



GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2023-2024



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

GREEN AUDIT

ACADEMIC YEAR 2023 - 24

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

06.11.2025

DATE OF AUDIT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

EHS Alliance LLP would like to thank the management of Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) for assigning this important work of Green 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 and Finance Officer of university** for giving us an opportunity to evaluate the environmental performance of the campus.

We would also like to thank **Prof. 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

EHS Alliance LLP Audit Team has prepared this report for Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) based on input data submitted by the representatives of GKV 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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EHS Alliance staff, agents and accreditation bodies have signed individual confidentiality undertakings and will only receive confidential information on a 'need to know' basis.

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 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 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 institution's 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 as below:



INTRODUCTION

Now a 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 an institution 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 university /college to determine how and where they are using the most of the energy or water or resources; the institution 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 university /college including the assessment of policies, activities, documents and records.





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

AUDIT PARTICIPANTS

On behalf of Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be 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 Services

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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Green Audit of **Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University)** provides a systematic assessment of the University's sustainability performance, green-campus practices and responsible utilisation of natural resources. The audit establishes a baseline of existing initiatives, identifies performance gaps and presents practical opportunities for improving the environmental quality and long-term sustainability of the campus.

This is the **second Green Audit of the University**, reflecting its continued commitment to environmental stewardship, resource conservation and sustainable institutional development. The assessment covers key areas such as campus land use and green cover, biodiversity, plantation and landscape management, water and energy conservation, waste management, sustainable transportation, air and noise quality, environmental awareness and stakeholder participation.

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

A Green Campus is not limited to plantations or infrastructure development. It involves the integration of sustainability principles into institutional governance, campus operations, teaching, research and stakeholder behaviour. As a Higher Education Institution, the University has an important role in developing environmentally responsible attitudes among students and encouraging them to apply sustainable practices in their professional careers and communities.

The audit acknowledges the green initiatives undertaken by the University and highlights areas where performance can be strengthened. The principal recommendations include formulation and periodic review of a Green Campus Policy; preparation of a time-bound sustainability action plan; systematic mapping and monitoring of campus green cover and biodiversity; preference for native and climate-resilient plant species; improved waste segregation and circular-resource practices; enhanced water- and energy-efficiency measures; promotion of low-emission mobility; and increased participation of students and staff in environmental programmes.

Implementation of the recommendations should be supported by measurable objectives, designated responsibilities, adequate budgetary provisions and periodic management review. Key performance indicators—including green-cover percentage, tree survival rate, biodiversity status, water and energy consumption, renewable-energy contribution, waste diversion, sustainable transport adoption and stakeholder participation—should be monitored and reported regularly.



GREEN AUDIT - ANALYSIS

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Does any Green Audit conducted earlier?

Yes, this is first external audit organized by GKV

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

Students

Male: 4777 Female: 1621 Total: 6398

Teachers (including guest faculty)

Male: 100 Female: 75 Total: 175

Non-Teaching Staff

Male: 125 Female: 100 Total: 225

Total Strength

Male: 5002 Female: 1796 Total: 6798

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

There are one hundred and eighty working days in a year.

4. Where is the campus located?

The campus is located at Jagjeetpur, Haridwar, Uttarakhand 249404

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

Garden area	Available
Playground	Available
Kitchen	Available
Toilets	Available
Garbage Or Waste Store Yard	Available
Laboratory	Available
Canteen	Available
Hostel Facility	Available
Guest House	Available

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

Municipal dump yard	Not in vicinity of institute
Garbage heap	No Garbage heaps
Public convenience	Public convenience is available
Sewer line	Approximately 2.0 KM sewer line within campus
Stagnant water	No stagnant water
Open drainage	No
Industry – (Mention the type)	No
Bus / Railway Station	Haridwar Bus Stop, Haridwar Junction Station
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, laboratories waste, e-waste, etc.

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

Biodegradable waste - 50 Kg

Non-biodegradable waste -10 Kg

Hazardous Waste - 2 Kg

Bio Medical Waste – 3 Kg

Others < 1 Kg

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

- *Food waste is collected into biogas plant and composting machines*
- *Paper waste is managed in vermi compost unit*
- *Three Rain water harvesting pits are there in campus for ground water recharge*
- *E-waste collection and management through recycled – authorized vendor*

4. Do you use recycled paper in institute?

Yes, GKV uses single sided used paper for rough work, assessment work and prints

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

Following are the ways through which GKV is spreading the awareness about recycling

- *Waste plastic collection drives*
- *Installation of Dustbins for waste plastic collection, e-waste collection and recycling*
- *Tie-ups with authorized e-waste collection agency*
- *Awareness among the Students by Webinars, seminars, Sign Boards, Posters, etc.*

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

Not yet achieved. Possible through waste management policy and planning.

1. Minimization of waste production

2. Awareness workshops & trainings for students and faculty on Waste management



1.3 GREENING THE CAMPUS

1. Is there a garden in your institute?

Yes, about 787951 sq ft areas are developed as Gardens.

2. Do students spend time in the garden?

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

3. Total number of Plants in Campus?

Plant type with approx. count

Full grown Trees 2,227

Small Trees 1,000

Hedge Plants 1,49,203

Grass Cover sqm 7 87,951 Sq ft

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

Yes, Total 26 staff (maali) deployed in horticulture department

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

Five Plantation Drives are Organized by campus in the last FY. 912 plants were planted in this FY. Survival rate is more than 80%.

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

Yes, Plantations distribution drives conducted in nearby Villages under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan and NSS.

8. Is there any Plant Ownership Program?

No



1.4 WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

1. List uses of water in your institute

Basic use of water in campus:

Drinking – 152.76 KL/month

Gardening – 2305.90 Kl/month

Kitchen and Toilets – 477.64 KL/month

Others – 35.20 KL/month

Hostel – 1587.60 KL/Month

Total = 4559.09 KL/Month

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

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

Available total water storage of GKV is 2,90,000 liters for 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 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 waste water in your institute.

Entry - Water comes from Municipal corporation supply 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 supply system to avoid overflow, leakage and spillage
- Push taps are installed to save water
- Water recycling and use of sprinklers for gardening



1.5 ANIMAL WELFARE

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

20 dogs, 10 Cats, 10+ butterfly species, 200+ Squirrels and 70+ Birds are found in campus. A variety of bird's species and other flora and fauna are available, so institute is doing their bit for bio diversity conservation.

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

Yes, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University)'s **Eco club** actively organizes awareness through various campaigns and activities including seminars, poster competition, etc.

1.6 CARBON FOOTPRINT - EMISSION & ABSORPTION

1. Electricity used per year - CO2 emission from electricity.

$(\text{electricity used per year in kWh}/1000) \times 0.84$
 $732329 \text{ kWh}/1000 \times 0.84$
 $= 732329/1000 \times 0.84$
 $= 519.95 \text{ tons}$

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

$(\text{LPG/PNG used per year in KG}) \times 2.99$
 5568×2.99
 $= 5568 \times 2.99$
 $= 16.65 \text{ tons}$

3. Diesel used per year CO2 emission from HDS (Diesel)

$(\text{Diesel used per year in litres}) \times 2.68$
 $= 10500 \times 2.68$
 $= 10500 \times 2.68$
 $= 28.14 \text{ tons}$

4. Transportation per year (car) CO2 emission from transportation (Bus and Car)

There are 2 Cars and 7 buses
 $= (7 \times 1 \times 2 \times 180/100) \times 0.01 + (2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 180/100) \times 0.02$
 $= 0.54 \text{ tons}$

Total CO2 emission per year is 565.28 tons.

After considering carbon absorption capacity of campus, the total carbon emission is 450.89 tons



CARBON ABSORPTION BY FLORA IN THE INSTITUTION

There are 2227 full grown trees and 1000 semi grown trees of different species, on the campus spread over 787951 sq ft.

Carbon absorption capacity of one full grown tree 22 kg Co₂ Therefore Carbon absorption capacity of 2227 full-grown trees $2227 \times 22 \text{ kg Co}_2 = 48.99 \text{ tons of Co}_2$.

The carbon absorption capacity of 1000 semi-grown trees is almost 30% of that of full-grown trees. Hence the carbon absorption $1000 \times 6.8 \text{ kg of Co}_2 = 6.8 \text{ tons of Co}_2$

There are approximately Hedge Plants 149203 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 $149203 \times 200 \text{ g} = 29.84 \text{ ton of Co}_2$

The lawns on the campus have buffalo grass, Mexican grass and indigenous grass species and cover a total area of 787951 sq. ft. Carbon absorption capacity of a 10 sq. ft. area of lawn is 1 g per day Therefore, carbon absorption by lawn area $787951 \times 365 \times 0.1 \text{ g Co}_2 = 28.76 \text{ tons Co}_2 \text{ per year}$.

Total of carbon absorption capacity of the campus is 114.39 tons.



GREEN INITIATIVES BY CAMPUS

➤ Solid Waste Management

- Collect paper waste produced on campus and collaborate with scrap dealers for recycling.
- GKV has fully functional bio gas 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.

➤ 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 any water leakage through taps, pipes, tanks, toilet flush etc.
- Reuse of wastewater generated by the Reverse Osmosis (RO) system for gardening purpose.
- Urinals are installed in boy's washroom to reduce water wastage

➤ 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 pits 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



➤ **Initiatives by green cell**

- Development and maintenance of green cover, campus plantations and medicinal gardens
- Conservation and documentation of campus biodiversity
- Segregation, recycling and responsible management of waste
- Implementation of water-conservation and rainwater-harvesting measures
- Adoption of energy-efficient systems and renewable-energy technologies
- Reduction of single-use plastics and organisation of campus cleanliness programmes
- Promotion of sustainable and low-emission transportation practices
- Participation of students, NSS/NCC volunteers and local communities in environmental activities
- Organisation of environmental-awareness, plantation and community-outreach programmes
- Monitoring, documentation and periodic review of green initiatives by the Green Committee



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Environmental parameters shall be included in purchase policy to achieve a cradle to grave approach for sustainability.
- GKV should start drip irrigation to save water in campus
- Flow rate of taps should be checked; it should not be more than 4 litres/minute.
- Arrange training programmes on environmental management system and nature conservation for schools and local people.
- Involve lower hierarchy staff in environmental awareness programmes and campaigns.
- More Messages should be displayed at various locations to Aware the People about Energy Savings
- Water Meter should be installed at every building of institute for monitoring of water consumption per capita.
- Borewell permission should be taken from authorised government department
- Car-pooling practices can be adopted by campus to minimize air pollution. Increase in the display of environment-conscious posters/paintings/slogans for spreading awareness amongst students.
- Plant Ownership Program should be initiated – Several Trees should be Planted and owned by Visitors as well as students. The Nameplates should also be displayed near the plants.
- Messages should be displayed at various locations to Aware the Peoples about Energy Savings
- Green building guidelines for future expansion projects of the campus.



CONCLUSION

This audit involved extensive discussions and meetings with key staff members of Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) on a range of environmental and sustainability-related aspects. The University's Eco Club actively promotes environmental awareness, resource conservation, and sustainable practices among students and staff.

Approximately 50% of the University campus is under landscaping and green cover, which contributes significantly to biodiversity, carbon sequestration, microclimate improvement, and the overall environmental quality of the campus. Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) demonstrates a strong commitment to environmental responsibility and considers the environmental implications of its major activities and operations.

The observations and recommendations presented in this report identify further opportunities for the University to strengthen its existing environmental management practices and progressively develop into a more sustainable and resource-efficient institution.

As priority measures, the University should consider introducing drip irrigation or other water-efficient irrigation systems for landscaped areas to reduce freshwater consumption and improve irrigation efficiency. The University should also strengthen plantation and tree-planting programmes, with emphasis on native and climate-resilient species, to further enhance green cover and biodiversity.



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

ANNEXURE – PHOTOGRAPHS OF ENVIRONMENT CONSCIOUSNESS



Well Maintained Campus



Well Ventilated Campus



Lush Green Campus



BASKET BALL COURT (2)

Sports Ground



Paving Stone Installed In Campus



Color Coded Dustbins



Ornamental Plants In Campus



Indoor Plants In Campus



Classrooms As Per NBC Guidelines With More Than 40% Window Ratio



Spacious And Well Equipped Labs



Push Taps In Water Cooler



Spacious Auditorium



Awareness Program In Society



Awareness Lecture For School Students



Environmental Awareness Campaign



Program On Environment By Eco-club



Save Electricity Poster



Save Water Poster



Urinals To Save Water



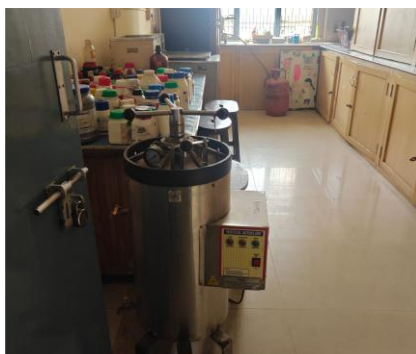
Cetral Library



Hostel Canteen



Wainwater Harvesting Pit



Autoclave Machine In Lab



Overhead Tank

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