

NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

7.1.6	Quality audits on environment and energy are regularly undertaken by the
	institution

Abstract

SN	Details	Documentary Evidences	Page No.
1		Environment and sustainability	1
1	1	policy for green campus	4
2		Waste Management and Disposal	12
2		policy for green campus	12
3	Policies & Green Audit Reports	Audit Report 2019-20	15
4		Audit Report 2020-21	64
5		Audit Report 2021-22	114
6		Audit Report 2022-23	166
7		Audit Report 2023-24	217

77-





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Contents

1 G1	reen audit/ Environment audit	3
1.1	Environment and sustainability policy for green campus	4
1.2	Waste Management and Disposal policy for green campus	12
1.3	Green/ Environment Audit 2019-20	15
1.4	Green/ Environment Audit 2020-21	64
1.5	Green/ Environment Audit 2021-22	114
1.6	Green/ Environment Audit 2022-23	166
17	Green/Environment Audit 2023-24	217







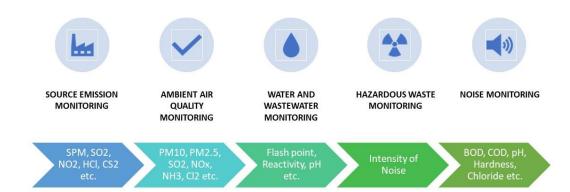


NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

7.1.6.1 The institutional environment and energy initiatives are confirmed through the following

1 GREEN AUDIT/ENVIRONMENT AUDIT

Inhouse Monitoring & Analysis Capabilities



77-

Registrar
Atmi Atmiyael Inly Rajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

1.1 Environment and sustainability policy for green campus

T.

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Iniyerajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot







Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Preamble:

At Atmiya University, we are committed to creating an environmentally responsible and sustainable campus that reflects our dedication to ecological balance and compliance with environmental regulations. Guided by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) rules, this policy aims to protect the environment, reduce pollution, and promote sustainable development in all aspects of university operations.

This commitment is further strengthened by the Water (Prevention & Control) Act 1974and the principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution, specifically:

- Article 21, which guarantees the right to life and dignity, including the right to live in a healthy and safe environment.
- Article 51(A), which places a fundamental duty on every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment.

By integrating these constitutional values and regulatory mandates into our governance, Atmiya University aims to foster a green campus, ensuring environmental sustainability and contributing to the well-being of present and future generations.

Scope:

The Environmental and Sustainability Policy of Atmiya University encompasses all campus operations, including academic, administrative, infrastructural, and extracurricular activities. The scope includes the following key areas:

- Sustainable campus infrastructure focusing on eco-friendly designs and green spaces.
- Conservation of energy resources through audits and renewable energy adoption.
- Judicious use and recycling of water, including rainwater-harvesting systems.
- Implementation of waste segregation, reduction, and scientific disposal practices.
- Regular environmental, green and energy audits to ensure compliance and sustainability.
- Pollution control measures to minimize air, water, noise, and soil contamination.
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity through native plantations and habitat conservation.
- Integration of environmental principles into academic curricula and research.
- Engagement of students, staff, and communities in sustainability initiatives.

Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Page 1 of 6

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

www.atmiyauni.ac.in

Registrar
Atmi Atmiyae Ishiya ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot







Objective

Atmiya University aims to create a clean, green, and sustainable campus by:

- Developing, monitoring, and evaluating policies that guide green campus initiatives.
- Minimizing the ecological footprint through sustainable practices and resource conservation.
- Educating students and staff on environmental issues and fostering a harmonious relationship with nature for a sustainable future.
- Promoting innovative environmental practices to enhance sustainability efforts.
- Cultivating an environmentally responsible culture across both curricular and extracurricular activities.
- Addressing local and regional environmental challenges with sustainable solutions.
- Ensuring efficient resource use and minimizing wasteful practices.
- Protecting biodiversity and reducing pollution to preserve the environment.

Environmental Goals and Targets

At Atmiya University, we are committed to achieving the following specific environmental goals to enhance sustainability:

- Reducing Energy Consumption: Implement energy-saving measures and promote the use of renewable energy sources to reduce overall energy usage.
- Minimizing Waste Generation: Adopt practices to reduce waste production and encourage reusability and recycling.
- Conserving Water: Implement water-saving techniques, rainwater harvesting, and wastewater recycling to ensure efficient water use.
- Waste Management: Ensure proper segregation, recycling, and environmentally safe disposal of waste, including e-waste and hazardous materials.
- Promoting Biodiversity: Enhance green spaces, protect natural habitats, and plant native species to support local biodiversity.

Key Focus Areas:

- 1. Clean Campus Initiatives:
 - Conduct regular cleaning drives, implement waste segregation, and launch beautification projects.

2. Green Energy:

o Install renewable solar energy to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy.

Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Page 2 of 6

+91 281 2063445

admin@atmiyaum ae.in

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyæliniyægiky**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
riterion 7	I V & B P	

M 7.1.6

A UNIVERSE	ATMIYA UNIVERSI (Established under the Gujarat Private University Act 11, 2018)	ΓY
	Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot - 360005, Gujarat (INDIA)	

3. Landscaping and Biodiversity:

 Develop green spaces, plant neem trees, and prioritize biodiversity conservation.

 \mathbf{C}

KI 7.1

4. Energy Efficiency:

- Install energy-efficient appliances, utilize natural lighting, and improve ventilation
- Establish EV charging stations for both 2-wheelers and 4-wheelers to promote sustainable transportation.

5. Water Conservation:

- Implement rainwater-harvesting systems, use low-flow fixtures, and recycle RO wastewater.
- Operate a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) to treat wastewater on campus for plantation.

6. Air pollution Control

 Implement alkaline wet scrubbers, fume hoods, and cupboards to effectively treat acidic and toxic fumes, neutralizing harmful emissions and ensuring a safer, cleaner environment for all.

7. Waste Management:

- o Segregate solid, liquid, e-waste, and bio-waste for recycling and composting.
- Collaborate with local authorities and waste management companies for efficient waste disposal.
- Develop Parivartan- paper-recycling units and composting initiatives for organic waste.
- Use a Wet Scrubber for air pollution control and install an Incinerator for safe biomedical waste disposal.

8. Transportation and Mobility:

- o Encourage biking, carpooling, e-vehicles, and public transport.
- Provide EV vehicles &charging stations for 2-wheelers and 4-wheelers to support electric vehicle use.

9. Green Building Standards:

o Incorporate eco-friendly designs in all construction and renovation projects.

10. Curriculum Integration:

- Integrate SDG awareness and environmental science into all academic disciplines.
- Address SDGs 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 13, and 15 to ensure a holistic approach to sustainability.

Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Page 3 of 6

+ 11281 563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

Page 7 of 270



NAAC - Cycle - 1 **AISHE: U-0967** Criterion 7 IV&BP KI 7.1 M 7.1.6



11. Community Engagement:

- o Conduct workshops, seminars, and outreach programs on environmental issues.
- o Adopt villages under the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) for community development and environmental initiatives.

11. Paperless Administration and E-Governance:

- o Implement digital systems for administrative processes to reduce paper consumption.
- o Promote e-governance for efficient communication, document management, and decision-making.

Key Practices

1. Energy Efficiency:

- o Transition to energy-efficient devices and systems.
- o Promote behaviour changes to conserve energy.
- o Encourage the use of renewable energy solutions such as solar power and biogas.

2. Waste Management and Recycling:

- o Implement comprehensive waste management with dedicated recycling and composting units.
- o Initiatives like Parivartan (Paper Recycling Unit) and Sarjan (Agricultural Waste Recycling Unit)&Niramay (Advance Farming Techniques), Satyakam Gaushala create sustainable products.
- o Implement comprehensive e-waste segregation, recycling, and safe disposal practices to minimize environmental impact and promote responsible electronic waste handling.

3. Water Conservation:

- o Install rainwater-harvesting systems with over 17 lakh-litrecapacity.
- o Practice xeriscaping and responsible water usage to reduce dependency on municipal sources.

4. Air pollution Control - Treatment of Acidic and Toxic Fumes

o Usages of alkaline wet scrubber and fume hoods & cupboards to treat acidic and toxic fumes, effectively neutralizing harmful emissions and ensuring a safer, cleaner environment for all.

Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Page 4 of 6

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in







Biodiversity and Green Spaces:

- Develop gardens, and tree plantations on & off campus, outdoor educational visits to promote biodiversity.
- Integrate sustainable farming practices using Panchgavya and Jivamrut fertilizers.
- 6. Transportation and Mobility:
 - EV vehicles &charging stations for 2-wheelers and 4-wheelers to support electric vehicle use.
- 7. Education and Awareness:
 - Organize campaigns like "Use Solar-Save Nature", "Save Energy-Water", and tree plantation drives.
 - Incorporate sustainability topics into the curriculum to promote awareness and innovation.

Implementation and Monitoring

- Incentives and Recognition:
 - o Reward individuals and groups actively participating in sustainability efforts.
- Budget and Funding:
 - Allocate resources for sustainability projects and seek grants for green initiatives from sponsoring bodies.
- Compliance and Legal Adherence:
 - Well establishedGPCB-recognized Environmental Audit and Monitoring Cellon campus to oversee compliance and improve sustainability practices.
- Periodic Review:
 - Continuously monitor the policy's impact and revise it based on feedback and emerging environmental challenges.

Conclusion

At Atmiya University, our commitment to environmental sustainability is integral to our mission of fostering holistic education and responsible citizenship.

By implementing a wide range of eco-friendly initiatives, from energy conservation and waste management to biodiversity conservation and paperless administration, we aim to create a campus that not only meets regulatory standards but also sets a benchmark for future generations.

Through strategic collaboration, innovative practices, and active community engagement, we are determined to contribute to a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable world.

Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Page 5 of 6

€ +91 281 ≥65445 —

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

Page 9 of 270

Registrar
Atminariyaeliniyaajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





Our continuous efforts towards environmental stewardship align with the university's core values and our dedication to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring a brighter and more sustainable future for all.



Registrar
Atmiya University
Raikot

Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Page 6 of 6





Page 10 of 270



NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

THE

Registrar Atmi**Atmiyadiniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL POLICY FOR GREEN CAMPUS



Waste Management and Disposal Policy

Atmiya University is committed to sustainable development and environmental stewardship. The Waste Management and Disposal Policy aligns with the principles of Jeevan Vidya, emphasizing harmony with nature, and promotes practices to minimize, manage, and responsibly dispose of waste. The policy integrates the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) with innovative waste management techniques to create a cleaner and healthier campus environment. This policy is aligned with UN-SDGs 6,11,12,13,14,15

Objectives

- 1. To minimize the generation of waste and promote resource conservation.
- 2. To ensure proper segregation, handling, and disposal of waste in compliance with environmental regulations.
- 3. To create awareness and encourage participation in sustainable waste management practices among stakeholders.
- 4. To foster research and innovation in waste management technologies.

Scope

This policy applies to all waste generated by the university, including solid, liquid, biomedical, and e-waste, across academic, administrative, and residential facilities.

Key Policy Provisions

1. Waste Collection and Segregation

- · Provisions of Segregated Bins
- · Waste is segregated at the source to facilitate recycling, composting, and proper
- Campus-wide awareness campaigns promote waste segregation practices.

2. Solid Waste Management

- Organic Waste:
 - o Row Food waste and Flower Waste to produce nutrient-rich compost for natural farming.

Page 1 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

m www.atmiyauni.ac.in





NAAC - Cycle - 1 **AISHE: U-0967 Criterion 7** IV&BP KI 7.1 M 7.1.6



Paper Waste:

o Used paper is to be converted into multifunctional sheets, Filter Paper, File Folder, Envelops, Card Sheets etc.

Agricultural Waste:

o Creating sustainable products like Handy & table-top bouquets, photoframes, Garland, Pen-stand etc.

Plastic Waste:

o Converting plastic into useful items such as bags, packaging materials etc.

3. Liquid Waste Management

• Effluent Treatment:

o Treatment of Laboratory and chemical wastewater.

Wastewater Recycling:

o Reuse of Treated wastewater for irrigation, landscaping, and cooling purposes.

Rainwater Harvesting:

o Creating necessary infrastructure for harvesting the rainwater.

4. Biomedical Waste Management

- Segregating into leak-proof, color-coded containers as per guidelines.
- Providing Regular training to ensure safe handling and disposal of biomedical waste, minimizing environmental impact and health risks.

5. E-Waste Management

- · Repurposing Components from outdated equipment.
- Recycling and refurbishment programs for E-waste to extend the lifecycle of electronic devices, reducing landfill contributions.
- · Disposing through authorised and registered recyclers
- · Providing Students opportunities to gain hands-on experience in handling and managing e-waste through workshops and practical sessions.

6. Air-waste Management

- Planting trees and implementing systems for controlling pollution and removes harmful
- Implementing systems for Capturing and removing hazardous fumes, vapours and particles from labs

Page 2 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in







Implementation Strategies

- Awareness Campaigns: Regular workshops and seminars to educate students, staff, and faculty on waste management best practices.
- 2. **Monitoring and Audits**: Routine waste audits to track waste generation, segregation, and disposal efficiency.
- Collaboration with Experts: Partnerships with environmental agencies and NGOs to enhance waste management practices.
- Policy Compliance: Adherence to local and national environmental regulations for waste disposal.

Outcomes and Benefits

- · Creation of a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable campus environment.
- · Reduction in the ecological footprint of university operations.
- Financial savings through resource recovery and revenue from compost and recycled materials.
- Practical learning opportunities for students through active participation in waste management initiatives.

Review and Amendments

This policy will be reviewed annually by the Environmental and Sustainability Committee to incorporate advancements in waste management technologies and address evolving campus needs.

Conclusion

Atmiya University's Waste Management and Disposal Policy reflects its dedication to environmental responsibility and sustainable practices. By minimizing waste, maximizing resource recovery, and educating stakeholders, the university strives to lead by example, creating a culture of harmony with nature and responsible waste management.

Registrar Atmiya University Rajkot

) *

Page 3 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

Univ

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**ekini/Yetajikyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

1.3 GREEN/ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2019-20

CLIENT: M/s. Atmiya University, Rajkot Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot - 360 005 (Audit Period: June 2019 to May 2020)

CONTENT

SN	Contents	Page No
1	Executive Summary	2
2	Acknowledgment	3
3	Disclaimer	4
4	Introduction	5
5	Environmental Policy	8
6	General Information	11
7	Green Initiatives By the Institute	19
8	Audit Methodology	39
9	Monitoring, Observations & Recommendations	40
10	Certificate	48



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot --1--







NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7	I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					

1) Executive Summary

Atmiya University established on April 13, 2018, under the Gujarat Private University Act 11, 2018, ATMIYA University emphasizes to train young minds in consonance with the doctrines of higher education and human values. The aim of this University is to spread eternal happiness and to create a happy society in letter and spirit. The motto "सुह्रदंसर्वभूतानम्" (Suhardam Sarva Bhootanam) is an expression of willingness to attain harmony with each creation of the Almighty! This environmental audit report provides a comprehensive overview of Atmiya University, located in the vibrant city of Rajkot, Gujarat. Atmiya University, a prominent educational institution in the region, serves as a dynamic center for higher education, offering a diverse range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs. Established with a vision 'To nurture creative thinkers and leaders through transformative learning' and committed to create a transformative learning experience by imbibing domain specific knowledge & wisdom and to focus on research based teaching learning with Industry relevant application knowledge. The university plays a crucial role in shaping the region's educational landscape.

Situated in an urban setting, Atmiya University benefits from excellent connectivity and accessibility within the Rajkot area. The campus spans approximately 23.5 acre and features modern infrastructure that includes state-of-the-art classrooms, research labs, libraries, recreational facilities, and green spaces that enhance the learning environment.

The university accommodates a diverse and vibrant community from various parts of India and beyond. This thriving student body is supported by a faculty dedicated to promoting sustainable practices on campus, aligning with Atmiya University's mission to minimize its environmental impact.

A satellite image of the campus highlights its strategic layout and showcases the integration of natural and built environments, offering a visual perspective on the university's physical footprint within the urban landscape. This audit aims to evaluate Atmiya University's environmental practices and suggest actionable steps to enhance sustainability, further aligning with global standards in environmental responsibility and conservation.

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
I V & B P						
M 7.1.6						

2) Acknowledgment

On behalf of the Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the management of Atmiya University, Rajkot for entrusting us with the important task of conducting their Environmental Audit/Green Audit.

We deeply appreciate the cooperation extended by your team throughout the assessment process. This cooperation was instrumental in the successful completion of the audit.

We would also like to extend our special thanks to **Dr. Ashish Kothari. Deputy Registrar, Atmiya University** for their unwavering support. Their dedication proved to be invaluable in ensuring the project's completion. Finally, we thank all other staff members who actively participated in data collection and field measurements. Their contributions were essential to the smooth execution of the audit.

We are also thankful to:

SN	Name	Designation
1	Er. Ravi S. Tank	Chemical Engineer
2	Dr.Hemantkumar G. Sonkusare	Civil Engineer
3	Dr. Anilkumar S. Patel	Chemist

In closing, we would like to express our gratitude to Dr.Santhanakrishnan Pillai, Vice Chancellor, Atmiya University for extending the opportunity to evaluate their esteemed campus's environmental performance.

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7	I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					

3) Disclaimer

This Green Audit report has been prepared by the Environmental Audit Cellat V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot for of Atmiya University, Rajkot. It incorporates data submitted by University officials/representatives along with expert analysis by the EA&CC Audit team.

While all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure its accuracy, the report is based on information gathered in good faith. Conclusions are based on best estimates and do not constitute any express or implied warranty or undertaking. The EA&CC at Atmiya University, Rajkot assumes no responsibility for any direct or consequential loss arising from the use of the information, statements, or forecasts in this report.

The findings presented in this report are based entirely on data provided by Atmiya University and gathered by the audit team during their audit & monitoring visit. It assumes normal operating conditions within the institution throughout the audit period. The auditors are unable to comment on environmental audit parameters outside the scope of the on-site surveys. Consequently, the report's findings are strictly limited to the timeframe during which the audit team conducted its assessment.

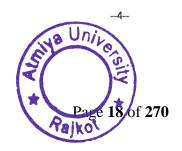
The Environment Audit Cell at **V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot**, maintains strict confidentiality regarding all information pertaining to Atmiya University. No such information will be disclosed to any third party except public domain knowledge or when required by law or relevant accreditation bodies.

This certificate is valid solely for the current Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. It may be automatically revoked if any significant changes occur in the quantity or quality of waste generation at the aforementioned institute.

Environment Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College









NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7	I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					

4) Introduction

Since the 2019-20 academic year, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) requires all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to submit an annual Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. This requirement falls under Criterion 7 of the NAAC accreditation process, which evaluates institutions for their environmental sustainability practices. NAAC, an autonomous body in India, assigns accreditation grades (A, B, or C) based on various criteria, including environmental stewardship.

Furthermore, conducting Environmental Audit/Green Audits aligns with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of HEIs. By implementing measures to reduce their carbon footprint, institutions contribute positively to mitigating global warming.

In response to the NAAC mandate, the University management opted for an external Environmental Audit/Green Audit conducted by a qualified professional auditor.

Environmental Audit/Green Audit entails a comprehensive environmental assessment, examining both on-campus and off-campus practices that directly or indirectly impact the environment. In essence, it is a systematic process of identifying, quantifying, recording, reporting, and analysing environmental aspects within the institute setting.

Environmental Audit/Green Audits originated as a tool to evaluate institutional activities that might pose risks to human health and the environment. It provides valuable insights for improvement, guiding institutions towards environmentally responsible practices and infrastructure.

The specific areas covered by this audit include Green Campus initiatives, Waste Management, Water Management, Air Pollution Control, Energy Management, and Carbon Footprint reduction strategies employed by the University.

The following sections delve deeper into the concept, structure, objectives, methodology, analytical tools, and overall goals of this Green Audit.

Educational institutions are increasingly prioritizing environmental concerns. As a result, innovative concepts are emerging to make campuses more sustainable and eco-friendly. Numerous institutions are adopting various approaches to address environmental challenges within their facilities, such as promoting

The same of the same







NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7	I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					

energy conservation, waste recycling, water use reduction, and rainwater harvesting.

The activities of educational institutions can have both positive and negative environmental impacts. A Green Audit is a formal evaluation process that assesses the University's environmental footprint. It provides a comprehensive picture of the current environmental conditions on campus.

Green Audits are a valuable tool for University to identify areas of high energy, water, or resource consumption. This allows institutions to implement targeted changes and achieve cost savings. Additionally, Green Audits can analyse the nature and volume of waste generated, leading to improved recycling programs or waste minimization plans.

Green auditing and the implementation of mitigation measures offer a win-win scenario for institutions, students, and the environment. It can foster health and environmental awareness, promoting values and beliefs that benefit everyone. Green Audits also provide an opportunity for staff and students to gain a deeper understanding of the impact their institution has on the environment.

Furthermore, Green Audits can translate into financial savings by encouraging a reduction in resource usage. This process also empowers students and teachers to develop a sense of ownership for personal and social environmental responsibility.

The Green Audit process typically involves collecting primary data, conducting a site visit with University representatives, and reviewing relevant policies, activities, documents, and records.

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**eliniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7	I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The broad aims/benefits of the Environmental Audit/Green Audit would be

- Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
- Improving environmental standards
- · Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
- · Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
- · Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the University campus and its environment
- · Enhancement of University profile
- Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

Outcomes OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are many advantages of environment audit to an Educational Institute:

- 1. Protect the environment in and around the campus.
- 2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
- 3. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
- 4. Portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi Atmiya Isniya ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7	I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					

5) Environmental Policy



Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Atmiya University recognizes the critical importance of environmental sustainability and its role in minimizing ecological footprints. Guided by its commitment to the principles of conservation and harmony with nature, the university adopts this Policy to integrate environmental awareness and sustainable practices into its daily academic and administrative operations, education, and community engagement. This policy reflects the university's dedication to fostering a sustainable future.

Objective

Atmiya University strives to establish a clean, green, and sustainable campus by:

- Developing, monitoring, and evaluating a policy to guide green campus initiatives.
- · Reducing the ecological footprint through sustainable practices.
- Educating students and staff on environmental issues and on building harmony with nature & mother earth to create a healthier, sustainable future.
- Promoting innovative environmental practices to enhance sustainability performance.
- Strengthening an environmentally responsible culture across curricular and extracurricular activities.
- Addressing local and regional environmental challenges with sustainable solutions.
- Ensuring sustainable resource use and minimizing wasteful practices.
- Protecting biodiversity and reducing environmental pollution.

Environmental Goals and Targets

The university sets specific goals such as reducing energy consumption, minimizing waste generation, conserving water, managing/recycling/disposal of waste, and promoting biodiversity to enhance its sustainability initiatives.

Key Focus Areas

 Clean Campus Initiatives: Regular cleaning drives, waste segregation, and beautification projects.

Page 1 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in









NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7	I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					



- Green Energy: Installing renewable energy sources to reduce dependency on nonrenewable energy sources.
- Landscaping and Biodiversity: Developing green spaces, planting neem trees, and conserving biodiversity.
- Energy Efficiency: Installing energy-efficient appliances, natural lighting, and ventilation.
- Water Conservation: Using rainwater harvesting systems, low-flow fixtures, and RO wastewater recycling.
- Wuste Management: Segregating solid, liquid, e-waste, and bio-waste for recycling and composting.
- Transportation and Mobility: Promoting biking, carpooling, e-vehicles, and public transit.
- Green Building Standards: Incorporating eco-friendly designs in construction and renovation projects.
- Curriculum Integration: Courses on SDG awareness and environmental science across all disciplines.
- Community Engagement: Conducting workshops, seminars, and outreach programs on environmental topics.

Key Practices

1. Energy Efficiency

- Transition to energy-efficient devices and systems.
- · Encourage behaviour changes for energy conservation.
- · Promote renewable energy solutions like solar and biogas.

2. Waste Management and Recycling

- Comprehensive waste management with dedicated recycling and composting units.
- Initiatives like Parivartan (Paper Recycling Unit) and Sarjan (Agricultural Waste Recycling Unit) to create sustainable products.

3. Water Conservation

 Installation of rainwater harvesting systems and reservoirs with a 17 lakh-litre capacity.

Xeriscaping and responsible waters age to replace dependency on municipal water.

Page 2 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@adniyauni.ac.in

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in









CLIENT: M/s. Atmiya University, Rajkot Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot - 360 005 (Audit Period: June 2019 to May 2020)



4. Biodiversity and Green Spaces

- Develop gardens, tree plantations, and outdoor educational spaces to promote biodiversity.
- Integrate sustainable farming practices using Panchgavya and Jivamrut fertilizers.

5. Transportation and Mobility

Establish e-vehicle charging stations, bike racks, and pedestrian-friendly paths.

6. Education and Awareness

- Organize campaigns like Use Solar-Save Nature, Save Energy-Water and tree plantation drives.
- Include sustainability topics in the curriculum to foster awareness and innovation.

Implementation and Monitoring

- Incentives and Recognition: Reward active participants in sustainability efforts.
- Budget and Funding: Allocate resources for projects and seek grants for sustainability initiatives.
- Compliance and Legal Adherence: Ensure alignment with relevant environmental laws and regulations.
- Periodic Review: Monitor the policy's impact and revise based on feedback and emerging challenges.

Conclusion

Adopting this Policy highlights Atmiya University's unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development. By fostering a culture of awareness and proactive participation, the university aspires to create a greener and healthier campus, setting a benchmark for future generations. Together, we will build a resilient and sustainable future.



Registras Atmiya University Rajkot

Page 3 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

www.atmiyauni.ac.in



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7	I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					

6) General Information

- a. Does any Green Audit conducted earlier? Yes
- b. Total Area of the University = 84455 m²
- c. What is the total strength (people count) of the Institute?

AY	Students			Teaching Staff			Non-Teaching Staff			Total		
	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans
2019- 2020	2477	1445	0	166	67	0	188	16	0	2831	1528	0

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

Month (AY- 2019-2020)	No. of Working Days	
June	25	
July	27	
August	21	
September	24	
October	19	
November	21	
December	25	
January	26	
February	24	
March	19	
April	26	
May	26	
Total	283	

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7 I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

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

Municipal dump yard	No
Garbage heap	No
Public convenience	Yes
Sewer line	Yes
Stagnant water	No
Industry	No
Bus / Railway station	Yes
Market / Shopping complex	Yes
Play Ground	Yes

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

Туг	oe of waste	Response	Detail(s) of Waste Generated	Quantity of Waste Generated (kg)
	Biodegradable	Yes	Gardening, Cow dung	175
Solid	Non- biodegradable	Yes	Sweeping waste,	10
	e-waste	Yes	Computer, Battery	00
Liquid		Yes	Kitchen Waste	35
Gas		No		

- g. How is the waste managed in the institute? By Composting, Recycling, Reusing, Others (specify)
 - Composting: Gardening and cow dung waste used to make compost.
 - Non-recyclable and non-biodegradable waste disposal is managed by the Rajkot Municipal Corporation.

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7 I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6		

- h. Do you use recycled paper in institute? Yes
- i. How would you spread the message of recycling to others in the community?

Poster competition activities	Yes
Campaigns	Yes
Webinars and seminars	Yes

j. Is there a garden in your institute?

Garden	Yes	Area = <u>6732.26</u> m ²
	1	

k. Total number of Plants in Campus?

SN	Named Species	Numbers
1	Neem Tree	211
2	Lemon cypress	1
3	FicusMicrocapra	100
4	Hedge Plant	01
5	Tajplantshub dracaena	01
6	Crown of Throns	01
7	Spanish Moss (TilandsiaUsneoides)	10
8	Ruellia simplex	51
9	FagusSylvatica plant	01
10	Euphorbia Tithymaloides	11
11	Weeping Fig	685
12	LysilomaWatsonil	01
13	Royal Palm	38
14	Bamboo	230
15	Moringa	01
16	Acalyphawilkesiana	300
17	Dracaena Angustifolia	11
18	Polysciasscutellaria	04
19	<u>Cordylinefruticosa</u>	40
20	Dracaena Reflexa	500









NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

21	Garden Croton	01
22	polysciasguilfoylei	10
23	Oyster Plant (tradescantiazebrina)	300
24	Lonicerapileata	50
25	Saribusrotundifolius	10
26	Ixora	10
27	Hyophorbelagenicaulis	20
28	Purple heart	150
29	Yellow cosmos (sulphur cosmos)	100
30	Canna discolor	15
31	Durantaerecta	1100
32	Pritchardiapacifica	11
33	Capparissandwichiana	50
34	Nerium Oleander	10
35	Casuarinaequisetifolia	20
36	Caryotaurens	2
37	Areca palm	20
38	Ravenala	10
39	Iresineherbstii	300
40	Sago Plam	22
41	Sphgniticolatrilobata	1500
42	Thuja	24
43	Dracaena trifasciata	62
44	Ponytail Palm	2
45	Asparagus densiflorus	50
46	Alocasiazebrina	02
47	Bismarck palm	8
49	Lotus	100
50	Catharanthus	50
51	Padavati Jasmin	50
52	Caryotamitis	04



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

53	Monoonlongifolium	3
54	Breyniadisticha	50
55	PlumeriaObtusa	10
56	Alovera	100
57	Century Plant	30
58	Sweet osmanthus	1
59	Crinum asiaticum	27
60	Diantherapectoralis	200
61	Hibiscus	10
62	Ficusaspera	5
63	Mulberry tree	10
64	Barbary fig	5
65	Dracaena angolensis	2
66	Terminaliachebula plant	2
67	Nettlespurges	2
68	Yellow elder	2
69	MadhucaLongifolia	2
70	Eucalyptus globulus.	1,
71	Melicoccusbijugatus	1
72	Casuarinaequisetifolia	1
73	Indian jujube	5
74	Tulsi	50
75	Coconut palm tree	8
76	Calotropisgigantea	1
77	Persian Silk	5
78	Mango tree	1
79	Curry Tree	4
80	Punicagranatum	5
81	Pandanusveitchii	50
82	Streblusasper	5
	Total	6859



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6		

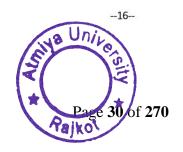
l. List uses of water in your institute

Basic use of water in campus	KL/Day	
Drinking	9K	
Gardening	15K	
Kitchen and Toilets	12K	
Others	09 K	
Hostel	18K	
Total	63 KL/Day	

m. Electricity Consumed

Month (Academic Year 2019-2020)	Electricity Consumed (kWh)	
June	1,37,991	
July	1,83,820	
August	1,98,594	
September	1,74,244	
October	1,80,766	
November	1,23,820	
December	1,22,634	
January	99,310	
February	1,15,243	
March	1,28,800	
April	97,727	
May	1,02,021	
Total	16,64,970	

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

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

Building	SN	Tank Description	Size (liter)	No. of Tank	Capacity (liter)
	1	Raw Water- A Wing	2500	4	10000
	2	Raw Water- B Wing	2500	4	10000
	3	Master RO - Raw Water	5000	3	15000
AU	4	RO Water Tank	2500	7	17500
Building	5	Pharmacy and Mechanical Lab	2000	1	2000
	6	Faculty Block (A& B Wing)	2500	2	5000
	7	Library Terrace	2000	1	2000
	8	Raw Water Near AU Building- Underground	275000	1	275000
	9	RO Water - at Terrace	2000	2	4000
	10	Raw Water- at Terrace	60000	1	60000
	11	Raw Water- at Terrace	40000	7	280000
MDAD	12	Near Building- Undrground	333746	2	667492
MPAB	13	Near Building- Undrground	336826	2	673652
	14	Below Temple- Underground	189924	1	189924
	15	Below Temple- Underground	43718	1	43718
	16	In Front of Store- Underground	123604	1	123604









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6		

	17	RO Water- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
XA7 l l	18	Raw Water- at Terrace	2000	2	4000
Workshop	19	Raw Warer- at Terrace	5000	1	5000
	20	Behind Workshop- Round Tank- Underground	45650	1	45650
	21	RO Water- at Terrace	2500	1	2500
	22	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	23300	2	46600
Science	23	Raw Water Tank- Ladies Toilet	30000	3	90000
Building	24	CIF Lab	1500	1	1500
	25	Raw Water- OTIS- Underground	32620	1	32620
	26	Wastewater- Outside the Building	2000	1	2000
Yogidham Gate	27	Raw Water Tank- Underground	48750	4	195000
	28	RO Water Tanki at Terrace	2500	1	2500
Niramay	29	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	11650	1	11650
	30	Raw Water Tank- Near Office	5000	2	10000
	31	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
Sarva naman	32	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	8550	1	8550
	33	Raw Water- inside building	600	1	600
Total Water Storage Capacity			28,41,060		

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6		

7) Green Initiatives By the Institute

Green Architecture

The incorporation of green architecture principles in academic institutions not only reduces environmental impact but also fosters a healthier and more inspiring learning environment for students and faculty alike. By integrating features such as passive solar design, natural ventilation, and green roofs, these institutions showcase a commitment to sustainability while promoting innovation and awareness of eco-friendly design practices within the academic community.











NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	



Natural Light and Ventilation in Academic Building

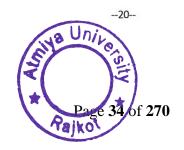
Impact:

- Low artificial lighting requirements
- Energy consumption optimization
- · Low green house gas emission
- · Low level of strain to Eyes

Campus Biodiversity

A thriving campus biodiversity in academic institutions is not merely a reflection of ecological health but also serves as a testament to the institution's commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship. It provides a living laboratory for students to engage with nature firsthand, fostering a deeper understanding of ecological systems and instilling a sense of responsibility towards conservation. Beyond its educational value, a biodiverse campus offers numerous benefits such as improved air and water quality, enhanced aesthetics, and increased resilience to environmental stressors. It becomes a sanctuary for wildlife, contributing to the preservation of local

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6		

ecosystems and biodiversity at large. Atmiya University campus is a rich in the biodiversity with the full of greenery and in house terrace garden.



Glimpse of Flora at University Campus

Gaushala at Campus

- · 8 Indian Breed Cow
- 01 Bull
- · State of the art facilities
- Value addition cow urine for herbal and fertilizer utilization
- · Decorative products are being made from the cow dung.
- Jivamrut fertilizer being used in the campus is a product of gaushala.
- It contibutes to maintain the organic carbon content in the campus soil as it
 provides the raw material for the compost.



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



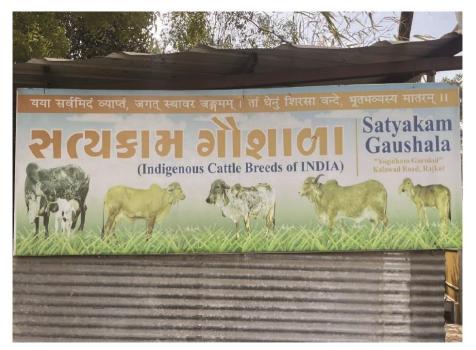
--21--

6f **270**



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	





Satyakam Gaushala









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

It provides students with firsthand experience in animal care, veterinary science, and sustainable agriculture. They can learn about the importance of cows in Indian culture, their significance in agriculture, and sustainable farming practices.

Gaushalas contributes to the eco-friendly practices like composting cow dung for fertilizer, using biogas for cooking which can serve as models for sustainable living and agriculture.

In Indian cultures, cows are revered as sacred animals. Having a gaushala on campus can help preserve and promote this cultural heritage among students and the community.

Universities can conduct research on various aspects of cow rearing, including breeding, nutrition, and healthcare. This research can contribute to advancements in animal science and agriculture.

Cows play a crucial role in maintaining soil fertility through their dung, which is rich in nutrients. By managing cow waste effectively, gaushalas can contribute to soil health and environmental conservation.

Solid Waste Management Natural Fertilizer from Organic Waste Jivamrut (Natural Fertilizer)

Installation Detail:

- Year: 2008
- Place: at boys parking
- Process: Collect neem leaves form campus and added with cow dung, cow urine and Earthworms

Amrut Soil

- Ingredients for AmrutMitti range from cow dung, cow urine, biomass like dry and decayed leaves, household kitchen waste like vegetable peels.
- AmrutSoil is full of all nutrients needed by plants, is very rich in variety of microbes, has the right pH, has high carbon content, has excellent water holding capacity.
- · Mixing Cow dung, cow urine and jaggery
- Immersing dry biomass in AmrutJal kept in drums
- · Process take at least 1 month
- Use as garden fertilizer.



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Impact:

- · Applied in garden as fertilizer
- Improve soil micro-biota of campus soil
- · Less usages of chemical fertilizer





Amrut Soil and Jivamrut Plant







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Municipal Solid Waste Segregation Bin



Separate Dustbin for Recyclable and Non-Recyclable Waste

University campus having more the 100 solid waste collection dustbin design for the proper waste segregation. Waste paper is recycled at the in-house paper recycling facility and converted into the filter paper, envelope and other artistic and decorative products.

Having separate bins encourages people to sort their waste, making it easier to recycle materials such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal. This promotes a culture of recycling and reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators.

Recycling materials reduces the need for raw materials, energy, and water required to manufacture new products. This conserves natural resources and reduces the environmental impact associated with extraction, processing, and transportation.

Implementing separate bins provides an opportunity for educational initiatives on waste management, recycling, and environmental stewardship. Students, faculty, and staff can learn about the importance of recycling and how their actions contribute to sustainability.



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: University**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Paper Recycling Unit

In embracing the principles of the circular economy, Atmiya university is pioneer in sustainable practices such as paper recycling, ensuring that resources are reused and regenerated rather than disposed of after single use. By implementing robust paper recycling programs, these institutes not only reduce waste and environmental impact but also cultivate a culture of resource efficiency and responsible consumption among students, faculty, and staff.

Recycling paper can lead to cost savings for the university by reducing waste disposal fees and the need to purchase new paper products. This can free up financial resources that can be allocated to other campus initiatives or projects.



arivartan-Paper Recycling Plant









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Plastic Water Bottle Recycling Plant

University have installed water bottle recycling plant at entrance for all stakeholders having capacity of $20\ kg/day$

A bottle crusher helps reduce the volume of plastic bottles, thereby decreasing the amount of plastic waste generated on campus. This contributes to waste reduction efforts and helps minimize the environmental impact of plastic pollution.

By providing a convenient way to crush plastic bottles, the crusher encourages recycling behavior among students, faculty, and staff. It reinforces the importance of recycling and helps divert plastic waste from landfills or incinerators.

Plastic pollution poses significant threats to ecosystems, wildlife, and human health. By reducing plastic waste through recycling, a bottle crusher helps protect the environment and minimize the adverse effects of plastic pollution on marine life, terrestrial habitats, and waterways.



Plastic Bottle Crusher Machine





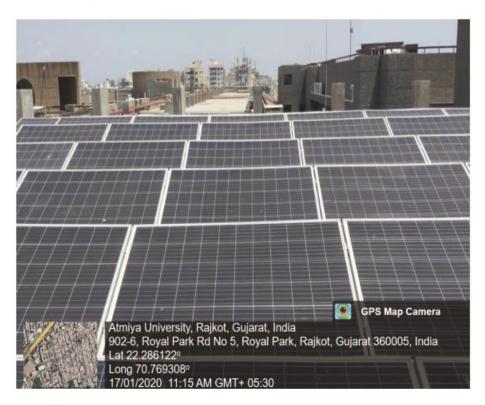


NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Energy Conservation Measures

Renewable Power Generation

The adoption of solar rooftop systems in Atmiya University significantly reduces carbon emissions, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable environment while serving as a tangible demonstration of the institute's commitment to renewable energy and climate action. Additionally, the integration of solar rooftops enhances the educational experience by providing real-world examples of sustainable technology, inspiring students to explore and innovate in the field of renewable energy. Atmiya University having fully operational solar rooftop electricity generation capacity as per the vision of the government.











NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

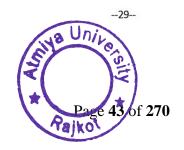
Rooftop Solar Plant

Renewable Power Generation per Month

Month & Year	RE Cultivation in KWh
June-2019	23,711
July-2019	21,180
August-2019	15,144
September-2019	16,634
October-2019	17,936
November-2019	24,740
December-2019	22,309
January-2020	23,540
February-2020	26,538
March-2020	18,630
April-2020	38,737
May-2020	29,866
Total	2,78,965

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Energy Efficient Electrical Appliances

Energy-efficient infrastructure in institutions not only lowers operational costs but also serves as a beacon of sustainable practices, showcasing the institution's dedication to environmental stewardship and responsible resource management. By implementing measures such as LED lighting, efficient HVAC systems, and smart building technologies, these institutions demonstrate leadership in sustainability while providing a conducive learning environment for students and faculty.





LED Lighting and 5 Star Rated Appliances









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Water Management

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability affects on the development of the campus as well as on all area of development such as farming, industries, etc. Keeping this view water conservation activity is carried out.

Sources of Water

- · Rainwater Harvesting
- Bore water
- A Main source of water is RMC connection and Ground water is extracted to fulfill the requirement. The University stores the water in overhead tank.

Sewage Disposal Facility

Atmiya University is situated in the municipal area of Rajkot. RMC (Rajkot Municipal Corporation) provides municipal facilities to the university. Sewage is being disposed in the sewerage network of Rajkot city.

RO Plant

RO plants provide clean and safe drinking water by removing contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and dissolved solids, from the water. This ensures that students, faculty, and staff have access to safe drinking water, promoting better health and wellbeing. With access to clean drinking water on campus, there is less reliance on bottled water. This can lead to a significant reduction in plastic waste generated by the university, contributing to environmental sustainability efforts.



Reverse Osmosis Plant for Drinking Water







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Rainwater Harvesting Capacity: 12 Lac Liters

Environmental Benefits: By reducing the demand for potable water and minimizing storm water runoff, rainwater harvesting contributes to environmental conservation efforts. It helps preserve freshwater resources, protects aquatic ecosystems, and mitigates the impacts of urbanization on natural hydrological cycles.

Water Conservation: Rainwater harvesting reduces reliance on traditional water sources by collecting and storing rainwater for various uses, such as irrigation, flushing toilets, and landscape maintenance. This helps conserve freshwater resources and reduces the strain on municipal water supplies, especially during periods of drought or water scarcity.



Rainwater Harvesting Tank







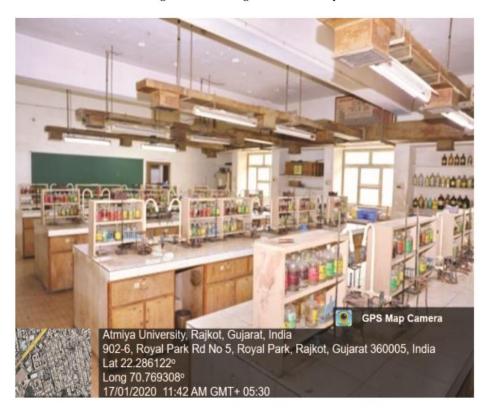


NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Air Pollution Control Measures

Acidic Fume Suction Panel

Laboratory of chemistry department is equipped with the vapour suction panel mounted on the platform. It collects the hazardous gas and channelizes it to the wet scrubber for the neutralizing before discharge into the atmosphere.



Acidic Fume Suction Panel



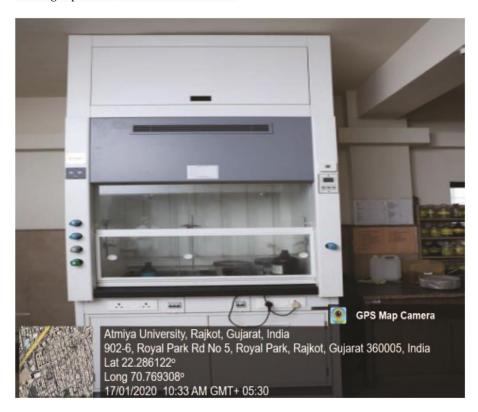




NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7 I V & B P				
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6				

Fume Hood at Chemistry laboratory

Fume hoods are designed to contain and exhaust potentially hazardous fumes, vapors, and gases generated during chemical experiments. They create a barrier between the experiment and the laboratory environment, preventing exposure to toxic or harmful substances. Fume hoods protect laboratory personnel from inhaling harmful chemicals or being exposed to hazardous substances.



Fumehood at Chemistry Laboratory









NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7 I V & B P				
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6				

Wet Scrubber

- Reduction of Air Pollution: Scrubbers help remove harmful gases, such as
 hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF), from the laboratory air. By
 capturing these pollutants before they are released into the atmosphere,
 scrubbers contribute to reducing air pollution and improving indoor and
 outdoor air quality.
- 2. Prevention of Acid Rain Formation: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride emissions can contribute to the formation of acid rain when released into the atmosphere. Alkali gas scrubbers mitigate this environmental impact by removing these acidic gases from laboratory emissions before they can react with moisture in the air and contribute to acid rain formation.
- 3. Protection of Ecosystems: Acid rain resulting from air pollution can have detrimental effects on ecosystems, including damage to vegetation, soil, aquatic habitats, and wildlife. By reducing the emission of acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers help protect sensitive ecosystems and promote biodiversity conservation.
- 4. Minimization of Health Risks: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride are corrosive and toxic gases that can pose health risks to laboratory personnel and surrounding communities if released into the environment. Alkali gas scrubbers help minimize these risks by capturing and neutralizing these hazardous pollutants before they can be emitted.
- 5. Reduction of Odors: In addition to removing acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers can also help eliminate unpleasant odors associated with certain chemical processes in the laboratory. This improvement in air quality enhances the comfort and well-being of laboratory personnel and visitors.
- 6. Conservation of Resources: Alkali gas scrubbers typically utilize alkaline solutions, such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH), to neutralize acidic gases. While the operation of scrubbers requires resources such as water and chemicals, their use

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

contributes to the conservation of environmental resources by preventing the release of pollutants into the air and minimizing the need for remediation measures.



Wet Gas Scrubber









NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7 I V & B P				
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6				

Tree Plantation

University campus is full of indigenous tree and medicinal plants produce positive impact on environment.

- Air Quality Improvement: Trees and plants act as natural air filters, absorbing
 carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pollutants from the air while releasing oxygen
 through the process of photosynthesis. This helps improve air quality on campus,
 reducing the concentration of harmful gases and particulate matter and
 promoting a healthier environment for students, faculty, and staff.
- Carbon Sequestration: Trees play a crucial role in mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in their biomass. By planting trees on campus, universities can contribute to carbon sequestration efforts and help offset their carbon footprint, supporting broader sustainability goals and initiatives.
- Temperature Regulation: Trees provide natural shade and evapotranspiration, helping to cool the surrounding environment and reduce the urban heat island effect. By creating shaded areas and lowering ambient temperatures, trees contribute to energy conservation efforts by reducing the need for air conditioning and mitigating heat-related stress during hot weather.
- Storm water Management: The roots of trees and plants help absorb rainwater
 and reduce runoff, preventing soil erosion and minimizing the risk of flooding
 and water pollution. By incorporating green infrastructure such as rain gardens
 and bio swales, university campuses can effectively manage storm water runoff,
 improve water quality, and enhance overall watershed health.
- Biodiversity Conservation: Trees and plants provide habitat and food sources for various species of birds, insects, and other wildlife, contributing to biodiversity conservation on campus. By creating green corridors and natural habitats, universities support local ecosystems and promote ecological resilience in urban environments.

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

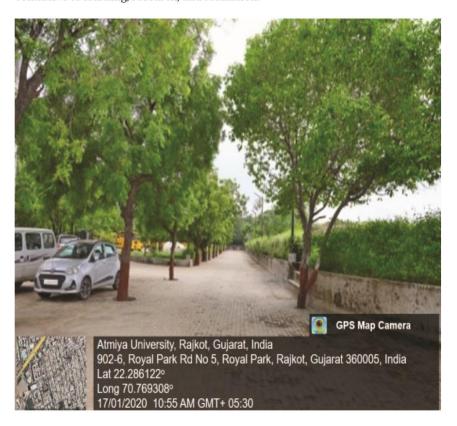
Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6				

 Noise Reduction: Trees and vegetation help absorb and deflect sound waves, acting as natural buffers against noise pollution from nearby roads, buildings, and other sources. By planting trees strategically around campus buildings and outdoor spaces, universities can create quieter and more tranquil environments conducive to learning, research, and relaxation.



Greenery at Atmiya University Campus







NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

8) Audit Methodology

The purpose of the audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution. The criteria, methods and recommendations used in the audit were based on the identified risks. The methodology includes: preparation and filling up of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the document, interviewing responsible persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. The methodology adopted for this audit was a three-step process comprising of:

1. Data Collection – In preliminary data collection phase, exhaustive data collection was performed using different tools such as observation, survey communicating with responsible persons and measurements.

Following steps were taken for data collection:

- Site Visit
- Data about the general information was collected by observation and interview.
- The power consumption of appliances was recorded by taking an average value in some cases.
- 2. Data Analysis Detailed analysis of data collected include: calculation of energy consumption, analysis of latest electricity bill of the campus, Water consumption, Waste Generation and Greenery Management.
- **3. Recommendation** On the basis of results of data analysis and observations, some steps for reducing power and water consumption were recommended. Proper treatments for waste were also suggested. Use of fossil fuels has to be reduced for the sake of community health.

The above target areas particular to the University was evaluated through questionnaire circulated among the students for data collection.

The following data collected for the following areas during the assessment.

- 1. Environment & Waste Management
- 2. Energy Management
- 3. Water Management









NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7 I V & B P				
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

9) Monitoring, Observations& Recommendations Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Date:17/01/2020

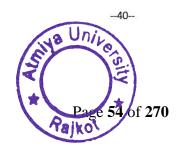
Location	PM ₁₀ (μg/m³)	PM _{2.5} (μg/m³)	SO ₂ (μg/m³)	NO ₂ (μg/m³)
AU Building Main Entrance	43.4	23.4	10.6	18.9
B/H Ashwad canteen	41.2	21.2	8.9	14.7
Nr. Bus parking	63.4	46.2	14.7	21.6
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	67.8	49.4	16.8	22.5

Noise Monitoring
Date: 17/01/2020

Location	Observed Value (db (A))	Permissible Day Time Limit (db (A))
AU Building Main Entrance	48	
B/H Ashwad canteen	45	50
Nr. Bus parking	49	
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	47	

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water from VIP Parking Area		
Sample collection Date	17/01/2020		
Sample analysis date	17/01/2020		
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters		

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.9	<u>- 1</u>	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	539.25	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	135.42	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	69.3	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	TLTC (< 7 colonies)	
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 3 colonies)	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell water from Yogidham Gate 3
Sample collection Date	17/01/2020
Sample analysis date	17/01/2020
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

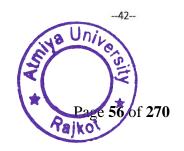
Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.8	<u></u>	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	342.9	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	11.92	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	58	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)	
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell water near boy's Hostel
Sample collection Date	17/01/2020
Sample analysis date	17/01/2020
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

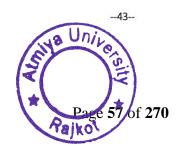
Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-1	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	=1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.84	.	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	323.9	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	23.5	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	BOD	5.67	mg/l	200 ± 37 mg/l	IS 3025 (part 44)
8	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	70	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation		
EMB plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)		
MacConkey Plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)		
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production		
Double strength MPN broth	th No Colour change, No Gas production		







NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7 I V & B P				
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6				

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water near Temple
Sample collection Date	17/01/2020
Sample analysis date	17/01/2020
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	51	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	pН	7.92	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	332.5	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	8.23	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	BOD	5.27	mg/l	200 ± 37 mg/l	IS 3025 (part 44)
8	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	88	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test Observation		
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)	
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 4 colonies)	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7 I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6		

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- AU Main Building
Sample collection Date	17/01/2020
Sample analysis date	17/01/2020
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	- 8	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.70		6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	128.6	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	9.87	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	BOD	4.83	mg/l	200 ± 37 mg/l	IS 3025 (part 44)
8	Total Hardness (as CaCO₃)	16	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

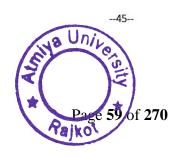
Microbial Analysis

Test Observation		
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed	
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	

Registrar

Rajkot







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7 I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- Science Building
Sample collection Date	17/01/2020
Sample analysis date	17/01/2020
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-0	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable		Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.80	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	144.5	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	7.63	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	BOD	3.20	mg/l	200 ± 37 mg/l	IS 3025 (part 44)
8	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	25	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed	
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	

^{*}TLTC-Too Less To Count

^{*} TMTC-Too Much To Count









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7 I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6		

Observations & Suggestions:

- University have installed the energy efficient LED lighting however it is recommended that university should install sensor based LED lights at critical movement areas.
- RO reject water is being utilized into the garden for the irrigation purpose. It is a very good initiative. To upgrade the water conservation one step ahead. It is recommended that university should go for the installation of sewage treatment plant.
- University is using the rainwater by storing it into the underground tank. It is recommended that create awareness in surrounding area about this good initiative
- Currently biodegradable waste is being disposed by the composting. It can be upgraded to the biogas plant. This will improve resource utilization factor of waste.
- 5. University is situated in the heart of Rajkot city. Majority student commute by the personal vehicle. It is suggested that university should start bus service.
- 6. University have the state of the art laboratory facility for the environmental monitoring.
- 7. The botanical garden is located within the campus to preserve local plat species.
- 8. University has provided separate dustbin for the recyclable and non-recyclable waste is a positive step towards the sustainability.

Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Page 61 of 270

Registrar
Atmi Atmiya Isniya ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



CLIENT: M/s. Atmiya University, Rajkot Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot - 360 005 (Audit Period: June 2019 to May 2020)

10) Certificate



V.V.P. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT CELL, Vajdi - Virda, Kalawad Road, Rajkot

Environmental Audit Certificate Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India For the AY (2019-20)

Environmental Audit for the period June 2019 to May 2020 has been conducted for the Atmiya University, Rajkot to assess the green initiatives planning and efforts implemented in the college campus like Green Campus Management. This Environmental Audit is also aimed to assess eco-friendly initiatives of the Institute towards sustainability.

It is believed that the institution has presented authentic data on various aspects of working of the institute before the audit team. The recommendations are based on the data presented before the team as they existed at the audit time. This certificate is valid for the audit period only. However, it is subject to automatic cancellation in case of any change in prevailing green practice or misleading data. The findings reported in this audit report are entirely based on data furnished by the institute and data collected by the audit team during the audit. Thus, the findings reported in this audit report are strictly limited to the period when the audit was conducted.

The Environmental Quality in the campus is found adequate and efficacious.

Dr. Sushil Korgaokar

(Recognised Schedule-I Environmental Auditor, Gujarat Pollution Control Board-GPCB – Gandhinagar, Gujarat)

Environmental Audit Laboratory, V.V.P. Engineering College, Virda – Vajdi, Kalawad Road, Opp. Motel the Village, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India



I assure that the data presented is authentic to the best of my knowledge & I agree to comply with the recommendations received this report within a year at maximum after the internal review.

Dr. Ashish M. Kothari,

Dy. Registrar, Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India Deputy Registrar
Atmiya University
Rajkot



Page 1 of 1



Environmental Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi Atmiya Isniya ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7 I V & B P	
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6	

T.

Registrar Atmi**Atmiyadiniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7 I V & B P	
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6	

1.4 GREEN/ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2020-21

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Uniya aiky**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

CONTENT

SN	Contents	Page No
1	Executive Summary	2
2	Acknowledgment	3
3	Disclaimer	4
4	Introduction	5
5	Environmental Policy	8
6	General Information	11
7	Green Initiatives By the Institute	20
8	Audit Methodology	40
9	Monitoring, Observations & Recommendations	41
10	Certificate	49



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

1) Executive Summary

Atmiya University established on April 13, 2018, under the Gujarat Private University Act 11, 2018, ATMIYA University emphasizes to train young minds in consonance with the doctrines of higher education and human values. The aim of this University is to spread eternal happiness and to create a happy society in letter and spirit. The motto "सहदंसर्वभतानम" (Suhardam Sarva Bhootanam) is an

expression of willingness to attain harmony with each creation of the Almighty! This environmental audit report provides a comprehensive overview of Atmiya University, located in the vibrant city of Rajkot, Gujarat. Atmiya University, a prominent educational institution in the region, serves as a dynamic center for higher education, offering a diverse range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs. Established with a vision 'To nurture creative thinkers and leaders through transformative learning' and committed to create a transformative learning experience by imbibing domain specific knowledge & wisdom and to focus on research based teaching learning with Industry relevant application knowledge. The university plays a crucial role in shaping the region's educational landscape.

Situated in an urban setting, Atmiya University benefits from excellent connectivity and accessibility within the Rajkot area. The campus spans approximately 23.5 acre and features modern infrastructure that includes state-of-the-art classrooms, research labs, libraries, recreational facilities, and green spaces that enhance the learning environment.

The university accommodates a diverse and vibrant community from various parts of India and beyond. This thriving student body is supported by a faculty dedicated to promoting sustainable practices on campus, aligning with Atmiya University's mission to minimize its environmental impact.

A satellite image of the campus highlights its strategic layout and showcases the integration of natural and built environments, offering a visual perspective on the university's physical footprint within the urban landscape. This audit aims to evaluate Atmiya University's environmental practices and suggest actionable steps to enhance sustainability, further aligning with global standards in environmental responsibility and conservation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

2) Acknowledgment

On behalf of the Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the management of Atmiya University, Rajkot for entrusting us with the important task of conducting their Environmental Audit/Green Audit.

We deeply appreciate the cooperation extended by your team throughout the assessment process. This cooperation was instrumental in the successful completion of the audit.

We would also like to extend our special thanks to **Dr. Ashish Kothari. Deputy Registrar**, for their unwavering support. Their dedication proved to be invaluable in ensuring the project's completion. Finally, we thank all other staff members who actively participated in data collection and field measurements. Their contributions were essential to the smooth execution of the audit.

We are also thankful to:

SN	Name	Designation
1	Er. Ravi S. Tank	Chemical Engineer
2	Dr. Hemantkumar G. Sonkusare	Civil Engineer
3	Dr. Anilkumar S. Patel	Chemist

In closing, we would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Santhanakrishnan Pillai, Vice Chancellor, Atmiya University for extending the opportunity to evaluate their esteemed campus's environmental performance.







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

3) Disclaimer

This Green Audit report has been prepared by the Environmental Audit Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot for of Atmiya University, Rajkot. It incorporates data submitted by University officials/representatives along with expert analysis by the EA&CC Audit team.

While all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure its accuracy, the report is based on information gathered in good faith. Conclusions are based on best estimates and do not constitute any express or implied warranty or undertaking. The EA&CC at Atmiya University, Rajkot assumes no responsibility for any direct or consequential loss arising from the use of the information, statements, or forecasts in this report.

The findings presented in this report are based entirely on data provided by Atmiya University and gathered by the audit team during their audit & monitoring visit. It assumes normal operating conditions within the institution throughout the audit period. The auditors are unable to comment on environmental audit parameters outside the scope of the on-site surveys. Consequently, the report's findings are strictly limited to the timeframe during which the audit team conducted its assessment.

The Environment Audit **Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot**, maintains strict confidentiality regarding all information pertaining to Atmiya University. No such information will be disclosed to any third party except public domain knowledge or when required by law or relevant accreditation bodies.

This certificate is valid solely for the current Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. It may be automatically revoked if any significant changes occur in the quantity or quality of waste generation at the aforementioned institute.

Environment Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

4) Introduction

Since the 2019-20 academic year, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) requires all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to submit an annual Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. This requirement falls under Criterion 7 of the NAAC accreditation process, which evaluates institutions for their environmental sustainability practices. NAAC, an autonomous body in India, assigns accreditation grades (A, B, or C) based on various criteria, including environmental stewardship.

Furthermore, conducting Environmental Audit/Green Audits aligns with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of HEIs. By implementing measures to reduce their carbon footprint, institutions contribute positively to mitigating global warming.

In response to the NAAC mandate, the University management opted for an external Environmental Audit/Green Audit conducted by a qualified professional auditor.

Environmental Audit/Green Audit entails a comprehensive environmental assessment, examining both on-campus and off-campus practices that directly or indirectly impact the environment. In essence, it is a systematic process of identifying, quantifying, recording, reporting, and analysing environmental aspects within the institute setting.

Environmental Audit/Green Audits originated as a tool to evaluate institutional activities that might pose risks to human health and the environment. It provides valuable insights for improvement, guiding institutions towards environmentally responsible practices and infrastructure.

The specific areas covered by this audit include Green Campus initiatives, Waste Management, Water Management, Air Pollution Control, Energy Management, and Carbon Footprint reduction strategies employed by the University.

The following sections delve deeper into the concept, structure, objectives, methodology, analytical tools, and overall goals of this Green Audit.

Educational institutions are increasingly prioritizing environmental concerns. As a result, innovative concepts are emerging to make campuses more sustainable and eco-friendly. Numerous institutions are adopting various approaches to address environmental challenges within their facilities, such as promoting

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atminteliniversityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

energy conservation, waste recycling, water use reduction, and rainwater harvesting.

The activities of educational institutions can have both positive and negative environmental impacts. A Green Audit is a formal evaluation process that assesses the University's environmental footprint. It provides a comprehensive picture of the current environmental conditions on campus.

Green Audits are a valuable tool for universities to identify areas of high energy, water, or resource consumption. This allows institutions to implement targeted changes and achieve cost savings. Additionally, Green Audits can analyse the nature and volume of waste generated, leading to improved recycling programs or waste minimization plans.

Green auditing and the implementation of mitigation measures offer a win-win scenario for institutions, students, and the environment. It can foster health and environmental awareness, promoting values and beliefs that benefit everyone. Green Audits also provide an opportunity for staff and students to gain a deeper understanding of the impact their institution has on the environment.

Furthermore, Green Audits can translate into financial savings by encouraging a reduction in resource usage. This process also empowers students and teachers to develop a sense of ownership for personal and social environmental responsibility.

The Green Audit process typically involves collecting primary data, conducting a site visit with University representatives, and reviewing relevant policies, activities, documents, and records.







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The broad aims/benefits of the Environmental Audit/Green Audit would be

- Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
- Improving environmental standards
- · Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
- · Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
- · Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the University campus and its environment
- · Enhancement of University profile
- Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

Outcomes OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are many advantages of environment audit to an Educational Institute:

- 1. Protect the environment in and around the campus.
- 2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
- 3. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
- 4. Portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

5) Environmental Policy



Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Atmiya University recognizes the critical importance of environmental sustainability and its role in minimizing ecological footprints. Guided by its commitment to the principles of conservation and harmony with nature, the university adopts this Policy to integrate environmental awareness and sustainable practices into its daily academic and administrative operations, education, and community engagement. This policy reflects the university's dedication to fostering a sustainable future.

Objective

Atmiya University strives to establish a clean, green, and sustainable campus by:

- · Developing, monitoring, and evaluating a policy to guide green campus initiatives.
- Reducing the ecological footprint through sustainable practices.
- Educating students and staff on environmental issues and on building harmony with nature & mother earth to create a healthier, sustainable future.
- · Promoting innovative environmental practices to enhance sustainability performance.
- Strengthening an environmentally responsible culture across curricular and extracurricular activities.
- Addressing local and regional environmental challenges with sustainable solutions.
- · Ensuring sustainable resource use and minimizing wasteful practices.
- Protecting biodiversity and reducing environmental pollution.

Environmental Goals and Targets

The university sets specific goals such as reducing energy consumption, minimizing waste generation, conserving water, managing/recycling/disposal of waste, and promoting biodiversity to enhance its sustainability initiatives.

Key Focus Areas

 Clean Campus Initiatives: Regular cleaning drives, waste segregation, and beautification projects.

Ta Mel Vota

Page 1 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

m www.atmiyauni.ac.in







NAAC – Cycle – 1						
AISHE: U-0967						
Criterion 7 I V & B P						
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6					



- Green Energy: Installing renewable energy sources to reduce dependency on nonrenewable energy sources.
- Landscaping and Biodiversity: Developing green spaces, planting neem trees, and conserving biodiversity.
- Energy Efficiency: Installing energy-efficient appliances, natural lighting, and ventilation.
- Water Conservation: Using rainwater harvesting systems, low-flow fixtures, and RO wastewater recycling.
- Waste Management: Segregating solid, liquid, e-waste, and bio-waste for recycling and composting.
- Transportation and Mobility: Promoting biking, carpooling, e-vehicles, and public transit.
- Green Building Standards: Incorporating eco-friendly designs in construction and renovation projects.
- Curriculum Integration: Courses on SDG awareness and environmental science across all disciplines.
- Community Engagement: Conducting workshops, seminars, and outreach programs on environmental topics.

Key Practices

1. Energy Efficiency

- Transition to energy-efficient devices and systems.
- · Encourage behaviour changes for energy conservation.
- Promote renewable energy solutions like solar and biogas.

2. Waste Management and Recycling

- Comprehensive waste management with dedicated recycling and composting units.
- Initiatives like Parivartan (Paper Recycling Unit) and Sarjan (Agricultural Waste Recycling Unit) to create sustainable products.

3. Water Conservation

 Installation of rainwater harvesting systems and reservoirs with a 17 lakh-litre capacity.

Xeriscaping and responsible waters age to enuce dependency on municipal water.

Page 2 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.ii

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in









NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6				



4. Biodiversity and Green Spaces

- Develop gardens, tree plantations, and outdoor educational spaces to promote biodiversity.
- Integrate sustainable farming practices using Panchgavya and Jivamrut fertilizers.

5. Transportation and Mobility

· Establish e-vehicle charging stations, bike racks, and pedestrian-friendly paths.

6. Education and Awareness

- Organize campaigns like Use Solar-Save Nature, Save Energy-Water and tree plantation drives.
- · Include sustainability topics in the curriculum to foster awareness and innovation.

Implementation and Monitoring

- Incentives and Recognition: Reward active participants in sustainability efforts.
- Budget and Funding: Allocate resources for projects and seek grants for sustainability initiatives.
- Compliance and Legal Adherence: Ensure alignment with relevant environmental laws and regulations.
- Periodic Review: Monitor the policy's impact and revise based on feedback and emerging challenges.

Conclusion

Adopting this Policy highlights Atmiya University's unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development. By fostering a culture of awareness and proactive participation, the university aspires to create a greener and healthier campus, setting a benchmark for future generations. Together, we will build a resilient and sustainable future.



Atmiya University
Rajkot

Page 3 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**-laniyeajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6				

6) General Information

- a. Does any Green Audit conducted earlier? Yes
- b. Total Area of the University = 84455 m^2
- c. What is the total strength (people count) of the Institute?

AY		Student	ts	Tea	chin	g Staff	Staff Non-Teaching Staff		Total			
AI	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans
2020- 2021	3399	1984	0	166	79	0	188	19	0	3753	2082	0

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

Month (AY- 2020-2021)	No. of Working Days	
June	26	
July	27	
August	18	
September	26	
October	26	
November	13	
December	27	
January	25	
February	24	
March	25	
April	23	
May	24	
Total	284	









NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6				

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

Municipal dump yard	No
Garbage heap	No
Public convenience	Yes
Sewer line	Yes
Stagnant water	No
Industry	No
Bus / Railway station	Yes
Market / Shopping complex	Yes
Play Ground	Yes
	1

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

Type of waste		Response	Detail(s) of Waste Generated	Quantity of Waste Generated (kg)
	Biodegradable	Yes	Gardening, Cow dung	175
Solid	Non- biodegradable	Yes	Sweeping waste,	10
	e-waste	Yes	Computer, Battery	1955
Liquid		Yes	Kitchen Waste	35
Gas		No		

- g. How is the waste managed in the institute? By Composting, Recycling, Reusing, Others (specify)
 - Composting: Gardening and cow dung waste used to make compost.
 - Non-recyclable and non biodegradable waste disposal is managed by the Rajkot Municipal Corporation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya**el**Iniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6				

- **h.** Do you use recycled paper in institute? Yes
- i. How would you spread the message of recycling to others in the community?

Poster competition activities	Yes
Campaigns	Yes
Webinars and seminars	Yes

j. Is there a garden in your institute?

Garden	Yes	Area = 6732.26 m ²	

k. Total number of Plants in Campus?

SN	Namepd Species	Numbers
1	Neem Tree	211
2	Lemon cypress	1
3	FicusMicrocapra	100
4	Hedge Plant	01
5	Tajplantshub dracaena	01
6	Crown of Throns	01
7	Spanish Moss (TilandsiaUsneoides)	10
8	Ruellia simplex	51
9	FagusSylvatica plant	01
10	Euphorbia Tithymaloides	11
11	Weeping Fig	685
12	LysilomaWatsonil	01
13	Royal Palm	38
14	Bamboo	230









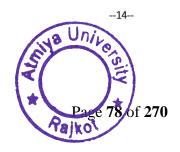
NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

15	Moringa	01			
16	Acalyphawilkesiana	300			
17	Dracaena Angustifolia	11			
18	Polysciasscutellaria	04			
19	Cordylinefruticosa	40			
20	Dracaena Reflexa	500			
21	Garden Croton	01			
22	polysciasguilfoylei	10			
23	Oyster Plant (tradescantiazebrina)	300			
24	Lonicerapileata 50				
25	Saribusrotundifolius 10				
26	Ixora 10				
27	Hyophorbelagenicaulis 20				
28	Purple heart 150				
29	Yellow cosmos (sulphur cosmos) 100				
30	Canna discolor	15			
31	Durantaerecta 1100				
32	Pritchardiapacifica 11				
33	Capparissandwichiana 50				
34	Nerium Oleander 10				
35	Casuarinaequisetifolia	20			
36	Caryotaurens	2			
37	Areca palm	20			



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya**el**Iniyaajky**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





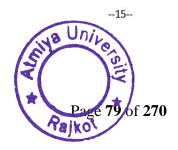
NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

38	Ravenala	10			
39	Iresineherbstii 300				
40	Sago Plam 22				
41	Sphgniticolatrilobata	1500			
42	Thuja	24			
43	Dracaena trifasciata	62			
44	Ponytail Palm	2			
45	Asparagus densiflorus	50			
46	Alocasiazebrina	02			
47	Bismarck palm 8				
49	Lotus 100				
50	Catharanthus	50			
51	Padavati Jasmin 50				
52	Caryotamitis 04				
53	Monoonlongifolium 3				
54	Breyniadisticha	50			
55	PlumeriaObtusa 10				
56	Alovera 100				
57	Century Plant 30				
58	Sweet osmanthus 1				
59	Crinum asiaticum	27			
60	Diantherapectoralis	200			
61	Hibiscus	10			



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

62	Ficusaspera	5		
63	Mulberry tree	10		
64	Barbary fig	5		
65	Dracaena angolensis	2		
66	Terminaliachebula plant	2		
67	Nettlespurges	2		
68	Yellow elder	2		
69	MadhucaLongifolia	2		
70	Eucalyptus globulus.			
71	Melicoccusbijugatus	1		
72	Casuarinaequisetifolia	1		
73	Indian jujube	5		
74	Tulsi	50		
75	Coconut palm tree	8		
76	Calotropisgigantea 1			
77	Persian Silk 5			
78	Mango tree	1		
79	Curry Tree	4		
80	Punicagranatum	5		
81	Pandanusveitchii			
82	Streblusasper	5		
	Total	6859		



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6		

l. List uses of water in your institute

Basic use of water in campus	KL/Day	
Drinking	3	
Gardening	15	
Kitchen and Toilets	4	
Others	6	
Hostel	4	
Total	32 KL/Day	

m. Electricity Consumed

Month (Academic Year 2020-2021)	Electricity Consumed (kWh)	
June	1,37,230	
July	1,36,957	
August	1,12,314	
September	1,08,832	
October	99,057	
November	90,189	
December	71,830	
January	75,191	
February	84,981	
March	1,17,450	
April	1,39,358	
May	1,01,102	
Total	12,74,491	

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya**el**Iniyettilty**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

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

Building	SN	Tank Description	Size (liter)	No. of Tank	Capacity (liter)
	1	Raw Water- A Wing	2500	4	10000
	2	Raw Water- B Wing	2500	4	10000
	3	Master RO - Raw Water	5000	3	15000
AU	4	RO Water Tank	2500	7	17500
Building	5	Pharmacy and Mechanical Lab	2000	1	2000
	6	Faculty Block (A& B Wing)	2500	2	5000
	7	Library Terrace	2000	1	2000
	8	Raw Water Near AU Building- Underground	275000	1	275000
	9	RO Water - at Terrace	2000	2	4000
	10	Raw Water- at Terrace	60000	1	60000
	11	Raw Water- at Terrace	40000	7	280000
14545	12	Near Building- Undrground	333746	2	667492
MPAB	13	Near Building- Undrground	336826	2	673652
	14	Below Temple- Underground	189924	1	189924
	15	Below Temple- Underground	43718	1	43718
	16	In Front of Store- Underground	123604	1	123604



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

	17	RO Water- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
18	Raw Water- at Terrace	2000	2	4000	
Workshop	19	Raw Warer- at Terrace	5000	1	5000
	20	Behind Workshop- Round Tank- Underground	45650	1	45650
	21	RO Water- at Terrace	2500	1	2500
	22	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	23300	2	46600
Science	23	Raw Water Tank- Ladies Toilet	30000	3	90000
Building	24	CIF Lab	1500	1	1500
	25	Raw Water- OTIS- Underground	32620	1	32620
	26	Wastewater- Outside the Building	2000	1	2000
Yogidham Gate	27	Raw Water Tank- Underground	48750	4	195000
	28	RO Water Tanki at Terrace	2500	1	2500
Niramay	29	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	11650	1	11650
	30	Raw Water Tank- Near Office	5000	2	10000
	31	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
Sarva naman	32	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	8550	1	8550
	33	Raw Water- inside building	600	1	600
Total Water Storage Capacity 28,41,060			28,41,060		



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



--19--

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

7) Green Initiatives By the Institute

Green Architecture

The incorporation of green architecture principles in academic institutions not only reduces environmental impact but also fosters a healthier and more inspiring learning environment for students and faculty alike. By integrating features such as passive solar design, natural ventilation, and green roofs, these institutions showcase a commitment to sustainability while promoting innovation and awareness of eco-friendly design practices within the academic community.





Rajkot

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

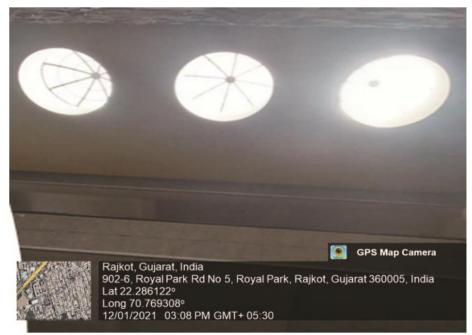


--20--

6f **270**



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	



Natural Light and Ventilation in Academic Building

Impact:

- Low artificial lighting requirements
- · Energy consumption optimization
- · Low green house gas emission
- · Low level of strain to Eyes

Campus Biodiversity

A thriving campus biodiversity in academic institutions is not merely a reflection of ecological health but also serves as a testament to the institution's commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship. It provides a living laboratory for students to engage with nature firsthand, fostering a deeper understanding of ecological systems and instilling a sense of responsibility towards conservation. Beyond its educational value, a biodiverse campus offers numerous benefits such as improved air and water quality, enhanced aesthetics, and increased resilience to environmental stressors. It becomes a sanctuary for wildlife, contributing to the preservation of local







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

ecosystems and biodiversity at large. Atmiya University campus is a rich in the biodiversity with the full of greenery and in house terrace garden.



Glimpse of Flora at University Campus

Gaushala at Campus

- 12 Indian Breed Cow
- 01 Bull
- · State of the art facilities
- · Value addition cow urine for herbal and fertilizer utilization
- · Decorative products are being made from the cow dung.
- \bullet $\;$ Jivamrut fertilizer being used in the campus is a product of gaushala.
- It contibutes to maintain the organic carbon content in the campus soil as it
 provides the raw material for the compost.









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	



Satyakam Gaushala

It provides students with firsthand experience in animal care, veterinary science, and sustainable agriculture. They can learn about the importance of cows in Indian culture, their significance in agriculture, and sustainable farming practices.

Gaushalas contributes to the eco-friendly practices like composting cow dung for fertilizer, using biogas for cooking which can serve as models for sustainable living and agriculture.









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

In Indian cultures, cows are revered as sacred animals. Having a gaushala on campus can help preserve and promote this cultural heritage among students and the community.

Universities can conduct research on various aspects of cow rearing, including breeding, nutrition, and healthcare. This research can contribute to advancements in animal science and agriculture.

Cows play a crucial role in maintaining soil fertility through their dung, which is rich in nutrients. By managing cow waste effectively, gaushalas can contribute to soil health and environmental conservation.

Solid Waste Management Natural Fertilizer from Organic Waste

Jivamrut (Natural Fertilizer)

Installation Detail:

bunderon betun

- Year: 2008
- · Place: at boys parking
- Process: Collect neem leaves form campus and added with cow dung, cow urine and Earthworms

Amrut Soil

- Ingredients for AmrutMitti range from cow dung, cow urine, biomass like dry and decayed leaves, household kitchen waste like vegetable peels.
- AmrutSoil is full of all nutrients needed by plants, is very rich in variety of microbes, has the right pH, has high carbon content, has excellent water holding capacity.
- Mixing Cow dung, cow urine and jaggery
- Immersing dry biomass in AmrutJal kept in drums
- Process take at least 1 month
- Use as garden fertilizer.

Impact:

- · Applied in garden as fertilizer
- · Improve soil micro-biota of campus soil
- · Less usages of chemical fertilizer



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya-laniy@ajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	





Amrut Soil and Jivamrut Plant









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Municipal Solid Waste Segregation Bin



Separate Dustbin for Recyclable and Non-Recyclable Waste

University campus having more the 100 solid waste collection dustbin design for the proper waste segregation. Waste paper is recycled at the in-house paper recycling facility and converted into the filter paper, envelope and other artistic and decorative products.

Having separate bins encourages people to sort their waste, making it easier to recycle materials such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal. This promotes a culture of recycling and reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators.

Recycling materials reduces the need for raw materials, energy, and water required to manufacture new products. This conserves natural resources and reduces the environmental impact associated with extraction, processing, and transportation.

Implementing separate bins provides an opportunity for educational initiatives on waste management, recycling, and environmental stewardship. Students, faculty, and staff can learn about the importance of recycling and how their actions contribute to sustainability.









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Paper Recycling Unit

In embracing the principles of the circular economy, Atmiya university is pioneer in sustainable practices such as paper recycling, ensuring that resources are reused and regenerated rather than disposed of after single use. By implementing robust paper recycling programs, these institutes not only reduce waste and environmental impact but also cultivate a culture of resource efficiency and responsible consumption among students, faculty, and staff.

Recycling paper can lead to cost savings for the university by reducing waste disposal fees and the need to purchase new paper products. This can free up financial resources that can be allocated to other campus initiatives or projects.



Parivartan- Paper Recycling Plant









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

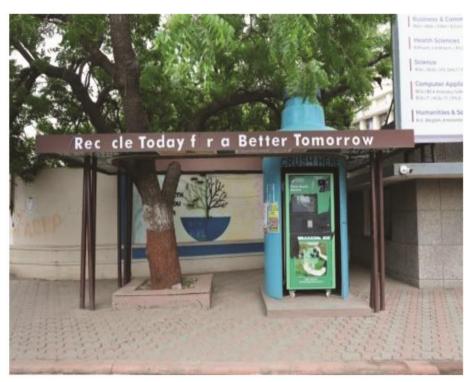
Plastic Water Bottle Recycling Plant

University have installed water bottle recycling plant at entrance for all stakeholders having capacity of $20\ kg/day$

A bottle crusher helps reduce the volume of plastic bottles, thereby decreasing the amount of plastic waste generated on campus. This contributes to waste reduction efforts and helps minimize the environmental impact of plastic pollution.

By providing a convenient way to crush plastic bottles, the crusher encourages recycling behavior among students, faculty, and staff. It reinforces the importance of recycling and helps divert plastic waste from landfills or incinerators.

Plastic pollution poses significant threats to ecosystems, wildlife, and human health. By reducing plastic waste through recycling, a bottle crusher helps protect the environment and minimize the adverse effects of plastic pollution on marine life, terrestrial habitats, and waterways.



Plastic Bottle Crusher Machine







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Energy Conservation Measures

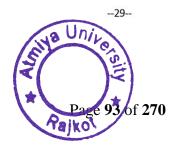
Renewable Power Generation

The adoption of solar rooftop systems in Atmiya university significantly reduces carbon emissions, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable environment while serving as a tangible demonstration of the institute's commitment to renewable energy and climate action. Additionally, the integration of solar rooftops enhances the educational experience by providing real-world examples of sustainable technology, inspiring students to explore and innovate in the field of renewable energy. Atmiya University having fully operational solar rooftop electricity generation capacity as per the vision of the government.











NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Rooftop Solar Plant

Renewable Power Generation per Month

Month & Year	RE Cultivation in KWh
Jun-20	22,195
Jul-20	21,712
Aug-20	14,434
Sep-20	22,112
Oct-20	25,762
Nov-20	22,129
Dec-20	22,270
Jan-21	24,591
Feb-21	23,961
Mar-21	28,130
Apr-21	24,533
May-21	22,452
Total	2,74,281

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniya ajky**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Energy Efficient Electrical Appliances

Energy-efficient infrastructure in institutions not only lowers operational costs but also serves as a beacon of sustainable practices, showcasing the institution's dedication to environmental stewardship and responsible resource management. By implementing measures such as LED lighting, efficient HVAC systems, and smart building technologies, these institutions demonstrate leadership in sustainability while providing a conducive learning environment for students and faculty.



Use of LED bulbs in Entire Campus area for Power Saving

Sensor-based energy conservation

500+ Neem Trees in Campus
Keeps Average temperature lower in
surroundings area compared with city
(Montored with Wet bulb and dry bulb method)

m Trees in Campus
a temperature lower in
rea compared with city

Energy Efficient Computers With LED
screen for power saving



Power Efficient Equipment – 5 Star Rated Appliances/ Equipment



LED lights for Power saving

LED Lighting and 5 Star Rated Appliances







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Water Management

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability affects on the development of the campus as well as on all area of development such as farming, industries, etc. Keeping this view water conservation activity is carried out.

Sources of Water

- · Rainwater Harvesting
- · Bore water
- A Main source of water is RMC connection and Ground water is extracted to fulfill the requirement. The University stores the water in overhead tank.

Sewage Disposal Facility

Atmiya University is situated in the municipal area of Rajkot. RMC (Rajkot Municipal Corporation) provides municipal facilities to the university. Sewage is being disposed in the sewerage network of Rajkot city.

RO Plant

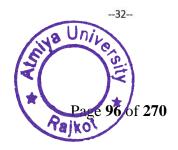
RO plants provide clean and safe drinking water by removing contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and dissolved solids, from the water. This ensures that students, faculty, and staff have access to safe drinking water, promoting better health and wellbeing. With access to clean drinking water on campus, there is less reliance on bottled water. This can lead to a significant reduction in plastic waste generated by the university, contributing to environmental sustainability efforts.



Reverse Osmosis Plant for Drinking Water

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya**eliniyaajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Rainwater Harvesting
Capacity: 12 Lac Liters

Environmental Benefits: By reducing the demand for potable water and minimizing stormwater runoff, rainwater harvesting contributes to environmental conservation efforts. It helps preserve freshwater resources, protects aquatic ecosystems, and mitigates the impacts of urbanization on natural hydrological cycles.

Water Conservation: Rainwater harvesting reduces reliance on traditional water sources by collecting and storing rainwater for various uses, such as irrigation, flushing toilets, and landscape maintenance. This helps conserve freshwater resources and reduces the strain on municipal water supplies, especially during periods of drought or water scarcity.





Rainwater Harvesting Tank









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Air Pollution Control Measures

Acidic Fume Suction Panel

Laboratory of chemistry department is equipped with the vapour suction panel mounted on the platform. It collects the hazardous gas and channelizes it to the wet scrubber for the neutralizing before discharge into the atmosphere.



Acidic Fume Suction Panel









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Fume Hood at Chemistry laboratory

Fume hoods are designed to contain and exhaust potentially hazardous fumes, vapors, and gases generated during chemical experiments. They create a barrier between the experiment and the laboratory environment, preventing exposure to toxic or harmful substances. Fume hoods protect laboratory personnel from inhaling harmful chemicals or being exposed to hazardous substances.



Fumehood at Chemistry Laboratory









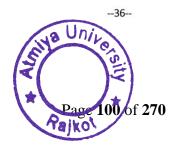
NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Wet Scrubber

- Reduction of Air Pollution: Scrubbers help remove harmful gases, such as hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF), from the laboratory air. By capturing these pollutants before they are released into the atmosphere, scrubbers contribute to reducing air pollution and improving indoor and outdoor air quality.
- 2. Prevention of Acid Rain Formation: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride emissions can contribute to the formation of acid rain when released into the atmosphere. Alkali gas scrubbers mitigate this environmental impact by removing these acidic gases from laboratory emissions before they can react with moisture in the air and contribute to acid rain formation.
- 3. Protection of Ecosystems: Acid rain resulting from air pollution can have detrimental effects on ecosystems, including damage to vegetation, soil, aquatic habitats, and wildlife. By reducing the emission of acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers help protect sensitive ecosystems and promote biodiversity conservation.
- 4. Minimization of Health Risks: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride are corrosive and toxic gases that can pose health risks to laboratory personnel and surrounding communities if released into the environment. Alkali gas scrubbers help minimize these risks by capturing and neutralizing these hazardous pollutants before they can be emitted.
- 5. Reduction of Odors: In addition to removing acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers can also help eliminate unpleasant odors associated with certain chemical processes in the laboratory. This improvement in air quality enhances the comfort and well-being of laboratory personnel and visitors.
- Conservation of Resources: Alkali gas scrubbers typically utilize alkaline solutions, such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH), to neutralize acidic gases. While the operation of scrubbers requires resources such as water and chemicals, their use

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

contributes to the conservation of environmental resources by preventing the release of pollutants into the air and minimizing the need for remediation measures.



Wet Gas Scrubber







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Tree Plantation





University campus is full of indigenous tree and medicinal plants produce positive impact on environment.

- Air Quality Improvement: Trees and plants act as natural air filters, absorbing
 carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pollutants from the air while releasing oxygen
 through the process of photosynthesis. This helps improve air quality on campus,
 reducing the concentration of harmful gases and particulate matter and
 promoting a healthier environment for students, faculty, and staff.
- Carbon Sequestration: Trees play a crucial role in mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in their biomass. By planting trees on campus, universities can contribute to carbon sequestration efforts and help offset their carbon footprint, supporting broader sustainability goals and initiatives.
- Temperature Regulation: Trees provide natural shade and evapotranspiration, helping to cool the surrounding environment and reduce the urban heat island effect. By creating shaded areas and lowering ambient temperatures, trees

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar Atmi**/Amiyælini/Rajity**t-Gujarat-India



NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

contribute to energy conservation efforts by reducing the need for air conditioning and mitigating heat-related stress during hot weather.

- Storm water Management: The roots of trees and plants help absorb rainwater
 and reduce runoff, preventing soil erosion and minimizing the risk of flooding
 and water pollution. By incorporating green infrastructure such as rain gardens
 and bio swales, university campuses can effectively manage storm water runoff,
 improve water quality, and enhance overall watershed health.
- Biodiversity Conservation: Trees and plants provide habitat and food sources for various species of birds, insects, and other wildlife, contributing to biodiversity conservation on campus. By creating green corridors and natural habitats, universities support local ecosystems and promote ecological resilience in urban environments.
- Noise Reduction: Trees and vegetation help absorb and deflect sound waves, acting as natural buffers against noise pollution from nearby roads, buildings, and other sources. By planting trees strategically around campus buildings and outdoor spaces, universities can create quieter and more tranquil environments conducive to learning, research, and relaxation.



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya-Uniy Rajky**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
I V & B P	
M 7.1.6	

8) Audit Methodology

The purpose of the audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution. The criteria, methods and recommendations used in the audit were based on the identified risks. The methodology includes: preparation and filling up of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the document, interviewing responsible persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. The methodology adopted for this audit was a three-step process comprising of:

1. Data Collection – In preliminary data collection phase, exhaustive data collection was performed using different tools such as observation, survey communicating with responsible persons and measurements.

Following steps were taken for data collection:

- Site Visit
- Data about the general information was collected by observation and interview.
- The power consumption of appliances was recorded by taking an average value in some cases.
- 2. Data Analysis Detailed analysis of data collected include: calculation of energy consumption, analysis of latest electricity bill of the campus, Water consumption, Waste Generation and Greenery Management.
- **3. Recommendation** On the basis of results of data analysis and observations, some steps for reducing power and water consumption were recommended. Proper treatments for waste were also suggested. Use of fossil fuels has to be reduced for the sake of community health.

The above target areas particular to the University was evaluated through questionnaire circulated among the students for data collection.

The following data collected for the following areas during the assessment.

- 1. Environment & Waste Management
- 2. Energy Management
- 3. Water Management

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Page 104 of 270

Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India



NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

9) Monitoring, Observations & Recommendations Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Date: 12/01/2021

Location	PM ₁₀ (μg/m³)	PM _{2.5} (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m³)	NO ₂ (μg/m³)
AU Building Main Entrance	33.4	21.4	13.6	19.4
B/H Ashwad canteen	31.2	19.2	10.5	16.7
Nr. Bus parking	53.4	36.2	15.2	23.6
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	57.8	39.4	19.8	25.8

Noise Monitoring
Date: 12/01/2021

Location	Observed Value (db (A))	Permissible Day Time Limit (db (A))
AU Building Main Entrance	45	
B/H Ashwad canteen	43	50
Nr. Bus parking	47	
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	46	







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water from VIP parking Area	
Sample collection Date	12/01/2021	
Sample analysis date	12/01/2021	
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters	

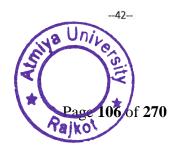
Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	=	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.7	<u>-</u>	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	335	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	10.4	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	35.6	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TLTC (< 7 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 3 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water near Yogidham Gate 3	
Sample collection Date	12/01/2021	
Sample analysis date	12/01/2021	
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters	

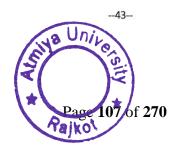
Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	- Tab	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.7	<u>-</u>	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	223.6	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	11.08	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	35.0	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)	
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water near Boy's Hostel	
Sample collection Date	12/01/2021	
Sample analysis date	12/01/2021	
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters	

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable		Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.68	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	323.5	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	24.5	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	32.5	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation		
EMB plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)		
MacConkey Plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)		
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production		
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production		

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**AtmiyaelIniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water near Temple
Sample collection Date	12/01/2021
Sample analysis date	12/01/2021
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	51	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.7		6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	330	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	8.10	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	54.3	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)	
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 4 colonies)	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- AU Main Building
Sample collection Date	12/01/2021
Sample analysis date	12/01/2021
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-0	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	=0	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5)
3	рН	7.70	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	145.5	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	9.6	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO₃)	12.5	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed	
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- Science Building
Sample collection Date	12/01/2021
Sample analysis date	12/01/2021
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	5	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.7	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	135.2	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	7.8	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	15.6	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed	
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	

^{*}TLTC-Too Less To Count

^{*} TMTC-Too Much To Count



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyaeliniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Observations & Suggestions:

- University is situated in the heart of Rajkot city. Majority student commute by the personal vehicle. It is suggested that university should have more number of buses to promote pool commuting.
- 2. University have the state of the art laboratory facility for the environmental monitoring.
- RO reject water is being utilized into the garden for the irrigation purpose. It is a very good initiative. To upgrade the water conservation one step ahead. It is recommended that university should go for the installation of sewage treatment plant.
- 4. University has provided separate dustbin for the recyclable and non-recyclable waste is a positive step towards the sustainability.
- University is using the rainwater by storing it into the underground tank. It is recommended that create awareness in surrounding area about this good initiative
- Currently biodegradable waste is being disposed by the composting. It can be upgraded to the biogas plant. This will improve resource utilization factor of waste.
- 7. The botanical garden is located within the campus to preserve local plat species.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Page 11

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya-Isniy@ajky**t-Gujarat-India



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

10) Certificate



V.V.P. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT CELL, Vajdi - Virda, Kalawad Road, Rajkot

Environmental Audit Certificate Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India For the AY (2020-21)

Environmental Audit for the period June 2020 to May 2021 has been conducted for the Atmiya University, Rajkot to assess the green initiatives planning and efforts implemented in the college campus like Green Campus Management. This Environmental Audit is also aimed to assess eco-friendly initiatives of the Institute towards sustainability.

It is believed that the institution has presented authentic data on various aspects of working of the institute before the audit team. The recommendations are based on the data presented before the team as they existed at the audit time. This certificate is valid for the audit period only. However, it is subject to automatic cancellation in case of any change in prevailing green practice or misleading data. The findings reported in this audit report are entirely based on data furnished by the institute and data collected by the audit team during the audit. Thus, the findings reported in this audit report are strictly limited to the period when the audit was conducted.

The Environmental Quality in the campus is found adequate and efficacious.

Dr. Sushil Korgaokar

(Recognised Schedule-I Environmental Auditor, Gujarat Pollution Control Board-GPCB – Gandhinagar, Gujarat)

Environmental Audit Laboratory, V.V.P. Engineering College, Virda – Vajdi, Kalawad Road, Opp. Motel the Village, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India



I assure that the data presented is authentic to the best of my knowledge & I agree to comply with the recommendations received this report within a year at maximum after the internal review.

Dr. Ashish M. Kothari, Dy. Registrar, Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India



Page 1 of 1



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot Page 113 of 270

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyæliniyægiky**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

1.5 GREEN/ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2021-22

4

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





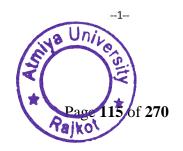
NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

CONTENT

SN	Contents	Page No
1	Executive Summary	2
2	Acknowledgment	3
3	Disclaimer	4
4	Introduction	5
5	Environmental Policy	8
6	General Information	11
7	Green Initiatives By the Institute	20
8	Audit Methodology	41
9	Monitoring, Observations& Recommendations	42
10	Certificate	50









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

1) Executive Summary

Atmiya University established on April 13, 2018, under the Gujarat Private University Act 11, 2018, ATMIYA University emphasizes to train young minds in consonance with the doctrines of higher education and human values. The aim of this University is to spread eternal happiness and to create a happy society in letter and spirit. The motto "सहदंसर्वभतानम" (Suhardam Sarva Bhootanam) is an

expression of willingness to attain harmony with each creation of the Almighty! This environmental audit report provides a comprehensive overview of Atmiya University, located in the vibrant city of Rajkot, Gujarat. Atmiya University, a prominent educational institution in the region, serves as a dynamic center for higher education, offering a diverse range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs. Established with a vision 'To nurture creative thinkers and leaders through transformative learning' and committed to create a transformative learning experience by imbibing domain specific knowledge & wisdom and to focus on research based teaching learning with Industry relevant application knowledge. The university plays a crucial role in shaping the region's educational landscape.

Situated in an urban setting, Atmiya University benefits from excellent connectivity and accessibility within the Rajkot area. The campus spans approximately 23.5 acre and features modern infrastructure that includes state-of-the-art classrooms, research labs, libraries, recreational facilities, and green spaces that enhance the learning environment.

The university accommodates a diverse and vibrant community from various parts of India and beyond. This thriving student body is supported by a faculty dedicated to promoting sustainable practices on campus, aligning with Atmiya University's mission to minimize its environmental impact.

A satellite image of the campus highlights its strategic layout and showcases the integration of natural and built environments, offering a visual perspective on the university's physical footprint within the urban landscape. This audit aims to evaluate Atmiya University's environmental practices and suggest actionable steps to enhance sustainability, further aligning with global standards in environmental responsibility and conservation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

2) Acknowledgment

On behalf of the Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the management of Atmiya University, Rajkot for entrusting us with the important task of conducting their Environmental Audit/Green Audit.

We deeply appreciate the cooperation extended by your team throughout the assessment process. This cooperation was instrumental in the successful completion of the audit.

We would also like to extend our special thanks to **Dr. Ashish Kothari. Deputy Registrar**, **Atmiya University** for their unwavering support. Their dedication proved to be invaluable in ensuring the project's completion. Finally, we thank all other staff members who actively participated in data collection and field measurements. Their contributions were essential to the smooth execution of the audit.

We are also thankful to:

SN	Name	Designation
1	Er. Ravi S. Tank	Chemical Engineer
2	Dr. Hemantkumar G. Sonkusare	Civil Engineer
3	Dr. Anilkumar S. Patel	Chemist

In closing, we would like to express our gratitude to **Dr. Shiv Tripathi, Vice Chancellor, Atmiya University** for extending the opportunity to evaluate their esteemed campus's environmental performance.







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

3) Disclaimer

This Green Audit report has been prepared by the Environmental Audit Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot for of Atmiya University, Rajkot. It incorporates data submitted by University officials/representatives along with expert analysis by the EA&CC Audit team.

While all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure its accuracy, the report is based on information gathered in good faith. Conclusions are based on best estimates and do not constitute any express or implied warranty or undertaking. The EA&CC at Atmiya University, Rajkot assumes no responsibility for any direct or consequential loss arising from the use of the information, statements, or forecasts in this report.

The findings presented in this report are based entirely on data provided by Atmiya University and gathered by the audit team during their audit & monitoring visit. It assumes normal operating conditions within the institution throughout the audit period. The auditors are unable to comment on environmental audit parameters outside the scope of the on-site surveys. Consequently, the report's findings are strictly limited to the timeframe during which the audit team conducted its assessment.

The Environment Audit **Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot**, maintains strict confidentiality regarding all information pertaining to Atmiya University. No such information will be disclosed to any third party except public domain knowledge or when required by law or relevant accreditation bodies.

This certificate is valid solely for the current Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. It may be automatically revoked if any significant changes occur in the quantity or quality of waste generation at the aforementioned institute.

Environment Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

4) Introduction

Since the 2019-20 academic year, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) requires all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to submit an annual Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. This requirement falls under Criterion 7 of the NAAC accreditation process, which evaluates institutions for their environmental sustainability practices. NAAC, an autonomous body in India, assigns accreditation grades (A, B, or C) based on various criteria, including environmental stewardship.

Furthermore, conducting Environmental Audit/Green Audits aligns with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of HEIs. By implementing measures to reduce their carbon footprint, institutions contribute positively to mitigating global warming.

In response to the NAAC mandate, the University management opted for an external Environmental Audit/Green Audit conducted by a qualified professional auditor.

Environmental Audit/Green Audit entails a comprehensive environmental assessment, examining both on-campus and off-campus practices that directly or indirectly impact the environment. In essence, it is a systematic process of identifying, quantifying, recording, reporting, and analysing environmental aspects within the institute setting.

Environmental Audit/Green Audits originated as a tool to evaluate institutional activities that might pose risks to human health and the environment. It provides valuable insights for improvement, guiding institutions towards environmentally responsible practices and infrastructure.

The specific areas covered by this audit include Green Campus initiatives, Waste Management, Water Management, Air Pollution Control, Energy Management, and Carbon Footprint reduction strategies employed by the University.

The following sections delve deeper into the concept, structure, objectives, methodology, analytical tools, and overall goals of this Green Audit.

Educational institutions are increasingly prioritizing environmental concerns. As a result, innovative concepts are emerging to make campuses more sustainable and eco-friendly. Numerous institutions are adopting various approaches to address environmental challenges within their facilities, such as promoting

The same of the same

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**/tmiya**ekiniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

energy conservation, waste recycling, water use reduction, and rainwater harvesting.

The activities of educational institutions can have both positive and negative environmental impacts. A Green Audit is a formal evaluation process that assesses the University's environmental footprint. It provides a comprehensive picture of the current environmental conditions on campus.

Green Audits are a valuable tool for Universities to identify areas of high energy, water, or resource consumption. This allows institutions to implement targeted changes and achieve cost savings. Additionally, Green Audits can analyse the nature and volume of waste generated, leading to improved recycling programs or waste minimization plans.

Green auditing and the implementation of mitigation measures offer a win-win scenario for institutions, students, and the environment. It can foster health and environmental awareness, promoting values and beliefs that benefit everyone. Green Audits also provide an opportunity for staff and students to gain a deeper understanding of the impact their institution has on the environment.

Furthermore, Green Audits can translate into financial savings by encouraging a reduction in resource usage. This process also empowers students and teachers to develop a sense of ownership for personal and social environmental responsibility.

The Green Audit process typically involves collecting primary data, conducting a site visit with University representatives, and reviewing relevant policies, activities, documents, and records.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The broad aims/benefits of the Environmental Audit/Green Audit would be

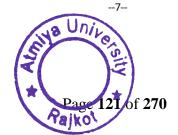
- Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
- Improving environmental standards
- · Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
- · Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
- · Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the University campus and its environment
- · Enhancement of University profile
- Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

Outcomes OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are many advantages of environment audit to an Educational Institute:

- 1. Protect the environment in and around the campus.
- 2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
- 3. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
- 4. Portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.







NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

5) Environmental Policy



Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Atmiya University recognizes the critical importance of environmental sustainability and its role in minimizing ecological footprints. Guided by its commitment to the principles of conservation and harmony with nature, the university adopts this Policy to integrate environmental awareness and sustainable practices into its daily academic and administrative operations, education, and community engagement. This policy reflects the university's dedication to fostering a sustainable future.

Objective

Atmiya University strives to establish a clean, green, and sustainable campus by

- · Developing, monitoring, and evaluating a policy to guide green campus initiatives.
- Reducing the ecological footprint through sustainable practices.
- Educating students and staff on environmental issues and on building harmony with nature & mother earth to create a healthier, sustainable future.
- · Promoting innovative environmental practices to enhance sustainability performance.
- Strengthening an environmentally responsible culture across curricular and extracurricular activities.
- Addressing local and regional environmental challenges with sustainable solutions.
- Ensuring sustainable resource use and minimizing wasteful practices.
- Protecting biodiversity and reducing environmental pollution.

Environmental Goals and Targets

The university sets specific goals such as reducing energy consumption, minimizing waste generation, conserving water, managing/recycling/disposal of waste, and promoting biodiversity to enhance its sustainability initiatives.

Key Focus Areas

 Clean Campus Initiatives: Regular cleaning drives, waste segregation, and beautification projects.

Page 1 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in







NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			



- Green Energy: Installing renewable energy sources to reduce dependency on nonrenewable energy sources.
- Landscaping and Biodiversity: Developing green spaces, planting neem trees, and conserving biodiversity.
- Energy Efficiency: Installing energy-efficient appliances, natural lighting, and ventilation.
- Water Conservation: Using rainwater harvesting systems, low-flow fixtures, and RO wastewater recycling.
- Waste Management: Segregating solid, liquid, e-waste, and bio-waste for recycling and composting.
- Transportation and Mobility: Promoting biking, carpooling, e-vehicles, and public transit.
- Green Building Standards: Incorporating eco-friendly designs in construction and renovation projects.
- Curriculum Integration: Courses on SDG awareness and environmental science across all disciplines.
- Community Engagement: Conducting workshops, seminars, and outreach programs on environmental topics.

Key Practices

1. Energy Efficiency

- · Transition to energy-efficient devices and systems.
- Encourage behaviour changes for energy conservation.
- Promote renewable energy solutions like solar and biogas.

2. Waste Management and Recycling

- · Comprehensive waste management with dedicated recycling and composting units.
- Initiatives like Parivartan (Paper Recycling Unit) and Sarjan (Agricultural Waste Recycling Unit) to create sustainable products.

3. Water Conservation

 Installation of rainwater harvesting systems and reservoirs with a 17 lakh-litre capacity.

Xeriscaping and responsible water range to exuce dependency on municipal water.

Page 2 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Page 123 of 270

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiyælini/yæajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6		



4. Biodiversity and Green Spaces

- Develop gardens, tree plantations, and outdoor educational spaces to promote biodiversity.
- Integrate sustainable farming practices using Panchgavya and Jivamrut fertilizers.

5. Transportation and Mobility

Establish e-vehicle charging stations, bike racks, and pedestrian-friendly paths.

6. Education and Awareness

- Organize campaigns like Use Solar-Save Nature, Save Energy-Water and tree plantation drives.
- · Include sustainability topics in the curriculum to foster awareness and innovation.

Implementation and Monitoring

- Incentives and Recognition: Reward active participants in sustainability efforts.
- Budget and Funding: Allocate resources for projects and seek grants for sustainability initiatives.
- Compliance and Legal Adherence: Ensure alignment with relevant environmental laws and regulations.
- Periodic Review: Monitor the policy's impact and revise based on feedback and emerging challenges.

Conclusion

Adopting this Policy highlights Atmiya University's unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development. By fostering a culture of awareness and proactive participation, the university aspires to create a greener and healthier campus, setting a benchmark for future generations. Together, we will build a resilient and sustainable future.



Registrar Atmlya University Rajkot

Page 3 of 3

+91 281 2563445

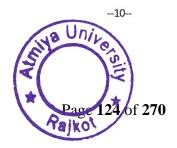
admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6		

6) General Information

- a. Does any Green Audit conducted earlier? Yes
- b. Total Area of the University = 84455 m^2
- c. What is the total strength (people count) of the Institute?

AY		Student	s	Tea	aching	Staff	Nor	ı-Tea Sta	ching ff		Total	
	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans
2021- 2022	3952	2307	0	180	101	0	203	24	0	4308	2432	0

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

Month (AY- 2021-2022)	No. of Working Days
June	26
July	25
August	21
September	25
October	24
November	14
December	26
January	24
February	24
March	24
April	25
Мау	25
Total	283

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Atmi**Atmiya Uniya atty**t-Gujarat-India



NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

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

Municipal dump yard	No
Garbage heap	No
Public convenience	Yes
Sewer line	Yes
Stagnant water	No
Industry	No
Bus / Railway station	Yes
Market / Shopping complex	Yes
Play Ground	Yes

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

Type of waste		Response	Detail(s) of Waste Generated	Quantity of Waste Generated (kg)
	Biodegradable	Yes	Gardening, Cow dung	175
Solid	Non- biodegradable	Yes	Sweeping waste,	10
	e-waste	Yes	Computer, Battery	498
Liquid		Yes	Kitchen Waste	35
Gas		No		

- g. How is the waste managed in the institute? By Composting, Recycling, Reusing, Others (specify)
 - Composting: Gardening and cow dung waste used to make compost.
 - Non-recyclable and non biodegradable waste disposal is managed by the Rajkot Municipal Corporation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya**el**Iniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6		

- **h.** Do you use recycled paper in institute? Yes
- i. How would you spread the message of recycling to others in the community?

Poster competition activities	Yes
Campaigns	Yes
Webinars and seminars	Yes

j. Is there a garden in your institute?

Garden	Yes	Area = 6732.26 m ²	

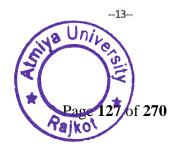
k. Total number of Plants in Campus?

SN	Namepd Species Numbers				
1	Neem Tree	211			
2	Lemon cypress	1			
3	FicusMicrocapra	100			
4	Hedge Plant	01			
5	Tajplantshub dracaena	01			
6	Crown of Throns	01			
7	Spanish Moss (TilandsiaUsneoides)	10			
8	Ruellia simplex	51			
9	FagusSylvatica plant	01			
10	Euphorbia Tithymaloides	11			
11	Weeping Fig	685			
12	LysilomaWatsonil	01			
13	Royal Palm	38			
14	Bamboo	230			



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya**el**Iniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

15	Moringa	01				
16	Acalyphawilkesiana	300				
17	Dracaena Angustifolia	11				
18	Polysciasscutellaria	04				
19	<u>Cordylinefruticosa</u>	40				
20	Dracaena Reflexa	500				
21	Garden Croton	01				
22	polysciasguilfoylei	10				
23	Oyster Plant (tradescantiazebrina)	300				
24	Lonicerapileata	50				
25	Saribusrotundifolius	10				
26	Ixora	10				
27	Hyophorbelagenicaulis	20				
28	Purple heart	150				
29	Yellow cosmos (sulphur cosmos)	100				
30	Canna discolor	15				
31	Durantaerecta	1100				
32	Pritchardiapacifica	11				
33	Capparissandwichiana	50				
34	Nerium Oleander	10				
35	Casuarinaequisetifolia	20				
36	Caryotaurens	2				
37	Areca palm	20				



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

38	Ravenala	10
39	Iresineherbstii	300
40	Sago Plam	22
41	Sphgniticolatrilobata	1500
42	Thuja	24
43	Dracaena trifasciata	62
44	Ponytail Palm	2
45	Asparagus densiflorus	50
46	Alocasiazebrina	02
47	Bismarck palm	8
49	Lotus	100
50	Catharanthus	50
51	Padavati Jasmin	50
52	Caryotamitis	04
53	Monoonlongifolium	3
54	Breyniadisticha	50
55	PlumeriaObtusa	10
56	Alovera	100
57	Century Plant	30
58	Sweet osmanthus	1
59	Crinum asiaticum	27
60	Diantherapectoralis	200
61	Hibiscus	10



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

62	Ficusaspera	5		
63	Mulberry tree	10		
64	Barbary fig	5		
65	Dracaena angolensis	2		
66	Terminaliachebula plant	2		
67	Nettlespurges	2		
68	Yellow elder	2		
69	MadhucaLongifolia	2		
70	Eucalyptus globulus.	1		
71	Melicoccusbijugatus	1		
72	Casuarinaequisetifolia	1		
73	Indian jujube	5		
74	Tulsi	50		
75	Coconut palm tree	8		
76	Calotropisgigantea	1		
77	Persian Silk	5		
78	Mango tree	1		
79	Curry Tree	4		
80	Punicagranatum	5		
81	Pandanusveitchii	50		
82	Streblusasper	5		
-	Total	6859		



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**AtmiyaelIniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

l. List uses of water in your institute

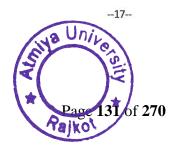
Basic use of water in campus	KL/Day	
Drinking	15	
Gardening	16	
Kitchen and Toilets	20	
Others	15	
Hostel	29	
Total	95 KL/Day	

m. Electricity Consumed

Month (Academic Year 2021-2022)	Electricity Consumed (kWh)		
June	1,27,441		
July	1,23,038		
August	1,37,624		
September	1,30,520		
October	2,05,468		
November	1,31,539		
December	1,23,882		
January	1,19,806		
February	1,08,850		
March	1,26,729		
April	1,67,857		
May	1,73,992		
Total	16,76,746		

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7 I V & B P					
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

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

	followed in your institute?				
Building	SN	Tank Description	Size (liter)	No. of Tank	Capacity (liter)
	1	Raw Water- A Wing	2500	4	10000
	2	Raw Water- B Wing	2500	4	10000
	3	Master RO - Raw Water	5000	3	15000
AU	4	RO Water Tank	2500	7	17500
Building	5	Pharmacy and Mechanical Lab	2000	1	2000
	6	Faculty Block (A& B Wing)	2500	2	5000
	7	Library Terrace	2000	1	2000
	8	Raw Water Near AU Building- Underground	275000	1	275000
	9	RO Water - at Terrace	2000	2	4000
	10	Raw Water- at Terrace	60000	1	60000
	11	Raw Water- at Terrace	40000	7	280000
MDAD	12	Near Building- Undrground	333746	2	667492
MPAB	13	Near Building- Undrground	336826	2	673652
	14	Below Temple- Underground	189924	1	189924
	15	Below Temple- Underground	43718	1	43718
	16	In Front of Store- Underground	123604	1	123604



Registrar

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Atmi**AtmiyaelInlyRajky**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

	17	RO Water- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
TAY 1 1	18	Raw Water- at Terrace	2000	2	4000
Workshop	19	Raw Warer- at Terrace	5000	1	5000
	20	Behind Workshop- Round Tank- Underground	45650	1	45650
	21	RO Water- at Terrace	2500	1	2500
	22	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	23300	2	46600
Science	23	Raw Water Tank- Ladies Toilet	30000	3	90000
Building	24	CIF Lab	1500	1	1500
	25	Raw Water- OTIS- Underground	32620	1	32620
	26	Wastewater- Outside the Building	2000	1	2000
Yogidham Gate	27	Raw Water Tank- Underground	48750	4	195000
	28	RO Water Tanki at Terrace	2500	1	2500
Niramay	29	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	11650	1	11650
	30	Raw Water Tank- Near Office	5000	2	10000
	31	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
Sarva naman	32	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	8550	1	8550
	33	Raw Water- inside building	600	1	600
Total Water Storage Capacity		28,41,060			

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Page 133 of 270

--19--

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

7) Green Initiatives By the Institute

Green Architecture

The incorporation of green architecture principles in academic institutions not only reduces environmental impact but also fosters a healthier and more inspiring learning environment for students and faculty alike. By integrating features such as passive solar design, natural ventilation, and green roofs, these institutions showcase a commitment to sustainability while promoting innovation and awareness of eco-friendly design practices within the academic community.





Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



--20--

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya**el**Iniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	



Natural Light and Ventilation in Academic Building

Impact:

- · Low artificial lighting requirements
- Energy consumption optimization
- · Low green house gas emission
- · Low level of strain to Eyes

Campus Biodiversity

A thriving campus biodiversity in academic institutions is not merely a reflection of ecological health but also serves as a testament to the institution's commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship. It provides a living laboratory for students to engage with nature firsthand, fostering a deeper understanding of ecological systems and instilling a sense of responsibility towards conservation. Beyond its educational value, a biodiverse campus offers numerous benefits such as improved air and water quality, enhanced aesthetics, and increased resilience to environmental stressors. It becomes a sanctuary for wildlife, contributing to the preservation of local ecosystems and biodiversity at large. Atmiya University campus is a rich in the biodiversity with the full of greenery and in house terrace garden.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	



Glimpse of Flora at University Campus

Gaushala at Campus

- 14 Indian Breed Cow
- 01 Bull
- · State of the art facilities
- $\bullet \quad \hbox{Value addition cow urine for herbal and fertilizer utilization} \\$
- Decorative products are being made from the cow dung.
- $\bullet\hspace{0.4cm}$ Jivamrut fertilizer being used in the campus is a product of gaushala.
- It contibutes to maintain the organic carbon content in the campus soil as it
 provides the raw material for the compost.







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	



Satyakam Gaushala

It provides students with firsthand experience in animal care, veterinary science, and sustainable agriculture. They can learn about the importance of cows in Indian culture, their significance in agriculture, and sustainable farming practices.

Gaushalas contributes to the eco-friendly practices like composting cow dung for fertilizer, using biogas for cooking which can serve as models for sustainable living and agriculture.

In Indian cultures, cows are revered as sacred animals. Having a gaushala on campus can help preserve and promote this cultural heritage among students and the community.

Universities can conduct research on various aspects of cow rearing, including breeding, nutrition, and healthcare. This research can contribute to advancements in animal science and agriculture.









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Cows play a crucial role in maintaining soil fertility through their dung, which is rich in nutrients. By managing cow waste effectively, gaushalas can contribute to soil health and environmental conservation.

Solid Waste Management Natural Fertilizer from Organic Waste

livament (Natural Fortilizar)

Jivamrut (Natural Fertilizer)

Installation Detail:

- Year: 2008
- Place: at boys parking
- Process: Collect neem leaves form campus and added with cow dung, cow urine and Earthworms

Amrut Soil

- Ingredients for AmrutMitti range from cow dung, cow urine, biomass like dry and decayed leaves, household kitchen waste like vegetable peels.
- AmrutSoil is full of all nutrients needed by plants, is very rich in variety of microbes, has the right pH, has high carbon content, has excellent water holding capacity.
- Mixing Cow dung, cow urine and jaggery
- Immersing dry biomass in AmrutJal kept in drums
- · Process take at least 1 month
- Use as garden fertilizer.

Impact:

- · Applied in garden as fertilizer
- Improve soil micro-biota of campus soil
- Less usages of chemical fertilizer



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot Page 138 of 270

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya**eliniyeajityt-Gujarat-India
Raikot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
I V & B P		
M 7.1.6		





Amrut Soil and Jivamrut Plant









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Municipal Solid Waste Segregation Bin



Separate Dustbin for Recyclable and Non-Recyclable Waste

University campus having more the 100 solid waste collection dustbin design for the proper waste segregation. Waste paper is recycled at the in-house paper recycling facility and converted into the filter paper, envelope and other artistic and decorative products.

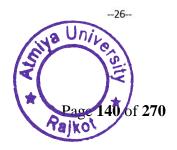
Having separate bins encourages people to sort their waste, making it easier to recycle materials such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal. This promotes a culture of recycling and reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators.

Recycling materials reduces the need for raw materials, energy, and water required to manufacture new products. This conserves natural resources and reduces the environmental impact associated with extraction, processing, and transportation.

Implementing separate bins provides an opportunity for educational initiatives on waste management, recycling, and environmental stewardship. Students, faculty, and staff can learn about the importance of recycling and how their actions contribute to sustainability.









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Paper Recycling Unit

In embracing the principles of the circular economy, Atmiya university is pioneer in sustainable practices such as paper recycling, ensuring that resources are reused and regenerated rather than disposed of after single use. By implementing robust paper recycling programs, these institutes not only reduce waste and environmental impact but also cultivate a culture of resource efficiency and responsible consumption among students, faculty, and staff.

Recycling paper can lead to cost savings for the university by reducing waste disposal fees and the need to purchase new paper products. This can free up financial resources that can be allocated to other campus initiatives or projects.



Parivartan-Paper Recycling Plant







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Food Waste Management

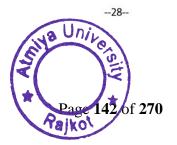
The food waste generated inside the campus is diverted to a composting Plant on a daily basis. An average of 25 kilos of food waste is generated per day. The compost generated from the organic waste composter machine is being used for gardening purpose within the campus. The excess waste is being collected by nearby farmer to make the compost.



ORCO Organic Waste Composter Machine









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

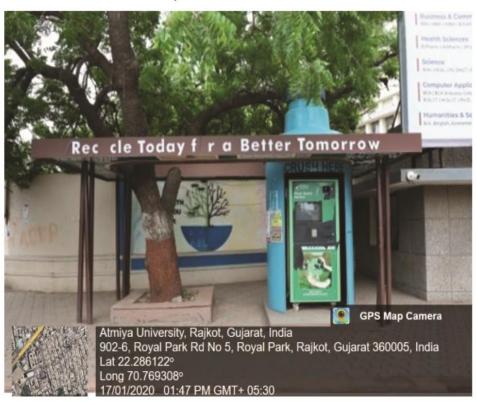
Plastic Water Bottle Recycling Plant

University have installed water bottle recycling plant at entrance for all stakeholders having capacity of $20\ kg/day$

A bottle crusher helps reduce the volume of plastic bottles, thereby decreasing the amount of plastic waste generated on campus. This contributes to waste reduction efforts and helps minimize the environmental impact of plastic pollution.

By providing a convenient way to crush plastic bottles, the crusher encourages recycling behavior among students, faculty, and staff. It reinforces the importance of recycling and helps divert plastic waste from landfills or incinerators.

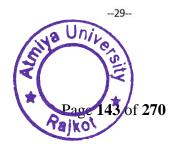
Plastic pollution poses significant threats to ecosystems, wildlife, and human health. By reducing plastic waste through recycling, a bottle crusher helps protect the environment and minimize the adverse effects of plastic pollution on marine life, terrestrial habitats, and waterways.



Plastic Bottle Crusher Machine







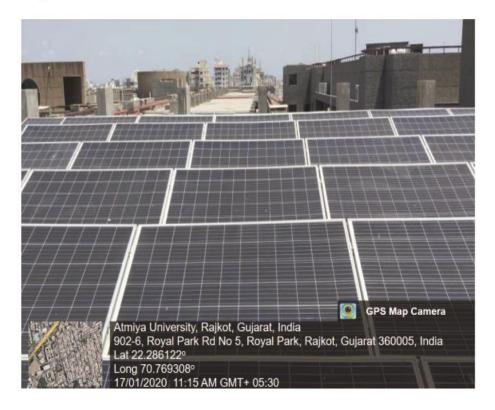


NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Energy Conservation Measures

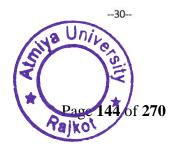
Renewable Power Generation

The adoption of solar rooftop systems in Atmiya university significantly reduces carbon emissions, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable environment while serving as a tangible demonstration of the institute's commitment to renewable energy and climate action. Additionally, the integration of solar rooftops enhances the educational experience by providing real-world examples of sustainable technology, inspiring students to explore and innovate in the field of renewable energy. Atmiya University having fully operational solar rooftop electricity generation capacity as per the vision of the government.











NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Rooftop Solar Plant

Renewable Power Generation per Month

Month & Year	RE Cultivation in KWh
Jun-21	20,781
Jul-21	9,458
Aug-21	8,619
Sep-21	0
Oct-21	37,696
Nov-21	43,792
Dec-21	39,408
Jan-22	48,137
Feb-22	55,776
Mar-22	47,232
Apr-22	36,176
May-22	35,568
Total	3,82,643 WKh



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



--31--



NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

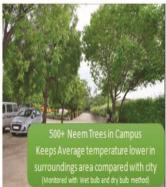
Energy Efficient Electrical Appliances

Energy-efficient infrastructure in institutions not only lowers operational costs but also serves as a beacon of sustainable practices, showcasing the institution's dedication to environmental stewardship and responsible resource management. By implementing measures such as LED lighting, efficient HVAC systems, and smart building technologies, these institutions demonstrate leadership in sustainability while providing a conducive learning environment for students and faculty.





Sensor-based energy conservation







Power Efficient Equipment -5 Star Rated Appliances/ Equipment



Energy Efficient Computers With LED screen for power saving



LED lights for Power saving

LED Lighting and 5 Star Rated Appliances



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



--32--

Registrar Atmi**Atmiyaeliniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Management

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability affects on the development of the campus as well as on all area of development such as farming, industries, etc. Keeping this view water conservation activity is carried out.

Sources of Water

- · Rainwater Harvesting
- · Bore water
- A Main source of water is RMC connection and Ground water is extracted to fulfill the requirement. The University stores the water in overhead tank.

Sewage Disposal Facility

Atmiya University is situated in the municipal area of Rajkot. RMC (Rajkot Municipal Corporation) provides municipal facilities to the university. Sewage is being disposed in the sewerage network of Rajkot city.

RO Plant

RO plants provide clean and safe drinking water by removing contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and dissolved solids, from the water. This ensures that students, faculty, and staff have access to safe drinking water, promoting better health and wellbeing. With access to clean drinking water on campus, there is less reliance on bottled water. This can lead to a significant reduction in plastic waste generated by the university, contributing to environmental sustainability efforts.



Reverse Osmosis Plant for Drinking Water

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniya ajky**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Rainwater Harvesting
Capacity: 12 Lac Liters

Environmental Benefits: By reducing the demand for potable water and minimizing stormwater runoff, rainwater harvesting contributes to environmental conservation efforts. It helps preserve freshwater resources, protects aquatic ecosystems, and mitigates the impacts of urbanization on natural hydrological cycles.

Water Conservation: Rainwater harvesting reduces reliance on traditional water sources by collecting and storing rainwater for various uses, such as irrigation, flushing toilets, and landscape maintenance. This helps conserve freshwater resources and reduces the strain on municipal water supplies, especially during periods of drought or water scarcity.





Rainwater Harvesting Tank









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Air Pollution Control Measures

Acidic Fume Suction Panel

Laboratory of chemistry department is equipped with the vapour suction panel mounted on the platform. It collects the hazardous gas and channelizes it to the wet scrubber for the neutralizing before discharge into the atmosphere.



Acidic Fume Suction Panel







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Fume Hood at Chemistry laboratory

Fume hoods are designed to contain and exhaust potentially hazardous fumes, vapors, and gases generated during chemical experiments. They create a barrier between the experiment and the laboratory environment, preventing exposure to toxic or harmful substances. Fume hoods protect laboratory personnel from inhaling harmful chemicals or being exposed to hazardous substances.



Fumehood at Chemistry Laboratory









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Wet Scrubber

- Reduction of Air Pollution: Scrubbers help remove harmful gases, such as
 hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF), from the laboratory air. By
 capturing these pollutants before they are released into the atmosphere,
 scrubbers contribute to reducing air pollution and improving indoor and
 outdoor air quality.
- 2. Prevention of Acid Rain Formation: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride emissions can contribute to the formation of acid rain when released into the atmosphere. Alkali gas scrubbers mitigate this environmental impact by removing these acidic gases from laboratory emissions before they can react with moisture in the air and contribute to acid rain formation.
- 3. Protection of Ecosystems: Acid rain resulting from air pollution can have detrimental effects on ecosystems, including damage to vegetation, soil, aquatic habitats, and wildlife. By reducing the emission of acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers help protect sensitive ecosystems and promote biodiversity conservation.
- 4. Minimization of Health Risks: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride are corrosive and toxic gases that can pose health risks to laboratory personnel and surrounding communities if released into the environment. Alkali gas scrubbers help minimize these risks by capturing and neutralizing these hazardous pollutants before they can be emitted.
- 5. Reduction of Odors: In addition to removing acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers can also help eliminate unpleasant odors associated with certain chemical processes in the laboratory. This improvement in air quality enhances the comfort and well-being of laboratory personnel and visitors.
- **6. Conservation of Resources:** Alkali gas scrubbers typically utilize alkaline solutions, such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH), to neutralize acidic gases. While the

Subject mild for a rate

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Iniyerajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

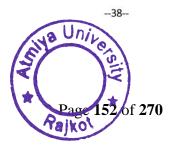
operation of scrubbers requires resources such as water and chemicals, their use contributes to the conservation of environmental resources by preventing the release of pollutants into the air and minimizing the need for remediation measures.



Wet Gas Scrubber









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Tree Plantation





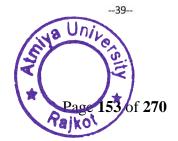
Greenery at Atmiya University Campus

University campus is full of indigenous tree and medicinal plants produce positive impact on environment.

- Air Quality Improvement: Trees and plants act as natural air filters, absorbing
 carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pollutants from the air while releasing oxygen
 through the process of photosynthesis. This helps improve air quality on campus,
 reducing the concentration of harmful gases and particulate matter and
 promoting a healthier environment for students, faculty, and staff.
- Carbon Sequestration: Trees play a crucial role in mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in their biomass. By planting trees on campus, universities can contribute to carbon sequestration efforts and help offset their carbon footprint, supporting broader sustainability goals and initiatives.
- Temperature Regulation: Trees provide natural shade and evapotranspiration, helping to cool the surrounding environment and reduce the urban heat island effect. By creating shaded areas and lowering ambient temperatures, trees



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya-Isniy@ajky**t-Gujarat-India



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

contribute to energy conservation efforts by reducing the need for air conditioning and mitigating heat-related stress during hot weather.

- Storm water Management: The roots of trees and plants help absorb rainwater
 and reduce runoff, preventing soil erosion and minimizing the risk of flooding
 and water pollution. By incorporating green infrastructure such as rain gardens
 and bio swales, university campuses can effectively manage storm water runoff,
 improve water quality, and enhance overall watershed health.
- Biodiversity Conservation: Trees and plants provide habitat and food sources for various species of birds, insects, and other wildlife, contributing to biodiversity conservation on campus. By creating green corridors and natural habitats, universities support local ecosystems and promote ecological resilience in urban environments.
- Noise Reduction: Trees and vegetation help absorb and deflect sound waves, acting as natural buffers against noise pollution from nearby roads, buildings, and other sources. By planting trees strategically around campus buildings and outdoor spaces, universities can create quieter and more tranquil environments conducive to learning, research, and relaxation.









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

8) Audit Methodology

The purpose of the audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution. The criteria, methods and recommendations used in the audit were based on the identified risks. The methodology includes: preparation and filling up of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the document, interviewing responsible persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. The methodology adopted for this audit was a three-step process comprising of:

1. Data Collection – In preliminary data collection phase, exhaustive data collection was performed using different tools such as observation, survey communicating with responsible persons and measurements.

Following steps were taken for data collection:

- Site Visit
- Data about the general information was collected by observation and interview.
- The power consumption of appliances was recorded by taking an average value in some cases.
- 2. Data Analysis Detailed analysis of data collected include: calculation of energy consumption, analysis of latest electricity bill of the campus, Water consumption, Waste Generation and Greenery Management.
- **3. Recommendation** On the basis of results of data analysis and observations, some steps for reducing power and water consumption were recommended. Proper treatments for waste were also suggested. Use of fossil fuels has to be reduced for the sake of community health.

The above target areas particular to the University was evaluated through questionnaire circulated among the students for data collection.

The following data collected for the following areas during the assessment.

- 1. Environment & Waste Management
- 2. Energy Management
- 3. Water Management

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot Page 155 of 270

Registrar Atmi**/Amiya**ekini/Rajikyt-Gujarat-India



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

9) Monitoring, Observations& Recommendations Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Date: 16/02/2022

Location	PM ₁₀ (μg/m³)	PM _{2.5} (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m³)	NO ₂ (μg/m³)
AU Building Main Entrance	43.4	23.4	14.1	23.1
B/H Ashwad canteen	46.3	26.2	13.2	20.3
Nr. Bus parking	63.5	39.2	17.7	26.1
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	61.7	41.3	20.5	28.6

Noise Monitoring
Date: 16/02/2022

Location	Observed Value (db (A))	Permissible Day Time Limit (db (A))	
AU Building Main Entrance	48		
B/H Ashwad canteen	47	50	
Nr. Bus parking	49		
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	45		







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water- VIP Parking Area
Sample collection Date	16/02/2022
Sample analysis date	16/02/2022
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

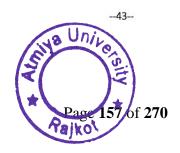
Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable		Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.7		6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	334	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	10.5	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	88.0	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TLTC (< 7 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 3 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water - NearYogidham Gate 3
Sample collection Date	16/02/2022
Sample analysis date	16/02/2022
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.7	<u>-</u>	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	320.0	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	11.8	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	68.5	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)	
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water near Boy's Hostel
Sample collection Date	16/02/2022
Sample analysis date	16/02/2022
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

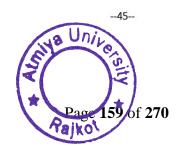
Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.7	20	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	318.8	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	23.2	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	36.5	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water near Temple
Sample collection Date	16/02/2022
Sample analysis date	16/02/2022
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

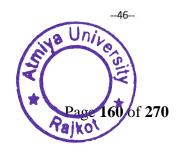
Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-0	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.8	20	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	330	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	8.1	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	32.5	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 4 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- AU Main Building	
Sample collection Date	16/02/2022	
Sample analysis date	16/02/2022	
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters	

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable		Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-3	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.6	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	126	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	19.77	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	26.8	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production

anger serie (gla an i







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- Science Building
Sample collection Date	16/02/2022
Sample analysis date	16/02/2022
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable		Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.7	-1	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	117	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	17.30	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	23.9	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production

^{*}TLTC-Too Less To Count

^{*} TMTC-Too Much To Count









NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6		

Observations & Suggestions:

- The University is having good Green belt including 500+ neem tree plantations inside the campus.
- The University building has very good ventilation for natural light.
- Numbers of Incinerators should be increased to manage sanitary waste.
- Increase the awareness activities regarding energy saving & environmental sustainability.
- As far as possible, avoid use of personal vehicles, single use plastics, water wastage, energy wastage, burning of bio-mass inside the University campus.
- Sensor lights to be installed in and around the premises of the University campus.



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: University**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7 I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

10) Certificate



V.V.P. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT CELL, Vajdi - Virda, Kalawad Road, Rajkot

Environmental Audit Certificate Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India For the AY (2021-22)

Environmental Audit for the period June 2021 to May 2022 has been conducted for the Atmiya University, Rajkot to assess the green initiatives planning and efforts implemented in the college campus like Green Campus Management. This Environmental Audit is also aimed to assess eco-friendly initiatives of the Institute towards sustainability.

It is believed that the institution has presented authentic data on various aspects of working of the institute before the audit team. The recommendations are based on the data presented before the team as they existed at the audit time. This certificate is valid for the audit period only. However, it is subject to automatic cancellation in case of any change in prevailing green practice or misleading data. The findings reported in this audit report are entirely based on data furnished by the institute and data collected by the audit team during the audit. Thus, the findings reported in this audit report are strictly limited to the period when the audit was conducted.

The Environmental Quality in the campus is found adequate and efficacious.

Dr. Sushil Korgaokar

(Recognised Schedule-I Environmental Auditor, Gujarat Pollution Control Board-GPCB - Gandhinagar, Gujarat)

Environmental Audit Laboratory, V.V.P. Engineering College, Virda - Vajdi, Kalawad Road, Opp. Motel the Village, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India



I assure that the data presented is authentic to the best of my knowledge & I agree to comply with the recommendations received this report within a year at maximum after the internal

Dr. Ashish M. Kothari, Dy. Registrar, Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India

Deputy Registrar Atmiya University Raikot



Page 1 of 1



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

--50--



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

T.

Registrar Atmi**Atmiyadiniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

1.6 GREEN/ ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2022-23

CLIENT: M/s. Atmiya University, Rajkot Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot – 360 005 (Audit Period: June 2022 to May 2023)

CONTENT

SN	Contents	Page No
1	Executive Summary	2
2	Acknowledgment	3
3	Disclaimer	4
4	Introduction	5
5	Environmental Policy	8
6	General Information	11
7	Green Initiatives By the Institute	20
8	Audit Methodology	41
9	Monitoring, Observations& Recommendations	42
10	Certificate	50



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot --1--

77-

Registrar
Atmiyaeliniyaajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7 I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

1) Executive Summary

Atmiya University established on April 13, 2018, under the Gujarat Private University Act 11, 2018, ATMIYA University emphasizes to train young minds in consonance with the doctrines of higher education and human values. The aim of this University is to spread eternal happiness and to create a happy society in letter and spirit. The motto "सहदंसर्वभतानम" (Suhardam Sarva Bhootanam) is an

expression of willingness to attain harmony with each creation of the Almighty! This environmental audit report provides a comprehensive overview of Atmiya University, located in the vibrant city of Rajkot, Gujarat. Atmiya University, a prominent educational institution in the region, serves as a dynamic center for higher education, offering a diverse range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs. Established with a vision 'To nurture creative thinkers and leaders through transformative learning' and committed to create a transformative learning experience by imbibing domain specific knowledge & wisdom and to focus on research based teaching learning with Industry relevant application knowledge. The university plays a crucial role in shaping the region's educational landscape.

Situated in an urban setting, Atmiya University benefits from excellent connectivity and accessibility within the Rajkot area. The campus spans approximately 23.5 acre and features modern infrastructure that includes state-of-the-art classrooms, research labs, libraries, recreational facilities, and green spaces that enhance the learning environment.

The university accommodates a diverse and vibrant community from various parts of India and beyond. This thriving student body is supported by a faculty dedicated to promoting sustainable practices on campus, aligning with Atmiya University's mission to minimize its environmental impact.

A satellite image of the campus highlights its strategic layout and showcases the integration of natural and built environments, offering a visual perspective on the university's physical footprint within the urban landscape. This audit aims to evaluate Atmiya University's environmental practices and suggest actionable steps to enhance sustainability, further aligning with global standards in environmental responsibility and conservation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6		

2) Acknowledgment

On behalf of the Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the management of Atmiya University, Rajkot for entrusting us with the important task of conducting their Environmental Audit/Green Audit.

We deeply appreciate the cooperation extended by your team throughout the assessment process. This cooperation was instrumental in the successful completion of the audit.

We would also like to extend our special thanks to **Dr. Ashish Kothari. Deputy Registrar**, **Atmiya University** for their unwavering support. Their dedication proved to be invaluable in ensuring the project's completion. Finally, we thank all other staff members who actively participated in data collection and field measurements. Their contributions were essential to the smooth execution of the audit.

We are also thankful to:

SN	Name	Designation
1	Er. Ravi S. Tank	Chemical Engineer
2	Dr. Hemantkumar G. Sonkusare	Civil Engineer
3	Dr. Anilkumar S. Patel	Chemist

In closing, we would like to express our gratitude to **Dr. Shiv Tripathi, Vice Chancellor, Atmiya University** for extending the opportunity to evaluate their esteemed campus's environmental performance.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya-laniy@ajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7 I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

3) Disclaimer

This Green Audit report has been prepared by the Environmental Audit Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot for of Atmiya University, Rajkot. It incorporates data submitted by University officials/representatives along with expert analysis by the EA&CC Audit team.

While all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure its accuracy, the report is based on information gathered in good faith. Conclusions are based on best estimates and do not constitute any express or implied warranty or undertaking. The EA&CC at Atmiya University, Rajkot assumes no responsibility for any direct or consequential loss arising from the use of the information, statements, or forecasts in this report.

The findings presented in this report are based entirely on data provided by Atmiya University and gathered by the audit team during their audit & monitoring visit. It assumes normal operating conditions within the institution throughout the audit period. The auditors are unable to comment on environmental audit parameters outside the scope of the on-site surveys. Consequently, the report's findings are strictly limited to the timeframe during which the audit team conducted its assessment.

The Environment Audit **Cell at V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot**, maintains strict confidentiality regarding all information pertaining to Atmiya University. No such information will be disclosed to any third party except public domain knowledge or when required by law or relevant accreditation bodies.

This certificate is valid solely for the current Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. It may be automatically revoked if any significant changes occur in the quantity or quality of waste generation at the aforementioned institute.

Environment Audit Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atminteliniveralityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7 I V & B P				
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

4) Introduction

Since the 2019-20 academic year, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) requires all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to submit an annual Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. This requirement falls under Criterion 7 of the NAAC accreditation process, which evaluates institutions for their environmental sustainability practices. NAAC, an autonomous body in India, assigns accreditation grades (A, B, or C) based on various criteria, including environmental stewardship.

Furthermore, conducting Environmental Audit/Green Audits aligns with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of HEIs. By implementing measures to reduce their carbon footprint, institutions contribute positively to mitigating global warming.

In response to the NAAC mandate, the University management opted for an external Environmental Audit/Green Audit conducted by a qualified professional auditor.

Environmental Audit/Green Audit entails a comprehensive environmental assessment, examining both on-campus and off-campus practices that directly or indirectly impact the environment. In essence, it is a systematic process of identifying, quantifying, recording, reporting, and analysing environmental aspects within the institute setting.

Environmental Audit/Green Audits originated as a tool to evaluate institutional activities that might pose risks to human health and the environment. It provides valuable insights for improvement, guiding institutions towards environmentally responsible practices and infrastructure.

The specific areas covered by this audit include Green Campus initiatives, Waste Management, Water Management, Air Pollution Control, Energy Management, and Carbon Footprint reduction strategies employed by the University.

The following sections delve deeper into the concept, structure, objectives, methodology, analytical tools, and overall goals of this Green Audit.

Educational institutions are increasingly prioritizing environmental concerns. As a result, innovative concepts are emerging to make campuses more sustainable and eco-friendly. Numerous institutions are adopting various approaches to address environmental challenges within their facilities, such as promoting

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi/Atmiyaeliniy@aikyt-Gujarat-India

Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

energy conservation, waste recycling, water use reduction, and rainwater harvesting.

The activities of educational institutions can have both positive and negative environmental impacts. A Green Audit is a formal evaluation process that assesses the University's environmental footprint. It provides a comprehensive picture of the current environmental conditions on campus.

Green Audits are a valuable tool for Universities to identify areas of high energy, water, or resource consumption. This allows institutions to implement targeted changes and achieve cost savings. Additionally, Green Audits can analyse the nature and volume of waste generated, leading to improved recycling programs or waste minimization plans.

Green auditing and the implementation of mitigation measures offer a win-win scenario for institutions, students, and the environment. It can foster health and environmental awareness, promoting values and beliefs that benefit everyone. Green Audits also provide an opportunity for staff and students to gain a deeper understanding of the impact their institution has on the environment.

Furthermore, Green Audits can translate into financial savings by encouraging a reduction in resource usage. This process also empowers students and teachers to develop a sense of ownership for personal and social environmental responsibility.

The Green Audit process typically involves collecting primary data, conducting a site visit with University representatives, and reviewing relevant policies, activities, documents, and records.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The broad aims/benefits of the Environmental Audit/Green Audit would be

- Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
- Improving environmental standards
- · Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
- · Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
- · Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the University campus and its environment
- · Enhancement of University profile
- Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

Outcomes OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are many advantages of environment audit to an Educational Institute:

- 1. Protect the environment in and around the campus.
- 2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
- 3. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
- 4. Portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.







NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

5) Environmental Policy



Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Atmiya University recognizes the critical importance of environmental sustainability and its role in minimizing ecological footprints. Guided by its commitment to the principles of conservation and harmony with nature, the university adopts this Policy to integrate environmental awareness and sustainable practices into its daily academic and administrative operations, education, and community engagement. This policy reflects the university's dedication to fostering a sustainable future.

Objective

Atmiya University strives to establish a clean, green, and sustainable campus by:

- Developing, monitoring, and evaluating a policy to guide green campus initiatives.
- · Reducing the ecological footprint through sustainable practices.
- Educating students and staff on environmental issues and on building harmony with nature & mother earth to create a healthier, sustainable future.
- Promoting innovative environmental practices to enhance sustainability performance.
- Strengthening an environmentally responsible culture across curricular and extracurricular activities.
- · Addressing local and regional environmental challenges with sustainable solutions.
- Ensuring sustainable resource use and minimizing wasteful practices.
- Protecting biodiversity and reducing environmental pollution.

Environmental Goals and Targets

The university sets specific goals such as reducing energy consumption, minimizing waste generation, conserving water, managing/recycling/disposal of waste, and promoting biodiversity to enhance its sustainability initiatives.

Key Focus Areas

 Clean Campus Initiatives: Regular cleaning drives, waste segregation, and beautification projects.

Page 1 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

m www.atmiyauni.ac.in







NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			



- Green Energy: Installing renewable energy sources to reduce dependency on nonrenewable energy sources.
- Landscaping and Biodiversity: Developing green spaces, planting neem trees, and conserving biodiversity.
- Energy Efficiency: Installing energy-efficient appliances, natural lighting, and ventilation.
- Water Conservation: Using rainwater harvesting systems, low-flow fixtures, and RO wastewater recycling.
- Waste Management: Segregating solid, liquid, e-waste, and bio-waste for recycling and composting.
- Transportation and Mobility: Promoting biking, carpooling, e-vehicles, and public transit.
- Green Building Standards: Incorporating eco-friendly designs in construction and renovation projects.
- Curriculum Integration: Courses on SDG awareness and environmental science across all disciplines.
- Community Engagement: Conducting workshops, seminars, and outreach programs on environmental topics.

Key Practices

1. Energy Efficiency

- Transition to energy-efficient devices and systems.
- Encourage behaviour changes for energy conservation.
- · Promote renewable energy solutions like solar and biogas.

2. Waste Management and Recycling

- Comprehensive waste management with dedicated recycling and composting units.
- Initiatives like Parivartan (Paper Recycling Unit) and Sarjan (Agricultural Waste Recycling Unit) to create sustainable products.

3. Water Conservation

 Installation of rainwater harvesting systems and reservoirs with a 17 lakh-litre capacity.

Xeriscaping and responsible watershape to respect dependency on municipal water.

Page 2 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@athlyauni.ac.in

m www.atmiyauni.ac.in









CLIENT: M/s. Atmiya University, Rajkot Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot - 360 005 (Audit Period: June 2022 to May 2023)



4. Biodiversity and Green Spaces

- Develop gardens, tree plantations, and outdoor educational spaces to promote biodiversity.
- · Integrate sustainable farming practices using Panchgavya and Jivamrut fertilizers.

5. Transportation and Mobility

· Establish e-vehicle charging stations, bike racks, and pedestrian-friendly paths.

6. Education and Awareness

- Organize campaigns like Use Solar-Savc Nature, Save Energy-Water and tree plantation drives.
- Include sustainability topics in the curriculum to foster awareness and innovation.

Implementation and Monitoring

- Incentives and Recognition: Reward active participants in sustainability efforts.
- Budget and Funding: Allocate resources for projects and seek grants for sustainability initiatives.
- Compliance and Legal Adherence: Ensure alignment with relevant environmental laws and regulations.
- Periodic Review: Monitor the policy's impact and revise based on feedback and emerging challenges.

Conclusion

Adopting this Policy highlights Atmiya University's unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development. By fostering a culture of awareness and proactive participation, the university aspires to create a greener and healthier campus, setting a benchmark for future generations. Together, we will build a resilient and sustainable future.



Registra? __ Atmiya University Rajkot

Page 3 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

m www.atmiyauni.ac.in



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot Page 175 of 270

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyæliniyægiky**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6				

6) General Information

- a. Does any Green Audit conducted earlier? Yes
- b. Total Area of the University = 84455 m^2
- c. What is the total strength (people count) of the Institute?

AY		Student	ts	Teaching Staff		Non-Teaching Staff		Total				
AI	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans	M	F	Trans
2022- 2023	3776	2204	0	168	134	0	190	32	0	4134	2370	0

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

Month (AY- 2022-2023)	No. of Working Days			
June	26			
July	25			
August	18			
September	26			
October	17			
November	21			
December	26			
January	23			
February	23			
March	24			
April	22			
May	26			
Total	277			









NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6		

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

Municipal dump yard	No
Garbage heap	No
Public convenience	Yes
Sewer line	Yes
Stagnant water	No
Industry	No
Bus / Railway station	Yes
Market / Shopping complex	Yes
Play Ground	Yes

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

Тур	Type of waste Response		Detail(s) of Waste Generated	Quantity of Waste Generated (kg)	
	Biodegradable	Yes	Gardening, Cow dung	175	
Solid	Non- biodegradable	Yes	Sweeping waste,	10	
	e-waste	Yes	Computer, Battery	00	
Liquid		Yes	Kitchen Waste	35	
Gas		No		:	

- g. How is the waste managed in the institute? By Composting, Recycling, Reusing, Others (specify)
 - Composting: Gardening and cow dung waste used to make compost.
 - Non-recyclable and non biodegradable waste disposal is managed by the Rajkot Municipal Corporation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot Page 177 of 270

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya**eliniyeajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

- **h.** Do you use recycled paper in institute? Yes
- i. How would you spread the message of recycling to others in the community?

Poster competition activities	Yes
Campaigns	Yes
Webinars and seminars	Yes

j. Is there a garden in your institute?

Garden	Yes	Area = 6732.26 m ²	

k. Total number of Plants in Campus?

SN	Namepd Species	Numbers
1	Neem Tree	211
2	Lemon cypress	1
3	FicusMicrocapra	100
4	Hedge Plant	01
5	Tajplantshub dracaena	01
6	Crown of Throns	01
7	Spanish Moss (TilandsiaUsneoides)	10
8	Ruellia simplex	51
9	FagusSylvatica plant	01
10	Euphorbia Tithymaloides	11
11	Weeping Fig	685
12	LysilomaWatsonil	01
13	Royal Palm	38
14	Bamboo	230



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya**el**Iniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

15	Moringa	01
16	Acalyphawilkesiana	300
17	Dracaena Angustifolia	11
18	Polysciasscutellaria	04
19	<u>Cordylinefruticosa</u>	40
20	Dracaena Reflexa	500
21	Garden Croton	01
22	polysciasguilfoylei	10
23	Oyster Plant (tradescantiazebrina)	300
24	Lonicerapileata	50
25	Saribusrotundifolius	10
26	Ixora	10
27	Hyophorbelagenicaulis	20
28	Purple heart	150
29	Yellow cosmos (sulphur cosmos)	100
30	Canna discolor	15
31	Durantaerecta	1100
32	Pritchardiapacifica	11
33	Capparissandwichiana	50
34	Nerium Oleander	10
35	Casuarinaequisetifolia	20
36	Caryotaurens	2
37	Areca palm	20



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



--14--

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot

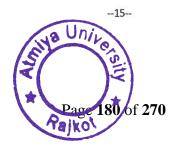


NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

38	Ravenala	10
39	Iresineherbstii	300
40	Sago Plam	22
41	Sphgniticolatrilobata	1500
42	Thuja	24
43	Dracaena trifasciata	62
44	Ponytail Palm	2
45	Asparagus densiflorus	50
46	Alocasiazebrina	02
47	Bismarck palm	8
49	Lotus	100
50	Catharanthus	50
51	Padavati Jasmin	50
52	Caryotamitis	04
53	Monoonlongifolium	3
54	Breyniadisticha	50
55	Plumeria0btusa	10
56	Alovera	100
57	Century Plant	30
58	Sweet osmanthus	1
59	Crinum asiaticum	27
60	Diantherapectoralis	200
61	Hibiscus	10









NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

62	Ficusaspera	5
63	Mulberry tree	10
64	Barbary fig	5
65	Dracaena angolensis	2
66	Terminaliachebula plant	2
67	Nettlespurges	2
68	Yellow elder	2
69	MadhucaLongifolia	2
70	Eucalyptus globulus.	1
71	Melicoccusbijugatus	1
72	Casuarinaequisetifolia	1
73	Indian jujube	5
74	Tulsi	50
75	Coconut palm tree	8
76	Calotropisgigantea	1
77	Persian Silk	5
78	Mango tree	1
79	Curry Tree	4
80	Punicagranatum	5
81	Pandanusveitchii	50
82	Streblusasper	5
-	Total	6859









NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

l. List uses of water in your institute

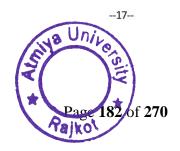
Basic use of water in campus	KL/Day
Drinking	14
Gardening	16
Kitchen and Toilets	19
Others	14
Hostel	28
Total	91 KL/Day

m. Electricity Consumed

Month (Academic Year 2022-2023)	Electricity Consumed (kWh)
June	1,73,425
July	1,75,107
August	1,70,233
September	1,75,633
October	1,89,039
November	1,20,528
December	1,21,489
January	1,06,395
February	1,04,507
March	1,41,223
April	1,71,150
May	1,88,347
Total	18,37,076

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**AtmiyaelIniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot





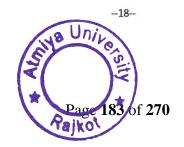
NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

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

Building	SN	Tank Description	Size (liter)	No. of Tank	Capacity (liter)
	1	Raw Water- A Wing	2500	4	10000
	2	Raw Water- B Wing	2500	4	10000
	3	Master RO - Raw Water	5000	3	15000
AU	4	RO Water Tank	2500	7	17500
Building	5	Pharmacy and Mechanical Lab	2000	1	2000
	6	Faculty Block (A& B Wing)	2500	2	5000
	7	Library Terrace	2000	1	2000
	8	Raw Water Near AU Building- Underground	275000	1	275000
	9	RO Water - at Terrace	2000	2	4000
	10	Raw Water- at Terrace	60000	1	60000
	11	Raw Water- at Terrace	40000	7	280000
MDAD	12	Near Building- Undrground	333746	2	667492
MPAB	13	Near Building- Undrground	336826	2	673652
	14	Below Temple- Underground	189924	1	189924
	15	Below Temple- Underground	43718	1	43718
	16	In Front of Store- Underground	123604	1	123604







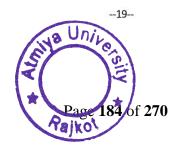


NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6		

	17	RO Water- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
, ,	18	Raw Water- at Terrace	2000	2	4000
Workshop	19	Raw Warer- at Terrace	5000	1	5000
	20	Behind Workshop- Round Tank- Underground	45650	1	45650
	21	RO Water- at Terrace	2500	1	2500
	22	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	23300	2	46600
Science	23	Raw Water Tank- Ladies Toilet	30000	3	90000
Building	24	CIF Lab	1500	1	1500
	25	Raw Water- OTIS- Underground	32620	1	32620
	26	Wastewater- Outside the Building	2000	1	2000
Yogidham Gate	27	Raw Water Tank- Underground	48750	4	195000
	28	RO Water Tanki at Terrace	2500	1	2500
Niramay	29	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	11650	1	11650
	30	Raw Water Tank- Near Office	5000	2	10000
	31	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
Sarva naman	32	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	8550	1	8550
	33	Raw Water- inside building	600	1	600
		Total W	ater Storag	e Capacity	28,41,060

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyerajky**t-Gujarat-India Rajkot



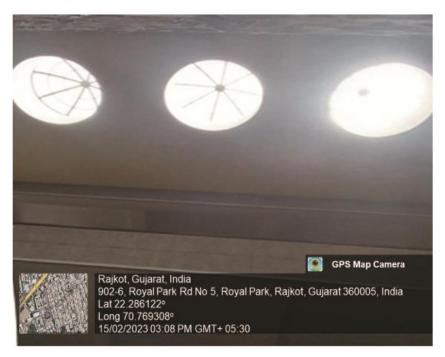


NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

7) Green Initiatives By the Institute

Green Architecture

The incorporation of green architecture principles in academic institutions not only reduces environmental impact but also fosters a healthier and more inspiring learning environment for students and faculty alike. By integrating features such as passive solar design, natural ventilation, and green roofs, these institutions showcase a commitment to sustainability while promoting innovation and awareness of eco-friendly design practices within the academic community.



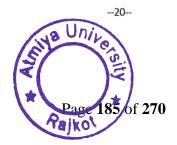
Natural Light and Ventilation in Academic Building

Impact:

- · Low artificial lighting requirements
- · Energy consumption optimization
- · Low green house gas emission
- · Low level of strain to Eyes









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Campus Biodiversity

A thriving campus biodiversity in academic institutions is not merely a reflection of ecological health but also serves as a testament to the institution's commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship. It provides a living laboratory for students to engage with nature firsthand, fostering a deeper understanding of ecological systems and instilling a sense of responsibility towards conservation. Beyond its educational value, a biodiverse campus offers numerous benefits such as improved air and water quality, enhanced aesthetics, and increased resilience to environmental stressors. It becomes a sanctuary for wildlife, contributing to the preservation of local ecosystems and biodiversity at large. Atmiya University campus is a rich in the biodiversity with the full of greenery and in house terrace garden.



Glimpse of Flora at University Campus









NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

Terrace Farming Capacity (Niramaya)

Installation Detail

- · Total Area: 800 Square meter
- · Three different farming: Hydroponics, Vertical and Terrace

Hydroponic farming

- method of growing plants without soil, using a nutrient-rich water solution to deliver essential nutrients directly to the plants' roots
- Tomato, Basil and mint grown by using this method.

Vertical farming

- · vertical farming utilizes vertical space
- · growing crops in vertically stacked layers
- Vertical farming reduces the need for extensive land use.

Terrace garden

- · The following are grown in the terrace garden
- · Grapes, Calabash and asparagus bean are grown using this method.

Impact of terrace farming

- Controlled environments can reduce the need for pesticides, as pests and diseases are less likely to affect crops grown indoors
- Terrace gardens act as natural insulators, reducing the need for artificial heating and cooling within the building. This can lead to energy savings and lower electricity bills.
- Students get the practical knowledge of terrace farming in the urban environment that can be replicated and implemented at their home and society.



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi Atmiyaekiniya Rajkot



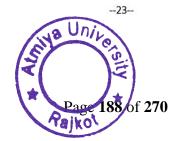


NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6



Terrace Garden (Niramay) at University Campus







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Gaushala at Campus

- · 24 Indian Breed Cow
- 01 Bull
- · State of the art facilities
- · Value addition cow urine for herbal and fertilizer utilization
- Decorative products are being made from the cow dung.
- Jivamrut fertilizer being used in the campus is a product of gaushala.
- It contibutes to maintain the organic carbon content in the campus soil as it
 provides the raw material for the compost.



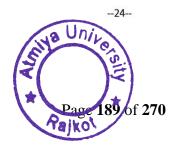
Satyakam Gaushala

It provides students with firsthand experience in animal care, veterinary science, and sustainable agriculture. They can learn about the importance of cows in Indian culture, their significance in agriculture, and sustainable farming practices.

Gaushalas contributes to the eco-friendly practices like composting cow dung for fertilizer, using biogas for cooking which can serve as models for sustainable living and agriculture.









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

In Indian cultures, cows are revered as sacred animals. Having a gaushala on campus can help preserve and promote this cultural heritage among students and the community.

Universities can conduct research on various aspects of cow rearing, including breeding, nutrition, and healthcare. This research can contribute to advancements in animal science and agriculture.

Cows play a crucial role in maintaining soil fertility through their dung, which is rich in nutrients. By managing cow waste effectively, gaushalas can contribute to soil health and environmental conservation.

Solid Waste Management Natural Fertilizer from Organic Waste Jivamrut (Natural Fertilizer)

Installation Detail:

- Year: 2008
- · Place: at boys parking
- Process: Collect neem leaves form campus and added with cow dung, cow urine and Earthworms

Amrut Soil

- Ingredients for AmrutMitti range from cow dung, cow urine, biomass like dry and decayed leaves, household kitchen waste like vegetable peels.
- AmrutSoil is full of all nutrients needed by plants, is very rich in variety of microbes, has the right pH, has high carbon content, has excellent water holding capacity.
- · Mixing Cow dung, cow urine and jaggery
- · Immersing dry biomass in AmrutJal kept in drums
- · Process take at least 1 month
- · Use as garden fertilizer.

Impact:

- Applied in garden as fertilizer
- Improve soil micro-biota of campus soil
- Less usages of chemical fertilizer



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6



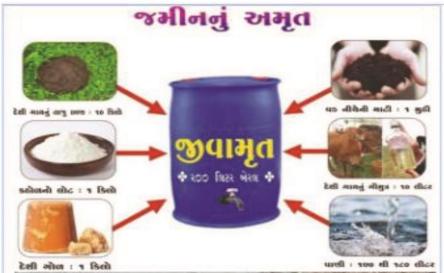


Figure 6: Amrut Soil and Jivamrut Plant









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Municipal Solid Waste Segregation Bin

University campus having more the 100 solid waste collection dustbin design for the proper waste segregation. Waste paper is recycled at the in-house paper recycling facility and converted into the filter paper, envelope and other artistic and decorative products.

Having separate bins encourages people to sort their waste, making it easier to recycle materials such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal. This promotes a culture of recycling and reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators.

Recycling materials reduces the need for raw materials, energy, and water required to manufacture new products. This conserves natural resources and reduces the environmental impact associated with extraction, processing, and transportation.

Implementing separate bins provides an opportunity for educational initiatives on waste management, recycling, and environmental stewardship. Students, faculty, and staff can learn about the importance of recycling and how their actions contribute to sustainability.



Separate Dustbin for Recyclable and Non-Recyclable Waste

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya**eliniyaajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Paper Recycling Unit

In embracing the principles of the circular economy, Atmiya university is pioneer in sustainable practices such as paper recycling, ensuring that resources are reused and regenerated rather than disposed of after single use. By implementing robust paper recycling programs, these institutes not only reduce waste and environmental impact but also cultivate a culture of resource efficiency and responsible consumption among students, faculty, and staff.

Recycling paper can lead to cost savings for the university by reducing waste disposal fees and the need to purchase new paper products. This can free up financial resources that can be allocated to other campus initiatives or projects.



Parivartan-Paper Recycling Plant







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Plastic Water Bottle Recycling Plant

University have installed water bottle recycling plant at entrance for all stakeholders having capacity of $20\ kg/day$

A bottle crusher helps reduce the volume of plastic bottles, thereby decreasing the amount of plastic waste generated on campus. This contributes to waste reduction efforts and helps minimize the environmental impact of plastic pollution.

By providing a convenient way to crush plastic bottles, the crusher encourages recycling behavior among students, faculty, and staff. It reinforces the importance of recycling and helps divert plastic waste from landfills or incinerators.

Plastic pollution poses significant threats to ecosystems, wildlife, and human health. By reducing plastic waste through recycling, a bottle crusher helps protect the environment and minimize the adverse effects of plastic pollution on marine life, terrestrial habitats, and waterways.



Plastic Bottle Crusher Machine







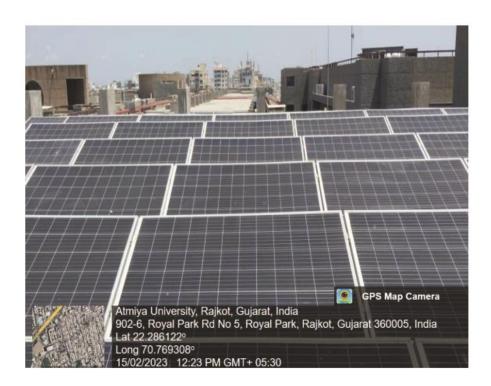


NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Energy Conservation Measures

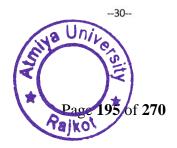
Renewable Power Generation

The adoption of solar rooftop systems in Atmiya university significantly reduces carbon emissions, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable environment while serving as a tangible demonstration of the institute's commitment to renewable energy and climate action. Additionally, the integration of solar rooftops enhances the educational experience by providing real-world examples of sustainable technology, inspiring students to explore and innovate in the field of renewable energy. Atmiya University having fully operational solar rooftop electricity generation capacity as per the vision of the government.











NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Rooftop Solar Plant

Renewable Power Generation per Month

Month & Year	RE Cultivation in KWh
Jun-22	33,642
Jul-22	20,784
Aug-22	23,264
Sep-22	29,568
Oct-22	33,664
Nov-22	28,864
Dec-22	26,432
Jan-23	30,064
Feb-23	32,576
Mar-23	41,648
Apr-23	57,504
May-23	66,992
Total	4,25,002 KWh

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyetajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Energy Efficient Electrical Appliances

Energy-efficient infrastructure in institutions not only lowers operational costs but also serves as a beacon of sustainable practices, showcasing the institution's dedication to environmental stewardship and responsible resource management. By implementing measures such as LED lighting, efficient HVAC systems, and smart building technologies, these institutions demonstrate leadership in sustainability while providing a conducive learning environment for students and faculty.





LED Lighting and 5 Star Rated Appliances









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Water Management

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability affects on the development of the campus as well as on all area of development such as farming, industries, etc. Keeping this view water conservation activity is carried out.

Sources of Water

- · Rainwater Harvesting
- · Bore water
- A Main source of water is RMC connection and Ground water is extracted to fulfill the requirement. The University stores the water in overhead tank.

Sewage Disposal Facility

Atmiya University is situated in the municipal area of Rajkot. RMC (Rajkot Municipal Corporation) provides municipal facilities to the university. Sewage is being disposed in the sewerage network of Rajkot city.

RO Plant

RO plants provide clean and safe drinking water by removing contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and dissolved solids, from the water. This ensures that students, faculty, and staff have access to safe drinking water, promoting better health and wellbeing. With access to clean drinking water on campus, there is less reliance on bottled water. This can lead to a significant reduction in plastic waste generated by the university, contributing to environmental sustainability efforts.

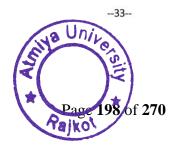


Reverse Osmosis Plant for Drinking Water

inches and disperse

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniya ajky**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Rainwater Harvesting

Capacity: 12 Lac Liters

Environmental Benefits: By reducing the demand for potable water and minimizing stormwater runoff, rainwater harvesting contributes to environmental conservation efforts. It helps preserve freshwater resources, protects aquatic ecosystems, and mitigates the impacts of urbanization on natural hydrological cycles.

Water Conservation: Rainwater harvesting reduces reliance on traditional water sources by collecting and storing rainwater for various uses, such as irrigation, flushing toilets, and landscape maintenance. This helps conserve freshwater resources and reduces the strain on municipal water supplies, especially during periods of drought or water scarcity.



Rainwater Harvesting Tank







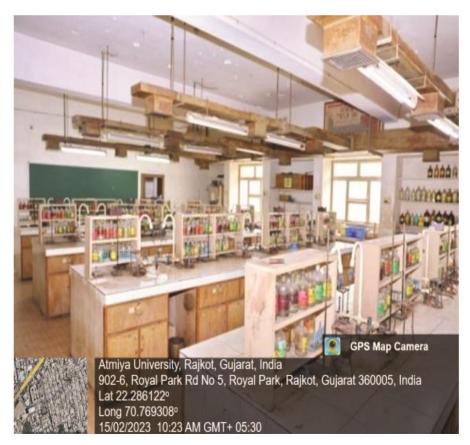


NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Air Pollution Control Measures

Acidic Fume Suction Panel

Laboratory of chemistry department is equipped with the vapour suction panel mounted on the platform. It collects the hazardous gas and channelizes it to the wet scrubber for the neutralizing before discharge into the atmosphere.



Acidic Fume Suction Panel









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Fume Hood at Chemistry laboratory

Fume hoods are designed to contain and exhaust potentially hazardous fumes, vapors, and gases generated during chemical experiments. They create a barrier between the experiment and the laboratory environment, preventing exposure to toxic or harmful substances. Fume hoods protect laboratory personnel from inhaling harmful chemicals or being exposed to hazardous substances.



Fumehood at Chemistry Laboratory









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Wet Scrubber

- Reduction of Air Pollution: Scrubbers help remove harmful gases, such as
 hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF), from the laboratory air. By
 capturing these pollutants before they are released into the atmosphere,
 scrubbers contribute to reducing air pollution and improving indoor and
 outdoor air quality.
- 2. Prevention of Acid Rain Formation: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride emissions can contribute to the formation of acid rain when released into the atmosphere. Alkali gas scrubbers mitigate this environmental impact by removing these acidic gases from laboratory emissions before they can react with moisture in the air and contribute to acid rain formation.
- 3. Protection of Ecosystems: Acid rain resulting from air pollution can have detrimental effects on ecosystems, including damage to vegetation, soil, aquatic habitats, and wildlife. By reducing the emission of acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers help protect sensitive ecosystems and promote biodiversity conservation.
- 4. Minimization of Health Risks: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride are corrosive and toxic gases that can pose health risks to laboratory personnel and surrounding communities if released into the environment. Alkali gas scrubbers help minimize these risks by capturing and neutralizing these hazardous pollutants before they can be emitted.
- 5. Reduction of Odors: In addition to removing acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers can also help eliminate unpleasant odors associated with certain chemical processes in the laboratory. This improvement in air quality enhances the comfort and well-being of laboratory personnel and visitors.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**eldniy@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

6. Conservation of Resources: Alkali gas scrubbers typically utilize alkaline solutions, such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH), to neutralize acidic gases. While the operation of scrubbers requires resources such as water and chemicals, their use contributes to the conservation of environmental resources by preventing the release of pollutants into the air and minimizing the need for remediation measures.



Wet Gas Scrubber

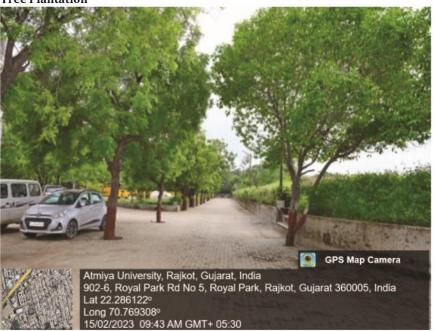






NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Tree Plantation



Greenery at Atmiya University Campus

University campus is full of indigenous tree and medicinal plants produce positive impact on environment.

- Air Quality Improvement: Trees and plants act as natural air filters, absorbing
 carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pollutants from the air while releasing oxygen
 through the process of photosynthesis. This helps improve air quality on campus,
 reducing the concentration of harmful gases and particulate matter and
 promoting a healthier environment for students, faculty, and staff.
- Carbon Sequestration: Trees play a crucial role in mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in their biomass. By planting trees on campus, universities can contribute to carbon sequestration efforts and help offset their carbon footprint, supporting broader sustainability goals and initiatives.



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi/Atmiyaels/nly@ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot

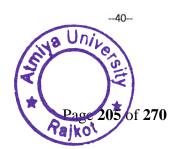


NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

- Temperature Regulation: Trees provide natural shade and evapotranspiration, helping to cool the surrounding environment and reduce the urban heat island effect. By creating shaded areas and lowering ambient temperatures, trees contribute to energy conservation efforts by reducing the need for air conditioning and mitigating heat-related stress during hot weather.
- Storm water Management: The roots of trees and plants help absorb rainwater
 and reduce runoff, preventing soil erosion and minimizing the risk of flooding
 and water pollution. By incorporating green infrastructure such as rain gardens
 and bio swales, university campuses can effectively manage storm water runoff,
 improve water quality, and enhance overall watershed health.
- Biodiversity Conservation: Trees and plants provide habitat and food sources for various species of birds, insects, and other wildlife, contributing to biodiversity conservation on campus. By creating green corridors and natural habitats, universities support local ecosystems and promote ecological resilience in urban environments.
- Noise Reduction: Trees and vegetation help absorb and deflect sound waves, acting as natural buffers against noise pollution from nearby roads, buildings, and other sources. By planting trees strategically around campus buildings and outdoor spaces, universities can create quieter and more tranquil environments conducive to learning, research, and relaxation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

8) Audit Methodology

The purpose of the audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution. The criteria, methods and recommendations used in the audit were based on the identified risks. The methodology includes: preparation and filling up of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the document, interviewing responsible persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. The methodology adopted for this audit was a three-step process comprising of:

1. Data Collection – In preliminary data collection phase, exhaustive data collection was performed using different tools such as observation, survey communicating with responsible persons and measurements.

Following steps were taken for data collection:

- Site Visit
- Data about the general information was collected by observation and interview.
- The power consumption of appliances was recorded by taking an average value in some cases.
- 2. Data Analysis Detailed analysis of data collected include: calculation of energy consumption, analysis of latest electricity bill of the campus, Water consumption, Waste Generation and Greenery Management.
- 3. Recommendation On the basis of results of data analysis and observations, some steps for reducing power and water consumption were recommended. Proper treatments for waste were also suggested. Use of fossil fuels has to be reduced for the sake of community health.

The above target areas particular to the University was evaluated through questionnaire circulated among the students for data collection.

The following data collected for the following areas during the assessment.

- 1. Environment & Waste Management
- 2. Energy Management
- 3. Water Management



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Page Rajko

--41--

206 of **270**

Atmi**/amiyaelini/grajky**t-Gujarat-India



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

9) Monitoring, Observations& Recommendations Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Date: 15/02/2023

Location	PM ₁₀ (μg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m³)	NO ₂ (μg/m³)
AU Building Main Entrance	49	31.4	16.1	26.3
B/H Ashwad canteen	43.3	29.2	12.3	19.7
Nr. Bus parking	51.5	36.2	14.6	27.1
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	57.7	31.3	15.7	26.4

Noise Monitoring
Date: 15/02/2023

Location	Observed Value (db (A))	Permissible Day Time Limit (db (A))
AU Building Main Entrance	47	
B/H Ashwad canteen	46	F0
Nr. Bus parking	48	50
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	45	

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



--42--

Registrar
Atmi/Atmiyaels/nly@ajltyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water from VIP parking Area
Sample collection Date	15/02/2023
Sample analysis date	15/02/2023
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable		Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	pН	7.8	22	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	234	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	9.32	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	25.2	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TLTC (< 7 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 3 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water from Yogidham Gate 3	
Sample collection Date	15/02/2023	
Sample analysis date	15/02/2023	
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters	

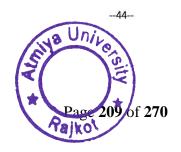
Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable		Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.9	<u>-</u>	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	222	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	11.68	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	18.2	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)	
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water Near Boy's Hostel	
Sample collection Date	15/02/2023	
Sample analysis date	15/02/2023	
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters	

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.78	20	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	322	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	22.5	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	88.2	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation	
EMB plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)	
MacConkey Plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)	
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production	

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyaeliniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water near Temple
Sample collection Date	15/02/2023
Sample analysis date	15/02/2023
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-0	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-1	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.68	20	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	318.8	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	8.02	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	80.2	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 4 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- AU Main Building
Sample collection Date	15/02/2023
Sample analysis date	15/02/2023
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable		Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-3	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.6	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	118.8	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	9.78	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO₃)	38.9	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- Science Building
Sample collection Date	15/02/2023
Sample analysis date	15/02/2023
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	2	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.80	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	130.1	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	7.7	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	8.1	Mg/l	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production

^{*}TLTC-Too Less To Count

^{*} TMTC-Too Much To Count



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya**eliniyaajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Observations & Suggestions:

- The University has modern infrastructure, including smart classrooms, a computer lab, and a library, which may indirectly impact the environment through energy consumption and waste generation.
- The presence of a functional borewell suggests potential for implementing rainwater harvesting systems to further conserve water resources.
- The University's adoption of rooftop solar power reflects a proactive approach towards utilizing renewable energy sources.
- University has actively participated in the Government/University programmes like Van Mahotsava, Environment day celebration, Gurupurnima day celebration etc..
- The well-designed University building maximizes natural light, promoting energy efficiency and a positive learning environment.
- Expand the display of informative posters and slogans promoting the benefits of a green and clean campus.
- Conduct drive to promote energy conservation, potentially including a designated "power saving day" each quarter.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Page 214 of 270

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: University**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

10) Certificate



V.V.P. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT CELL, Vajdi - Virda, Kalawad Road, Rajkot

Environmental Audit Certificate Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India For the AY (2022-23)

Environmental Audit for the period June 2022 to May 2023 has been conducted for the Atmiya University, Rajkot to assess the green initiatives planning and efforts implemented in the college campus like Green Campus Management. This Environmental Audit is also aimed to assess eco-friendly initiatives of the Institute towards sustainability.

It is believed that the institution has presented authentic data on various aspects of working of the institute before the audit team. The recommendations are based on the data presented before the team as they existed at the audit time. This certificate is valid for the audit period only. However, it is subject to automatic cancellation in case of any change in prevailing green practice or misleading data. The findings reported in this audit report are entirely based on data furnished by the institute and data collected by the audit team during the audit. Thus, the findings reported in this audit report are strictly limited to the period when the audit was conducted.

The Environmental Quality in the campus is found adequate and efficacious.

Dr. Sushil Korgaokar

(Recognised Schedule-I Environmental Auditor, Gujarat Pollution Control Board-GPCB – Gandhinagar, Gujarat)

Environmental Audit Laboratory, V.V.P. Engineering College, Virda – Vajdi, Kalawad Road, Opp. Motel the Village, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India



I assure that the data presented is authentic to the best of my knowledge & I agree to comply with the recommendations received this report within a year at maximum after the internal review.

Dr. Ashish M. Kothari, Dy. Registrar, Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India

Deputy Registrar
Atmiya University
Rajkot



Page 1 of 1



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, V.V.P. Engineering College, Rajkot

Page 215 of 270



NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6



V.V.P. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT CELL, Vajdi - Virda, Kalawad Road, Rajkot

Environmental Audit Certificate Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India For the AY (2022-23)

Environmental Audit for the period June 2022 to May 2023 has been conducted for the Atmiya University, Rajkot to assess the green initiatives planning and efforts implemented in the college campus like Green Campus Management. This Environmental Audit is also aimed to assess eco-friendly initiatives of the Institute towards sustainability.

It is believed that the institution has presented authentic data on various aspects of working of the institute before the audit team. The recommendations are based on the data presented before the team as they existed at the audit time. This certificate is valid for the audit period only. However, it is subject to automatic cancellation in case of any change in prevailing green practice or misleading data. The findings reported in this audit report are entirely based on data furnished by the institute and data collected by the audit team during the audit. Thus, the findings reported in this audit report are strictly limited to the period when the audit was conducted.

The Environmental Quality in the campus is found adequate and efficacious.

Dr. Sushil Korgaokar

(Recognised Schedule-I Environmental Auditor, Gujarat Pollution Control Board-GPCB - Gandhinegar, Gujarat)

Environmental Audit Laboratory, V.V.P. Engineering College, Virda – Vajdi, Kalawad Road, Opp. Motel the Village, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India



I assure that the data presented is authentic to the best of my knowledge & I agree to comply with the recommendations received this report within a year at maximum after the internal review.

Dr. Ashish M. Kothari, Dy. Registrar, Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India Deputy Registrar Atmiya University Rajkot



Page 1 of 1

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya**eliniyaajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

1.7 GREEN/ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2023-24

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Uniya aiky**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

CONTENT

SN	Contents	Page No
1	Executive Summary	2
2	Acknowledgment	3
3	Disclaimer	4
4	Introduction	5
5	Environmental Policy	8
6	General Information	11
7	Green Initiatives By the Institute	20
8	Audit Methodology	43
9	Monitoring, Observations & Recommendations	44
10	Certificate	52







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

1) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Atmiya University established on April 13, 2018, under the Gujarat Private University Act 11, 2018, ATMIYA University emphasizes to train young minds in consonance with the doctrines of higher education and human values. The aim of this University is to spread eternal happiness and to create a happy society in letter and spirit. The motto "सुह्रदंसर्वभूतानम्" (Suhardam Sarva Bhootanam) is an expression of willingness to attain harmony with each creation of the Almighty!

This environmental audit report provides a comprehensive overview of Atmiya University, located in the vibrant city of Rajkot, Gujarat. Atmiya University, a prominent educational institution in the region, serves as a dynamic center for higher education, offering a diverse range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs. Established with a vision 'To nurture creative thinkers and leaders through transformative learning' and committed to create a transformative learning experience by imbibing domain specific knowledge & wisdom and to focus on research based teaching learning with Industry relevant application knowledge. The university plays a crucial role in shaping the region's educational landscape.

Situated in an urban setting, Atmiya University benefits from excellent connectivity and accessibility within the Rajkot area. The campus spans approximately 23.5 acre and features modern infrastructure that includes state-of-the-art classrooms, research labs, libraries, recreational facilities, and green spaces that enhance the learning environment.

The university accommodates a diverse and vibrant community from various parts of India and beyond. This thriving student body is supported by a faculty dedicated to promoting sustainable practices on campus, aligning with Atmiya University's mission to minimize its environmental impact.

A satellite image of the campus highlights its strategic layout and showcases the integration of natural and built environments, offering a visual perspective on the university's physical footprint within the urban landscape. This audit aims to evaluate Atmiya University's environmental practices and suggest actionable steps to enhance sustainability, further aligning with global standards in environmental responsibility and conservation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya: Iniyerajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

2) ACKNOWLEDGMENT

On behalf of the Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell at **Shree M. & N. Virani Science College**, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the management of **Atmiya University**, **Rajkot** for entrusting us with the important task of conducting their Environmental Audit/Green Audit.

We deeply appreciate the cooperation extended by your team throughout the assessment process. This cooperation was instrumental in the successful completion of the audit.

We would also like to extend our special thanks to **Dr. Ashish Kothari. Deputy Registrar, Atmiya University** for their unwavering support. Their dedication proved to be invaluable in ensuring the project's completion. Finally, we thank all other staff members who actively participated in data collection and field measurements. Their contributions were essential to the smooth execution of the audit.

We are also thankful to:

SN	Name	Designation
1	Er. Ravi S. Tank	Chemical Engineer
2	Er. Jagniyant Lunagariya	Civil Engineer
3	Dr. Mahesh Savant	Chemist
4	Dr. Abhijeet Joshi	Microbiologist
5	Er. Hemil Chavda	Chemical Engieer

In closing, we would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Shiv Tripathi, Vice Chancellor, Atmiya University for extending the opportunity to evaluate their esteemed campus's environmental performance.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi Atmiyae Ishiya ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

3) **DISCLAIMER**

This Green Audit report has been prepared by the Environmental Audit Cell at Shree M. & N. Virani Science College for of Atmiya University, Rajkot. It incorporates data submitted by University officials/representatives along with expert analysis by the EA&CC Audit team.

While all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure its accuracy, the report is based on information gathered in good faith. Conclusions are based on best estimates and do not constitute any express or implied warranty or undertaking. The EA&CC at Atmiya University, Rajkot assumes no responsibility for any direct or consequential loss arising from the use of the information, statements, or forecasts in this report.

The findings presented in this report are based entirely on data provided by Atmiya University and gathered by the audit team during their audit & monitoring visit. It assumes normal operating conditions within the institution throughout the audit period. The auditors are unable to comment on environmental audit parameters outside the scope of the on-site surveys. Consequently, the report's findings are strictly limited to the timeframe during which the audit team conducted its assessment.

The Environment Audit Cell at **Shree M. & N. Virani Science College**, maintains strict confidentiality regarding all information pertaining to Atmiya University. No such information will be disclosed to any third party except public domain knowledge or when required by law or relevant accreditation bodies.

This certificate is valid solely for the current Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. It may be automatically revoked if any significant changes occur in the quantity or quality of waste generation at the aforementioned institute.

Environment Audit Cell, Shree M. & N. Virani Science College









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

4) INTRODUCTION

Since the 2019-20 academic year, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) requires all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to submit an annual Environmental Audit/Green Audit report. This requirement falls under Criterion 7 of the NAAC accreditation process, which evaluates institutions for their environmental sustainability practices. NAAC, an autonomous body in India, assigns accreditation grades (A, B, or C) based on various criteria, including environmental stewardship.

Furthermore, conducting Environmental Audit/Green Audits aligns with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of HEIs. By implementing measures to reduce their carbon footprint, institutions contribute positively to mitigating global warming.

In response to the NAAC mandate, the University management opted for an external Environmental Audit/Green Audit conducted by a qualified professional auditor.

Environmental Audit/Green Audit entails a comprehensive environmental assessment, examining both on-campus and off-campus practices that directly or indirectly impact the environment. In essence, it is a systematic process of identifying, quantifying, recording, reporting, and analysing environmental aspects within the institute setting.

Environmental Audit/Green Audits originated as a tool to evaluate institutional activities that might pose risks to human health and the environment. It provides valuable insights for improvement, guiding institutions towards environmentally responsible practices and infrastructure.

The specific areas covered by this audit include Green Campus initiatives, Waste Management, Water Management, Air Pollution Control, Energy Management, and Carbon Footprint reduction strategies employed by the University.

The following sections delve deeper into the concept, structure, objectives, methodology, analytical tools, and overall goals of this Green Audit.

Educational institutions are increasingly prioritizing environmental concerns. As a result, innovative concepts are emerging to make campuses more sustainable and eco-friendly. Numerous institutions are adopting various approaches to address environmental challenges within their facilities, such







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

as promoting energy conservation, waste recycling, water use reduction, and rainwater harvesting.

The activities of educational institutions can have both positive and negative environmental impacts. A Green Audit is a formal evaluation process that assesses the University's environmental footprint. It provides a comprehensive picture of the current environmental conditions on campus.

Green Audits are a valuable tool for Universities to identify areas of high energy, water, or resource consumption. This allows institutions to implement targeted changes and achieve cost savings. Additionally, Green Audits can analyse the nature and volume of waste generated, leading to improved recycling programs or waste minimization plans.

Green auditing and the implementation of mitigation measures offer a win-win scenario for institutions, students, and the environment. It can foster health and environmental awareness, promoting values and beliefs that benefit everyone. Green Audits also provide an opportunity for staff and students to gain a deeper understanding of the impact their institution has on the environment.

Furthermore, Green Audits can translate into financial savings by encouraging a reduction in resource usage. This process also empowers students and teachers to develop a sense of ownership for personal and social environmental responsibility.

The Green Audit process typically involves collecting primary data, conducting a site visit with University representatives, and reviewing relevant policies, activities, documents, and records.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atminaryaeldningasikyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The broad aims/benefits of the Environmental Audit/Green Audit would be

- Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
- Improving environmental standards
- · Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- · Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
- · Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
- · Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the University campus and its environment
- · Enhancement of University profile
- · Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

Outcomes OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are many advantages of environment audit to an Educational Institute:

- 1. Protect the environment in and around the campus.
- 2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
- 3. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
- 4. Portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi Atmiyael Inly Rajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

5) **ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**



Environment and Sustainability Policy for Green Campus

Atmiya University recognizes the critical importance of environmental sustainability and its role in minimizing ecological footprints. Guided by its commitment to the principles of conservation and harmony with nature, the university adopts this Policy to integrate environmental awareness and sustainable practices into its daily academic and administrative operations, education, and community engagement. This policy reflects the university's dedication to fostering a sustainable future.

Objective

Atmiya University strives to establish a clean, green, and sustainable campus by:

- · Developing, monitoring, and evaluating a policy to guide green campus initiatives.
- · Reducing the ecological footprint through sustainable practices.
- Educating students and staff on environmental issues and on building harmony with nature & mother earth to create a healthier, sustainable future.
- Promoting innovative environmental practices to enhance sustainability performance.
- Strengthening an environmentally responsible culture across curricular and extracurricular activities.
- · Addressing local and regional environmental challenges with sustainable solutions.
- Ensuring sustainable resource use and minimizing wasteful practices.
- Protecting biodiversity and reducing environmental pollution.

Environmental Goals and Targets

The university sets specific goals such as reducing energy consumption, minimizing waste generation, conserving water, managing/recycling/disposal of waste, and promoting biodiversity to enhance its sustainability initiatives.

Key Focus Areas

 Clean Campus Initiatives: Regular cleaning drives, waste segregation, and beautification projects.



Page 1 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

mww.atmiyauni.ac.in









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	



- 2. Green Energy: Installing renewable energy sources to reduce dependency on nonrenewable energy sources.
- 3. Landscaping and Biodiversity: Developing green spaces, planting neem trees, and conserving biodiversity.
- 4. Energy Efficiency: Installing energy-efficient appliances, natural lighting, and ventilation.
- 5. Water Conservation: Using rainwater harvesting systems, low-flow fixtures, and RO wastewater recycling.
- 6. Waste Management: Segregating solid, liquid, e-waste, and bio-waste for recycling and composting.
- 7. Transportation and Mobility: Promoting biking, carpooling, e-vehicles, and public
- 8. Green Building Standards: Incorporating eco-friendly designs in construction and renovation projects.
- 9. Curriculum Integration: Courses on SDG awareness and environmental science across all disciplines.
- 10. Community Engagement: Conducting workshops, seminars, and outreach programs on environmental topics.

Key Practices

1. Energy Efficiency

- · Transition to energy-efficient devices and systems.
- Encourage behaviour changes for energy conservation.
- Promote renewable energy solutions like solar and biogas.

2. Waste Management and Recycling

- Comprehensive waste management with dedicated recycling and composting units.
- Initiatives like Parivartan (Paper Recycling Unit) and Sarjan (Agricultural Waste Recycling Unit) to create sustainable products.

3. Water Conservation

· Installation of rainwater harvesting systems and reservoirs with a 17 lakh-litre capacity.

Xeriscaping and responsible water uce dependency on municipal water.

Page 2 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmyauni.ac.in

m www.atmiyauni.ac.in









Environmental Audit Report - Atmiya University, Rajkot (June 2023 to May 2024)



4. Biodiversity and Green Spaces

- Develop gardens, tree plantations, and outdoor educational spaces to promote biodiversity.
- Integrate sustainable farming practices using Panchgavya and Jivamrut fertilizers.

5. Transportation and Mobility

Establish e-vehicle charging stations, bike racks, and pedestrian-friendly paths.

6. Education and Awareness

- Organize campaigns like Use Solar-Save Nature, Save Energy-Water and tree plantation drives.
- Include sustainability topics in the curriculum to foster awareness and innovation.

Implementation and Monitoring

- Incentives and Recognition: Reward active participants in sustainability efforts.
- Budget and Funding: Allocate resources for projects and seek grants for sustainability initiatives.
- Compliance and Legal Adherence: Ensure alignment with relevant environmental laws and regulations.
- Periodic Review: Monitor the policy's impact and revise based on feedback and emerging challenges.

Conclusion

Adopting this Policy highlights Atmiya University's unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development. By fostering a culture of awareness and proactive participation, the university aspires to create a greener and healthier campus, setting a benchmark for future generations. Together, we will build a resilient and sustainable future.



Registrar Atmiya University Rajkot

Page 3 of 3

+91 281 2563445

admin@atmiyauni.ac.in

m www.atmiyauni.ac.in









NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

6) GENERAL INFORMATION

- a. Does any Green Audit conducted earlier? Yes
- b. Total Area of the University = 84455 m^2
- c. What is the total strength (people count) of the Institute?

AY	\$	Studen	ts	Teaching Staff		Teaching Staff Non-Teaching Staff		Total				
AT	M	F	Trans	М	F	Trans	М	F	Trans	М	F	Trans
2023- 24	3964	2315	0	184	154	0	208	37	0	4356	2506	0

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

Month (AY- 2023-2024)	No. of Working Days
June	21
July	24
August	25
September	17
October	22
November	26
December	24
January	25
February	24
March	23
April	24
Мау	26
Total	281







NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7	I V & B P		
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

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

O come	
Municipal dump yard	No
Garbage heap	No
Public convenience	Yes
Sewer line	Yes
Stagnant water	No
Industry	No
Bus / Railway station	Yes
Market / Shopping complex	Yes
Play Ground	Yes

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

Тур	Type of waste		Detail(s) of Waste Generated	Quantity of Waste Generated (kg)
	Biodegradable	Yes	Gardening, Cow dung	175
Solid	Non- biodegradable	Yes	Sweeping waste,	10
	e-waste	Yes	Computer, Battery	00
Liquid		Yes	Kitchen Waste	35
Gas		No		

- **g.** How is the waste managed in the institute? By Composting, Recycling, Reusing, Others (specify)
 - · Composting: Gardening and cow dung waste used to make compost.
 - Non-recyclable and non biodegradable waste disposal is managed by the Rajkot Municipal Corporation.







NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

- h. Do you use recycled paper in institute? Yes
- i. How would you spread the message of recycling to others in the community?

Poster competition activities	Yes
Campaigns	Yes
Webinars and seminars	Yes

j. Is there a garden in your institute?

	Garden	Yes	Area = <u>6732.26</u> m ²
- 1	14-4,3813-4,314-4,1		

k. Total number of Plants in Campus?

SN	Namepd Species	Numbers
1	Neem Tree	211
2	Lemon cypress	1
3	FicusMicrocapra	100
4	Hedge Plant	01
5	Tajplantshub dracaena	01
6	Crown of Throns	01
7	Spanish Moss (TilandsiaUsneoides)	10
8	Ruellia simplex	51
9	FagusSylvatica plant	01
10	Euphorbia Tithymaloides	11
11	Weeping Fig	685
12	LysilomaWatsonil	01









NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6			

13	Royal Palm	38
14	Bamboo	230
15	Moringa	01
16	Acalyphawilkesiana	300
17	Dracaena Angustifolia	11
18	Polysciasscutellaria	04
19	Cordylinefruticosa	40
20	Dracaena Reflexa	500
21	Garden Croton	01
22	polysciasguilfoylei	10
23	Oyster Plant (tradescantiazebrina)	300
24	Lonicerapileata	50
25	Saribusrotundifolius	10
26	Ixora	10
27	Hyophorbelagenicaulis	20
28	Purple heart	150
29	Yellow cosmos (sulphur cosmos)	100
30	Canna discolor	15
31	Durantaerecta	1100
32	Pritchardiapacifica	11
33	Capparissandwichiana	50
34	Nerium Oleander	10
35	Casuarinaequisetifolia	20

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiyael Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

36	Caryotaurens	2		
37	Areca palm	20		
38	Ravenala	10		
39	Iresineherbstii	300		
40	Sago Plam	22		
41	Sphgniticolatrilobata	1500		
42	Thuja	24		
43	Dracaena trifasciata	62		
44	Ponytail Palm	2		
45	Asparagus densiflorus	50		
46	Alocasiazebrina	02		
47	Bismarck palm	8		
49	9 Lotus 100			
50	Catharanthus	50		
51	Padavati Jasmin	50		
52	Caryotamitis	04		
53	Monoonlongifolium	3		
54	Breyniadisticha	50		
55	PlumeriaObtusa	10		
56	Alovera	100		
57	Century Plant 30			
58	Sweet osmanthus	Ī		
59	Crinum asiaticum	27		









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

60	Diantherapectoralis	200	
61	Hibiscus	10	
62	Ficusaspera 5		
63	Mulberry tree	10	
64	Barbary fig	5	
65	Dracaena angolensis	2	
66	Terminaliachebula plant	2	
67	Nettlespurges	2	
68	Yellow elder	2	
69	9 MadhucaLongifolia 2		
70	Eucalyptus globulus. 1		
71	Melicoccusbijugatus	1	
72	Casuarinaequisetifolia	1	
73	Indian jujube	5	
74	Tulsi	50	
75	Coconut palm tree 8		
76	Calotropisgigantea 1		
77	Persian Silk	5	
78	Mango tree	1	
79	Curry Tree 4		
80	Punicagranatum 5		
81	Pandanusveitchii	50	
82	Streblusasper	5	









NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7	I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6				

I. List uses of water in your institute

Basic use of water in campus	KL/Day		
Drinking	15		
Gardening	17		
Kitchen and Toilets	20		
Others	15		
Hostel	29		
Total	96 KL/Day		

m. Electricity Consumed

Month (Academic Year 2023-2024)	Electricity Consumed (kWh)	
June	1,88,249	
July	1,89,466	
August	2,10,645	
September	1,68,646	
October	1,74,560	
November	1,70,390	
December	1,30,250	
January	1,33,775	
February	1,44,080	
March	1,69,550	
April	2,02,600	
May	2,26,740	
Total	21,08,951	

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya**el**Iniyeajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1					
AISHE: U-0967					
Criterion 7	I V & B P				
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6					

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

Building	SN	Tank Description	Size (litre)	No. of Tank	Capacity (litre)
	1	Raw Water- A Wing	2500	4	10000
	2	Raw Water- B Wing	2500	4	10000
	3	Master RO - Raw Water	5000	3	15000
ALL Desilelies es	4	RO Water Tank	2500	7	17500
AU Building	5	Pharmacy and Mechanical Lab	2000	1	2000
	6	Faculty Block (A& B Wing)	2500	2	5000
	7	Library Terrace	2000	1	2000
	8	Raw Water Near AU Building- Underground	275000	1	275000
	9	RO Water - at Terrace	2000	2	4000
	10	Raw Water- at Terrace	60000	1	60000
	11	Raw Water- at Terrace	40000	7	280000
MPAB	12	Near Building- Undrground	333746	2	667492
MPAB	13	Near Building- Undrground	336826	2	673652
	14	Below Temple- Underground	189924	1	189924
	15	Below Temple- Underground	43718	1	43718
	16	In Front of Store- Underground	123604	1	123604







NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 7 I V & B P			
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6			

	17	RO Water- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
	18	Raw Water- at Terrace	2000	2	4000
Workshop	19	Raw Warer- at Terrace	5000	1	5000
	20	Behind Workshop- Round Tank- Underground	45650	1	45650
	21	RO Water- at Terrace	2500	1	2500
	22	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	23300	2	46600
Science	23	Raw Water Tank- Ladies Toilet	30000	3	90000
Building	24	CIF Lab	1500	1	1500
	25	Raw Water- OTIS- Underground	32620	1	32620
	26	Wastewater- Outside the Building	2000	1	2000
Yogidham Gate	27	Raw Water Tank- Underground	48750	4	195000
	28	RO Water Tanki at Terrace	2500	1	2500
Niramay	29	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	11650	1	11650
	30	Raw Water Tank- Near Office	5000	2	10000
	31	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	2000	1	2000
Sarvanaman	32	Raw Water Tank- at Terrace	8550	1	8550
	33	Raw Water- inside building	600	1	600
	Total Water Storage Capacity 28,41,060			28,41,060	





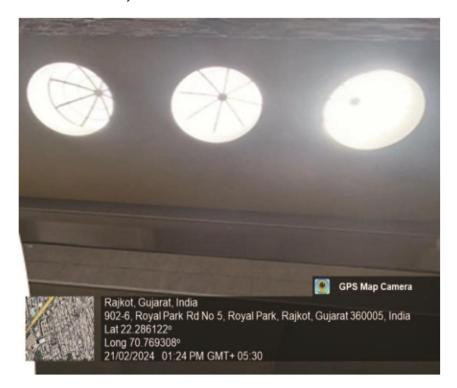


NAAC – Cycle – 1				
AISHE: U-0967				
Criterion 7 I V & B P				
KI 7.1 M 7.1.6				

7) GREEN INITIATIVES BY THE INSTITUTE

Green Architecture

The incorporation of green architecture principles in academic institutions not only reduces environmental impact but also fosters a healthier and more inspiring learning environment for students and faculty alike. By integrating features such as passive solar design, natural ventilation, and green roofs, these institutions showcase a commitment to sustainability while promoting innovation and awareness of eco-friendly design practices within the academic community.

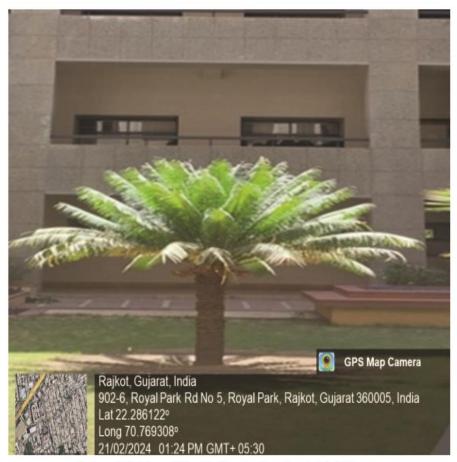








NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6



Natural Light and Ventilation in Academic Building

Impact:

- · Low artificial lighting requirements
- · Energy consumption optimization
- · Low green house gas emission
- · Low level of strain to Eyes









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Campus Biodiversity

A thriving campus biodiversity in academic institutions is not merely a reflection of ecological health but also serves as a testament to the institution's commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship. It provides a living laboratory for students to engage with nature firsthand, fostering a deeper understanding of ecological systems and instilling a sense of responsibility towards conservation. Beyond its educational value, a biodiverse campus offers numerous benefits such as improved air and water quality, enhanced aesthetics, and increased resilience to environmental stressors. It becomes a sanctuary for wildlife, contributing to the preservation of local ecosystems and biodiversity at large. Atmiya University campus is a rich in the biodiversity with the full of greenery and in house terrace garden.



Glimpse of Flora at University Campus







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Terrace Farming Capacity (Niramaya)

Installation Detail

- · Total Area: 800 Square meter
- Three different farming: Hydroponics, Vertical and Terrace

Hydroponic farming

- method of growing plants without soil, using a nutrient-rich water solution to deliver essential nutrients directly to the plants' roots
- · Tomato, Basil and mint grown by using this method.

Vertical farming

- · vertical farming utilizes vertical space
- · growing crops in vertically stacked layers
- · Vertical farming reduces the need for extensive land use.

Terrace garden

- The following are grown in the terrace garden
- · Grapes, Calabash and asparagus bean are grown using this method.

Impact of terrace farming

- Controlled environments can reduce the need for pesticides, as pests and diseases are less likely to affect crops grown indoors
- Terrace gardens act as natural insulators, reducing the need for artificial heating and cooling within the building. This can lead to energy savings and lower electricity bills.
- Students get the practical knowledge of terrace farming in the urban environment that can be replicated and implemented at their home and society.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atminationiyaeldniyaajityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6





Terrace Garden (Niramay) at University Campus







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Gaushala at Campus

- · 24 Indian Breed Cow
- 01 Bull
- · State of the art facilities
- Value addition cow urine for herbal and fertilizer utilization
- · Decorative products are being made from the cow dung.
- Jivamrut fertilizer being used in the campus is a product of gaushala.
- It contibutes to maintain the organic carbon content in the campus soil as it provides the raw material for the compost.



SatyakamGaushala

It provides students with firsthand experience in animal care, veterinary science, and sustainable agriculture. They can learn about the importance of cows in Indian culture, their significance in agriculture, and sustainable farming practices.

Gaushalas contributes to the eco-friendly practices like composting cow dung for fertilizer, using biogas for cooking which can serve as models for sustainable living and agriculture.







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

In Indian cultures, cows are revered as sacred animals. Having a gaushala on campus can help preserve and promote this cultural heritage among students and the community.

Universities can conduct research on various aspects of cow rearing, including breeding, nutrition, and healthcare. This research can contribute to advancements in animal science and agriculture.

Cows play a crucial role in maintaining soil fertility through their dung, which is rich in nutrients. By managing cow waste effectively, gaushalas can contribute to soil health and environmental conservation.

Solid Waste Management Natural Fertilizer from Organic Waste Jivamrut (Natural Fertilizer)

Installation Detail:

- Year: 2008
- · Place: at boys parking
- Process: Collect neem leaves form campus and added with cow dung, cow urine and Earthworms

Amrut Soil

- Ingredients for AmrutMitti range from cow dung, cow urine, biomass like dry and decayed leaves, household kitchen waste like vegetable peels.
- AmrutSoil is full of all nutrients needed by plants, is very rich in variety of microbes, has the right pH, has high carbon content, has excellent water holding capacity.
- · Mixing Cow dung, cow urine and jaggery
- Immersing dry biomass in AmrutJal kept in drums
- · Process take at least 1 month
- Use as garden fertilizer.

Impact:

- · Applied in garden as fertilizer
- · Improve soil micro-biota of campus soil
- · Less usages of chemical fertilizer

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**/Atmiya**ekini/Wajikyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6





Figure 6: Amrut Soil and Jivamrut Plant









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Municipal Solid Waste Segregation Bin

University campus having more the 100 solid waste collection dustbin design for the proper waste segregation. Waste paper is recycled at the in-house paper recycling facility and converted into the filter paper, envelope and other artistic and decorative products.

Having separate bins encourages people to sort their waste, making it easier to recycle materials such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal. This promotes a culture of recycling and reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators.

Recycling materials reduces the need for raw materials, energy, and water required to manufacture new products. This conserves natural resources and reduces the environmental impact associated with extraction, processing, and transportation.

Implementing separate bins provides an opportunity for educational initiatives on waste management, recycling, and environmental stewardship. Students, faculty, and staff can learn about the importance of recycling and how their actions contribute to sustainability.



Separate Dustbin for Recyclable and Non-Recyclable Waste





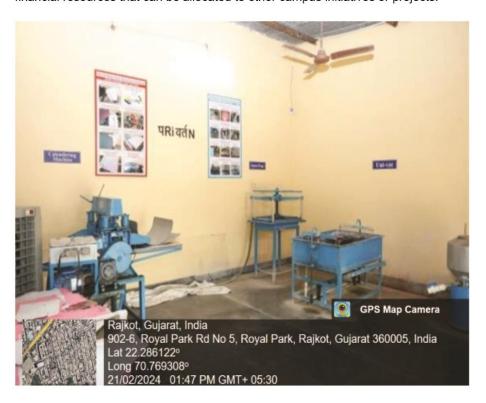


NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Paper Recycling Unit

In embracing the principles of the circular economy, Atmiya university is pioneer in sustainable practices such as paper recycling, ensuring that resources are reused and regenerated rather than disposed of after single use. By implementing robust paper recycling programs, these institutes not only reduce waste and environmental impact but also cultivate a culture of resource efficiency and responsible consumption among students, faculty, and staff.

Recycling paper can lead to cost savings for the university by reducing waste disposal fees and the need to purchase new paper products. This can free up financial resources that can be allocated to other campus initiatives or projects.



Parivartan-Paper Recycling Plant







NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

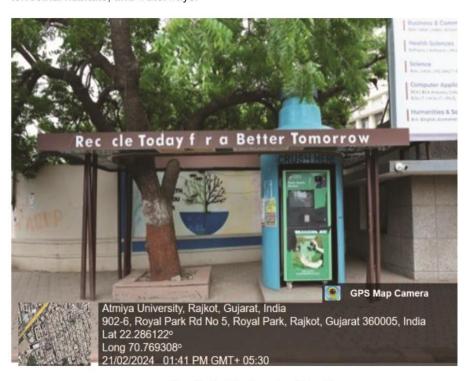
Plastic Water Bottle Recycling Plant

University have installed water bottle recycling plant at entrance for all stakeholders having capacity of 20 kg/day

A bottle crusher helps reduce the volume of plastic bottles, thereby decreasing the amount of plastic waste generated on campus. This contributes to waste reduction efforts and helps minimize the environmental impact of plastic pollution.

By providing a convenient way to crush plastic bottles, the crusher encourages recycling behavior among students, faculty, and staff. It reinforces the importance of recycling and helps divert plastic waste from landfills or incinerators.

Plastic pollution poses significant threats to ecosystems, wildlife, and human health. By reducing plastic waste through recycling, a bottle crusher helps protect the environment and minimize the adverse effects of plastic pollution on marine life, terrestrial habitats, and waterways.



Plastic Bottle Crusher Machine





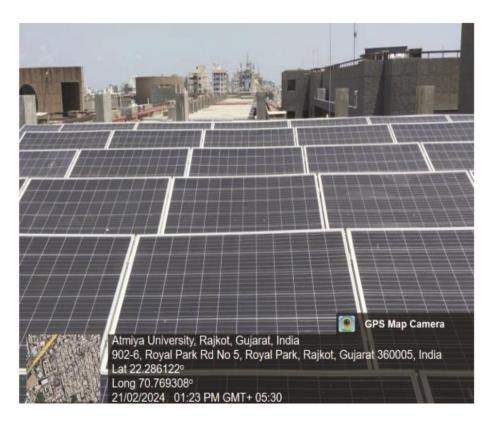


NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Energy Conservation Measures

Renewable Power Generation

The adoption of solar rooftop systems in Atmiya university significantly reduces carbon emissions, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable environment while serving as a tangible demonstration of the institute's commitment to renewable energy and climate action. Additionally, the integration of solar rooftops enhances the educational experience by providing real-world examples of sustainable technology, inspiring students to explore and innovate in the field of renewable energy. Atmiya University having fully operational solar rooftop electricity generation capacity as per the vision of the government.









NAAC – Cycle – 1	
AISHE: U-0967	
Criterion 7	I V & B P
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6

Rooftop Solar Plant Renewable Power Generation per Month

Month & Year	RE Cultivation in KWh
Jun-23	50,144
Jul-23	38,736
Aug-23	41,520
Sep-23	25,616
Oct-23	18,080
Nov-23	41,280
Dec-23	42,400
Jan-24	44,640
Feb-24	47,840
Mar-24	62,720
Apr-24	67,040
May-24	67,200
Total	547,216 KWh







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Energy Efficient Electrical Appliances

Energy-efficient infrastructure in institutions not only lowers operational costs but also serves as a beacon of sustainable practices, showcasing the institution's dedication to environmental stewardship and responsible resource management. By implementing measures such as LED lighting, efficient HVAC systems, and smart building technologies, these institutions demonstrate leadership in sustainability while providing a conducive learning environment for students and faculty.





LED Lighting and 5 Star Rated Appliances







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Electrical Vehicle Charging Station

The installation of electrical charging stations at university campus demonstrates a proactive approach towards supporting sustainable transportation options for students, faculty, and visitors, thereby reducing reliance on fossil fuels and promoting the adoption of electric vehicles. These stations not only facilitate the transition towards cleaner modes of transportation but also serve as educational tools, raising awareness about the benefits of electric vehicles and contributing to a culture of environmental responsibility within the campus community.



IEC 61851-1 Compliance

Electronic Vehicle Charging Station









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Management

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability affects on the development of the campus as well as on all area of development such as farming, industries, etc. Keeping this view water conservation activity is carried out.

Sources of Water

- Rainwater Harvesting
- · Bore water
- A Main source of water is RMC connection and Ground water is extracted to fulfill the requirement. The University stores the water in overhead tank.

Sewage Disposal Facility

Atmiya University is situated in the municipal area of Rajkot. RMC (Rajkot Municipal Corporation) provides municipal facilities to the university. Sewage is being disposed in the sewerage network of Rajkot city.

RO Plant

RO plants provide clean and safe drinking water by removing contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and dissolved solids, from the water. This ensures that students, faculty, and staff have access to safe drinking water, promoting better health and well-being. With access to clean drinking water on campus, there is less reliance on bottled water. This can lead to a significant reduction in plastic waste generated by the university, contributing to environmental sustainability efforts.



Reverse Osmosis Plant for Drinking Water Rainwater Harvesting









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Capacity: 12 Lac Liters

Environmental Benefits: By reducing the demand for potable water and minimizing stormwater runoff, rainwater harvesting contributes to environmental conservation efforts. It helps preserve freshwater resources, protects aquatic ecosystems, and mitigates the impacts of urbanization on natural hydrological cycles.

Water Conservation: Rainwater harvesting reduces reliance on traditional water sources by collecting and storing rainwater for various uses, such as irrigation, flushing toilets, and landscape maintenance. This helps conserve freshwater resources and reduces the strain on municipal water supplies, especially during periods of drought or water scarcity.



Rainwater Harvesting Tank





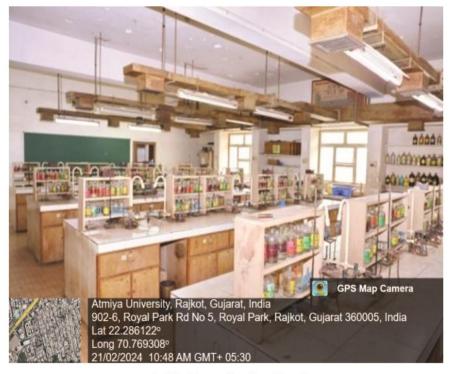


NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Air Pollution Control Measures

Acidic Fume Suction Panel

Laboratory of chemistry department is equipped with the vapour suction panel mounted on the platform. It collects the hazardous gas and channelizes it to the wet scrubber for the neutralizing before discharge into the atmosphere.



Acidic Fume Suction Panel







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Fume Hood at Chemistry laboratory

Fume hoods are designed to contain and exhaust potentially hazardous fumes, vapors, and gases generated during chemical experiments. They create a barrier between the experiment and the laboratory environment, preventing exposure to toxic or harmful substances. Fume hoods protect laboratory personnel from inhaling harmful chemicals or being exposed to hazardous substances.



Fumehood at Chemistry Laboratory









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Wet Scrubber

- 1. Reduction of Air Pollution: Scrubbers help remove harmful gases, such as hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF), from the laboratory air. By capturing these pollutants before they are released into the atmosphere, scrubbers contribute to reducing air pollution and improving indoor and outdoor air quality.
- 2. Prevention of Acid Rain Formation: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride emissions can contribute to the formation of acid rain when released into the atmosphere. Alkali gas scrubbers mitigate this environmental impact by removing these acidic gases from laboratory emissions before they can react with moisture in the air and contribute to acid rain formation.
- 3. Protection of Ecosystems: Acid rain resulting from air pollution can have detrimental effects on ecosystems, including damage to vegetation, soil, aquatic habitats, and wildlife. By reducing the emission of acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers help protect sensitive ecosystems and promote biodiversity conservation.
- 4. Minimization of Health Risks: Hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride are corrosive and toxic gases that can pose health risks to laboratory personnel and surrounding communities if released into the environment. Alkali gas scrubbers help minimize these risks by capturing and neutralizing these hazardous pollutants before they can be emitted.
- 5. Reduction of Odors: In addition to removing acidic gases, alkali gas scrubbers can also help eliminate unpleasant odors associated with certain chemical processes in the laboratory. This improvement in air quality enhances the comfort and well-being of laboratory personnel and visitors.

-- Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi Atmiya Isniya ajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

6. Conservation of Resources: Alkali gas scrubbers typically utilize alkaline solutions, such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH), to neutralize acidic gases. While the operation of scrubbers requires resources such as water and chemicals, their use contributes to the conservation of environmental resources by preventing the release of pollutants into the air and minimizing the need for remediation measures.



Wet Gas Scrubber

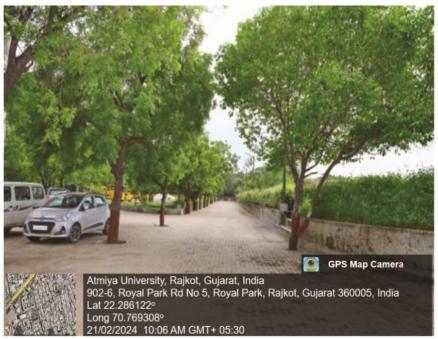






NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Tree Plantation



Greenery at Atmiya University Campus

University campus is full of indigenous tree and medicinal plants produce positive impact on environment.

- Air Quality Improvement: Trees and plants act as natural air filters, absorbing carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pollutants from the air while releasing oxygen through the process of photosynthesis. This helps improve air quality on campus, reducing the concentration of harmful gases and particulate matter and promoting a healthier environment for students, faculty, and staff.
- Carbon Sequestration: Trees play a crucial role in mitigating climate change
 by sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in their biomass.
 By planting trees on campus, universities can contribute to carbon
 sequestration efforts and help offset their carbon footprint, supporting broader
 sustainability goals and initiatives.









NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

- Temperature Regulation: Trees provide natural shade and evapotranspiration, helping to cool the surrounding environment and reduce the urban heat island effect. By creating shaded areas and lowering ambient temperatures, trees contribute to energy conservation efforts by reducing the need for air conditioning and mitigating heat-related stress during hot weather.
- Storm water Management: The roots of trees and plants help absorb
 rainwater and reduce runoff, preventing soil erosion and minimizing the risk of
 flooding and water pollution. By incorporating green infrastructure such as rain
 gardens and bio swales, university campuses can effectively manage storm
 water runoff, improve water quality, and enhance overall watershed health.
- Biodiversity Conservation: Trees and plants provide habitat and food sources for various species of birds, insects, and other wildlife, contributing to biodiversity conservation on campus. By creating green corridors and natural habitats, universities support local ecosystems and promote ecological resilience in urban environments.
- Noise Reduction: Trees and vegetation help absorb and deflect sound waves, acting as natural buffers against noise pollution from nearby roads, buildings, and other sources. By planting trees strategically around campus buildings and outdoor spaces, universities can create quieter and more tranquil environments conducive to learning, research, and relaxation.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi Atmiyael Inly Rajkyt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

8) AUDIT METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy adopted by the institution. The criteria, methods and recommendations used in the audit were based on the identified risks. The methodology includes: preparation and filling up of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the document, interviewing responsible persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. The methodology adopted for this audit was a three-step process comprising of:

1. Data Collection – In preliminary data collection phase, exhaustive data collection was performed using different tools such as observation, survey communicating with responsible persons and measurements.

Following steps were taken for data collection:

- Site Visit
- Data about the general information was collected by observation and interview.
- The power consumption of appliances was recorded by taking an average value in some cases.
- 2. Data Analysis Detailed analysis of data collected include: calculation of energy consumption, analysis of latest electricity bill of the campus, Water consumption, Waste Generation and Greenery Management.
- **3. Recommendation** On the basis of results of data analysis and observations, some steps for reducing power and water consumption were recommended. Proper treatments for waste were also suggested. Use of fossil fuels has to be reduced for the sake of community health.

The above target areas particular to the University was evaluated through questionnaire circulated among the students for data collection.

The following data collected for the following areas during the assessment.

- 1. Environment & Waste Management
- 2. Energy Management
- 3. Water Management



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot



Registrar
Atminteliniveralityt-Gujarat-India
Rajkot



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

9) MONITORING, OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Date: 21/02/2024

Location	PM ₁₀ (μg/m³)	PM _{2.5} (μg/m³)	SO ₂ (µg/m³)	NO ₂ (μg/m³)
AU Building Main Entrance	43.7	29.4	17.1	21.3
B/H Ashwad canteen	45.6	26.2	13.3	18.4
Nr. Bus parking	59.4	31.2	15.6	23.2
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	51.8	36.3	17.4	24.6

Noise Monitoring

Date: 21/02/2024

Location	Observed Value (db (A))	Permissible Day Time Limit (db (A))
AU Building Main Entrance	48	
B/H Ashwad canteen	45	50
Nr. Bus parking	47	50
Nr. Haridarshanam Temple	46	







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water from VIP Parking Area
Sample collection Date	21/02/2024
Sample analysis date	21/02/2024 to 25/02/2024
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.9	-	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	353.925	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	50.42	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	88.2	Mg/I	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TLTC (< 7 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 3 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report

TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water from Yogidham Gate 3
Sample collection Date	21/02/2024
Sample analysis date	21/02/2024 to 21/02/2024
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	=	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.8	<u>=</u>	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	211.2	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	15.92	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO₃)	52.0	Mg/I	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water Near Boy's Hostel
Sample collection Date	21/02/2024
Sample analysis date	21/02/2024 to 21/02/2024
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	<u> </u>	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.84	Б	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	321.2	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	23.5	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO₃)	48.2	Mg/I	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TMTC (> 100 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Borewell Water near Temple
Sample collection Date	21/02/2024
Sample analysis date	21/02/2024 to 25/02/2024
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	<u>-</u>	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.92	Б	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	421.2	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	35.23	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO₃)	68.2	Mg/I	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

	- 1/2
Test	Observation
EMB plates	TLTC (< 5 colonies)
MacConkey Plates	TLTC (< 4 colonies)
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- AU Main Building	
Sample collection Date	21/02/2024	
Sample analysis date	21/02/2024 to 21/02/2024	
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters	

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	<u>-</u>	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.70	Б	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	121.2	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	19.87	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO₃)	38.2	Mg/I	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production







NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

Water Analysis Report TEST REPORT

Sample Description	Drinking Water- Science Building
Sample collection Date	21/02/2024
Sample analysis date	21/02/2024 to 25/02/2024
Quantity of Sample	2.5 liters

Test Result

Sr. No.	Test Parameter	Results	Units	Desirable limit As per IS 10500:2012	Test method
1	Taste	Agreeable	-	Agreeable	IS 3025 (Part 7&8)
2	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	Unobjectionable	IS 3025 (Part 5) 1983
3	рН	7.80	=	6.5 to 8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11)
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	184.2	mg/l	500 max	IS 3025 (Part 16)
5	Chloride	17.63	mg/l	250 max	IS 3025 (part 32)
6	Turbidity	<1	NTU	1.0 Max	IS 3025 (part 10)
7	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	28.2	Mg/I	200 max	IS 3025 (part 21)

Microbial Analysis

Test	Observation
EMB plates	No Colonies Observed
MacConkey Plates	No Colonies Observed
Single strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production
Double strength MPN broth	No Colour change, No Gas production

^{*}TLTC-Too Less To Count







^{*} TMTC-Too Much To Count



NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

OBSERVATIONS:

- 1. Land Use: The University campus spread over 23.5 Acres of land.
- 2. Green Initiatives: The University supports efforts to eliminate plastic from campus. Students are advised to avoid using plastic on campus. The University organizes regular cleanliness drive to collect biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. e-waste are cleaned periodically by recognised & authorised recyclers. Biodegradable waste is self-composting.
- 3. Fire & Safety: The University building is also safe through state of the art housed Fire safety system.
- 4. Energy Consumption: While the University has a solar energy generation facility, the overall energy consumption patterns, including electricity, water, and other resources, should be assessed to identify potential environmental impacts and energy efficiency opportunities.
- Potential for Water Harvesting: The presence of a functional borewell suggests potential for implementing rainwater harvesting systems to further conserve water resources.
- 6. Community Engagement Potential: The University's environmental efforts be extended to engage the local community in sustainability practices.
- 7. Beautiful Campus Greenery: The presence of over 5,00+ neem trees on campus creates a pleasant and environmentally friendly atmosphere.
- 8. Abundant Natural Light: The well-designed University building maximizes natural light, promoting energy efficiency and a positive learning environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Install sensor-based faucets in washrooms and urinals to minimize water waste
- Develop a dense plantation area using the Miyawaki method to become a role model & leading example for other state & private universities to demonstrate creation of oxygen bank and enhance campus greenery.
- 3. Conduct drive to promote energy conservation, potentially including a designated "power saving day" each quarter.
- 4. Establish a regular cleaning and maintenance schedule for the rooftop solar panels to ensure optimal energy production.

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Uniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

10) **CERTIFICATE**



SARVODAY KELAVANI SAMAJ MANAGED

Shri Manibhai Virani & Smt. Navalben Virani Science College

(An Autonomous College affiliated to Saurashtra University, Rajkot)

NAAC Assessment & Accreditation Cycle - III: 'A++' grade with CGPA 3.65 on 4 point scale

Environmental Audit Certificate For the Period: June 2023 to May 2024

This certificate confirms that an Environmental/Green Audit was conducted at Atmiya University, Rajkot, to assess the implementation of green initiatives and eco-friendly practices, particularly in the area of Green Campus Management.

The audit assessed the authenticity of the data provided by the institution and the effectiveness of its sustainability efforts. The recommendations outlined in the audit report are based on the information available at the time of the audit.

I assure that the data presented is authentic to the best of my knowledge & I agree to comply with the recommendations received this report within a year at maximum after the internal review.

Dr. Divyang D. Vyas, Registrar,

Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India



Atmiya University Rajkot

The audit concluded that the environmental quality on campus is found adequate and efficacious and meets the required standards.

Ravi S. Tank

(Recognised Schedule-I Environmental Auditor, Gujarat Pollution Control Board- GPCB Gandhinagar, Gujarat)

I/c Director,

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, Shri Manibhai Virani & Smt. Navalben Virani Science College,

Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road,

Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India

I/C Director,

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell Shri Manibhai Virani & Smt. Navalben Virani Science College, Rajkot

Please note:

- This certificate is valid only for the specified audit period.

 The certificate may be revoked if there are changes to the institution's green practices or if the provided data is found to be misleading.
- The audit findings are solely based on the data submitted by the institution and the observations made by the audit team during the audit.

ATMIYA Group of Institutions, Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot - 360 005, (GUJARAT) INDIA. Ph.: +91 - 281 - 2562681 E-mail: admin@vsc.edu.in | principal@vsc.edu.in Website: www.vsc.edu.in



Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell. Shree M. & N. Virani Science College, Rajkot

Registrar Atmi Amiya Iniya ajityt-Gujarat-India Rajkot





NAAC – Cycle – 1		
AISHE: U-0967		
Criterion 7	I V & B P	
KI 7.1	M 7.1.6	

SWAMI SHREEJI



SARVODAY KELAVANI SAMAJ MANAGED

Shri Manibhai Virani & Smt. Navalben Virani Science College

(An Autonomous College affiliated to Saurashtra University, Rajkot)

NAAC Assessment & Accreditation Cycle - III: 'A++' grade with CGPA 3.65 on 4 point scale

Environmental Audit Certificate For the Period: June 2023 to May 2024

This certificate confirms that an Environmental/Green Audit was conducted at Atmiya University, Rajkot, to assess the implementation of green initiatives and eco-friendly practices, particularly in the area of Green Campus Management.

The audit assessed the authenticity of the data provided by the institution and the effectiveness of its sustainability efforts. The recommendations outlined in the audit report are based on the information available at the time of the audit.

I assure that the data presented is authentic to the best of my knowledge & I agree to comply with the recommendations received this report within a year at maximum after the internal review.

Dr. Divyang D. Vyas, Registrar, Atmiya University, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India



Registrar Atmiya University Rajkot

The audit concluded that the environmental quality on campus is found adequate and efficacious and meets the required standards.

Ravi S. Tank

(Recognised Schedule-I Environmental Auditor, Gujarat Pollution Control Board- GPCB Gandhinagar, Gujarat)

I/c Director,

Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell, Shri Manibhai Virani & Smt. Navalben Virani Science College,

Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot-360005-Gujarat-India I/C Director,
Environmental Audit & Consultancy Cell,

Shri Manibhai Virani & Smt. Navalben Virani Science College, Rajkot

Please note:

- · This certificate is valid only for the specified audit period.
- The certificate may be revoked if there are changes to the institution's green practices or if the
 provided data is found to be misleading.
- The audit findings are solely based on the data submitted by the institution and the
 observations made by the audit team during the audit.

ATMIYA Group of Institutions, Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot - 360 005, (GUJARAT) INDIA.

Ph.: +91 - 281 - 2562681 E-mail: admin@vsc.edu.in | principal@vsc.edu.in | Website: www.vsc.edu.in

Registrar
Atmi**Atmiya-Iniyaajity**t-Gujarat-India
Rajkot

