin-composting practices to manage biodegradable waste in proper manner towards achieving zero garbage goals.
- CSU should go for solar PV installation to reduce carbon emission.
- CSU should promote using pressure cookers in mess and canteens to reduce LPG usage.



- CSU should go for rain water harvesting for all campus as per National Building Code 2016/Green Building Codes
- CSU should create an Eco club wherein students can participate in various conservation and awareness campaigns inside and outside the campus.
- CSU should initiate drip irrigation to save water in campus
- Flow rate of taps should be checked, it should not be more than 2.5 litres/minute.
- Eco-friendly parameters should be included in the purchase of articles and goods for the CSU campus.
- Increase plantation drives in nearby villages, local bodies, NGO and Municipal Corporation.
- Arrange training programmes on environmental management system and nature conservation for schools and local people.
- Establish an E-waste collection centre in campus.

|| CONCLUSION

This audit involved extensive consultation with all the teams, interactions with key personnel on wide range of issues related to Environmental aspects. CSU has Environmental Committee for sustainable use of resources.

The University is considering the environmental impacts of most of its actions and makes an intensive effort to act in an environmentally responsible manner. Even though the University does perform quite well, the recommendations in this report highlight many ways in which the University can work to improve its actions and become a more sustainable institution.

Few things that are important to initiate includes checking of water flow of taps and installation of water meters. We also highly recommend for water audit/balancing.



|| REFERENCE:

- The Environment [Protection] Act – 1986 (Amended 1991) & Rules-1986 (Amended 2010)
- The Petroleum Act: 1934 – The Petroleum Rules: 2002
- The Central Motor Vehicle Act: 1988 (Amended 2011) and The Central Motor Vehicle Rules:1989 (Amended in 2005)
- Energy Conservation Act 2010.
- The Water [Prevention & Control Of Pollution] Act – 1974 (Amended 1988) & the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules – 1975
- The Air [Prevention & Control Of Pollution] Act – 1981 (Amended 1987) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules – 1982
- The Gas Cylinders Rules – 2016 (Replaces the Gas Cylinder Rules – 1981)
- E-waste management rules 2016
- Electrical Act 2003 (Amended 2001) / Rules 1956 (Amended 2006)
- The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2008 (Amended 2016)
- The Noise Pollution Regulation & Control rules, 2000 (Amended 2010)
- The Batteries (Management and Handling) rules, 2001 (Amended 2010)
- Relevant Indian Standard Code practices

Transparency of Green Audit Report

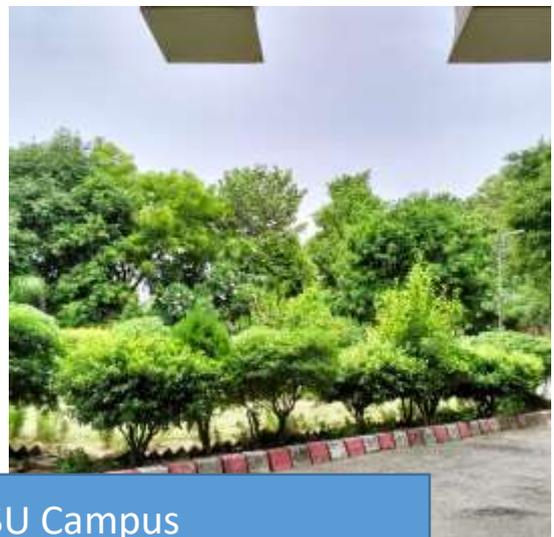
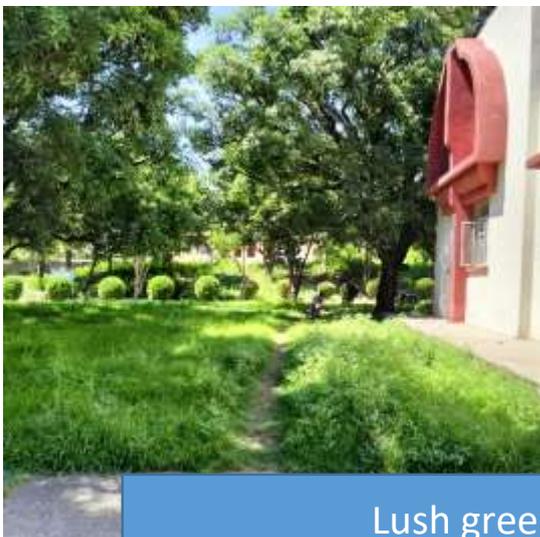
Green audit report is one of the useful means of demonstrating an organization's commitment to openness and transparency. If an Organisation believes it has nothing to hide from its stakeholders, then it should feel confident enough to make its green audit reports freely available to those who request them. As a basic rule, green audit reports should be made available to all stakeholders.



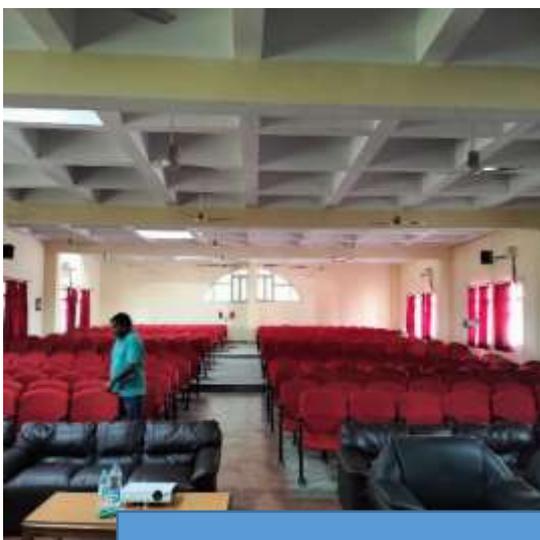
ANNEXURE – PHOTOGRAPHS OF ENVIRONMENT CONSCIOUSNESS



Well ventilated buildings, CSU



Lush green CSU Campus



Facilities at CSU campus



Playgrounds at CSU



Cleanliness Drives at CSU



Plantation Drives at CSU



Plantation Drives at CSU



Central Sanskrit University
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur

National Girl Child Day
24 Jan. 2022
Time- 12.00 PM

Chief Guest

Dr. Bhawna Sharma
Associate Professor
Department of political Science,
H.P. University, Shimla

Chairperson

Prof. Bhagwati Sudesh
Director
CSU, Jaipur Campus

Special Guest

Dr. Amrita kaur
Assistant Professor
CSU, Jaipur Campus

Organizing Committee

Dr. Namita Mittal
Assistant Professor
CSU, Jaipur Campus

Dr. Kailash Chandra Saini
Programme Officer, NSS
CSU, Jaipur Campus

Dr. Shish Ram
Coordinator NSS
CSU, Jaipur Campus

Central Sanskrit University
Jaipur Campus

DATE : 12 Jan. 2022 Time: 3 p.m

राष्ट्रीय युवा दिवस 2022
सक्षम युवा, सशक्त युवा

75 Azadi Ke Amrit Mahotsav

Chairperson

Prof. Bhagwati Sudesh
Director
CSU, Jaipur Campus

Chief guest

Prof. Bankumar Sharma
H.O. Dept. of Sahitya
CSU, Jaipur campus

Organizing committee

Dr. Seema Agrawal
Prog. Coordinator
CSU, Jaipur Campus

Dr. Shish Ram
Coordinator NSS
CSU, Jaipur Campus



Awareness Campaigns at CSU



Yoga Day Celebration at CSU

***** END OF THE REPORT *****

