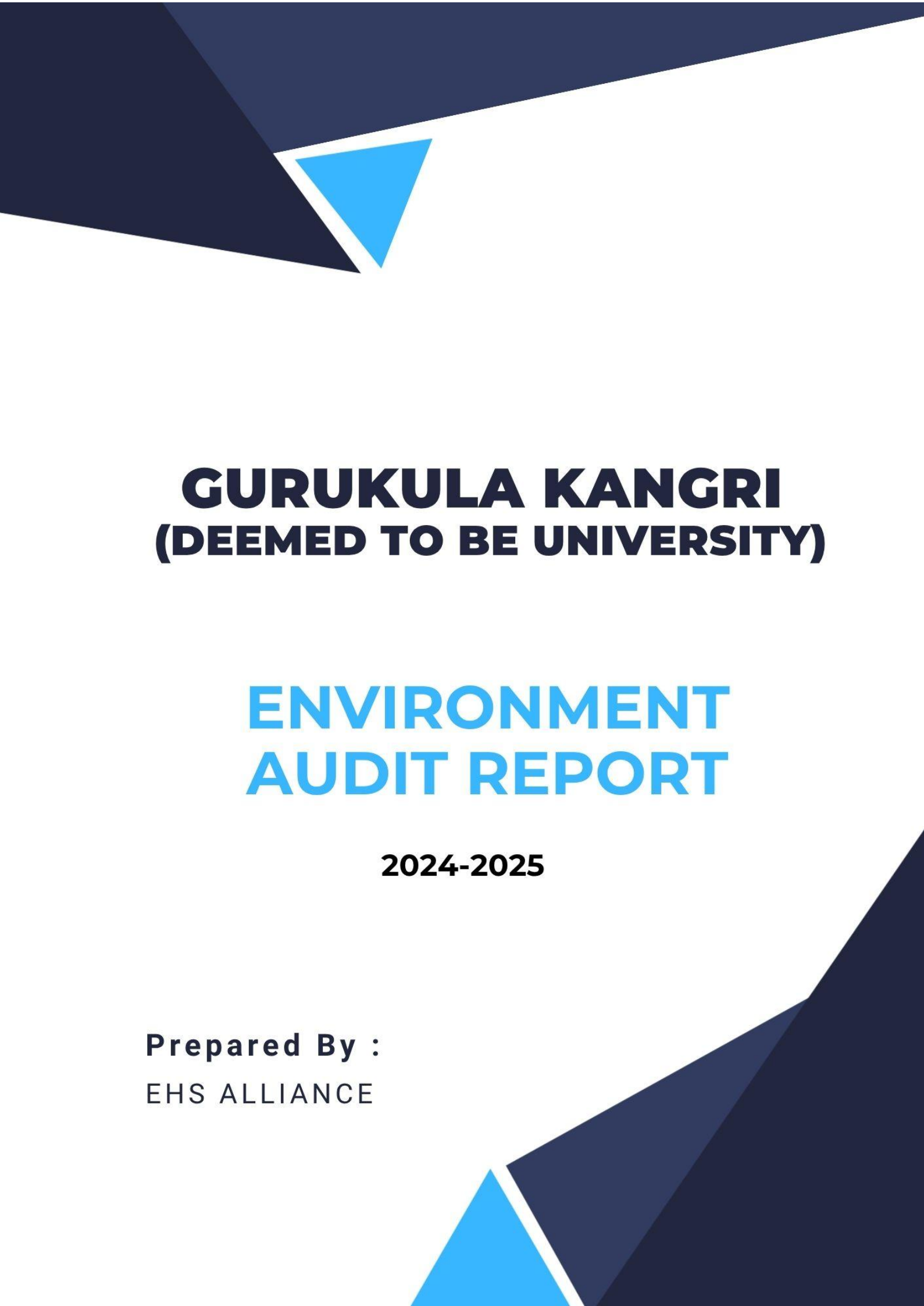




GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

2024-2025

Prepared By :
EHS ALLIANCE



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CERTIFICATE



CERTIFICATE

PRESENTED TO

GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

P.O. Gurukula Kangri, Kankhal, Haridwar-249404

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

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT

ACADEMIC YEAR 2025- 25

The environment legal compliances and initiatives carried out by the institution have been verified on the report submitted and were found to be satisfactory.

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



21.07.2026
DATE OF AUDIT

EHS ALLIANCE SERVICES, PLOT A-72, SURYA VIHAR, GURUGRAM, 122001
WWW.EHSALL.IN | BUSINESS@EHSALL.IN | EHSALLIANCE@GMAIL.COM



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

EHS Alliance LLP would like to thank the management of Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) for assigning this important work of Environment Audit. We appreciate the co-operation to the teams for completion of assessment.

First of all, we would like to thank **Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Finance Officer of university** for giving us an opportunity to evaluate the environmental performance of the campus.

We would also like to thank **Dr. D. S. Malik – Dean, Green Audit Cell** 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

Er. Ranjit Kumar	Jr. Engineer – Civil & In-Charge, Estate
Er. Vijay Pratap Singh	Jr. Engineer, Electrical
Dr. Ajendra Kumar	Associate Professor
Dr. Harendra Kumar	Associate Professor
Dr. Gagan Matta	Convener, Green Audit Cell & Audit Coordinator



DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared by the Audit Team of EHS Alliance LLP for Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) based on the documents, records, data and representations provided by the University's authorised representatives, supplemented by site observations, sample verification and the professional judgement of the audit team.

The audit was conducted with reasonable professional care and diligence within the agreed scope, objectives, methodology and assessment period. The findings, observations and recommendations reflect the conditions observed and the information made available at the time of the audit. As the assessment involved sampling and selective verification, it should not be construed as an exhaustive examination of every facility, activity, record or control within the University.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of this report, EHS Alliance LLP has relied upon the authenticity, completeness and correctness of the information supplied by the University. Unless specifically stated otherwise, such information has not been independently verified. Accordingly, no absolute assurance, representation or warranty—express or implied—is provided regarding information outside the agreed scope or not disclosed during the assessment.

The findings and recommendations are intended to support informed decision-making, resource efficiency, institutional compliance and continual improvement. They do not constitute legal advice, statutory certification or a guarantee of compliance with every applicable legal or regulatory requirement. Responsibility for evaluating, approving and implementing the recommendations remains with the University's management.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, EHS Alliance LLP, its partners, employees and authorised representatives shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental or consequential loss arising from reliance on, interpretation of or action taken based on this report.

This report is intended solely for Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) and for the purpose defined in the agreed scope of work. If shared outside the University, it must be reproduced and circulated in its entirety, including all pages, annexures, qualifications and limitations. No portion of the report may be altered, reproduced separately or quoted out of context without the prior written consent of EHS Alliance LLP.

Signature

LEAD AUDITOR



CONCEPT AND CONTEXT

In India, the process for environmental audit was first mentioned under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 by the Ministry of Environment of forests on 13th march, 1992. As per this act, every person owning an industry or performing an operation or process needs a legal consent and must submit an environmental report or statement.

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. Moreover, it is part of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that they contribute towards the sustainable environment.

In view of the NAAC circular regarding environment auditing, the management decided to conduct an external environment assessment study by a competent external professional auditor.

The term ‘Environmental audit’ means differently to different people. Terms like ‘assessment’, ‘survey’ and ‘review’ are also used to describe similar activities. Furthermore, some organizations believe that an ‘environmental audit’ addresses only environmental matters, whereas others use the term to mean an audit of health, safety and environment-related matters. Although there is no universal definition of Environment Audit, many leading companies/institutions follow the basic philosophy and approach summarized by the broad definition adopted by the International Chambers of Commerce (ICC) in its publication of Environmental Auditing (1989).

The ICC defines Environmental Auditing as:

“A management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing with the aim of safeguarding the environment and natural resources in its operations/projects.”

This audit focuses on the environment legal compliances and implementation of rules defined by MoEFCC or state pollution control board. The concepts, structure, objectives, methodology, tools of analysis, and objectives of the audit are discussed below.



INTRODUCTION

All living things are tremendously fortunate to have nature as a gift. Disturbances in nature give birth to environmental issues. These are expanding every day as a result of the planet's growing urbanization and industrialization. Our earth is under tremendous pressure from unplanned resource use, which is also raising global temperatures quickly. Thus, resource utilization needs to be planned sustainably in order to protect natural resources for future generations.

Globally, sustainable development is gaining popularity as a means of protecting the environment. The earth's valuable resources can be preserved by using resources wisely. The best way to preserve and safeguard natural resources is to measure environmental components.

Environmental auditing began in the early 1970s with the provision of civil lawsuits for non-compliance with environmental regulations. Environment auditing involves on-site visits, collection of samples, performing analyses, and reporting results to competent authorities.

Industry, the corporate world is initiating auditing for saving natural resources. Academic institutions also can contribute to the preservation and conservation of resources within their premises.

This "Environment Audit" report will assist everyone in considering how to protect resources, demonstrating a readiness to understand their value, taking action to reduce resource consumption, and serving as a role model for others by adopting eco-friendly behaviors in order to fulfill the objective of sustainable development. Environmental risks can be reduced at a reasonable cost by implementing environmental audits effectively.



OVERVIEW OF THE GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Gurukul Kangri (Deemed to be University) was founded on March 4, 1902 by Swami Shraddhanandaji with the sole aim to revive the ancient Indian Gurukula System of education, on the bank of Ganges in Haridwar and at a distance about 200 km. from Delhi. This institution was established with the objective of providing an indigenous alternative to Lord Macaulay's education policy by imparting education in the areas of Science, Engineering and Technology, Management, Vedic Literature, Indian Philosophy, Indian Culture, Sciences and Research. It is a deemed to be university funded by UGC/Govt. of India

Arya Samaj has been advocating women's education since the day it was founded. As part of its policies for the up-liftment of women in the country, Kanya Gurukul Campus, Dehradun was established in 1922 by Acharya Ramdevji as a second campus of women's education. To give real shape to the dreams of Swami Shraddhanandaji, Kanya Gurukul Campus, Haridwar was established in 1993.

MISSION

- *To create a synthesis of our Indian intellectual tradition with the best of modern education.*
- *Inculcating national spirit and respect for Indian culture among the students and society in order to contribute to the nation-building.*
- *Focusing on the personality of the students to be developed by value-based education.*
- *Enriching and empowering all the beneficiaries through the participative, positive, harmonious teaching-learning environment.*
- *Developing inter-linkages across teaching, research, and extension.*
- *Making students employable by imparting holistic education and developing skills.*

VISION

Reviving the ancient education of Brahmacharya (continence), of rejuvenating and resuscitating ancient Indian philosophy and literature, conducting researches into the Indian and western activities, of building up a Vedic Literature incorporating into itself all that is best and assailable in occidental thought, of producing good citizens possessed of a culture compound of the loftiest elements of the two civilizations.

Facilities in the campus

Amenities at GKV provide far more than academic and administrative facilities on campus. It is dedicated to provide students with an exceptional infrastructure for learning as well as facilities for simplifying the procurement of fundamental skills. To accomplish the goal, GKV offers the following:



LIBRARY: The Central Library of Gurukul Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar exists with the inception of the university in 1902. It was shifted to the present building in 1936 after the havoc of flood took place in Kangri village where the university was established by Swami Shardhanand ji.

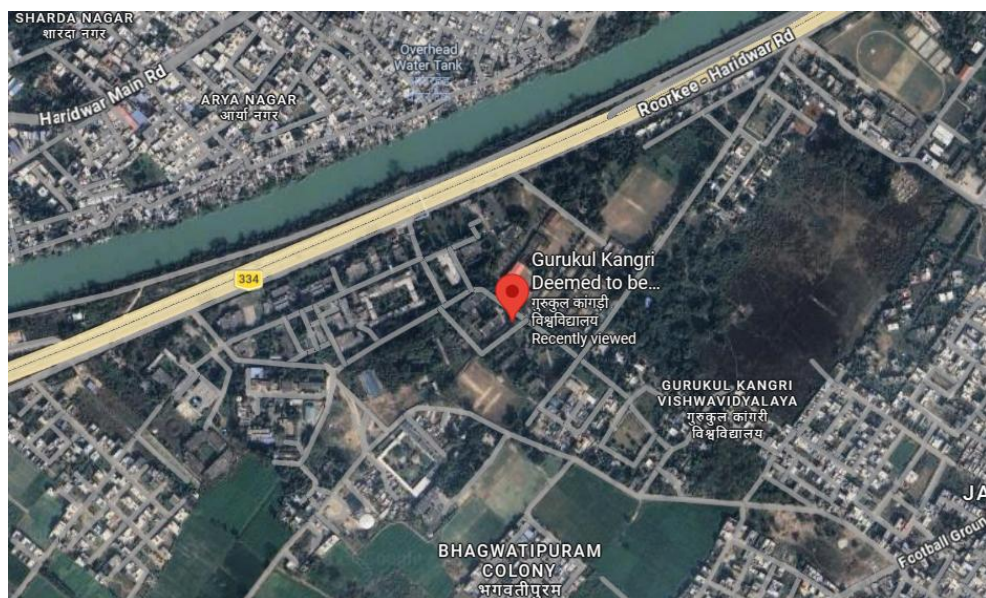
The library has also subscribed to 367 e-books during 2019 for lifetime access. Further, 6500+ e-journals with bibliographic databases are available in the library through E-Shodhsindhu, an initiative of Inflibnet, Gandhinagar (Gujarat). Of them, remote access is available through EZ-proxy software for the registered users of the library. It is worth mentioning that 400 books and a few manuscripts have been digitized with the assistance of the C-DAC project of the Government of India. The original software is also provided by Inflibnet, Gandhinagar (Gujarat) for plagiarism checking of the Ph.D. theses.

Other facilities included are:

- **SMART CLASSROOMS**
- **AUDITORIUM AND MINI AUDITORIUM**
- **MINI-AUDITORIUM**
- **SEMINAR HALL**
- **HOSTEL**
- **SPORTS FACILITY**
- **FITNESS CENTRE**
- **CAFETERIA**

Geo Location

Geo Coordinates from Google maps:
29.920044, 78.122969





AUDIT PARTICIPANTS

On the behalf of the university

Name	Designation
Prof. D. S. Malik	Dean, Green Audit Cell
Er. Ranjit Kumar	Jr. Engineer – Civil & In-Charge, Estate
Er. Vijay Pratap Singh	Jr. Engineer, Electrical
Dr. Harendra Kumar	Associate Professor
Dr. Ajendra Kumar	Associate Professor
Dr. Gagan Matta	Convener, Green Audit Cell & Audit Coordinator

On behalf of EHS Alliance LLP

Name	Position	Qualifications
Dr. Uday Pratap	Lead Auditor	<i>Ph.D., PDIS, QCI – WASH, Lead Auditor ISO 14001:2015</i>
Ms. Pooja Kaushik	Co-Auditor	<i>M.Sc., Field Expert, PGCCC, QCI – WASH</i>



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environment Audit of Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) provides a systematic assessment of the University's environmental performance and its alignment with applicable environmental laws, regulatory requirements and recognised sustainability practices. As a time-specific evaluation, the audit establishes an institutional baseline and identifies opportunities for improvement. Its long-term effectiveness, however, depends on regular monitoring, proper documentation, defined responsibilities and periodic review of environmental performance.

This is the fifth external Environment Audit of the University, demonstrating its continued commitment to environmental protection, responsible resource utilisation and sustainability awareness. The assessment covers key areas including environmental governance and awareness, waste minimisation and management, biodiversity conservation, water management, energy conservation and environmental legislative compliance.

The audit was undertaken through a structured questionnaire, review of available documents and records, consultations with responsible University representatives and observations made during the campus assessment. The findings reflect the information and conditions available at the time of the audit and are intended to support evidence-based decision-making and continual improvement.

A Green Campus extends beyond compliance and infrastructure. It integrates environmental responsibility into institutional governance, academic engagement, campus operations and stakeholder behaviour. Higher Education Institutions have a distinctive responsibility to develop sustainability-oriented values among students, enabling them to apply these principles in their professional careers and communities. Through this approach, the University can extend the environmental benefits of its campus initiatives to society at large.

The audit recognises the initiatives undertaken by the University and highlights areas where environmental performance can be further strengthened. The principal recommendations focus on establishing a structured environmental-management and compliance-monitoring system; defining measurable objectives, targets and responsibilities; improving data collection and recordkeeping; strengthening waste segregation and responsible disposal; enhancing water- and energy-efficiency measures; conserving and documenting campus biodiversity; and increasing the participation of students, staff and other stakeholders in sustainability programmes.

Implementation of the recommendations should be supported by a time-bound action plan, designated responsibility centres, appropriate budgetary provisions and management review. Key environmental indicators—including electricity and water consumption, waste generation and diversion, green-cover enhancement, environmental awareness activities and compliance status—should be monitored periodically to measure progress.



WASTE MANAGEMENT

TYPE OF WASTE ON GKV CAMPUS

To create effective waste management plans, Institution first need to know the type of waste being generated at the campus. Below, we have compiled a list of various kinds of waste commonly generated on institutional campus:

1. **FOOD WASTE** - GKV campus generates food waste. The average mess and canteen generates approximately 60 kg of food waste a day. The reasons for food waste on an educational campus may be over purchasing food to ensure a sufficient supply and then throwing it away, especially in all hostel messes where plentiful stores are essential. And in the cafeteria or hostel mess, students may pile food onto their trays, find it unappealing once they sit down and dutifully scrape it into the garbage. Immediate attention is given to the food waste minimization techniques.
2. **RECYCLABLE PAPER, CARDBOARD, PLASTIC, GLASS AND CANS** - Campus tends to produce vast quantities of these recyclables. Even in the digital age, many students, professors and staff members still prefer handwritten notes and end up with piles of unwanted paper once their courses and projects are complete. And shipments of necessary items throughout the year are likely to arrive in recyclable plastic and cardboard packaging. The same is recycled through a paper recycling machine.
3. **STUDENT CLOTHES AND HOUSEWARES** - As we have mentioned above, many students find it more convenient to throw away their clothes and dorm furnishings at the end of the year than donate or recycle them. As we have mentioned above, many students find it more convenient to throw away their clothes and dorm furnishings at the end of the year than donate or recycle them.
4. **E-WASTE** - Electronics from students and faculties form a large portion of a campus's e-waste. As campus continually upgrade their computing facilities and office computers to keep up with the latest technology, the old computers have to go somewhere. So do old printers, phones, copy machines, and other electronics that have received upgrades over the years. Discarded student electronics often become part of a campus's waste stream as well. GKV has well-established recycling programs and tie-ups with external agencies.
5. **CHEMICAL WASTE** - Chemical waste on GKV campus may come from numerous sources. Campus laboratories generate waste chemicals, as do cleaning services. The detergents used in campus laundry rooms eventually become waste as well. Much of these chemical substances are hazardous waste under Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 and must undergo specific disposal processes according



to state environmental rules and regulations. The Department of Chemistry conducts laboratory experiments with waste minimization techniques and processes.

6. **MAINTENANCE WASTE** - In the maintenance department, spent paints, solvents, adhesives and lubricants all form potentially hazardous waste. Because they are difficult to recycle, spent incandescent light bulbs usually become landfill waste. Spent fluorescent light bulbs, which contain small amounts of mercury, typically require special handling because of the environmental and health risks they pose.
7. **BIOLOGICAL WASTE** - Biological waste from laboratories will require special handling and disposal as per BMW Rules, 2016. Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) has installed a number of furnaces to manage laboratory waste at different labs.
8. **FURNITURE** - Furniture waste on GKV campus has a couple different sources. The campus itself may also get rid of old furniture as it modernizes its classrooms, cafeterias, computer labs and study spaces. Annually sold to junk dealer.
9. **BOOKS/MAGAZINES/NEWSPAPERS** - Books accounted for solid waste generation and institutions often generate tons of textbook waste. As courses upgrade to new editions, they may end up throwing their newly obsolete textbooks into the garbage if donation programs cannot use them. Students of Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) donates their text books and notes to junior students, or else are auctioned to reseller. Various departments and societies of GKV regularly holds old book collection drives in collaboration with various NGOs.
10. **C & D WASTE** - Expansion of campus building and renovation works result a significant amount of construction and demolition waste that should be either used for backfilling or disposed off through an authorised dumping site by CPCB/SPCB.
11. **SOLID WASTE** – GKV is managing solid waste by providing via composting and waste sending to municipal corporations on daily basis for further disposal.
12. **HORTICULTURE WASTE** – GKV campus has lavished greenery and grounds that result in significant horticulture waste which is managed by an in-house composting system.



ENERGY CONSERVATION

1. List ten ways that you use energy in your institute. (Electricity, LPG, firewood, others). Using this list, try to think of ways that you could use less energy every day.

A. Electricity

- Lights, Fans, Air conditioners
- Lab equipment
- Computers in labs, faculty rooms & offices
- Electrical Appliances in Pantry

B. LPG

- Cafeteria and hostel mess

Ways to use less energy

- Replacing the conventional bulbs to LEDs
- Solar PV installed on building roofs
- Use of natural light when possible
- Use large appliances together to reduce energy use.
- Cleaning of Filters on regular basis and replace them whenever needed.
- Sealing cracks and gaps and leaks and adding insulation which leads to saving energy up to 10% on heating and cooling.
- Insulate the room spaces
- Turn off the switch on the socket after use.

2. Are there any energy-saving methods employed in your institute? If yes, please specify. If no, suggest some

- Electricity is saved by use of LED bulbs for illumination.
- In the Canteen, LPG is saved by use of pressure cookers for cooking food
- Switch off fans and lights when not in use
- 1500 litres Solar heaters are installed in the hostel.
- Various energy conservation awareness programs for students and staff
- Keep the computers and ACs on power-saving mode.
- Renewable source of energy through 530 KW solar panel is operational

3. How many CFL/LED bulbs has your institute installed?

Approx. 70 % of Total Conventional bulbs and tube lights are replaced by LED Lights.



4. Do you run “switch off” drills at the institute?

Yes

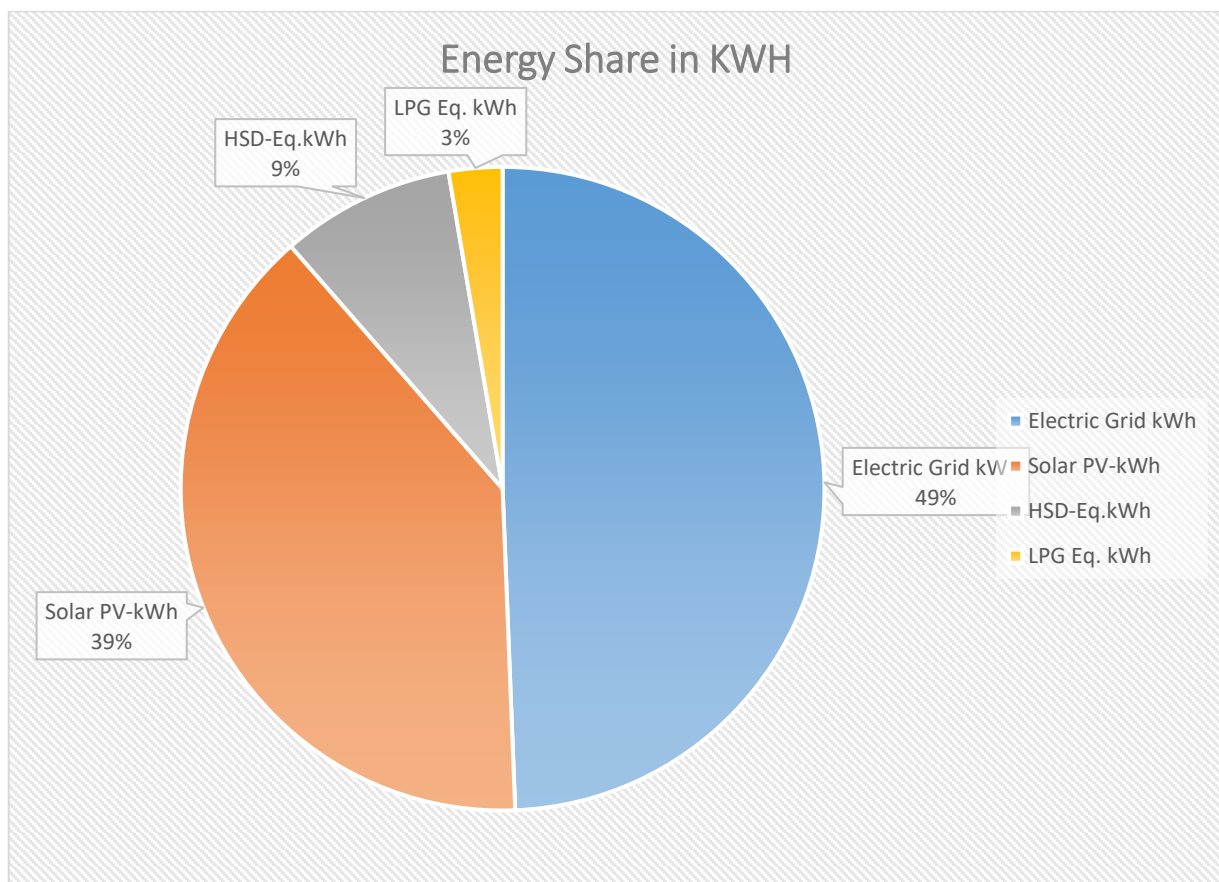
5. Are your computers and other equipment put in power-saving mode?

Yes approximately 5-6 hours, also GKV switch off the mains

6. Does your machinery (TV, AC, Computer, weighing balance, printers, etc.) run on standby modes most of the time? If yes, how many hours?

Yes, approx. 5-6 hours

Energy Share	kWh	Percentage
Electric Grid kWh	712,633	49.38%
Solar PV-kWh	565,751	39.20%
HSD-Eq. kWh	126,040	8.73%
LPG Eq. kWh	38,865	2.69%
Total -kWh	1,443,289	100%





WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

1. List uses of water in your institute

Basic use of water in campus:

Drinking – 138.73 KL/month

Gardening – 2305.90 KL/month

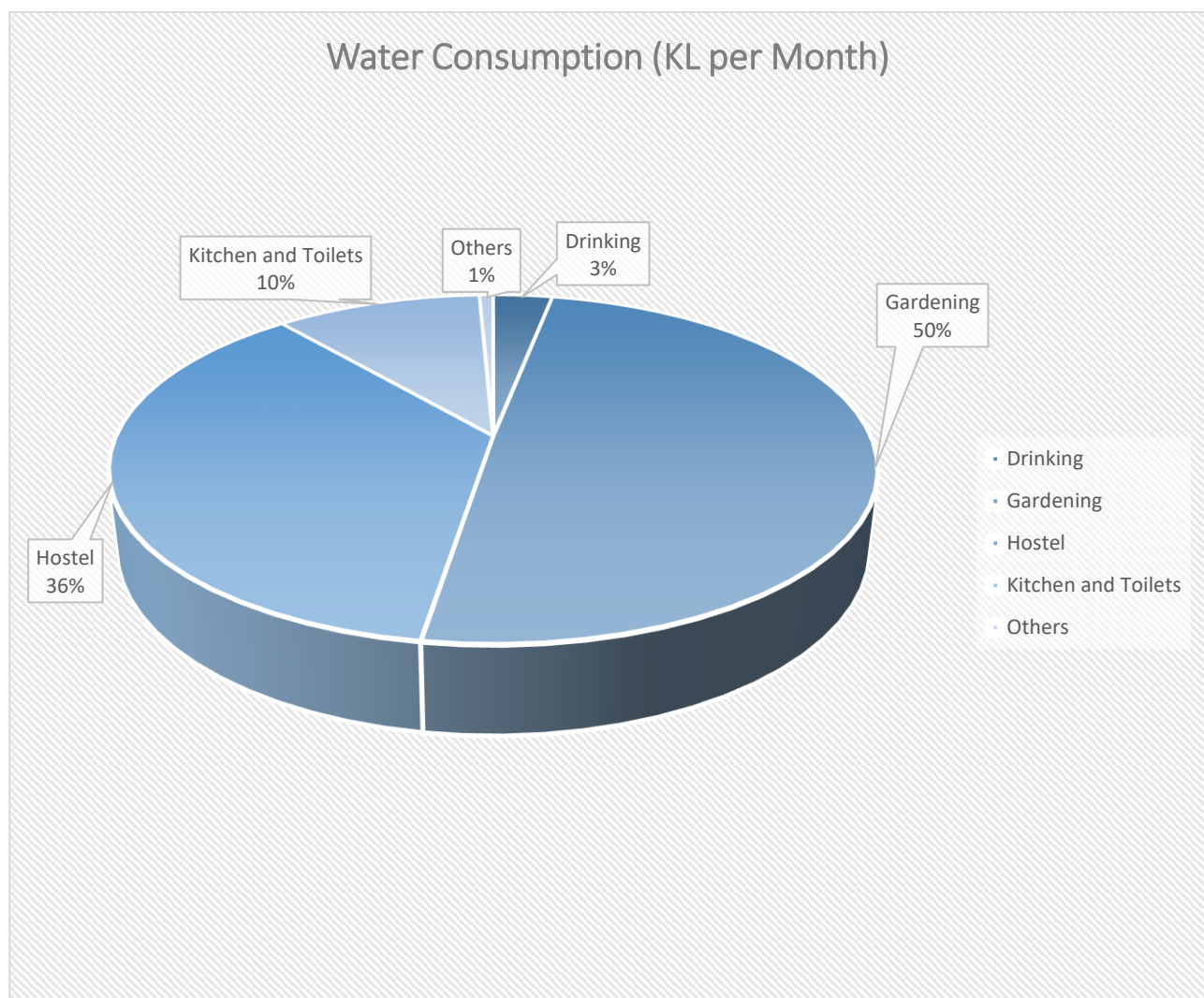
Kitchen and Toilets – 484.69 KL/month

Others – 32.69 KL/month

Hostel – 1695.60 KL/Month

Total = 4657.61 KL/Month

Note: Please note that all calculations have been made on the basis of NBC 2016 norms as institution has no water usage records.





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

Total available water storage of GKV is 2,90,000 liter in overhead tanks:

40,000 L x 1 in capacity main campus

50,000 L X 2 in main campus

50,000 L X 1 in kanya gurukul

1,00,000L X 1 in FET Baharabad

Saving Techniques

- *Avoid overflow of water-controlled valves are provided in water supply system.*
- *Close supervision for the water supply system.*
- *Push taps are installed for water conservation*
- *Water Conservation awareness for new students*
- *Sprinklers usage for gardening and grass cover*

3. Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of wastewater in your institute. (Entry and Exit)

Entry - Water comes from Municipal Corporation and borewells

Exit- From Canteen, Toilets, Hostel, Bathrooms and Labs through covered drainage which is connected to municipal sewage system

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

Basic ways:

- *Close the taps after usage*
- *Water Conservation awareness for new students*
- *Maintenance and monitoring of valves in the supply system to avoid overflow, leakage and spillage*
- *Sensor-based taps and push tap are installed to save water*
- *Push taps are installed to save water*

5. Does your institute harvest rainwater?

GKV is collecting rain water harvesting pits with capacity of 2,40,000 litres for better ground water recharge.

6. Is there any water recycling System?

No



AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

1. Are the Rooms in Campus Well Ventilated?

Yes, as per National Building Code, guidelines

2. Window Floor ratio of the Rooms?

Very Good, ample daylight utilization because of big windows.

3. What is the ownership of the vehicles used by your campus?

There are 7 buses and 2 cars in GKV.

4. Provide details of Institute-owned vehicles?

*7 buses – Diesel
1 Cars – Petrol
1 Car - Diesel*

5. PUC done?

Yes

6. Specify the type of fuel used by your campus's vehicles

Diesel and Petrol

8. Air Quality Monitoring Program (If, Any)

Internal monitoring by the department



ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

1. Are you aware of any environmental Laws Pertaining to different aspects of environmental management?

Yes, GKV follows following laws pertaining to different aspects of environmental management

- 1) Segregation and recycling of Waste (Solid Waste Management Rules 2016)*
- 2) De-concretization of trees (National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)*
- 3) Protection of trees on campus (National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)*
- 4) Reduce Noise on campus (Noise pollution (regulation and control) rule, 2000)*
- 5) Reduce single use of plastic & recycling of plastic (Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016)*
- 6) Recycling of electronic waste (e-waste Management and Handling Rules 2011)*

2. Does your institute have any rules to protect the environment? List possible rules you could include.

- Periodic Plantation drives are conducted throughout the academic year.*
- Ban on single-use plastic.*
- Biodegradable waste management through the Composting unit.*
- Water and energy conservation posters are displayed on the notice boards and in the classrooms for general awareness amongst the students and faculty.*
- In addition, GKV regularly organizes various activities to raise awareness towards water and energy conservation.*

3. Does Environmental Ambient Air Quality Monitoring conducted by the Institute?

Yes

4. Does Environmental Water and Wastewater Quality monitoring conducted by the Institute?

Yes

5. Does stack monitoring of DG sets conducted by the Institute?

Yes

6. Is any warning notice, or letter issued by state government bodies?

No

7. Does any Hazardous waste generated by the Institute?

Yes, university disposes as per the law by CPCB and SPCB



GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Does your institute have any rules to protect the environment? List possible rules you could include.

- Periodic Plantation drive
- Ban on single-use plastic
- Biodegradable waste management through Composting pit
- Water and energy conservation through posters

2. Are students and faculties aware of environmental cleanliness ways? If Yes Explain

Yes. Gurukul Kangri (Deemed to be University) creates awareness through ECO Club activities, Webinars, and cleanliness drives in the community.

3. Does Important Days Like World Environment Day, Earth Day, and Ozone Day etc. eminent in Campus?

Yes. Important national and international days such as World Environment Day, Ozone Day, Earth Day, World water day, World wetland Day, Earth hour and more are celebrated by students and faculty within the campus.

4. Does Institute participate in National and Local Environmental Protection Movement?

Yes. Gurukul Kangri (Deemed to be University) actively participates in national and local environmental protection and awareness movements through its Eco Club, Green Audit Cell, NSS and Unnat Bharat Abhiyan activities. Major initiatives include World Environment Day programmes, National Green Corps-related environmental awareness, tree plantation, cleanliness drives, plastic reduction campaigns, waste reduction and recycling, water and energy conservation, environmental awareness rallies, and community-based environmental activities.

5. Does Institute have any Recognition or certification for environment friendliness?

- NAAC Accredited Institution – Grade A (Cycle 2, 2015)
- Recognition of Clean & Green Campus initiatives under NAAC Criterion 7.1.6
- Institutional Green Audit initiative established since 2015
- Regular Green, Energy and Environment Audits
- Established Eco Club for environmental conservation and awareness
- Documented Green Audit Reports (2016–18, 2019 and subsequent assessments)
- Campus greening initiatives – plastic restriction, pedestrian pathways, cycling/battery vehicles and landscaping



- *Environmental awareness and beyond-campus environmental promotional activities*

7. Does the Institution conduct a green or environmental audit of its campus?

This is the second external audit carried out by the GKV.

INITIATIVES CARRIED OUT BY GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

➤ **Solid Waste Management**

- Systematically engage with the 3Rs of environment friendliness (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).
- Collect paper waste produced on campus and recycle in recycling plant
- Reduce use of paper by supporting digitization of attendance and internal assessment records.
- Reduce requirement of printed books by updating the e-books and e-journals collection of the library.
- Take initiatives to spread awareness amongst students about food wastage and ways of minimizing it
- The habit of reusing and recycling non-biodegradable products
- Organizing workshops for students on solid waste management.
- There is ban on single use plastic and plastic crockery in the campus.
- GKV has installed sanitary waste disposal facility by installing incinerator as per CPCB guidelines for the management of sanitary waste -As per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

➤ **Liquid Waste Management**

- Maintain leak proof water fixtures.
- Minimize the use of water by constructing more Indian style toilets instead of western style toilets.
- Continued employment of a caretaker to take immediate steps to stop anywater leakage through taps, pipes, tanks, toilet flush etc.
- Reuse of wastewater generated by the Reverse Osmosis (RO) system for gardening purpose.

➤ **E-waste Management**

- GKV has a separate storeroom for the safe storage of electronic waste. After a certain interval of time GKV disposes of the E-waste to concerned agencies through the auction process.

➤ **Rain water harvesting**



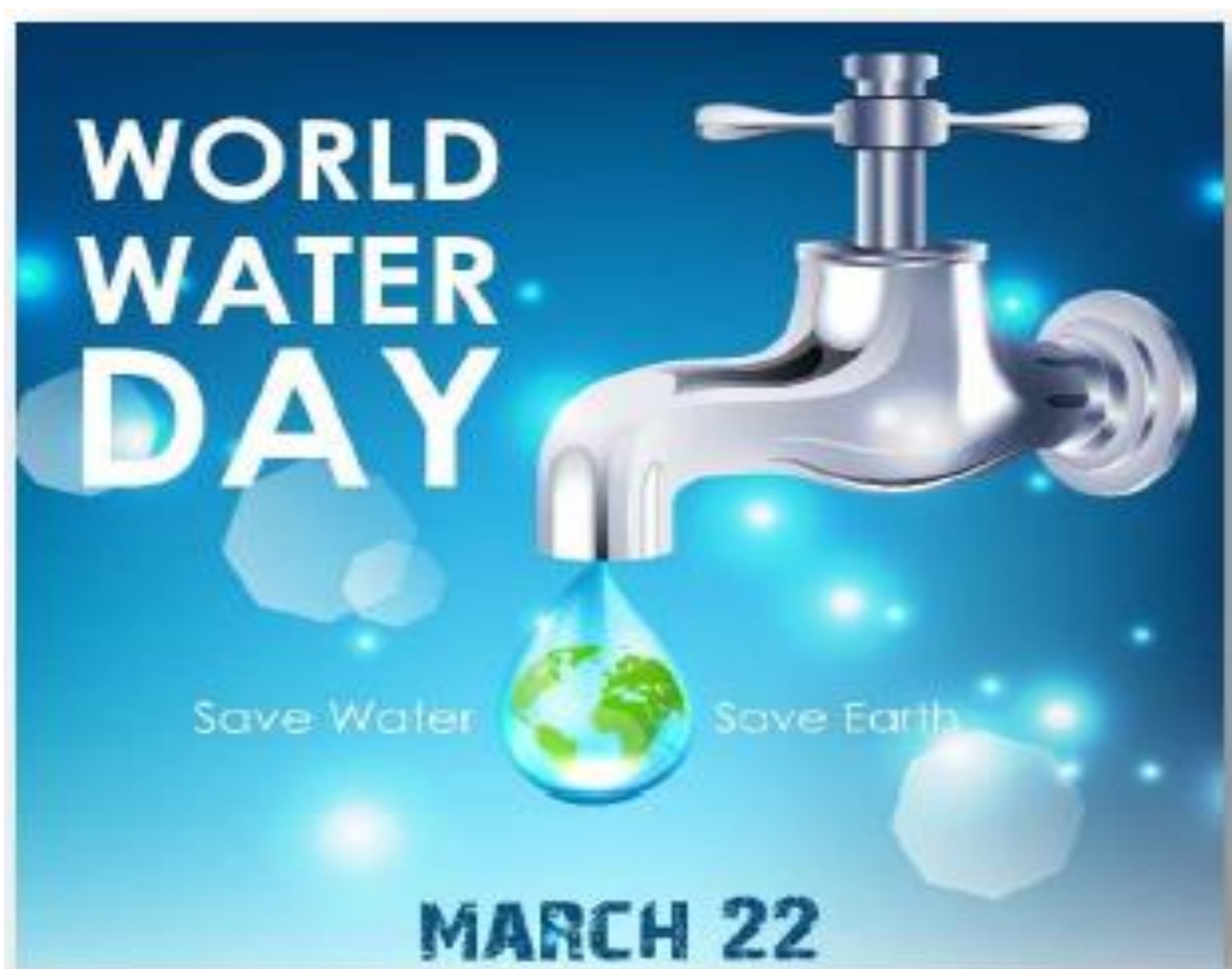
- GKV has 7 rainwater harvesting system for better groundwater recharge. The stored water in this tank can be used for gardening purposes.

➤ **Renewable Energy**

- GKV has also installed solar PV (530 KW) on the rooftop of building.
- GKV is using solar lights for street lights.
- GKV believes in using cleaner energy such as LED lighting.

➤ **Air Pollution Reduction**

- Personal Vehicles (Students) are not allowed in the campus





RECOMMENDATIONS

- Eco-friendly parameters should be included in the purchase of articles and goods for the campus.
- Car-pooling practices can be adopted by campus to minimise air pollution.
- The periodic maintenance schedule for solar PV, and rainwater harvesting to achieve optimised efficiencies.
- Environmental Monitoring i.e. Stack Monitoring of DG sets, Water monitoring, air quality monitoring needs to be conducted periodically (as per SPCB).
- Agreements with third-party authorized vendors should be made for different types of waste management, such as BMW, paper waste, Plastic waste, etc.
- Reduce carbon emissions by reducing LPG and diesel consumption
- Water metering records should be in practice for water auditing and balancing.
- Borewell permission should be taken from CGWA.





CONCLUSION

This audit involved extensive consultation with all the campus team, interactions with key personnel on a wide range of issues related to environmental aspects. Overall, 50% of GKV campus is for landscaping. Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) is dedicated to promote the environment management and conservation in the campus and community. The audit has identified some suggestions for making the campus premise more environment friendly. The recommendations and suggestions are mentioned for campus to initiate actions.

The audit team opines that the overall site is well-maintained from environmental perspective. The recommendations in this report highlight many ways in which GKV can work to improve its actions and become a more sustainable institution.

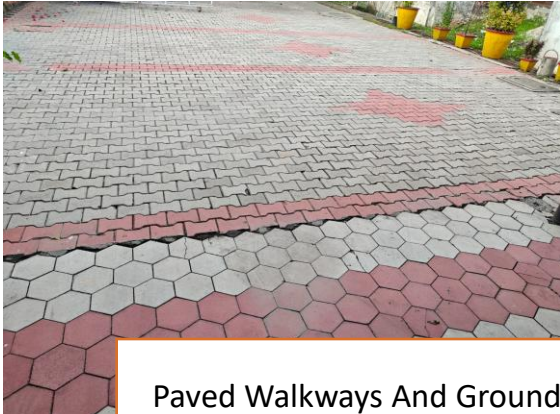
REFERENCES

- 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

ANNEXURE I – ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS INITIATIVES



ANNEXURE II – PHOTOGRAPHS OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES



Paved Walkways And Ground



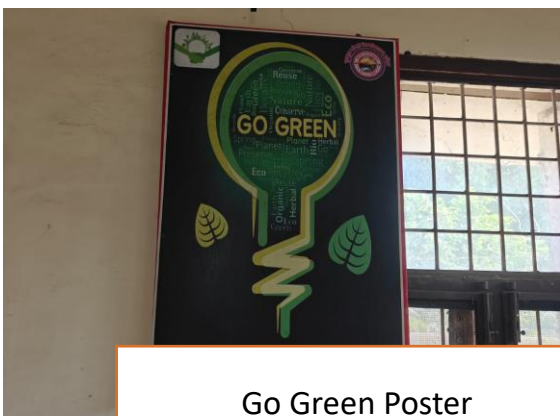
Awareness Poster



Poster Designed By Students



Push Taps In Water Coolers



Go Green Poster



Save Electricity Stickers



Indoor Plants



Bio-gas Plant



Urinals To Save Water



Aerobin Composter



Silent Generator



Composting Pit By Department



Composting Pits To Manage Biodegradable Waste



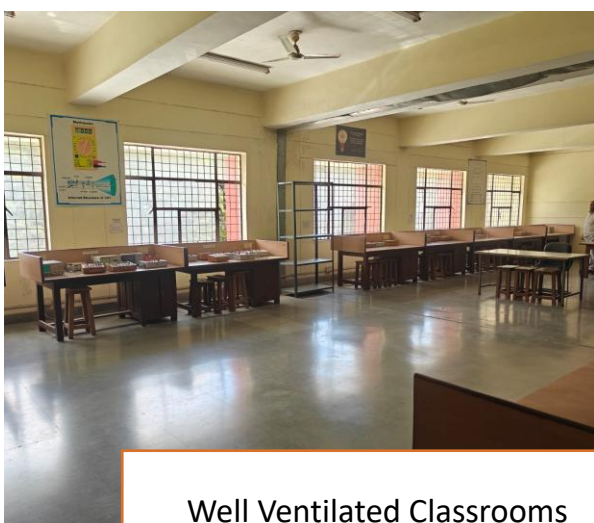
Well Equipped Laboratory



Star Rated Appliances



Rainwater Harvesting Pit



Well Ventilated Classrooms



Inverter AC To Save Electricity

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