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PQMS/2023/3/22

Date: 15/03/2023

To Whom It May Concern

It is to certify that PQMS Quality Services Pvt. Ltd. SCO-21, 4th Floor, Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana-141001 (Punjab) has conducted Green Audit for Santosh Deemed to be University in Feb 2023.

Santosh Deemed to be University has been undertaking satisfactory steps towards ensuring Green Campus & Sustainable Environment. The area of improvement has been identified which has been mentioned in detailed reports.

Audit Site: Santosh Deemed to be University.

Address: No.1, Santosh Nagar, Ghaziabad, NCR Delhi-201009

Audit Tenure: 24- Feb 2023 to 07-Mar-2023

Anubhav Kaushik
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Approved By

Green Audit Report

JANUARY 2022

Santosh Deemed to Be University

No.1, Santosh Nagar, Ghaziabad, NCR Delhi-201009

Audit Conducted By:

Professional Quality Management Services

SCO-21, 4th Floor, Feroze Gandhi Market Rd, Ludhiana,
Punjab 141001.

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1. Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the cooperation and support of the management and staff of Santosh Deemed to be University, in particular, the support and disposition of the Dr. Sanjeev Tomar (Faculty, Santosh Deemed to Be University), Mr. Kannan (Admin) & Mr. Arasumani Malaiappan (Assistant Maintenance Manager) Teaching/Supporting Staff of institute has been invaluable to the success of this report. We hereby assure you that, all information obtained in the course of this Audit exercise, as well as those contained in this report, will be remain confidential as per NDA (Non-Disclosure Agreement) clause.

(Auditor)

2. Introduction

The green audit aims to analyses environmental practices within and outside the university campuses, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly atmosphere. Green audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of university environment. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the effort within the institutions whose exercises can cause threat to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through the green audit, a direction as how to improve the structure of environment and there are include several factors that have determined the growth of carried out the green audit.

2.1 Why Green Auditing

Green auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutions practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. Traditionally, we are good and efficient users of natural resources. But over the period of time excess use of resources like energy, water, are become habitual for everyone especially, in common areas. Now, it is necessary to check whether our processes are consuming more than required resources? Whether we are handling resources carefully? Green audit regulates all such practices and gives an efficient way of natural resource utilization. In the era of climate change and resource depletion it is necessary to verify the processes and convert it in to green and clean one. Green audit provides an approach for it. It also increases overall consciousness among the people working in institution towards an environment.

2.2 Goals of Green Audit

- Identification and documentation of green practices followed by university.
- Identify strength and weakness in green practices.
- Analyze and suggest solution for problems identified.
- Assess facility of different types of waste management.

- Increase environmental awareness throughout campus
- Identify and assess environmental risk.
- Motivates staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.
- The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issue before they become problem.

2.3 Objective of Green Audit

- To examine the current practices, which can impact on environment such as of resource utilization, waste management etc.
- To identify and analyze significant environmental issues.
- Setup goal, vision, and mission for green practices in campus.
- Establish and implement Environment Management in various departments.
- Continuous assessment for betterment in performance in green

2.4 Benefits of Green Audit to Educational Institutions

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

- It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
- Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
- Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
- It portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.
- Finally, it will help to build positive impression for through green initiatives the upcoming NAAC visit.

3. Objective & Scope

The broad aims/benefits of the eco-auditing system 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
- Developmentof ownership, personal and social responsibility for the College campus and its environment
- Enhancement of College profile
- Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

4. Infrastructure

4.1 Details of Tree and Plant (Campus)

SN	Description	Qty
1	No. of trees	437
2	No. of type of trees	29

4.2 Details of Hospital Campus

SN	Description	Qty
1	No. of trees	2
2	No. of type of trees	2

4.3 Solar Panel Details

Roof Top Solar Panels found evident during the visit

SN	Location	No of Panels
1	Medical College	300

4.4 Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)/ Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)

1 No's of Sewage Treatment Plants are installed in the College campus. The total Sewage Treatment Plant(STP) Capacity is 80 KLD and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) at 20 KLD.

List of STP's

SN	Description	Capacity in KLD
1	STP	80 KLD
2	ETP	20 KLD

4.5 RO Plant

RO plant is provided inside the campus to supply water to the entire campus.

4.6 Rainwater Harvesting

The rainwater harvesting strengthens the water level of the campus through ground water recharging process

4.7 Awareness

Santosh Deemed to be university has placed Sign Boards and Instructions to save the water and use of Dustbin.

4.8 Waste Disposal & Waste Management

Waste disposal include the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process.

Waste can be solid, liquid, or gas, each type has different methods of disposal and management. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological and household. In some cases, waste can pose a threat to human health. Waste is produced by human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials. Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment or aesthetics.

Waste management practices are not uniform among countries (developed and developing nations) regions (urban and rural areas), and residential and industrial sectors can all take different approaches.

A large portion of waste management practices deal with municipal solid waste which is the bulk of the waste that is created by household, industrial, and commercial activity.

E-waste generated in the campus is disposed in scientific and eco-friendly manner. The below certificate represents the 423.45 kilograms of E-waste disposed in an eco-friendly manner

PAY VIA CHEQUE/NEFT
CASH NOT ACCEPTED

SYNERGY GROUP
We Understand We Care. We Serve

Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

GZB-421 **RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT**

That the previous agreement executed on **01 Jun,2021**, is renewed on **31 May,2022** and shall be valid only when endorsed through a SEAL of Synergy Waste Management (P) Ltd.

BETWEEN

M/s. Synergy Waste Management P. Ltd., having its Registered Office at 517-518, 5th Floor, D-Mall, Rohini West, New Delhi – 110085 and workplace at :

Subharti Dental College Campus, Subharti Puram , Nh-58, Delhi- Haridwar By Pass Road , Meerut , Uttar Pradesh

AND

Santosh Dental College & Hospital (GZB)
Address : No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201009

Represented By -

Dr. Akshay Bhargav Designation ~~Dean~~ , Dentist, Contact No : **0000000000** , Email ID : **santosh@santoshuniversity.com**. The terms & conditions of the existing agreement shall remain unchanged as mentioned in the initial agreement, except the service charges which shall be **Rs. 8500.0 (Rupees Eight Thousand Five Hundred Only)** per month for **Medical College** or **Rs. NILL** per bed per day having a declared bed strength of **150(One Hundred and Fifty Only)** subject to the condition of weight limit of **300.00** kg / month beyond which excess weight shall be charged @ **Rs.30** per kg. That the above rates are exclusive of GST the same shall be charged extra as per then prevailing rates if becomes applicable.

This agreement shall remain valid for a period of **1** Year / **0** Months / **0** Days i.e. **01-Jun-2022** to **31-May-2023**.

That this agreement may be renewed further for the period and terms and conditions as agreed in between both of the parties hereto.

Authorized Signatory – Service Provider **Authorized Signatory – Waste Generator**

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4.9 Water Management

Water conservation is a key activity as water availability effects 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

- Open Well water
- Bore water

4.10 Water Saving Techniques Adopted by SMU

4.10.1 Identify & fixing Leaks

The hidden water leaks can cause loss of considerable water and energy without anyone being aware of it. A small leak can amount to large volumes of water loss. Leaks become larger with time, and they can lead to other equipment failure. Fix that leaky pipe, toilet, faucet, or roof top tank to save considerable amount of money and water. The establishment of a leak detection and repair program would be a most

cost- effective way to save money and water in the workshop building. Following are some best practices to identify and fixing leaks.

The Management must be committed for providing the staff and resources needed to maintain plumbing fixtures and equipment on a regular basis and assuring prompt identification and repair of leaks.

- Repair staff is given the tools needed and is trained to make leak repair a priority activity.
- Staffs are taught to report leaks and other water-using equipment malfunctions promptly.
- Staffs are rewarded for success.
- Rooftop tank overflow or leakage water should flow to rainwater gutter system not to sewage system to allow detection of rooftop water loss.
- Records of the type, location, number, and repair of leaks are kept in a central location.

4.10.2 Water Meter

The metering of Main incoming line is essential to understand the water consumption pattern inside the college and hospital building. The accurate measurements enable management to understand maximum and minimum consumption area in the College building and improve water efficiency in the college and hospital building. Monitoring of the water usage allows management to know where and when water is being used and where the best opportunities for water savings exist. Thus, it is recommended to install water meters on each consumption area in the building.

Water Meter found evident

4.10.3 Water Tank Overflow Alarm System

It is noticed that no alarm as well as level sensor was provided to overhead water tanks. The water alarm system should be installed at all overhead Tank, All PVC rooftop Tanks to avoid over spillage of water. This will help in reduction of wastage of water as well as electricity.

Water Tank Overflow Alarm Found Evident

4.10.4 Minimization of Water Leakage

Leakages were observed in Valves at Hospital and college building resulting in water loss. It is recommended to close out theses leakages by replacing faulty valves to avoid wastage of water. It is also recommended to regularly check for leakages and fix them on urgent basis.

4.10.5 Regular Maintenance of Toilet System

Regular maintenance of the toilets should be carried out. Test for leaks and make necessary repairs promptly. Keep the toilet in working order by periodically inspecting and replacing flappers and other defective

parts. Water efficient fixtures such as aerator and water efficient taps need to be used to reduce water consumption.

4.10.6 Follow 3 R Concept

"Water conservation is defined as any action that reduces the amount of water withdrawn from water supply sources, reduces consumptive use, reduces the loss or waste of water, improves the efficiency of water use, increases recycling and reuse of water, or prevents the pollution of water".

Reduce

Reduction at Source

- Better operating controls such as arresting leakages
- Installation of water saving devices such as water tank alarm at all overhead tanks
- Change of device/ equipment such as replacement of water pumps and motor with energy efficient pumps and motors
- Process modification such as use of sprinklers for watering plants and garden

Recycle & Reuse

- Use of treated water in toilets flushing, gardening, fountains, firefighting equipment's
- Use of storm water as Cooling Tower make-up water after treatment.
- Using storm water & sanitary water as fire water after treatment.
- Reduction of Fresh Water usage supplemented through waste water treatment.
- Direct use of Rain Water Harvesting through storage tanks

Recharge

- Installation of recharge wells / rain water harvesting pits for recharging ground water tables.
- Total recharging capacity (during rain time) to be estimated in 3mm/hr.
- Rain Water Harvesting and conservation.

4.10.7 Faucets best practice

Lavatory, bathing and hand wash facilities faucets average water use in the workshop buildings is approximately 28% of the total water received. In some of the faucet's water run around 9 liter per minute. Faucets flows can easily be reduced without affecting the comfort of the water user by using appropriate flow regulator technology for these fixtures. This will result in impressive savings of around 50 percent of faucets water use. Flow regulators, especially the aerators are inexpensive and are easy to install and maintain. This is why they are often considered as the low hanging fruits of water saving programs.

Recommendation: Use sensor-based faucets to save water up to 60%

4.10.8 Dual Flush Toilets

A dual-flush toilet is a variation of the flush toilet that uses two buttons or handles to flush different levels of water. A significant way to save water in buildings is to replace single-flush toilets with dual flush toilets.

The standard dual- flush toilets use six liters of water on full and three liters on a half-flush.

Replacing old toilets will result to a reduction of 35 percent of toilet water. More cost- effective results can be achieved by replacing only the toilet trim system.

4.10.9 Urinals

Low water use urinals: In some of the standard systems, water is applied automatically through a continuous drip-feeding system or by automated flushing at a set frequency, 24x7, regardless of whether the urinal has been used. Water consumption varies with the system model at an average of 4 liters per flush. Water-efficient urinals use 2.8 liters per flush and in recent times smart flush systems using 0.8 liters per flush have also been launched.

Waterless urinals: There are various technologies available for waterless urinals. In oil barrier technology, the urinals operate using an oil wall between the urine and the atmosphere, preventing odor from escaping. In another technology, the barrier has been replaced by a seal with a collapsible silicone tube that closes after the fluid has passed through it, to prevent gases from flowing into room. A third system uses biological

blocks which include microbial spores and surfactants which can be placed into any urinal, thus eliminating water use. By breaking down the urine into components, buildup of sludge and crystals which causes blockages are prevented. Bidets and urinals water use accounts for 3 percent of office buildings water use. These standards shown in the table offer a good water-saving opportunity for water saving in office buildings.

Positive Observation: Automatic Sensor found installed

4.9 Electronic Consumption & Management

Month	KWH Consumption	KVAH Consumption
Jan-22	37640	38201
Feb 22	33072	34012
Mar 22	40304	40895
Apr 22	58402	58999
May 22	49364	49900
June 22	59647	60342
July 22	62587	62992
Aug 22	57891	58202
Sep 22	56976	57505
Oct 22	46304	46884
Nov 22	39381	39700
Dec 22	38472	38882

4.10 Sound Pollution Monitoring

The human ear is constantly being assailed by man-made sounds from all sides, and there remain few places in populous areas where relative quiet prevails. There are two basic properties of sound, (1) loudness and (2) frequency.

Loudness is the strength of sensation of sound perceived by the individual. It is measured in terms of Decibels. Just audible sound is about 10 dB, a whisper about 20 dB, library place 30 dB, normal conversation about 35- 60 dB, heavy street traffic 60-75 dB, boiler factories 120 dB, jet planes during take-off is about 150 dB, rocket engine about 180 dB. The loudest sound a person can stand without much discomfort is about 80 db. Sounds beyond 80 dB can be regarded as pollutant as it harms hearing system. The WHO has fixed 45 dB as the safe noise level for a city to avoid sleep disturbances. For international standards a noise level up to 65 dB is considered tolerable. Frequency is defined as the number of vibrations per second. It is denoted in Hertz (Hz).Sound pollution is another important parameter that is taken into account for green auditing of the College Campus. Different sites were chosen for the monitoring purpose.

Dental College

SN	Sound Location	Sound Level(DB)
1.	Basement Library	50
2.	Basement Library UG Section	48
3.	Basement Library PG Section	51
4.	Digital Library	49
5.	LAB Oral Pathology	51
6.	Basement IHC	58
7.	Basement Seminar Room	65
8.	Basement Department Library	56
9.	Ground Floor Billing Area	64
10.	Ground Floor X-Ray Room	48
11.	Ground Floor Department of OMDR	49

12.	Ground Floor Post Graduate Clinic	59
13.	Ground Floor Post Graduate Seminar Room	66
14.	Ground Floor Facility Room	61
15.	Ground Floor Dean Dental	68
16.	Ground Floor Pantry	67
17.	Ground Floor HR Room	54
18.	1st Floor Lecture Theatre-3	50
19.	1st Floor OPG Room	57
20.	1st Floor Clinical PG Section Room	68
21.	1st Floor Pediatric dentistry Room	62
22.	1st Floor HOD Room (Pediatric & Preventive Dentistry)	60
23.	1st Floor Oral Pathology	56
24.	2nd Floor HOD Room (Department of Conservative dentistry)	58
25.	Department of Oral Medicine	60
26.	Conservative & Operative Dentistry	53
27.	3rd Floor HOD Room (Department of Prosthodontics)	54
28.	Seminar Room	61
29.	Library	48
30.	UG Clinic (Prosthodontics)	51
31.	Casting Laboratory	54
32.	Post Graduate Clinic	56
33.	PG Lab	51
34.	Plaster Laboratory	54

35.	Mechanical Lab	59
36.	Ceramic Lab	50
37.	Implant Prosthodontic Clinic Facility Room	53

Santosh Hospital

Sr. No	Location	Area	Sound
1	Ground Floor	Causality	**54**
2		Triage	**53**
3		Reception	**58**
4		Waiting Lounge	**49**
5		X-ray room	**48**
6		CT scan	**45**
7		Ultrasound	**45**
8	1st Floor	General medicine OPD	**57**
9		General surgery OPD	**46**
10		Pediatric OPD	**59**
11		Gynecology OPD	**51**
12		Orthopedic OPD	**53**
13	2nd Floor	Dental OPD	**49**
14		ENT OPD	**48**
15		Pathology Lab	**45**
16		Microbiology Lab	**44**
17		Blood Bank	**49**
18		Ophthalmology OPD	**50**
19		Psychiatry OPD	**52**
20		General Ward	**61**

21	5th Floor	Gynecology OT	**43**
22		Labor Room	**50**
23	6th Floor	Private Ward	**48**
24	7th Floor	Accommodation	**59**
25	8th Floor	ICU	**42**
26		**Operation Theatre**	**44**

Medical College

Sr. No	Location	Area	Sound
1	Basement	Community Medicine	55
2		Library	57
3		Examination Hall	49
4	Ground Floor	Boys Common Room	54
5		Girls Common Room	56
6		Anatomy Museum	48
7		Histology lab	50
8		Anatomy Dissection hall-1	49
9		Anatomy Dissection hall-2	48
10		Tutor Room	47
11		Anatomy Assistant Professor Room	50
12		HOD Room Anatomy	48
13		Demonstration room 1& 2	50
14		LT-1	51
15		LT-2	49
16		LT-3	50
17		Bio Chemistry UG & PG Lab	46

18	First Floor	Central Research Lab	49
19		Departmental Library cum Journal Room	50
20		Biochemistry Lab	57
21		Demonstration room	59
22		Professor and HOD Room (Biochem)	52
23		Department of Physiology	53
24		Department Library cum Seminar Room	50
25		Mammalian Lab	53
26		Hematology Lab	49
27		Demonstration room	53
28		Clinical Physiology	54
29	2nd Floor	Associate professor and HOD room (pathology)	48
30		Tutor room	54
31		Associate professor (3 room)	49
32		Clinical pathology lab	47
33		Research lab	51
34		Department library cum seminar room	44
35		Demonstration room (forensic medicine)	48
36		Museum (forensic medicine)	47
		Forensic Department Lab	
37	3rd Floor	Clinical pharmacology lab	50
38		Computer assisted lab	53
39		Non-teaching staff room	56
40		Research lab	55
41		Departmental library cum seminar room	48
42		Tutor room	57
43		Associate professor Room	52

44		HOD room	53
45		Tutor room (microbiology)	57

Sr. No	Location	Area	Sound
46		HOD room	52
47		Assistant professor room	54
48		Microbiology lab	49
49		Professor room	53
50		PG Research Lab	46
51		Demonstration room	49
52		Pharma Vigilance	48
53		Museum	44
54		Library room	44
55		Seminar room	57
56		Staff room	59
57	4th Floor	Administrative offices	60
58		Account department	61
59		Exam Cell/LT 4	51
60		IQAC	55

4.11 Biodiversity Status

To conserve this biodiversity, our first need is to learn about the existing diversity of the place. Unless we know whom to conserve, we will not be able to plan proper conservation initiatives. Also, it is important to have an understanding of the bio-diversity of an area so that the local people can be aware of the richness of bio-

diversity of the place they are living in and their responsibility to maintain that richness.

In today's world, among the popular conservation measures which are taken to spread wildlife and environmental awareness, butterfly gardens can be placed in a significant position. To create butterfly garden, we need to know which associate plants and other fauna are present in the surrounding. This study allows us to understand the faunal and floral diversity of the surrounding areas of the college premises and their inter-relationship

Objective

The main objective of this study is to get a baseline data of bio-diversity of the area which will include:

- Documentation of the floral diversity of the area, its trees, herbs, shrubs and climbers.
- Documentation of the major faunal groups like mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds and butterflies.
- Documentation of the specific interdependence of floral and faunal life.

Method of Study

A brief methodology for the floral and faunal survey is given below.

- Sampling was done mostly in a random manner.
- The total area was surveyed by walking at the daytime.
- Surveys were conducted for the maximum possible hours in the daytime.
- Tree species were documented through physical verification on foot.
- For faunal species, we emphasized mainly on the direct sighting. Also call of various birds and amphibians and nesting of some faunal species were considered as direct evidences.

- Observing mammals depend critically on the size of the species and its natural history. Diurnal species are common and highly visible. Nocturnal species, however, are rare and difficult to detect. Small mammals like the field rats were found near their burrows, particularly during their entry or exit times in or out from their burrows respectively. In some cases, dung deposits and footprints were also observed that served as a potential clue for the presence and absence of the concerned species. These secondary evidences were all noted with time and space co-ordinates.
- Birds are often brightly colored, highly vocal at certain times of the year and relatively easy to see. Sampling was done on the basis of direct sighting, call determination and from the nests of some bird species.
- Reptiles were found mostly by looking in potential shelter sites like the under surface of rocks, logs, tree hollow sand leaf litter and also among and under neath the hedges. Sometimes some species, particularly the garden lizards were also observed in open spaces (on twigs and branches and even on brick constructions) while they were basking under direct and bright sunlight.
- Amphibians act as potential ecological indicators. However, most of them are highly secretive in their habits and may spend the greater part of their lives underground or otherwise inaccessible to biologists. These animals do venture out but typically only at night. They were searched near pond, road beside wetland and in other possible areas. Diurnal search operations are also successful.
- Active invertebrates like the insects require more active search. For larger winged insects like butterflies, random samplings were carried and point sampling was also done.

- The easiest way to observe many of the invertebrates is simply looking for them in the suitable habitat or micro-habitat. Searching was carried out under stones, logs, bark, in crevices in the walls and rocks and also in leaf litter, dung etc. Slugs and snails are more conspicuous during wet weather and especially at night when they were found using a torch.

Faunal Species

The list of Fauna indicates that the college campus is significantly rich in faunal diversity. We have seen a significant number of bird nests at many places. We have not been able to document other insect groups during this survey. The yearlong survey will add some more fauna in the checklist for sure after the seasonal survey.

Checklist of Faunal Group

SN	Birds Name	Number
1	Birds	15
2	Reptiles	3
3	Amphibians	2
4	Butterflies	22

Checklist of Birds

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1	Common HawkCuckoo	Hierococcyx varlus	Cuculidae
2	Common Hoopoe	Upupa epops	Upupidae
3	Common Iora	Aegithrna tipsia	Aegithinidae
4	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	Alcedinidae

5	Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis	Sturnidea
6	Common Pigeon	Colnmba livia	Columbidae
7	Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos	Scolopacidae
8	Common Tailorbird	Orthotomus sutortus	Cisticolidae
9	Coppersmith Barbet	Megalaima haemacephala	Ramphastidae
10	House Crow	Corvus splendens	Corvidae
11	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	Passeridae
12	Indian Cormorant	Pholocrocorax fuscicollis	Phalacrocoracidae
13	Pale-billed Elowerpecker	Dicoeum erythrorynchos	Dicaeidae
14	Taiga flycatcher	Ficedula albicilla	Muscicapidae
15	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	Treron phoen icoptera	Columbibae

Checklist of Reptiles

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1	Rat Snake	Zamenis longissimus	Colubridae

Checklist of Amphibians

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1	Indian Toad	Duttaphrynus melanostictus	**Bufonidae**

2	Frog	Enphldctis cyanophlyctis	Dicroglossidae

Checklist of Butterflies

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1	Blue Mormon	Papilio polymnestor	**Papilionidae**
2	Common Jay	Graphium doson	**Papilionidae**
3	Common Mime	Papilo clytia	**Papilionidae**
4	Common Mormon	Papilo polytes	**Papilionidae**
5	Common Rose	Pachliopta aristolochiae	**Papilionidae**
6	Lime Butterfly	Papitto demolis	**Papilionidae**
7	Tailed Jay	Graphium agamemnon	**Papilionidae**
8	Small Grass Yellow	Furema brigitta	**Pieridae**
9	Common Grass Yellow	Eurema hecabe	**Pieridae**
10	Common Gull	Cepora nerissa	**Pieridae**
11	Indian Jezebel	Delias eucharis	**Pieridae**
12	Indian Wanderer	Pareronia hippia	**Pieridae**
13	Lemon Emmigrant	Catopsila Pomona	**Pieridae**
14	Mottled Eemigrant	Catopsilia pyranthe	**Pieridae**
15	Psyche	Leptosia nina	**Pieridae**
16	Common Cerulean	Jamides celeno	**Lycaenidae**
17	Common Lineblue	Prosotosnora	**Lycaenidae**
18	Tailless Lineblue	Prosotas dubiosa	**Lycaenidae**

19	Common Pierrot	Castalius rosimon	**Lycaenidae**
20	Common Quaker	Neopithecops zalmora	**Lycaenidae**
21	Dark Grass Blue	Zizeeria karsandra	**Lycaenidae**
22	**Forget-me-not**	**Catochrysops strabo**	**Lycaenidae**

Checklist of Trees

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1	Ficus	Ficus Sp.	Moraceae
2	Amla	Emblica officinalis	Euphorbiaceae
3	Guava	Psidiiim guajava	Myrtaceae
4	Rosemallows	Hibiscaceae	Hibiscus
5	Champaca	Magnolia champaca	Magnoliaceae
6	Cycas	Cycas	Cycadaceae
7	Crepe Jasmine	Tabernaemontana Divaricata	Apocynaceae
8	Pomegranate	Punica granatum	Punicaceae
9	Ashoka Tree	Saraca asoka	Fabeceae
10	Kadam	Anthocephalus chinen sis	Rubiaceae
11	Indian Almond	Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae
12	Lichi	Litchi chinensis	Sapindaceae
13	Vilayati Babul	Pithecolobium dulce	Mimosaceae
14	Drumstick Tree	Divaricata	Appofucuba
15	Neem Tree	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae

5 Suggestions & Recommendations

Following is some of the key recommendations for improving campus environment:

- An environmental policy document has to be prepared with all the recommendations and current practice carried by Santosh Deemed to be University.
- A frequent visit should be conducted to ensure that the generated waste is measured, monitored and recorded regularly and information should be made available to administration.
- The solid waste should be reused or recycled at maximum possible places.
- Develop Green Policy & Objectives.
- Prepare a comparison of previous year audits. So that you can trace your progress towards continual improvements.
- Procedures and SOP need to be developed for best practices.