



# CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY



# ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

PREPARED BY  
EHS ALLIANCE SERVICES



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# AUDIT 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

### ENVIRONMENT AUDIT

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

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

SIGNATURE



12.07.2022 - 30.07.2022

DATE OF AUDIT



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

EHS Alliance Services would like to thank the management of Central Sanskrit University (CSU), for assigning this important work of Environment Audit. We appreciate the co-operation of the teams in the completion of the assessment.

We would like to specially thank **Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi**, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, **Prof. Ranjit Kumar Barman**, Registrar, **Prof. Sudesh Kumar Sharma**, Director IQAC, and **Prof. Ishwar Bhat**, NAAC Core Committee Coordinator, **Prof. Kuldeep Sharma**, IQAC coordinator, CSU for giving us an opportunity to evaluate the environmental performance of the campus.

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>
<i>Prof. C.S.S.N. Murthy</i>	<i>Shri Rajiv Gandhi Campus</i>
<i>Prof. Madan Mohan Pathak</i>	<i>Vedavyas Campus</i>
<i>Prof. Ramakant Pandey</i>	<i>Bhopal Campus</i>
<i>Prof. L.N. Pandey</i>	<i>K. J. Somaiya Campus</i>
<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 CSU based on input data submitted by the representatives of University 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 the information gathered.

It is further informed that the conclusions have 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

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 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 the Corporate Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that they contribute towards a sustainable environment.

In view of the NAAC circular regarding environment auditing, the University 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 intending to safeguard 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 the state pollution control board. The concepts, structure, objectives, methodology, tools of analysis and objectives of the audit are discussed below.



## INTRODUCTION

Nature is a very precious gift for all life forms. Disturbance in nature causes environmental Problems. These are increasing day by day as a result of the development of urbanization and industrialization on earth. Because of the unplanned utilization of resources, our planet is facing tremendous pressure results a sharp rise in temperature. Therefore, there is an urgent need to plan the consumption of the resources in a sustainable manner to conserve natural resources for future generations.

Sustainable development is becoming popular in the world for saving the earth. Utilizing resources judiciously can save the earth's precious resources. Measurement of environmental components is the most effective step to conserving and protecting natural resources.

Environmental auditing had begun 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.

In thin "Environment Audit" report would help everyone to think about preserving resources, show a willingness to learn their importance, adopt steps to minimize resource use and set an example for others to follow the path of eco-friendly practices to achieve the goal of sustainable development. Effective implementation of environmental auditing helps in minimization of environmental risks at a low cost.





## 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 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.



Vidya Varidhi	Ph. D.
Vidyavachaspati	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



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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). Shastric 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



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## 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 re-named as Rastriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Deemed University, Jaipur Campus. The campus has 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 , Rushyashrunga 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 ocated in a rented building. However, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has allotted a suitable piece of land admeasuring 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 Interme-diate 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 Histroy are also taught as a part of the course.

### K.J. Somaiya Campus

K J SOMAIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA 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



### 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 buiding 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.



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'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





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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.



## 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.

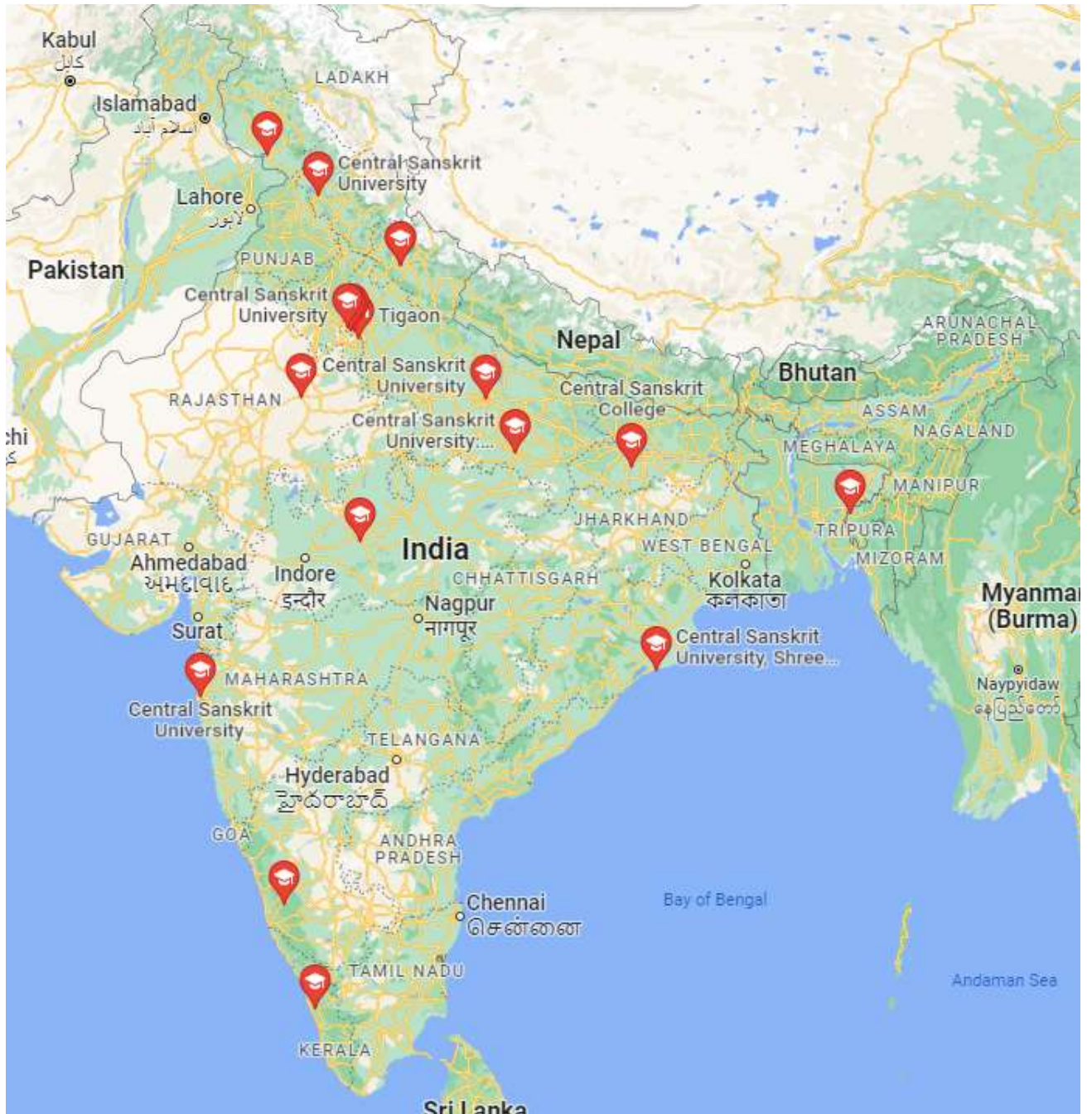
Upliftment of linguistic diversity and cultural plurality while arranging for teaching and research in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit in the context of their mutual cultural inter-relationship.

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.

### Map location of all campuses





## 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. Manoj Shrimal Dr. Ganesh T. Pandit</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
<i>Dr. Uday Pratap</i>	<i>Lead-Auditor</i>	<i>Ph.D. , PDIS, QCI – WASH, Lead Auditor ISO 14001:2015</i>
<i>Mr. Shamsher Kharab</i>	<i>Co-Auditor</i>	<i>M.Sc., M.Tech in Environment Sciences, Field Expert, Post Diploma in Industrial Safety Management</i>



## || EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The environment audit is a snapshot in time, in which one assesses campus performance in complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Though a helpful benchmark, the audit almost immediately becomes out-dated unless there is some mechanism in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental compliance. Our approach to promote a Green Campus to inculcate the sustainable value systems among the students, so that they carry the learning and practices them in their future endeavours. This will ensure that Sustainability and Environmental practices get embedded in all the institutions and organizations in the country.

A Green Campus is a place where environmentally friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainability in the campus which ultimately offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social and economic needs of the mankind.

This is fourth environment audit of University for doing their bit towards environmental protection and environmental awareness at local and global front. Audit criterion is environmental cognizance, waste minimization and management, biodiversity conservation, water conservation, energy conservation and environmental legislative compliance by the campus. A questionnaire is used during audit. This audit report contains observations and recommendations for improvement of environmental consciousness.



## WASTE MANAGEMENT

### TYPES OF WASTE ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

To create effective waste management plans, the university first needs to know the types of waste they produce. Below, we have compiled a list of various kinds of waste commonly generated on institutional campus:

1. **Food Waste** - University campus generates food waste. The average mess and canteen including all campuses generate approximately 10 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 ample trays, find it unappealing once they sit down and dutifully scrape it into the garbage. Immediate attention is given to 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. The snacks so essential to late-night studying or socializing tend to come in recyclable plastic, glass or aluminium containers. And shipments of necessary items throughout the year are likely to arrive in recyclable plastic and cardboard packaging. The same is sold/auctioned to the scrap vendors from time to time.



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. The Institutions should organise a donation camp for donating clothes and books to help needy people.
4. **E-Waste - Student and facility electronics often form a large portion of a campus's 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, and so do the old printers, phones, copy machines and other electronics that receive upgrades over the years. Discarded student electronics often become part of a University's waste stream as well. Students may throw away old phones, TVs, tablets, laptops and printers, along with cords and other accessories. Recycling is a much more eco-friendly option — the metals in old electronics often have a high reuse value. The University has tie-up with external authorised agency details mentioned in legislation compliances.
5. **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.
6. **Furniture** - Furniture waste on a University 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.
7. **Books/Magazines/Newspapers** - Books accounted for solid waste generation and University 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 should donate their text books and notes to junior students, or else can be auctioned to reseller.
8. **C & D Waste** - Due to expansion of University campus building and renovation works result significant amount of construction and demolition waste that should be either used for back filling or disposed off through authorised dumping site by CPCB/SPCB.
9. **Solid Waste** - The University can manage its solid waste by providing it to the MCD or with a third party authorised vendor.
10. **Horticulture Waste** — University campus has lavish greenery and grounds in most that results significant horticulture waste which is managed by in-house composting system.



Waste Management



Greening Campus



Energy Conservation



Water & Wastewater Management



Air Quality Management



Biodiversity Conservation



Legislative Compliance

## 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.

- CSU uses electricity for Lights, fans, computers, smart boards, AC, etc.
- Electricity is mainly used in the classrooms, offices, staff room, library, seminar room, hostel, canteen, etc.
- LPG is used for cooking purpose in canteen and hostel mess.
- CSU practice the “switch-off” drill in the campus and in the hostels.
- Solar PV is installed in Shree Sadashiva Campus, CSU
- CSU’s Jammu campus and Rajiv Gandhi Campus use solar water heater in kitchens and hostel

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

Yes, CSU has adopted energy-saving techniques

- Renewable source of energy through solar panel is operational in Shree Sadashiva Campus, CSU
- Solar heaters are installed for the hostel and mess in CSU’s Jammu campus and Rajiv Gandhi Campus



- LED lights have been installed in the campus
- Switch off fans and lights when not in use
- Switch off bulbs/LEDs in the well-lighted rooms during sunny afternoons.
- Various energy conservation awareness programs for students and staff
- Keep the computers and ACs in power-saving mode.

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

CSU has replaced all conventional bulbs and tube lights with 20W LED Lights.

Campus	% of ights replaced
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	172 LED lights
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	900 LED Lights
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	799 LED Lights
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	2 CFL and 100 LED
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	Approx 40%
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	921 LED Lights
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	95 LED lights
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	85 LED lights
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	2579 LED Lights
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	84 LED Lights
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	1251 LED lights
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag *	172 LED and CFL lights*

\*Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag campus is under construction, so this count may vary at later stage

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

Yes

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

Yes, CSU put the equipment on power-saving mode

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

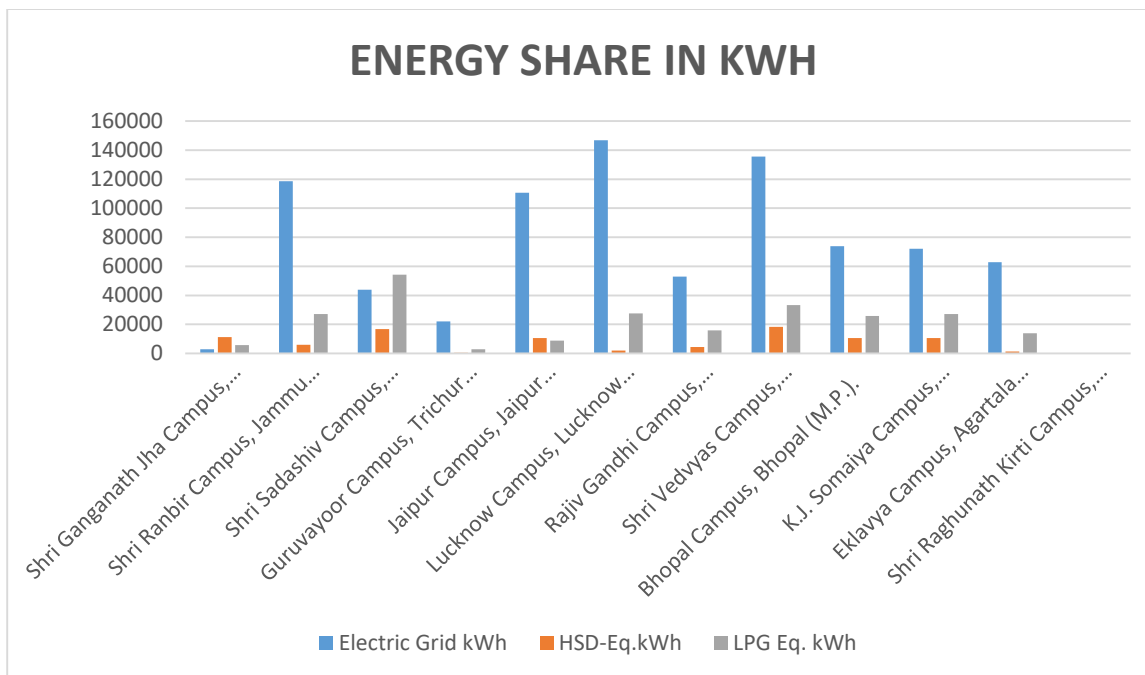
Yes, approx. 6 hours





Campus	Electric Grid kWh	HSD-Eq.kWh	LPG Eq. kWh
Ganganath Jha Campus, Allahabad	2810.00	11172.48	5811.60
Shri Ranbir Campus, Jammu (J & K).	118576.00	5896.26	27109.20
Shri Sadashiv Campus, Puri(Orissa).	43800.00	16788.42	54183.60
Guruvayoor Campus, Trichur (Kerala).	22114.00	538.02	2777.04
Jaipur Campus, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	110715.75	10540.80	8894.88
Lucknow Campus, Lucknow	146833.00	1901.08	27475.30
Rajiv Gandhi Campus, Sringeri (Karnataka).	52912.00	4468.86	15903.60
Shri Vedvyas Campus, Balahar (H.P.).	135478.00	18365.59	33234.00
Bhopal Campus, Bhopal (M.P.).	73841.00	10540.80	25891.20
K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	72000.00	10540.80	27109.20
Eklavya Campus, Agartala (West Tripura)	62853.00	1372.50	13885.20
Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag	NA	NA	NA

\*Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag campus is under construction, so this data is shown as NA





# WATER AND WASTE- WATER 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

\*K.J. Somaiya Campus, Mumbai doesn't own any hostel facility, that's why the water consumption for hostel is shown as NA and it has a shared building, so that's why the water for gardening purpose it shown as zero

\*\* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is under construction, so all calculations of water can't be calculated and 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.*



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.

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 doesn't has any water storage facility, that's why the water supply and storage is shown as NA

\*\* Shri Raghunath Kirti Campus, Devapryag is not operational as construction/renovation is going on

#### 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.

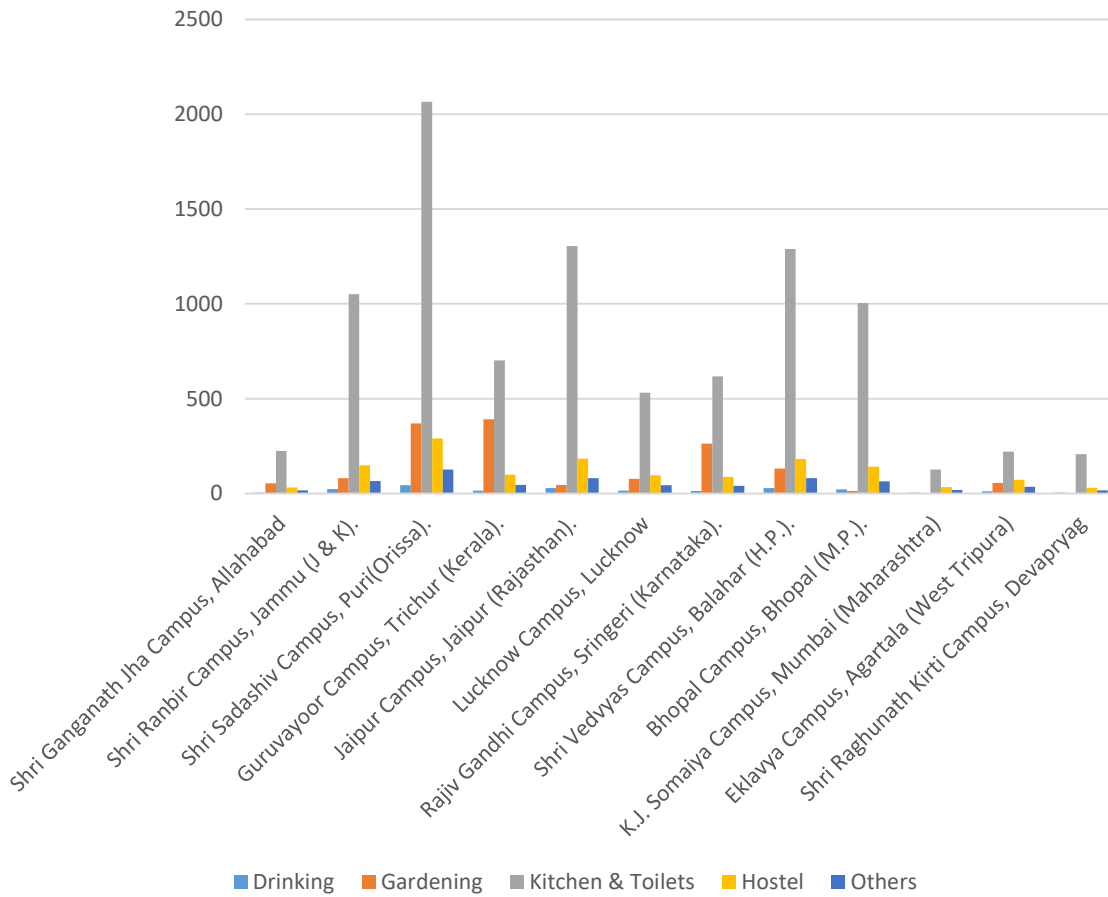
### 3. Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of wastewater in your institute. (Entry and Exit)

*Entry – CSU uses tankers for water and has bore well as a secondary source*

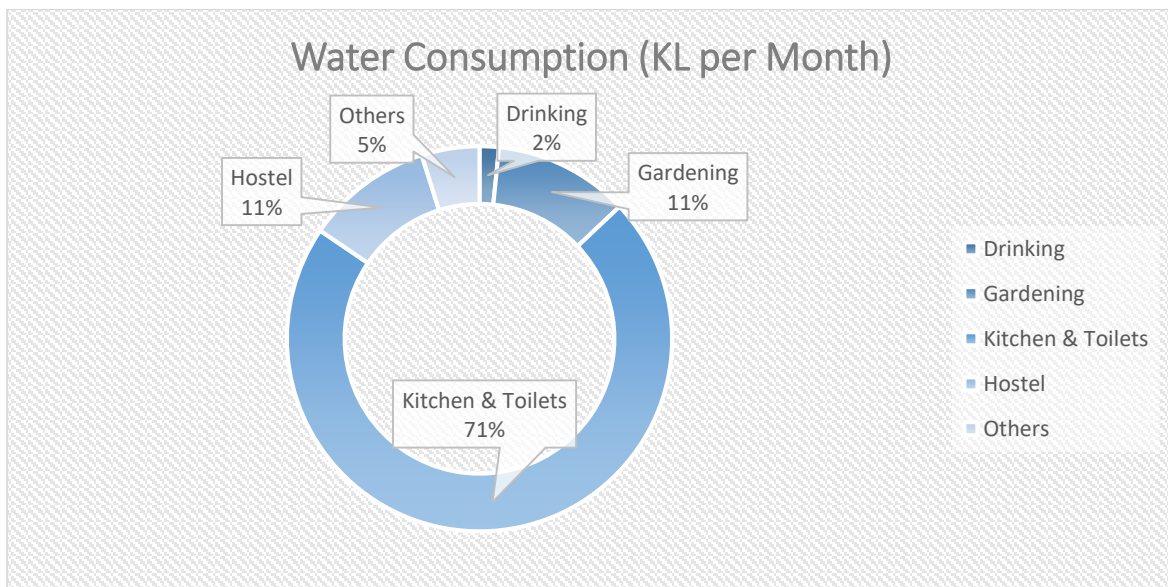
*Exit- From Canteen, Toilets, bathrooms and Hostels through covered drainage which is connected to a sewage*



### Campus wise Water consumption analysis



### Water Consumption (KL per Month)





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

#### 5. Does your institute harvest rainwater?

*Yes, there are modern units for rainwater storage in few campuses like Rajiv Gandhi and Jaipur campus, and in progress in few campus such as Sadashiv campus and Guruvayoor campus*

#### 6. Is there any water recycling System?

*No, there are no STP and ETP, on the campuses in CSU*

*Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allowing it to run off.*

*Rainwater is collected from a roof-like surface and redirected to a tank, cistern, deep pit (well, shaft, or borehole), aquifer, or a reservoir with percolation so that it seeps down and restores the groundwater.*





<p><b>केन्द्रीयसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयः</b> संसदः अधिनियमेन स्थापितः (प्राक्तनं राष्ट्रियसंस्कृतसंस्थानम्, मानितविश्वविद्यालयः) भारतसर्वकारस्य मानवसंसाधनविकासमन्त्रालयाधीनः <b>गुरुवायूर परिसरः</b> पुरनाट्टुकरा, तृशूर, केरलम् - ६८० ५५१</p>		<p><b>Central Sanskrit University</b> Established by an Act of Parliament (Formerly Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Deemed University) Under Ministry of Education Govt. of India <b>Guruvayoor Campus</b> Puranattukara, Thrissur Dist., Kerala - 680 551</p>
Ph: 0487- 2307208 (Office)   2307608 (Director)   Mob : 9446037208 (Director) E-mail: rss.guruvayoor@gmail.com   Website: www.csu-guruvayoor.edu.in		
D. No. _____	Date: _____	
Sub: Rain Harvesting System, Pipes etc.		
We have already asked CPWD authorities to provide rain harvesting system in the newly constructed building		
 Section Officer <b>RAVINDRAN K.M.</b> SECTION OFFICER CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY UNDER MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVT. OF INDIA GURUVAYOOR CAMPUS P.O. PURANATTUKARA THRISUR DIST. - 680 551, KERALA	 DIRECTOR <b>Prof. E.M. RAJAN</b> DIRECTOR CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY UNDER MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVT. OF INDIA GURUVAYOOR CAMPUS P.O. PURANATTUKARA THRISUR DIST. - 680 551, KERALA	



## BIO DIVERSITY

Promoting biodiversity at the university campus provides students with educational, hands-on opportunities to make positive environmental impacts. Hanging birdhouses, planting wildflower gardens, and expanding recycling programs run by CSU management and students inside the premises as well as in adopted local villages. Birds and Squirrels are commonly found on campus. A variety of bird species and other flora and fauna are available but these are not harmful to humans so institute doing their bit for its conservation. Dogs and cats are not found on campus, only pets are allowed, and other stray animals are not inside the camps due to the hard fencing of the premises. Yes, the Environment committee actively organized awareness through nukkar natak, poster competition, in the locality of Sultanpur National Park, Gurugram. Basai Wetland’s Biodiversity Conservation Awareness articles by faculty for spreading awareness in the locality.

## 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?

*CSU has 60 buses and 7 cars, 5 vans, and 9 other vehicles (4 e-rikshaw, 2 tractors, 3 bikes). Out of which 7 cars and 11 buses runs on diesel.*

### 4. Provide details of Institute-owned vehicles?

<i>Details of University-owned vehicles</i>	<i>Buses</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Vans</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>No. of vehicles - CNG</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>No. of Vehicles - Petrol</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>No. of vehicles - Diesel</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Total number of Vehicles</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

#### *Campus wise details of vehicles*

- 1 Bus in Himachal campus*
- 1 car in Guruvayoor campus*
- 1 car in Gaganath Jha campus*





### 5. Is the PUC of the campus vehicles done?

Yes

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

Diesel – 3  
Petrol/CNG – 0  
Electric – 0

### 8. Air Quality Monitoring Program (If, Any)

*Yes, half-yearly monitoring is done by the NABL-approved Laboratory*

#### Air Pollution Mitigation

All the campuses of CSU encourage the students to use public transport. There is no vehicle movement allowed within the campus, except for goods and service movement periodically. The parking of staff vehicles is allowed at a designated space within the campus. Hence, air pollution due to vehicular movement is negligible. Paved roads and vegetation help in reducing dust pollution to a large extent. Burning of waste within the campus is strictly banned.

## ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

### 1. Are you aware of any environmental Laws About different aspects of environmental management?

*Yes, To promote environment management on the campus, the university follows certain laws related to RRR such as e-waste Management and Handling Rules 2011, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, and more*

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



*Yes, the environment committee of CSU is conscious of environment protection and takes proper measures in terms of awareness campaigns, activities, webinars, seminars, etc.*

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

*No*

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

*Yes, managed by CPWD*

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

*Yes, half yearly monitoring is done by the NABL approved Laboratory*

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

*No*

**7. Does any Hazardous waste generated by the Institute?**

*Yes, but proper management is not in place*

## || GENERAL INFORMATION

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

*Yes, CSU committee carries out a number of workshops, campaigns, and awareness programmes for environment protection in campus.*

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

*CSU actively participates in various awareness and cleanliness drives*



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

*Yes, World Environment Day, Ozone Day, Earth Day, Earth Hour and more are celebrated on campus. Furthermore, CSU organises different activities such as a workshop and webinar on Environmental Conservation and, Various plantation drives of native plants, etc.*

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

*Yes, CSU is actively participating in environment protection movements like Swatch Bharat Abhiyan by students at the campus*

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

*No*

### 7. Does Institution conduct an environmental audit of its campus?

*This is the very first external audit carried out by the University.*

### 8. Has the institution been audited /accredited by any other agency such as NABL, NABET, TQPM, NAAC etc.?

*No*



## RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

- Green building guidelines with ECBC compliance should be adopted for future expansion projects of the University.
- Provide sanitary waste disposal facility as per the CPCB guidelines for management of sanitary waste (as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016). Installation of Incinerator is recommended in campuses
- Water meters should be installed at all the campuses for monitoring of water consumption per capita
- Environmental Monitoring i.e. (Ambient Air Quality monitoring, Stack Monitoring of DG sets, Water monitoring need to be conducted by State Pollution Control Committee, approved laboratory) should be conducted periodically.
- Agreement with third party authorised vendors should be done for different types of waste management, such as e-waste, BMW, Plastic waste, etc.
- University should run Conservation awareness campaigns
- Increase in the display of environment-conscious posters/paintings/slogans for spreading awareness amongst students.
- Create different clubs and committees of students to spread awareness of conservation of water, energy and environment
- Messages should be displayed at various locations to aware the Peoples about Energy Savings. The use of Natural Lights and Natural Ventilation should be promoted.
- Involvement of lower hierarchy staff is highly required in environmental awareness programmes and campaigns.
- Increase recycling education on campus by conducting webinars and campaigns
- Environmental parameters should be included in purchase policy to achieve cradle to grave approach for sustainability.



## || CONCLUSION

This audit involved extensive consultation with all the campus team, interactions with key personnel on wide range of issues related to environmental aspects. The audit has identified some suggestions for making the campus premise more environment friendly. The recommendations and suggestions are mentioned for university campus team to initiate actions.

The audit team opines that the overall site is well-maintained from environmental perspective. Still there are few things that are important to initiate which includes periodic inspection of buildings to increase the energy efficiency.

Even though the University does perform fairly 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.

## || 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 – INITIATIVES

F.No.- CSU-LKO/2022-2023/NSS Report/ 190  
 केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ परिसर  
 विशाल खण्ड-04, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ-226010  
 Email- nsscsuiko@gmail.com  
 Website: - http://www.csu-lucknow.edu.in/

दिनांक: 9/6/2022

### समाचार

केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ परिसर, लखनऊ में दिनांक 05.06.2022 को राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के द्वारा 'विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस' के उपलक्ष्य में माननीय कुलपति आचार्य श्रीनिवास बरखेड़ी महोदय के संरक्षण में आयोजन किया गया। अध्यक्षता करते हुए परिसर निदेशक एवं वेद-वेदाङ्ग संकाय के अध्यक्ष प्रो. सर्वनारायण ने कहा कि प्राचीन ऋषियों ने "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः और सहनादवतु" ..... जैसे मन्त्र लिखकर सभी प्रकार के रक्षा का सन्देश दिया था। आज यदि केवल इन दो मन्त्रों का पालन किया जाय तो पर्यावरण संरक्षण जैसी आवश्यकता ही नहीं होगी। स्वतः पर्यावरण स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित रहेगा। इस पवित्र अवसर पर मुख्यवक्ता के रूप में परिसरीय शिक्षाशास्त्र विभागाध्यक्ष प्रो.लोकमान्य मिश्र एवं आधुनिक विभागाध्यक्ष प्रो.शिशिर कुमार पाण्डेय ने प्राचीन, पौराणिक, आधुनिक व साम्प्रतिक पर्यावरण चिंतन का विवेचन किया। इस अवसर पर वैदिक मंगलाचरण परिसरीय वेद विभागीय सहायक आचार्य डॉ.डी.दयानाथ ने किया। राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के समन्वयक डॉ.पवन कुमार ने व्याख्यान में उपस्थित सभी विद्वानों को स्वागत किया, एवं कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ.रुद्रनारायण नरसिंह मिश्र द्वारा कार्यक्रम का संचालन किया गया। परिसर के व्याकरण विभाग के आचार्य प्रो.धनीन्द्र कुमार झा जी ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया।

इस अवसर पर परिसरीय सभी अध्यापक, कर्मचारी एवं छात्र-छात्राएं प्रतिभागी रहे। कार्यक्रम के बाद परिसर में अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् एवं विश्वविद्यालय ने संयुक्त रूप से वृक्षारोपण अभियान के तहत 100 आमले का वृक्ष लगाये।

( प्रो.सर्वनारायण झा )  
 निदेशक

निदेशक  
 केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय  
 लखनऊ परिसर  
 गोमती नगर, लखनऊ-226010

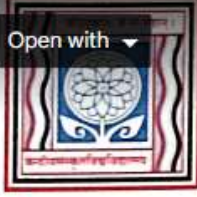


World Environment Day Celebration in Lucknow Campus, CSU



CSU: Environment Audit Report



Prepared by: EHS ALLIANCE SERVICES

<p>केन्द्रियसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयः जंसदः अधिनियमेन स्थापितः (प्राक्तनं राष्ट्रियसंस्कृतसंस्थानम्, मानितविश्वविद्यालयः) भारतसर्वकारस्य मानवसंसाधनविकासमन्त्रालयाधीनः <b>गुरुवायूर परिसरः</b> पुरनाट्टुकरा, तृशूर, केरलम् - ६८० ५५१</p>	 <p>Open with</p>	<p><b>Central Sanskrit University</b> Established by an Act of Parliament (Formerly Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Deemed University) Under Ministry of Education Govt. of India <b>Guruvayoor Campus</b> Puranattukara, Thrissur Dist., Kerala - 680 551</p>
<p>Ph : 0487- 2307208 (Office)   2307608 (Director)   Mob : 9446037208 (Director) E-mail: rss.guruvayoor@gmail.com   Website: www.csu-guruvayoor.edu.in</p>		
D. No.	Date: .....	
<p>Sub: Plastic Free Campus Board</p> <p>Regarding this matter, I hereby enclose concerned bills.</p>		
 <p>Section Officer <b>RAVINDRAN K.M.</b> SECTION OFFICER CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY UNDER MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVT. OF INDIA GURUVAYUR CAMPUS P.O. PURANATTUKARA THRISUR - 680 551, KERALA</p>	 <p><b>DIRECTOR</b></p> <p><b>Prof. E.M. RAJAN</b> DIRECTOR CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY UNDER MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVT. OF INDIA GURUVAYUR CAMPUS THRISUR</p>	<p>Page 1 / 3</p>

Guruvayoor Campus, CSU – Plastic Free Campus



Central Sanskrit University  
Established by an Act of Parliament  
(Formerly Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Deemed to be University)  
Under MHRD, Govt. of India  
Rajiv Gandhi Campus  
Menase, Sringeri (Karnataka)-577139.

Open with


A-18

CSU-RGCS/A-18/2020-2021/ 301

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> October-2020

**NOTICE**

It is observed that some faculty members (teaching & non-teaching) are found using intoxicated items like; tobacco/Ghutka etc., inside the Campus premises and spit out in toilet & bathroom basins which create obstacle for the smooth flow of drain water as complained by our cleaning staff and may sometime block the drainage and produce bad smell inside the premises. Moreover, consume of such items is also injurious to health. Consequently, using/chewing of any such kind of intoxicated items inside the Campus premises is strictly prohibited (as per CCS conduct Rule 3-A to 3-C). Henceforth, if any complaints received on said issue or any staff found using such items will be viewed seriously and action will be executed against those as per CCS conduct norms.

  
(Prof. Subray V Bhatta)  
DIRECTOR

Copy to: -

1. Circulated among all staff members (Teaching & Non-Teaching).
2. A-18 file.
3. A-6 (A) file.
4. A-47 file.

DIRECTOR

Rajiv Gandhi Campus, CSU – Cleanliness Drive

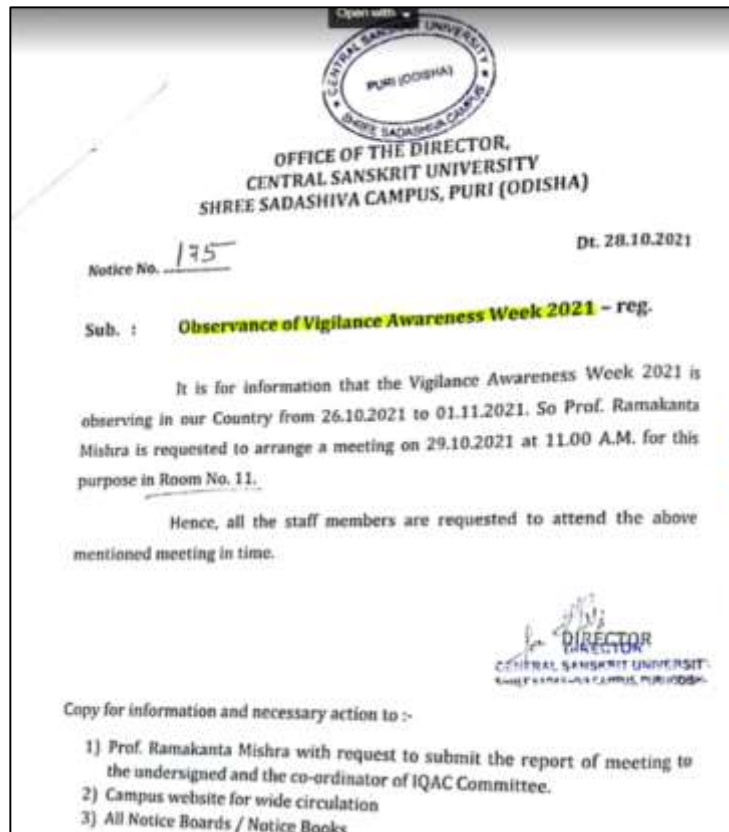




Plant Ownership Program – Jaipur campus, CSU



Environment Committee – Jaipur Campus, CSU



Sadashiv Campus, CSU – Social Outreach programme



# ANNEXURE II - PHOTOGRAPHS



Active participation in plantation drive



Well maintained green campus



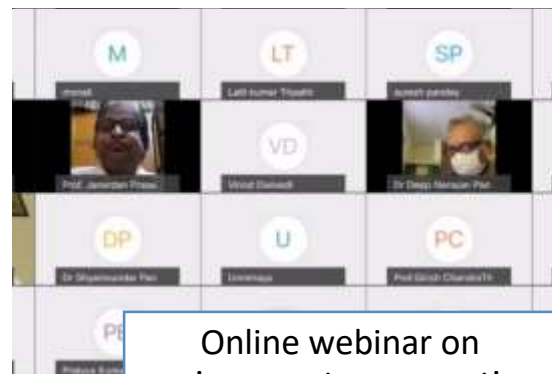
Sports activity



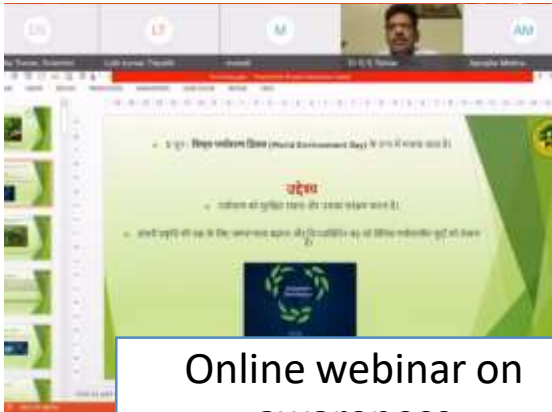
Sports event for celebrating health and fitness



Webinar on Environment conservation



Online webinar on environment conservation



Online webinar on awareness



Rainwater harvesting



Webinar on National Girl Child Day'



Cleanliness Drive - Swatchchta Abhiyaan

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